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ings, Brakes and Waggonettes fo
Pleasure Parties.
ing in all its Branches done upon the
most reasonable terms.
ndant at yard from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m.,
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* Consett Wesleyan Church

Rev. Joseph Bacon occupied the pul-
orning and evening on Sunday for the
ime prior to his removal to Durham.
was a good attendance in the evening,
the rev. gentleman preached from the
"one soweth and another reapeth"—
ing on the fact that one preacher reaps
another one sows. No doubt he had,
id, reaped in a measure the result of
redecessor's ministry, and although he
oing away perhaps some work which he
done whilst here would be felt after he
left and a new minister had taken his
. He had made many friends—many
hom he hoped to meet again. He was
oing a great distance from them, and
l to see them from time to time.—Mr.
n begins his ministry in Durham the
Sunday in September.

OURNING CARDS in all the Newest
Patterns printed neatly and expedi-
ly at the "Guardian" Office, Consett.

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Everybody to their Business.

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ply Oak and Polished Coffins of
superior description at the lowest
rices, but we also Supply Hearses,
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orses and Conveyances of all kinds.
Trips by Brakes specially Con-
racted for.
The Mourning is under our personal
upervision, and everything is done
hen care and respectability is
eeded, and to suit the pockets of all
lasses. A Stock always on hand
hat can be finished at a few hours'
otice.

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FUNERAL FURNISHERS,
CONSETT. 940h.

RTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

LOR.—Sunniside, Granby Terrace, on 15th
st., the wife of Joseph Taylor, of a son.

Marriages.

R—WALD.—On the 17th inst., St. Mary's
R.C. Cathedral, Newcastle, by the Rev. P.
mith, Patrick Corr, Leadgate, to Elizabeth
Ward, of Redwell Hills, Leadgate.
RBAIRN—DODDS.—At St. George's Church,
Gateshead, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A.
V. Stote, B.A., James Fairbairn, Stanley,
o Jennie Dodds, Gateshead.
K—WHITTAKER.—On the 21st inst., at
t. John's, Middlesbro', R. T. Laycock, only
on of F. H. and M. Laycock, late of Lanches-
er, Durham, to E. M. Whittaker.
RT—PURVIS.—On the 21st., by the Rev. T.
. Archdall, M.A., Vicar, St. Margaret's,
anfield, Harry, eldest son of John Peart,
Vallsend, to Mary, eldest daughter of
William Purvis, Tantobie.
ANSON—YOUNG.—At St. James', Burnop-
eld, 14th inst., by Rev. J. Madill, R. E.
obinson, of Normanton, to Jennie, youngest
daughter of Mr W. Young, Hobson.
TH—BINKS.—At St. Hilda's Church, South
hields, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. L. R.
Majendie, M.A., Alexander Smith to Eliza-
eth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas
inks.
SKILL—TEASDALE.—Wesleyan Church,
Tow Law, on the 22nd, by the Rev. T. H.
Wilkinson, John R. Winskill, Birmingham, to
Lucy, daughter of Mr W. R. Teasdale, Tow
Law.

Deaths.

RKER.—Victoria Garesfield, on 21st inst.,
ged 25, Alfred Royal Barker.
OWN.—45, Poplar Street, South Moor, 20th
nst., Elizabeth Brown, wife of John Brown,
ate of White-le-head.
NALL.—At Thornelly House, Rowland's
Gill, on the 19th inst., John Siddoway Bag-
nall.
MER.—At Graingerville, Whitley, on the 17th
nst., Elizabeth, wife of John Bulmer, of 2,
Graingerville North, Newcastle.
KERTON.—Jarrow, 13th inst., at the resi-
dence of her nephew, Robert Bell, 15, Nansen
Street, aged 75, Mary Ann, widow of the late
Henry Bickerton, late of Marley Hill.
RY.—Blaydon, Depot House, on the 17th
nst., aged 72 years, John, husband of Isabel
Curry, for 47 years under Messrs Joseph
Cowen and Co.
N.—West Wylam, 16th inst., in his 38th
ear, Thomas, eldest son of Henry and Mar-
aret Dunn, and husband of Angelina
Stephens.
LISH.—Winlaton, 15th inst., suddenly, aged
years, Robert, son of Robert and Helen
English.
IE.—Winlaton, 5, Gardener's Square, at the
ouse of her son, Jos. Ellie, on 22nd inst.,
ged 64, Margaret Ellie.
PHREY.—Street Gate, 20th inst., aged 71,
John Humphrey.
ARTH.—On the 17th inst., at Frosterley,
ged 48, Hall Hogarth.
D.—Chester-le-Street, South Burns, 18th
nst., aged 68 years, Sarah, wife of William
Head.
L.—At Selby, suddenly, on the 20th inst.,
ged 24, on his way home from London,
amuel, second son of Pearson and
arah Hall, of 7, Oakdale Terrace, Chester-
-Street.
S.—Addison Colliery, aged 12, Richard, the
on of Robert and Margaret Ions.
SON.—Ebchester, on 21st inst., John Rob-
SON.—Dipton, 21st inst., aged 52, Susan,
ife of Matthew Robson, Dipton.
K.—South Moor, 26, Poplar Street, Eliza
ock, widow of Frank Rock.
TLEDGE.—At 9, Sea View, Ryhope, on 18th
st., aged 66 years, Joseph, husband of Alice
outledge; late manager of Ryhope Colliery.
NBANKS.—White-le-Head, on the 21st inst.,
ged 66 years, Robert, husband of Ann
winbanks.
BANK.—The Square, Dipton, August 21st,
ged 7 years, George Edgar, son of
avid and Phoebe Ellen Swinbank.
NS.—Shield Row, Stanley, 17th inst., aged
years, Elizabeth, daughter of William and
ane Ann Symons.
LOR.—Kibblesworth, on the 15th inst., aged
years, William, husband of Isabella Tay-
or.
LIAMSON.—Old Brewery, Stanley, 20th inst.,
ged 78 years, Richard Williamson.
SON.—At Oaklands, Riding Mill, on the 14th
st., Thomas Wilson, in his 86th year.
SON.—Birtley, Blyth Terrace, on the 19th
st., aged 37 years, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen
Wilson.
KINSON.—Annfield Plain, 10, Jubilee Ter-
ace, 14th inst., aged 19 months, Violet,
aughter of Joseph and Mary H. Wilkinson.

oving Memory of Jane, the dearly beloved
aughter of Hannah and the late S. W. Hud-
on, who died at Smiddy Shaw Reservoir,
Waskerley, on August 23rd, 1898, aged 35
ears. Respected in life, remembered in
eath.

oving Remembrance of Thomas, the dearly
eloved son of John and Ann Robson, who
ed at 29, Towneley Street, West Stanley, on
ugust 23rd, 1898, aged 29 years.

A light from our household is gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled.
remembered by father, mother, brother,
and sisters.

ving remembrance of John Rudd, the be-
ved husband of Eliza Rudd, who was
tally injured at East Castle Colliery on
ugust 26th, and died on August 27th, 1898,
ed 41 years.

Death did to me short warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live.
My weeping friends I leave behind
I had not time to speak my mind.
Farewell, dear wife, my life is past,
Truly thou loved me till the last.
Grieve not for me nor sorrow take,
But love our children for my sake.

ROBERT BEALL
ONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
GRANITE, MARBLE, AND STONE
H LEVEL APPROACH, NEWCASTLE.
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Estimates on application. 731t.

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STONE, AND GRANITE.
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riptions neatly cut at moderate charges.
s and Show Rooms in Goods Yard,
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d and Published by Robert Jackson
the Atmospheric Printing Works,
ront Street, Consett, August 25th, 1899.

THE EYE AND EAR,
A NEW TREATMENT,
Without Operation, for Cataract and all Diseases of the Eye; Deafness in all its forms; Noises in the Ears; Discharges from the Ears cured; Deafness from Influenza cured. Hundreds of letters in testimony of success. Write for testimonials and printed form of questions to answer sent free. Mr T. ISON, Oculist and Aurist, 71, Great George Street, Leeds. At Leeds every Tuesday and Alternate Saturdays September 9th and 23rd. Hours, 10 to 7.—Artificial Eyes, Spectacles, etc

NOTICE. — Mr Ison (of Ison's Eye and Ear Dispensary, Ltd., Leeds) personally attends same hotels as for last twelve years. Sutties' Clarendon Hotel, Clayton Street, Newcastle, Monday, Sept. 11th; Hours, 12 to 4·30. Queen's Hotel, Stockton, Wednesday, Sept. 20th; Hours, 10·30 to 4·30. Imperial Hotel, Hull, Friday, Sept. 8th; Hours, 11 to 4·30.

The Consett Guardian

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AND NORTH-WEST DURHAM GAZETTE.

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HARBURN'S PHOSPHORISED TONIC
RENEWS BRAIN, NERVE & BLOOD.
In Bottles 13½d. and 2s 9d, from Chemists or direct from A. Harburn, M.P.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist, Darlington and Bishop Auckland.

No. 2037 [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.] FRIDAY, September 1st, 1899. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Contracts.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the Poor of the Lanchester Union invite TENDERS for supplying the Workhouse at Lanchester with FLOUR, GROCERIES, BUTCHER MEAT, PETROLEUM OIL, COAL, COFFINS, etc., for Twenty-six Weeks from the 5th day of October, 1899.

Forms of Tender, specifying the quantities of the various articles required, may be had on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed and endorsed Tenders should be sent on or before the 6th of September, together with samples so far as practicable.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. RITSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, 23rd August, 1899. 126f

CONSETT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CONTRACTORS are invited to TENDER for the several works required in the FORMATION AND MAKING of Hawthorn and Ash Streets, and Back Medomsley Road (East); also, portions of Allison Street and Back Belle Vue and Stratford Terraces.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen and Quantities obtained, at the office of the Surveyor, Parliament Street, Consett, on and after Monday, the 28th inst.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered to T. W. Welford, Esq., Solicitor, Clerk to the Council, on or before One p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM S. SHELL,
Surveyor.
August 24th, 1899. 129f

ANNFIELD PLAIN INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
TO PAINTERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Society are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the PAINTING outside of Dipton, Medomsley, Langley Park, and Sacriston Branches.

Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen and forms of Tender may be obtained at the Architect's Office, 121, Durham Road, Blackhill.

Tenders to be sent in to above Office, before 10 a.m. Monday, September 11th, 1899.

No Pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. THOS. WILSON,
August, 1899. Architect.

TO BRICKLAYING CONTRACTORS

THE CONSETT IRON CO., LIMITED Invite TENDERS for the ERECTION of ONE BLAST ENGINE HOUSE and ONE INCLINE WINDING ENGINE HOUSE, to the East side of their Range of Blast Furnaces, at Consett.

Plans and specification may be seen, and form of Tender and Bill of Quantities obtained at the Engineer's Office, Consett, on and after September 1st.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. 155f

TO JOINERS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a BOATHOUSE, for the Ebchester Rowing Club.

Plan and specifications to be seen at the Chelmsford Hotel, Ebchester, on and after September 1st.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before September 12th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN CHARLTON,
153f Bell's Houses, Medomsley, R.S.O.

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A large quantity of Old Slates for sale cheap.
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STRAYED from Dipton, Three Fat Horned WETHERS: marked Green Dot on Back. Anyone finding them will be rewarded.—Apply, F. E. Turnbull, Butcher, Dipton.

FOUND, on Sunday last, a CUR DOG, Brand and White, owner can have same by paying expenses.—Apply to Mr. Gill, 34, Park Road, Consett. 165f

Wanted.

WANTED, a Sharp Active BOY to be Apprenticed to the Printing Business.—Apply, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 964e

WANTED, Two Respectable Young Men LODGERS, for Blackhill, use of Sitting-room.—Apply, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

SITUATION WANTED as HOUSEKEEPER by middle-aged person, four years in last place.—Apply, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 169f

WANTED Immediately, a steady Young Man as CARTMAN.—Apply to No. 2, Barton Burn, Blackhill. 180f

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AGENTS Wanted.—Highest commission, and no risk; experience unnecessary; specimens free.—Address, Newcastle Rubber Stamp Company, 9, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

WANTED, PUPILS for Painting, Free-hand Drawing, and Shading. Painting 1s per lesson, or 10s 6d quarter.—Apply, Miss M. A. Henderson, 22, Park Road, Consett.

WANTED APARTMENTS, Bedroom and Sitting-room, with use of Bath-room, in Consett or Blackhill, for Young Gentleman.—Apply, Box P., *Guardian* Office. 36f

WANTED.—ALL CLASSES of People to send their BOOT Repairing to J. Oston, Raglan Street, Consett, and Oxley Street, Blackhill.

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WANTED, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS Ex. P.T., salary £45 a year, rising by 50s. annually to £55.—Application with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned before the 13th September.—W. H. Ritson, Clerk, Lanchester, Durham. 148f

WANTED, to be known everywhere, that the best Assortment of Cycles will be on view at the NEW SHOP PREMISES; Also, Accessories of all kinds; Repairs, Re-plating, and Enamelling done on the shortest notice; Also, that WRINGING MACHINE ROLLERS of very best quality are being Fitted and Guaranteed for 12 Months at 10s per pair, by J. Dawson, Wringing Machine Roller Turner, &c., Front Street, West Stanley. 216e

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TO LET, a Four-Roomed HOUSE, in Robson Street, Consett.—Apply, 35, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 166f

TO LET OR SELL, A HOUSE of Nine Rooms, situated in Park Terrace.—Apply to Mr. T. F. Foster, on the premises, or 3 and 4, Church Street, Consett. 991e

PART COTTAGE in Sawmill Wood, TO LET. Woman worker-out preferred; also, a Three-roomed Cottage at Knitsley. Woman worker-out preferred. — Apply to Mr. Craggs, Woodlands, Consett. 733e

TO LET, from Sept. 1st, LARGE SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, with STABLE, &c., situated in Front Street, Dipton, and now occupied by Mr J. A. Castle, Draper.—Apply to A. Phillipson, Auctioneer, Dipton. 983e

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HOUSE TO LET or FOR SALE, in St. Cuthbert's Avenue, Benfieldside, containing Six Rooms and Conveniences.—Apply, J. Osborne, 10a, Durham Road, Blackhill. 146f

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GIVES LESSONS on the PIANOFORTE and in THEORY of MUSIC. Terms on application. St. Aidan's Street, Blackhill.

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Business Announcements.

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WILLIAM STRACHAN,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, BELL-HANGER, TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKER,
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SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED AFTER INFLUENZA.

CRICKET.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT v. WALLSEND.

Played at Wallsend on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. The home team batted first, and put together 140 before they were disposed of, the principal scorers being Wallace (36), Bartram (26), W. Elliott (18), and R. G. Elliott (12.) Consett lost seven wickets for 125 runs. Siddell was top scorer with 39, Hamilton came next with 26, while Hurst carried out his bat for 18. Score:—

WALLSEND.

T. Wallace run out	36
E. Bartram b Hurst	26
R. G. Elliott b Simpson	12
W. Elliott b Raw	18
J. Ward c Hurst b Raw	3
J. Hedley b Simpson	1
A. Simpson c and b Hurst	7
D. Best b Raw	0
Dr Aitchison b Hurst	8
Dewhurst c Carlill b Simpson	3
M. Short not out	6
Extras	20
Total	140

CONSETT.

Simpson b W. Elliott	2
J. Siddell b W. Elliott	39
E. Carlill b Bartram	8
G. Hamilton b W. Elliott	26
J. J. Raw b R. G. Elliott	3
T. C. Charlton b W. Elliott	6
A. Hurst not out	18
W. Raw b R. G. Elliott	0
G. Turner not out	0
J. Richards to bat	
F. Brodie to bat	
Extras	21
Total (for seven wickets)	125

SOUTHILL v. CHESTER-LE-STREET.

This return friendly match was played at Southill on Saturday, before a fairly good attendance of spectators. The homesters, who had a very strong team, batted first, and amassed a score of 227 for the loss of seven wickets. Canon Firth contributed an excellent 68, which was the highest individual score of the day. The citizens made a very bad start, losing three wickets for 25 runs. However, the fourth wicket carried out the total to 63, and afterwards the scoring was fairly even, nine wickets being down for 124. Taylor was the last man in, and he kept up his end splendidly, with the result that the game ended in a draw. Coyle carried out his bat for an invaluable 43, while "extras" contributed 23. The scores were as follows:—

SOUTHILL.

L. E. Woods b Child	27
Rev. Canon Firth b Coyle	68
R. L. Cumberledge b Robson	16
S. Hill b Robson	7
E. Wheeler c and b Robson	24
Capt. Barnes b Robson	3
C. F. Cumberledge b Child	6
A. Hinde not out	26
H. C. Armstrong c Tate b Coyle	37
C. F. Forster did not bat	
Stevens (pro.) did not bat	
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wickets)	227

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

G. Halliday b Hinde	7
G. Robson b Hill	3
H. P. Child b Hinde	9
Coyle not out	43
Jas. Bewick c and b Barnes	19
E. F. Hutchinson c Wheeler b Barnes	4
R. Walker b Barnes	0
T. L. Gray run out	12
J. Curry b Barnes	1
A. Tate c R. L. Cumberledge b Barnes	4
F. Taylor not out	0
Extras	23
Total (for 9 wickets)	125

SOUTH MOOR v. SOUTH TANFIELD.

Played at South Moor on Saturday. Scores:—

SOUTH MOOR.

T. Welsh b H. Middlemast	9
W. Copeland b Kent	25
T. Tindall b Kent	14
J. Vivian c Palmer b Kent	0
Jas. Fairley, jun., run out	0
J. E. W. Fairley c H. Middlemast b Kent	3
E. Beckwith c and b Colling	55
W. Robinson b Kent	20
J. Morton b Colling	1
W. Raine not out	1
F. Harvey c Middlemast b Colling	0
Extras	12
Total	140

SOUTH TANFIELD.

J. Benfold b Copeland	0
G. Colling run out	3
J. Middlemast b Copeland	2
J. Robinson c Copeland b Beckwith	2
J. Robson b Beckwith	23
J. Kent c Raine b Beckwith	8
H. Middlemast b Beckwith	19
J. Ledger c Vivian b Beckwith	2
R. Palmer c Raine b J. E. W. Fairley	9
J. Walker run out	0
R. Henderson not out	0
Extras	5
Total	73

CONSETT II. v. WALLSEND II.

Played at Blackfine, and resulted in a draw. Score:—

WALLSEND.

J. R. Ayre not out	65
T. Dobinson run out	0
G. Shancross b Leybourne	0
T. Wilson b Leybourne	2
T. Gardner b Leybourne	4
J. McDonald b Leybourne	4
T. W. Gray c Richards b Eltringham	11
W. Brown c and b Eltringham	21
T. Dunlop c Davies b Leybourne	0
J. Thompson b Davies	6
S. Smith b Davies	1
Extras	14
Total	125

CONSETT.

E. Pratt c Thompson	7
W. Brodie b Wilson	6
W. Richards c Wilson b Dunlop	12
J. Eltringham b Dunlop	8
D. Davies b Dunlop	1
W. Leybourne not out	21
R. Pattinson to bat	
J. Richards to bat	
T. Robinson to bat	
J. Shaw to bat	
J. Walton to bat	
Extras	2
Total for five wickets)	57

ROWLAND'S GILL v. LEADGATE TEMPERANCE

Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in a draw. Score:—

LEADGATE.

J. W. Winter b Ford	2
J. Birtley b Hetherington	7
J. Kennedy b Hetherington	19
Kelly c Dixon b Ford	6
Thompson run out	5
Makepeace b Sewell	18
G. Milburn b Hetherington	7
D. Cartmell b Hetherington	0
T. Smith run out	1
Robson run out	5
Robinson not out	5
Extras	8
Total	83

ROWLANDS GILL.

P. G. Watson c Robinson b Kennedy	18
T. Ford b Milburn	16
J. Ford b Milburn	10
R. Dixon run out	5
J. Hetherington b Milburn	6
W. Robson c Cartmell b Winter	6
J. Sewell b Milburn	2
G. D. Goodall b Milburn	0
J. Stuart b Winter	6
W. Goodfellow not out	0
J. Cheesman to bat	
Extras	12
Total (for nine wickets)	75

LEADGATE TEMPERANCE v. DIPTON.

Played at Leadgate on Saturday. Scores:—

LEADGATE TEMPERANCE.

J. Monaghan c Tuson b J. Allen	0
T. Greener run out	0
T. Atkinson b J. Allen	0
F. Harrison c Allen b Thompson	6
J. Marley run out	2
J. Waugh b Allen	0
T. Thompson b Allen	0
J. Milburn b Thompson	15
T. Cartmell b Allen	2
Wm. Milburn run out	0
Wm. Turnbull not out	5
Extras	7
Total	37

DIPTON.

Rev. R. Tuson b Monaghan	11
Robt. Gardner c Turnbull b Monaghan	0
Jno. Allen b Atkinson	7
Jim Allen hit wicket	6
P. Graham b Monaghan	1
P. Allen c Greener b Atkinson	3
Wm. Thompson b Atkinson	3
Thos. Clark b Monaghan	1
Geo. Murray not out	3
Jim Davis run out	3
Robt. Freck b Atkinson	1
Extras	15
Total	54

RYTON CONGREGATIONAL v. NEWBURN.

Played at Ryton, and resulted in a win for the home team. Score:—

RYTON.

S. Hindmarch b Lee	4
J. Pearson b Raisbeck	12
A. Humble c Clark b Mattison	1
R. Cowings b Lee	5
E. Henderson b Raisbeck	20
W. Hudson b Raisbeck	0
R. Allan b Raisbeck	4
E. Lowes c Raisbeck b Lee	2
W. Graham b Raisbeck	4
J. Teasdale b Lee	0
W. Clark not out	0
Extras	5
Total	57

NEWBURN.

Raisbeck b Hindmarch	1
Mattison c Clark b Cowings	9
Johnson c Henderson b Clark	0
Clark c Graham b Clark	9
Smith c Allan b Clark	3
Keir c Allan b Cowings	0
Gregory not out	14
Lee b Clark	0
Hargrieves b Clark	9
Milburn b Clark	2
Smith b Clark	0
Extras	0
Total	47

CRAGHEAD v. STANLEY.

This return friendly match was decided at Craghead on Saturday before a moderate attendance of spectators. Craghead won the toss and batted first, sending in Holmes and Railton. An excellent start was made, the first wicket not falling until the total was 88. Railton batted splendidly, and knocked up the tall score of 151, before Dixon made an excellent one-handed catch on the boundary which dismissed him. About half-past five o'clock the Craghead captain decided to close the innings, the total then being 235 for seven wickets. Stanley opened their innings with G. Stewart and J. Dixon, but when only one run had been scored the former was run out by Railton. Shield came in and after seeing Dixon score four more runs was caught behind the wicket by Holmes off Horne. Two for five. The next wicket fell at the same total, and the fourth added one run. The fifth wicket, Knox and Saggerson, did better, the total being taken to 16 before Knox was caught by Evans. The sixth wicket fell for 20 runs and then T. Siddle joined Saggerson, and these two took the score to 42 for the seventh wicket. One run was added and then the eighth wicket fell. The ninth wicket added five runs which brought the total up to 48, and as Clough was absent, the innings then concluded. Scores:—

CRAGHEAD.

R. Holmes c Siddle b T. Shield	44
W. Railton c Dixon b Stewart	151
J. Peele c Curry b Stewart	23
H. Stephenson c Curry b Saggerson	3
S. Evans c and b Stewart	15
F. Horne c Shield b Stewart	6
W. Faulkner b Saggerson	0
H. Moorhouse not out	0
N. Sheraton not out	5
J. Johnson did not bat	
Dr. Fox did not bat	
Extras	7
Total (7 wickets)	258

STANLEY.

G. Stewart run out	0
J. Dixon c Holmes b Horne	6
T. Shield c Holmes b Faulkener	0
H. Curry c Sheraton b Faulkener	0
R. Knox c Evans b Faulkener	6
A. W. Saggerson c Sheraton b Moorhouse	24
J. Siddle c Faulkener b Horne	0
T. Siddle c Horne b Evans	10
J. Shaw run out	0
Vickers not out	0
Clough absent	
Extras	2
Total	48

OFFICIALS' MATCH AT BURNHOPE.

OFFICIALS OF BUSTY PIT v. OFFICIALS OF OLD PIT.

This game came off at Burnhope. The teams were captained by the undermanagers of each pit; R. Summerbell captained the Busty officials, while A. Heckels captained the Old Pit officials. Summerbell had 16 men and Heckels 17. the scores were Busty Pit, 152; Old Pit, 196. The rule was that cricketers when in batting the bowler to be a cricketer, and when anyone scored 50 to retire. two did this namely, J. Newton and W. Summerbell, while J. Robinson secured 43 for the Busty men. The noncricketers who were prominent in scoring were H. Howells (39), G. Turton (32), and H. Holt (21.) A very good company witnessed the game, which was a benefit for the groundsmen. A pleasant afternoon was spent and everybody enjoyed it. After the match was over, Mr Edgell provided a first-class supper, when 40 players and members sat down to clear the tables of the good things. After the cloth was removed Mr J. R. Ritson took the chair. The health of the Queen was drunk. Then Mr Summerbell proposed "The health of Mr J. R. Ritson, the captain of Burnhope Cricket Club." Mr Ritson replied, expecting that Burnhope would win the medals, and that the Officials' match would be an annual match, as he thought both players and spectators had enjoyed it. During the evening songs were sung by the following gentlemen:—R. Summerbell, J. Howells, W. Summerbell, W. Casson, F. Winter, and W. Irwin, and a pleasant afternoon and evening were brought to a close. Scores.

BUSTY PIT.

J. Robinson	43
T. Dyson	10
M. Heslop, jun.	0
G. Turton	32
W. Irwin	12
R. Summerbell	0
M. Heslop, sen	8
G. Lawson	6
H. Holt	21
J. Winter	0
G. Robinson	5
J. Hobbs	1
J. Patterson	0
J. Howells	8
W. Hobkirk	4
J. Dodds	0
Extras	1
Total	152

OLD PIT.

J. R. Ritson	6
A. Heckels	4
J. Newton	50
G. Elliott, jun.	11
W. Summerbell	50
H. Howells	39
E. Heslop	3
F. Winter	0
W. Winter	1
R. Armstrong	0
J. Soulsby	2
G. Elliott, sen.	1
M. Hutchinson	0
G. Rogers	4
H. Gray	0
G. Johnson	1
W. Casson	9
Extras	15
Total	196

BIRTLEY v. SACRISTON.

Played at Birtley, and ended in a win for the home team. Score:—

BIRTLEY.

A. Standley run out	0
W. Poole b Robson	4
T. Deighton c Swindle b Robson	0
J. Baiston c Henderson b Walker	33
J. Southern b Rowe	2
W. Potter b Rowe	11
D. Shepherd c Walker b Rowe	20
W. Stobbs not out	5
Harbottle c Henderson b Swindle	30
P. Potter c Taylor b Walker	0
A. Bolam c Henderson b Swindle	7
Extras	20
Total	137

SACRISTON.

R. Walker b Stobbs	5
J. Taylor b Stobbs	1
T. Emmerson b Poole	12
W. Swindle b Poole	10
T. Robson st Harbottle b Standley	4
T. Henderson b Shepherd	26
S. Rowe c Harbottle b Shepherd	5
J. Moore b Shepherd	2
W. Lumsden b Shepherd	2
G. Taylor b Shepherd	12
T. Taylor not out	0
Extras	3
Total	82

SWALWELL UNITED I. v. SWALWELL UNITED II.

Played at Swalwell. Scores:—

SWALWELL II.

R. Heslop b Ryding	0
J. Elliott c Shields c Bruce	1
H. Ryding c Fletcher b Ryding	0
W. Hetherington b Ryding	0
J. Leek b Bruce	0
E. Slater not out	25
J. Grieves b Bruce	0
T. Sharp c Robson b Ryding	3
J. Turner b Bruce	0
P. Barron c Fletcher b Bruce	4
G. Booth b Bruce	8
Extras	9
Total	50

SWALWELL I.

J. Bruce b H. Ryding	5
E. Thynn c Hetherington b Ryding	34
T. Ryding b Booth	11
A. Brownless b Ryding	4
A. A. Fletcher c Hetherington b Slater	34
T. Saine retired	0
J. Robson run out	16
J. Shield c Grieves b Heslop	0
C. Holmes not out	1
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wickets)	111

WHICKHAM v. BURNOPFIELD.

Played at Whickham and resulted in a win for the homesters. Scores:—

BURNOPFIELD.

W. Reay c and b W. Cook	2
H. C. Wood b W. Cook	12
T. Robson c W. Mowbray b T. Cheesman	1
R. Brewis c T. Cheesman b G. Cheesman	5
G. Bell b Cook	0
W. McIntosh b G. Cheesman	0
E. Morris c G. Cheesman b W. Cook	7
J. Mason b G. Cheesman	10
G. Wilkinson c T. Cheesman b G. Cheesman	8
H. Weedy c A. Willis b W. Cook	1
E. Saunders not out	0
Extras	5
Total	52

WHICKHAM.

T. B. Mowbray c Robson b Bell	17
W. Cook c Wilkinson b Morris	2
J. Mowbray b Morris	0
G. Cheesman b Bell	1
T. Cheesman b Bell	2
T. M. Burn b Morris	48
R. Cook not out	2
A. Willis b Wilkinson	2
W. Cheesman c McIntosh b Wilkinson	2
W. Mowbray not out	2
J. Dinsdale b Morris	0
Extras	6
Total	86

SUNNISIDE.

SALE OF CROPS.—On Friday afternoon Mr. Joseph Vickers, of Tow Law, offered for sale the away-going crops of Mr. Edward Shotton, Old Sunniside Farm, Sunniside. The first lot offered consisted of 7¼ acres of barley, which was secured by Mr. John Rutherford at £3 10s per acre. The next to be put under the hammer was 6¼ acres of oats, and this realised £1 19s per acre, at which price it was knocked down to the same gentleman. Lot 3, being 7¼ acres of oats, was purchased by Mr. Robert Proudlock at £2 12s per acre. Lot 4, 8½ acres of oats, went to Mr. John Rutherford at £3 6s per acre. Lot 5, which comprised 6¼ acres of barley, was withdrawn, the highest offer being £3 5s per acre. The last lot, 6¼ acres of oats, went at £1 per acre to Mr. Robert Proudlock.

CRICKET NOTES.

By "L.B.W"

CRAGHEAD WIN AT LAST.

On Saturday Craghead recorded one of their very, very, rare wins, this time beating Stanley. Stanley, however, had Bennett, Smith, Jewitt, Rankin, and Tapper off, so the victory loses a lot of its glory. Railton was the hero of the Craghead side, getting 151, but he was decidedly lucky, being missed several times. During the Craghead innings the fielding of Stewart, Saggerson, Dixon, and Shield was very good. Stanley tried eight bowlers, but only three did any damage, these being Shield, who took one wicket for 37 runs, in 11 overs, Saggerson, two for 64, in 20 overs, and Stewart four for 63, in 13 overs. On the Stanley side only four men broke their "ducks," Dixon 6, Knox 6, Saggerson 24, and T. Siddle 10. Had it not been for Saggerson's splendid batting, the Stanley score would have been a very sorry spectacle indeed. The following is the Craghead bowling analysis:—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
F. Horne	8	1	21	2
W. Faulkner	7	1	14	3
W. Railton	2	1	4	0
S. Evans	3.3	2	1	1
H. Moorhouse	2	0	6	1

SOUTH MOOR VICTORIOUS.

Earlier in the season South Tanfield gained an unexpected victory over their neighbours of South Moor, and ever since the latter have been thirsting for an opportunity of proving that this result was not a true index of the form of the respective clubs. Their chance came on Saturday, and they did not forget to make the most of it. The game came off at South Moor, and, although the visitors put on a decent score, it was easily rubbed off by the home men, who nearly doubled their opponents' total. South Tanfield began very badly against the bowling of Copeland and Beckwith, losing four men very cheaply. Then that consistent batsman, Robson, came to the rescue, finding a useful partner in Kent, and later on in Harry Middlemast. Robson had 23 to his credit ere Beckwith sent him back, whilst Middlemast put together a useful 19. Palmer just escaped getting into double figures, and eventually the innings closed for 73. Emmy Beckwith came out best in the attacking department, as the subjoined analyses will demonstrate:—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
W. Copeland	13	5	34	2
E. Beckwith	14	1	34	5
J. E. W. Fairley	1.1	1	0	1

Tom Welsh and Copeland were entrusted with the task of opening the home club's response, and very well they did, Welsh having nine to his credit before Harry Middlemast upset his sticks. Copeland (25) and Tindall (14), further improved the chances of South Moor, but both Vivian and J. Fairley, jun., went for a "duck." Then came a long stand by Beckwith and Robinson, the former evidently being bent upon showing that he could bat as well as bowl, and it may truthfully be said that it was Emmy's "day out." He treated the visitors' bowling unmercifully, and had passed the half-century by five when Collins held a return from the old Tow Lawite. Robinson compiled a capital 20, and when all was over the home team had registered 140, so that they won very comfortably. Kent and Collin were the most successful bowlers, Harry Middlemast not shining in this department with his accustomed refulgence. South Moor were highly pleased at having wiped out their previous reverse—and this in no half-hearted fashion.

A DRAW AT THE GILL.

When Rowland's Gill appeared at Leadgate a few weeks since to oppose the Temperance club, they were badly beaten—due in a great measure to their indifferent fielding, several easy catches being dropped. The return fixture came off at the Gill on Saturday, but, owing to having another game on at home, the blue-ribbonites were unable to place their full strength in the field. In consequence a very even game resulted, the visitors having rather the best of the draw which ensued. Batting first the Temperance gave a capital display, Kennedy (19) and Makepeace (18) showing up well, with Birtley, Milburn, and Kelly ably assisting, the total amounting to 83. The Gill began in good style, the first three men all managing double figures. Watson put on 18, T. Ford 16, and J. Ford 10. Afterwards, however, there was something of a collapse, Milburn bowling successfully, and when stumps were drawn at 7.15 to enable the Temperance to catch their train, the home men had scored 75 for nine wickets, so that there would probably have been an exciting finish. It is only fair to say that the concluding portion of the Gill innings was played in very bad light.

BIRTLEY BEAT SACRISTON.

Sacriston paid a visit to Birtley on Saturday, and as the outcome got badly worsted, the home men proving to be in fine form. Birtley did not commence very promisingly, three good men being out for a few runs. Then everything went well with the homesters. Baiston knocked up a capital 38, and was well backed up by Harbottle (30), Shepherd (20), and W. Potter (11), whilst extras contributed 20 (far too many), and thus the aggregate reached 131, a very respectable total. Sacriston gave a very decent show with the bat, but they could never get within hail of the Birtley total. Henderson was top scorer with 26, followed by Emmerson and G. Taylor (12 each), and Swindle (10), but the remainder did nothing startling, and the venure closed for 82. On being given a chance with the leather, Shepherd proved most effective, capturing the last five wickets at a cheap outlay.

WHICKHAM WIN.

Whickham entertained Burnopfield on Saturday, and, as is usually the case on their own ground, came out on the top. If I remember aright, Burnopfield beat the Whickhamites in the first encounter, thus the result of last week's game would somewhat square matters. Batting first the visitors (who were not too well represented) gave a moderate exhibition. H. C. Wood played patiently for a dozen, whilst Mason, Wilkinson, and Morris also did fairly well, but the total only reached 52. W. Cook and G. Cheesman bore the brunt of the home attack with conspicuous success. But for the efforts of two men the home team would assuredly have suffered defeat, as the others found the trundling of Bell, Morris, and Wilkinson too much for them. The exceptions were T. M. Burn (who played a fine innings of 48) and T. B. Mowbray, who was credited with a useful 17, and it was almost entirely due to the efforts of this pair that Whickham were enabled to head the Burnopfield score by 34 runs.

OLD 'UNS BEAT YOUNG 'UNS.

The members of the Swalwell club indulged in a rather novel game on Saturday, the first team opposing the second. As might naturally be supposed, the seniors were victorious, but still some of the youngsters displayed creditable form, and will be heard of again. Slater, for instance, carried out his bat for a well-played 25, or just half the total put together by the second teamers. Booth also shaped decently. Bruce and Ryding were very destructive in the attack. For the first eleven A. A. Fletcher and Thynn were in excellent trim, each of them contributing 34 in good style. Robson knocked up 16 and T. Ryding 11, so that the seniors topped the century by 11 for the loss of seven wickets. H. Ryding bowled very fairly for the losers, and both he and Slater are promising players.

CONSETT MAKE A GOOD SHOW.

Consett could only muster a moderate team to make the journey to Wallsend on Saturday, but nevertheless the players gave an extremely creditable account of themselves, and had time permitted might have pulled through. The home team batted first and made a rare good start, Wallace and Bartram (the initial pair) knocking up 36 and 26 respectively. W. and R. G. Elliott (the next pair) put on 18 and 12, but afterwards there came a collapse, the last few wickets going down cheaply. Hurst, J. J. Raw, and Simpson all bowled well, and took a trio of wickets apiece. With the addition of 20 extras, Wallsend managed to total 140. The chief feature of the Consett response was the fine batting of Siddell (39) and Geo. Hamilton (26). The Consett captain came out in his old form, and played excellent cricket. Hamilton fully bore out the good opinions formed concerning him, and he should develope into a fine cricketer. Hurst also came off, carrying out his bat for an invaluable 18. Large as was the number of extras given away by the visitors, it was exceeded by the home men, who contributed no fewer than 25 of these runs to the Consett total, which, when stumps were drawn, stood at 126 for seven wickets, so that the draw was a pretty even one.

MEDOMSLEY C.C.

To the Sporting Editor.

Dear Sir,—In your last issue I see you have a paragraph respecting the match that should have been played on our ground on Saturday the 19th inst., but, unfortunately, you have placed the saddle on the wrong horse. We were due to play Hamsteels club on that date and not Cornsay. I may say, however, that I never received any intimation whatever from the Hamsteels club that they did not intend coming. I think it is only fair that you should make this correction in your next issue. This is the third time this season we have been disappointed in our cup fixtures. I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. W. VASEY, Hon. Secretary.

Salisbury House, Medomsley, Aug. 28th.

A LUCKY DRAW.

Chester-le-Street were exceedingly lucky to make a draw of their match with Southill on Saturday. It should, however, be stated that while Southill were at full strength, the citizens had only a moderate team—D. G. Crichton, J. K. Bewick, A. Smith, and T. Middleton all being off. Southill went to the wickets first, and knocked up the good score of 227 for the loss of seven wickets. Canon Firth was in his best form, and was top scorer with 68. H. C. Armstrong also batted well, getting 37. Chester-le-Street tried six bowlers, whose figures were as follows:—

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
Coyle	19.3	6	44	2
Child	20	4	60	2
Bewick	10	3	26	0
Robson	16	3	53	4
Walker	3	0	22	0
Gray	3	2	9	0

Against the bowling of Hinde and Capt. Barnes, the Chester-le-Street batsmen did badly, Coyle being the only one to get anything like a decent score, having 43 (not out) to his credit. Jim Bewick (19), and L. Gray (12), were the only other batsmen to reach double figures, although the "extras" added 23 to the total. A word of praise must be given to Fred Taylor for the excellent manner in which he kept up his wicket during the last over, and so saved the game for Chester-le-Street. The Southill bowlers all came out of the ordeal with splendid figures.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

(Continued.)

(By "Off-side.")

HOBSON WANDERERS.

The above club are looking forward with every confidence to a very successful season, and with all the members turning up who have signified their willingness to don the Hobson colours at the commencement of the season, they should fully bear out the anticipations of their supporters. Practice has commenced in earnest, and, judging by the way some of the young ones are shaping, there should be no dearth of talent for years to come. At the annual meeting, A. Lown (the clever left-winger) was elected captain, with Joe Layton as his vice, and it will not be the fault of these two hard-working players if the team is not as good, or better than in previous years. The same ground as that used in former years has been again placed at the disposal of the club, and with a little attention it will be in grand condition for the opening engagement on Saturday first with Annfield Plain. The following payers have signified their intention of assisting the club:—J. Randall, J. McNeil, W. Liddle, M. McCue, E. Bell, T. Heslin, E. Henderson, J. T. Bell Jno. Layton, Jos. Walton, Joe Layton, P. Cullen, A. Lown, J. Andrews, C. Burnip, Milburn Hunter (late of Allendale Park), and T. Ferry (late of Hamsterley.) The team will again compete in the Tyneside League, and are also entered for the English Amateur and Durham Cups. Altogether the prospects of the Hobson are decidedly rosy. My old friend, Tom Amos, will once more wield the secretarial pen, and this important part of the club's work may be left in his hands with every confidence.

TANTOBIE CO-OPERATORS.

Genial William Hodgson (at one time a goalkeeper second to none) is extremely confident that the "Co-ops." will make things "hum" this season, and if they can only finish at the top of the Derwent Valley League, he declares that he will be at peace with everybody. All the old hands are loyally sticking to their club, whilst the new additions include several players of note. Lishman, of Dipton, will be an acquisition in goal, and another custodian will be Gibbon, of Lintzford. It is also expected that the two Adamsons, of the "Ford," will don the Tantobie colours, together with T. Middleton, so that a rattling good team should be got together. That sterling player, McKewor, will act as skipper, with J. Gladders as his right-hand man. The secretarial duties will be discharged by that popular player, Tim Hanover, who is hoping for a more than usually successful season. The players intend to make an early start, as they open to-morrow (Friday) against Tanfield Lea, on the latter's ground. I wish the "Co-ops." every success, as they are a really decent set of players, and know how to lose like good sportsmen.

MEDOMSLEY WHITE STARS.

In future this team will be known as the Allendale Park A team, as they have linked their fortunes with the champions of the North-West Durham Alliance. I am sorry to hear that several of last year's players will not be available, these including J. Kelly and H. Hedley, who have gone to Leadgate Park Juniors; J. Grant to Consett Shamrocks; G. and P. Talbot, M. Cavanagh, and W. Calvert have removed from the district. Thus there will be several vacancies to fill up, but Mr. E. Wilson (the popular secretary) is hopeful of getting a good team together. That light of other days, Mr. Wm. Mansell, has kindly undertaken to train the youngsters, and he may be depended upon to deliver them fit and well at the post. The team open the season on Saturday first with a friendly game against Leadgate Park Juniors.

MARLEY HILL.

The prospects of the newly-formed Marley Hill Literary Institute Football Club are exceedingly bright. They have about 50 members, and amongst these players are such well-known exponents of the game as P. Cullen, E. Cullen, W. Dowhurst (late of Crook), T. Grant, W. Douglass, J. Ringer, B. Davison, J. Gilbert, O. McGham, all old players of the late St. Cuthbert's club. The Institute men will use the same field as the old club, and will have the use of the pavilion. A good working committee has been elected, who are looking forward to a prosperous season. Marley Hill meet their old and dear neighbours, Byer Moor, in their first league game on September 16th and a good game should be the result. The first team have a few dates open, and would like them filled up with good teams. The reserve have all dates open, and would like to arrange with junior teams of the average age of 18. Write to Geo. F. Grey, Hon. Sec., 50, Marley Hill, Swalwell, R.S.O.

WHICKHAM.

SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Thos. Copeland, Wm. Roy, and Wm. Watson were charged with not sending their children regularly to school.—Fines were imposed in each case.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANT.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Wm. Noble, of the Woodman's Arms, Fellside, applied for a license to sell liquor at the Fellside Flower Show.—Supt. Rutherford said that the applicant had twice previously applied for a similar license, which had been refused. He objected to the granting of the same, as the field was only situated about 100 yards from the applicant's house.—Applicant: We have no accommodation.—Supt. Rutherford: Do you grant it, sir?—The Chairman (Col. A. S. Palmer): No.—The applicant then left the Court, evidently much disappointed.

HE WOULD HAVE A FEW MORE.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Matthew Armstrong and John Ramshaw were charged with doing wilful damage to turnips, the property of Jonathan Atkinson, Whickham, to the amount of 1d.—P.C. Carr stated that at about 4.30 p.m., on the 8th inst., he saw the two defendants in a field at Whickham, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Atkinson. The defendants were pulling turnips. Witness took them to Dunston Police Station, and told them that they would be summoned. Rutherford said that if he was summoned he would have a few more of them.—Rutherford: I never told him anything of the sort.—Supt. Rutherford: It does not matter, you were in a man's field.—The defendants were each fined 1/- and costs —6/6 each.

STANLEY.

U. M. FREE CHURCH.—The U.M. Free Church at Stanley, having undergone a course of painting and cleaning, was re-opened on Saturday last, when the Rev. J. B. Stoneman, of Gateshead, gave a verbal report, and personal impression of the late United Methodist Free Church Assembly. At the close of his address a large company sat down to a substantial ham supper. On Sunday Mr. Stoneman discoursed on the "not" and "but" of the christian ministry. A service of song entitled "Rare Metal" was given by the East Stanley P.M. Choir with Mr. Collins as conductor, and Miss Summerbell and Mr. R. Potter as organists.

MAN'S NOBLEST WORK.—This is an age of great 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. Their effects are truly wonderful, and hundreds are happy today who once looked forward to an early grave. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Hay Fevers, Hoarseness, Croup, or any other affections whatever of the Throat, Chest, or Lungs, Stanton's Cough Pills positively cure. We can cheerfully recommend them to all, and can unhesitatingly say they are the only cure for Throat and Lung affections. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 13½d and 2/9. Boxes sent post free on receipt of 15 or 36 stamps. William Mather, Wholesale Druggist, Manchester.

FOOTBALL.

ALLENDALE PARK A.F.C.

The annual meeting was held in the pavilion. There was a large attendance of members, and Mr Jno. Charlton was elected chairman.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report, which was as follows, was adopted:—In my third report I beg to congratulate the club on the past season's record. The team opened the season in promising fashion (Helman, [illegible]; Spen, 4-2), but afterwards, owing to defections of players and the absence of a reliable goalkeeper, with the exception of Hobson (5-2) and Stanley (4-0), few victories were gained till the team was strengthened. However, the Charity Cup was secured, and each player received a silver medal with gold centre from the D.V.L. committee. In the Tyneside League your team acquitted itself well, gaining, as in the previous season, fifth place, and, with the exception of [illegible] and Newburn, owing to placing weak teams, no team beat us by more than a single goal. I regret that our performance in the cup-ties were the worst we have yet experienced. However, our record in the N.W.D.A. was very satisfactory. Notwithstanding repeated application for admission to that body our application was refused, as we were not deemed good enough. However, it required another team to make up the complement, and we were only admitted on sufferance. Great credit is therefore due to your players for defeating such teams as Stanley, Consett, Leadgate, etc., and becoming the proud winners of the handsome cup and gold medals. I regret to say our financial position is not so good as in past seasons. This may be accounted for by the frequency of excursions to Newcastle and Sunderland, and I trust that each will try and secure another member each, and so restore our funds to their previous condition. I regret, too, that our prospects for the ensuing season are not so bright owing to the many desertions of players. It is much to be regretted that players born and brought up in the place, and players who have become expert mainly through our efforts, should, through petty ambition, leave the club in the lurch, for none of them have drifted to any superior teams, which would have been a laudable ambition, but mainly, I take it, because the admiration and applause of our little village does not satisfy their exalted opinions. Another matter I should like to draw attention to, and that is the support we receive. We do not carry on the club for our gain or pleasure, nor for the pleasure of the players. It is carried on for the benefit of the people living in the parish, a great majority of whom, I regret to say, accord us little support, yet participate in the enjoyment we afford.—Yours, etc.,

W. G. F. THOMPSON.

Results:—

Competitions	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Tyneside League	19	8	4	7	42	41	22
N.W.D. Alliance	8	4	2	2	11	8	10
Cup Ties	4	1	1	2	4	7	—
Friendly	6	2	2	2	5	9	—
Totals	37	15	9	13	62	65	32

TREASURER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Mr T. Walton, seconded by Mr Bell, the treasurer's (Mr W. Lovat) financial statement was adopted.

AN "A" TEAM.

A long discussion followed on the question of the Medomsley Stars amalgamating with the premier club. Mr T. Walton moved, and Mr Milligan seconded, that the Stars' application be granted, and that they play under the name of Allendale Park "A" team.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr R. Moffitt; vice-presidents all elected, with the addition of Messrs Wass and Coulthard; treasurer, Mr T. W. Vasey; financial secretary, Mr T. Bailey; corresponding secretary, Mr W. G. F. Thompson; captain, Mr T. Walton (re-elected); vice-captain, Mr Jno. Lynop (re-elected); general committee, Messrs J. Thompson, R. Wilson, Page, Stokoe, M. Walton, Charlton, T. Bell, T. Shearer, T. Bramley, E. Glendinning, W. Longstaff, and J. Bramley; selection committee, Messrs J. Thompson, Charlton, Lovat, Hunter, Page, and Glendinning; trainer, Mr Jno. Charlton.

CUPS, ETC.

It was decided to enter for the Durham Cup Competitions, the Tyneside League, and the North-West Durham Alliance, and the "A" team to continue in the Consett and District League.

DERWENT VALLEY LEAGUE.

REFEREES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 2nd—Tanfield Lea v South Tanfield—Mr W. Hodgson.
" " Leadgate Park R. v. Blackhill—Mr R. Milligan.
" 9th—Blackhill v. Tanfield Lea—Mr R. Milligan.
" " Consett Swifts R. v. Leadgate Park R.—Mr W. Hodgson.
" " Tantobie Co-operators v. Annfield Plain Celtic R.—Mr G. Gray.
" 16th—Lints Rovers b Blackhill—Mr R. Milligan.
" " Marley Hill v. Byer Moor—Mr A. A. Fletcher.
" " Tantobie Co-operators v. South Tanfield—Mr J. Ross.
" " Consett Swifts R. v. Burnhope—Mr W. Hodgson.
" 23rd—Hamsterley v Tanfield Lea—Mr J. Ross.
" " Leadgate Park R. v. Consett Swifts R.—Mr W. Hodgson.
" " Marley Hill v. Lints Rovers—Mr R. Milligan.
" " Annfield Plain Celtic R. v. Byer Moor—Mr G. Gray.
" " Burnhope v. Tantobie—Mr J. Mc. Gregor.
" 30th—Tanfield Lea v. Lints Rovers—Mr R. Milligan.
" " Tantobie Co-operators v. Consett Swifts R.—Mr J. Ross.
" " Byer Moor v. South Tanfield—Mr G. Gray.
" " Marley Hill v Annfield Plain Celtic R.—Mr W. Hodgson.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM REFEREES' ASSOCIATION.

The following have duly passed the examination of this Association:—Messrs R. Charlton (Medomsley), J. T. Reed (Leadgate), E. Reed (Seaham Harbour), W. Gibbons (Sherburn Hill), J. Smith and W. Shorten (Langley Park), C. Cullum and J. Reed (West Cornforth), and W. Owens (Ferryhill).

MATCHES WANTED

Allendale Park A. have the following dates vacant, and would like them filled up with moderate first or good second teams:—September 30th, November 11th, December 25th, February 3rd, March 3rd, March 31st, April 16th (Easter Monday), and April 28th (home). September 23rd, October 21st, November 4th, November 25th, December 16th, January 6th, January 27th, and February 17th (away).—Apply, E. Wilson, Pines Cottages, Medomsley, R.S.O.

West Pelton United are in want of dates with good teams, ages 15 to 16; all dates vacant.—J. Davidson, secretary, 12, Grange Villa, near Chester-le-Street, Durham.

Secretaries of clubs are requested to note change of Burnhope Rovers' secretary's address—R. Wallace, 40, Westwood Row, Burnhope.

Consett Athletic have all dates vacant, and would like them filled up at once; average age, [illegible]—Apply, G. Oliver, 3, Steel Street, Consett.

FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

NORTHERN ALLIANCE.

LEADGATE PARK v. HEBBURN ARGYLE.

The Park visit Hebburn on Saturday, and intend to do their best to give the home men a hard game. The following will represent

LEADGATE PARK.—Goal, J. Crowther; backs, T. Cartmell and J. Daly; half-backs, J. Bowes, R. Wilson, and J. Wilson (captain); forwards, B. Cook, J. Grant, T. Houston, G. Forster, and G. Lock (or J. Birtley.)

The team will leave Leadgate station by the 1.45 train for Newcastle.

STANLEY v. NEWCASTLE UNITED A.

The West Stanley club open their engagements this season at St. James' Park, when they will have the stiff task of meeting Newcastle United A. Very satisfactory practice matches have been indulged in, and the hopes of the club's supporters are much brighter than they were at the commencement of last season. The following will play for

STANLEY.—Goal, A. N. Other; backs, T. Bell and M. Joyce; half-backs, Saunders, Ellis, and Allison; forwards, Crute, Grieves, Coates, Douglass, and Masterman, with Spinks and Watson as reserves.

Referee, Mr Buckton. Kick-off at 3.30.

DERWENT VALLEY LEAGUE.

LEADGATE PARK RESERVE v. BLACKHILL ST. CUTHBERT'S.

These teams open their league fixtures on the Park ground on Saturday, and a good game is expected.

PARK RESERVE.—Goal, J. Calvert; backs, W. Walton and A. Aitkin; half-backs, D. Cartmell, G. Temple (captain), and J. Birtley; forwards, W. Teasdale, P. Daly, W. Crowther, M. Robinson, and J. Harper.

Kick-off at 3.30. Referee, Mr R. Milligan, Medomsley.

BYER MOOR v. RUTHERFORD COLLEGE NOMADS.

The Moor open their season to-morrow (Saturday), when they oppose Rutherford College in their annual friendly game at Byer Moor. Miss V. Saunders will kick off at 3.30.

BYER MOOR.—Goal, R. Hodgson; backs, J. Adamson and S. Lamb; half-backs, G. Bennett, T. Scoor, and G. Nicholls; forwards, G. E. Weedy (Captain), J. Welch, M. Bell, E. Leighton, and H. Lowe. Reserves, J. Reed, E. Morris, P. Keefe, and J. Smith.

Linesman, Tom Leighton.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT LEAGUE.

SOUTH MOOR UNITED v. CONSETT UNITED.

The following team will represent South Moor on Saturday:—

SOUTH MOOR UNITED.—Goal, G. Nicholson; backs, Armin and Mason; half-backs, Cole, Wilkinson, and Davison; forwards, Smailes, Daglish, Lambert, Berryman, and Boggon.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM ALLIANCE.

ALLENDALE PARK v. REST OF ALLIANCE.

This match between last season's winners and a team selected from the remaining clubs will be played on the Leadgate Park ground on Monday night first. Allendale will play nearly the whole of last season's players as follows:—

ALLENDALE PARK.—Goal, J. Scott; backs, Carr and M. Walton; half-backs, H. Hobday, T. Walton, and Talbot; forwards (from), Brown, Spence, Cook, Morris, Lynop, and Robinson.

REST OF ALLIANCE.—Goal, J. Crowther (Leadgate Park); backs, J. Laidler (Consett) and J. McLatchie (Annfield Plain); half-backs, C. McAloon, T. Rowell, and A. Coyle (Annfield Plain); forwards, J. Grant (Leadgate Park), P. Smith (Consett), G. Milburn (Leadgate Park), J. Allison (Consett), and Joe. Wilson (Leadgate Park.)

Kick-off at 6.15 p.m. prompt.

TYNESIDE LEAGUE.

HOBSON WANDERERS v ANNFIELD PLAIN CELTIC.

At the Hobson, when the team will be chosen from the following to represent:—

HOBSON.—Goal, Randell; backs, Liddle, McHugh, and E. Bell; half-backs, Heslin, Henderson, Hunter, and Jno. Layton; forwards, Walton, Joe. Layton, Ferry, Cullen, A. Lown (captain), Andrews, and Bell.

Referee, Mr A. P. Little.

CONSETT TOWN SWIFTS v. DEARNESS DISTRICT.

At Waterhouses on Saturday.

CONSETT.—Goal, W. Graham; backs, J. Laidler and Joe. Finnigan; half-backs, B. McKie, W. Harrison, and W. Atkinson; forwards, B. Rafferty, J. Little, James Finnigan, J. Dempsey, and J. Morgan. Reserves, T. Boyle, P. McNally, G. Wood, and J. Sheeky.

Linesman, R. Wake. Brake leaves headquarters at 1.15 p.m.

ALLENDALE PARK A. v. LEADGATE PARK JUNIORS.

This friendly game will be played at Medomsley on Saturday. A team will be chosen from the following to represent—

ALLENDALE—W. Settrey, T. Bell, T. Whitfield, F. Graham, T. Redshaw, E. Wilson (captain), W. Wilson, J. Turner, F. Turner, W. Wheatley, J. Thompson, W. Thompson, Hy. Walton, and J. T. Milburn.

LEADGATE—Goal, J. Sorv; backs, J. Thompson and A. Overral; half-backs, W. Calvert, Alf. Winter, and J. Johns; forwards, Hedley, Davison and A. Overall; half-backs, W. Calvert, Alf. Graham, and H. Armstrong.

CRICKET.

DIPTON v. EDMONDSLEY.

At Dipton on Saturday, in a benefit match. The following team will represent—

DIPTON—Jim Allen, Joe. Bowes, Jno. Allen, Wm. Thompson, R. Gardner, E. Bowes, Jno. Spinks, Rev. R. Tuson, T. Simpson, Wm. Ellis, and Jim Peel. Reserves, P. Allen, T. Clark, and J. Davis.

A collection will be made in aid of Mr Anthony Wood, who has, for a long time been unable to follow his employment.

SPEN AND DISTRICT NOTES.

[BY "GULLIVER."]

THE PROPOSED NEW HOTEL.

The Union Lodges have been deeply engaged discussing whether the district needs another public institution or not. Victoria Garesfield Lodge wants another "pub." The Spen Lodge left the question on the table as a question to be decided by public opinion, rather than by a lodge meeting. This action of the Spen Lodge, will, I hope, influence the Victoria Garesfield Lodge to give such letters and circulars as appeals for their support in matter outside of Trade Union business the fate they deserve, viz., not to be read. My opinion on the matter is, we have plenty of "pubs," just as many as are needed to give the district a respectable appearance, and if either Mr. Laing or any other person desires to live amongst us to make us a little more respectable than we are at present, the best thing they can do is to give a large donation towards a public hall with reading room and library attached, with rooms for recreative games and pastimes.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

in our district are non-existent, except what the workmen undertake to do amongst themselves. Several good subscriptions have been made during the last twelve months, and it behoves me to call attention to the fact that there are still some who have not been subscribed for Mr. L. Taylor, who has been off work a very long time, and I trust that the Victoria Garesfield men will remember Luke and make a good subscription for him. I am sure his must be a deserving case. I was always under the impression that there was a public charity attached to the established Church, and that the function of the priest was to disburse the sums given to the needful cases.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Which occurred at Victoria Garesfield on Monday week caused a great sensation throughout the district. I knew Alfred Barker when a boy. I have constantly been in close touch with him for some time past, and can testify to his stability as a member of the P.M. Chapel of Victoria Garesfield. He was always so obliging as a workman. He was kind-hearted and lively with every one. May he reap the reward of a true follower of Christ. His end was unexpectedly sudden.

THE SPEN BAND BOAT TRIP.

came off on Saturday last, and things did not come to such a successful issue as was expected, because something happened at Tynemouth with the boat, which prohibited the people from being brought back with it, and I am told that a Spen lady, who is staying at Tynemouth, paid the train fare of a large number of the trippers, this good lady being Mrs. W. Douglass, of the Bute Arms. Mrs. Douglass is a good-hearted and benevolent soul, as is Mr. Douglass. May they long live at the Spen.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

On Saturday last the annual excursion in connection with the above committee took place, the destined place being Hexham. The members and friends who made up the party departed from the Church at 9.30 a.m. by brakes of the best quality, which belonged to Mr. Wm. Nixon, Blackhall Mill, and after a most pleasant drive landed in Hexham shortly after twelve. After dinner they were conducted to the Abbey, a most ancient piece of decaying architecture, whose origin dates back into the second century. Here they were met by the Rev. Canon Savage, who delivered a most interesting lecture concerning the building. From the facts related to them by his reverence they were able to become deeply interested in the different images and inscriptions everywhere found in the Abbey. On their leaving the sacred building they partook of an excellent tea provided by Messrs Jamieson, Hexham, and shortly after they once more entered the brakes and were "en route" for home. The day was spent in a thoroughly enjoyable manner by all who attended, and if such excursions are continued, there is no doubt that they will become most popular. All arrangements were most energetically carried out by Mr. C. W. Randle, Secretary to the Defence Committee.

GARESFIELD AMATEUR MINSTREL TROUPE.

The members of the above troupe also held an excursion to South Shields by brake on Saturday. There was a good number of the members present, and a most enjoyable day was spent. The brakes were supplied by Mr. T. Dolan, Crawcrook. The above troupe are now in full practice for the approaching winter, when they will give several concerts throughout the district. The members of the troupe (whose origination dates back to last winter) have stuck wonderfully well together during the past summer months, and it is to be hoped that they will reap a reward for their efforts. These together with a first-class orchestra, which the committee have managed to collect, should make a good impression on their first appearance, which will most likely be in October. Mr. Matthews has worked very hard to keep the members in trim, and he has his entire confidence in their doing well. Not far behind him have been the energetic committee, who have assisted Mr. Matthews in whatever he has undertaken. It is to be anticipated that the orchestra will make a spendid exhibition, as they are under the direction and leadership of Mr. C. Summerside, who is well-known in the neighbourhood as most reliable in musical matters.

ST. PATRICK'S OPERATIC SOCIETY.

This society, which began last autumn, is again in full rehearsal. The opera they intend presenting to the public is very well-known in the Consett neighbourhood, viz., "H.M.S. Pinafore," one of Gilbert and Sullivan's masterpieces. They are at present undergoing a very careful and serious training preparation, under their able teacher, Mr. C. W. Randle, organist at St. Patrick's Church. Most of the old members have once more put in an appearance, together with a good many new members, and there can be no doubt that all the leading parts are in very safe hands, and Mr. Randle has made no mistake in his choice of characters. Up the the present the rehearsals have been very successful, and if they continue in this manner they will even outdo last year's performance.

DUNSTON.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning, Benjamin Hardy, a labourer, employed at the Dunston station extension, dropped down dead whilst following his employment. The deceased was busy breaking stones when he was seen to fall, and expired within a few minutes. Medical aid was at once sought, but this was of no avail. Hardy, who is said to be a native of Huddersfield, is an elderly man.

ROWLAND'S GILL.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.—Application was made at the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, by Mr. John Joseph Shotton, of Rowland's Gill, for a certificate of exemption from vaccination for his child, Margaret Shotton, born on May 4th.—The application was granted.

BLAYDON.

TRESPASSING UPON THE RAILWAY.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, James Dodds, a middle-aged man, was charged with trespassing upon the Carlisle Railway at Clara Vale, near Blaydon.—The accused was fined 1/- and costs.

STANHOPE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TRADESMAN.—Mr. Joseph Raine, grocer, flour dealer, etc., Chapel Square, Stanhope, died suddenly on Friday at the age of 67. His wife died only seven weeks ago. He was well-known in the district.

SUNNISIDE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICES.—The Sunday School anniversary services of the Methodist New Connection School were continued on Sunday, when the preacher was Mr. G. B. Brown, Gateshead.

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? Why I never know I have one now, as I always keep a bottle of PATTRICK'S MEDICINE by me, and if I feel a little "off," I take a dose, and am soon myself again. Everyone who is ill goes to PATTRICK, CHEMIST, 5, Front Street, Consett, who can cure almost any complaint. 371a.

The Drink for the Season.

Absolutely a New Drink.

Awarded 8 Gold Medals.

LEMO.

LEMO CHAMPAGNE.

LEMO.

Try it. An Ideal Summer Drink.

MADE ONLY BY

J. KERSHAW and SONS,

LEADGATE and GATESHEAD.

LEADGATE HARDY CYCLING CLUB.

A TRIP TO REDCAR.

[By "Wheeler."]

The members of the above flourishing club, ever on the look-out for novelties, decided recently to have a saloon trip, and to invite their president and vice-presidents to accompany them. After mature consideration it was resolved to make the locale Redcar, and this seemed to be a pretty popular choice. Consultations ensued with Mr. Lish (the esteemed Leadgate station-master) and Mr. Watson, the passenger superintendent at Newcastle, with the result that all was satisfactorily arranged, and very reasonable terms conceded to the Hardyites. Wednesday of last week was the date fixed upon, and a more lovely day could not have been chosen. The sun shone forth in all his glory, whilst there was scarcely a cloud to be seen overhead. It was, in fact, an ideal summer's day. In consequence it was a merry party that boarded the 7.45 train "en route" for Newcastle where the saloon was in waiting to take them to their rendezvous. The Hardy boys believe in doing things thoroughly, and accordingly had not neglected to make provision for the "inner man" during the journey. The catering was left in the capable hands of the Host and Hostess Collingwood, of the Queen Victoria Hotel, and needless to add, their efforts in this direction gave the utmost satisfaction. Music—both vocal and instrumental—helped to while away the time until Redcar was reached at 12.13. Immediately on landing the party proceeded to the Swan Hotel, where they found a splendid repast provided for them by Hostess Rogowski, who did everything possible to make her visitors comfortable. This important ceremony over the company were left to amuse themselves at their own sweet will. Several visited the pleasure gardens, whilst others chartered conveyances and had a trip to Saltburn. A dip in the briny was also enjoyed by some of the party, and a pleasant day spent by all. Assembling again at the Swan Hotel in the evening, the company proceeded to the station and caught the 7.6 train for the homeward journey. During the run, Coun. M. D. Greener (the worthy president of the club) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. secretary (Mr. John Kershaw) and the hon. treasurer (Mr. F. Collingwood) for the excellence of their arrangements, which he described as perfect, as no doubt they were. Mr. W. Dick, in seconding the motion, declared that he could not add anything to the eloquent remarks of their president, and sat down amid loud applause. Then Mr. Wm. Smith, who was called upon to support the resolution, delivered an excellent speech. He said that that day would stand out as a red-letter day with him. Never during the whole course of his professional career had he so thoroughly enjoyed himself, and he must say that he felt exceedingly happy. It was simply delightful, he went on, that a party of friends could amalgamate in this fashion and by the indefatigable endeavours of their worthy secretary and treasurer, spend a day of pleasure such as they had done. Mr. Smith concluded an eloquent oration by inviting the whole party to spend a day at Redcar with him next year at his sole expense—at this there was uproarious applause, slightly damped by Mr. Smith's last few words, which were, "If Labrador wins the Cambridgeshire." The vote having been carried by acclamation, Mr. Kershaw replied in well-chosen terms, expressing his gratification at the manner in which everything had passed off. Newcastle was reached shortly after ten o'clock, and here the only unpleasant incident of the whole day occurred. It had been arranged that the party should travel home by saloon attached to the 10.50 train from Newcastle, but an official dressed "in a little brief authority" tried to prevent this. In anything but polite terms he ordered our friends to quit the saloon and get into the ordinary carriages. This they naturally refused to do, sticking by their agreement with Mr. Watson. However, this pompous individual would take no notice of anything of this kind, and point-blank told them that they should not journey home in the saloon. But if he thought he had come across a simple lot of people from the country he was quickly undeceived and eventually he had to give way, the saloon was attached to the train all right, and home safely reached about midnight. The mule-like performance of the official in question caused the train to be about twenty minutes late. I understand that Mr. Kershaw has communicated with Mr. Watson respecting this uncalled-for treatment, and the latter has promised to investigate the matter. This incident apart, everything went off in splendid fashion, all present declaring that they had seldom put in a more pleasant day. The party included the following:—Coun. M. D. and Mrs. Greener, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collingwood, Mr. W. Dick, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Burnhope, Mr. J. Kershaw, Miss [illegible] Bleck, Mr. M. Black, Mrs. W. Black, Mr. F. Davison, Miss T. Smith, Miss M. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Dixon, Mr. T. Greener, Mr. J. Lammonby Miss Pickering, Mr. T. Stephenson, Mr. Richard, Mr. G. Atkinson, Mr. J. Patterson, Miss Collins, Miss M. Dawson, Mr. J. Stephenson, Mr. R. Pickering.

BENFIELDSIDE.

ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—The preacher at St. Cuthbert's Church on Sunday morning, at the half-past ten service, will be Rev. Edwin Elmer Harding, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead. The collection at morning prayer will be for the "National Society for the Education of the Poor," which, by its grants of one million five hundred thousand pounds in the last eight years, has been instrumental in raising over forty-one millions for Church Schools, or ten thousand pounds a week. It has been the parent of the twelve thousand Church Schools of England and Wales.

BURNOPFIELD AND DISTRICT NOTES

[By "OBSERVER."]

HOT WEATHER AND DRINKING.

Whether the hot weather has anything to do with the amount of drinking at present going on in Burnopfield I cannot say, but one thing I notice is that the village is fast becoming noted as one of the most drunken in the north of England. At the week-ends it is almost impossible to walk along without coming in contact with people who have indulged too freely in alcholic beverages. I think if the law relating to the supplying of drink to persons who have had enough was more strictly enforced, it would be well for the community. The amount of drinking in the open air is also a source of disgrace. At one paricular place a little out of the village may often be seen men—young and old—with jugs, can, and other drinking utensils, which they get filled at a neighbouring beerhouse; and there on the public road they stand—a complete nuisance to the general public who are constantly passing and re-passing. How long I wonder will this kind of thing be tolerated?

BENEFIT CONCERT.

I hear that a benefit concert is being got up for Mr. F. Gregory, who has been unable to follow his employment for some time past. I wish the undertaking every success, as no one, I am sure, has done more in getting up and assisting at benefit concerts for others than has our neighbour, Mr. Gregory.

NEW ROAD.

I was wondering if the arrangements for the new road at Burnopfield had fallen through, as I see preparations are being made to light up Busty Bank road with electric light—not before time.

A GOOD CAUSE.

The Wesleyan Methodists at Lints Colliery are doing fairly well in the raising of funds for their new chapel. The are deserving of encouragement for the way they work together.

CROOKHALL.

A KITTEN WITH SIX LEGS.—Mr. W. Browell, of Crookhall, has a cat which recently gave birth to a kitten with six distinct legs. The little freak is alive and doing well.

MARLEY HILL.

CHOIR EXCURSION.—On Saturday the members of the choirs of the Marley Hill and Byer Moor Churches held their annual excursion to Hexham. Being disappointed in not being able to obtain brakes for the trip, the party had to travel by train. They had a very enjoyable day.

BURNOPFIELD.

CHOIR EXCURSION.—The members of the choir and friends of the U.M. Free Church, held their annual excursion to Tynemouth on Saturday, when, fine weather prevailing, a pleasant day was spent.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the members, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. A. Davis; vice-president, Mr. D. Patterson; corresponding secretary, Mr. F. Haughan; financial secretary, Miss errington; treasurer, Mr. J. Scorey.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

CELTIC FOOTBALL CLUB SPORTS.—On Saturday afternoon and evening the members and supporters of this flourishing club held some sports on the new ground for the amusement of players and members. A 100 yards foot race was won by J. McClatchie who was closely followed by W. Parker and Adam Bell. In the evening a moonlight ball was held, which caused much amusement. The music was supplied by the South Derwent Band, and the M.C.'s were Messrs J. Flynn and T. Maudlin. There was a very good attendance. The prizes for kicking into the net were won by R. Foster and T. Hunter.

GREENSIDE.

CROP SALE.—On Thursday night Messrs R. March and Son conducted an unreserved sale of 67 acres of away going crops at Greenside, near Ryton. The first lost offered was 12 acres of early oats, which were started at 50s per acre by Mr. Ed. Forrest, Kyo, and were finally purchased by this gentleman at 65s per acre. 14 acres of black oats were purchased by Mr. T. Robinson, High Shibdon, Blaydon, at 42s 6d per acre; 13 acres of tartar oats started at 40s per acre, and at 52s 6d Mr. Robinson was declared the buyer; whilst five acres of tartar oats commenced at 25s, and were knocked down to the buyer of the previous lot at 55s per acre. Eleven acres of barley, which were also put up, commenced with a bid of 20s, and were purchased at 51s per acre by Mr. Robinson; and five acres of barley started at 20s per acre, and were secured at 27s 6d per acre by Mr. Forrest. The last lot put up for sale comprised seven acres of barley, and this was sold to Messrs W. and T. Rutherford, Woodside, Ryton, at 57s 6d per acre.

LEADGATE.

NARROW ESCAPE.—What might easily have been a serious accident was happily averted at the railway station last Saturday. It appears that the last train down from Consett was late, as usual, and the driver, evidently with the intention of making up for lost time, had full steam on. The result was that the train ran nearly through Leadgate station before it could be pulled up. It was shunted back, and Mrs. Prest, the wife of Mr. J. Prest, hairdresser, who was a passenger by the train, was proceeding to alight when the train stopped. However, the carriages were again set in motion just as Mrs. Prest was going to step off the footboard on to the platform. Seeing her peril a man named Nicholas Crinnion promptly caught hold of Mrs. Prest and assisted her to alight. But for the man's timely help it is in every way likely that Mrs. Prest would have slipped down between the platform and the train, and been severely injured.

New Fermented Drink

for Summer and Winter!

BURDOCK.

(Registered). (Registered).

BURDOCK.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RETAILERS, OR WHOLESALE FROM THE

ANNFIELD PLAIN ÆRATED WATER CO.,

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS MINERAL WATERS AND SPECIALLY FERMENTED DRINKS,

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

rink.
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CHAMPAGNE.

LEMO.
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PFIELD AND DISTRICT NOTES

[By "Observer."]

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BLACKHILL VALE OF DERWENT NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, AND WEARDALE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

TRIP TO STANHOPE.

A PLEASANT DAY.

[By "Visitor."]

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Blackhill Vale of Derwent Naturalists' Field Club had a trip to Stanhope. It had been arranged to make the journey by brake, but this arrangement was cancelled for economic purposes in time and cash, in favour of an afternoon excursion from the Blackhill Station, through the courtesy of Mr. Harker. The day, as far as the atmospheric conditions were concerned, was an ideal one, and I believe somebody said it could not have been better had it been ordered. Probably it might not have been as good. Leaving Blackhill at 12.50 p.m., we soon got on to the moors, which were covered with beautiful heather. The scenery, as much as could be seen from the carriage windows, was grand, as nature now robes herself in her most beautiful garments. Having reached the Wear Valley Junction, a halt was made in order to allow the man at the engine to obtain a supply of that common, but important liquid without which our journey could not have been completed. Re-starting we soon sped down the side of the river Wear, whose meandering course bears a striking resemblance to that of our river, the Derwent. Having arrived at Stanhope Station after a pleasant journey we were met by the members of the Weardale Naturalists' Field Club, amongst whom were:—Mr. Wm. Egglestone, Coun. J. Crawhall, Coun. T. D. Collingwood, J.P., Mr. J. Barker, Mr. F. Collingwood, Mr. M. Lee, Mr. W. Tweddle, Mr. T. Hull, Mr. W. Waller, Mr. J. Greenwell, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. J. Littlefair, Mr. J. T. Miller, Mr. J. French, Mr. J. Mason, and others.

SKETCH OF STANHOPE

Perhaps it would not be out of place to give my readers some little account of the town which we visited. The information, though borrowed from that neat little volume graphically written by Mr. W. M. Egglestone, the genial secretary of the Weardale Naturalists' Club, is worth reproducing, for amongst the many beautiful dales in the North of England, Weardale, in the western part of the county of Durham, is not unworthy of an historical and descriptive sketch. Here nature in dark rounded fells, green undulating hills, winding cleughs with mountain springs and rushing floods, make up a valley which, in its wild beauty, has attracted the passing attention of writers of some eminence. The learned historian Surtees in writing to Sir Walter Scott in 1807 in reference to the position of Rookhope as mentioned in a bishopric ballad, said that Rookhope stood literally in a pleasant place, in the midst of a green and fertile dale, extending a few miles on each side, at the head of the Wear, resembling in some degree the beautiful scenery on many of the Scotch rivers; the finest verdure and most luxuriant cultivation contrasted with and hemmed in by scenes of barren moor and crag. It has been said that there is no district in the North of England less known, yet at the same time more interesting than the Weardale district of Durham. Here the great Butler wrote his "Analogy of Religion," and the gallant Sir Henry Hardinge spent his youth at Stanhope. The valley was the great iron and lead mining field and hunting grounds of the Bishops of Durham, and here were forests and forest castles, deer and deer parks, but before the deer hunting days, the Romans knew Weardale, and, earlier still, the cave-men dwelt in the valley. Apart from its historical associations, its store of boggles, fairies, legends and folk-lore, the dale has its fine scenery and a fine geological formation, with an extra feature in the famed Burtreeford Dyke. Surrounded by mountains, whose physical features are now much the same as when Briton and Roman first looked down on the dale, it is a forest only by name. In those early days there were no traces of the handiwork of the civilized man. Prior to Cæsar's conquests, the ancient Briton, clad in the skin of a wild animal, and armed with his club, hunted in the forest of Weardale. Those early inhabitants found shelter in the caves; that of Heathery Burn furnishes, with its store of human skulls bone knives and pins elsewhere to be noticed, interesting evidence of those early natives of the Wear Valley. As early as the 12th century Weardale forest was in the immediate possession of the bishop, and many of the inhabitants held land under servile tenure. The game with which Weardale was peopled was the red deer or stag, an animal highly esteemed in those sporting days. Lead was of considerable value to the Romans, who doubtless worked the Weardale mines, and after the foundation of the See of Durham, lead was largely used for churches, castles, and large houses. About 1665, the moor-master let and set by deed unto W. Deacon, John Rutter, Geo. Harrison, and Christopher Wharton, to search for lead in the mine called Ledge-field Slitt on the condition that they paid him at the price of 20/- a bingloade when lead sells at Newcastle at ten pounds the fother, and to increase or decrease two shillings in every bingloade as the price of lead at the fother rose or fell every 20/- in Newcastle." Other tacks were granted on the same conditions. Iron mines in Weardale are not new workings. Bishop Pudsey granted to the Kepier Hospital an iron mine in Rookhope for material for their carriages. The parish of Stanhope is the largest in the County of Durham, having an area of 60,482 acres of land; public roads, railways and water making the total of 61,194 acres. The parish is situated west of that of Wolsingham, the boundaries being Willow Green stream and the low part of Bollihope Burn, and has on the north, south, and west large mountains surrounded as it were by the Counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland. In England boundries of parishes were first fixed by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, 639. The highest elevation in the parish is Burnhope seat, which is 2,452 feet. The parish of Stanhope covers that part of the valley known as Weardale. The river Wear is formed by the junction of Burnhope and Killhope waters; the former and southern stream gathers on Burnhope Moor, the latter and northern stream takes its rise on Killhope Law, and receives the stream of Wellhope. At Wearhead the two rivulets branch out like the arms of the letter Y. The Wear flows on its course very rapidly over a rocky bed, and owing to the steepness of the mountain sides great floods occur in heavy rainfalls and snow-storms; extraordinary floods occurred in the Wear in 1771 and 1881. The geological formation of the valley has been illustrated by local writers. It is that of the lead measures which renders it one of the richest dales in mineral wealth in the kingdom. Cutting through the carboniferous system we have the great limestone surrounding Stanhope and Frosterley, where limestone quarries are extensively worked. A great impetus was given to these industries by the opening of the Stanhope and Tyne Railway in 1834, and the Wear Valley line of railway from Frosterley to Stanhope in 1862. In 1845 an iron furnace was built at Stanhope. The inhabitants of Weardale are hospitable, and are a strong, robust race, and on Saturday they fully sustained their high reputation in this respect. Many of the Weardale men have distinguished themselves in various branches of science, and many great families have been cradled in the dale. At the present day, fairs, agricultural and other annual shows, and chapel, friendly society, and other anniversaries are the principal gatherings. The Primitives and Wesleyans are strong bodies in this parish, and in the ministry of these denominations are many Weardale men whole have made great names for themselves. The town of Stanhope, the metropolis of Weardale, is distant from South Shields and Hartlepool 40 miles. It is pleasantly situated on the immediate north bank of the river Wear, and it is said to have given its name to the noble and ancient family of Stanhope, Earls of Chesterfield. The town is further noted as having one of the richest rectories in England and amongst many famous rectors is inseparably associated the name of Bishop Butler. Stanhope is sheltered by surrounding hills, and, like other old places, is irregularly built. The main street is Front Street, from the Railway Station to the Market Place, and thence through the western part of the town. Continuing westward we have with e southern prospect the Hartwell School, Curcey, Stanhope House, and the Rectory, where we saw on the rectory side of the street, Lime Tree Walk, formed by beautiful tiers of noble limes said to be the finest in the North of England. The want of space forbids my giving as detailed a description of the town as I should liked to have done, and as its importance demands; but those who would like to pursue the study of the town and surroundings cannot do better than secure a copy of the little book to which I have already referred.

The first item of interest was the inspection of the choice collection of fossils, old coins, and curiosities at Mr. Wm. Powell's residence at Crawleyside, Stanhope. And a most remarkable collection it was, and must have taken our friend a long time to have accomplished such an arduous task. While in Mr. Powell's garden we saw a wooden house on wheels, which used to be a beerhouse before it was removed to its present position. Mr. Powell's garden was literally filled with specimens of fossils, etc., gathered in the district, and geologists might have spent a whole day very profitably in studying them, but the time was too short, and we were obliged to hasten away to the Rectory, where we were graciously received by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Richmond and Rector of Stanhope, the Rev. J. J. Pulleine. Amongst the visitors present were:—

Mr. S. Leybourne, Blackhill; Mr. A. Atkinson, Blackhill; Mr. Earnest Wilson, Blackhill; Mr. T. M. Wylie, Blackhill; Mrs. T. M. Wylie, Blackhill; Mr. John Davison, Blackhill; Mr. Robert Harlow, Blackhill; Mrs. Little, Consett; Mr. Richardson, Blackhill; Mrs. Richardson, Blackhill; Mr. Oscar Brodie, Blackhill; Mr. J. H. Ayton, Blackhill; Miss A. Ayton, Blackhill; Mr. C. W. Nicholson Blackhill; Mr. Herbert Nicholson, Blackhill; Mr. George Greenwood, Blackhill; Mr. Robt. Colpitts, Blackhill; Mr. Thos. Grey, Blackhill; Mrs. Thos. Grey, Blackhill; Master Ed. Grey, Blackhill; Miss Isa. Grey, Blackhill; Mr. I. Davison, Blackhill; Mrs. F. Vickers, Consett; Mr. Robt. Goudie, Consett; Mr. W. Henderson, Consett; Mr. R. J. Brodie, Consett; Mr. Wilson Clayton, Consett; Mrs. John Symington, Consett; Mr. T. Caygill, Consett; Mr. A. Robertson, Consett; Mrs. Harlow and the Misses Harlow; Mr. Wm. Pattinson; Castleside; Mrs. Wm. Pattinson, Castleside; Mr. Milburn, Leadgate; Miss Gornall, Shotley Bridge; Mr. A. Richardson, Blackhill; Mr. John Hetherington, Blackhill; Mr. J. Stockdale, Blackhill; Mr. J. Davies, Blackhill; Mr. J. G. Brown, Shotley Bridge; Miss Galley, Stanhope; Mr. John Leybourne, Sunderland; Mrs. John Leybourne, Sunderland; Miss Aitchinson, Sheffield; Miss Aitchinson, Sheffield; Mr. Thos. Duckworth, Castleside; Mrs. Thos. Duckworth, Castleside; Mr. T. C. Elliot, Castleside; Mr. Arthur Leybourne, Sunderland; Mr. Stanley Leybourne, Sunderland; Miss Wilson, Blackhill; Miss Elsdon, Blackhill; Mrs. W. Palliser, Blackhill; Mr. Thos. Cuthbertson, Blackhill; Mr. Hy. Whitworth, Leadgate; Miss Jennie Cuthbertson, Blackhill; Mr. J. Dover, Crook; Mr. W. Pollock, Blackhill; Mrs. W. Pollock, Blackhill; Mr. Ward Davison, Blackhill; Miss Davison, Blackhill; Mr. J. G. Cooke, Blackhill; Mr. Hammond, Blackhill.

His Lordship conducted the members of the united clubs into the reception room, after explaining the meaning of the inscription over the doorway. One of the coat-of-arms was that of Bishop Barrington, a great friend of Henry Philpots, who was afterwards Bishop of Exeter. He built the house, which cost £12,000, in the year of the Peace of the Gospel 1697, and in the year of the Peace of Ryswick the first year. It was signed in 1697, when William of Orange was on the throne of England. James the Second was intriguing to get back to England. William saw that England should become a dependency of France, and we should be turned back again into the same religious regime if James the Second had succeeded in the attempt to bring back to England the Roman Catholic faith, which cost him his throne and crown. He and the French were intriguing to come back and seize William of Orange. There was a very long time of discussion and negotiations between the two countries, which ended in the Treaty being signed by which the French King undertook never to attempt to disturb the state of things in England, while William on his part promised never to disturb the state of things in France, which he had no desire to do. The relief which came to the whole of England when the Treaty was signed was untold. There was a description of it in Macaulay's History, how that bonfires were lighted, and as great rejoicings nearly were made as there were at the time of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. Then the Bishop gave an interesting account of the Bishops who had formerly been rectors of Stanhope. His Lordship said we would be aware that the rectory of Stanhope is and had been, one of the most valuable livings in England. It was not now of anything like the value it had been in the old days, but he had no reason to complain of the income he received, and was not going to strike for higher wages. (Laughter.) There had been, in consequence, a good many men of considerable standing and importance, who had been rectors of Stanhope. There were five rectors they knew of who had been afterwards promoted to the Bishopric. The first one was one of the greatest men of his time, Cuthbert Tunstall. He was Rector of Stanhope from 1508 to 1520. He spent the whole of his working life during the period of the Reformation. Henry VIII. came to the throne in 1509, the beginning of the times of the Reformation. From there he went to be Bishop of London. He had a great deal to do with the Court, and the embassies and negotiations with foreign Courts, and he was, as Bishop of London, on behalf of the King, an adviser and commissioner. He was present on a great embassy to Spain and France. In 1530 he was appointed Bishop of Durham, and succeeded Cardinal Wolsey. After he had received this appointment, the great struggle of the Reformation commenced. He was the last Roman Catholic Bishop of Durham. He was a man of considerable breadth of mind and wide sympathies. He had more than once to speak out on behalf of religion itself as against King Henry VIII., a most capricious prince. He witnessed the fall of the monasteries, and the great insurrection which started in consequence of the spoliation of monasteries. He saw the See of Durham deprived of its almost regal and royal privileges. Then he had to stand up and defend the King at one time, because the Churchmen, the members of the old faith, were attacking him, and again in a little time had to defend the King against the Reformers themselves. It was not that he was trimming and turning his coat, but because he had a strong sense of what was right, and honest, and true, and he, as a defender of the King, wanted to defend certain great principles which could be attacked from above or below, and he, taking a middle path, strove to hold what was right. Altogether, he had a rough time of it during the reign of King Henry VIII., until he died, and Edward VI. began to reign. Bishop Tunstall got entangled in a plot. When there was to be a certain rising in the north his patience did not stand the test, and he unfortunately wrote to somebody, which implicated him in the rising, the result being that he was removed from power to the Tower, and deprived of his See. When Queen Mary came into power she let him out of the prison, and restored him to the Bishopric of Durham. Five years afterwards Mary died, and Elizabeth came to the throne. She wanted an Act of Supremacy signed, and when Tunstall declined to sign it he was sent back to prison. He died in a sort of friendly captivity at the Palace of Lambeth. He could speak of one or two others who were not bishops. There was a Frenchman called Isaac Messier, born in France, but somehow or other he managed to get to England, and became Chaplain to the Bishop of Coventry, then he became Bishop of Durham, and chaplain to King Charles. He had the rectory of Stanhope, and one or two little prefects as well. After the time of the Commonwealth he went out of England, and other people took his place, but after the restoration he managed to find his way back to Stanhope. He held so many offices that people failed to see how he could carry out the duties of all the offices himself. He wrote out a little tablet of the way in which he carried them out. He was an interesting gentleman, and a capital man of business. He died, and his remains were laid in the ground on which Durham Cathedral now stands. He was followed by Dr. Hartwell in 1685, who held the living for 40 years. He was a most model parish clergyman, and had left a greater mark upon Stanhope than any of the rectors of Stanhope. Then coming to the greatest man of all, Bishop Butler, who held the rectory from 1735 to 1740, they knew the great work of his life was completed at Stanhope; and probably in the house on the ground which the present house covers, that great work of his was written. When at Stanhope, the Queen Caroline, who had a great respect for him, asked a courtier what had become of Butler, when the courtier replied that he was not dead, but buried at Stanhope. He was soon removed, and was made her chaplain. That was a most important time in many ways for religion in England. It was the time when Wesley was beginning to arouse nearly all the spirit of religious life in England and Europe. The two men, separate from each other, Butler working with his tremendous deep thought and all his wonderful powers, and Wesley driving into men the righteousness of God; each working in their own way, were doing a great work for the religion in England. Butler having been buried there so long was resurrected in the year 1738, and became Bishop of Bristol, and still remained the Rector of Stanhope until 1740. On becoming Bishop of Durham, he resigned the Rectory of Stanhope, but only lived two years. The other rectors he could pass over quickly. Bishop Keene was rector from 1740 to 1771. He was a wealthy man, and did a good deal in the way of building. He was not one of the most leading men of his age. He owed his promotion to the Lord Chancellor of England. He was Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. He was a good man, but had never been in any prominent work. He was followed by Bishop Turner, who was succeeded by Bishop Philpote—1820 to 1831—who was the friend of the Bishop of Barrington. He had a rapid promotion in his early clerical career. He was an exceedingly clever man, and a great controversialist. In those days they got the idea that one prefect was sufficient for a man, and the time came when he was offered the Priory of Hexham. He was anxious to keep the Rectory of Stanhope, but an arrangement was made through the intervention of Bishop Barrington. Bishop Philpots was followed by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, whose successors were Bishop Ryan, Canon Clayton, and the present Bishop. In conclusion, His Lordship pointed out the old sacramental plate belonging to the Rectory of Stanhope. They were made of block tin or pewter, and held an enormous quantity of wine. They were presented to the living by Dr. Hartwell, who had left some silver plate. He had a theory of his own as to why they were such enormous things. They found in the accounts of the churchwardens that large quantities of wine were used on the three great occasions of Sacrament. In those days everybody was compelled to appear at sacrament three days in the year, and his impression was that when the people received the sacrament they degraded it by taking large sips of it, as it was handed to them, and thus what was intended to strengthen religion, degraded it, and disgraced the sacrament which they desired to uphold. The date on the plate was 1734. After showing two old books of historic interest and the Roman altar, of which an account will be found in one of the following papers, the Bishop conducted the party to the Church, which in its oldest parts he explained were Roman work of the twelfth century, an interesting account of which will be found in Mr. Egglestone's book. Then His Lordship read the following notes on

THE OLD GRAVE SLABS AT STANHOPE CHURCH.

(Written by Mr. W. M. Egglestone.)

The old grave-stones beside the church gates are interesting, as they are principally 13th century raised cross slabs, containing the characteristic symbols of the times, such as sword, spears, and shield. They were discovered in 1867, when clearing out the walls for the enlargement and partly rebuilding of the church. Perhaps the most interesting of these relics of past times is the complete stone coffin with cover made from a block of the cockle-shell limestone, being one of the posts or layers which make up the great limestone now so extensively quarried at Stanhope and Frosterley. This limestone with its fossil shells is that known as Frosterley or Weardale marble when polished, specimens of which may be seen in the church, the font, and altar steps. The original columns of the Galilee of Durham Cathedral is or marble, which some seven hundred years ago was of note, for Bishop Pudsey, in the year 1183, had in his service at Stanhope, Lambert, the marble cutter, who held of the Bishop at that time 30 acres of land.

No. 1.—On the illustrated sheet is a good specimen of a raised cross slab. It contains within a circle a beautiful floriated cross of 13th century design. The shears are considered by some to denote a wool stapler, of whom there were plenty in Weardale, or a clothier, whilst others are of opinion that the symbol denotes a woman.

No. 2.—Is a plain limestone slab with a sunk ribbon or band around the edge. The acute point is somewhat rare. A similar stone at Linsley Stoke, Wiltshire, is considered curious and unusual in shape. It is evidently a 14th century coffin lid.

No. 3.—A raised cross-slab with sword and shield, the emblems of a soldier. The shield is placed on the shaft of the cross, but the portion containing the cross is wanting. It is late 13th or early 14th century date. Later shields were nearly square.

No. 5.—Gives us a beautifully cut gravestone or slab, or rather a fragment thereof. It is made of limestone. It was found in 1867, built up in the south-east corner of the south aisle. This appears to point to the common use of these cross slabs before the building of this aisle. It contains the shears and a raised ring and angle cross.

No. 6.—A child's grave slab of the 13th century date, being a design common at that period, and a variation of No. 1. A much weathered cross slab with a similar cross to No. 1 is built in the west wall of the Church porch.

No. 8.—This is a fragment or part of a slab with a neatly cut design of the shears. A fragment of a stone at Horton, in Northumberland, contains shears cut exactly like the specimen under consideration.

After this the party adjourned to Misses Littlefair's refreshment rooms in Front Street, Stanhope, where a first-class tea was provided, and heartily partaken of by all, whose appetites had been sharpened by the bracing atmosphere of the lovely dale.

After tea the party met on the Rectory Lawn, where papers were read by Mr. G. Ord, of Causey Wood, Marley Hill; and the Bishop of Richmond, who also presided over the meeting.

PAPER ON "THE ADAPTIBILITY OF SOME OF THE LOWER ANIMALS TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS, AND THEIR MEANS OF GUARDING AGAINST THEIR NUMEROUS ENEMIES."

In the animal world war is perpetually being waged, the stronger striving to demolish the weaker. If nature had not endowed the lower animals with means of protection they would soon be exterminated. It is with some of the means of protection that this paper especially deals. In the first place there is "the adaptation of external colouring to the conditions of life." The colours of animals (in the wild state) frequently conform to their habitual surroundings. This is obviously advantageous to them serving to conceal the herbivorous species from their enemies, and enabling the carnivorous to approach their prey unperceived. White, as a normal colour of any species of animal is comparatively rare in nature. Compared with the immense number of species which inhabit the land surface of the warm and temperate parts of the globe, which is continuously clothed with dark or rich-coloured herbage, rocks or soil, the number of those of which white is the prevailing colour is infinitely small. On the other hand, birds which habitually dwell among the foaming waves of the sea are usually either partially or entirely white; and white is rather the rule than the exception among the comparatively few inhabitants of the northern regions where the ground is either permanently or during a considerable part of the year covered with snow. In some northern species as the snowy owl, the Greenland falcon, and the polar bear, the white colour is retained throughout the year. These three examples are at all times of the year capable of protecting themselves, but in others, as the mountain hare, the willow grouse, as well as the ermine, arctic fox, animals which are highly prized (and so continually hunted) the white colour is only assumed in winter so that they may escape detection. The summer livery of these animals, however, conforms to the hue of their habitual surroundings in that season. Such complete changes as these only occur in latitudes and localities where the differences between the general external conditions in the different seasons are extreme; where the snow completely disappears in summer and remains continuously on the ground during the greater part of the winter. The weasel assumes a white coloration in the more northern latitudes, but in the less severe winters of the southern portion of its range it does not turn white. This proves that the change is in direct adaptation to the surroundings, the advantage gained being concealment from their enemies or their prey, as the case may be.

There are some frogs that have the power of adapting themselves to their surroundings for purposes of protection. There are Asiatic and African "tree frogs," so named on account of their green colour and dwelling among the tree foliage. There are some fine specimens of these in the Zoological Gardens, London. Three weeks ago I visited these gardens in company with a friend. On looking over that portion of the grounds set apart for the amphibians and reptilians I was highly interested with the frogs. I asked my friend, who at that moment was examining the reptiles, "to come and look at the frogs." For several minutes he stood gazing into the case containing the tree-frogs before he perceived any, although they were quite numerous, and only a few inches from where we stood. Some were clinging to the branches of trees, while others were quietly resting on the expanded leaves. They are very difficult to distinguish at first sight, simply because their colour resembles that of the leaves and branches of the trees on which they dwell. They are thus unnoticed by their enemies, and are also able to approach the insects on which they feed without being perceived.

The British frog (Rana temporaria) can also adapt itself to its surroundings for purposes of protection. Numerous cases are on record of frogs being found in mines, caverns, and other dark recesses. When so found they are of a dusky or dark colour, but when brought to the light of day they assume a paler colour, depending on their surroundings.

A party of three gentlemen, when looking for fossils on the south coast of England, came across a frog in a cavern, and they were much struck by its very dark colour. One of the party, being interested in natural history, as well as in geology, placed it out on a light-coloured sandstone, and put a temporary barricade round it to prevent it from getting away. In the course of half-an-hour he looked at it again, and found that in that short space of time the frog had changed from dark to light, corresponding with the colour of the sandstone; and when, afterwards, it had been replaced in the cavern, in the course of a quarter-of-an-hour it had assumed its original dark colour.

When frogs hibernate in the winter, or go into hiding, they put on a dark colour, and are in cases not noticed, and so remain unmolested. But when they come forth in the spring their colour changes to that of a yellowish brown, resembling in appearance the withered herbage amongst which they dwell. The manner in which the frog alters its colour is a biological problem and cannot be described in this short paper. So, too, all fishermen know that trout caught in a stream with a dark bottom are much darker than those caught in a stream with a light bottom, and that fish can vary their colour as they pass from dark to light, vice versa.

Birds, too, possess the remarkable property of adapting themselves to their surroundings, and so escaping the eyes of their enemies. In some districts our feathered friends would soon be exterminated were it not that nature has provided means for their preservation. Let me describe six examples that came under my observation this summer, which will clearly show how the birds protect themselves. The examples were the nests of the chaffinch, thrush, blackbird, wren, partridge, and robin. All these nests I found within a mile, while walking along a road in a frequented spot. The nests were all within five yards of the path, some being within three feet. I am pleased to say that in each case the young birds were hatched, and reared, although the nests were built in a locality noted for nest destruction. The chaffinch had built its nest at the point of junction of a branch with the stem of an oak tree. The material composing the nest so resembled in colour that of the bark of the tree so that it was not detected from its surroundings.

The thrush had made its home on a birch tree. The bark of this tree presents a greyish white appearance, resembling somewhat the colour of the thrush and its nest. As the bird sat on its nest it was not readily perceived. When, however, the young were hatched, they resembled in colour more than ever that of the bark of the tree. The young birds are at first covered with a downy material which gives place to greyish-white feathers. The offspring thus harmonised in colour with their surroundings, and were not discovered by the destroyer. The blackbird had built its nest among the blackened remains of some furze-bushes. The nest was quite near the ground. As the old bird was sitting it was not readily perceived, as its colour resembled that of the furze. When the young were almost ready to fly, and when they could not easily be protected by the mother, their colour contrasted remarkably well with their surroundings, and so they were preserved.

The partridge was the most remarkable case of all. Its nest was found at the base of a stone-wall. Several stones had fallen from the wall and were lying scattered about. Among the withered grass and leaves which had become entangled with the fallen stones the partridge made its home. These birds are fully three weeks in depositing their eggs. As each egg is deposited they are covered over with withered grass and leaves until the full number has been deposited. In this condition the eggs were not detected. When, however, all the eggs had been laid the old bird began to sit. For three weeks it remained on its nest without being molested although it was scarcely two feet from the path. Why was this? Simply because the variegated colour of the partridge resembled that of the stones of the stone-wall, and as its nest was placed among some fallen stones, the bird as it sat, just resembled one of them. It was thus not distinguished at first sight from its surroundings. The young were safely hatched and now form a splendid covey. Young partridges are unable to fly for many weeks after being hatched. They live among the withered herbage of fields and hedgerows. When a covey is disturbed the old birds always fly away leaving their helpless young behind. In one sense they are helpless, but nature has provided for their protection. Left alone, the young birds lie quite close to the ground among the withered leaves. The colour of their backs so closely resembles that of the withered herbage that it is a most difficult matter to distinguish the young partridges. They thus remain until the danger has passed when they are once more called together by the old birds.

The wren builds its nest of withered ferns. Its home was discovered in a tuft of withered bracken, but so well did the nest harmonise with that of its surroundings, that it was preserved.

The last case was that of the robin. This bird adorns the outside of its nest with withered leaves, especially oak-leaves. Its home was found amongst a host of decaying leaves. It was not distinguished from these and so remained unmolested. Day after day, on my way to the railway station I passed these nests, each morning expecting to find them destroyed, but the colours of the birds themselves and their nests so resembled that of their surroundings that they remained undisturbed.

Another example of variation in nature is that of the common wild duck or mallard (anas boscas.) It affords an example of the changes of plumage in the different sexes, ages, and seasons of the year. At first the young are clothed with down and are all alike in colour. The down is soon replaced by true feathers. In this stage the two sexes are almost exactly alike, both closely resembling the adult female. The females, from the time they acquire their complete covering of feathers remain for the rest of their lives, practically alike, undergoing no change with the different seasons. This dress is highly protective, being very inconspicuous as long as the bird remains among the reeds and sedges which grow in the places they usually frequent and where they make their nests. The males for a considerable part of the year put on a very handsome and conspicuous dress, which attains its perfection shortly before the pairing season begins, or about midwinter. By the time the young are hatched a change begins to take place, the brilliant plumage disappears and the bird goes into an eclipse. It loses all the characteristic appearance of the male, even the four curling central tail feathers, and assumes a dress so closely resembling that of the female that at a little distance it is impossible to distinguish the sexes. It remains in this condition for three months. Now just look at the importance of this. The male loses its brilliant plumage when the young are hatched. This is to avoid being observed while tending the young with the female among the reeds and sedges. It remains in this condition for three months. But during this period the young have developed and are now better able to provide for themselves. The male now again takes on its fine appearance.

Among insects we find their means of protection even more striking. The principal use of colour is either to assist an insect in escaping from its enemies or to assist it in capturing its prey. The former is called "protective" and the latter "aggressive" resemblance.

"Warning colours" are assumed by those insects which are unpalatable to insectivorous animals. They have therefore no object in concealing themselves. On the contrary their safety depends upon their displaying their colour in the most conspicuous manner, so that they may not be mistaken for others which are edible.

"Mimicry" is another means of protection. This term is used by naturalists to denote that an insect differs in form or colour from the group or family to which it belongs and resembles an insect to which it is not related, or some inanimate object, such as a leaf, twig, &c.

The fly (volucella bombylans) lives in the nests of the humble-bees (bombus) to which in its different varieties it bears striking resemblance.

Bees and wasps are in a great measure protected against the attacks of other animals by the possession of stings. Many flies, moths, and beetles, which are all without stings, present a remarkable similarity to the armed species and by this resemblance share in the immunity from attack accorded to them.

Some small moths again have the habit of resting on lichens to which the colour and markings of their wings have a close resemblance.

Catacala nuptia has the habit of resting on trunks of trees and on palings, its coloration affording it protection in such situations.

Some butterflies which when at rest fold their wings over their backs frequently have the under side more or less coloured like a dead leaf. On the other hand those moths which rest with their wings folded roof-like, often have the front wings more or less leaf-like in form, and the upper surface of a colour which renders the insect inconspicuous when resting among dead leaves. In both cases the bright colours are exposed during flight, but concealed when the insect is at rest.

The butterflies (kalima inachis) if pursued by a bird take refuge among foliage the resemblance of the under side of the wings to a dry leaf enabling them to conceal themselves. They frequently rest head downwards on the trunks of trees where their leaf-like appearance protects them from lizards. The tail of the wing corresponds to the stem of the leaf, the dark line through the wings and the oblique lines on each side of it correspond to the midrib and veins.

In butterflies there is a great variety in the style of markings on the under side of the wings, the mottled appearance of some specimens and blackish blotches in others, all help to complete the resemblance to dead, injured, or fungus-marked leaves in different stages of decay.

In conclusion, I might say that my object in reading this paper is to encourage the observation and study of the works of nature. By doing so in our rambles we benefit both intellectually and bodily. At the present time we hear a great deal of the dulness of country life and of the monotonous existence of those living in country places. On this account it has been urged that many are flocking from the country to the towns. In towns all the amusements are made for one—they are purely artificial—but in the country a man must have his own resources and must make amusements for himself, and I think that this is best effected by taking a personal interest in one's surroundings, and by studying the many wonderful works of nature which those in towns have no opportunity of doing.

After Mr. Ord's paper had been well received, His Lordship, the Bishop, read the following interesting paper from the able pen of Mr. W. M. Eggleston, on

THE ROMANS IN WEARDALE.

A most interesting period in the history of Britain, and especially in the north, is that belonging to the Roman invasion and occupation dating from the landing of the ships of Cæsar, 55 years before the Christian Era, to A.D. 428, when the ruling Romans abandoned Britain and discharged them from their allegiance. The Roman rule has left undelible foot-prints in the North of England, as evidence the mighty Roman Wall, extending east and west, from sea to sea; the numerous and complete Roman stations, and the wonderful network of military paved roads, and not least the various altars, coins, and war and domestic implements stored in many museums. As paved ways of these mighty warriors cross the country on every side of Weardale, it is not a matter of surprise that these valiant soldiers found their way into the valley lying between these roads, and a valley replete with hill and dale, and silvan spots where to erect altars of Silvanus, god of the woods, and a valley of forest and stream, where the ancient Britain had already hunted the wild boar before the Romans erected their altar to commemorate the slaying of one of these animals in Weardale.

THE ROMAN STATION AT WHITLEY.

In considering the question of the Romans in Weardale, it is important to notice that on the west of this valley a maiden way, or Roman military road, extended from Caeworran on the Roman Wall past Whitley near Alston in Northumberland to Kirkby Shore in Westmoreland, where it joins the great Roman road of Watling Street. This cross-road from Whitley passes over the highest ridge of the Pennine Chain about a mile north of the summit of Cross Fell. At Whitley Castle, two miles from Alston there is on this maiden way an important Roman station which covers no less than nine acres of land. One of the many altars found here was one erected to the god Hercules by Caius Vitellius Atticianus. On one side the inscription is carved. On the corner of the altar a serpent is coiled round a tree and on the other a representation of Hercules with a club. The many altars and carved figures include a pegasus, or winged horse, and Roman querns or handmills, red tiles, leaden pipes, glass, wooden combs, and other relics go to prove that this was a most important and fully occupied station.

BINCHESTER.

On the east of Weardale, and on the river Wear too, we have the important Roman station of Binchester or Vinovium. From Piercebridge on the Tees, Watling Street runs across the county of Durham to Newcastle and Northumberland. On this line of military road was situated the fortified camp of Binchester, near Bishop Auckland. The paved way here is thirty feet wide, running right through the camp, the building stretching along each side of the street for some distance. This camp, though the public spirit of Mr John Proud, has been explored and has proved to be one of the most interesting and perfect of Roman cities. There we found pavements, channelled stones, pillars and pottery, hundreds of coins covering a period from the year 54 to 373, and amongst other relics a statute of the goddess Flora, one of the most popular deities of the Romans. It may be remarked by the way that the fine tiles found here show the imprint of the hand twice crossed on one side, and this trade mark shows the very grain and lines of the skin of the fingers which imprinted these tiles more than 1500 years ago.

SUPPOSED ROAD THROUGH WEARDALE.

With such an important Roman station as Binchester on the east and that of Whitley on the west it is certain that there would be intercommunication between the two stations, and the Wear Valley, lying in a direct line between the two stations would form the most direct and most convenient means for this intercommunication, the stations being only some fifty miles apart. The late Dr. Hooppell has said that when the position of the great Roman stations in the North of England were carefully considered it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the Romans had a road through Weardale and over the hills from Binchester to Whitley Castle near Alston. This antiquary supposed the road would commence with a bridge over the Wear near Binchester, and onward to Pisley Hill and from this place by North Beechburn, Howden, Bradley Hall, Wolsingham, Hare Law, Frosterley, Stanhope, Eastgate, Wardem Hill, Westgate, and St. John's to Alston, and the maiden way on which Whitley Castle is situated.

EARLY CHURCHES AND MISSIONARIES.

The very existence of Roman ways through Weardale, it it may be assumed that these ways did exist, would naturally open out the valley, and, as it were, fit it for the coming active life and the spreading of that Christian light by the Irish missionaries, which came into life at the breaking up of the Roman Empire. Was not Escombe Church built of the very stones from the Roman station at Binchester; a church said to be of 7th century date, and of the general character and build of the Irish churches of that period. Who knows but what these Culdee clergy from Iona and who spread the Gospel light throughout Northumbria, travelled over the old Roman roads into Weardale, for in names of places we have foot-prints of these early missionaries. Hills of prominent mounds at Westgate and at Ireshopeburn in Weardale have the names of "Paper" Hill and "Pope's" Hill, namely the priests hill for the Irish clergy were in the Old Norse called "Paper," the father of the people.

EARLY LEAD AND IRON MINES.

The Romans in constructing their paved ways would, no doubt, come across lead and iron ores in Weardale and in the district of Alston. Lead was extensively used by the Romans, and leaden pipes have been found both at Binchester and Whitley stations. The iron work at Binchester was such that Dr. Hooppell said it might be called "natural steel," and asserted that the Romans wrought ironstone in Weardale. It is more than probable that even the ancient Britons were acquainted with the iron and lead in the dale, considering the many bronze implements of war and for other purposes found in Heathery Burn cave at Stanhope. The bronze used for weapons of war and for cutting implements consisted largely of copper with tin and other metals, the lead being generally of small proportions. But Canon Greenwell has pointed out a remarkable and quite unexpected fact in connection with the composition of the Weardale cave bronze inasmuch that the analysis of a socketed spear head from this cave proved that the metal contained 24 per cent. of lead in its composition, which was considered extraordinarily large, and this archæologist asks if it is possible that this excess of lead may be due to the abundance of the ore of that metal in Weardale. The early methods of smelting ore was inimitive in the dale, and consisted of boles of stones placed in situations exposed to the west wind, and these places retained the name of Boles or Bayle Hills. Slag heaps or refuse from these heaths are frequently met with. Boles Rig is a Weardale name place and Bayle Hills was the name of a lead mine in 1666. As a further proof that lead and iron mines were well known at an early period it may be stated that King Stephen—1135-1154—granted the Weardale mines to his relative Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, and this prelate granted to Kepier Hospital a lead mine in this dale from which to obtain lead to cover their churches, and an iron mine in Rookhope for iron for their carriages.

THE WEARDALE ROMAN ALTARS.

We have, however, in the altars and coins found in Weardale direct evidence of the presence of the valiant Romans. The altar found on Bollihope Fell in the last century, and now preserved at the rectory, Stanhope was dedicated to the invincible Silvanus, by Caius Tetius Veturius Micianus, a prefect of the Ala Sebosiana, as a record of his having captured a wild boar which his predecessors had been unable to take. C. Roach Smith says: "The Ala Seposiana is not recorded in any other lapidary inscription, but, from a military diploma discovered in Cheshire we learn that it was in Britain in the time of Trajan, and was composed of Gauls. Where it was quartered when the event occurred which caused its prefect to dedicate the altar to Silvanus, there is no evidence to show; neither can we infer the date; but most probably this body of soldiers were in garrison, either at Binchester or at Lanchester. The insight the inscription gives us of the mode in which the Roman soldiers partly occupied their leisure hours in the dreary wilds of North Britain is particularly interesting. Trajan died A.D. 117. The inscription on the altar is thus rendered by the historian:—"Silvano Invicto Sacrum Caius Tetius Veturius Micianus prefectus alae Sebosianae, ob aprum eximiae formae captum, quem multi antecessores ejus predari non potuerant, voto solutus libens posuit." In the year 1869 a second altar was found at the waterfalls at Eastgate three miles west of Stanhope and is now preserved at Horsley Hall. It is inscribed:—"D.E.O. Silvano Avrelivs Qvirinvs P.R.F. To the God Silvanus. Quirinus, the prefect, made (this altar)." Quirinus was prefect of the first cohort of the Lingones, under Gordian III., and was stationed at Lanchester between the years A.D. 238 and 244, as attested by the inscribed slabs discovered at that place.

ROMAN COINS.

In the year 1870 some fifteen silver Roman coins were found at Westgate not a hundred yards away from the site of the Westgate Castle. These Roman denarii were found in the bed of Middlehope Burn, a tributary which joins the river Wear on the immediate west of the village. In lead mining a process of washing the vein stuff is carried on, and the refuse, consisting of sludge and fine "cuttings" is carried into the adjoining stream where it accumulates, especially that part containing lead ore. From the once prosperous Slitt mine on the banks of the stream further up a quantity of this waste had been deposited in the burn. Waste "washers" by means of "flushing" were at the above date "flushing" the bed of the burn at Westgate when the coins were found. These coins had the imprints of five Emperors—Vespasian, reigned A.D. 69-79; Domitian, 81-96; Trajan, 98-117; Hadrian, 117-138; and Antoninus, 138-161. At Binchester 37 coins of these Emperors have been found. One of the Westgate coins has a busk of the Emperor Vespasian, and on the reverse a woman sitting in front of a military trophy and the word Ivdaea. Three at least of the coins have on the reverse the full figure of a Roman soldier with helmet on his head, spear in right hand, short sword in left, and left foot treading on the helmet of an enemy; the figure represents valour. As a specimen of the inscriptions on these Westgate coins, the following may be given:— Silver consular coin of Trajan, struck 98-117, ob. a bust, mobile, bound with ribbons and floating knot behind, circumscribed, "Cæsar Trajan Optim Aug Germ (Cæsar Trajan Optimo Augusto Germanico)." Re. figure of valour as above legend, "P.M. T.R. P. Cos. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. (Pontifex Maximus, Tribunicia Potestate, Consul V. Pater Patriæ, Senatus Populusque Romanus)."

PAVED WAYS IN WEARDALE.

Some time ago I was informed that there were paved ways in Burnhope in Weardale. This was further corroborated the other day by a friend who says that a paved way crosses the fell in Burnhope and further states that one goes up Stoney Hill and through Heath Field Brook, and also paved ways occur at Langtry Head and Lodge Gill. If investigation proves these to have any connection with the Romans they might form a junction with the Roman road crossing the Pennine Chain near Cross Fell. Amongst other evidence incidental to the subject might be mentioned the following:—A bronze key of Roman origin is stated by Canon Greenwell to have been found in Heathery Burn Cave, on a ledge of rock about a foot above the stalegmite covered floor. Some of the Binchester corn millware supposed to be of Weardale millstone grit. At this station many fragments of the hunters of red deer were found. A Roman mill of Andeenach tufa found at Harperley is said to be preserved at Harperley Hall. In 1812 several spear heads, burnishers, and a fragment of a breast-plate and other articles were found at Eastgate on the south side of the Wear, and they were conjectured to have been hidden there by some Roman deserters.

RETROSPECT.

Taking a retrospective view of the date of these far off times we find it a kind of forest and flood, where prowled the wolf and the wild boar found its home, but not a peaceful one, for the boar tusks found in Heathery Burn Cave shows that the ancient Briton was up to the hunt. Then the advancing Romans probably made roads through the dale, and whilst they sported themselves in hunting the wild boar, as our soldiers now do in India, they did not forget to erect their altars in the valley, and the scattered coins of Westgate point to some station or temporary residence. Was it the place where the Roman miners who worked the iron and lead ore lived? or a simple visiting place like Eastgate for the soldiers quartered at Lanchester and Binchester. If the Romans marched their troops through the valley at that time, Weardale would be well known, and when the Roman rule vanished and the Irish clergy set about missioning the north, it is not a matter of surprise if these missionaries came to Weardale over the Roman roads, and might be the means of some of the earliest churches being erected beginning with Escombe in the 7th century.

In conclusion, I might remind the members of so old a club and also those of the visiting club that the paper has not been written with any view to completion, but to point out to them that Weardale lies before them as an important field for further investigation, and it is to be hoped that it will stimulate the members to search and investigate with a view to bringing to light more of the foot-prints of these first conquerors of our country.

Following this the paper which Mr. John Barker, of Frosterley, had prepared was for want of time, taken as read.

ICE ACTION IN WEARDALE.

By the request of the Weardale Naturalists' Field Club I have prepared the following short paper to be read on the occasion of a visit from Blackhill Vale of Derwent Field Club. As my time and space is limited I hope our scientific visitors will not expect this to be an exhaustive paper on this very wide subject. All the evidence necessary to establish the fact that our district was at one time covered by a huge ice sheet, and that the main valley with its tributary transverse valleys also each contained in the later stages a travelling mass of ice or glacier uniting to form one large trunk or solid stream moving seaward, are present in abundance, and are past dispute. In looking down the valley from an elevated position (this is especially noticeable when getting a first view down the dale if travelling from the west) the hills have a rounded appearance, with the rounded side towards the river source, known as Whalebacks. Time, has of course, in this case, obliterated the actual scratches and grooves. These latter evidences, though present in abundance, must be sought for where the surface material has been either naturally or artificially removed. These striations are, of course, only present on hard rock beds, and are best seen on dense close grained rocks. And as the great limestone is a favourable rock for striation preservation, and this formation being so extensively distributed in our dale, owing also to its value as a commercial product, the quarrying operations necessary to secure it have revealed the best evidences of striation of the different physical conditions of that very remote period. As this mass of moving ice gravitated seaward portions of rock from the valley sides tumbled on to the top of the stream here and there, and were of course carried onward. But the ice cracked occasionally to adopt itself to irregularities of floor and curvature of sides, the middle and surface of ice mass travelling with greater velocity than sides and bottom down these cracks and crevices, some of the stony material found its way and became embedded in the ice mass. If in contact with floor or sides the angular projection scratched and grooved the rocky floor, and were scratched in turn and pulverised the rocks in contact, this finely ground material, with that finding its way from the surface stream where the temperature was favourable, was again deposited as glacier decayed, and was sometimes forced against gravity by enormous masses of superincumbent ice. This material is generally composed of clay, with scratched boulders. It does not easily admit of the passage of water through it. It has become fairly consolidated, and is very tenacious; in fact, this till or boulder clay, is a commercial grievance, sometimes where very tenaceous blasting operations are resorted to to effect its removal. But from a historical standpoint this tenacity and imperviousness has been a great advantage, preserving the most minute and intricate striations. On the other hand, where the covering consists of porous rock, or covering is slight, the weathering process has gone on till every trace of striation is obliterated. The glacier covered a much larger area than that covered by present liquid stream as at Broadwood Quarry. By the removal of the covering traces of the floor are found 600 or 700 yards south of the present river banks. At Jack's Cragg Quarry, where perhaps the best example to be found anywhere in Britain can now be seen, a similar southern exension is observed; in this case fully half a mile from the present river. The direction of striæ is usually about parallel to the present stream, but at Broadwood Quarry the striæ point is about 25 degrees east of the present stream direction, and I think in this instance indicates a change of course since that period. As a further proof hitis, proceeding down the valley about two miles below Frosterley, the river banks and beds are formed of boulder clay, proving that this portion was either cut deeper by a former stream at an angle with the present river or scooped out by glacier, below the level at present reached by river erosion. A hard rock bed is found both a little to the east and also a little to the west of this position. A similar state of thing are seen just a little east of Harperley Station in the bed of the stream and river banks. Extensive deposits of this till are seen in the railway cutting at Ludwert and Ireshopeburn, also up part of the glacier floor has also been exposed on the north side of the river at Asher Quarry, near Stanhope, and slightly at Rogerley Quarry, near Frosterley, but much more abundantly on the south side at Bishopley, as well as the two quarries previously mentioned. Most of the ice-scratched boulders found in the till are derived from upper carboniferous strata, and consist principally of limestones, with an occasional whin at Broadwood. A very hard sandstone boulder was turned out, measuring 5ft. 2in. by 2ft. 9in. by 1ft. 9in; but so far I have never met with a boulder which would be said for certain had been carried into the dale. The fossil contents, of which I have carefully examined a great number, are apparently all derived, and in no case have I found one which could be positively asserted to have belonged to an age newer than the carboniferous. From this I infer that all the area from which this glacier was fed had been denuded of the newer rocks before the glacier period or the pennine barrier west of us was too high to admit of the passage of west country rock masses into our district. Although to the north, as well as to the south of us, such masses have been carried across this ridge for about 14 miles north of Crook Station. On Dufold Hill a block of gabbro, weighing about five tons is seen, and this is no doubt of Cumberland origin. In Lower Teesdale also occasional granite boulders are met with. It is sometimes asserted that the north of England was submerged at that time, but I think the deposits in our district go to prove the contrary. The entire absence of animal remains of the glacial periods points to a deposit free from ocean influence. In conclusion, I may say that a study of this branch of geology is very interesting in the dale, and a short return of that set of conditions would render our pleasant little town of Stanhope much more popular than it is at present. In fact, if it could secure a monopoly of ice it would be the most popular place in the British Isles during this extremely hot period.

JNO. BARKER.

After the papers had been read, Mr. Wilson Clayton, president of the Blackhill Club, moved a vote of thanks to the several gentlemen who had so heartily laboured in the interests of the visiting club, and also to the committee and members of the Weardale Naturalists' Field Club, who had so generously welcomed them to their famed headquarters, the pretty little town of Bishop Butler.

Mr. Duckworth, of Castleside, supported the motion, which was heartily accorded.

His Lordship, on behalf of the Weardale Club, said if the pleasure of having a pleasant garden or anything with which to bless other was of any benefit to them he was sure they would all act upon that principle. It afforded the Weardale friends great interest to have the Blackhill friends with them; it had made them look up their history and furbish their own knowledge, and take some pains to give them some idea of that interesting and important and historic place of Stanhope. Of course they knew Blackhill was rather a-head of them—(laughter)—but after the Blackhill people studied their history, and had time to allow the Stanhope friends to pay them a little visit, they might unfold to them the history and interesting points of Blackhill as they had tried to do of Stanhope that day. The person to whom perhaps the most credit was due was Mr. W. Morley Egglestone. He had set to work and laid out all the plans, so that the day might be as successful and interesting to them as they could make it. They had been thinking of the visit for many weeks, and Mr. Egglestone had been taking care that papers should be read, and that there should be plenty to interest and amuse them, and if they were satisfied they (the Weardale friends) were all very well satisfied too.

LONDON PENN'ORTHS.

For some time past there has been a scarcity of coppers as actual currency in London. Even bus conductors, when a fare tenders silver, have frequently to ask, "Have you no coppers? I have no change." The pennies are shut up in the penny-in-the-slot machines which supply sweet-meats, cigars, cigarettes, matches, scents, and pictorial postcards stamped for use; in machines for telling your weight and height; and then householders have gas meters yielding penny-worths of gas, in which multitudes of these coins are hidden away.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company have in use in various parts of their system no less than 90,000 penny-in-the-slot gas meters, which they are increasing at the rate of 300 a week. These appliances were introduced in 1892, which closed with only 125 in operation. How they grew in favour is shown by the figures for the succeeding years:—2,700, 4,200, 26,700, 53,000, 62,000, 74,200, 90,000. The arrangements are in-... and simple. At the top of the meter is a slot, and at the side is a box to contain the coppers. Any number up to twelve can be put in at once, and all that the owner has to do is after depositing a coin, to turn the handle. One penny, when the system was started, procured twenty-seven cubic feet; now that the price of gas has gone down to 2s. 1d. per 1,000, it purchases nearly thirty feet, or six hours' light. The householder on this system gets free use of a meter, a cooker, a small pendant for the "best room" and three brackets in other rooms, all being introduced at the cost of the company—about £5 per house. Workmen's dwellings now in course of construction are thus equipped at once, so that the tenants on coming have this great convenience ready to their hands.

The pennies are collected every six weeks, and it is roughly estimated that seventy-two are taken from each meter. That number seems small when considered by itself, but the aggregate staggers the imagination. Fancy men collecting 6,480,000 pennies—over sixty tons of coppers! Were this vast sum of money in bronze to be brought to the offices of the Gas Company, thirty two-horse vans would be required. Each collector hands the produce of his ... into the nearest branch of the London and South Western Bank. So numerous are the meters that the collectors are engaged every day of the year, except Bank Holidays and Sundays, bringing in on an average nearly two tons of coppers. Roughly speaking, ten tons of coppers are put into the meters every week, so that at the end of six weeks, and before the collection is made, sixty tons of pennies are practically withdrawn from circulation. Naturally the question arises, "How is this money circulated anew?" There is nothing simpler. Tradesmen have arrangements with their banks by which they get supplies of coppers, which are thus given back to the public. A few consumers—but very few considering there are not far short of 100,000—take a shilling's worth from the collectors as they gather in this perpetual harvest.

Ingenious devices were resorted to formerly to get the gas for nothing. Iron and copper discs were used, and pennies tied with string were dropped in, and, after the gas was burned, hauled out, to be inserted once more and again withdrawn. But the meter had a register, and the offenders were made to pay up. Honesty is now further safeguarded. In each machine there is a knife that will cut anything which may be inserted along with the penny. In fact, the mechanism is so arranged that the more strength used in turning the handle the more surely will the knife sever any string or wire attached to the coin. Occasionally consumers err on the other side—two shilling ... even half-crowns, being found in the coin boxes. But collectors made good such mistakes.

Last year the Sweetmeat Automatic Supply Company collected in coppers from their machines no less than £139,796—33,551,040 pennies, roughly 313 tons of coppers. These were dropped in some thousands of sweetmeat, cigar, cigarette, match, and weighing machines, situated in nearly every railway station in the United Kingdom and many of the popular shows. Of course, the greater part of the money is obtained for sweets, of which there are generally six kinds. One machine will hold between 400 and 500 packets of sweets, manufactured by the company, which also produce their own cigarettes. Agents are posted all over the country and at stated intervals gather the money and refill the magazines. The amount they obtain varies according to the season of the year—ranging from £2,000 to £10,000 per week, or from 480,000 pennies to 2,400,000. These coppers soon find their way back into the hands of the public, for very often the agents at the stations are railway officials, who pass them to the booking-office clerks, or who have regular customers for copper coins amongst the tradespeople of the district. Agents who cannot thus dispose of the accumulations pay them into banks, and send cheques for the amounts.

Curious tricks are tried to get the sweetmeats for less than their real value. Not long ago some boys were birched for dropping bits of tin into the slots. Tampering with a machine generally throws it out of order without yielding anything to the offender. French pennies and old coins are often found, and occasionally copper and iron discs, but not often, for considerable skill and time are required to produce them. Sometimes florins and half-crowns are discovered in the "tills," but in the majority of cases the owner learns his mistake in time, and gets back the excess by writing to the head office.

During the holidays enormous quantities of coppers are taken out of London into the country, and particularly to the seaside. This is proved by the fact that the automatic sweetmeat machines at these resorts, which generally receive but little money, are promptly filled. Weighing machines are not neglected by the public, and they are kept correct by agents, "well and truly scaled," who test them by trying their own weight at frequent intervals.

It is estimated that there are £2,000,000 worth of coppers—pennies, halfpennies, and farthings—in circulation: that is, roughly speaking 4,465 tons of coppers. Year by year varying amounts of these coins are struck, and generally an increasing quantity, owing, it is believed, to the immense amounts, as it were, held by the automatic machines and meters. During some years, as in 1896, as much as £121,000 worth of copper coins have been issued; while, on the other hand, there was only £22,000 worth in 1894. The present copper currency was first issued in 1860, and so far not a single penny, halfpenny, or farthing has yet found its way back to the Mint.

LIBERALISM AT SWALWELL.

SPEECHES BY MR. A. W. DAKERS AND MR. R. RUTHERFORD.

On Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Chester-le-Street Parliamentary Division of the Liberal and Radical Association, an "al fresco" meeting was held at Swalwell, under the presidency of Councillor G. H. Snowball, J. P.

The Chairman, in the course of a few remarks, called upon Mr. R. Rutherford, of Benwell, to address the meeting.

Mr. Rutherford, in the course of his address, said that he would just like to contrast the promises made by the Tory Party at the last General Election, to their performance of the same during the past four years. Never in the history of this country were promises so rashly made. One promise that they might claim for a suitable "object" and "subject" was Mr. Chamberlain's "social programme," which deserved attention. One of the items in that programme at the last election was that of better houses for the working-men, and an easy way to purchase them. During the last four years that party had had opportunities—and a majority unprecedented in modern times—to carry out the same, and still the efforts in that direction remained yet to be made. The promise was made, but they had failed to carry it out. Another important item was that of the aliens. Lord Salisbury was so busy in seeking to get the open door in China, that he forgot to close the door of England against the alien emigrants. (Laughter and applause.) Dealing with old age pensions the speaker said that Mr. Chamberlain seemed to have forgotten all about the matter until an enquiring correspondent wrote and asked him when the "good time" was coming. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was too busy to bother about the whole question. They were to have shorter hours in factories and shops. Women he said, were sometimes compelled to stay behind the counter for a length of time. In regard to Mr. Chamberlain's reform, he thought that the man who believed that they were going to get reform from the Unionist Government was a man of great faith. One thing they promised was compensation to all workers for all injuries received, and he wanted his hearers to look at this subject for a few minutes. In 1895 Mr. Chamberlain said:—"While Mr. Asquith will deal with this subject incompletely, I promised to deal with it once for all and completely. I propose to see that every workman who is injured without fault of his own shall be compensated." Had Mr. Chamberlain kept his promise? Mr. Chamberlain had said that he proposed to deal with it so that every workman who was injured without fault of his own should be entitled to compensation. Was that carried out? There were in this country something like eleven million of workers; five out of that eleven million of workers came within the scope of the Compensation Act. This number of people were outside of its pale altogether. But Mr. Chamberlain had said that he was going to pass a bill which would touch every workman. Amongst the classes excluded were sailors. Why, he asked, was the British sailor excluded? (Applause.) This was brought about through the shipowners having votes and the poor sailors none. They could afford to despise the sailors, and they did despise them, and shoved them outside of the benefit of the Compensation Act altogether. In this Act, where was the agricultural labourer—one of the largest class of workers they had in the land? At election time Primrose League dames and knights went about from cottage to cottage and told the agricultural labourers how they were their friends, and that they would stand by them, and do for them all that a paternal king should do. (Laughter.) When it was proposed by a liberal representative in the House of Commons to bring agricultural labourers within the scope of this Act the Tories as a body voted against it, whilst there was not one Liberal member who did not vote for it—the Tories as a body voted entirely against it. Mr. Chamberlain said that it should be for all workmen and all accidents. Suppose he (the speaker) was working at a building which was 29 feet 11 inches high. In going up the ladder, a rung of which broke, causing him to fall and receive injuries, he would not get any compensation; but supposing that the building was 30 feet high and he was going to the first or second floor of that building and working, and fell down as the result of somebody else's carelessness rather than his own, a distance of 15 feet, then he could sue his employer for compensation, and the law would grant it providing that the circumstances warranted the same. The speaker afterwards dealt with the Agricultural Rating Act and its unfairness. In conclusion, he asked his fellow-workmen to use their voting power and to ask themselves the question—leaving the party politics out of the question altogether—who were the better to-day as the result of four years of the strongest Unionist Government; and he would promise them this, that the answer would be that whoever were the better, it was not the working-man, it was not the great mass of the people, but the rich man, who already had plenty. (Applause.)

Mr. A. W. Dakers, B.A., of Heaton, next addressed the gathering. He said that Mr. Rutherford had alluded to one of the schemes advocated by the Tory candidates at the last General Election for bettering the condition of the working class, namely, old age pensions. He had seen it stated in several newspapers that the working-class were almost unanimous in asking for old age pensions. For his part he was inclined to doubt that statement; and rather thought that what the workers wanted was not an old age pension, but better conditions of employment, a just distribution of wealth, and the opportunity of making, during their years of labour, a sum of money which would ensure them a compensation in their old age without the interference of the state. (Applause.) What was it that this compensation really was? It was nothing more or less than deferred payment. There were thousands of working-men who could not afford any deduction to be made from their wages for the sake of the prospect of enjoying old age pensions when they were no longer able to work. There were men in Armstrong's factory making 17/10 per week; how much could they afford to have deducted from their wages? The average duration of life was computed at 40 years, and he pointed out that at present it was intended to only affect persons 65 years of age, which meant that the majority of the population would get no benefit at all. The speaker afterwards dwelt upon the monopolization of the land of the country by a few individuals, which was responsible for the creation of two classes—the very rich and the very poor. (Applause.) He was afraid that there were a good many people who did not get quite realise how enormously they were dependent upon the land for everything which they required. Some people would go to him and say, "What interest is the land question to me; I am an engineer." Some people seemed to think that the land question was a subject which only affected the agricultural classes. To such persons he would ask the question, "Can you tell me anything which you require in your life which does not come from the land?" The clothes they wore, the tools they used, the food they consumed, and the very houses in which they were compelled to live—all were the products of the land. The land had been monopolized, and having done this they now decided to come forward and offer a miserable old age pension of 5/- per week at the age of 65 years. Now, he submitted to his audience that it was the duty of the Liberal Party—as a party of reform—to cease to leave such paltry measures to the Conservative Party, and to turn their attention to a means of remedying these injustices. The speaker concluded by a reference to the taxation of land values and the housing of the people.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers and the chairman, on the proposition of Mr. Wm. Lumley, seconded by Mr. Thos. Lambert.

THREE MILLION BOOKS.

There is only one living author whose books have sold to the extent of three millions of copies (says a writer in M. A. P.), and he is the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the author of "In His Steps" and "What would Jesus Do?" Born in Wellsville, New York, forty-one years ago, Mr. Sheldon is now living in Topeka, Kansas, with his wife and two children and his aged father, the Rev. Stewart Sheldon, who acts as his secretary. Three million books! All of Zola's books put together have not sold more than that. "East Lynne," hitherto the greatest success known, has sold in forty years less than half a million copies. Several English publishers have issued editions of "In His Steps," which was not copyrighted in Great Britain. Mr. Sheldon is a highly educated man, a graduate of Brown University and of Andover. In Topeka he has made friends with the working men. During the hard times of 1893 he himself put on a greasy jumper and sought work in vain, telling the story of his quest in a stirring sermon. "In His Steps" was read from the pulpit of his church. Each winter Mr. Sheldon writes a story and reads it in his pulpit as a serial before allowing it to be printed.

How good tempered and rosy your baby is, Mrs Jones! Whatever do you give it? Oh, just one or two of Pattrick's cooling & teething Powders every week. They are the cheapest and best in the district—only 8d per dozen, from Pattrick, Chemist, 5, Front Street, Consett. 360a.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

Letters for insertion should reach us not later than Tuesday morning.

DRINK AND HYGIENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN."

Dear Sir,—Many of your numerous readers will be very much interested in, and most likely acquainted with the fact that strong drink has a lot to do with sanitation, health, and hygiene, inasmuch as drink is the primary cause of the way drinkers live, move, and have their being. Drinking causes inattention to the laws of health in general, and to domestic unhappiness in particular. Where dirt obtains, as a rule, drink leads the way. Where men, women, and children neglect "home" to find "comfort" in the drink shop, in such a "home" you will find ill-ventilated and badly kept rooms. When they are often seen at the street corner, minding everybody's business but their own, in a home like theirs you will find rags and dirt, to your heart's content, with the ashes up to the bars, and not a cup, dish, or plate washed up! Bah! Look at the all-important question of "better dwellings" (which we noticed going on in, and about Consett last Saturday), and tell me if men who drink, care anything about these things, or have any respect for the house they call "home." Not they! Every sober person ought to be able to keep their own yard, sink, and front clean, as well as the inside of the house. But, when drink is the master, all chances of reform are gone. Look at the large number who find their way to prison every week, caring nothing about wife or family, work, health, or happiness! Look at the vast number who neglect work on Monday, through Saturday and Sunday drinking, and, we think, we see a good case in that alone for Saturday prevention and Sunday closing. Per se! There is no place like a drinker's home. Look inside, look outside, look all around, and you will see the doings of the deadly drink; but, speak not of health, of hygiene, or of sanitation! "Look within, and look without, look straight on and 'round about!" "Snails are creeping up the walls, around the windows spiders crawl; plus a piece to look at a show, lots of nothing all in a row." (Sic) There is more secret and public drinking now than ever there was before! There is more private and open drinking in some respectable quarters than there was twenty years ago. There is greater contempt for those who practice total abstinence now than in days gone by! Interested parties—like the vaccinators—are more anxious to push the traffic in drink, with a view to making more money! We mean the "trade." We will say nothing about "bribes" or all the "inducements" to drink. We will not mention the matter about the various "attractions" in order to get a good company. We will not refer to the hard-earned money spent in "pleasure" without profit, but with plenty of pain! Health, hygiene, and sanitation have to stand aside for drink, and people play with disease in the shape of bad food, bad drink, bad air, and bad hours. It is now a question of clean persons, clean sinks, clean sewers, clean ash-pits, clean yards, clean houses, with fresh air, pure water, and good food. Let us now have more attractions at home, in the shape of plants, flowers, music, and games for the young. Keep them from the ale-bench; provide some amusements for them in the open air; this will lessen the work of the publican, policeman, parson, doctor, lawyer, and magistrate, and help us in health reforms. Let them be kept from the fumes of tobacco and drink. Thanking you for past favours in giving me space.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES DAVIS.

Peases' West, Crook, August 23th, 1899.

LOCAL STOCK AUCTION MARTS.

BENFIELDSIDE.—Special lamb sale—Mr Murray held a special sale of keeping lambs at this mart on Saturday, at which there was forward 709 lambs, about 300 less than advertised, which may be accounted for by the absence of two trucks advised from Scotland, which did not arrive. The trade, in sympathy with other marts, was not brisk, but everything, with the exception of two lots, were sold. Prices:—Mule lambs, from Mr Geo. Thompson, Waskerley, to 28s 6d; three-quarter bred lambs, from the north, shown by Mr R. Hand, to 25s; wethers from Mr Green and others, to 19s; other mules, 12s to 18s each; the whole being considered the best sale of keeping lambs of the season.—There was an exceptionally busy day at this mart on Monday, the sales not concluding until after six o'clock. Mr J. S. Murray had forward 307 fat sheep and lambs, 15 fat beasts, 2 cows, 8 calves, 14 pigs, horses, donkeys, etc. Previous prices were maintained, and trade was generally good. Prices:—Sheep, up to 42s 6d; lambs, to 29s; pigs, to 45s; calves, to 45s; fat beasts, from £12 to £25 15s; cows, up to £14 15s. Horses sold up to 5½ guineas, and donkeys to 25s each. Poultry, ropes, ladders, nets, etc., closed a successful sale.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Mr James Turnbull held his usual fortnightly sale here on Monday, and had forward 25 fat cattle, 5 calves, 110 fat sheep and lambs, 20 incalving and newly-calved cows, 20 young and pork pigs, new ladders, rakes, sundries, etc. There was a moderate attendance of buyers of fat stock, but everything sold out at a slight advance on last week's rates. Milch cows were a brisk trade, and all sold out. Prices as follows:—Fat cattle—Bullocks to £17 12s 6d, top from the north; fat heifers from £17 12s 6d, top from the north; fat cows to £15 10s; top Mr E. J. Weightman, Middle Herrington; incalving and newly-calved cows to £23 10s for a very grand cow from Mr R. Walker, High Grange, Darlington. Mr T. Harrison, Ponteland, also sold 6 very grand cows at an average of £21. Calves to 42s 6d; fat lambs to 42s, top the Birtley Iron Company; fat ewes to 43s, top the Birtley Iron Company; young pigs, to 28s; pork pigs to 52s. The sale concluded at 3.30 p.m. The second special sale of keeping lambs and grazing cattle is on Wednesday first.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

SHOOTING MATCH AT SACRISTON.

SACRISTON v. DURHAM.

The return match between the above teams was shot on the Sacriston Range on Saturday in fine weather. Conditions: Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with one sighting shot at each distance. The match, which was a very close one, resulted in a win for the Durham team by nine points. After the match the visitors were hospitably entertained by the Sacriston team. Scores:—

Durham:—Private Hepburn, 28, 31, 34—93; Corporal Wilson, 29, 30, 33—92; Sergt.-Major Adams, 31, 28, 30—89; Sergt. Swaffield, 29, 29, 29—87; Sergt. Smurthwaite, 28, 29, 27—84; Sergt. Robinson, 23, 27, 33—80; Corporal Raylole, 28, 24, 24—76; Private Thompson, 28, 21, 22—75; Private Bare, 28, 28, 19—75; Private Raince, 27, 22, 22—71; grand total, 822.

Sacriston:—Sergt. Melrose, 30, 34, 29—93; Captain Blackett, 29, 31, 29—89; Private Elliott, 29, 29, 29—87; Private Kenny, 28, 25, 34—87; Private G..., 30, 22, 29—85; Private Straker, 30, 30, 2...—8..; Private Moore, 27, 27, 29—83; Sergt.-Instructor Palmer, 28, 30, 21—79; Colour-Sergeant Moore, 24, 23, 22—69; Private Johnson, 25, 21, 11—55; grand total, 813.

CHESTER-LE-STREET RIFLE CLUB.

The usual fortnightly meeting of this club was held on Saturday, in brilliant weather. Besides the usual club handicap, Captain Turnbull offered three nominations for the county meeting at Port Clarence, and the club offered three. The captain's nominations were secured as follows:—Sergt. R. Finlay, 31, 33, 31—95; Corporal G. Trotter, 30, 29, 29—88; Sergt. R. Beveridge, 27, 30, 29—86. The club's nominations were secured by Colour-Sergeant J. Usher, Private W. Pattison, and Private W. Anderson. The handicap resulted as under:—Private J. ... (19), 29, 29, 21—98; Sergt. R. Finlay (scratch), 31, 33, 31—95; Sergt. R. Beveridge (8), 27, 30, 29—94; Corporal G. Trotter (4), 30, 29, 29—92; Private G. Dixon (14), 29, 31, 18—90; Corporal Russell (9), 31, 25, 21—87; Private D. Bankhead (8), 30, 26, 23—87; Private W. Pattison (scratch), 28, 31, 27—86.

WHO WOULD BE A QUEEN.

Many people who envy Her Majesty, the pomp and dignity which surround her, little know the amount of work she has to do, to say nothing of the anxieties incidental to her exalted station (says M. A. P.), which press upon her. During the last twelve months the Queen has attached her signature to more than fifty thousand documents, whilst residing at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, or Balmoral. Many have been signed in railway trains, and not a few on the sea. When the Court is in Scotland six messengers are continually employed in going backwards and forwards from London, and couriers may be seen every morning at King's Cross starting for Ballater, with forty or fifty bags and boxes. He remains at Balmoral about twenty-four hours, and then conveys back to town all the documents which have been signed. Thousands of people would like to fill a position of such dignity as that of the Queen of England and Empress of India, but there are very few people who at eighty years of age would care to have to get through the vast amount of labour which devolves on Her Majesty. Not only is the Queen frequently at work all day, but she is often called up in the middle of the night to transact important business.

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

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

THE WEST STANLEY MINERAL WATER CO.

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

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

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KOLACTICUM OINTMENT

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

PRICE, 2s 9d POST FREE.
THE KOLACTICUM CO.,
585y. 54, Bow Lane, Cheapside, E.C.

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

DAWSON'S
FANCIERS' SUPPLY STORES,
RITSON'S ROAD, BLACKHILL,

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

A NEW FIRST-CLASS REGISTRY OFFICE FOR CONSETT.

MRS O'CONNOR
(Late Miss King,)
Of 25, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,
Has added to her Business at the above address a REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.
Office Hours: 10 a.m. until 6-30 p.m.

M. J. CHORLEY,
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43, PARK ROAD, CONSETT,

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

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PARK ROAD REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
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DINNERS EVERY DAY FROM 12 O'CLOCK.
SOCIAL PARTIES CATERED FOR.
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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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

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

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

PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Large Assortment of LACE, GLOVES, &c., &c., for Presents.
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UMBRELLAS, HABERDASHERY, AND HOSIERY
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To Spend Wisely STOP HERE

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

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ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH.
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All orders receive prompt attention. 705a

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A THOROUGH MODERN EDUCATION.
On reasonable terms in most healthy situation
Successful preparation for all preliminary Examinations

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

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

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FOR AGED AND INFIRM BOOTS,
1, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

£100,000 ALREADY ADVANCED.

SUNDERLAND NEPTUNE & PARAGON BUILDING SOCIETIES.
CHIEF OFFICE: 20, BRIDGE STREET, SUNDERLAND.

Advances at 1 per cent. to Balloted Members.
Advances at 4¼ per cent. any time.
Repayments 13/4 per Month per £100.
Preference Shares issued, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Interest paid half-yearly.
We issued one new £100 Share for every working day during last year.
There is nothing desirable in Building Society Business which we do not furnish Cheaply, Intelligibly, and Profitably.
GEORGE SHIMMIN, Secretary.
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Will supply enlarged PHOTOS, finished in Oils, Water Colours, or Crayons, Framed; complete prices varying from 15s to 45s. PHOTOS artistically finished in the latest and most improved styles. Cabinets 10s to 12s per dozen; Carte-de-Visites, 5s to 6s per dozen. Bands, Choirs, Football and Cricket Clubs, Lawn Tennis and Wedding Parties taken on the most reasonable terms.
VENICE DUNN, Junr., Travelling Agent, will be glad to call and submit prices and samples, and furnish all particulars, take orders, and supply club cards to all desirous to join the Club. Photos framed or copied. Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic material supplied to Amateurs. 580c

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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

INVESTED FUNDS ... ... £10,000,000.
NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, 85,094.
TWO-AND-A-HALF per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold for customers.
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Small deposits received, and Interest allowed monthly on each completed £1.
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with particulars, post free.
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J. A. CASTLE has undoubtedly made the above a Noted Establishment for quality and cheapness. Every Branch of his Trade will be found well represented.
His Tailoring Department is a very special feature, having considerably over 1,000 patterns of the Newest Scotch, West of England, and Irish Woollens to select from.
Style and perfect fit guaranteed.
Gents' Suits to order from 25s.

MRS. M. WRIGHT,
DINING ROOMS AND CAFE,
4, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,

In thanking the Public for the patronage accorded to her since opening these rooms, begs to state that she continues to provide
DINNERS, TEAS, AND SUPPERS.
PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, AND PIES

Established 1833.

WILLIAM POTTS & SONS, CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS, OF LEEDS.
Beg to announce that they have removed the Newcastle Branch of their business from 22, Collingwood Street, to more extensive Premises in TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, Entrance CLOTH MARKET, (Opposite Messrs J. Hindhaugh and Son's.) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Makers of the Great Clock and Electric Greenwich Time Signal at St. Nicholas' Cathedral, Consett Town Clock, and many others in the Northern Counties.

For finest quality in GROCERIES, &c., try

GEO. J. ROBINSON,
TEA DEALER,
FAMILY GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET,
BLACKHILL.
A large assortment of
CHEESE,
BUTTER,
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ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PENNY SERIES OF
USEFUL HANDBOOKS,
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AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

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

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To be followed by others of Universal Importance. 304d

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

H. B. DICKER.
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Attends STANLEY every PAY TUESDAY, from 12 to 4 p.m. at Mr SWINBURNE'S, View House, Front Street.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best quality from 5s per tooth. Teeth Extracted Painlessly for 1s. Prices range from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per tooth.
Best Materials only used. Guaranteed for a year.

MR. JOHN USHER,
LATE
MR. GEO. RICHARDSON, DENTAL SURGEON, 6, BLACKETT STREET, begs to call special attention to the Prices of his PRIZE MEDAL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, for first-class workmanship and best material, 2s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d per Tooth, £1 to £10 per Set, being lower than what is usually charged for inferior workmanship and common material.
EVERY TOOTH GUARANTEED.
PLEASE NOTE THE ONLY ADDRESS 734

£1 TO £10

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J. MORGAN,
Hardware Dealer, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, the shop for Quality and Cheapness combined for all kinds of Hardware Goods, Glass, China, Earthenware, &c. Our Celebrated Electric Brand Lamp Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, and Wicks of all kinds.
Clubs are now being formed for all kinds of Goods. Particulars on application.

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Horses and Conveyances on hire; also, Brakes for Pleasure Parties. 578d

PIANOS & ORGANS
FOR SALE,
8s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., 20s., 22s. 6d., per Month.
Guaranteed 10 years. Liberal Discount for Cash
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Tuning and Repairs promptly attended to.

CYCLES. CYCLES.

Sole Agent in District for the "Osmond," "Beanco," "Ariston," and other renowned makes.

ACCESSORIES, REPAIRS, RE-PLATING, AND ENAMELLING done on the Premises.

ADDRESS:
E. SLOANE & SONS,
PIANO AND CYCLE WAREHOUSE,
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ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, (LIMITED.)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, LEEDS, LONDON, SCARBOROUGH, YORK, DONCASTER, NEWARK, MIDDLESBOROUGH, DARLINGTON, WEST HARTLEPOOL, BLYTH, BISHOP AUCKLAND, GATESHEAD, JARROW, MORECAMBE, and HULL.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S RENOWNED SPECIALITIES.
£19 10s. cash. RAMSDEN MODEL. £19 10s. cash
Three years system 12s. 6d. per month.
£23 0s. cash. PEOPLE'S MODEL. £23 0s. cash.
Three years system 15s. per month.
£28 0s. cash. ECLIPSE MODEL. £28 0s. cash.
Three years system 18s. 4d. per month.
£33 cash. DRAWING-ROOM MODEL £33 cash.
Three years system 21s per month.
All these instruments are strongly built and are in every way reliable. They are the best value in the trade. Thousands are now in use. Intending purchasers should see them.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEM (LIMITED) have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED STOCK OF HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS in the Kingdom, the highest English, American, and German makers being represented. Special opportunity is therefore given to the buyer for comparison.
40 GRANDS IN STOCK.
40 GRANDS IN STOCK.
in his Leeds depot alone.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S FREE LIFE AGREEMENT SCHEME is applied to all instruments taken on the three years system. Over £700 has already been paid in claims. This unique system is worth the attention of intending purchasers. No additional charge whatever is made for the instrument.
IT IS A FREE GIFT.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THOSE WONDERFUL KNAUSS PIANOS.
WONDERFUL MECHANISM.
WONDERFUL TONE.
WONDERFUL FOR DURABILITY.
WONDERFUL VALUE.
The best pianos in the market at a moderate price.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S THREE YEARS SYSTEM is the fairest and most equitable in use. Every consideration is shown to customers who, through unforeseen circumstances, are not always able to make their payments punctually.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S HIRE AND PURCHASE SYSTEM is applied to any period within the three years, and although an instrument be taken for the FULL THREE YEARS, it may be purchased at any given date within this term, a substantial allowance being made for quicker payments.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
By the best-known makers at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for cash or three years' system. The immense business done by ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN (LTD.) in their many branches gives them opportunities of acquiring large numbers of reliable instruments (taken in exchange), which do not come in the way of most dealers, and these to clear for cash, are offered by them at exceptionally low prices.
Every instrument is guaranteed and exchanged free of charge if not approved of within one year.
All instruments sent carriage paid.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
A large and beautiful stock of these instruments on hand. The finest and most perfect instruments known.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN. (LIMITED.)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Excursions

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAINS will be run as under:—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

From CONSETT at 1·15 p.m. (with bookings from Leadgate) to PELTON, GATESHEAD, NEWCASTLE, and TYNEMOUTH, returning from Tynemouth at 7·50, Newcastle 8·20, Gateshead West 8·23, and Pelton at 8·45 p.m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.

From BLACKHILL at 8·13 p.m. (with bookings from Consett, Annfield Plain, &c.) to PETERBOROUGH and LONDON for 2, 5, or 8 days with bookings to PARIS, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, &c. Two days' passengers return from London (King's Cross) at 11 p.m., September 12th, and those holding five and eight days' tickets at 10·20 p.m., September 15th and 18th respectively. Continental passengers return within 16 days.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th.

From BLACKHILL at 9·5 a.m. (with bookings from Durham, &c.) to MASBOROUGH, SHEFFIELD, CHESTERFIELD, MATLOCK BATH, DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTER, BRISTOL, BATH, and other stations in the West of England, for five days, returning Friday, September 15th.

For further particulars see bills.
York, GEORGE S. GIBB,
August, 1899. General Manager.

Public Notices.

THE Duties of Miss TAIT'S SCHOOL will be Resumed (D.V.) on Tuesday, September 12th, 1899. 188f

188 Is the WINNING NUMBER of Fret-work Clock, belonging to Thos. Dixon, Annfield Plain. 176f

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DIPTON

SHOULD any ASHPITS or PRIVIES be Overlooked or not properly Cleaned, please notify the Contractor at once when they will be attended to. Signed,
572e G. NICHOLSON, Contractor.

TANFIELD.

MR. AGAR'S TESTIMONIAL FUND.

A MEETING will be held at the Pack Horse Inn, Tanfield, on Wednesday, September 13th, at 7 p.m., to consider the best means of promoting the success of the above, when all Old Scholars and Well Wishers are kindly invited to attend.
We remain, yours, &c.,
A. ATKINSON, President.
JOS. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
189f THOS. CURRY, Secretary.

REMEMBER

BIRTLEY SHOW,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 2nd, 1899.
Flowers, Fruit, Vegetables, Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, and Industrial Work.
Splendid Classification !
£140 IN PRIZES & VALUABLE SPECIALS.
Special Performances by
"THE MARVELLS,"
The World's Champion Trick Cyclists.
Write for Schedule to Secretary,
JAS. H. RIPPON, The Bank, Birtley,
924e Co. Durham.

Church Notices.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH, PARK ROAD, BLAKHILL.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1899.
Morning, 10·30 } REV. A. CRAGO.
Evening, 6 }

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH CASTLESIDE.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of above Church, on Sunday, September 3rd, 1899. Preacher: Mr. T. NIGHTINGALE, Howdon-on-Tyne. Services: Morning, 10.30; Evening, 6 o'clock. Afternoon at 2 o'clock, a MUSICAL SERVICE. 171f

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

ON SUNDAY FIRST,
MR. J. LOWERY,
(Son of the late John Lowery, Evangelist, Gateshead) will Preach, Morning and Evening.
All are Cordially Invited. 167f

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

SUNDAY, September 3rd, 1899.
Morning, 10·30 } REV. J. S. NIGHTINGALE
Evening, 6 }

ALL SEATS FREE.

CONSETT WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

ON SUNDAY September 3rd.
Morning 10·30 } REV. J. W. DENHAM.
Evening 6 }

ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. CUTHBERT'S BENFIELDSIDE.

SUNDAY FIRST, SEPTEMBER 3rd.
Preacher at Morning Prayer, 10·30 a.m.
REV. EDWIN E. HARDING, M.A.
Principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead.
Collection for the "National Society for Education of the Poor." Founded 1811.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, STANLEY.

REV. THOS. WAUGH,

Connexional Evangelist, will Preach and Lecture in the above Place of Worship on Thursday, September 7th, 1899.—Service in the Afternoon to commence at Three o'clock. Subject: "Prayer and Providence." — A Collection will be made at the close of the Sermon.—Tea will be provided in the Schoolroom at 4·15. Tickets 6d. each.—In the Evening Mr. Waugh will deliver his Interesting Lecture, on "Christianity and Amusements." —Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of Lanchester. — Silver Collection at the close of Lecture.—Proceeds in aid of the New Building Fund. 159f

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT CIRCUIT.

RECEPTION OF NEW MINISTERS.
(WEST END.)

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, THE
REV. A. BARRACLOUGH
(The Newly-appointed Minister) will preach in
THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, CONSETT,
In the Afternoon at Three o'clock.
Immediately after the Service, TEA will be served in the Lecture Hall from 4 to 6·30. Tickets 9d. each.
In the Evening, a Public
RECEPTION MEETING
Will be held in the Church, to commence at 6·45. Speakers—REVS. GEO. E. POLKINGHORNE and ALFRED BARRACLOUGH. Supported by Revs. J. Bishop and J. W. Denham, the Circuit and Ex-Circuit Stewards, and one Representative from each place.
Anthems and Choruses will be rendered by several Choirs of the Circuit.
Chairman, Mr. W. Richardson, Circuit Steward. Collections in aid of Circuit Funds.
P.S.—On Wednesday, Sept. 13th, Reception Services will be held in the New Wesleyan Church, Stanley. 163f

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the ALLENDALE PARK A.F.C. SPORTS on September 16th, 1899. Footballing, Quoiting (15s., 10s., 5s.), Wrestling, Bowling, Kicking at Roop, &c. All applications for Swings, Roundabouts, Stalls, &c., to be sent to W. G F. THOMPSON, Sec., Medomsley.

SERVANTS REGISTRY WEST STANLEY.

MRS. SCOTT begs to inform the Public that she has removed to the FRONT STREET opposite the Co-operative Stores, West Stanley. —All letters and applications promptly attended to. 928e

A SECRET.

BLOOM'S No. 3 ROYAL AUCTION MART Will OPEN in a few Weeks at CONSETT.

Watches, Clocks, Walnut Mirrors, Pianos, Drapery Goods, and thousands of other Articles at half usual prices.
888e SAVE UP FOR HIM !

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSETT.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

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

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

MR. R. S. BROWN,
BONESETTER,
Of 115, SCOTSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE.
Will attend for Consultations at Mrs Robson's, Derwent Hotel, Durham Road, Blackhill, every Monday from 10 to 3. Consultations at home every Wednesday and Saturday. 150e

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 16th day of October next, application will be made to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Durham, at Durham, for an Order for diverting so much of a Public Highway in the Parish of Hunstanworth as lies between a point 50 yards North-East of the Ford crossing Boltsburn and a point about 100 yards West of High Garden House, the said Highway to be diverted to a nearer, more commodious, and direct line to a New Bridge about to be erected over the said Boltsburn, and the Certificate of two Justices having viewed the same, and the proof given to their satisfaction of the several notices required by the Statute having been published, with the plan of the old and proposed new Highway, will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, on the 14th day of September next.
Dated this 4th day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine.
GEO. W. EGGLESTONE,
Surveyor of the Rural District Council
995e of Weardale.

LAMBTON PARK, CHESTER-LE-STREET

WILD WEST,
WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

PROCESSION AT 1 P.M.
PERFORMANCE AT 2 P.M. AND 5 P.M.
Music by Chester-le-Street Town Band.
Refreshments supplied by Simpson, Art Gallery Cafe, Newcastle.

AT 8 P.M.

FIREWORKS.

Under the personal supervision of PAIN, of London.
Performing Elephants, Dancing Monkeys, Transformation Scenes, &c.
Admission (for the whole day) Sixpence.
Additional Charge to the Grand Stand.
Proceeds for Parish Church Organ Fund.
EXCURSION FROM CONSETT.
REV. A. DUNN, M.A., Hon. Sec.,
111f The Terrace, Chester-le-Street.

CONSETT SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS.

SESSION, 1899—1900.

THE Committee desire to intimate that arrangements are made to conduct the following Subjects during the coming Session;
SCIENCE:—P.P. and Solid Geometry, 5s.; Machine Construction and Drawing, 5s.; Building Construction, 5s.; Mathematics, 5s.; Steam, 5s.; Applied Mechanics, 5s.; Physiography, 5s.
ART:—Freehand, 3s. 6d.; Geometrical Drawing, 3s. 6d.; Model Drawing, 3s. 6d.; Light and Shade, 10s.
FOREIGN LANGUAGE:—French, 5s.

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES.

French (preparatory), Shorthand, Algebra, Reading, Writing, Elementary Physics, Arithmetic, Commercial Arithmetic, Elementary Chemistry, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Freehand and Geometrical Drawing, Euclid, and Music.
Fees for Two or more Subjects, 2d. per week, or 2s. 6d. for the Session paid in advance.
Session commences with Evening Continuation Classes on 4th September, and the S. and A. Classes on Monday, September 18th, 1899.

Public Notices.

CASTLESIDE FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK SOCIETY.

THE PRIZE MONEY in connection with the late Show, will be paid in the Board Schools, Castleside, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1899, between 6 and 8 p.m. All prize takers are requested to attend.
J. PROUD, } Secretaries
162f W. PATTINSON, }

VICTORIA THEATRE, STANLEY.

Lessee and Manager .. MARK H. LINDON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.
The last night of
THE GUIDING STAR.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,
and during the week.
Special Engagement of MESSRS EGLINGTON and LITTLE'S CO.,
In the Successful Drama, entitled—
BRAVE HEARTS.

NEW THEATRE,
CONSETT.

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

Last Three Nights of the return visit of Adria Hill and Robert Ayrton's Powerful Company in the successful Drama—
SAVED FROM THE SEA.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1899,
and during the Week,
Mr. J. F. KIMBERLEY'S Company in the Exciting Romantic Play—
A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Time and Prices as usual.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

L. A. ATHERLEY, ESQ.,
Q.C., M.P.,
Will ADDRESS MEETINGS of his Constituents as under:
Stanley, Thursday, September 7th.
Burnhope, Friday, September 8th.
Cornsay, Monday, September 11th.
Dipton, Tuesday, September 12th.
Annfield Plain, Wednesday, September 13th.
Tantobie, Thursday, September 14th.
Allendale Cottages, Friday, September 15th.
Burnopfield, Monday, September 18th.
Esh Winning, Tuesday, September 19th.
Blackhill, Wednesday, September 20th.
Consett, Thursday, September 21st.
JOHN WILSON, Esq., M.P., J. A. PEASE, Esq., M.P., FRANK NEWNES, Esq., and others, will speak at some of the Meetings.
Further particulars later.
170f J. W. WINTER, Liberal Agent.

Sales by Auction

By Mr T. D. Dryden.

MR. T. D. DRYDEN favoured with instructions by Mrs Purvis, 14, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Benfieldside, will SELL all the Valuable Surplus FURNITURE, &c., at an early date. 789e

T. D. DRYDEN,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
56, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

By Mr John S. Murray.

ROYAL AUCTION MART, BENFIELDSIDE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1899.
15 to 20 Fat Cattle.
200 Fat Sheep and Lambs.
130 Keeping Lambs, including a lot Prime half and three-parts bred, and a very nice lot of Mules from Scotland.
Calves and Pigs. 1 Sow, 2nd litter, time up 12 days; also, litter of Young Pigs.
20 Fell Geese.
Dairy Cows and Heifers.
Pony, Trap, and Harness.
2 Splendid Young Donkeys.
Ladders, Stack Nets, Poultry, &c.
Sale at One o'clock.
187f J. S. MURRAY.

JOHN SWINBURNE MURRAY,
THE
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, VALUER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
ROYAL AUCTION MART SALE OFFICE, BENFIELDSIDE.
Appointed by his Honour JUDGE MEYNELL to Levy Distress for Rent, under the New Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1888.

By Mr John Crawford

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed to remove, and SELL BY AUCTION, at his Salerooms, Victoria Street, Consett, on Monday first, September 4th, at One o'clock, the Better-class FURNITURE from Park Road, and Leadgate. 3 Splendid Brass-Mounted Bedsteads, Rabbit Down and Feather Beds, and Contents of Two Well-furnished Houses. Anyone wishing to dispose of their Furniture can have it sold at above Sale, or bought outright for Cash. 181f

Important Notice to Hack Proprietors, Grocers, and others.
Front Street, West Stanley.

MR J. CRAWFORD is instructed by Mr T. Wedge, Hackmaster (whose premises have been sold), to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, the whole of his HORSES, BRAKES, ROLLEYS, WHITECHAPELS, HARNESS, GROCERIES, SHOP FIXTURES, &c., used by him in his business, consisting:—HORSES: Bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 h.h.; Grey Mare, 15·2 h.h.; Chestnut Horse, 15·2 h.h.; Bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 h.h.; Grey Horse, 16 h.h.; Chestnut Horse, 15 h.h. Brake to carry 22; Brake to carry 18, made by T. Porter, of [illegible]; Waggonette to carry 9, with pole bar and shafts, made by Stevenson, Low Fell; 4 Whitechapels; Busette; 2 Rolleys, made by Stokoe, to carry two tons each; Flat Cart, suitable for greengrocer, 2 Sets of S.M. Double Harness; Silver-mounted Harness; Brass-mounted Harness; Spring Cart Harness; 3 Sets of Coup Cart Harness; Night Collars; Bridles; Saddles; 30 lots of other Harness; Corn Sacks; Old Iron; Gripes; Shovels, Forks, &c. Large Wood Erection, which has been used for the brakes and carts to stand therein; Shop Fixtures; Counters; Scale; Weights; Stock-in-Trade. Order of sale:—Commence One o'clock with the Harness, Vehicles, and Horses; Grocer's Fixtures, Fittings, &c. will be sold at Four o'clock. The Auctioneer wishes to draw the attention of the public to the above sale. The horses are well-known good workers, and working up to day of sale. Vehicles are all in good order, and made by best makers. Three minutes from Shield Row Station. Eight minutes from Annfield Plain.
Sale Office: 25, Victoria Street, Consett.

Guide Post Inn, Springwell.
MR. Lisle's Sale of HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, &c., at an early date.
182f MR. JOHN CRAWFORD, Auctioneer.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

N. ELSDON wishes his friends and customers to know that he has the LARGEST AND BEST SALE ROOMS in the district and that he is prepared to STORE FURNITURE and all classes of goods FREE OF CHARGE, and Sell on Commission according to arrangement.
All Classes of Furniture or Property purchased outright for Cash, or sold by Auction.

MR. JACKSON GREEN
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, & COMMISSION AGENT.
Agricultural and Probate Valuations carefully made.
All Classes of Sales conducted on Reasonable Terms.
SALE OFFICE—
SATLEY, TOW LAW, R.S.O. 807a

Sales by Public Auction.

By Mr John T. Weston, Junr

Preliminary Notice.

MR. JOHN T. WESTON, Junr will short offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, situated in Stanley, R.S.O., and being No. 1, Clifford Road. (Stone Built), Eight Rooms, one of the best built houses in the district.
Sale Office—
Cornwall House, Annfield Plain. 818e

JOHN T. WESTON, JUN.,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT.
SALE OFFICE—
CORNWALL HOUSE, ANNFIELD PLACE, ANNFIELD PLAIN, R.S.O.
Sales conducted with care, efficiency, and on the most reasonable terms. Correspondence and inquiries invited. Prompt settlements.

By Mr. Wm. Robinson

Carr House, Chopwell Wood, Saturday, September 9th, 1899.

WM. ROBINSON, honoured with instructions from Mr. J. Turnbull, who is leaving the district, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place and date, part of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Two Milking GOATS (excellent milkers), 10 Young HENS and COCK, and other Effects. Full particulars in posters. Sale at Two p.m.
Sale Office: 4, New Fines, Medomsley, R.S.O.

Freehold Cottage Property situated at Castleside, For Sale.

MR. W. ROBINSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. P. Brown, will Offer FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. Edward Wylam, Front Street, Consett, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at Seven o'clock in the evening, Five Two-Roomed COTTAGES, standing on 1215 square yards of land or thereabouts, £33 3s Gross Annual Rent, and in the occupation of Messrs Weatherald, Davidson, Harkness, Howard, and Miss Hopper, as Tenants thereof. This Property has lately been thoroughly repaired, and is a good opportunity for small capitalists to make a sure and profitable investment.
Sale Office: 4, New Fines, Medomsley, R.S.O.

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

Business Announcement.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
WILLIAM ATNSLEY, Esq., Chairman.

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

Friday, September 1st, 1899.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

THE QUEEN'S DINNER PARTY on Friday evening included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Walter Long, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. John Vereker, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards and Lady Edwards, and Major the Hon. F. Colborne, equerry to her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg.

◆

IT WILL BE GRATIFYING news to all lovers of music in the district to learn that the past season of the Consett and District Philharmonic Society has been a most successful one—both from a musical and financial standpoint. An excellent performance of Haydn's "Seasons" was the opening event of the society's programme, and this was given in such a manner as to delight a large audience. In connection with this work, Mr. Brown mentions a rather interesting item in his annual report when he says:—"I think we have the honour to be the first society to perform the whole of this work at one concert in the counties of Durham and Northumberland." On February 8th of this year the second concert took place, when Sterndale Bennett's beautiful pastoral, "The May Queen," was given in splendid fashion, followed by an innovation in the shape of a miscellaneous concert, which met with much approbation. When we turn to the financial side of the society's work we find much cause for satisfaction. The year was commenced with a deficit of over £29, but, thanks chiefly to a very successful social promoted by several young ladies on behalf of the funds of the Society, this has been reduced to about £14, and next season we trust that the members will find themselves entirely free from debt. A capital programme has been arranged for the forthcoming season. The visit of the celebrated tenor, Sims Reeves, together with other noted vocalists, ought to draw a crowded house on Oct. 17th. On December 29th Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be performed, the second part of the programme to consist of two part songs, viz., "The night is calm and cloudless" (soprano solo and chorus from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend"), and "Lord Ullin's daughter," a charming choral ballad by Oliveria Prescott. Then on Good Friday, it has been decided to give Handel's masterpiece, "The Messiah." Music-lovers will thus be amply provided for, and we hope that they will rally round the society and encourage them in their laudable endeavours to cultivate a taste for the best class of music.

◆

THE FRATERNAL MEETING of the members of the Blackhill and Weardale Naturalists' Field Clubs at Stanhope, on Saturday, was a great success. The papers read were excellent, and were highly appreciated. Both clubs are more than usually fortunate in possessing such indomitable, persevering, and hard-working secretaries, and the success of the two organisations alluded to above is distinctly traceable to their assiduous and painstaking work. The genial Bishop of Richmond and the Weardale Naturalists did their utmost to contribute to the enjoyment of their Blackhill friends, and they can lay the flattering unction to their souls that they admirably succeeded in accomplishing this. It is hoped that they will again visit Butler's village. Apropos of Weardale, it may be said that the charming valley is just now looking at its best. From Wittonle-Wear at one end to Wearhead terminus on the other it presents to the traveller—especially to the town or city man—a picture of rural beauty that is hard to beat. Visitors at Stanhope are exceptionally numerous—in fact, it is safe to say that the old town has never been so full of visitors, and the accommodation is taxed to the utmost. One finds quite a number of smart and pretty women in the place, whose charming manners and pleasing appearance reminds one in passing of the fashions and gaiety of a popular seaside resort. Weardale is an ideal spot for the worn and jaded city man who desires a few quiet, restful days "far from the madding crowd."

◆

THERE ARE SEVERAL interesting items of information in the annual report submitted by Supt. Benzies to the licensing magistrates at the Brewster Sessions held at Lanchester to-day (Thursday.) For instance, drunkenness is evidently decreasing, inasmuch as we find that, whereas in 1896 the cases brought forward under this head were 1,823, during the past year they dropped to 1,364. The intervening years also showed a

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decrease upon the previous one, the numbers in 1897 and 1898 being respectively 1,658 and 1,501. Thus it would seem as though the efforts of the various agencies at work in the district in the temperance cause have not been altogether in vain. It is a significant fact that Supt. Bensies informs us that there has also been less drunkenness in Stanley, which he ascribes to the better accommodation provided owing to the erection of two new hotels. Most commonsense people contended that this satisfactory condition of things would be the outcome of the granting of the two fresh licenses, and the action of the magistrates has been thoroughly justified. Under the old system it was almost impossible to procure refreshments at any of the licensed houses in Stanley, but there has been a welcome change for the better in this direction since the opening of the two handsome hotels belonging to Mr. Watson and Mrs. Chaytor respectively. With regard to the selling of intoxicating liquors to children under the age of thirteen years, the superintendent reports that, with a few exceptions, the resolution of the Standing Joint Committee has been generally complied with. Mr. Bensies calls attention to the number of clubs which are springing up in the division under various names—but generally designated as Workmen's Clubs—and goes on to say that from the many people who frequent them, there can be no doubt but that a great deal of intoxicating liquors are consumed therein. Taking it altogether, the report is certainly one of the best that the magistrates at Lanchester have ever had presented to them.

◆

IT WILL PROBABLY BE information to a large number of our readers to learn that the Durham County Council Education Committee have made several very important changes in order to obtain and secure a better and more complete knowledge of the higher subjects which are taught in the various schools. It will be seen by the advertisement in our columns that the Consett Committee has established a large number of classes which is to be preparatory work to the higher standard of the Science and Art Classes. To make this somewhat plain, we gather from the County Council Directory that it will be imperative that all students shall undergo a regular process of training in order to qualify them in the work. For instance, in art subjects, students must take for one or two sessions the elementary work in these classes; and in science subjects, for example, a student intending to study practical, plane, and solid geometry must have a knowledge of geometrical drawing and mathematics; for machine construction and drawing, the student must have a knowledge of mathematics and drawing; for building construction, it will be necessary to understand geometrical drawing, freehand, or 1st stage of mathematics; for steam, or applied mechanics, it is essential that machine construction shall have been previously studied; and to master mathematics, a course of training in vulgar and decimal fractions, euclid, algebra is highly beneficial; for plumbers' work, 1st stage of mathematics, and elementary chemistry will be a great aid; physiography requires the 1st stage of mathematics. These are a few of the many subjects which we specially draw the attention of students to carefully consider, so that they may apply themselves to it, and take the advantage afforded them. It will be observed that the fees in these preparatory classes are within the reach of all, therefore there remains now only the desire to obtain the knowledge, for what with low fees, and an excellent staff of teachers, success must be obtained. Any furthr information may be obtained on application to any of the teachers; Mr. G. T. Hyden, Headmaster of the British Schools; or the local secretary.

◆

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that before long the Leadgate Urban Council may be called upon to provide sewage disposal works for their district, the report submitted to the Lanchester Rural Council, at their last meeting, by a committee appointed to consider the sewerage of Bradley Cottages and Bunker Hill, is rather interesting. The committee stated that they failed to see how it was possible for the sewage from Bunker Hill to find its way into the sewers of the Leadgate Council. They recommended, however, that an outfall sewer be constructed to deal with the sewage from the Bunker Hill estate. There are now twenty houses erected on this estate, and other sites have been disposed of. At Bradley Cottages the committee found the sewage from the houses emptied into the roadside ditch, and they had no doubt it reached the Pont Burn in an impurified condition. After viewing the situation the committee expressed the opinion that the most suitable place for disposal outfall works was on a plot of ground about two hundred yards distant frm Bradley Cottages. They were also of opinion that the best method for Bunker Hill was to bring a pipe sewer and connect with the Bradley Cottages sewer, thus having one outfall. The Council resolved that Mr. Lupton should prepare plans, sections, and an estimate for the work, and lay the same before the Council at an early date. It would seem from this as though something definite will be the result.

◆

OUR WORTHY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT for the North-West Division of Durham has arranged to conduct an autumn campaign, commencing at Stanley on Thursday, Sept. 7th. From our advertisement columns it will be seen that it is his intention to visit practically the whole of the electors of the constituency, whom he intends to address on current politics. He is always a welcome visitor, and no doubt his speeches will be listened to with great earnestness and attention by his many supporters, and a few critics. Probably we shall hear of the "war-at any-price" policy which is being recklessly pursued by the present Government in the Transvaal, in the face of the recent concessions of President Kruger to the demands of Sir Alfred Milner, the British Commissioner in South Africa. Then we may be privileged with a digest of the Tithes' Bill and other measures of more than passing importance, which have been before the House of Commons during the last session; so that our readers may expect to hear from Mr. Atherley-Jones some speeches which will, we do not doubt, be both interesting and instructive.

◆

MANY A HEDGEROW and wayside thicket is now aglow with the ruddy fruits of the bramble, and as the eye rests upon the clusters that, to quote from Cowper "emboss" the long flexible branches, we are reminded that the taste which has of late years been developed for blackberries is no new thing. At the present day we appreciate the briskly-flavoured fruits for their use in the culinary art; but by our forefathers almost every part was assumed to possess some virtue. The bramble was not less highly esteemed by the ancient Greeks and Romans than by past generations of Britishers for its assumed medicinal properties. "The berries," wrote Pliny, "have a desiccative and astringent virtue, and are a most appropriate remedy for the gums and inflammation of the tonsils." The flowers were considered an efficient protection against dangerous serpents. The juice obtained by crushing the tender shoots was said to be a singularly efficacious medicine, taken inwardly or applied outwardly, for all the diseases of the mouth and eyes, while the young shoots eaten as a salad would, according to an old writer, "fasten teeth that are loose." Pounded leaves were described as possessing great healing powers, and the roots when boiled with honey were regarded as an excellent remedy for dropsy. There, indeed, appears to have been hardly an ailment for which, according to the old authors, a remedy could not be found in some part of the plant, and it is, therefore, not surprising it should have been regarded with considerable favour. The reputation the bramble enjoyed as a factor in the healing art has long since been lost and for a considerable period the plant was regarded as a nuisance to cultivators, and its fruit as worthless, if not absolutely injurious to health. But now more correct views obtain as to the position of the bramble. It is known to have no medicinal value, but its fruit is recognised as the most wholesome and palatable of all fruits that we receive direct from the hand of Nature. Blackberries, in fact, enjoy so high a degree of popularity that there is a great and increasing demand for them in the market and at the jam factory, while they are used more largely by the residents generally in the country. In consequence of the brisk demand that has sprung up for them, blackberries now command prices that suggest the desirability of the experimental culture of the bramble for the supply of fruit for the market.—"Gardeners' Magazine."

◆

IN MANY DISTRICTS THE people are crying out for increased railway facilities, and Weardale must now be added to the number. The question came up for discussion at last Friday's meeting of the Weardale Council. The Rev. F. C. Jagg, in common with the other councillors, recognises the desirability of a better train service, and at the meeting he moved a resolution to the effect that additional trains should meet the trains at Wear Valley Junction at 11.24 a.m. and 3.41 p.m. for Darlington, and from the junction westward at 10.3 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. These are trains which would be a great boon to business and professional men. At present by leaving Darlington at 11.5 a.m. for Stanhope one is bound to stay until 5 p.m. before a return train can be secured. For an hour's business the inconvenience of the present arrangement can be easily imagined. With a connection at Wear Valley at 10.3 a.m. Darlington business men would be enabled to leave Bank Top at 9.20, transact business up the dale, and possibly catch the 12.40 p.m. train back, or at least catch the proposed train which the Council suggest should arrive at Wear Valley Junction about 2.20 p.m. They would then be able to go on to Darlington an hour later, or in the case of going north would catch the Blackhill train, which arrives at the valley station about this time. From the visitors' point of view a better train service would be eminently desirable, and it is safe to say that considered either way the North-Eastern Railway in granting concessions to the public in this respect would obtain such an amount of patronage as would recoup them for their outlay.

◆

MR JOHN FRAME, WHO HAS died at Middletown, was born at Swalwell on July 17th, 1809, and one of his earliest recollections was a visit to Newcastle to see the illuminations to celebrate the victory of Waterloo. He was employed in his youth at the Crowley-Middleton Ironworks, at Swalwell, and remembered the conflicts which used to take place between "Crowley's men" and the keelmen. As a young man, he took an active part in the Reform Movement, and was one of those who drew Charles Attwood's carriage to the great meeting which was held on the Town Moor, Newcastle, to denounce the action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Reform Bill, on October 7th, 1831. He was also present at the meeting in the same cause held at Durham, when an attempt on the part of the Marquis of Londonderry's workmen to upset the proceedings was defeated by a gang of 200 of "Crowley's men." Mr. Frame, about the 1828, saw a bull baited on Barlow Fell, though he could not remember any of the baitings at Swalwell. Mr. Frame moved from Swalwell to Middletown about 50 years ago.

STANLEY AND DISTRICT NOTES.

BY "ROSICRUCIAN."

BROKEN BOTTLES ON HIGHWAYS.

At the last meeting of the Benfieldside Urban District Council Mr. Eccles drew attention to the fact that a large number of broken bottles had been thrown on a highway in their district. Mr. Eccles' complaint was fully justified, but what would he have said if he had cycled over the district between Chester-le-Street, Craghead, and Burnhope. Between Pelton Fell and Craghead the road is simply execrable. In hot weather it is baneful, and in hard weather it is painful. Perhaps Mr. Wardle will have something to say on this subject, assuming, of course, that he is more of the cyclist than of the motor-carist. Placing broken glass on a highway is, I believe, an offence under the Towns Police Clauses Act, but, of course, the difficulty is to get hold of the offenders.

SCHOOL BOARD TOPICS.

At a first glance one was inclined to regard the agenda at Tuesday night's meeting of the Tanfield School Board as formidable, and full of promise for a lively and lengthy sitting. But the unexpected happened and matters, so far as the public are concerned, moved along in hum-drum fashion. In the first place the prospect of a warm quarter of an hour over the accommodation at the Roman Catholic Schools Schools in Stanley was elbowed to one side, but not ejected. Members have been too busy holiday making to trouble their minds over matters of this kind, and the Clerk will be troubled to put the subject on the agenda again for next week. Another matter had reference to an application for increase of salary, and this was referred to a committee of the whole Board. Mr. Armstrong very properly asked why it should be discussed in Committee, and I cannot say that the answer he received was a very satisfactory one from a public point of view. By way of the backstairs the Board will come to a resolution, and as the Board is "getting wiser now," the ratepayers can whistle for a report of the discussion. One more subject of interest cropped up, and this was the granting of exemption certificates. This is becoming a serious matter—so serious indeed that the Chairman felt constrained to say he thought they were acting illegally. If exceptional circumstances arise to morally justify the Board in granting an exemption in the absence of a labour certificate, they should at least insist upon the boy or girl attending some evening class in order to make up the loss in education to some extent. The thin end of the wedge is in, and there is too much inclination to allow it to be pressed further. It is a dangerous policy and should now be firmly muzzled.

REV. THOS. WAUGH.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the Rev. Thos. Waugh will visit Stanley on Thursday, Sept. 7th, to preach and lecture. Sermon at 3 p.m., lecture at 7. Don't miss this treat.

WEARDALE NOTES.

[BY "STANHOPE."]

A RARE BIRD.

There are a number of kingfishers on the Wear at Stanhope just now, of beautiful plumage. They may be seen between the Briggin Winch and Rogerly Park any day.

A BEAUTIFUL PLANT.

A beautiful plant of the parsley fern may be seen growing on the river bed beside Eastgate. It is out of watermark, and seems to have been growing there a few years. It is somewhat singular as they are generally found on the highest hills in Weardale.

A SAD EVENT.

Thos. Brown and his wife both died at Rookhope last week within a day or two of each other.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Joseph Raine, grocer, flour dealer, &c., of Stanhope, died somewhat suddenly on Friday in his 67th year. His wife died some seven or eight weeks ago. He was a well-known character in both Weardale and the Derwent districts.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Dr. Livingstone's silver wedding celebration on the 26th of September promises to be a champion affair. He has served the public long and well on the School Board, where he has been chairman about 20 years. On the education question the doctor is "par excellence" and has done yeoman service to the dalespeople. He has worked long, hard, and successfully for the rising generation, and few will grudge him the honour about to be conferred upon him by the School Board authorities, who are determined to make it a success befitting the occasion.

CHEESE-MAKING.

Miss Annie Ward, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward, of Eastgate, took premier honour for cheese-making at the Durham County Show. She was also highly commended for butter.

A BIG MARROW.

Mr. Isaac Temperly, Stanhope, cut a vegetable marrow last week about a stone in weight.

GARDEN ROBBERS.

Garden breaking seems a favourite pastime at Stanhope. It has gone on now for years, and ever and anon do we hear of first one and then another. It is not the act of lads or children. They might be looked over for stealing a few apples or a bit fruit, but to clear off a bed of prime tripoli onions wholesale is out of the region of joking. Last week it was the poor-box robbery at the Church, now it is garden breaking. What next?

A DIVISION.

Stanhope fair is again to be divided, to the chagrin and vexation of the townspeople, and also outsiders. This sort of thing is occurring too frequently, and really spoils the fair, which is best altogether in the market-place. Besides, it hurts the ratepayers as well as spoils the fair. It is quite time the Stanhope public took a stand against the spoilation of their fair. If tolerated it will eventually break it up.

ROOKHOPE FLOWER SHOW.

Rookhope, although sequestered among the Weardale hills, and an out-of-the-way sort of a place, still manages to hold a flower show, even when places of much larger pretensions have signally failed. Spirited little Rookhope keeps its head above water and holds its annual floral and horticultural show. The fixture is on Saturday, and we wish them another successful day.

Earl's House School.

Struck By Lightning.

Information was received in Durham on Wednesday that during a thunderstorm the Durham County Industrial School at Earl's House had been struck by lightning. The electric fluid struck the roof and stripped off a quantity of slates. No one was injured, but the inmates of the school were much alarmed.

A Weardale Dispute.

A meeting of the Cleveland Miners' Association Executive Committee was held at their offices, Ruby Street, Saltburn, on Wednesday, presided over by Mr. Joseph Toyn, agent and president. There were also present Mr. G. B. Hobbs, general secretary; Mr. Wm. Stephens, general treasurer; Messrs W. Walker, North Skelton; J. Norman, Guisbrough; Cocker, Eston; and T. Stewart, Brotton.—The men employed at Messrs Ord and Maddison's Ashes Limestone Quarry in Weardale have for some time been conducting negotiations with the manager with a view to obtaining the same treatment accorded at other quarries in the district when special kind of work had to be done, but as they failed to come to terms the workmen, who are members of the Cleveland Miner's Association, appealed to the district to allow them to tender their notices to cease work unless a satisfactory settlement of the case was arrived at, and as this was not done the whole of the men employed, about 100, handed in their notices last Friday.

ANNFIELD PLAIN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING.

On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the above Council was held in the Burial Board Office, Hare Law, under the presidency of Coun. J. Storey (vice-chairman). The meeting was called to appoint a lamp-lighter for the Hare Law and Flint Hill lamps, and a clerk of works for the Kyo and South Medomsley sewerage schemes, and other works. There were also present Couns. R. Hall, W. Down, W. Young, T. Clark, W. Eltringham, J. G. Taylor, W. Johnson, Mr T. J. Trowsdale (surveyor), and Mr T. L. Watchman (clerk.)

LAMP-LIGHTER'S APPOINTMENT.

There were four applications for the appointment of lamp-lighter.

After the question had been considered, Mr T. Beattie, of Dipton, was appointed.

CLERK OF WORKS.

For the position of clerk of works there were fifteen applications. After the applications had been read, Coun. Johnson moved, and Coun. Eltringham seconded, the appointment of Mr T. Johnson, of Kyo.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Council then rose.

DUNSTON.

DUNSTON CHURCH.—On Saturday the members of the Dunston Church Choir held a pleasant day's excursion to Durham, at which place an enjoyable day was spent.

THE SUDDEN DEATH AT DUNSTON.—An inquest was held at Gateshead on Monday, touching the death of Benjamin Hardy, a labourer, 63 years of age, who died suddenly whilst following his employment at the Dunston staiths extension, on Saturday.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from failure of the heart's action, due to excessive drinking.

CONSETT.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH HALL.—Mr. A. F. Powell, of Stockton, gave an evening entertainment in the above hall on Monday evening last in aid of the Church and School Renovation Fund. There was a good attendance. Coun. T. Keenleyside (Leadgate) was advertised to preside, but unfortunately was unable to be present, his place being filled by Coun. J. Lowes (Consett) in an able manner. The principal object of interest was the "American Talking Phonograms," which re-produced ballads, quartettes, Tyrolese songs, band, banjo, and cornet selections, army bugle calls, etc., the results being most interesting and entertaining. The cinematographe representing a varied selection of railway, military, seaside scenes, and domestic pictures were also reproduced in brilliant and life-like style. The pictorial exhibitions of British and foreign art and scenery were especially good, and represented some fine artistic work of a high order. Vocal music by Miss Waugh (Stockton), who sang "The Holy City" and "Ora Pro Nobis," and "Eternal Rest" and "Chime again" by Miss Siddle (of Blackhill) helped to vary the programme to a pleasing degree.

SCIENCE NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE *Scientific American* recently described a large "static" electric machine for exciting "X" ray tubes, which has been made by Dr. F. H. Williams of New York. It has been used on 3,000 patients in the Boston City Hospital, and gives very powerful effects.

M. LE ROY, chemist to the City of Rouen, prevents carbide of calcium from absorbing moisture and giving off dust or a bad odour by causing it to imbibe common lamp petroleum slightly. It is well to add a little nitro benzine to the petroleum. Carbide so treated gives off acetylene quite regularly under the action of water.

MRS. HAMILTON WILLIAMS has been awarded one of the two scholarships given by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council for the promotion of investigations into the causes of insanity. The scholarships are tenable in the Pathological Laboratory of Claybury Asylum, and are worth £150 per annum each.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Artificial silk is now being made from gelatine. A reservoir filled with gelatine is kept heated to a certain temperature, so that the material is constantly in a liquid state. The top of the reservoir has a number of small openings, through which the liquid oozes in fine streams; these are received by an endless "chain" of linen running on pulleys, and before the chain has gone half round, the gelatine has dried in the form of fine threads.

A NEW RAPID TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.

Dr. Rowland has been exhibiting a new telegraph instrument at the Hopkins University, U.S.A. By means of this improved instrument it will be possible to send and receive several messages together from the same or different points at the rate of three hundred words a minute, the messages being printed as they are received. It will also render it impossible for the wire to be "tapped"; anyone attempting such a thing will find that he is unable to catch a single word of any of the messages.

A NOVEL TELEPHONE.

At the Electrical Exhibition, Madison-square, New York, there is a short telephone on a new principle. The vibrations of the voice are caused to vary the electric current feeding an arc lamp, and the beam of heat and light it gives is projected by a reflector to a distance where it impinges on a quantity of broken carbon filaments in a bulb connected by a flexible pipe with the ear. The varying intensity of the heat projected from the lamp causes the air in the bulb to expand and contract, thus producing an effect of sound on the ear which imitates the voice of the sender at the other station. The apparatus can only act for a short time with clearness, owing to the heating up of the carbon in the bulb.

THE NATIVES OF SAGHALIEN.

Dr. Berthold Laufer, of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, has published a report on the natives of Saghalien. They were afraid of anthropological measurements. One man underwent the process, but looked the picture of despair, and said: "Now I shall die to-morrow." Dr. Laufer says the Ainu of Saghalien are not so hairy as reported. Most of them are not hairier than Europeans. Their physical type is not homogeneous; and, so far from being all long-bearded, many have no beards, or only short ones. He collected Gilyak songs, and a young woman who sang one into the phonograph said: "It took me so long to learn that song, and this thing here learnt it at once without any mistakes. There is surely a man or a devil in this box that imitates me." She was crying and laughing with excitement.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE STOMACH.

The Italian scientific world has been much interested in the news of a discovery recently made by two Munich doctors, named Lange and Maltzing, who have invented an apparatus for photographing the interior of the stomach. These two doctors have worked for years at their invention, and have required several hundred experiments to bring it to success. The apparatus consists in a stomach-pump tube, at the end of which is placed a small photographic camera, sixty-six millimetres long and eleven thick. A copper wire connects the camera with an electric battery and with a tiny electric lamp which is placed inside the apparatus. In order to carry out the operation with success an artificial dilation of the stomach has to be produced. Then, when the pump has performed its function, the camera is opened, the lamp turned on and the walls of the stomach slowly photographed. In ten minutes forty or fifty photographs can be taken.

AN INVENTION SORELY NEEDED.

As an incidental result of our having become one of the colonising Powers, says the *Scientific American*, our inventors are already called on to cope with a considerable number of entirely new problems. One of the principal and most immediate needs of the hour, especially at this moment in Luzon, is some effective method whereby wood may be rendered absolutely impervious to the attacks of the various species or allies of the genus Term tes—the white ants. Writing to our State Department, in 1893, the then United States Consul at Amoy, China, Dr. Edward Bedloe, said: "A fortune lies in store for the man who will discover some process for cheaply making wood proof against white ants. These pests are the curse of existence in Amoy and every other tropical or sub-tropical city. Their voracity is incredible. They ate the framework of a new door in this Consulate in three weeks. In the same period they almost consumed a large and handsome cabinet in the court-room, and a heavy pine settee in the ante-room. Their work is invisible. They attack the wood from a mere point, through which they bore to the interior, and there eat everything until only a shell or film remains. Wood which will successfully resist these insect pests must be thoroughly charged with some powerful chemical, both poisonous and non-evaporable. A solution of corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc, arsenic, or antimony would seem to meet the want. But how to force these into the fibres until the latter are saturated, and to do so at a merely fractional cost of the wood itself, is the problem that confronts the inventor. The American genius is so prolific in invention and discovery that I feel assured the problem will be satisfactorily solved." Six years have passed, and the Consul's faith in the genius of inventors has not yet been vindicated, while the great need of some such process as he suggests has yearly grown greater as clothes-wearing Europeans have attempted to penetrate deeper and deeper into tropic wildernesses.

SOMETHING ABOUT EXPLOSIVES.

In the popular mind many erroneous impressions prevail concerning the combustion of gunpowder and the meaning of the word explosion. There are two ways, writes Hudson Maxim in *Cassier's Magazine*, in which explosive compounds are consumed. One is called detonation, which is a form of reaction, so rapidly propagated through the explosive body that it is termed an explosive wave. By the other method, the explosive body is burnt from exposed surfaces, and is merely a form of rapid combustion. Detonative substances are usually termed high explosives. Combustive explosives, requiring an appreciable time for their consumption, are adapted to use as gunpowder by giving the projectile time to be moved forward in the bore of the gun before the complete consumption of the charge, thus providing space for the products of combustion, and obviating dangerous pressures. The best form of gunpowder grain is one whose consumption will be completed at the instant before the projectile leaves the gun, and one so formed as to present the minimum surface to the flame at ignition, and the maximum surface at the instant before complete consumption. Such forms of grains produce what is called progressive combustion, by which the pressure is well maintained behind the projectile throughout the entire length of the gun. Such progressive combustion is best secured by multi-perforating the grains, as is done in the Maxim-Schüpphaus smokeless powder. Explosive compounds contain sufficient oxygen for their own combustion, and do not require atmospheric oxygen. Black gunpowder is a mechanical mixture of combustible substances, usually sulphur and charcoal, with some salt rich in oxygen, such as nitrate of potassium, termed saltpetre. It requires about 75lb. of saltpetre to supply the oxygen for burning 10lb. of sulphur and 15lb. of charcoal. When black powder which has been pressed into hard cakes or prisms is fired in a gun the small particles of saltpetre and sulphur at the surface instantly fuse and combine with one another and with the adjacent particles of charcoal, forming sulphate and carbonate of potash, setting free carbonic acid gas, nitrogen, and carbonic oxide. The sulphate and carbonate of potash may be termed the ash of the gunpowder. These solids constitute about 56 per cent. of the total weight of the products of combustion; only about 44 per cent., therefore, are gaseous. Smokeless explosives are compounds in which the oxygen is in chemical union with the combustible elements—carbon and hydrogen. The products of combustions of smokeless powder being practically all gaseous, it is easy to understand why it is so much more powerful than black gunpowder.

SWALWELL.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR WORK.—On Tuesday evening the members of the Swalwell Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. received a visit from the Winlaton Primitive Methodist Y.P.S.C.E. A meeting was subsequently held, presided over by Mr. Tom Renwick. An interesting paper upon "Enthusiasm" was read by Miss Cockburn. Miss Lily Hansom rendered a solo, whilst Miss Rose Hansom gave a recitation. Both were well received.

DAMAGE BY WATER.—On Monday at mid-day a thunderstorm broke over Swalwell and district, accompanied by an almost unprecedented heavy downfall of rain, which lasted for about twenty minutes. Several houses were flooded and more or less damage done. At one house, located below the level of the road, the water accumulated to such an extent as to flow in at the window, doing much damage. Similar inconvenience was experienced at Whickham and Dunston.

STANLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

A monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Board Room, West Stanley. Mr. Jonathan Green, J.P. (chairman) presided, and there were also present—Councillors T. W. W. Ritson, W. Smith, J. Anderson, A. H. Swinburn, Geo. Forster, M. G. Armstrong, T. Forster, A. Kuhlman, R. Kay, W. Welsh, W. Indian, W. Severs, the Clerk (Mr. J. G. Ridley), the Surveyor and Inspector (Mr. J. Routledge), and the Collector (Mr. W. Hewison.)

BUILDING AND SANITARY COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The Building Committee recommended that the following plans be approved:—Alterations to houses and shops in Front Street, Stanley, for Mr. Robert Pearson, subject to the yard being cemented; dwelling-house and stable in Clifford Road for Mr. Thos. Wadge; tenemented house in Beamish Street, for Mr. John Palmer; proposed hotel for Mr. Moffitt at East Stanley; six tenemented houses in Theresa Street, Stanley, for Mr. Johnson; additional stair case and internal alterations to Stag Inn, South Moor, for Mr. R. Lumley. A plan from Mr. Walter Wilson for alterations to premises in Front Street, South Moor, was rejected. It was recommended that the plan of the extension of the sewer for schools at South Moor be approved, and that the Surveyor be instructed to prepare specifications, etc., and advertise for tenders. It was recommended that the report of the County Medical Officer be printed, and circulated as far as it affected the district. A letter had been considered from Messrs Wilson, Ornsby, and Cadle, re the pollution of Beamish Burn, and it was resolved to hold a special meeting of the Council on the subject.

The report was adopted, and on the motion of Coun. Smith, seconded by the Chairman, it was resolved not to allow any wooden erections to face the main roads.

HIGHWAYS AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This Committee reported that the plans of proposed street works at Church Street, as prepared by the Surveyor, were received and accepted, and the Clerk directed to write the respective parties interested, as to having the works commenced as early as possible, the Council to be apportioned at the rate of one-fourth of the cost of the sewer extension from Ridley Street. A letter was read from the managers of St. Joseph's School, Stanley, respecting the alleged encroachment by their school yard on the highway, and it was recommended that the Chairman, Messrs Ritson, Geo. Forster, and Armstrong wait upon the managers. Mr. Parmeter wrote refusing the Council's application for a site for a public urinal on the South Moor Lane. A letter was received from the Annfield Plain Council asking for an arrangement as the boundary of the two districts at Jubilee Terrace, and it was recommended that the last two building sites in Jubilee Terrace go to the Annfield Plain Urban district. It was recommended that Mr. Ritson be appointed to confer with the Annfield Plain U.D.C., with a view to approaching the N.E.R. as to a reduction in the railway fare on the Annfield Plain line.

The report was adopted.

FINANCE AND CEMETERY REPORT.

This Committee reported that Mr. Robert Dodds, gardener to the Cemetery, waited upon them as to garden frames being required for keeping his plants over the winter. It was again recommended that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Dodds as to his requirements. Accounts amounting to £423 15s 7d were recommended for payment.

On the motion of Coun. Ritson the report was adopted.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. Benson reported that the list of notifiable diseases for the month contained the largest number of cases that had occurred this year. During the period, 20 cases of scarlatina and two of enteric fever were notified. Scarlatina was distributed over the following parts of the district:—South Moor; Havanna, Oxhill, and Joicey's Square, Stanley. The type of disease was of a mild form generally, and the outbreak never presented any appearance of becoming epidemic. The cases of enteric fever resided respectively at Brick Houses, Havanna, and High Street, Stanley. Nothing was elicited likely to account for the origin of either. The outbreaks of measles and whooping cough previously reported had almost ceased. Only a few of the cases of the former had appeared recently in South Moor. The month's mortality was considerably over the average. Twenty-one deaths were returned, giving a death-rate equal to 20 per 1,000 per annum. The increased death-rate was chiefly due to infectious diseases. No less than six succumbed to those causes, namely, measles four, enteric fever, one, whooping cough one. The fatality from measles was unusual. Infantile mortality was remarkably high, over half, the deaths being under the age of one year.

The report was adopted.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Routledge, as Inspector of Nuisances, reported that nine houses in John Street and Pine Street, South Moor, and Delacour Street, Stanley, would shortly require habitation orders. As requested, he had, along with the Medical Officer, examined all the cottages in High Street, High Stanley. In consequence of pitfalls several of them were in a very dilapidated condition, and some of them were dangerous. He had since had an interview with the owners of the houses, and he was prepared to repair them, and render them as habitable as possible. In his opinion no amount of repair could make them into decent dwellings. Those also on the opposite side of the street, not particularly interfered with by pitfall workings were quite unsatisfactory. Many of them were without pantries, and there was no through ventilation, and several of the rooms upstairs were not ceiled. The scavenging in the Shield Row district was being very badly carried out. The old Engine House Cottages, and the two houses at the Fan Blast, were stilll without proper water supply.

The Chairman asked what they were going to do with the houses at High Stanley? The matter, he found, had been reported upon some time ago.

Coun. Armstrong said the only thing they could do was to call upon the owner.

Coun. Indian thought the houses were past redemption.

Coun. Armstrong said as anyone walked along it would appear as though the windows were parting company.

Coun. Ritson said some of them were not occupied.

Coun. Armstrong said he believed there was only one on the grounds he had named. Others were just as bad or worse.

Coun. Ritson said they ought to be unoccupied. He would not like to live in them. He moved that the attention of the owner be called to the matter, and that he be furnished with a copy of the Inspector's report.

Coun. Armstrong seconded the motion.

Coun. Kuhlman asked if they were sure the pitfall was done, and that the thing was settled?

Coun. Indian said he thought it was so, at least from the end of the Long Row.

The motion was agreed to, and on the motion of Coun. Ritson the Inspector's report was adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed that there was a credit balance of £1,910 10s 4d.

The Chairman said that after the accounts they had that night passed for payment, they still had a substantial balance.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Hewison reported that he had collected the following amounts:—General District Rate, £40 8s 7d; Cemetery fees, £5 1s 0d; fines, 5/-; total £45 14s 7.

OVERCROWDING: A DEPUTATION.

Mr. Kingston and Mr. Kirtley headed a deputation to the Council on the subject of the overcrowding of the district. Mr. Kingston said they wished to ascertain whether the Council would be willing to adopt the Houses of the Working Classes Act and build houses? The deputation wished the Council to borrow money from the Government in order to provide better accommodation for the working classes in the district. The district was greatly overcrowded at the present time, and enormous rents were being charged. For houses of two rooms they were being charged 5/- to 6/- per week. No working man could pay such a rent and at the same time pay his way. A Mrs. Atkinson, Joicey's Square, called in Dr. Charles, and he said no doctor liked to be called into pitmen's coal-cellars whilst on his round.

The Chairman asked if the deputation wished the Council to build two or three roomed houses?

Mr. Kingston said they wanted four roomed houses if the Council could see their way clear.

The Chairman: You want four rooms? What else do you want? Do you want a bathroom?

Mr. Kingston: Certainly not; that is a luxury. If we want a bath-room we want it to be a public one.

Mr. Kirtley read out a number of statistics showing in places where the Act had been adopted, the number of tenements erected, the number of rooms, and the rents charged.

Mr Severs objected to the houses in Joicey's Square being described as coal cellars.

The Chairman said the Council might invest £20,000 or £30,000 with the probability that they might only have a rateable value of one-fourth of what they had now. When they borrowed money they did so on the responsibility of the rates. Their rateable value chiefly came from coal, and it fluctuated. In the event of a depression it would fluctuate downward more severely than in other conditions it would go up.

The deputation were informed that their representations would be taken into consideration and retired.

The meeting of the Council soon after ended.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

To conquer one great fault is something.

He that stays in the valley will never get over the hill.

It is only with renunciation that life can be said to begin.

Give your tongue more holidays than your hands or eyes.

A man is strong when he admits to himself his own weakness.

He hazardeth much who depends upon learning for his experience.

He gives nothing but worthless gold who gives from sense of duty.

It is an undoubted fact that all remarkable men have had remarkable mothers.

Strive to be a docile and laborious instrument, faithful in action, humble in success.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.

Whatever you study, someone will consider that particular study a foolish waste of time.

Our belief in human nature is a footrule by which we may be accurately measured ourselves.

No one is wise until he knows his own ignorance, nor strong until he realises his own weakness.

He that does a base thing in zeal to serve his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and he will find the flaw when he may have forgotten it.

People often lose their influence through their inconsistencies of speech, and through their permitted bad temper.

Life never gives two opposite sets of gifts to the same recipient; it never bestows the king's dominion and the peasant's peace.

The beauty that addresses itself to the eye is only the spell of the moment; the eye of the body is not always that of the soul.

It is not the mother's teaching alone which will form the child's character; it is the mother's life blended with her teaching.

We ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effective contribution to the happiness of others.

Love of self hurts us more than anything else in the world. According to the love and affection we bear towards anything, so does it cleave to us.

After all, to him who goes cheerfully among the appointed thorns a thousand pretty blossoms spring up beneath his feet; and among the briers, to lighten the labours of the march, there climbs and twines the honeysuckle.

True benevolence is that which helps a man to stand upon his own feet and govern his own life, rendering further aid unnecessary; and the charity which forgets this aim simply debases the recipient, though it may surround him with physical comforts.

Fight like a good soldier, and if you sometimes fall through frailty, take again greater strength than before, trusting in God. Take great heed of vain pleasing of yourself and of pride, for pride brings many into error and makes them fall into incurable blindness.

We are so much the creatures of habit that any great change has the effect of a moral chill. We dread the future, unless it comes upon us imperceptibly. Whenever we anticipate, unless under some strong excitement of joy, we always fear. There are so many dangers, disappointments, sorrows, ready to beset the path of life that we cannot but expect some of them to fall to our lot.

SELF-RESPECT.

Self-respect is self-restraint. We are often held back from unworthy acts by the knowledge that their commission would make us despise ourselves. One of the severest, as it is one of the most inevitable, penalties for any sin is loss of self-respect. The scorn of society and the mailed hand of the law cannot be felt as grievously as the shame of an accusing conscience. Whosoever does wrong creates within his own breast a pursuing and avenging minister of justice.

INJUSTICE.

Those who know life well, and have bought their experience, and have gained that long-sighted vision which belongs to the full-grown, can, even in the first pain of a personal attack, "rejoice and be exceeding glad," and realise that the devil thinks their work worth molesting. But the young have always a feeling that the devil is not so black as he is painted, and that the world is, after all, kindly disposed, and so their first experience of injustice comes like a crushing blow; it amazes them, and they learn with a shudder that the world will always impute low motives, and that they must learn to expect this and bear it with composure.—EDNA LYALL.

SEEING LIFE.

What the man of the world calls "seeing life" is really the waste and destruction of life—death. Burning up tissue in the fever of unhealthy excitement faster than it is replaced is seeing one's own body die—and under the pretence of seeing life. The world makes a bonfire, while human bodies and souls feed the flames of pleasure, and then it calls on the young to come and "see life." The man who would really "see life" must keep away from such spectacles; and the further away he lives from the worldly idea of seeing life, the more of life will there be for him to see.

NOISELESS WORKERS.

It is not alone those who make a great stir in the tented field, or from the smoke of the battle make the world wonder, who are meritorious. It is not alone our Stephensons and Arkwrights who deserve the crown of fame, but multitudes who quietly and meritoriously work for the world's welfare, oftener in the dusk than in the day, oftener in clouds than in sunshine. Oh! believe it and exalt humanity, there are multitudes of patient, meritorious, spurned men and women in all classes of society who noiselessly work, noiselessly and with a like beneficence as the dew which in the night-time giveth food and nourishment to the earth, which has been parched by the flames of the mid-day sun.—S. E. O'DELL.

WORK AND REST.

The human frame is made for work, physical and mental; the amount it can do is of course in proportion to the strength of the machine, but, unlike other machines, its strength is only maintained by constant use. Just as the muscles are better prepared for work by previous training, or the nervous system becomes more energised by use, there are many persons whose bodies and minds are never idle, who yet attain to a good old age. Practically, such require no rest, because they can divert their powers from one channel to another, an art which all young men ought to endeavour to acquire. Hence it is best for each to have, and persevere in, some pursuit besides his bread-winning employment.

THE DESIRE OF MAKING MONEY.

When once the desire of making money outside and in excess of the need of spending it takes possession of a man and becomes his ideal of happiness, he has abandoned all chance of the reality. He will never have enough—never! The desire of wealth is like that of fame, of place. Get to the top of this near peak, which seems to you to be the ultimate of your ambition, and which, when won, will land you on the pinnacle of your hope, and you will find that others, still higher and further, will reveal themselves before you as points to be gained. If you do not gain them, then have all your previous successes been in vain, and you are relatively no better off than when you began.

STRIVE TO IMPROVE.

Wherever you are in life, no matter how low your place is, it is a good place to sprout in, though it may not be a good place to grow or dwell in. Leave your root where God planted it, but mount up out of poverty, mount up out of bad companionship, mount up out of secular ways of life, and lift yourselves towards the light. Let outward nature teach you. Oh, how a root will engineer, and find the sustenance that it needs! How it will spread over the rock, and plunge down into the precipice, and go in search of the stream that is running afar off! Even the blind root finds its way without reason, and by a mere instinct of appetite, underground; and let it rebuke you.

LANCHESTER.

THIEVES IN LANCHESTER CHURCH.—Thieves have entered Lanchester Parish Church, and forced open the poor-box and a cupboard. The box was fortunately empty, and as far as can be learned, nothing has been abstracted from the cupboard. Only a few days ago, the poor-boxes at Stanhope and Eastgate Churches, which are open all day long for private devotion, were broken into, and the contents pilfered.

CASTLESIDE.

The Primitives have again secured the services of that popular layman, Mr. Thos. Nightingale, father of Rev. J. S. Nightingale, for their Church anniversary services. Few men outside the regular ministry preaches so much, and whose services are so widely sought and highly esteemed as Mr. Nightingale's. The friends at Castleside may expect a good day on Sunday first.

SOUTH MOOR.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday last, Miss Moody, head mistress of the Girls' Department of South Moor Schools was presented with a handsome gold curb bracelet, by the teachers and scholars of the South Moor Schools. Miss M. Smith made the presentation. Miss Moody is leaving the district to take up duties in Sunderland.

Local and District News.

Consett.

RECEPTION OF NEW MINISTER.—On Wednesday first the Rev. A. Barraclough (the newly-appointed minister) will preach in the Wesleyan Church, Consett, at three. Tea will be served afterwards in the Lecture Hall. A public meeting will be held in the church in the evening, to be addressed by the Revs. G. E. Polkinghorne, A. Barraclough, J. Bishop, and J. W. Denham. Chair to be taken at 6.45 by Mr. W. Richardson.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR VERMIN.—Mr. T. Johnson sends us the following contribution and informs us that it is a splendid and sure way of getting rid of these unwelcome black beetles:—

"Hey, Geordie, dis thoo ken owt aboot Kimistry? Becawse wor lad hes larn't it at skeul, and's been tryin't on wi' th' black-clocks, (black beetles) and 'e says that white-nun (whiting) is a sort o' chark, and when wet wi' wetter (water) it sillikates (silicates). Noo, dis' thoo unnerstand? An this is what he did t'uther neet: he got sum white bread an' skrubbd it an' sum whitnun intiv a powder, an laid it under the fender, an unner the press and the clock. Be gox, next mornin thoo shud hev seen, the floor wis kuverd. Black clocks as big as pit-galloways lyin on their backs kickin., and wor Peg had to sweep thim aal up on the shuvvel. Wor lad says that wad be nowt to the number that wud gan back intiv their holes an nivvor cum oot. Thoo taaks traps, they hev ne chance wi whitnin and white bread."

Birtley

FLOWER AND LIVE STOCK SHOW.—This noted show comes off on Saturday, when £140 will be given in prizes for flowers, fruit, vegetables, dogs, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, and industrial work. There will be special performances by "The Mervels," the world's champion trick cyclists.

Blackhill.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. A. Crago will be the preacher at this place of worship on Sunday—morning and evening.

Chester-le-Street

RESIDENTS AND VISITORS TO CHESTER-LE-STREET should not fail to call at PETER HAY'S and inspect his enormous Stock of Drapery, Ready-mades, Millinery, Mantles, and Fancy Goods. His display is a great attraction and ought to be seen by all.

THE RIVER CONE.—Although thousands of pounds have been spent upon the Chester-le-Street Sewage Farm, so polluted is the river Cone, which runs through the ancient place, and which gave it its old name, that on Tuesday large flocks of seagulls were feeding among the filth in the dirty little unsavoury stream. Even the drenching rains of the last three days have not cleared away the stinking water in the Cone.

PRETTY WEDDING.—A pretty wedding was solemnised on Wednesday morning in the Parish Church at Chester-le-Street. The contracting parties were Mr. James Athey, son of the late Captain Athey, of Sunderland and Miss Maud Elizabeth Beveridge, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Beveridge, farmer, of Chester-le-Street. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lydia Beveridge, and her cousin, Miss Prinslow, Newcastle, as bridesmaids. The Rev. N. Dunn officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Athey left later for the South of England.

Castleside

THE FLOWER SHOW.—The prize money will be paid in the Board Schools on Saturday night first, between 6 and 8 p.m. All prize-takers are requested to attend.

Stanhope.

A RARA AVIS.—The kingfisher may be seen flying up and down the Wear at Stanhope any day, between Briggen Winch and Roerly Park.

BIG COLLECTION AT THE CHURCH.—The collections at Stanhope Church on Sunday, in aid of the Nurses' Association funds, amounted to the handsome sum of £15 5s 6d.

Stanley.

THUNDERSTORM.—The drought, which has been generally prevalent throughout the country, gave way in the Stanley district on Sunday, when there were several copious showers, followed on Monday by a thunderstorm, which, however, was not of long duration, nor of great severity. Harvesting operations were not much interrupted.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. Stuart Cleveland's Company in the drama "The Guiding Star," is occupying the boards of the Victoria Theatre, West Stanley, during the present week, and has been the means of drawing large audiences. With a capitally weaved plot to work upon, the members of the company, without exception, give most effective impersonations to the various parts. It is a drama which cannot fail to touch the appreciative chord of an audience, and is therefore to be regarded as a welcome item in the season's list of engagements. Next week "Brave Hearts" will be produced.

ACCIDENT AT STANLEY PIT.—On Tuesday afternoon, a joiner, named Joseph Pescod, residing at Long Row, East Stanley, and working at Stanley Pit, met with a somewhat serious accident. He had been walking along a gangway for the purpose of drilling a hole in one of the boards, and in doing so stepped on to a false board, which caused him to fall a distance of about twenty feet. When picked up, it was found that his collar bone was broken, and that he was otherwise injured and bruised. He was conveyed home, and attended to by Dr. Clarke, assistant to Dr. Benson.

South Moor

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR RALLY.—On Saturday night, a Christian Endeavour Rally was held in the Miners' Hall, South Moor, the Rev. D. W. Keles, of Annfield Plain, being in the chair. Speeches were given by Coun. J. Thubron, Gateshead, and the Rev. H. King, of Stanley. There was a large audience.

Swalwell.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.—On Monday afternoon a stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Browell, grocer, Swalwell, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by a youth playing with matches.

Cruelty to a Horse.

At the Durham County Police Court on Wednesday, John Barrett and Thomas Goldsborough, Chester-le-Street, were charged with cruelly ill-treating a bay mare at that place on the 18th inst.—P.C. Anderson stated that he saw Barrett with the mare, leading some 15cwt. of gravel up Pity-Me Bank, on the day in question. The mare seemed in an unfit condition, and on examining it he found a raw wound on the shoulder, about two inches by an inch and a half, and another raw wound on the hind quarters. The harness was rubbing against both wounds.—Mr H. E. Ferens, who defended, pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendants, and explained that, on this day, the defendant Goldsborough, the owner of the horse, was away from home. His father, an old man of 82, was left in charge, and he told Barrett, who had only been in their employ two days, to take a mare to do some leading. There were two mares in the stable, one of which was sound, and the other unfit, and Barrett took the wrong horse in mistake. Barrett was dismissed, and Goldsborough, who had been convicted of a similar offence this month, was fined 20s. and costs.

FIRE AT WHEATLEY HILL COLLIERY

Wheatley Hill Colliery, County Durham, the property of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, was the scene of a conflagration on Wednesday morning, when the whole of the blacksmiths', joiners', and fitting shops, together with the engineers' and time offices, were burnt to the ground.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, the watcher on the pit-heap saw flames and gave the alarm. Within a few minutes the officials, headed by Mr. William Henderson, chief engineer, were upon the scene, and the whole of the mechanics, labourers, &c., were early at work. It was seen from the first that the place was doomed. Within half-an-hour the whole of the shops were one mass of flames, and efforts were put forth to save the adjoining buildings and timber. Fortunately the wind was blowing from the south-east, whilst a shower of rain fell, or the whole heapstead, which has recently been renewed, would have been destroyed. Men, women, and children flocked from all parts of the colliery, as fears were entertained for the safety of those working below. But it was soon apparent that, apart from the shops, there was no cause for alarm. Very few things could be saved, as the building was principally a wooden erection. Within two hours—so furiously did the flames rage—the building was level with the ground except two or three falls. The other work of the Colliery was resumed as usual this on Wednesday morning.

It is thought that the fire originated in the blacksmith's shop, as that part of the building was first in flames, but by what means is unknown. The workmen worked in a commendable manner. The resident manager is Mr. W. B. Wilson, of Thornley, who was early on the scene. The Colliery is understood to be insured. No accidents are reported.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Despatch is the soul of business.—CHESTERFIELD.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.—MASSILLON.

Apply yourself more to acquire knowledge than to shew it.

Endurance is nobler than strength, and patience than beauty.

As we advance in life we learn the limit of our abilities.—FROUDE.

He that is not open to conviction is not qualified for discussion.—WHATELY.

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—FULLER.

Nobody wants to keep a runaway horse, but many keep a runaway temper and think nothing of it.

Dignity consists not in possessing honours, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.—ARISTOTLE.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled by great ambitions.—LONGFELLOW.

Anger, if not restrained, is frequently more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.—SENECA.

Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of earth.

Reason is the glory of human nature. He is next to the gods whom reason, and not passion, impels.

Accuracy of statement is one of the first elements of truth; inaccuracy is a near kin to falsehood.—TRYON EDWARDS.

It is good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first; because one cannot hold out that proportion.—BACON.

Submit to what is unavoidable, banish the impossible from the mind, and look around for some new object of interest in life.

God sometimes washes the eyes of His children with tears, that they may read aright His providence and His commandments.—T. L. CUYLER.

The only way to conquer a cast-iron destiny is to yield to it. You will break to pieces if you are always casting yourself upon the rocks.

The patient heart is a willow, the impatient heart a dry reed; when the storm of sorrow comes the reed breaks, but the willow yields and recovers.

For embittering life, for destroying the most sacred relationships, for devastating homes—in short, for sheer gratuitous misery-producing power—evil temper stands alone.

Disguise yourself as you may to your fellow men, if you are honest with yourself conscience will make known your real character, and the heart searching One always knows it.—PAYSON.

Many an act of duty or self-sacrifice, at first sight supposed to be impossible, has, by continued contemplation, become so attuned to the disposition that it has been performed with ease and even with pleasure.

Man cannot grow from innocence to virtue without temptation; he cannot experience temptation without a possibility of sin—that is, of yielding to temptation; and yielding to temptation is fall.—LYMAN ABBOTT.

There is no despair so absolute as that which comes with the first moments of our first great sorrow, when we have not yet known what it is to have suffered and be healed, to have despaired and have recovered hope.

Be not ashamed to confess that you have been in the wrong; it is but owning what you need not be ashamed of—that you now have more sense than before to see your error, more humanity to acknowledge it, and more grace to correct it.—SEED.

It is a greater, because a more difficult, thing to live a poetic life than to write a good poem. The mere quick sensibility and vivid impression of the moment may produce a poem; only the careful culture of life can create character.—BLACKIE.

Love and admiration are two passions frequently confounded with each other, though they are different in origin and results. What we admire ceases to be admired when it is no longer new; but what we love becomes only the more endeared to us by possession.

Since the beginning of history it always has been, and to the end it always will be, that the bulwark of the nation is the citizen who does his own thinking. The greatest foe to corruption and false leaders is the man of independent thoughtfulness. It is every patriot's duty to think for himself.

Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from everything that has danger in it. It is an exquisite sensibility, warning us to shun the first appearance of everything which is hurtful.

I believe that the root of almost every schism and heresy from which the Christian Church has ever suffered has been the effort of men to earn, rather than to receive, their salvation, and that the reason that preaching is so commonly ineffectual is that it calls on men oftener to work for God than to behold God working for them.—JOHN RUSKIN.

Life is a school with its various classes, and he who lives it aright knows that each one is meant to be a preparation for the next. Has he learnt the lessons of one? If so he will gladly enter the next, knowing that many failures await him, but that none can be so ignominious as the stagnation of mind and heart that would prevent him from entering in.

True friendship selects surely and grows slowly, but it is ever on the move. If it does not go forward, it will go backward. It is more difficult to forgive a friend than an enemy, because of what we expect from the former. It would seem upon occasions that friends were given us as lessons in patience and broad charity. We have been taught to forgive our enemies; fully as much do we need to learn indulgence in friendship.

IN THE SWIM.

People dread to be thought singular; they have not faith enough in themselves to be simple and original; or they want to be received with favour into certain circles, and therefore hasten to adopt whatever amusements are current among them, even to the exclusion of those which are adapted to their own special needs. When, for example, people pay continued rounds of ceremonious calls, give large and expensive parties, and attend crowded banquets and balls, and then complain of the utter weariness of it all, we feel less pity for their fatigue than contempt for their voluntary thraldom.

THE CHOICE OF FRIENDSHIP.

All connections based on selfishness, either on personal pleasure or on usefulness, are accidental. They are easily dissolved, because when the pleasure or the utility ceases the bond ceases. When the motive of the friendship is removed the friendship itself disappears. The perfect friendship is grounded on what is permanent, on goodness, on character. It is of much slower growth, since it takes some time to really find out the truly lovable thing in a life, but it is lasting, since the foundation is stable.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled; and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. They will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—DR. CHALMERS.

"GUIDE TO LLANDUDNO.—The Llandudno Town Improvement Association has just published a handy little Guide to Llandudno and District. The book is beautifully illustrated with photographs of the principal places of interest in Llandudno and the surrounding district. The whole is printed on toned paper, and presented in the form of a gilt-edged portfolio.

The Guide is issued to all intending visitors—on receipt of stamp—by the Secretary, Mr A. J. Oldman, 26, Mostyn Street, Llandudno."

The important part played by correspondence in modern commerce is, in the present day, receiving more adequate attention from those responsible for the training of our business men than in any previous period. To meet the demand which has arisen for a work forming a practical introduction to mercantile letter-writing, "Pitman's Commercial Correspondence" is about to be published in serial form. It is entirely new work, dealing essentially with British business correspondence in every department of commerce, and it will be found to cover a wider range of transactions than any previous work, while it will include a section devoted to Commercial English. A Shorthand edition will contain hints to shorthand clerks, and serials will be issued concurrently, entitled "French Correspondence" and "German Correspondence" respectively, containing translations of the letters into languages named, with annotations. The weekly parts will be issued at popular prices.

THREE DURHAM CASES.

EVERY POST BRINGS TESTIMONIALS speaking of the Extraordinary Cures effected by VENO'S SEAWEED TONIC even in seemingly Hopeless Cases. Every Sufferer taking this Medicine is Guaranteed a Cure, or the Money Returned through the London Trading Bank, Ltd., 12, Coleman Street, E.C. Examine the Guarantee with every 2s 9d Bottle before purchasing. VENO'S SEAWEED TONIC is the most Successful Medicine in England. Everybody Needs it at this Season of the Year.

INDIGESTION AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

MRS McARDLE, 5, South Street, Brandon Colliery, Durham, writes, March 9th, 1899 .—I am very glad to have the pleasure of letting you know that I feel a great deal better since I commenced taking your Seaweed Tonic.

A VERY SEVERE KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASE.

ROBERT CADY, 29, Russel Street, Brandon Colliery, Durham, writes, March 8th, 1899 :—I have received more benefit from your remedies in the three weeks that I have used them than I have from several well-known doctors in the last two years. My son had a cough which was very troublesome, and my wife gave him some of your Lightning Cough Cure for one day, and he has not had a cough since. I may state that I am working every day, and I shall use your remedies until a complete cure is assured. You may make what use you like of my letter. I am well known in this district. Wishing you every success wherever you go.

CHRONIC ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS CURED.

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

VENO'S SEAWEED TONIC

IS THE PEOPLE'S STRENGTHENER AND HEALTH GIVER.

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

STOP A COUGH IN ONE NIGHT.

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

Sold by following Chemists, T. Milner, Consett; Jabez Swindale, Blackhill, and Branches Robinson and Co., Chester-le-Street; T. Wilkinson, Crook; Birtley Co-operative Society, and all Chemists and Stores everywhere, or post free from The Veno Drug Co., 18, Devonshire Street, Manchester. Consult Mr. Veno free personally or by post, and send stamps for his book entitled "Rheumatism and Paralysis, and their complete cure." 873e

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.

The Mother-in-law Again.

At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, Ernest Tindall was charged with persistent cruelty towards his wife, Annabell Tindall, of Dunston, so causing her to live apart from him.—Mr. Thomas Lambert appeared on behalf of the complainant, whilst Mr. J. A. Dixon represented the defendant.

The prosecutor stated that she had been married to the defendant two years past April, and had two children. She was now charging her husband with persistent cruelty, and had previously had him summoned at the same Court for desertion, but the case was dismissed. The defendant, she said, was in the habit of getting drunk, and on one occasion he pushed his finger into her eye, and also used bad language. On a certain date she had to see the doctor at Dunston, and she added that her husband did not object to her going to the doctor, as he sent her there. The accused told her that she had not been at the doctor's, but at her mother's. Her husband had tried to choke her, and on one occasion he took a razor from a drawer and said that he would cut her throat. Prosecutor took the razor from him and put it into the fire.

Mr. Dixon: On what date did this razor business happen?

Prosecutor: About two months ago.

Prosecutor, continuing, said that on a later date, when she returned from the doctor's, her husband asked her where she had been, and she told him that she had been at the doctor's, when he replied that she had not, and afterwards struck her. At the time she was undressing to go to bed, and her husband pushed her out of the house. When this took place it was raining, and prosecutor sought a policeman. Having found a constable she went back to the house, and the officer opened the door with a key. Her husband was then asleep in bed. The constable wakened him, and asked him what he intended to do, when he replied that she could "go to h——" if she liked. Her husband said that if she went away he would stay with his mother. The defendant's conduct was of such a nature that she could not live with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon: She was afraid of her husband's relations. The last Court case was three weeks ago, and it was not a fact that she tried to assault her husband's witnesses as they were going down the Court steps. They struck her mother in the face. She was not very cross that day. Prosecutor was not cross in the witness-box.

Mr. Lambert (to Mr. Dixon): You might be cross-examining her—(laughter)—that is the reason.

By Mr. Dixon: She was not fonder of her mother than her husband. Her anxiety was not for to go back to her mother with an allowance. When her husband put her out of the house it was because she told him that he was a beast, as he was using bad language to her. On a certain Sunday her stepfather and two brothers came to her house, but they did not come with sticks. They came with some clothes for the children. They did not challenge her husband out to fight. They did not go in front of her husband's mother's house and call her names.

Mr. Lambert: Whatever they did in her mother's house does not affect the case.

Cross-examination continued: She did not tell her husband he was a coward for not coming out to fight. Her husband locked the door, but this was not done to prevent them from striking him with sticks. She did not use a "hot" tongue. Her tongue could go occasionally.

Mr. Lambert: She will be the only one of her sex if it could not. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Dixon: Her husband struck her on that occasion. She packed up her things and took the two children with her. By way of a parting benediction she did not throw a pail of dirty water up the step. Her step-father and two brothers did not take the bedding; they only took the children's clothes. She just took her own clothes on July 22nd.

Mr. Lambert: Is your mother here to-day?

Prosecutor: Yes.

Mr. Lambert: Does he go to see his mother?

Prosecutor: He lives next door to her, and he is never out.

Mr. Lambert: The mother-in-law again. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Dowson, mother of the complainant, stated that she had heard what the prosecutor said about the razor. Witness was in the house at the time, and it was true that the accused attempted to cut his wife's throat. She had been in the house when the prosecutor and her husband quarrelled.

John Hall, brother of the complainant, deposed that on a certain date he went to the defendant's house with the children's clothes. His father accompanied him. Witness had no stick, but his father had an ordinary walking-stick. Witness met the defendant and spoke to him in a friendly way. Witness said, "Hallo! I want to speak to you, Ernest." and asked him if he was going to ill-use his sister. Defendant said, "I'm going to use her badly when I have a mind." Witness replied, "If you are going to strike her, I'm going to strike you." Subsequently the accused pulled his wife inside the house, and witness then told him that if he was going to strike his wife he had better strike her then, and that he would strike him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dixon: He did not try to get the defendant to fight him. Witness said that he was as good a man as the defendant, and that if he struck his sister he would strike him back.

Mr. Dixon, in his defence, said that his client denied "in toto" the alleged persistent cruelty.

The defendant was sworn, and denied the statements made by the prosecutrix. He said that he was quite willing to take his wife back again providing that her relations remained away.

The Bench dismissed the case.

DIPTON.

QUOIT MATCH.—In a field near the Bute Arms Hotel, Dipton, about 400 people were present on Saturday, to witness a match for £40, between S. Curry, of Dipton, and J. Mills, of Ashington, 18 yards on the sward. A lot of money changed hands at evens. Scores:—Curry, 41; Mills, 27. Mr J. Coleman, of Wallsend, was referee. At the Red Lion Hotel, Dipton, on Saturday night, the parties were re-matched to play on similar terms for £25 a-side, at Shire Moor, on September 30th.

LOCAL PATENT APPLICATIONS.

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

16,475.—August 14th, 1899. C. E. A. Guerette, West Hartlepool. A washing and disinfecting fluid.

16,510.—August 14th, 1899. C. F. Wormald, Gateshead. A new or improved method of protecting surfaces exposed to very high temperatures and in the compositions for such purposes.

16,529.—August 15th, 1899. E. H. Saniter, West Middlesbrough. An improvement in moulds for casting metals.

16,540.—August 15th, 1899. W. Routledge, South Shields. Improvements in or relating to handles and handle-bars for cycles and the like.

16,558.—August 15th, 1899. E. O. Robinson and J. R. Fothergill, West Hartlepool. Method and means of apparatus for grading or sorting eggs.

16,620.—August 16th, 1899. C. D. Doxford, Sunderland. Improvements in or relating to the construction of ships.

16,614.—August 15th, 1899. J. G. Clarkson, Stockton-on-Tees. Improvements in presses for expressing or filtering liquids from solids.

16,649.—August 16th, 1899. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Ltd., A. G. Hadcock, and R. T. Brankson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Improvements in tripod mountings for machine guns.

16,685.—August 17th, 1899. W. Blakeman, Jarrow. A new improved fitting or appliance for fire grates.

16,696.—August 17th, 1899. J. Harrison, Stockton-on-Tees. Improved means for securing bow ties or the like in the wearing position.

The Fatality at Victoria Garesfield.

At noon on Thursday, an inquest was held in the Reading Room at Victoria Garesfield, before Mr Coroner John Graham, respecting the death of Alfred Royal Barker (26), an unmarried man, residing at Tavern Terrace, Victoria Garesfield. Mr Bell, H.M. Inspector of Mines, was present.

After evidence of identification had been given by John Barker, Thomas William Chapman, residing at Railway Row, Victoria Garesfield, said he was engine driver of the colliery locomotive. On the 21st inst., at about 2.30 p.m., he set away from the coke yard points to return to the colliery. Witness saw the empty bogey being pushed on to the main line by the deceased and other two blacksmiths. The engine was stopped when near the bogey, which was placed in front of the engine on the same rails. The three smiths got on to the footplates of the engine, which was afterwards run at the rate of about 12 miles an hour to near the crusher sidings. He intended leaving the main branch line to take the bogey to the brickyard. Witness made a remark to Barker that he would give them a shoot away or fly shunt. Deceased was on witness's right hand. When witness turned after making a similar observation to the other men Barker had gone to the front end of the engine with, as witness thought, the intention of getting on to the bogey. As witness shut the steam off he turned to one side and said, "Look out, Alf." Witness saw no more of the deceased. He had shut the steam off intending to stop at the crusher points.

In reply to questions by the coroner, witness said that after going about ten yards further he felt the engine jump, as if it had gone over something, and he stopped the engine as soon as possible. He saw Barker lying in the 4ft. way some 20ft. behind the locomotive. Barker was very much injured, having in witness's opinion been run over by the wheels on the left side of the engine.

The Coroner: What do you think had caused him to fall?—He must have slipped from the frame of the engine.

After further evidence had been given, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

School Treat at Dipton.

On the suggestion of the headmaster of the Collierley Board Boys' School, a field-day was organised by the head teachers of the three departments—Mr. W. McQuillen, Miss Dickinson, and Miss E. Terry. The members of the Board entered heartily into the idea, and granted a half-holiday on Friday for the occasion. The children were massed at the schools at half-past one, and, headed by the school flute band, marched down the village to a field kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Young, of the Red Lion Hotel, Dipton. The funds were provided from the banking account, the "Collierley Board School Concert Fund," supplemented by the generosity of the members of the Board and numerous friends of the children in the village. The strains of the flutes playing the "British Grenadiers," the appearance of some six hundred and fifty young people, all radiant and excited, marching four deep, made quite a sensation. Arrived on the field of sport every effort was made by the school staff to give enjoyment to the children. Each child was presented with a penny with which to commence operations as only young folks can, and while the tea was brewing several events, such as running, tug-of-war for the boys, and three-legged racing and skipping for the girls, were decided, the prizes being either provided from the fund or given by generous villagers. During this time huge preparations were made to feed the hungry hundreds, and thanks are due to Mr. G. Murray for the thorough manner in which the arrangements were carried out. Imagine for a moment 650 little ones arranged in schools and classes, all eagerly discussing bags of cake, and pots of excellent tea. The scene was an impressive one, and ought to have appealed to the parents present in a way that nothing else could.

WINLATON.

THE DROWNING CASE.—On Thursday afternoon, at the Pioneer Tavern, Blaydon, Mr. Coroner Graham and a jury investigated the circumstances attending the death of Bridget Hinds (70), of 18, Back Street, Winlaton, who was found drowned in the river Tyne, near Scotswood Suspension Bridge on Wednesday morning. The evidence adduced was to the effect that the woman, who had lived by herself at the address given, was seen indoors by her neighbours on Tuesday night, and a witness named John Forster stated that at about four o'clock on the morning of the 23rd inst., whilst going to work at Winlaton, he met the deceased in "Loop Lonnen," Blaydon Bank.—Another, named Wm. Horkus, of Pioneer Street, Blaydon Haughs, who found the body about 5.45 a.m. at the place stated, said that it was lying in the water not far from the south foreshore just within reach, and it appeared as if it had been left by the outgoing tide.—Sergt. Liddle deposed that the body bore no marks of violence. She had, however, not been very long dead, as the body was not stiff; in fact the armpits were quite warm. A shawl was over her head when found.—The jury returned an open verdict.

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BENFIELDSIDE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A meeting of the members of the Benfieldside Urban District Council was held on Thursday last, in the Board Room, at Shotley Bridge,—Mr. C. Parnaby presiding. There were also present—Messrs J. Annandale, J.P., E. Sloane, J. Heymer, J. Dowson, W. Annandale, G. H. Robinson, J. Eltringham, H. Carss, R. Eccles, Mr. Hayward (representing Mr. J. B. Lazenby, the Clerk), and Mr. J. Dixon, the Surveyor.

FINANCE AND HIGHWAYS.

This committee reported that cheques were required for £114 0s 11d. It had been reported that the water cart (purchased by the late Local Board in 1883) had completely broke down, and the committee recommended that the Surveyor be instructed to ask for tenders for two new water carts of the most impoved type, and to lay the same before the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee recommended that fire plugs for St. Cuthbert's Avenue and Summerhill be provided and fixed forthwith, and also that the Surveyor be instructed to proceed with the kerbing and channelling in Cemetery Road and that his instructions be to make the footpath uniform in width. In accordance with the minute passed at the last meeting of the Council, the Committee advertised for a working foreman in place of the late Mr. Thomas Thirlwell, and reported that they had selected Craig Chester, a man who had held a similar position under the Urban Council of Staney, his wage to be 28/- per week.

The Chairman asked if it was intended that the Finance Committee should have power to appoint a successor to Mr. Thirlwell?

Mr. J. Annandale said he thought so. It was recommended that they be empowered to advertise for a successor.

The Chairman said the minute of the Council was that the Committee be recommended to advertise for a successor in accordance with the recommendation.

Mr. Annandale said it was in accordance with the recommendation, and to fix his wages.

Mr. Robinson said advertising was not appointing.

Mr. Annandale said the minute would have said so. It appeared to have been entirely in the province of the Committee, when authorised by the Council, to proceed to the appointment after they had advertised and fixed the man's wages.

Mr. Heymer: Does the Standing Orders not give them power?

Mr. Annandale: We cannot put several men into the vacancy.

Mr. Sloane: I take it, it was understood.

Mr. Eccles: My impression was that it was to be left open for the Council.

The Chairman said the minute was to the effect that the Committee be authorised to advertise for a man to fill the vacancy, but not to appoint.

Mr. Carss said if the Committee had appointed, they had gone beyond the scope of the minute.

Mr. Eltringham read the Standing Order which enabled the Committee to appoint temporarily, but not permanently.

The Chairman asked if it was a matter about which they should quibble?

Mr. Eccles said he believed he, at a previous meeting, asked if it was an officer they were going to appoint, and the reply was that it was not; it was a working man. If the Council or Committee went so far as to make the appointment, and went over the head of their Surveyor, that man would be quite justified in not carrying out instructions from the Surveyor, seeing that he was not a subordinate.

Mr. Annandale read the advertisement as it appeared in the "Consett Guardian."

The Chairman said the question they were concerned about was as to whether the Committee was empowered to make the appointment without a recommendation to the Council? If they were satisfied then there was an end to the matter.

Mr. Eltringham said if they were satisfied then all they could do was to confirm the action of Committee.

Mr. Annandale said the Committee advertised and reported that out of eight applicants they had selected Craig Chester, a man who had held a similar position under the Stanley Council.

Mr. Eltringham moved that the action of the Committee be confirmed.

Mr. Sloane seconded the motion, which was carried.

The recommendations of the Committee with regard to the water carts, the fire plugs, and Cemetery Road, were agreed to, each being considered necessary.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Dixon reported that during the month some evil disposed person or persons knocked down the parapet wall at the culvert on the Lobley Hill Road, and there must have been a great deal of strength used to upset the wall as there was a heavy coping on the top, all cramped together with heavy cramps.

It was agreed that the Superintendent of police should be communicated with, with a view to an extra constable being put on the district.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Dixon, as Inspector, reported that many of the ashpits had not been properly cleaned out, which was probably due to harvesting operations.

Mr. Eccles said there had been a great deal of indifference in this matter. It was abominable that there should be such a complaint necessary in the height of summer. He alluded more particularly to the upper portion of Blackfine.

Mr. Dixon said that had all been cleaned out now.

Mr. Eccles asked if the people who had these contracts did not carry out the work who should do it?

Mr. Dixon said he was pressing the contractor as hard as possible.

The Chairman said the Inspector had certain powers, and should exercise them.

Mr. Eccles did not see why the people should suffer. For yards off the stench was dreadful.

The Chairman said there were sufficient powers invested in the Inspector.

Mr. Carss said the Inspector had almost unlimited powers.

Mr. Eccles said he hoped the Inspector would use these powers for the benefit of the public.

The Inspector was thus left to deal with the contractors.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

As Collector, Mr. Dixon reported that he had collected during the month, and paid over to the treasurer, the following amounts:—General District Rate, £105 4s 8d, and other sources £3 13s 5d.

JOINT BURIAL BOARD.

In connection with the precept served on them by the Joint Burial Board, the Chairman said Mr. Lazenby had prepared the following motion:—"That this Council approves of the purchase from Mr. Richard Murray of a piece of land containing six acres, two hundred and thirty-five and eightnine square yards, for the purpose of an extension of the present burial ground at Blackhill, and to the laying out of the same for burial purposes, at a total cost of £3,000."

On the motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr. Sloane, the motion was adopted.

Mr. J. Annandale then moved "that the Clerk be authorised to apply to the Local Government Board for the purpose of obtaining its sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £1,000, being this Council's proportion of the expense of purchasing and laying out for burial purposes an additional piece of land to be used as an extension to the existing burial ground situated at Benfieldside."

Mr. Eltringham seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Mr. Eltringham said tenders were advertised for in connection with these works, but there was no response.

The Chairman thought the question should be referred to the Sanitary Committee for further consideration.

Mr. Eltringham demurred. He had visited the works at Stanley, which were laid out on the Sutton system, and he was convinced that what they wanted in their own district was a great deal larger filtration area, if they wanted to deal with their sewage without using chemicals. They should have plans prepared, setting out the larger area, and if they could get that done they would be able to deal with their sewage as well as they were dealing with it at Stanley.

Mr. Carss thought it would be a waste of money to tinker on with their present appliances, and the most economical and intelligent way would be to make provision for the whole district.

Mr. Eltringham said he had consulted an engineer (Mr. Parker), and that was not his opinion. Mr. Parker thought that these works could be utilised at a small expense, and seeing the awkward position in which they were placed for land and levels, it would be better to deal with their own works. Mr. Parker knew the district, and that was his opinion. He (Mr. Eltringham) thought that if they were to make provision for the lower portion it would be necessary to engage someone to prepare plans, and at the same time they might have a survey, and have a larger area laid out for filtration purposes.

Mr. Carss said supposing they were to deal with the sewerage from Blackhill, it was running into the Derwent, and it was the pollution of the Derwent about which they had received notice from the County Council. Therefore he thought they might as well go in for a larger scheme.

The Chairman said there seemed to be a good many details to consider, and it would be better to refer the question to the Committee.

Mr. Eltringham said the Committee wanted some scientific advice, and guidance. He did not think the Committee were in a position to discuss, and report upon it.

Mr. Carss said if the Sanitary Committee would take the question up honestly, they were of sufficient practical intelligence to for a pretty just conception of what was required. Then they might employ an engineer to guide them.

Mr. Eccles said he was honest in it.

The Chairman said there was a wide difference of opinion in the country. Last week at Ashton-under-Lyne they were putting down the very same thing they had at Benfieldside, and they were also going on the same lines at Buxton.

Mr. Eltringham said the evil was they had no filtration going on. Their filtration beds were of no value whatever. They were too small, and were choked up, and nothing would go through.

Mr. Eccles moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Dowson seconded the motion.

Mr. Eltringham said they had reported on the necessity of doing something to the tanks time after time. They advertised for tenders and had got none. He was satisfied that the plans they had prepared for the filtration, and what they had, would still not be sufficient. There was a very large increase in population, both in the Consett and in their own townships. They wanted three or four times the area, and there ought to be something done to these tanks at once.

Mr. Dowson: Temporarily you mean?

Mr. Eltringham: Yes.

Mr. Heymer asked if it was necessary they should have the advice of an engineer?

The Chairman said they had been informed that the filtration was incomplete. He agreed with Mr. Eccles that if it was referred to the Committee they might decide upon getting more filtration in. They might make the filter beds they had got more effective. The Committee might meet on the ground.

Mr. J. Annandale moved "that the Sanitary Committee be authorised to have the present filtration tanks put into proper condition either by our own workmen, or by contract."

Mr. Eccles' motion having been withdrawn, Mr. Dowson seconded Mr. Annandale's proposition.

On being put the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Annandale said with regard to the larger question they were told it would be a mistake to tinker with it.

Mr. Eltringham said Dr. Hill was at Stanley, and recommended them to adopt that system. If they had to adopt it there would be an outlay in providing a larger area of filtration.

The Chairman suggested that instead of talking in the way they were doing, and not leading to results, it would be better to refer the question to the Sanitary Committee to report upon.

Mr. Annandale moved that the question of the enlargement of the present system of filtration be referred to the Sanitary Committee to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

Mr. Eltringham having remarked that the great difficulty was to know where they were to get land, the motion was put, and agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Annandale said they had received a substantial sum from the County Council, and their finances were now in a good condition.

Mr. Eccles drew attention to a high fence wall Mr. Elsdon had built in front of Derwent Cottages, which excluded the view of tenants.

A short discussion ensued as to whether Mr. Elsdon was justified in building a fence wall to such a height, and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Clerk for his opinion.

Mr. Eccles also drew attention to the large quantity of broken glass thrown on to the middle of the highways, and pointed out the danger there was to cattle, and to cyclists.

Mr. Annandale said that prosecution could be made under the Towns' Police Clauses Act.

A motion by Mr. Eccles to have the limestone broken by old men in the district was lost.

The Chairman having read an extract from Dr. Hill's report as affecting their district, the meeting terminated.

4,000 WORKERS AFFECTED.

THE biscuit workers of Reading number four thousand, and a statement by one of Messrs Huntley and Palmer's men in the "Reading Standard" discloses particulars affecting all the workers. The matter is put forth with the greatest candour and detail, the full name and address of the speaker being published—Mr. George Hollick, 7, Weldale-street, Reading. He is an intelligent, good-looking man, as his portrait shows, who has been in the army, and weight attaches to his opinion. He said: "In 1897, for the first time in my life, I began to feel I was not myself. I had no relish for my meals; I trembled and shook, and the slightest movement caused me to perspire dreadfully. My tongue was coated over; and, later, I was attacked by influenza and asthma.

"For five months," he continued, "I was on sick pay. But when almost all hope was dead I read of a similar case cured by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people.

"Although when I first suffered from this acute indigestion and asthma I tried other pills as a substitute, they had done me no good. I now took some of Dr. Williams' pink pills. After the first week I commenced to relish my food—quite a new experience. I continued the pills and soon returned to my work. If I were out of sorts I should at once purchase another box."

Mrs. Hollick added: "Some people think Dr. Williams' pink pills can only be had from London, but they can be had of chemists, provided the purchaser insists upon having them with the full name printed on the wrapper—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people."

The hot air of a factory will often set up indigestion and asthma too; and, particularly at this season, the benefit which workers may derive from Dr. Williams' pink pills can hardly be too strongly insisted upon. By giving direct strength and nourishment to the blood and nerves (for they are not debilitating as all purgative medicines are), they have cured many other disorders, including consumtion, bronchitis, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, eczema and skin eruptions, and the characteristic ailments of ladies. Sold by all chemists, two and ninepence a box.

BURGLARS AT WORK AT SWALWELL.

A FANCY FOR PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Much consternation was occasioned in the Swalwell district on Friday morning by the announcement that four public-houses in the village had been broken into during Thursday night or an early hour on Friday morning. The premises which received a nocturnal visit were the Highlander Hotel, Station Hotel, Seven Stars Inn, and the Clavering Arms Inn. The "modus operandi" adopted by the culprit or culprits was first to break a pane in the window and then remove the sneck, thereby gaining an entrance. The burglaries, so far as can be ascertained, appear to have been committed between the hours of one and three a.m. The premises which appear to have been entered first were the Seven Stars Inn, occupied by Mr David Cummings Davidson. The first indication that something was amiss was noticed by some workmen who were passing. It was seen that a pane was broken in one of the bar windows, which was open. Mr Davidson was at once acquainted of the facts, and it was then seen that the premises had been entered by means of the window, the sneck of which had been displaced after breaking a pane of glass. A hasty glance round revealed the fact that a quantity of tobacco and half-a-box of cigars had been stolen. The till, which contained a few coppers, was left untouched. Mr Davidson states that shortly before one o'clock he heard a noise, but took no further notice of the same.

Shortly before five o'clock Mrs Walker, of the Station Hotel, was aroused from her sleep by a passer-by, who informed her that one of the bar windows was broken and also open. An entrance was seen to have been effected in precisely the same manner, for a large slagstone was found upon a seat beneath the window, which had evidently been used for the purpose of breaking the glass. Upon examining the premises it was discovered that the till had been forced open by removing one of the sides with a screw-driver, which chanced to have been left in the bar over-night. The contents of the till—a small sum of money—were abstracted. A small glass was found which showed signs of having being used for the consumption of some ale, as part of the contents was left in the bottom of the receptacle. Three keys which hung at the end of the bar were tampered with, but these did not aid the culprits in their nefarious work. The spirits and tobacco were left untouched.

The Highlander Hotel, occupied by Mrs Isabella Danby, was also favoured with one of these unwelcome visits, which proved abortive. As in the other cases access was gained by first breaking a pane of glass in the window and then removing the sneck. The window, however, only led into an ante-room, and admission to the bar was prevented by the door being locked. The delinquents retired without having obtained any booty.

The Clavering Arms Inn did not escape attention. The landlady, Mrs Errington, was informed about seven o'clock in the morning by a servant that a window at the back of the premises was broken. Close at hand was found a brick, which evidently had been used to break the glass. The window was luckily guarded by an iron bar, which frustrated all attempts to gain an entrance, and thwarted in their attempt the culprits had perforce to return, none the richer for their visit. The police were at once apprised of the occurrence, but at the time of writing no arrest had been effected.

LOCAL FLOWER SHOWS.

Shotley Bridge.

This old established and popular fixture was held in the charming Shotley Spa grounds on Saturday. Being the jubilee year of the show great efforts had been put forth by the committee to make the event a complete success, and we are pleased to learn that this landable ambition was realised. In one respect the promoters were highly favoured, viz., with regard to the weather, which was simply perfect. From an early hour Sol shone forth in a cloudless sky, and a more charming summer's day one could not desire. Coupled with this was the beautiful locale of the exhibition, a visit to which was a treat in itself. The trees just now are rich in their full foliage, and formed a lovely background to the animated proceedings of the afternoon. Coming to the show proper we may say that it was a really splendid one. During the day many good judges were heard to declare that it was the best show that had been held at Shotley for some years, and we quite believe it. The recent warm weather had helped to develope the flowers, fruit, etc., with the result that the exhibits reached a high standard of excellence. Then the entries were greatly in excess of those of last year—as a matter of fact we believe that they were double, and this in itself is a significant fact. In consequence a larger marquee had to be requisitioned, but even then some of the exhibits had to be stowed away under benches. Entering the tent one's attention was first arrested by a fine stand—chiefly of herbaceous flowers—from Messrs Fell and Co., the well-known Hexham nurserymen. Then we passed on to the flowers and plants, which were simply splendid, and could not fail to excite admiration in all beholders. In the open class the competition was very keen amongst some well-known exhibitors. Mr. M. Redshaw gained the premier award for some very fine globe asters, and was also to the fore in the class for French asters with some beautiful specimens. Mr. A. J. Smail's roses were lovely, and the same may be said of Mr. Redshaw's phloxes and herbaceous flowers. There was a splendid contest in the class for bunches of cut flowers, the first prize going to Mr. H. Smail. Mr. T. Battensby was a prominent exhibitor. His six stands of cut flowers were worthy of all the admiration they evoked, the skilful manner in which they were arranged being worthy of note. The same gentleman also exhibited some fine carnations, and show and cactus dahlias. In the amateurs' class Mr. Battensby was first for some beautiful cactus dahlias. There was a capital display in the cottagers' class, the exhibits being really good. The dahlias of Mr. T. Surtees were excellent, as were the asters of Mr. N. Bean, the gladiolis of Mr. Proud, the phloxes and herbaceous flowers of Mr. M. Gibson, and the cactus dahlias of Mr. T. J. Johnson. One of the features of the show were the bunches of sweet peas shown by Mr. Battensby, which deservedly gained the first and special. The stove and greenhouse plants, as usual, occupied the centre of the marquee, but as a whole they were nothing out of the common. An exception, however, must be made in favour of the coleus, which were very fine, and the palms also merit a word of praise. The vegetables were very good in all the classes. In the open department the onions, beet, celery, leeks, and potatoes (the latter particularly) were above the average. The collections of vegetables were also admirable. Fruit was likewise excellent, the black grapes being a feature. Altogether it was a display that could not fail to please everybody, and seldom is it that one has the pleasure of witnessing a finer exhibition. In addition to this attractive spectacle there were several other interesting items on the programme. These included a cricket match between Shotley Bridge and Tynedale, a two mile amateur bicycle race, and a pony scramble. The cycling event created much interest, and secured a large entry. Thanks to the careful handicapping of Mr. H. McNair, the final heat produced a most exciting finish, J. E. Sisterson, of Consett, just defeating G. Allen, of Hamsterley, by about half-a-wheel. The pony scramble drew three entries, but it was practically a walk-over for a clever little pony belonging to Mr. Elsom, and capitally ridden by a youngster, we believe, of the name of Spark. Then the services of the famous Westwood Prize band (which distinguished itself at Shildon the previous week) had been retained, and these musicians provided an entertaining programme of music. Tempting refreshments were supplied by Mr. S. Rowe (who also granted the society the use of the Spa ground), and there can have been but few of the very large company present but what enjoyed themselves. We were pleased to notice the esteemed president, Mr. J. V. Faber, taking a lively interest in all that was going on, whilst the former secretary (Mr. W. Ramsay) came to assist in any way he possibly could. Others we noticed busy were Mr. J. Eltringham, Mr. M. Richley, Mr. L. Urwin, Mr. J. W. Forster, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Smail, Mr. L. Priestman, Mr. Pumphrey, Mr. R. Gledson, &c. Much praise is due to Mr. J. H. Coupland, the energetic secretary, whose arrangements were first-class, and he is to be congratulated upon achieving such a success during his first year of office. The following gentlemen acted as judges:—Open and amateurs' classes: Mr. Thompson, Chester-le-Street, and Mr. Lark, Gateshead. Cottagers: Mr. H. Smail and Mr. T. Clark, Shotley Bridge. Bread, butter, eggs, and honey: Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. S. Rowe. The following is a

LIST OF AWARDS.

OPEN CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Nine cut roses, six varieties—1, A. J. Smail, Shotley Bridge; 2, John Henderson; 3, H. Smail, Shotley Bridge.

Twelve French asters—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail; 3, Thos. Clark.

Twelve globe asters—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail.

Six bunches of cut flowers—1, H. Smail; 2, J. Henderson.

Six herbaceous flowers—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail; 3, J. Robinson.

Six trusses zonale geraniums—1, H. Smail; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, A. J. Smail.

Six stands of cut flowers—1, T. Battensby; 2, T. Clark; 3, M. Redshaw.

Six phloxes—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail.

Six carnations—1, T. Battensby; 2, T. Clark; 3, H. Smail.

Twelve show dahlias—1, T. Battensby; 2, M. Redshaw.

Twelve cactus dahlias—1, T. Battensby; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, H. Smail.

Six spikes gladioli—1, T. Battensby; 2, M. Redshaw.

Lady's spray—1, T. Clark; 2, A. J. Smail; 3, T. Wilson.

Three buttonholes—1, T. Battensby; 2, T. Wilson; 3, H. Smail.

Floral decoration—1, A. J. Smail; 2, H. Smail.

Lady's hand-bouquet—1, T. Wilson; 2, T. Battensby; 3, H. Smail.

PLANTS.

Three stove or greenhouse plants—1, H. Smail; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, T. Wilson.

Stove or greenhouse plant—1, Twentyman Wilson; 2, H. Smail; 3, A. J. Smail.

Three fine foliage plants—1, A. J. Smail; 2, T. Clark; 3, M. Redshaw.

Two palms—1, H. Smail; 2, A. J. Smail; 3, M. Redshaw.

Best group of plants—1, A. J. Smail; 2, H. Smail.

Three fuchsias—1, M. Redshaw.

Two fuchsias—1, M. Redshaw; 2, A. J. Smail.

Three zonale geraniums—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail; 3, T. Clark.

Three coleus—1, T. Clark; 2, H. Smail; 3, A. J. Smail.

Two tuberous rooted begonias—1, T. Clark; 2, H. Smail; 3, M. Redshaw.

Three exotic ferns—1, T. Clark; 2, H. Smail; 3, T. Wilson.

Three British ferns—1, T. Clark; 2, M. Redshaw.

Lilium auratum—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail.

Two pots of liliums—1, H. Smail.

One single and one double petunia—1, M. Redshaw.

Three balsams—1, T. Clark; 2, J. Henderson.

Three pots of of achimenes—1, H. Smail; 2, A. J. Smail.

Six gloxinias—1, T. Clark.

Six plants for table decoration—1, H. Smail; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, T. Clark.

FRUIT.

Two bunches of black grapes—1, H. Smail; 2, T. Clark.

Two bunches of white grapes—1, H. Smail; 2, T. Clark.

Melon—1, H. Smail; 2, T. Clark.

Six pears—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, J. Henderson; 3, T. Clark.

Six plums—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, R. Hall; 3, T. Clark.

Six peaches—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, T. Clark.

Six kitchen apples—1, T. Clark; 2, A. Houliston; 3, Jos. Robinson.

Six dessert apples—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, A. Houliston; 3, M. Redshaw.

Six nectarines—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, T. Clark.

Dish of cherries—1, H. Smail; 2, Jos. Robinson.

Pint of flavoured gooseberries—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, H. Smail; 3, T. Clark.

Pint of black currants—1, M. Redshaw; 2, H. Smail; 3, T. Clark.

VEGETABLES.

Collection of vegetables—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Clark; 3, H. Smail.

Brace of cucumbers—1, T. Clark; 2, H. Smail; 3, T. Wilson.

Six tomatoes—1, T. Wilson; 2, T. Clark; 3, H. Smail.

Twenty-four kidney beans—1, H. Smail; 2, T. Clark; 3, M. Redshaw.

Two vegetable marrows—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Battensby; 3, T. Clark.

Six kidney potatoes—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Snowdon; 3, T. Battensby.

Six round potatoes—1, T. Battensby; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, G. Dixon.

Two early cabbages—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Clark; 3, G. Dixon.

Three early turnips—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Clark; 3, H. Smail.

Three carrots—1, T. Battensby; 2, T. Clark; 3, G. Dixon.

Three parsnips—1, T. Snowdon; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, T. Battensby.

Thirty-six pods of peas—1, T. Battensby; 2, N. Bean; 3, M. Redshaw.

Twelve pods of beans—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. Battensby; 3, T. Clark.

Three leeks—1, M. Redshaw; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, T. Clark.

Two heads of celery—1, M. Redshaw; 2, G. Dixon; 3, T. Wilson.

Two cauliflowers—1, T. Clark; 2, M. Redshaw; 3, H. Smail.

Twelve onions—1, T. Clark; 2, G. Dixon; 3, M. Redshaw.

Three roots of beet—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, W. Vasey; 3, H. Smail.

Two red cabbages—1, T. Clark.

AMATEURS' CLASS.

PLANTS.

Two coleus—1, W. Vasey.

FLOWERS.

Six dahlias blooms—1, T. Battensby.

Three gladioli spikes—1, T. Battensby.

Six cactus dahlias—1, T. Battensby.

Six cut roses—1, T. Battensby.

FRUIT.

Six dessert apples—1, W. Vasey; 2, A. Houliston.

Six kitchen apples—1, A. Houliston; 2, R. Hall; 3, W. Vasey.

Six pears—1, R. Hall; 2, W. Vasey.

Six plums—1, R. Hall.

Pint of flavoured gooseberries—1, M. Surtees.

Pint of black currants—1, W. Vasey.

Pint of red currants—1, W. Vasey; 2, A. Houliston.

Six heaviest gooseberries—1, W. Vasey.

VEGETABLES.

Six kidney potatoes—1, W. Vasey; 2, T. Battensby; 3, R. Hall.

Six round potatoes—1, T. Battensby; 2, W. Vasey.

Two early cabbages—1, W. Vasey.

Three early turnips—1, W. Vasey.

Three carrots—1, W. Vasey.

Three parsnips—1, W. Vasey.

Thirty-six pods of peas—1, W. Vasey.

Twelve pods of beans—1, A. Houliston; 2, T. Battensby; 3, W. Vasey.

Three leeks—1, W. Vasey.

Two heads of celery—1, W. Vasey.

Red cabbage—1, W. Vasey.

Two cauliflowers—1, W. Vasey.

Three roots of beet—1, W. Vasey.

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

PLANTS.

Light fuchsia—1, T. Snowdon.

Dark fuchsia—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Snowdon.

Fine foliage plant—1, T. Snowdon; 2, E. Bean; 3, T. Willey.

Single petunia—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. Willey.

Greenhouse plant—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Surtees; 3, T. Willey.

Begonia—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Surtees; 3, M. Gibson.

Zonale geranium—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Snowdon; 3, T. Surtees.

Two exotic ferns—1, M. Gibson; 2, T. Willey.

Two British ferns—1, M. Gibson; 2, T. Surtees; 3, T. Willey.

Lilium auratum—1, E. Bain; 2, T. Snowdon.

Balsam—1, T. Willey; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, M. Gibson.

FLOWERS.

Four cut roses—1, T. Surtees; 2, J. Proud; 3, N. Bean.

Four dahlia blooms—1, T. Surtees; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, T. Snowdon.

Six French asters—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Surtees; 3, N. Bean.

Six globe asters—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, N. Bean.

Three spikes gladioli—1, J. Proud; 2, N. Bean; 3, T. Surtees.

Three French marigolds—1, T. Surtees; 2, M. Gibson; 3, T. J. Johnson.

Four stands cut flowers—1, T. Surtees; 2, M. Gibson.

Three spikes of phloxes—1, M. Gibson; 2, T. Surtees; 3, N. Bean.

Three stands of herbaceous flowers—1, T. Surtees; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, M. Gibson.

Four phlox drummondi—1, T. Surtees.

Four cactus dahlias—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Snowdon; 3, T. Surtees.

FRUIT.

Six dessert apples—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. Surtees; 3, N. Bean.

Six kitchen apples—1, T. Snowdon; 2, M. Gibson; 3, T. Surtees.

Six peas—1, T. Snowdon; 2, M. Gibson.

Pint flavoured gooseberries—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. Surtees; 3, M. Gibson.

Pint black currants—1, M. Gibson.

Pint red currants—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. Surtees; 3, M. Gibson.

Six heaviest gooseberries—1, T. Snowdon; 2, G. Dixon; 3, T. Surtees.

VEGETABLES.

Three early turnips—1, G. Dixon; 2, T. Snowdon; 3, T. Willey.

Three carrots—1, T. Willey; 2, N. Bean; 3, G. Dixon.

Three early cabbages—1, T. Snowdon; 2, N. Bean; 3, T. Surtees.

Six onions—1, T. Snowdon; 2, G. Dixon; 3, T. J. Johnson.

Three parsnips—1, G. Dixon; 2, T. Willey; 3, T. Surtees.

Six kidney potatoes—1, G. Dixon; 2, M. Gibson; 3, T. Willey.

Six round potatoes—1, T. Snowdon; 2, G. Dixon.

Twelve pods of beans—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. Willey; 3, T. J. Johnson.

Twenty-four pods of peas—1, T. Willey; 2, N. Bean; 3, T. Snowdon.

Three leeks—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, M. Gibson.

Three roots of beet—1, T. Snowdon; 2, T. J. Johnson; 3, N. Bean.

Cauliflower—1, T. J. Johnson; 2, T. Willey; 3, M. Gibson.

Two heads of celery—1, T. Snowdon; 2, M. Gibson; 3, T. Willey.

Collection of vegetables—1, T. Snowdon; 2, M. Gibson; 3, N. Bean.

Red cabbage—1, N. Bean; 2, T. Snowdon; 3, M. Gibson.

BREAD.

Best loaf of white bread (prizes given by Mr W. Wilson)—1, Mrs Jas. Fox; 2, Mrs Fewster, Low Bradley; 3, Mrs Fairlamb.

Best loaf of brown bread (prizes given by the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Society)—1, Mrs Fairlamb; 2, Mrs Jas. Fox; 3, Mrs Brown, Derwent Hill Lodge.

BUTTER.

Best pound of fresh butter, in half-pounds (prizes given by Messrs Dowson and Downs)—1, Mrs S. Spark; 2, Mrs Elsom; 3, Mrs Fewster.

EGGS.

Best dish of twelve hen eggs (prizes given by the secretary)—1, Mrs Fewster; 2, Mrs Staphard.

HONEY.

Best four setions of honey (prizes given by Messrs Urwin and Wright)—1, Wm. Bell; 2, W. Davison, Watergate, Castleside.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

OPEN CLASS.

Dish of logan berry (prize given by Messrs W. Fell and Co., Hexham)—1, T. Clark.

Bouquet of wild flowers (prize given by Messrs Geo Richardson and Sons, Shotley Bridge)—1, John Henderson.

Six bunches of sweet peas (prizes given by Mr F. G. Osborne, Shotley Bridge)—1, T. Battensby; 2, H. Smail.

Two vegetable marrows (prizes given by Mr Surtees Leslie, Shotley Bridge)—1, T. Battensby; 2, N. Bean.

COTTAGERS.

Bunch of cut flowers (prizes given by Messrs Strachan and J. W. Forster)—1, T. Surtees; 2, M. Gibson.

Four bunches of cut flowers (prize given by Mr C. W. Nicholson)—1, T. Surtees.

The following sports were also decided:—

AMATEUR BICYCLE HANDICAP.—Heat 1—S. Brown, Hamsterley Colliery, 180 yards, 1; G. T. Robson, Consett, 270, 2; T. Richardson, Tow Law, 170, 3; T. Alderdice, Derwent Cottages, 230, 0. Heat 2—G. Allen, Hamsterley Colliery, 250, 1; W. Childs, Blackhill, 150, 2; G. Brand, Consett, 250, 0; R. Joyce, Consett, 200, 0. Heat 3—G. Wallace, Blackhall Mill, 190, 1; J. Davies, Blackhill, scratch, 2; C. Armstrong, Stanley, 160, 0; J. Scott, Shotley Bridge, 170, 0. Heat 4—W. Allen, Hamsterley Colliery, 140, 1; J. Sisterson, Consett, 100, 2; J. W. Andrews, Hamsterley Colliery, 150, 0. Heat 5—J. W. Andrews, Lanchester, 230, 1; G. Davison, Ferryhill, 230, 2; D Davie, Consett, 200, 0; J. W. Willis, Shotley Bridge, 240, 0. Semi-finals—Heat 1—G. Allen 1, Wallace 2, Robson 3, Childs 4. Brown did not turn out. Won by about 20 yards. Time, 5 min. 12 sec. Heat 2—Sisterson 1, W. Allen 2, Davis 3, J. Andrews 4. Won by 20 yards. Time, 5 min 14 sec. Final heat—Sisterson 1, G. Allen 2, Wallace 3, W. Allen 4. Won by a wheel after a tremendous struggle. Time, 5 min. 11 sec. Referees, Messrs Jos. Eltringham and Wm. Ramsay; handicapper, Mr Hugh McNair, Consett.

DRIVING COMPETITION.—Mr Alfred Phillipson, Dipton, 1 and 2; Mr Geo. Wade, Consett, 3.

PONY HURDLE SCAMPER.—Mr Elsom, 1; Mr Armstrong, 2. Mr R. Gledson, Highfield, was judge.

Tanfield.

On Saturday last the annual exhibition of the Tanfield Floral and Horticultural Society was held under most favourable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, and with the added attractions of a foot and trotting handicap there was every inducement for a good attendance. The efforts of Mr Wm. Wallace, jun., the secretary, and a strong committee, with the veteran Mr John Brewis at their head, were not only recognised by exhibitors, but the number of people who paid for admission must have formed a record, and must therefore have been very cheering to the heart of Mr Treasurer Moody. For the juvenile patrons of the show provision was made in the way of swings and well-conditioned donkeys to ride upon. For the temporary housing of the exhibits the committee had a larger marquee than usual, thus affording greater space for both exhibitors and spectators. The various benches were well stocked and the judges spoke favourably of the quality of the different departments. The gentlemen who officiated were—Mr A. Watt, Harperley, and Mr J. Bird, Beamish, whilst the farmers' classes were judged by Mr Geo. Hobson, Harperley. In the amateurs' and cottagers' classes the principal winners were:—Pot plants—Messrs T. Simpson, W. M. Handcock, and J. Robson. Cut flowers—Messrs Handcock, H. Dodds, T. Jewitt, J. L. Weedy, W. H. Dawson, J. Summerbell, T. Carr, J. Robson, T. Robson, and T. J. Swinburn. Fruit—Messrs R. Johnson, T. Carr, W. M. Handcock, G. Moody, T. Simpson, J. Laidler, H. Dodds, T. Simpson, Dawson, C. Scott (Oakey's), B. Mason, N. Wilkinson, J. L. Weedy, and M. Pattinson. Farmers' class—J. Henderson, T. H. Smith, B. Watson, and W. Smith. As usual there was a large assortment of special prizes, including the now well-known wheelbarrow, given by Messrs J. Joicey and Co., for the best collection of vegetables shown by workmen under Mr W. A. Swallow. A new barrow for the purpose has been made annually by Mr Matthew Irwin, joiner and cartwright, who, being an octogenarian, has just reason to be proud of his handiwork. In addition to the barrow Mr Irwin also makes a "cracket" or stool, which he gives to the exhibitor of the best loaf of brown bread. The winners in the special classes were:—Hand bouquet—J. Summerbell. Basket of flowers—W. M. Handcock, J. Robson, and J. Henderson in the order named. Plant of any variety—T. Simpson, and W. M. Handcock. Three stands of cut flowers—T. Simpson. Six roses—J. Henderson, and T. J. Simpson. Three dahlias—T. Carr, and J. Robson. Collection of vegetables by workmen—J. Summerbell (wheelbarrow), and H. Scott. Collections of vegetables—T. Carr, J. Moody, J. Robson, T. Carr, H. Dodds, and C. Scott. Group of plants—J. Robson (Kip Hill). Four buttonholes—T. Hunter and M. Smith. Lady's spray—T. J. Swinburn and T. Hunter. Two heads of celery—J. Robson and W. M. Hunter. Gentleman's buttonhole—T. Hunter and T. Sword. Three phloxes—W. H. Dawson and J. Henderson. Collection of vegetables (exhibitors bona-fide growth)—T. Carr and T. Jewitt. Collection of farm produce—T. H. Smith and J. Henderson. Three Swede turnips—W. Smith and B. Watson. In the bread competition Mrs Shade, who won last year, and was also successful at the recent Burnopfield show, again took chief honours. The sum of £10 was given for a 120 yards foot handicap, and Mr Wallace received an entry of 98, who were handicapped by Mr J. Charlton, of Victoria Garesfield; Mr Wm. Robson, of Spen, officiating as pistol firer. Wm. Willis, of Blackhill, off 25, gained the final, running better than he did off the same mark at Stanley, when he ran unplaced to H. Wood and three others. Walker, of Kyo, also improved upon his Stanley running. Messrs A. H. Swinburn, Stanley, and Geo. Watson, Robson, arranged the trotting handicap, for which £3 was given, and it proved both popular and successful. As at Stanley, Mr Joe Watson steered the winner. Results:—

120 Yards Foot Handicap—Winners of heats:—T. Elliott, Friarside, 23½ yards start; J. Grey, Stanley, 25½; William Willis, Blackhill, 25; Wm. Hanson, Annfield Plain, 23½; D. Ryan, Cornsay, 22½; J. Raine, Cornsay, 22; M. Walker, Kyo, 23; T. Bell, Pelton Fell, 23; J. W. Tate, Stanley, 16½; G. Thompson, Stanley, 23½; J. Maughan, Beamish, 22½; G. Nevins, Friarside, 24; M. Grey, Stanley, 22½; W. Bell, Annfield Plain, 22; R. Nixon, Lintz, 24; J. Reed, Consett, 23½; J. Bates, Hobson, 22½, and A. Thorpe, Craghead, 23. Winners of ties—Willis, Walker, Bell, and Reed. Final—Willis 1, Reed 2, Bell 3, Walker 4. A ding dong race resulted in favour of Willis by about half a yard. Only a few inches separated the other three.

Trotting Handicap.—Heat 1—Mr J. Watson's Last Chance, scratch, 1; Mr R. Ion's Topsy, 150 yards, 0; Mr R. Johnson's Jessie, 90, 0. Heat 2—Messrs Turnbull Bros., Modesty, 150, 1; Mr Gladders' Tommy, 100, 0; Mr W. Whitfield's Daisy, 100, 0; Mr J. Shippin's Butcher Boy, 100, 0. Heat 3—Mr J. Watson's Chance Shot, 90, 1; Mr T. Simpson's Boxer, 100, 0; Mr T H Smith's Tanfield Lad, 100, 0; Messrs Turnbull's Sir Roger, 220, 0. Heat 4—Mr J. Bolam's Tommy, 150, 1; Mr T. Pearson's Mary, scratch, 0; Mr W. Stott's Heather Bell, 220, 0; Mr G. Cumberledge's Gipsy, 50, 0; Messrs Turnbull's Innocence, 100, 0. Final—Last Chance, 1; Chance Shot, 2; Tommy, 3; Modesty, 4. Mr Watson's candidate from scratch rapidly made up leeway, and getting the race in hand won easily.

A dance was subsequently held in the marquee.

WEARDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Train Service.

Mr J. W. Roddam presided over the fortnightly meeting at Stanhope on Friday.—The Rev. F. C. Jagg, member of the Council and vicar of Frosterley, proposed that they petition the North-Eastern Railway Company, with a view to obtaining a better train service up Weardale, and that at least they should enjoy the same privileges as Crook and Tow Law inhabitants. It was pointed out that the long "waits" at Darlington and Bishop Auckland might be avoided, together with the stops at local signal cabins. The Council generally expressed themselves to the effect that the growing importance of the district justified the request, and the fact that quarry managers, commercial travellers, professional men, and others coming into Weardale by the noon train were unable to get away until 5 p.m.—Mr Jagg: Even Sir Joseph Pease himself recognises the inconvenient train service, as he invariably comes up with a special.—Mr Snowdon said at the Wolsingham Steel Works they felt the disadvantages of the poor train service that was afforded.—The Chairman commented upon the matter, and said the real solution of the difficulty was to double the line. Until that was done he felt that no satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at. It was decided, however, to petition the North-Eastern Railway Company on the question of a better service of trains. A deputation was also appointed to interview Mr Gibb, of the N.E.R., on this question, consisting of Messrs Monkhouse, Jagg, and Snowdon.

A letter was read from the Wolsingham Parish Council asking the Weardale District Council to assist them in securing better lighting facilities at Wolsingham. Mr Snowdon complained of the quality of the gas that was supplied, and compared the price (5s for 1,000 feet at Wolsingham) with that of 3s 9d at Stanhope. The question was referred to the Wolsingham Committee.—A letter was read from Mr Cuthbert Bainbridge, to say that he had purchased the property at the Station Road, Wolsingham, for £500. The question of the dangerous state of the place was referred to, and as Mr Bainbridge and another gentleman would give £100 each towards the improvement, the question is to be inquired into, and discussed at the next meeting.

MESSRS W. H. AND H. LE MAY'S ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOP CROP.—It is again our duty to address to you our annual circular on the Hop Crop, and it is a very pleasing duty this year. It will only be a short report, and might even be confined to two words, viz., "All's well," for that is the conclusion we have come to after our usual exhaustive examination of the hop grounds of England, for there is no doubt that there is now hanging on the poles one of the soundest crops of hops the growers ever had the chance of securing. It is not necessary this year to pick out any special district, either to condemn or praise, for in all districts the hops are well-grown and are maturing grandly. Fortunate, indeed, are the brewers in having such a beautiful crop before them, for never in the history of the hop trade have the stocks all over the world been so small as they are to-day. Consumers have just escaped by a hair's breadth famine prices, for if this crop had failed very high prices would have ruled. The great increase in the consumption of beer all the world over must have lightened the stocks in consumers' hands far beyond their expectations. Consequently most brewers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new crop; and as we are confident the demand will equal the supply, growers should be able to secure good remunerative prices. We advise growers to be most careful in picking and drying. The splendid quality they have to deal with this year warrants more than usual care and attention, for, like a grand vintage wine, it will be bought up by those brewers who are connoisseurs of hops to stow away against possible years of inferior crops.

Sultan's Scotch Adviser.

In the September number of the "Windsor Magazine" there appears an interesting article on the many Britons who have attained prominence and distinction in the service of other Governments. One remarkable instance quoted is that of Colonel Maclean, "who is now Kaid Maclean, Commander-in-Chief of the Morocco Army, and the Sultan's most trusted friend and companion. He is the son of the Maclean of Loch Buie, his father owning a great part of the Isle of Mull. The Kaid is popular, in spite of the great jealousy of the Mohammedans, and the tact he displays in his most difficult position is quite wonderful. He invariably travels with the Sultan, and exercises an immense influence over him. A few years ago, when there was a probability of trouble arising between Morocco and Great Britain, a Scotchman, hailing from Glasgow, who was in the Sultan's dominions at the time, got compromised in some way and was seized and cast into prison by the Sultan's orders, being kept without food of any kind, as is the rule in Morocco. During the night, when the poor Scot was actually near starvation, a figure clothed in a white gown came softly to the cell and addressed the terrified prisoner in broad Scotch. He produced from the folds of his gown a bottle of real Scotch whiskey and various eatables. The two clansmen sat far into the morning talking of the old home and of their friends in bonnie Scotland. It is needless to say that in the morning the prisoner was released and sent safely out of Morocco by his countryman, Kaid Maclean."

EAST CASTLE.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES.—On Wednesday afternoon week, at East Castle Colliery, Mr. T. D. Dryden, auctioneer, Consett, offered by public competition, the thoroughbreds and other horses belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Severs, who was well known on the Turf, and ran horses at all the local race meetings. There was a large attendance from all parts of North-West Durham. The thoroughbred stallion, Petersfield, 13 years, by Peter, dam Bercaunette, went for five guineas. A thoroughbred mare, Heathrose, eight years old, under rules (with colt foal at foot, served by Petersfield) by Cairvaux or Mebeath, dam Tuberose (Hornsby), was sold for £21. A yearling filly, Happiness, Returned by Petersfield, dam Heatherose, bred in the Durham County Produce Stakes at Stockton, brought 27gs. A thoroughbred mare, Lucky to Lie, three years, by Petersfield, dam Syren (Venice Alliyn), realised £30. Three harness horses sold for £20, and a pony, eight aged, fetched £10.

WEARDALE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

There was a large influx of visitors into Upper Weardale on Saturday, the great attraction being the annual show of the Weardale Agricultural Society, which was held in the Vicarage Glebe Field at St. John's Chapel. Numerous excursions were run in honour of what is to the dalesfolk the event of the year from various parts of the district, and by mid-day the show ground was well filled. The weather was fortunately brilliantly fine, and continued so throughout the day. With regard to the exhibits, of which there was a record entry, horses, as usual, were confined in the main to the fine dale's ponies, which were in every class up to the customary standard of excellence, while among the black-faced sheep were the best exhibits possible to meet with. Cattle are always a difficult class to judge in this district, being of the useful and symmetrical sort which of course in apportioning the awards has necessarily to be subservient to stock bulls as bred by Mr Proctor and Mr Fryer. At 1.30 an adjournment was made to the Town Hall, where luncheon was given, the procession being headed by the Weardale Brass Band, which played at intervals during the afternoon. The catering for luncheon was in the hands of Mrs J. Moffat, Westgate, and was consequently in every way satisfactory. Among those present were Councillor Vickers, Mr J. Roddam (Rookhope), Mr T. Nichol, Mr and Mrs A. Proudfoot (Newcastle), Mr and Mrs S. Nightingall (Bedford), Mr R. Watson, Rev E. Sheppard, Rev J. Watson (Ayr), and Messrs. W. Fairless, Thompson, Proudfoot, W. Watson, J. Dalkin, W. H. Featherstone, J. Peart, J. Sparke, T. Pentland, M. Reed, W. Vickers, J. Walton (Western Hopeburn), J. Teasdale, R. Dalkin, G. and H. Shephenson, etc. The vice-chairmen were Coun. J. Vickers, Messrs J. T. Carr, T. Unson, O. Monkhouse, J. S. Freeman, J. Nattrass, while Dr Easton (St. John's Chapel) presided, being supported by Coun. H. Featherstone, Messrs Turner, Maddison, J. Carr, Robson, C. W. Hodgson, R. Thompson, Kidd, Jackson, Dawson, Watson, Lowes, Stephenson, J. Coulthard, T. Elliott, Nattrass, etc. A telegram had been received from the president, Mr J. A. Hildyard, J.P., regretting inability to be present, and emphasising the fact that it was the duty of everyone to uphold by individual effort the cause of agriculture. (Applause.) Dr Easton submitted "The Queen." Mr R. Watson said that they had a record entry, and had added many new and attractive features to the show. "The Judges" was proposed by Mr H. Featherston, Mr Rowlandson (Kendal) and Mr Tomlinson responding. A move was then made to the field for further judging. The judges were as follows:—

Cattle—Mr T. Metcalfe, West Holme, Winston; Mr J. W. Benson, Langwathby, Alston.

Horses—Mr B. Crowe, Cornsay House, Cornsay; Mr C. Heslop, Codlawhill, Hexham.

Sheep—Mr Tom Rawlinson, Kirby Lonsdale; Mr John Robinson, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Poultry, etc.—Mr Robson, Mr W. H. Featherston, Mr W. Hodgson, Mr G. Lowes, Mr J. Dawson, Mr G. S. Mushcamp, Mr J. Turner.

The following is a list of awards:—

OPEN CLASSES.

Short-horn cattle: Bull, above 2 years—1, G. H. Proctor, Flass House; 2, F. Carrick, Ireshopeburn.

Bull, above 1 year—1, G. H. Proctor; 2, T. Robinson, Shield Ash, Stanhope.

Bull calf—1, J. H. Stephenson, Greenbead, Stanhope; 2, G. H. Proctor.

Cow, above 2 years, in milk or calf—1, G. H. Proctor; 2, J. Garthwaite, Harrawbank, Eastgate.

Dairy cow—1, J. Potts, St. John's Chapel; 2, W. Burdess, Burntreeford.

Heifer, 2 years—1, G. H. Proctor; 2, T. Jackson, Daddry Shields.

Heifer, 1 year—1, G. H. Proctor; 2, J. Fryer, Smelt House, Howden-le-Wear.

Heifer calf—1, G. H. Proctor; 2, T. Rutherford, Burnhope.

Dales ponies, for agricultural purposes—Pony, any age, horse or mare, 15h limit—1, J. Dent, Sunderland Farm, Eastgate; 2, G. Dowson, Coweley House, Woodland.

Ponies, 14½h limit—1, J. Jackson, Blagill, Alston; 2, J. Garett, Ettergill, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Ponies, 14h. limit—1, Messrs Forster, Smallburn, West Allen; 2, J. Garbet, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Brood mare and foal—1, T. W. Beadle, Mickleton; 2, J. J. Dent, Eastgate.

Gelding or filly, 2 years—1, J. Garget; 2, J. Hutchinson, East Park, Witton Park; 3, J. J. Dent.

Gelding or filly, 1 year—1, T. W. Beadle, Mickleton; 2, R. Peart, Bents, Weardale.

Foal—1, P. Raine, Mickleton; 2, J. Garrett.

Driving: Horse or mare, suitable for agricultural purposes—1, C. Raine, Lunedale; 2, A. Dent.

Cobs, 14½h limit—1, Isaac Thompson, Ireshopeburn; 2, J. Emmerson, Haggate, Eastgate.

Fine legs, horse or mare, 14h—1, J. Raine, Crook Salter, Weardale.

Leicester sheep: Tup lamb—1 and 2, J. Collingwood, Eastgate.

Gimmer lambs—1, W. Featherstone, Whitestones, Weardale.

Black-faced or moor sheep, tup, above 2 years—1, T. and W. Oliver; 2, J. Peart, Lyneshead.

Tup lamb—1, T. Stephenson, Ambling, Eastgate; 2, J. W. Stephenson, Blanchland.

Ewes—1, T. W. Moffatt.

Gimmer lambs—1, J. London, Whitelees, Blanchland; 2, G. Stephenson, Swinehope House.

Draught horses—1, J. Lancaster.

DISTRICT CLASSES.

Shorthorn cattle: Bull or calf—1, T. Rutherford, Burnhope; 2, W. Emmerson, Brotherlee.

Dairy cow—1, J. Potts, St. John's Chapel; 2, W. Waugh, Allenheugh.

Cow, in milk or calf—1, J. Byers, Ireshope Plain; 2, W. Burdess, Burtree.

Heifer, 2 years—1, T. Jackson, Daddry Shields; 2, R. Rowell, Burnhope; 3, J. Roddam, Wellcleugh.

Heifer, 1 year—1, J. Coulthard, Pleasant Villa; 2, C. Peart, Cornfield; 3, T. Walton, Wearhead.

Heifer calf—1, T. Rutherford; 2, J. Moore, Bottle, Weardale.

Heifer calf, under six months—1, T. W. Emmerson, Langshields; 2, W. Emmerson, Brotherlee.

Polled cow, in milk or calf—1, F. Peart, Wearhead; 2, J. Peart, Bigg Foot, Burnhope.

Bull calf, under six months—1, J. Watson, Brotherlee; 2, J. Coulthard, Pleasant Villa.

Black-faced or moor sheep, tup, above 2 years—1, Stephen Maddison, Chapel Pasture; 2, W. Watson, Benthead.

Shearling tup—1, J. Hewitson, Black Cleugh; 2, J. Peart, Lynehead.

Tup lamb—1, G. Stephenson, Swinhope House; 2, S. Maddison.

Pen of ewes—1, S. Maddison; 2, J. and J. Watson, Burnhope.

Shearling gimmers—1, S. Maddison; 2, J. and J. Watson.

Gimmer lambs—1, G. Stephenson; 2, T. and W. Oliver, Rookhope.

Family of sheep—1 and 2, S. Maddison.

Foal by "Blooming Heather"—1, J. Raine, Crook Salter; 2, G. Jopling, Hill End, Frosterley; 3, T. Stephenson, Ambling Gate.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Salted Butter—1, Miss Lowden, Blanchland; 2, Miss Urwin, Wolsingham; 3, Mrs W. Fairless, Sough Shields.

Unsalted butter—1, Miss Urwin, Wolsingham; 2, Miss Lowden; 3, Mrs M. A. Herdman, Westerhope Burn.

Hens' eggs—1, Miss Bell, Middleton; 2, Miss H. Philipson, The Hermitage, Weardale; 3, Miss A. Collinson, Underhurth, Middleton.

Milking competition (women only)—1, Miss Raine, Crook Salter; 2, Mrs Emmerson, Sough Shield.

Handicap trotting competition (open)—1, R. Robinson, Oak Side, Middleton; 2, T. Toward, Hudeshope, Middleton.

Polled cow, in milk or calf—1, F. Peart, Wearhead; 2, J. Peart, Burnhope.

Bull calf, under six months—1, T. Crawford, Ireshope Plains; 2, J. Coulthard.

In the poultry classes the prizes were won by W. Porter, M. and T. Heatherington, W. Chapman (Frosterley), R. Lowes (Witton Park), Oliver and Reed (Rookhope), G. Harrison, J. Bell, R. Coates, R. Raine, G. H. Proctor (Durham), J. and T. Currah, J. Hind (Witton Park), T. Peart (Frosterley), R. Herdman, R. Spark (Frosterley), H. Peart. In the rabbit section prizes were won by G. Lowes, J. W. Hewitson, T. Proud, Tomlinson and Kay, etc. and among the pigeons by J. Pickering, J. W. Hewitson, G. Ward, & S. Proster. In the dog classes, prizes were won by G. Lancaster, J. R. Forster, J. Rutherford, O. Monkhouse, T. Fairless, and J. Foster.

J. Raine won the first prize in the open class for foals, and T. W. Emmerson was second. In the baking competition the prizes were awarded to Mrs Freeman and Miss M. H. Dr. Annie Ward.

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GARDENING NOTES.

STORING VEGETABLES.

INTRODUCTORY.—The seasons of vegetables may be considerably prolonged by judicious storing, but it is our experience that very few amateurs give much thought or care to this important question.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.—Raise a portion of the crop during November, and store it in dry sand, ashes, or earth, leave the remainder to be dug up as required, until the end of February, when every tuber should be raised.

BEET.—Carefully lift the crop with a fork at the first autumn frost, taking precaution not to bruise or injure the roots, cut off the tops an inch from the crown, shorten any long fang-roots, and store in dry sand or earth in a cool shed, or in a cool, dry clamp, as advised for carrots.

BROCCOLI.—In some gardens broccoli are raised at the approach of winter, and stored closely in a cellar, but we prefer to let them finish out-of-doors.

CABBAGES.—If it should be necessary to store cabbages, place them in a barrel or box half buried in the garden, and cover them thickly with litter and dry soil.

CARROTS.—Carefully raise the main crop before the advent of autumn frosts, and—after cutting off the tops close to the crowns, and lightly brushing away the earth—either store the roots in dry sand or soil in a cool shed or cellar, or pile them, neck outwards, in low heaps, which must be thickly covered with litter, and finally—when danger from heating has passed away—with a layer of dry earth.

CAULIFLOWERS.—As the crop soon spoils after attaining perfection, the plants should be drawn, if they mature in greater quantities than can be immediately consumed, and suspended root upwards, as they are, in a cool dark cellar, where they may be slightly syringed daily. Late supplies can be similarly treated at the advent of frost, or they may be stored for nearly a month in sand in any dry position.

CELERY.—Raise a portion of the crop and store the roots closely together on a layer of soil in a box or barrel, through the side of which inch-holes have been bored about four inches from the bottom. The roots and some soil should be left adhering to the plants, which will require an occasional watering through the holes. Blanched roots should be trimmed closely and packed tightly in an upright position in moss or sand in a box.

HORSE-RADISH.—Late in autumn raise the whole crop, and after selecting a sufficient quantity of straight young roots, each from 6 to 12 inches long and with a single crown if possible, store the remainder in sand for use as required. Neatly trim the chosen planting roots, and lay them in the ground to be ready when wanted in spring.

ONIONS.—Draw the bulbs in dry weather, and let them lie, roots towards the sun, on a bed, gravel paths, or the floor of a sunny shed for a few days, after which they may be bunched, or topped and store in heaps under mats or straw in any dry, airy and cool place.

PARSNIPS.—Lift a few roots for immediate use in early November, but provided the soil be reasonably well-drained the bulk of the crop should be left in the ground to be dug up as actually required, a covering of litter being afforded during severe frosts. Should, however, the land be heavy, it is well to raise the whole supply towards the end of November, and store it in sand or dry earth in a very cool cellar or shed. What remains of the crop must be raised and stored in February.

POTATOES.—Lift the crops during fine weather, placing the fork well under the tubers so as not to injure them; and allow them to dry for a few hours on the surface soil. It is not advisable to wait until the shaws die down, as potatoes ripen quite as well in a dry shed as in the ground, where they are exposed to many risks. Medium-sized, handsome specimens may be put on one side for seed purposes. Let the tubers lie on the ground for a few hours till dry; then store them in a dry, dark place, where they will be safe from frost. A cool, dry cellar will do, or the crop may be pitted, when dry, in a dry place out of doors, by laying the potatoes in a narrow ridge, and covering them with straw, which in turn is covered with a layer of soil. Ventilation may be provided for the escape of superabundant moisture, by means of small drain pipes, placed upright in the top of the ridge, and covered with flat tiles to exclude rain and vermin. Stored tubers should as far as possible, be examined and picked over once in every few weeks.

SALSAFY.—The roots are fit for use in October, and it is usual to lift and store a portion of the crop in sand during November, the remainder being dug as required.

SHALLOTS.—Lift the crop in dry weather when the leaves turn yellow, about July; dry in the sun for a few days, and store it in any dry and well ventilated shed or cellar, to complete the process of ripening in safety. The bulbs can be kept as advised for onions.

TURNIPS.—Lift a portion of the crop before winter, and—after lightly trimming the roots cut off the tops about ½-inch from the crown, store the bulbs in dry sand or earth in a cellar, or in any other position where air and frost can be excluded. Raise the remainder as required. Any plants left over until spring will produce a supply of greens.

HINTS ON USES OF VEGETABLES.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.—Not only are artichokes a pleasant change when properly cooked, but they are practically as nutritious as potatoes, though containing much less waste. When the tubers commence growth, they become dark and discoloured, being then only suitable for flavouring.

BROAD BEANS.—In a green state beans form a useful and nutritious vegetable, which should be eaten with butter or some other heat-supplying food. It is well to remove the skins of old beans after boiling them.

KIDNEY BEANS.—Dried (or haricot) beans are exceedingly rich in casein, a muscle-making element adapted for strong, healthy people, with good powers of digestion. In a green state though much less nutritious, beans form a useful vegetable food, which should be eaten with butter or some other heat-supplying substance. The pods of the stringless butter beans, so extensively grown on the Continent, are boiled whole, and served with melted butter or sauce.

BEET.—Beet, though exceedingly rich in sugar, is both wholesome and digestible. The roots should be slowly boiled until soft, without being cut or tested with a fork. In addition to its other uses, the flesh makes a splendid pickle.

CARROTS.—Carrots are rich in phosphates, the elements which support brain and nerves. So far as practicable, the roots should be cooked whole. Small varieties can be served more elegantly than very large kinds.

ENDIVES.—Not only are endives as wholesome and palatable a salading as lettuce, but they are available during severe winters when outdoor crops of the latter have been destroyed.

KOHL RABI.—Kohl Rabi roots are superior to turnips when properly cooked. They should be slowly boiled until tender, when the rind may be removed.

LEEKS.—The produce will be fit for use from September onwards, and when properly stewed there are few vegetables that compare with this in flavour and wholesomeness, none that excel it. Lift any plant not used in April, and lay in their roots in a cool position, to prevent them running to seed.

LETTUCE.—Lettuce is without exception the most wholesome and elegant of saladings, and at the same time is probably the simplest to grow to perfection.

ONIONS.—Though onions are almost all water and waste, they greatly increase the digestibility of other foods by the relish their addition furnishes.

PARSNIPS.—Properly cooked parsnips form one of the most nutritious, pleasing, and digestible of vegetables. The roots should invariably be boiled and served whole, without being peeled.

PEAS.—Peas share with beans the honour of being the most nutritious of vegetables, but they make a more wholesome food than the latter on account of their greater digestibility. They should be eaten with some less nutritive substance, such as potatoes, in addition to butter or heat-supplying matters.

TURNIPS.—Turnips contain a large proportion of the waste necessary for proper digestion and intestinal action, and may with advantage form a regular addition to food of persons of sedentary habits. The young greens produced in spring by late-sown crops, are welcome as a change of vegetables, besides being most wholesome.

E. KEMP TOOGOOD, F.R.H.S.,
pro. Toogood and Sons,
The Royal Seed Establishment,
Southampton.

AGRICULTURE.

FACTS TO FARMERS.

POTATOE SCAB.—Scabby potatoes are becoming very common now, as English growers do not appear to generally recognise the grave nature of this disease, which is easily distinguished by the rough and scurfy skins of affected tubers. Sometimes the injury penetrates to a considerable depth, with the result that heavy loss is sustained. The complete life history of the fungus pest is not yet well understood, but experiment has shown that clean seed may be infected if brought into contact with scabby potatoes; that farmyard manure, lime and ashes all appear to favour the increase and development of the disease; and that potatoes grown in infected ground are always attacked. The use of only artificial manures, or of those that cannot have become infested with fungus, is a good means of prevention, and one that is often overlooked even when seed-tubers are selected with considerable care. It is a safe rule also not to plant land in which the fungus has appeared to potatoes for several years. It occasionally happens that none but scabby seed of a desired variety may be obtainable for some reason or other, and in such cases it must be carefully cleansed and disinfected by being soaked for an hour and a half in a solution of corrosive sublimate, using one ounce of the poison to 8 or 9 gallons of water, the soaking being done either before or after the tubers are cut into sets. On the whole it is safer to treat them before they are cut. In any case the treated seed must not afterwards be brought into contact with the disease. We should strongly recommend this treatment being given to all seed-tubers to be planted in uninfected ground, for the planting of clean potatoes in clean ground leaves no opportunity for the transfer of the disease organism.

PALATABLENESS OF STOCK-FOOD.—We are inclined to think that too much attention is being devoted to chemical analysis in the feeding of stock, and find that in nearly every case animals do better and give more profitable results on a ration relished by them than on the most perfect standard of feeding with less relished foods. The palatableness of any fodder can, of course, be readily observed from the eagerness with which it is eaten, and in most instances it will be found that this important quality, on which digestibility often directly depends, is natural or inherent to the kind of fodder, though each animal will be found to have its more or less pronounced and individual fancies. Practical trials of various foods will furnish all the information necessary.

COMFORT OF STOCK.—Unless stock are comfortably housed they are seldom so profitable as they should be to keep, and good housing is a great factor in aiding towards their comfort and usefulness. In the first and, perhaps, most important point is still necessary to point out to many farmers that animals need plenty of fresh, sweet air. It is computed that a single cow requires 3,125 cubic feet of air space in the 24 hours, but the usual average allowed for ordinary purposes is 400 feet, which is enough if proper ventilation is provided. The admission of air through a few large openings generally results in draughts being set up, whereas the filtering in of the atmosphere through numerous small openings obviates all risk of injury to the animals from draughts. An ideal cow-house is made with roughly boarded walls, between the inner and outer boards of which straw is placed. This allows the air to percolate slowly and continuously through the whole building, and it is easy to supplement this means of ventilation by making a few small openings, which can be closed at will. Speaking generally, it may be safely said that temperatures above 55 and below 32 are unprofitable, as they act more or less injuriously on the animals. Light also is necessary, the more the better provided it be admitted from behind the tock and not from where it falls upon their eyes.

AN IMPORTANT FODDER PLANT.—Of all catch crops usually cut green in spring, trifolium incarnatum (Crimson Italian Clover) undoubtedly gives the most profitable results. The green fodder is apparently relished by all stock, and even horses and colts do well on it. There is, moreover, much less risk of flatulence being induced if the produce is fed in excess than there is when any other clover is used under similar conditions. Again, the plant is so productive that the yield at the one cutting is nearly equal to the bulk of the two combined cuttings of ordinary red clover. Of cultural care it requires practically none beyond harrowing the stubble and rolling the seed in after broadcasting at the rate of 25lbs. per acre in August or early September. The heavy crop may be cut early in May thus allowing ample time for the preparation of the land for turnips, maize, potatoes, etc. It is generally ready for harvest 20 days earlier than is lucerne, and nearly 30 before the first cutting of red clover, and it is often made into hay like other clovers. Its great rapidity of growth makes it a most valuable medium for repairing clover leys that have partially failed, and seeds may even be sown in spring for this purpose.

If sown in good time very little is to be feared from frost or slugs, which latter are a very grave scourge of late sowings. Naturally enough, it thrives best on good fertile soils, but it grows freely everywhere.

There is always a proportion of available plant-foods in the soil in form of a solution with the soil moisture, and this is liable to be washed to waste through the late autumn and winter by heavy rains unless there is some crop growing to take it up and store it in the form of plant-tissue.

Trifolium possesses to an unusual degree the power shared by all leguminous plants of assimilating nitrogenous nourishment from the atmosphere, and storing it up in the form of plant-tissue, the rapid decay of the roots and remnants of stems and leaves left after harvesting actually enriches the soil.

Turned in as green manure trifolium may take the place of dung on land that cannot conveniently be fertilised with the latter.

Though usually sown alone, or with Italian rye grass only, in autumn, spring sowings of crimson clover may include the seeds of such forage plants as oats, vetches, lupins, etc., to yield the heaviest possible crop at the end of September.

Lime in any form is very beneficially applied during autumn or spring.

Chief amongst cultivated varieties are the extra early red, which is some days earlier than the early red, this in turn being 10 to 15 days in advance of the late red; while the last-named is about 8 days before the extra late red and extra late white kinds.

GAS LIME.—This substance has come to be regarded as the final resource for application to land infested with pests or plant diseases, for which purpose it is spread on the land for eight weeks in autumn at the rate of 2 tons per acre before being turned in. It will then kill every living plant and insect in the soil, and the turned-in lime will form a useful fertiliser of the nature of gypsum or sulphate of lime. Care must be taken that heaps are not allowed to remain on the ground lest they poison it, and on no account must the substance be turned in until it has remained exposed to the air for the period specified. Gas lime varies very considerably in its composition, and consists principally of a mixture of slaked lime and carbonate of lime, together with sulphides of lime, which last are injurious to plant and insect life.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, Southampton.

HORTICULTURAL.

We have just received copies of Toogood's Bulb Catalogue and of Toogood's Hardy Perennial Plant Guide from Toogood and Sons, the Royal Seedsmen, of Southampton, who claim both to have had the honour of supplying H.M. the Queen for a much longer period than any other house, and to be the largest bona fide seed and bulb growers in the South and West of England. The first mentioned work is copiously illustrated by considerably over a hundred accurate and beautiful wood engravings, besides photographic reproductions of portions of the firm's Dutch and British bulb farms, showing vistas of field after field of bulbs in full blossom. We remark that the Messrs Toogood's principle of business is that of selling absolutely the best produce only of each season at the lowest price consistent with its production, and an unvarying adherence to this system has resulted in the firm being able to offer guaranteed produce at much lower rate than those generally charged for inferior bulbs and seeds. Our readers are familiar with some of the work of the experimental department of the Royal Seed Establishment, and, doubtless, bear in mind that all questions on horticultural and agricultural subjects are answered in the fullest detail by return of post by the staff of experts.

Toogood's Guide to Hardy Perennial Plants is a very large and complete work, invaluable to lovers of hardy flowers, and representing an enormous amount of labour in preparation for press. It supplies full information of the botanical and common names, colour, time of flowering, height, soil, and many other matters of every hardy perennial plant grown in English gardens, and should be in the hands of everyone who prefers hardy flowers that will come up year after year without giving trouble or requiring any protection or special care.

We understand that either or both of these publications will be posted freely to intending purchasers by Messrs Toogood.

A LAKE OF BOILING SULPHURIC ACID.

A striking article in the September "Windsor" deals with the Sulphur Island, off New Zealand. Boating in this district is evidently a somewhat hazardous pastime! "In the centre of the island, nestling among the rocks, is an immense lake about fifty acres in extent, about twelve feet in depth, and fifteen feet above the level of the sea. But the most remarkable characteristic of this lake is that the water contains vast quantities of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, hissing and bubbling at a temperature of 110 degrees F. The dark, green-coloured water looks particularly uninviting. Dense clouds of sulphurous fumes constantly roll off this boiling cauldron, and care has to be exercised in approaching the lake to avoid the risk of suffocation. On the opposite side of the lake may be seen the tremendous blowholes, which, when in full blast, present an awe-inspiring sight. The roar of the stream as it rushes forth into air is deafening, and often huge boulders and stones are hurled out to a height of several hundred feet by the various infernal forces of nature. A boat brought from a ship can be launched on the lake, and, if proper care be observed, the very edge of the blowholes may be explored. But the trip is by no means an enjoyable one. Only those who have inhaled the fumes of sulphuric or hydrocholic acid can form any idea of the overpowering and noxious gases given off from such an expanse. In addition, there is a feeling of uneasiness lest by any mischance the boat upsets, as instantaneous death would be the inevitable result, and, in addition, the bodies would be absolutely destroyed in a few hours by the corroding action of the acids. Thus a cool head and no little nerve is required to make the expedition. But by cramming handkerchiefs into the mouth, and violently sneezing for a few moments, the other side of the lake may be reached, where a little fresh air can be obtained from the higher ground. Some idea of the strength of this acid-saturated water may be gathered from the fact that a boat almost dropped to pieces after all the passengers had been landed, as the rivets had corrided under the influence of the acid."

DRESS AT GOODWOOD.

GOODWOOD (says M. A. P.) is not considered a full dress meeting. Smart women, who know how to dress, gown themselves in muslins, light serges, or any pretty simple costumes. To appear in Ascot toilettes is a social blunder. Most men wear country clothes and "pot" hats or straw hats. The Prince of Wales, with characteristic good sense, started this very sensible fashion only a few years ago. If the Princess attends Goodwood, however, the Prince, the gentlemen of the house-party, and most of the other men of position who are there, prefer to wear frock coats and high hats; at any rate, they do on the days Her Royal Highness appears at the races. Country clothes, however, are the prevailing note. It is rather curious that Lord Coventry is one of the very old-fashioned men who cling to the custom of full dress attire at all race-meetings. He even appears at remote country races in the tall silk hat and long frock coat of orthodoxy.

BIRTLEY.

In our report of the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, held on August 16th, two men were stated to have been convicted of drunkenness on the licensed premises, known as William IV. at Birtley. One man was so convicted and fined 2/6 and costs, but the other, who was fined 5/- and costs, committed his offence in the Moulders Arms, and not the William IV.

MRS ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour. It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, invigorating them, cleanses the scalp, removing dandruff, rendering the hair soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. It has hosts of admirers, male and female, young and old. Sold by Chemists and perfumers.

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CONSETT AND DISTRICT PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The second annual general meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Park Road, on Thursday evening, the President, Coun. Geo. Ainsworth, J.P., occupying the chair. A goodly number of members were present, including Messrs Jos. Whitehead, C. Lumley, E. J. Lamb, R. J. Colmar, J. T. Symington, Chas. Stephenson, G. A. Williams (leader of the orchestra), G. P. Stephenson (conductor), W. E. Brown and T. Heslop (secretaries), &c.

After the minutes of last annual meeting had been read and adopted, the Chairman rose, and in the course of a very eloquent and able speech congratulated the members on the flourishing state of the society, and he hoped that such would continue, at the same time expressing regret that owing to his other many and pressing duties he was unable to take such an active interest in the society as he would like. Having concluded his speech (which was received with loud applause), he next called upon the Hon. Secretaries to submit their report and balance-sheet for the past season.

SECRETARIES' REPORT.

Mr. Brown read the following report:—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In presenting my second annual report I am pleased to be able to congratulate you on the success of the past season, both musically and financially. As most of you are aware, we commenced the season on Nov. 30th the work performed being Haydn's "Seasons," which was a great success, the press notices being very flattering to artistes, orchestra, and chorus, and I think we have the honour to be the first Society to perform the whole of this work at one concert in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Our second concert was given on Feb. 8th 1899, Sterndale Bennett's charming pastoral, "May Queen," being the work performed in the first part of the concert, the second part being miscellaneous; the chorus singing "Thanks be to God," (Elijah), and "Hail, Bright Abode," march and chorus from "Tannhauser," the latter being so well received that an encore was demanded, the first in our short history. This concert was again a success, the press notices being again flattering, also the public remarks. By referring to the balance-sheet, a copy of which all our members have received, you will see that we show a profit of 10d on the season's working with £3 3s outstanding subscriptions, all of which the committee consider good. (Since received.) To reduce the deficit on the first year's working a spinsters' social was promoted, and was a huge success, the profit from this source being £11 17s 6d, and I think the thanks of all the members of our society are due to the ladies who got up the social, and especially to the energetic secretary, Miss Jahrns, who spared neither time or trouble to make it a success. By adding the £11 17s 6d on to the £3 3s 10s you will see that the deficit is reduced from £29 4s 8d to £14 3s 4d, or less than one-half. I must ask you to do your utmost this season to try and double our membership. This should be no great task in a large district like ours.

Before leaving last season's work allow me to express my deep gratitude to Mr. J. T. Symington for generously coming forward and doing the whole of my work during my family troubles; and in fact, during the whole of the season. And now with regard to this season's working. Your committee early in the year decided to run two concerts, the first to be on Tuesday, Oct. 17th, and to consist of Sphor's "Last Judgment" and a miscellaneous second part, in which the chorus will sing two part songs, viz., "Moonlight" and "Lord Ullin's Daughter," the latter with an orchestral accompaniment; whilst for the second concert, which is to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" is to be the choral work, the second part of the concert being again miscellaneous, but on my asking tenders for artistes we had Mr. Sims Reeves and other seven London artistes offered us for the first concert, conditional upon its being a ballad one, and your committee, after due consideration, decided to alter their arrangements and bring this talented artiste into the district, trusting to his popularity to fill the hall and thus recompense us for the extra expense. To make this alteration we had to abandon the "Hymn of Praise," but to give our singing members plenty to do during the season the following programme has been drawn up:—Ballad concert, Tuesday, October 17th; the Chorus will sing three part songs at this concert. We shall open with "Moonlight" (Eaton Faning), then in the middle of the programme we shall sing "The Sea hath its Pearls" (Ciro Pinsuti), "Love and Summer," (John Ewest.) These are three really pretty songs, and if they are only rendered as well as our previous part songs have been, will do us credit. The second concert will still be on Wednesday, December 29th, the work being Spohr's "Last Judgment," the two part songs in second part being "The Night is Calm and Cloudless," soprano solo and chorus from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and "Lord Ullin's Daughter," choral ballad by Oliveria Prescott. These are also two very fine compositions. The artistes for this concert are—Madame Kate Bensberg (soprano), Miss Lucia Johnstone (contralto), Mr. James Leyland (tenor), and Mr. Francis Harford (bass), and they come to us with the highest testimonials. To make up for dropping the "Hymn of Praise," your committee, seeing that Good Friday is vacant, have decided to get up Handel's masterpiece "The Messiah," and to give it on this date, but to try and reach the whole of the lovers of music, this will be performed at popular prices. The whole of the seats will be offered to the public, and the whole of the work will, if possible, be done by our own members. This will conclude our programme, and if we only do as well as we have done in the past, will bring to a close a successful, and, I trust, a profitable season. (Applause.)

The balance sheet shewed a profit balance (for the season) of £3 3s 10d.

The Chairman proposed that the balance-sheet be passed.

Mr. C. Stephenson seconded, and the motion was carried.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. C. Stephenson said he had much pleasure in rising to ask that their president, Mr. Ainsworth, be elected again. (Applause.) They were very pleased indeed that he should preside over their association. He trusted that he would accept the position of President for the forthcoming season. They all knew that he was very fond of music, and trusted that it would be a very successful season that he would have the pleasure and glory of presiding over. He proposed that Mr. Ainsworth be asked to preside. (Applause.)

Mr. Lamb seconded, saying that he had very great pleasure in seconding this motion. They all knew that a very great deal of the success of the association was due to having a good figure-head, and to this had been due their success in a great measure in the past. (Applause.)

Mr. Ainsworth, in responding, thanked them very much for their kindness, and Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Lamb for the words which they had said of him. All he could do was to give them his very good wishes, and he was afraid very little else. His time was too fully occupied to devote much of it to this Society, but at any time he should be very glad to give any assistance that he could, and do anything in a small way to promote its success. (Applause.) He thanked them again, and could only hope that his being connected with it in any way was any addition to its continued success. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Lumley proposed Mr. G. P. Stephenson as conductor, remarking that "he was the right man in the right place." (Applause.)

Mr. Williams seconded, and the motion was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were also elected:—Mr. G. A. Williams, leader of band; Mr. W. E. Brown and Mr. T. Heslop, secretaries; Mr. R. B. Kirsopp, treasurer; Mr. Colmar, registrar. The committee stands as before with the addition of Mr. J. P. Walton's name. Auditors, Messrs A. Robertson and T. W. Marshall.

Votes of thanks were passed to (1) the ladies who promoted the social; (2) the officers for the last session; (3) and to the Chairman for presiding.

Mr. Ainsworth, in responding, said:—I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, very much indeed. Perhaps there are two things which afford me very great pleasure—first of all, to be able to assist in any way in anything that will tend to improve or enhance the condition of those with whom I am associated, and amongst whom my lot is cast; and secondly, to feel that one is to some extent appreciated by those amongst whom I live. I hope that anything I have done, or may endeavour to do, may at any rate receive the credit that it is done with a view to help those amongst whom I am. (Applause.)

The meeting then terminated.

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

HALLO, OLD MAN, WALKING without your stick! I thought you were crippled with rheumatic pains! So I was, until I went to PATTRICK, CHEMIST, Front Street, Consett, who gave me some Liniment and Medicine, and soon sent me to work again. 370c.

LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A monthly meeting of the members of this Council was held in the Board Room, at Lanchester, on Thursday last. Mr. W. Logan, J.P., presided, and there were also present Messrs T. J. Muse, J. Pumphrey U. A. Ritson, jun., J. H. Ritson, E. J. Wardle, W. H. Telford, R. Mitchinson, T. Lowdon, J. Oliver, W. Robinson, and the Clerk (Mr. W. H. Ritson.)

BRADLEY COTTAGES SEWERAGE.

The Committee appointed to consider the sewerage of Bradley Cottages and Bunker Hill reported that they had visited Bunker Hill but failed to see how it was possible for the sewage from this place to find its way into the sewers of the Leadgate Urban District Council. They would, however, recommend that an outfall sewer be constructed to deal with the sewage from the Bunker Hill Estate. There were now 20 houses erected on this estate and other sites had been sold. The Committee also visited Bradley Cottages and found the sewage from these houses emptied into the roadside ditch, and no doubt it did reach the Pont Burn in an impurified condition. After viewing the situation the Committee were of opinion that the most suitable place for disposal outfall works was on a plot of ground a distance of 200 yards from Bradley Cottages. They were also of opinion that the best method for Bunker Hill was to bring a pipe sewer and connect with the Bradley Cottages sewer thus having one outfall. The Committee therefore recommended that the surveyor be instructed to prepare plans, sections, and an estimate for the work, and lay the same before the Council at an early date.

The Chairman moved that the report be handed over to Mr. Lupton to carry out the Committee's recommendations.

Mr. Pumphrey seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

BLACKHALL MILL SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Clerk said there was no report yet respecting this matter.

Mr. Parker explained that he wrote to the Blaydon Council and they said they would consider the matter. They had since then put the question into the hands of their surveyor. That was all he (Mr. Parker) had heard. Since then he had seen in the newspaper that they had appointed a Committee to meet the Lanchester Council and go into the matter.

The Clerk said Mr. Parker had to confer with the surveyor of the Blaydon Council as to the best means of dealing with the sewage. On the 4th of August the Blaydon Council wrote stating that they had received a notice that at the expiration of two months proceedings would be taken against the Council for the pollution of the River Derwent at Croniwell. They added that as the Lanchester Council managed, and had the greatest interest in the works they would prefer to appoint a committee to meet the Council. He, (the Clerk) did not see that they could meet the Committee until the two surveyors were prepared with suggestions.

Mr. Parker said he had asked the Blaydon Surveyor to call at his office but he had not done so.

Mr. J. R. Ritson said the two months would be up before anything was done.

The Chairman thought that would not matter. He suggested that they should appoint a Committee that day and arrange a meeting.

This was agreed to, and it was also agreed to hold the meeting at the works at Croniwell either on Tuesday, the 5th September at 2.30, or on the following Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

The Clerk read a communication from the Clerk to the County Council giving notice that at the expiration of two calendar months from the 2nd of August proceedings would be taken against them by the County Council for having on the 2nd of May and other days between that date and the 2nd of August, contrary to the provisions of the Acts, put, or caused to be put, fall or flow to be carried, and did still put or cause to be put fall, or flow to be carried, and knowingly permitted to fall or flow, or be carried into the streams and rivers mentioned in the schedule, being streams which passed by and through the administrative County of Durham, solid and liquid sewage matter. The streams and rivers mentioned were:—Stanley Burn, River Browney, Priest Beck and River Dearness, a small stream running into the River Dearness, from an outfall of the Medomsley sewerage disposal works; Long Burn, near Holmside sewerage disposal works, and River Derwent (outfall of Croniwell sewerage disposal works at Blackhall Mill.)

On the motion of the Chairman it was agreed to acknowledge receipt of the communication.

MEDICAL REPORTS: TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr Wilson reported that within the past four weeks the following epidemic diseases had appeared in this district:—12 cases of diarrhœa at Langley Park, and one of whooping cough at Hill Top, near Esh; three cases of diarrhœa and three of influenza at Ushaw Moor; 20 cases of diarrhœa and five of influenza at Durham Road, Esh Winning; 10 cases of diarrhœa at Quebec, and 8 at Cornsay Colliery; three cases of measles and 15 of diarrhœa at Hedleyhope; 20 cases of whooping cough at East Hedleyhope; nine cases of scarlet fever, one of puerperal fever, and six of diarrhœa at Craghead; one case of erysipelas, 20 of measles, 25 of diarrhœa, and two of influenza at Burnhope; two cases of typhoid fever and three cases of diarrhœa at Lanchester. The two cases of typhoid fever and one case of scarlet fever from Craghead were removed to Langley Park Hospital.

Dr. Bolton reported that since his last monthly report the following infectious cases had come under his notice:—One case of typhoid fever at Milkwell Burn; one case of erysipelas at Medomsley; one case of typhoid fever at Low Westwood; three cases of erysipelas at Hamsterley Colliery; one case of enteric fever, and one case of scarlet fever at Templetown; one case of erysipelas at Stanniforda; one case of scarlet fever at Wharnley Burn; one case of typhoid fever at Hamsterley Colliery, and one case of typhoid fever at Bradley Cottages.

The Chairman moved that the attention of the two doctors be drawn to the recurrence of typhoid fever cases and that they be asked for an explanation.

Mr. Oliver remarked that Dr. Bolton's report was the worst they had had from that district.

Mr. Pumphrey seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. J. R. Lupton reported that during the month 101 notices had been served upon occupiers and owners to abate nuisances. As instructed he had prepared a plan and section of a sewer for the drainage of Maiden Law. So far as he could arrange at present the most suitable plot of ground for an outfall was a plot of land owned by Mrs. Brown for which she would require a rent of 1/- per year for each house the sewage of which flowed on to the field. This plot was 140 yards from Mrs. Brown's house. The total length of the sewer was 655 yards and he estimated the cost at £130. He had had some correspondence with the engineer to the Shildon and Weardale Water Co. with regard to a supply of water to seven houses at Hill Top, Esh, and he estimated the cost at £82, but would recommend his directors to lay the main if £50 be contributed towards it. The authorities of Ushaw College would contribute £10 and Mr. Cant had said that all the owners would contribute £5 per house, thus leaving £15 to be contributed by the Council. He had since had letters practically withdrawing this offer as far as Cant and Wilson were concerned. In view of the complaints from the County Council in regard to the various disposal works of this authority the assistant and himself had paid surprise visits to the works on two consecutive days and took samples of the effluents on each day. The places visited were Croniwell, Medomsley, Craghead, Holmside, Malton, Esh Winning, and Waterhouses Station.

A long discussion took place respecting the samples, and on the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to inform the County Council that all that was possible was being done.

HIGHWAY SURVEYOR'S SALARY.

The discussion on the application of Mr. Cumming (Highway Surveyor) for an increase of salary was taken in committee, and we understand it was resolved not to entertain it.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Cumming reported that he had received an application from Mr. J. B. Robinson on behalf of the Weardale Iron Company for the hire of one of their road rollers to roll a new road at Hedley Hill Terrace, near Waterhouses. The 15 ton roller was at present working near Cornsay and with the approval of the Council could be sent to the place, the charge to be 30s. per day exclusive of team labour for the water cart. The kerbing of the footpath at Allendale Cottages had been completed and the 12 inch pipes had been put in at Satley in place of the open ditch. The 9 inch pipes ordered to be put in at Esh Winning were now being laid, and the work would be completed during the ensuing month. The kerbing at Craghead had been commenced, and it would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The contractor was making good progress with the Donley Ford Bridge, and hoped to have the traffic across in another week. He had received an application from the driver of No. 1 roller and a petition from the whole of the roadmen asking for an advance in wages.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Weardale Iron Company were granted the use of the roller, and slight advances were granted to the driver of the roller and to the 40 roadmen.

This concluded the business of the Council.

FARMING FOR PLEASURE.

Mr. C. F. Dowsett writes to the "Times" as follows:—May I draw attention to the owning of pleasure farms, which afford to people fond of country life a delightful occupation for their spare time and spare money, not only to the permanent resident, but as a second home for the person of country instincts, whose official, professional, or commercial duties require him to have a house in town.

I am not assuming that the owner of a pleasure farm will put any cash profit into his pocket, but I do assert that he will put a very large amount of pleasure in his life. Those persons who cannot exist without having a butcher, grocer, and draper round the corner must stick to their streets.

Whether the area be small or large, rural life in a peaceful spot speaks of health, home and freedom. The constraints of conventionality are thrown aside, and clothing is adopted which will enable one to follow those pursuits congenial to his tastes. He may walk through the stubbles and roots with his gun and dog, he may dig a rabbit or a rat, he may work in his garden, orchard or field, he may feed his pigs, poultry, cattle or horses, he may examine his colts, calves, sheep, and lambs in the pastures, and put his hand to the plough in the arable, he may drive and ride and go to the hounds, he may saunter through the woodland or fill his lungs with the ozone of the downs; or he may extend his knowledge of botany, geology, and natural history; in short he may get repose and recreation which will add strength to his brain, nerve, and muscle, and thus make him more fit to take his part in the serious duties of life with their inevitable responsibilities, anxieties, and disappointments.

Fresh home-grown produce is an advantage not to be despised (especially where there is a large family), and it could be sent regularly to his town house if he has one. The owner of a well-managed pleasure farm should have plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, cream, butter, cheese chickens ducks, geese, turkeys, bacon, pork and possibly mutton, veal, and fresh-water fish. If a sportsman he would have pheasants, partridges, hares, rabbits, woodpigeons, and possibly woodcock, snipe, landrail, and waterfowl, although he would probably have to hire the shooting.

In cases where area and means were limited, at least fruit, vegetables, eggs, and poultry could be secured.

The owning of land for pleasure must be regarded as one of the luxuries of life. Nature-pictures are more attractive and durable than art-pictures, and the æsthetic characteristics outside the house ought to be regarded as having an intrinsic value equally with those inside. Meissonier's picture, 12in. by 9in., of "Napoleon I. in the Campaign of Paris," was sold at Christie's for £6,080, being £56 per square inch. It may safely be a subject of debate whether £6,080 worth of beautifully-positioned land at £56 per square acre is not a more desirable possession than a painting at £56 per square inch. Certainly, no one could burn or run away with the land.

An historic clock was sold at £33,600, and the picture known at "1814" was sold at £34,000. Numbers of pictures have been sold at £10,000 each, and bits of old china have been sold at hundreds of pounds per bit, in cartloads, and no end of odds and ends for cabinet and drawing-room decoration purposes have fetched prices which would buy many acres of freehold land.

As a nation owning many colonies, and as a nation who pride ourselves on our athleticism, who have to send our sons to our colonies, and who will have to send more in the future, I submit that there is no better groundwork of physical constitution and useful knowledge than that which can be acquired upon a pleasure farm; and the result to young men whose fathers spend their hobby money on the decoration of the inside of their houses is not to be compared with the advantages those have whose fathers spend their hobby money on a pleasure farm.

A REMARKABLE MUSEUM.

In the September number of the "Windsor Magazine" an article appears on the wonderful museum that is attached to the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Field, and yet is known to so few of the nations to whom it belongs. "It is a huge, plain, monotone, porticoed building, towering above the solicitors' offices which shoulder it on each side, and carrying in its square top a two-storied block by way of an after-thought. It looks solid and unostentatious. No one would suspect that a creation has its home such as the world never saw before, unequalled and unrivalled in the capitals and countries of the wide world fit to be the just boast of a great nation. It contains the sermon of how man moves, lives, and has his being, written in Nature's own characters. It is not too much to say that the great public is ignorant of its unique position among the world's museums; they hardly ever know of its existence. And yet its doors are always open, and to everyone. The average medical man is scarcely aware of its merits; only the foremost of them have grasped the magnificence of its design, and hence even the professional element is small amongst its visitors. On Fridays and Saturdays, when admission is reserved for women, a few uniformed nurses from the larger hospitals may be seen prying amongst the serried ranks of preparations in its galleries; on other days a country visitor who has learned of its existence by some lucky chance strolls round, bewildered and lost in the infinite wealth of its conception and details. The Londoner, proverbially indifferent to the great things beside him, never comes. But the student knows it, the student who seeks to widen the bounds of knowledge of man in health, man in disease, man as he was, and man as he may be, knows and loves it as a mine of wealth. If it is brain he would study, where else can he find, ready to his hand, such a series, from every kind of animal, as he finds here. He can trace at a glance, step by step, Nature working from her simplest beginnings to the rich, complicated organ of man—the organ that has produced the whole world of civilisation. If it is the skull or the skeleton that is the subject of his investigation, here he may find, filling case after case, room after room, all the races of the earth, side by side, not in ones and twos, but in scores and scores, showing the multitudinous forms assumed by the skulls and skeletons of mankind. The day comes, and it comes quickly, when some races will find their sole representatives here. It is already the mausoleum of the Tasmanian."

HARVESTING IN FAR CALIFORNIA.

"We have long grown accustomed to the laments of the British farmer," says a writer in the September number of the "Windsor Magazine," "and although his proverbial grumble is concerned chiefly with the weather, it would be a mistake to conclude that he has no other enemies. Scarcity of hands, wholesale migration from the rural districts, and the growing disposition of the quasi-educated young of the labouring classes to better themselves, and to look down on agriculture as an employment, have made machinery of treble value to the corn-grower here. But if labour is scarce here, it is practically non-existent in California. Luckily Nature is kindly in her virgin mood, and consents to omit many of those attentions with which, under an older cultivation, she has to be woed into fertility. The Californian field is just a huge piece of plain, about the size of a good-sized field here. To make the circuit of one will perhaps mean a twenty-mile tramp. Its crops, under the climatic influences of the state, comes rapidly to perfection. Unless it is gathered in with the utmost celerity, it would not be worth saving at all. It is no surprise to us, therefore, that the mother of invention has turned out for the needy colonist machinery which simply makes us gasp with breathlessness at the number of operations which can be carried on at one and the same time. Nothing that can be achieved by mechanical power is ever attempted by a pair of hands, and even the very horses become so clever that they hardly require any driving or looking after. Cutting the corn, is an elaborate affair, and is performed by a 'harvester.' This huge machine is drawn by a cavalcade of twenty-six mules. It carries five men, and walks in solemn procession round and round the field of five or six miles square, as the case may be. All the intermediate processes of binding the sheaves, standing in thraves, pitching, loading, and stacking, are dispensed with, and the corn is thrashed right away on board the harvester. The ears of wheat are simply torn off as it passes over them, straw being of no value except fodder for the cattle which are turned in to graze upon it. The blade decaptitates a swarth twenty-five feet wide at once. When the grain has passed through the thrashing and winnowing processes, it is shot into sacks, which are dropped as the machine travels. Each sack holds from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pounds of wheat, and two men are employed tying them up, as this marvellous Kosmos proceeds on its way.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON'S BOAST.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON (says M. A. P.) has two fads—outside politics. One is golfing—which, he declares, has cured him of dyspepsia, weakness of the heart, and other ailments. The other fad is yachting. He is an old and intimate acquaintance of the Emperor of Germany, for whom he has an intense admiration; and to the emperor he made the boast that he had designed a yacht, bred the entire crew, and won a gold cup. The boast was true, too; for the crew consisted of the Colonel's four sons.

WELDON'S LADIES' JOURNAL. (3d.)—The September issue of this popular fashion magazine is brimful with all the latest novelties for Autumn. Two paper patterns are presented of the new dress sleeve and a very smart Autumn coat, also an extra boudoir supplement and a coloured plate of the latest creations for Autumn wear. The pages are crowded with designs for smart coats and jackets, charming gowns, stylish bodices, fashionable blouses, hair garnitures and pretty neck finishes. The instructions for cutting out and making up at home and clear, practical and explicit, full particulars of quantities of materials required given. The complete story is most interesting, also the articles devoted to dainty cookery, toilet hints, etiquette, character readings and correspondence. Ladies will find a mine of wealth in this excellent magazine.

WELDON'S HOME JOURNAL (1d.)—The autumn issue of this useful publication contains many smart designs for autumn wear, with complete instructions for making all the coming styles at home. Those ladies who superintend or undertake their own millinery for pleasure or profit will find this publication a reliable guide and help.

HANDYSIDE'S CONSUMPTION CURE

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

HOW TO CURE
RHEUMATISM AND SCIATICA.

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

BLOOD FOOD

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

PILLS

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

A DOLEFUL COUNTENANCE.

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

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

A CHEERFUL COUNTENANCE.

Bartering for a Wife.

A very readable account of a summer visit to Novia Zembia is contributed to the September number of the "Windsor Magazine" by J. Russell-Jeaffreson. The primitive methods of the natives may be judged by the following:—"The product of each man's hunting is taken to Archangel, and an account in his name kept at the bank. If he is poor or unlucky, the Governor helps him; if not, he gets his money, and can, through the Secretary, order what he wants up to his balance, which goods are brought to him next voyage. To show their income, for example, one—the champion hunter—on my visit had 700 roubles (£70) as the result of his year's work, and the least—a lazy, idle man—50 kopecks (1/-). Each, after the sale of his skins, was told his balance and allowed to buy. It was curious and most interesting to sit next to the Secretary, good-natured and patient, and hear him explain and minister to the wants of these children of Nature. Gunpowder, lead, knives, salt, cloth, needles, dogs, snuff, tobacco, were the chief of the orders given. I heard one added a wife, and his order, which was serious, was booked by the Secretary, and next voyage the Governor sent him one, a girl from the Samoyad settlement in the Petitioya. He was very pleased, but next time the boat called (the Governor told me this story at the English club at Archangel, when we were dining, and we roared over it) the Samoyad sent the girl back to the Secretary, with a message to the Governor that he must change this wife (as if she were a gun or a bale of merchandise) for another, as she was no good, too lazy, and a poor cook, and he refused to keep her; so the Secretary had to take the poor girl home, and another wife was sent him. This time, I heard, it was a success, perhaps, because backed by the Governor's message that he would not change any wives sent, as a rule, again. This couple he sent on a honeymoon to Solivetski Monastery, as a sort of example and pilgrimage."

WATERHOUSES.

CHAMPIONSHIP QUOIT MATCH NEAR AUCKLAND.—There was a large beat-up at Toft Hill, near Bishop Auckland, on Saturday, to witness the championship match between S. Moody, Waterhouses, and Twill Vickers, Toft Hill, for £50. The conditions were: On the sward, 2-inch pins, and the regulation distance. Vickers, who had been playing a splendid game recently, to receive 5 start in a game of 41 up. Moody had a good following, and, after the first fifteen minutes, appeared to have the game fairly well in hand, taking a long spell of lead, and laying his opening quoit well about the hob, and at the same time awkwardly for his opponent to follow. In the end, the game resulted in a hollow win for Moody, who scored 41 to his opponent's 17.

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

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TANFIELD SCHOOL BOARD.

A monthly meeting of the members of this Board was held on Tuesday last, in the Board Room, Tanfield,—Mr. H. C. Wood (chairman) presiding. There were also present—Mr. Jonathan Green, J.P., the Rev. T. H. Archdall, M.A., the Rev. Father Thompson, Mr. W. A. Swallow, Mr. B. Mason, Mr. W. Bulmer, Mr. W. Severs, and the Clerk (Mr. W. H. Ritson.)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REPORT.

Mr. Seymore Meddick (School Attendance Officer) reported that he had made 37 visits to schools, 657 absentee visits, served seven bye-law notices, and reported 20 children to other officers. The whole of the schools had re-opened after the midsummer holidays. The attendances had not been good in some of the schools, because a large number of children did not return to school during the first two weeks. Measles and scarlatina had also affected the attendance at Burnopfield, Leazes, and Stanley Schools, the Burnopfield National School being mostly affected. But there was more careless indifference manifested by the parents of the children who attended the Burnopfield National School than in any other part of the parish. Appended to this report were the attendances for the quarter ending July 31st, 1899, from which they would see that the number of children on the registers, over 5 years of age, was 3,060, the number in average attendance 2,712, and the percentage of attendance 88.6 per cent. Compared with the previous quarter this gave an increase of 34 in the average number on the registers, and an increase of 38 in the average attendance and an increase of 5 per cent in the percentage of attendance. The present number on the books was 3,395, which, compared with the previous quarter, gave an increase of 113

There were several applications for exemption from school attendance which, after consideration, were granted.

The Chairman said he thought they ought to circulate the fact that children would only be allowed to leave school under exceptional circumstances without labour certificates.

Mr. Archdall thought a circular should be printed and sent out.

Mr. Meddick reminded the Board that, under Mr. Robson's Act, the age would be raised to 12 next year.

Mr. Severs said he thought it would be as well if they had an annual or bi-annual examination for certificates, and for their own information as well, because they did not know whether the children were getting a proper education or not. "Pop" visits did not show them. He thought they would be a good deal better informed if they had labour examinations as suggested. He moved that instructions to that effect be circulated, and that periodical examinations be held.

Mr. Bulmer said there was a lot of difference in cases. Some were very negligent; the children in their early school life did not attend and could not take certificates at the proper time. Other parents forced their children to attend, or the children themselves were anxious to go, and they acquired a good knowledge at an early age.

The Chairman said this kind of thing placed the Board in an invidious position. Where parents knew some members of the Board, or members knew them, they had, generally speaking, a very easy task; but where they were not known to the Board there was a difficulty and an element of partiality. He thought they were acting illegally in giving these exemptions. They had no power to do so, and they were setting the law aside.

Mr. Bulmer did not see where there was any favouritism if they dealt with cases on their merits. They took the character of the cases.

The Chairman said he did not for a moment suggest that there was intentional favouritism.

Mr. Mason seconded Mr. Severs' motion, which was agreed to.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

The Chairman said in reference to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of accommodation at West Stanley Roman Catholic Schools, nothing had been done in consequence of it being a holiday time. The matter would therefore stand over.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Board proceeded to deal with the annual reports for all schools, and dealt with various items of detail. The results of the examination of pupil teachers, and the report of the Inspector on the pupil teachers' centre, were also considered. In dealing with the engagement of pupil teachers a letter was read from the Rev. R. Robinson, Primitive Methodist Minister at West Stanley, asking that his daughter be appointed as a teacher under the Board.—The Clerk was instructed to apply to her present school for references.—Another application from Miss Thornton, East Stanley, on behalf of another was similarly dealt with.

THE SALARIES QUESTION.

Applications for increases of salary having been received from Mr. R. W. Little, West Stanley, and Mrs. M. D. Hogarth, Leazes.

Mr. Archdall moved that they be taken in Committee of the whole Board on a subsequent date.

Mr. Severs seconded the motion.

Mr. Armstrong asked what was the object in having it taken in Committee if they had to have it discussed afterwards.

Mr. Severs said if it was discussed in Committee of the whole Board it need not be discussed afterwards.

The Chairman said it would be the first time that was done, but perhaps they were getting wiser now. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put and agreed to.

A DAMAGED SHED.

A letter was read from the Rev. D. W. James, vicar of St. Andrew's, drawing attention to damage done to a wooden shed in the National School Yard, and expressing a hope that the Board would make good the damage.

The Chairman asked if it was due to them?

Mr. Green said the shed was in the playground now used by the infant girls. When the Church of England had the school they had the shed temporarily put up, and since the Board took over the school they had had nothing whatever to do with the shed.

Mr. Archdall said he had been making enquiries and he was informed that the playground was left wide open, and that the children had access at all hours of the day and evening, and that was the way in which the damage had been done. If such were the case they need not wonder that the schools were damaged.

The Chairman said they had no control over the yard.

Mr. Archdall thought they ought to have. They ought to have power to close it and prevent the damage.

The Chairman said the point only demonstrated the necessity there was for them to get the question of the lease of the school gone into.

Mr. Archdall said there would be no difficulty in regard to that matter. He had reason to believe that there would be no objection to the extension of the lease. It was, however, a matter of imperative necessity that they should have command over the playground.

Mr. Bulmer asked where the bairns of Stanley were to go and play.

Mr. Archdall said they did not go into any other yard.

Mr. Severs asked if they were liable to put this thing in order?

The Chairman said he did not know, but he rather doubted they were. They had better write to Mr. James to say they would take the question up together with that of the lease. This suggestion was agreed to.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

The teachers' reports showed the average attendance for the four weeks ending August 25th as follows:—East Stanley, Mixed, 228; Infants, 132. West Stanley, Senior, 400; Junior, 217; Infants, 203. Tanfield Lea, Mixed, 250; Infants, 84. Pickering Nook, Mixed, 119; Infants, 81. Leazes, Mixed, 211; Infants, 97. Tanfield, Mixed and Infants, 48. Causey Row, Mixed and Infants, 129.

Other minor matters having been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

Stanhope Urban Council.

The ordinary meeting was held at the Board Room on Monday night. Coun. T. D. Collingwood, J.P., presided.—A letter was read from Messrs Ord and Maddison in respect to the shot firing danger at the Ashes Quarry, to say that the owners had provided a chain net to put over the holes when fired, and they hoped now that the danger from flying stones will be lessened if the workmen will use proper care when blasting.—A letter was read from the Local Government Board in respect to the appointment of the new Inspector, Mr John Elliott, asking what were his qualifications, and why the appointment was not advertised.—Some of the members thought it was a bit of "red-tape."—The Clerk is to reply to the letter stating the qualifications. He is also to advertise it in compliance with the form supplied by the Local Government Board.—Some questions were asked relating to the pinfold. It is left over to another meeting to discuss.—The Medical Officer's report was read, which showed several nuisances and defective ashpits, which are to be remedied forthwith.—The month's wages bill was £33.—Complaints were made of the water being turned off on Monday morning without notice being given, which resulted in much inconvenience to the public, as many housewives had commenced washing.—It was suggested in future that when any work was to be done to the water-pipes it should be done in the early morning, when practicable; besides notice being given by the bellman the night previous.—Complaints were made as to some broken stones purchased as road material being too large. It is to be remedied, as the Council are paying a good price for them.

Death of Mr John Frame, of Whickham.

John Frame, son of John and Mary Frame, was born July 17th, 1809, in the old "Rising Sun" public-house at Swalwell. He remembered being taken to Newcastle by his mother, when six years of age, to see the illuminations to celebrate the victory of Wellington at Waterloo. When eight years old he was sent to Crowley's School in the Quality Row, Swalwell. John Laws was the master. At that time children were taught to write on the sand desks by means of a pointed stock. More than half a century ago the old sand desk was superseded by the modern slate. When any of the children at Mr. Laws's school wanted to go out of the school a plummet suspended from the ceiling by a string was set in motion, and the scholar was expected to return before the plummet became stationary. Should a pupil not return in time the master would say, "You have been playing during the wag." From this expression, probably has originated the phrase, "Playing the wag," as applied to truants. He afterwards attended the National School at Whickham, kept by Matthew Chicken. After leaving school Mr. Frame commenced to work at the Crowley-Middleton ironworks at Swalwell At that time there was a bakehouse in the factory from which the workmen could buy bread cheaper than at any of the local shops; and butchers came from several places in the neighbourhood to sell their meat on the Towngate on the Monday mornings. Mr. Frame remembered the old time-gun being fired every night at nine o'clock to apprise the workmen that it was time to re-start work after supper. This old gun is now in possession of Mr. H. E. Taylor of Whickham. Mr. Frame used to tell a terrible tale of a severe snowstorm that occurred in 1826. The roads were all snowed up, hedges were covered, and all landmarks removed. Fifty keelmen were employed to remove the snow from the lane which leads from Whickham to Winlaton Mill to allow the removal of two corpses from the latter village to Whickham Churchyard. When a young man, Mr. Frame identified himself with the Reform movement, and was one of Charles Attwood's body-guards. He frequently saw Charles Larkin and Dr Fife at Swalwell. On the Monday after the House of Lords threw out the Reform Bill (Oct. 7, 1831), a great meeting of the friends of the Northern Union assembled on the Town Moor to denounce the action of the Lords. At that time, Charles Attwood, who lived at Whickham, was The Tribune of the North. When Mr. Attwood left Whickham Park to attend the meeting, the horses were taken from his carriages, and Mr. Frame and a number of other sturdy reformers drew the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Attwood to the meeting. At the end of October, another meeting was held at Durham at which Mr. Charles John Clavering, of Axwell Park, presided. It was rumoured that the workmen of the Marquis of Londonderry would disturb the meeting by their interruptions. Charles Attwood anticipated the opposition, and took along with him about two hundred of Crowley's workmen, among whom was Mr. Frame. True enough the pitmen of the Marquis of Londonderry did intercept the meeting, but "Crowley's Crew" had provided themselves with peelgrains, which they used so effectually that the pitmen were compelled to run for their lives, and the meeting proceeded without further interruption. Mr. Frame is the last of the heroic band who accompanied Charles Attwood on that memorable occasion. Mr. Frame was intimately acquainted with Charlton Nesbitt, the celebrated wood-engraver and pupil of Bewick. He often visited Nesbitt in his shop in the Market Lane, Swalwell, and held conversations with him. Mr. Frame did not remember any bull-baiting at Swalwell, but he saw when a young man a bull baited on Barlow Fell about the year 1828. Mr. Frame used to tell a good story about the Rev. and Hon. Edward Grey, rector of Whickham. About seventy years ago, the rector preached a sermon in Whickham Church against dancing, which was carried on to a great extent at that time in Swalwell, a dancing being held in every public-house on the Saturday night. No sooner were the Swalwell people apprised of the rector's denunciation of their favourite pastime, than they marched about a hundred strong, to Whickham, and broke every window in the rectory. On the following Sunday, the rector courageously renewed the attack, and completely put his persecutors to shame by inviting them to the rectory to discuss their grievance, and if possible amend their lives. Mr. Frame when a boy often attended the demonstrations held by the Freemasons, whose Lodge of Industry, No. 48, was held at the New Inn, Swalwell. Every year the members marched from Swalwell to Whickham Church, attended by the Swalwell Brass Band. The members were dressed in their regalia; and the rector always preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. When Mr. Frame was a boy, there were fifteen public houses in Swalwell. The village at that time had a population of about 2,000, so that there must have been ample opportunities for drinking. Frequent conflicts took place between the keelmen and Crowley's workmen, which often terminated with dislocated joints, and broken limbs. To-day there are nine public houses, and the village is one of the best conducted in the North of England. About fifty years ago, Mr. Frame removed from Swalwell to Middletown, and he has lived in the same house all that time. He has seen five rectors of the parish, and sixteen curates. When a young man, he frequently heard Hodgson Casson, and Dr. Waddy, at Swalwell. Mr. Frame had been ailing for a number of years, during which he got little out of the house. He died on Sunday, August 27th, at the advanced age of ninety years.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING AT WEST STANLEY.

On Sunday night, about half-past nine o'clock, a quarryman, named George Shoesmith, about 45 years of age, went to the lodging house, West Stanley, under the influence of drink, and went to sleep in the kitchen. Half-an-hour later he commenced vomiting, and went to bed at four o'clock. He gradually got worse, and died about seven o'clock. He was stated to belong to Horsforth, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquest at the West Stanley Police Station, on Tuesday, into the circumstances attending the man's death.

Patrick McGuire, keeper of the lodging house, in Beamish Street, said Geo. Shoesmith had been lodging with him for three weeks. He did not know where he came from. The letter (produced) came to witness's house that morning. Deceased was employed as a quarryman. On Sunday night he came into his lodgings at about 9.30, under the influence of drink, but not so bad as witness had previously seen him. Deceased took a great quantity of drink when he had money. He lay on a form in the kitchen until about one a.m., when witness went to bed. About 5.30 witness was wakened up, and going into the bedroom he heard deceased groaning in bed. About a quarter to seven o'clock Shoesmith died. That was all he knew about the matter.

By the Foreman: He called in a medical gentleman.

Mark Bradley, quarryman, said he lodged at the same place, and went in with Shoesmith. Witness identified the body.

Frederick Siddle, labourer, lodging at the same place, said he saw the deceased come in, the worse for liquar. He lay on the form and soon after went into the yard to vomit. This happened about a dozen times. He went to bed about four o'clock. Witness was in the same room. Deceased moaned and asked for water, and witness called the landlord. Shoesmith died about a quarter-to-seven.

Dr. Clark, assistant to Dr. Benson, said he examined the body. He found him lying in bed on his back, his features being perfectly calm and placid. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, and his body was well developed and well nourished. There were no marks of violence upon him. Witness was informed that deceased had had some drinks, and had subsequently been suffering from diarrhoea on the Monday morning. Previous to that he had apparently been in good health, and the lodging house-keeper informed him that deceased had enjoyed a cigar on the Saturday night. The diarrhoea would most likely be due to drink. The fact that the body was well nourished showed that deceased could not have been suffering from any long standing ailment. In his opinion deceased died from failure of a weak heart, probably accelerated by drink.

The Coroner asked the Jury if they had any doubt as to the cause of death being due to the heart's failure, accelerated by drink? He had had a similar case at Dunston, but there the man died at his work. In the present case the man died in bed. Men of that class did not stint themselves to drink.

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

THE BREWSTER SESSIONS.

LANCHESTER.

At the Lanchester Brewster Sessions held today (Thursday), Supt. Benzies, of Consett, gave his annual report, which was as follows:—

Police Office, Consett,
August 31st, 1899.

To the Chairman and Magistrates of the
West Division of Chester Ward in
Brewster Sessions assembled.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit to you the following statement in connection with the Licensing Act during the last year:—There are in your division the following licensed premises, viz., full licensed houses, 115; beer-houses, 32; off-licensed houses, 56; billiards, 1; making a total of 204 licensed premises. During the year nine innkeepers have been proceeded against and three convicted; three beer-house keepers proceeded against and two convicted; five off-license holders proceeded against and three convicted; 1,364 persons have been brought before the Magistrates for offences under the Licensing Act, 1,302 being convicted, and 62 discharged. There are two more public-houses since last year. The two new licenses granted in 1897 to two houses at Stanley have been doing business since January last. I am glad to say that with better and more accommodation at Stanley there has been less drunkenness than formerly, the houses being less crowded at the week-ends. In acordance with a resolution passed by the Standing Joint Committee with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors to children under the age of 13 years, I beg to say that with a few exceptions the request has been generally complied with. A number of clubs have sprung up in the division of late under various names (although Workmen's Club is the most frequent), there being no less than eight at the present time, and more being formed. There can be no doubt from the large number of people frequenting these clubs that a good deal of intoxicating liquors are consumed in them. The following is a return showing the number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness, &c., in this division during the last six years:—In 1894, 1,249 persons were proceeded against, and 47 discharged. In 1895, 1,435 proceeded against, and 51 discharged. In 1896, 1,823 were proceeded against, and 47 discharged. In 1897, 1,658 persons were proceeded against, and 37 discharged. In 1898, 1,501 were proceeded against, and 55 discharged. In 1899, 1,364 were proceeded against, and 62 discharged.

THE BLACK LIST.

The following is a list of innkeepers and beerhouse keepers in the Lanchester Division who have been convicted for offences against the tenour of their licenses during the year ending August 31st, 1899:—James Peadon, Stanley, innkeeper, for permitting drunkenness on Sept. 15th, 1898. Andrew Moody, Waskerley, innkeeper, for selling adulterated spirits on Oct. 17th, 1898. Hannah Lasenby, Annfield Plain, innkeeper, for permitting drunkenness on Nov. 24th, 1899. George Turnbull, Consett, beer-house keeper, for permitting drunkenness on Jan. 9th, 1899. Patrick Quinn, Consett, beer-house keeper, for permitting drunkenness on August 7th, 1899. James Kershaw, Gateshead, off-license holder for illicit sale, on Dec. 8th, 1898. Alexander Burns, Dipton, off-license holder, for illicit sale, on January 5th, 1899. William Geo. Turnbull, Leazes, Burnopfield, off-license holder, for selling drink to a drunken person on Aug. 7th, 1899.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
P. G. BENZIES, Superintendent.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

The annual Brewster Sessions for the Middle Division of Chester Ward was held in the Court House, Chester-le-Street, on Wednesday. The magistrates on the bench were Mr H. W. Kerrich-Walker (chairman), Mr C. R. Barrett, and Mr F. S. Newall.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Rutherford submitted his return of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessional Division for the year ending 30th August, 1899. The total number of houses was 83, of which 68 were fully licensed houses, six beer houses, one beer off, two beer, wines, and spirits off, two wines and spirits off, and four wines off. The estimated population in the division was 41,513 which gave an average of 561 to each fully licensed house and beer house, 500 to each license in the division. During the year no licensed person had been proceeded against.

The Chairman said the returns were satisfactory. He was glad to see that there was not one case on the black list this year. Last year they only had one, and he was glad to see it had been reduced to none now. All the old licenses would be renewed.

NEW APPLICATIONS.

A BIRTLEY CASE.

Mr Edward Clark (Newcastle) applied on behalf of Edward Ferguson, landlord of the Travellers' Rest, Birtley, for a spirit license. His client had the other license and he would show that the house was admirably fitted for what he asked. It had the usual bar on the ground floor, and two very spacious sitting rooms, both of which were used by commercial and other men. Upstairs there was another sitting room and three bedrooms and a large room used as a club room. This was the first house of call from Chester-le-Street on the south, and there was attached to it what no other house in the vicinity had—stabling accommodation and room for traps. The premises were used by the police in cases of emergency. His client had been 4½ years on the premises, and had conducted the license entirely to the satisfaction of the authorities. Round the district there had been built a great many new houses, and land was being laid out for additional buildings. But it was not so much for the local people as for travellers who called at the house, and whom they wished to supply. No doubt they would be told that there was another fully licensed house within 80 yards, but that was no reason why they should not have a full license if their accommodation was as good or superior and if there was a legitimate demand. They were constantly asked for spirits, and he submitted that his application was a very moderate one and one which ought to be granted. His client had been in business for 13 years, and had occupied this house for 4½ years under Messrs Rowell and Co., of Gateshead. His client was able and willing to cater for food and provide bed accommodation. He did not profess that it was a large inn, but it had all the accommodation that could be required of a wayside house.

The applicant then gave evidence in support of the application, and in cross-examination by Mr Carpenter (who appeared for County Councillor Allison, the Rev G. Fawcett, Mr B. Bolam, and other residents, to oppose) he said the Crown Hotel was 80 yards from his house, and the William IV about 150 yards.

Mr Carpenter submitted that the license asked for was not required in view of the near proximity of two fully licensed houses. A public meeting had been held at which a resolution was adopted urging the Bench not to grant further facilities in the district.

County Councillor Allison said he was present at the meeting and there would be about 200 persons present.

Mr Bertram Bolam said he was chairman of the meeting when the resolution was past. Only six hands were held up against it. The population of Birtley at the last returns was 5,041.

The Chairman, after consultation with his colleague, said the Bench thought the facilities were enough in Birtley. They had had a great number of drunken cases from there, and they considered the present facilities quite sufficient.

A CHESTER-LE-STREET APPLICATION.

John Winn, landlord of the Dun Cow, Chester-le-Street, applied for a seven in lieu of a six days license.

Mr F. Harle appeared for the applicant, and said he believed it was a fact that the license was transferred from Birtley to the present site at the foot of Front Street, Chester-le-Street, and the reason why it was then made a six days license was that the adjoining property had then been purchased by the Wesleyan body with a view to erecting a chapel. When the license was transferred the idea of putting a chapel there was given up and the object of making it a six days license only on account of a possible place of worship coming next door practically lapsed, and no reason remained why the license should not be a seven days one. Since the license was transferred there had been a large extension of property and increase of population in the vicinity. There were not only local wants, but there was a very large travelling population passing through Chester-le-Street on Sundays, and Chester-le-Street was a favourite stopping place for vehicles. Mr Winn had a large four-stalled stable capable of putting up eight horses, and from time to time, although his house was closed, he had to take vehicles in, and in many cases see the visitors go to other houses for refreshments. He submitted that no harm could possibly be done by granting the application.

Mr Winn having given evidence in support of the application,

The Rev Richard Crookhall, Congregational minister, went into the witness box, and on oath, said he appeared on behalf of the Temperance Society and of the Nonconformist Denominations in the town to oppose the application. They thought the facilities for drinking every day in the week were quite sufficient. Several applications had been made for a seven day's license for this house and had been refused, and he hoped the Bench would refuse again. There were two public houses pretty near, and he thought for the good of the town this not to be granted.

The Chairman said the application had been before them several times before, and they did not see any reason to alter their previous decision. The application would be refused.

AN ABSENT APPLICANT.

Thomas Frederick Newton, Chester-le-Street, applied for a license to sell beer, wines, and spirits off the premises.—Mr Harle stated the nture of the application, but as his client did not answer to the call of his name Supt. Rutherford opposed, and the Bench refused to grant the license.

APPLICATION FROM FATFIELD.

Mr Crowe, architect, Chester-le-Street, submitted plans of proposed alterations to be made to the Havelock Inn, Fatfield. Having explained the plans, the Bench consented, and the Sessions terminated.

STANHOPE.

Mr V. A. Rippon presided at these Sessions on Friday. There were also on the bench—Ald. Dr Livingstone, Mr J. W. Roddam, and Coun. T. D. Collingwood.—Supt. Snowdon presented his annual report, which was a very satisfactory one indeed. There are 28 public-houses, and two beer (off) in the district, with a population of 8,554 in the census of 1891. There were no cases on the black list, and only one for permitting drunkenness at the Stanhope Hotel, the landlord of which was convicted and fined, but has since been removed. There has been a slight decrease of cases convicted during the year—36 against 40 last year. There were no cases of drunk in charge of horses; 36 males and four females were convicted of drunkenness last year, and 35 males and one female this.—The Chairman complimented the publicans on the good management of their houses, and said it was highly satisfactory. The licenses were all renewed.—Matthew Curry asked for a transfer of license for the Stanhope Hotel, which was granted.

Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30TH.—Before Mr H. W. Kerrich-Walker, Mr F. S. Newall, and Mr C. R. Barrett.

DRUNKENNESS.

There were 29 cases of drunkenness on the charge sheet, and fines varying from 2s 6d to 10s with costs were imposed.

RIDING ON THE FOOTPATH.

Patrick McAvoy was charged with riding a bicycle on the footpath at New Washington on August 11th.—Sergt. Grey proved the case, and defendant was fined 2s 6d and costs.

DRUNK WHILST IN CHARGE OF A HORSE.

John Humphrey was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and trap at Birtley on August 14th.—P.C. Lumley said he saw the defendant driving the horse and trap, and he was very drunk. There were other four men in the trap, and they were also drunk.—Sergt. Grey said he saw the defendant in the police station at Birtley, and he was quite unfit to be in charge of a horse and trap.—The defendant was fined 10s and costs.

MAINTENANCE OF SON.

Thomas Robson was ordered to contribute 2s per week towards the maintenance of his son, who was an inmate of Earl's House Industrial School.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Joseph Dodds was charged by P.C. Parkinson with cruelty to a horse on August 11th.—P.C. Parkinson said he saw the defendant driving a horse and waggonette and noticing that the horse was lame he examined it and found a large raw place on the shoulders.—The Bench imposed a fine of 10s and costs.

A DESERTER.

A young man named Benjamin Gladstone pleaded guilty to being a deserter from the Rifle Brigade.—P.C. Adamson said he arrested the prisoner at Pelton on August 29th, and charged him with deserting from the Rifle Brigade.—The Magistrates ordered the defendant to be detained until an escort arrived to take him to his regimental headquarters.

GAME TRESPASS.

John Walton was summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game. Mr Harle appeared for the defendant.—William Adamson, gamekeeper to Mr J. R. Kirkup, said that the offence took place in a corn field, belonging to Mr Kirkup, while reaping operations were going on. The defendant was in the field with a dog, which had a leader on, and on seeing a hare run along the field he slipped the dog and it ran after the hare and killed it. He (witness) afterwards asked the defendant for the hare, and it was given to him.—Cross-examined: The defendant did not object to giving him the hare. There was another dog in the field belonging to Mr Kirkup's brother, but it was fastened with string and could not get away.—Mr Harle said that the defence was that it was the other dog which killed the hare and not defendant's.—The defendant then went into the box. He said he was standing in the middle of the field, quite openly. He had a leader attached to his dog, but Mr Kirkup's dog was running about loose. A hare ran across the field and Mr Kirkup's dog ran after it. While the other dog was chasing the hare, his dog became very excited and broke away from him with the leader round its neck. Mr Kirkup's dog reached the hare first and killed it. He picked the hare up and took it to Mr Kirkup, but he told him to keep it. Afterwards Mr Adamson asked him for the hare, but he at first objected to give it up, because it had been given to him. He was quite sure it was not his dog which killed the hare.—The Chairman said there was no doubt that it was the defendant's dog which killed the hare. He would be fined 2s 6d and costs.

THEFT OF PEARS.

Matthew Geo. Grey and John Appleby were charged with stealing a number of pears, the property of Thomas Kirton, Birtley, on August 26th.—The complainant said he heard a noise in his garden on the morning of the theft about half past four o'clock. He went to the door and saw the defendants in his garden picking pears off the ground, the fruit having fallen from a tree.—The defendants were each fined 10s and costs, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

A DASTARDLY CASE.

John Hodgson was charged with having committed a serious assault upon Ethel Smith, 5 years of age, at Chester-le-Street, on the 14th August.—Albert Davis, a labourer, said he saw the prisoner leading the child along, and he followed and watched. He saw the assault committed, and drew the attention of two men named Handcock and Sedgwick. The latter went for the police and Inspector McDougall found the prisoner in the act of committing the assault. The man was sent for trial to the Assizes, and the Chairman severely commented upon the action of Davis and Handcock in not going to the child's rescue.

Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Choir Anniversary.

The annual choir sermons were preached at the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Church on Sunday last by the Rev H. J. Atkinson, of Jarrow. The reverend gentleman, in the morning, delivered an able discourse based on verses 12 and 13 of the 2nd chapter of Philippians. He emphasised the fact that the true Christian must engage in some religious work if he would maintain a high level of real spirituality. He gave as an illustration the somewhat hackneyed tale of the sculptor who fell into a fit of despondency because he could not find fault in his masterpiece—nothing to remedy or strive after. A special feature of the service was the running comments on the lessons. However dangerous and objectionable these comments may sometimes be, they are a pleasing feature when delivered by a preacher of the ability and learning of Mr Atkinson. In the afternoon, the cantata, "Jerusalem" (W. H. Dixon), was delivered by the choir, augmented by choristers from neighbouring churches, to 50 voices. The choruses were well sung under the able conductorship of Mr J. Pinchen. The solos, duets, etc., were also creditably rendered. The attendance at the cantata, though good, would no doubt have been greater but for the unfortunate inclemency of the weather. In the evening the preacher discoursed eloquently from Luke 19, 3-4—the story of Zaccheus—making those verses the basis of an impressive denunciation of the spread of agnosticism, more especially among the young. He insisted that if religion was to be any influence in our lives it must be paramount. Miss Wright sang "Calvary"—and sang it beautifully. Mr T. Nixon played a violin solo in his usual fine style. The orchestra gave a selection in the evening, and did its work admirably at all three services. Special mention should be made of Mr J. Thomas and Mr J. Pinchen—the organist and conductor. The former did the whole of his work well, whilst the success of the whole day's proceedings was largely due to Mr Pinchen's energetic work. The collections amounted to twelve shillings more than last year, in all £4 19s. 6d.

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

YANKEE HUMOUR.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

Von Blumer: "Well, old man, we had a new arrival at our house yesterday."

Plankington: "By jove, old fellow, this is news. Let me congratulate you with all my heart. Now, I'll bet you are both tickled to death."

Von Blumer: "Well, we are pleased. She's going to be a good one too."

Plankington: "Of course she will. How can she be anything else. I suppose it's a little early yet to tell what she will be like."

Von Blumer (smiling): "Well, a trifle. But I think she'll be better than the last one we had, who has been trying to run the house for the last six months."

Plankington: "Oh, yes. Ha, ha! The last is always best, you know. But they all try to do that, old chap. How much does she weigh?"

Von Blumer: "Weigh? Why (the truth dawning on him)—— Oh, oh! This too good to keep. Ha, ha! Ho, ho! I must run home, quick and tell my wife. Oh, my!" (Has a convulsion.)

Plankington: "For heaven's sake, what's the matter? I merely asked you how much the child weighed. Is there anything strange about that?"

Von Blumer (the tears rolling down his cheeks): "Oh, no, no, no! It's all right, old fellow. You're not to blame. She weighs, I should say, about 200lb."

Plankington: "Who the mischief are you talking about?"

Von Blumer (solemnly): "Our new cook."

SOME REAL ANSWERS.

Q. What caused Cæsar's death?

A. Cæsar died because he was assassinated.

Q. Between whom, and what was the result of the battle of Waterloo?

A. The battle of Waterloo was fought between the Spanish and English, and the Russians whipped.

Q. When and where were railroads first used?

A. Railroads were used in Arabia in B.C. 402.

Q. When and by whom was America discovered?

A. America was discovered by Columbus in 1782, while he was making a voyage from London to San Francisco.

Q. What were General Wolfe's words when he heard that the French fled?

A. General Wolfe said he never died so happy.

—*Harper's Round Table.*

HE KNEW THE WITNESS.

"Take the stand, Mr. Potts," said the young lawyer from town, with an air of triumph.

Judge Bloom, of the Blue Gizzard district, scowled at the witness as he took his place, and the attorney said:

"Mr. Potts, you were present at the shooting scrape, were you not?"

"Yas."

"You saw the defendant take a pistol from his pocket?"

"Yas."

"You saw him fire at this man?"

"Yas."

"You saw him return the weapon to his pocket?"

"I shore did."

"Come down, Mr. Potts," said the lawyer. "For me to say anything after such direct testimony of this man's guilt would be an insult to your Honour's intelligence. I hope your Honour will make his bond very heavy, for his offence is exceedingly grave."

"I finds the prisoner not guilty," said Judge Bloom with considerable vehemence.

"May it please your Honour," exclaimed the young attorney in amazement, "how can you render such a verdict in direct conflict with the positive testimony of an eye-witness?"

"Jes' bekase I have knowed Bill Potts fer fifteen year an' never knowed him to tell the truth yit."

NOT A BACTERIOLOGIST.

It isn't every young man who knows as much about bacteriology as he does about backing the horse he is stuck on, and still a young man ought to know a little something about it, even if it isn't any more than to know why it is that sometimes a minnow is found in the milk at his boarding-house. In this town of Detroit is a young man who isn't enough of a bacteriologist to know beans when he is in Boston, and for some reason he is profoundly attentive to a certain bright and pretty young woman, who is as quick as chain lightning and who is almost a "learned woman" in bacteriology. It is merely a fad with her, but she has studied it as few even among scientists do. The young man has only known her a few weeks and did not know her hobby, and she was too well bred to "talk shop" to him until she knew him better. However, the last time he called, she had just been reading an article of particular interest and she couldn't help speaking about it, though her good manners prevented her from forcing the subject upon him.

"I have just been reading a most interesting article on my only hobby," she said tentatively.

"What is that, pray? Golf?" he inquired quite fashionably.

"Oh, no," she laughed, "it is quite another story, as Rudyard Kipling would say. My hobby is bacteriology."

"Ah," he said, more or less dazed.

"Yes. Do you know bacteriology at all well?"

"Well, no, Miss Mary," he hesitated, "I can't say that I do. In fact, if I were asked what it was all about, I wouldn't know how to answer, don't you know."

This did not please the young woman over well, but she was willing to excuse ignorance if she might impart the correct information.

"That ought to be easy enough," she said. "It would only be necessary for you to say that bacteriology was that ology which treated of bacteria, and that bacteria were those microscopic organisms belonging to the class Algæ, usually in the form of a jointed, rod-like filament, and found in decaying infusions or tissues. I may add that bacteria and bacilli are the same."

"Thanks, thanks," he said with a semi-sarcastic acceptance of the information, "and pray, what is a bacilli?"

This is where he killed himself.

"It is," she replied very nicely indeed, "a positive proof that you don't know a plural from a singular, and, with your permission, we will not speak of it again."

And he didn't.

HIS WIT SAVED HIM.

A strict rule promulgated by every successive commandant at the navy yard prohibits smoking on Mare Island, under the most stringent penalties. Admiral Miller, sauntering one recent afternoon through a distant part of the island, came upon an Irish labourer digging a trench and smoking a short black pipe. He was puffing away serenely, unconscious of regulations and with evident enjoyment. The Admiral, who was in undress uniform, stopped.

"Don't you know, sir, that smoking is absolutely prohibited in the navy yard?" he said.

The Irishman looked up, and with a kindly smile answered:

"Indade, that's true, but here am I all be meself, wid not a sowl to say a wurrd to, and I thought I'd take a puff or two to relave the silence."

"The regulations are explicit, sir," rebuked the Admiral, "and the silence does not excuse you. What's your name, sir?"

"An' who may you be, anyway?" asked the Irishman.

"I'm Admiral Miller, sir."

"Ah, 'tis the new Admiral ye are. 'Tis the fat job you have, Admiral. Be careful to kape it. Me name's Pat McGinnis."

"Report at my office this afternoon without fail, McGinnis," said Miller, who could hardly keep from laughing. At five o'clock poor Patrick, who had made up his mind there would be the deuce to pay, tramped over to headquarters, and the orderly ushered him into the dreaded presence of the Admiral, who said:

"Sit down, Pat."

Pat sat down. Miller touched a bell. The orderly appeared.

"Bring a bottle of champagne and two glasses," he said.

Not a word was spoken until the wine arrived. The Admiral filled the two glasses and pushed one over towards the Irishman.

"Pat," he said, "give me the pipe. You'll not need it again."

The mystified labourer obeyed.

"Now," said the Admiral, "drink hearty, Pat, but you'll keep your job as long as I'll keep mine."

Nor is this the first situation saved by Irish wit.

Afternoon caller: "Is Miss Lippitt disengaged?"

Nanette: "I'm afraid so, ma'am. I just see her young man hurry down the front steps with the diamond ring she's been wearing."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Well, that's what I call an appropriate verdict," remarked Jilson the other evening, as he threw down his paper. "What is it?" asked his wife. "Why," he replied, "you know the defaulting cashier of the 'Steenth National Bank committed suicide when the shortage was discovered?" "Yes, I remember," said Mrs. Jilson; "but what of the verdict?" "This morning," answered Jilson, "the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from exposure."—*Chicago Record.*

STANLEY.

FALL FROM A GANGWAY.—A joiner named Matthew Pescod was employed on a gangway at West Stanley Colliery on Tuesday when he fell a distance of 33ft with the result that his right arm and thigh were fractured.

FOOTBALL CLUB SMOKER.—On Wednesday night the members of the West Stanley Football Club held a smoking concert in the Royal Hotel (Mr. Joseph Watson's) by way of a preliminary re-union prior to the commencement of the playing season. There was a large turn up of members, who were presided over by Mr. Geo. Lee. Light refreshments were served during the evening and songs were rendered by Messrs Fletcher, Hughes, G. Cain, B. Johnson, McGoldrick, Brydon, G. Stewart, Steve Wood, J. Allison, C. Crute, and others. During the evening remarks were made as to the prospects of the club for the forthcoming season, and it was generally anticipated that they were of a very favourable nature.

The Property Market at Leadgate.

On Wednesday, Mr A. Phillipson, auctioneer, of Dipton, conducted a sale of property, hay, heifers, etc., on behalf of Mr. Ed. Kinleside, grocer, etc., of Leadgate. In the afternoon, in a field near the Brooms, heifers fetched from £6 17s to £7. A cow sold for £8 15s, and a calf for £1 6s. Six tons of this year's growth of hay in the shed fetched £11 12s 6d, and nine pikes of good old land hay averaged about £2 per ton. In the evening, at the house of Mr F. Collingwood, Queen Victoria Hotel, Leadgate, Mr Phillipson submitted all those superior freehold business premises and dwelling-house situate in St. Ive's Road, Leadgate, comprising front and back shop, sitting room, dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, and a good cellar, whilst outside there is a stable, cart shed, wash-house, and every convenience, including gas fittings. The property is quite a model block, substantially built of stone, has a commanding situation, and is in a good state of repair. There was also submitted a plot of building land, 60 feet by 90 feet, situate in St. Ive's Road, Leadgate, in a capital position near the Railway Station. After the auctioneer had read the conditions of sale, he invited questions.

Mr J. E. Parker asked if the minerals were reserved?

The Auctioneer supposed so. That was the usual clause put in.

Mr. J. E. Parker inquired if there were party walls or simply gables?

The Auctioneer said that Mr Kinleside's son had bought the house he occupied, and the wall would be a party one between his house and the property.

Mr T. S. Parker asked what the reservations were?

The Auctioneer thought that there were none as to what business should be carried on. They could sell anything—whiskey if they could get the license. (Laughter.)

The plot of building land was then offered, and the biddings were:—Mr T. S. Parker, 1s; Mr R. Robson, 1s 6d; Mr T. S. Parker, 2s; Mr J. E. Parker, 2s 3d; Mr T. S. Parker, 2s 6d; Mr R. Robson, 2s 9d; Mr J. E. Kinleside, 3s; at which price the latter was declared the purchaser.

The business premises and house were then submitted. The first offer was one of £400 from Mr T. S. Parker, followed by a bid of £405 from Mr W. Urwin. Mr T. S. Parker offered £410, and Mr Urwin £415, at which price the property was withdrawn, the auctioneer stating that he pleased to treat with the highest bidder.

The "Wild West" at Chester-le-Street.

Wednesday next promises to be a great day in Chester-le-Street, when, through the energy and forethought of the Rev. A. Dunn, M.A., the citizens and visitors will be treated to a great show on new, novel, and sensational lines. Mr. Dunn was anxious to do something in aid of the organ fund in connection with the Chester-le-Street Parish Church, and in place of promoting a bazaar, a sale of work, or a concert, he has gone in boldly for a "Wild West" show on a great scale, and if the weather should be fine, the day promises to be a red-letter one in Chester-le-Street. The Wild West is intended to show the experience of settlers in the far west of America "by over 100 Oppi-Dumagal Indians and Costramatote Braves, mounted and unmounted." A brief sketch of the plot was given in last week's "Guardian," but to be fully appreciated the Wild West must be seen. For such an event no site could be more charming or more appropriate than Lambton Park, which gives ample scope for a gorgeous display. On Wednesday night last there was a dress rehearsal and those who saw it are not likely to miss the more complete performance next week. There will be gorgeous scenery and costumes, and the procession through the streets of the old town at one o'clock will be something to remember. It will be a historical resumé to some extent, inasmuch as it will be a big leap from the far west American settlements to the days and localities of the motor car. In the Park there will be some splendid and amusing situations, and among the vocalists who will be present are Messrs Curry, Allen, Len. Gray, Thompson, Day, and Tomkins (Newcastle.) Coun. Foreman, of Leadgate, has been untiring in his guidance and assistance, and with the whole of the performers he has made himself most popular, and a considerable amount of the success of the show will be due to his efforts. There seems to have been absolutely nothing left undone, and visitors will find themselves well provided for in the way of refreshment facilities. One of the great events of the day will be the fireworks by the celebrated Pain, of London, whose name has only to be mentioned to make it certain that the designs will be of the best. One design will be an ascent of monstre baloons and others will include a dancing sailor, monkey gymnast, and performing elephants. As the sun sets in good time the crowds of people will be able to get away from the Park before a late hour, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have assisted Mr Dunn in a good object.

It may be added that prior to Wednesday several local villages will be paraded in costume by many who are to take part in the event.

The Medical Student and his choice of School

The "Students' Number" of "The Lancet" for the Session 1899-1900 will be published on Friday, September 1st, and will contain, as usual, all the information that is required by the medical student to guide him in his educational curriculum, whether he is already engaged in medical study or is now entering upon his chosen career. In particular the "Students' Number" is designed to be a guide to both parents and students in their selection of a medical school.

The regulations of the examining boards in medicine attached to the different bodies recognised by the General Medical Council will be published at length. A list of the English—metropolitan and provincial—Scotch, and Irish medical schools, able to afford the student a complete medical education, will be given, together with full tabulated information concerning the clinical practice in each. The amounts of the various fees to be paid and of the different scholarships and prizes offered for competition will be all set out, and as an inclusive list of the teaching and lecturing staffs will be added, the student will find in this special issue in portable form all the information that he can possibly desire to obtain concerning any medical school. The numerous institutions in the kingdom offering a partial or auxiliary curriculum in the form of classes dealing with particular subjects or adapted to special circumstances will also be noticed.

Under the heading "The Students' Library" a list will be published of the necessary books on the various subjects required from the candidate for qualification and also for success in obtaining the highest degrees. The "Students' Number" will also contain full information upon the medical course required for the naval, military, civil, and public health services, and upon dental schools and the proceedings to be taken to obtain a dental diploma. The questions set at the recent examination for candidates for the Army and Indian Medical Services will also be given. Among special articles should be mentioned those on the medical education of women, on post-graduate courses, on the study of tropical diseases, and the cost of medical education in the United Kingdom.

Beamish Rifle Club.

The usual fortnightly handicap sweepstakes in connection with the above club took place on Saturday afternoon on the Urpeth Plains range. The conditions were: Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and one sighting shot at each distance. The appended are the principal prize-winners, with their scores and starts:—

	200	500	600	St	Tl.
Sergt. J. Grundy	32	35	32	2	101
Pte. W. Early	28	25	25	14	89
Corpl. T. Clough	29	31	25	4	89
Pte. W. Lockie	25	30	30	2	88

Medomsley Flower Show.

The following were the prize-winners in the dog classes at the above show:—

COLLIES.

Rough dog—1, T. Wilson; 2, W. Handcock; 3, N. Slack.

Rough bitch—1, W. Milburn; 2, G. Bell; 3, J. W. Dixon.

Smooth dog—1, T. W. Temple; 2, W. Russell.

Smooth bitch—1, Jos. Watson; 2, G. Mallams.

FOX TERRIERS.

Rough dog or ditch—1, J. S. Watson; 2, G. Mallams; 3, G. Mordue; res., J. H. Stoker.

Smooth dog or bitch—1, Lee and Telford; 2, J. R. Wood; 3, T. Forster; res., J. Brown; v.h.c., A. Dodds.

VARIETY CLASS.

Dog or bitch not mentioned above—1, Mrs Day; 2, W. Charlton; 3, T. W. Dent and J. Wixham; res., J. Knox; v.h.c., W. Down, T. Burnip; h.c., Miss Vasey, W. Vasey, R. Armstrong; c., T. Hall.

Special prize given by Messrs Lever Bros., "Sunlight Soap," for the best dog in the show —Lee and Telford.

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FOOTBALL.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT JUNIOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A special meeting of this league was held at the headquarters, Black Horse Hotel, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Mr J. Ross (chairman.) Representatives were present from Blackhill St. Cuthbert's, Consett United, Leadgate Athletic, Leadgate Park Juniors, Derwent Cottages Juniors, Allendale Park, Allendale White Stars, Consett Shamrocks, Stanley Athletic, and Annfield Plain.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY.

Owing to pressure of business, the Chairman announced that Mr Jos. Hamilton had been compelled to resign the secretaryship, and that it would be necessary to appoint someone in his place. He understood that Messrs E. Birtley (Leadgate) and Atkinson (Blackhill) were willing to undertake the duties sooner than see the league fall through.

It was unanimously agreed that Messrs Birtley and Atkinson should act as joint secretaries of the league.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

It was decided that permission should be asked of Leadgate Exiles for the use of their ground on September 23rd, to play off the championship match left over from last season between the Shamrocks and Blackhill St. Cuthbert's. Mr H. Cruddas, of Iveston, was appointed referee, and Messrs E. Birtley and J. Overall linesmen. Messrs E. Wilson, Atkinson, and Jas. Lock will act as gatemen.

REFEREES FOR SEPTEMBER.

September 2nd.

Blackhill St. Cuthbert's v. Stanley Athletic—W. Turnbull, Leadgate.

South Moor v. Consett United—W. Oliver, Benfieldside.

Consett Shamrocks Reserve v. Derwent Cottages—T. Bell, Westwood.

September 9th.

Consett United v. Leadgte Park Juniors—R. Robson, Shotley Bridge.

Consett Shamrocks v. South Moor—W. Oliver.

Allendale Park A v. Blackhill St. Cuthbert's —W. Turnbull.

September 16th.

Consett Shamrocks v. Consett United—W. Oliver.

Allendale Park A v. Leadgate Park Juniors—E. Pratt, Consett.

Allendale White Stars v. Annfield Plain—T. Bell.

Leadgate Athletic v. Derwent Cottages—W. Minks, Westwood.

September 23rd.

Consett United v. Stanley Athletic—E. Pratt.

September 30th.

Shamrocks Reserve v. Leadgate Athletic—J. Anderson.

Stanley Athletic v. Blackhill St. Cuthbert's—J. Overall, Consett.

Played on the ground of the first-named club; kick-off not later than 3.30.

THE APPLICATION OF CATCHGATE.

A representative again attended from Catchgate, and asked that his club should be admitted into the second division of the league.

The meeting decided, however, that they would not alter their previous decision, which was to the effect that Catchgate be accepted on condition that they joined the first division of the league, seeing that they were members last season.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Chairman reminded the representatives present that subscriptions were due on Friday, September 1st (7s 6d for the first division and 5s for the second), and the 5s deposit fee on October 1st.

This concluded the business.

Hobson Rovers have all dates vacant, and would like them filled up at once; ages, 10 to 13.—Apply, J. W. Maddison, 15, Mason's Terrace, Hobson, Burnopfield, R.S.O.

Stanley Heroes have all dates vacant and would like them filled up as soon as possible with good junior teams; average age, 14.—Apply, James Heslop, sec., No. 4, Oakey's Cottages, West Stanley.

CRICKET.

MEDOMSLEY v. CORNSAY.

Played at Medomsley on Saturday. Scores:—

MEDOMSLEY.

R. Charlton b Raw	15
J. Robinson c Bodiner b Simpson	12
T. Walton c Simpson b Hodgson	29
R. Cant c Milburn b Hodgson	43
G. Walton b Moorhouse	33
W. Hunter c Dowson b Hodgson	4
Rev. A. C. Blunt b Hodgson	0
M. T. Milburn not out	32
A. T. Whiteley not out	4
W. Lovat to bat	
E. Wilson to bat	
Extras	6
Total	178

CORNSAY.

E. Simpson b Whiteley	10
W. Dowson c Blunt b Wilson	23
R. Raw b Lovat	6
J. Milburn c Lovat b Robinson	19
J. Hodgson b Lovat	8
J. Bodiner b Robinson	0
W. Hodgson c Walton b Lovat	8
J. Raw not out	10
S. Moorhouse b Lovat	2
J. Daglish c Walton b Lovat	0
J. Daglish c Walton b Lovat	0
R. Johnson c Milburn b Lovat	1
Extras	4
Total	75

CONSETT P.M. v. CONSETT WESLEY GUILD.

Played on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a win for the P.M.'s by 6 runs. Scores:—

P.M.

T. Elliott b B. Cook	3
T. Robson b B. Cook	0
J. Green c and b T. Cook	6
E. Smith b Davison	6
J. Hull b B. Cook	1
J. Borrow b B. Cook	1
T. Bullock c B. Cook b T. Cook	14
T. Minto b B. Cook	1
H. Smith b B. Cook	0
J. Bainbridge run out	0
E. Shaw not out	0
Extras	10
Total	43

WESLEY GUILD.

B. Cook b Hull	10
T. Cook c Robson b Smith	13
Wood b Hull	3
Davison c E. Smith b Hull	2
Whittaker not out	3
Bellam c Bainbridge b Hull	0
Lockrane c Robson b Green	8
Roberts run out	0
Heslop run out	1
Parson st H. Smith b Green	0
Collinson b Hull	1
Extras	4
Total	37

LEADGATE PARK v. CONSETT ATHLETIC.

Played at Leadgate on Saturday. Scores:—

LEADGATE PARK.

J. Crowther c McDonald b Dodds	9
A. Burnhope c Dodds b Turley	0
J. Veitch c Dodds b Turley	8
J. Kershaw c Johnson b Dodds	0
J. Walton b Dodds	0
J. Wilson c Lowery b Turley	3
T. Bage run out	4
J. Day b Dodds	1
W. G. Robson not out	12
A. Graham c Litle b Turley	0
J. Lock b Turley	0
Extras	8
Total	45

CONSETT.

J. Turley b Crowther	1
J. Little b Wilson	1
J. Overall c Veitch b Wilson	1
J. Walton b Crowther	6
J. Dodds c Veitch b Wilson	0
F. Lowery b Crowther	0
A. McDonald b Crowther	10
W. Reid b Wilson	7
J. Bant c Robson b Crowther	6
W. Johnson c Wilson b Crowther	0
A. Bainbridge not out	0
Extras	6
Total	38

LATE CORRESPONDENCE.

ORGAN PLAYING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSETT GUARDIAN."

Dear Sir,—In view of some adverse criticism on the above subject, which appeared in your widely-circulated pages some week or two ago, I should be glad if you would give voice to another opinion. To emphasise the fact that I am in no way prejudiced I may mention that I have never spoken to the young player, do not even know his name, and should not recognise him if I met him in the street. Yesterday I attended the special choir services at this church, and could not help considering the organ playing one of the best features of a creditable performance. The accompaniments to the solos, if not 'perfection,' were creditably rendered, and the accompaniment to the violin solo (no mean task) was, I consider, splendidly played. The Shotley Bridge Wesleyan organist is not a master—yet—but, in my humble opinion, he is at least a most promising young amateur. Yours faithfully,

"A."

DIPTON.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Saturday evening an entertainment was given in the above place of worship on the occasion of the anniversary of the chapel. The entertainment was given by the scholars, who were assisted by a few friends, the programme consisting of songs, recitations, etc. Mr. H. Beatham occupied the chair, and presided over a fair attendance. A ham-and-coffee supper followed, the tables being presided over by Miss Webb and Misses Lawson. On Sunday morning and evening two special sermons of great power and eloquence were preached by the Rev. T. Sellors, of Blaydon. On Monday evening a supper was held to clear up the remainder of the provisions, which were left over from Saturday's proceedings. The total proceeds were in aid of the trust funds.

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ACCIDENT AT BLAYDON BURN COLLIERY.

ONE YOUTH KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED.

A serious accident occurred at Blaydon Burn Colliery on Monday afternoon. A youth named James Atkinson, a driver, was engaged in the Mary Pit, and with another lad named Jno. Cowen was riding on the front tub. The initial part of the journey was made without any mishap, but on their nearing the "stone-coal sidings," their light was by some means extinguished, and the pony was supposed to have run against a prop, which was knocked down, causing a considerable portion of the roof to give way. Both the lads were caught by the falling stone, but Cowen managed to extricate himself. He was severely injured and had to be assisted out of the pit and then taken home. Atkinson was almost completely buried in the debris, and when found was quite dead. The body was removed to his home at 24, Back Street, Winlaton. The lad Cowen is being medically attended to, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

P.M. CHURCH.—On Sunday Mr. J. Lowery (son of the late John Lowery, Evangelist, Gateshead) will preach in the above place of worship, morning and evening.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

McCOULL.—Prudhoe, on 25th ult., the wife of Robert McCoull, surgeon, of a son.

Marriages.

BIGGINS—BEWICK.—At Durham Road P.M. Chapel, Gateshead, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev G. Armstrong, George William, eldest son of Mr William Biggins, saddler, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr Luke Bewick, mineral water manufacturer, all of Blaydon.

GILLESPIE—BAINBRIDGE.—At Mitford Parish Church, on the 30th ult., by the R. C. Macleod, M.A., vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev H. J. Bulkeley, M.A., rector of Morpeth, and the Rev E. Taylor, M.A., of Moldgreen, Huddersfield, James J. Gillespie, eldest son of Thomas Gillespie, of Winton House, Morpeth, to Annie, elder daughter of George B. Bainbridge, J.P., of Espley Hall, Northumberland.

RICHARDSON—JACKSON.—At the Congregational Church, Pocklington, Yorkshire, on the 28th ult., Joseph, second son of Wm. Richardson, Bessemer Street, Blackhill, to Lily Jackson, Market Weighton.

RUSSELL—GRAHAM.—At the Congregational Church, Tynemouth, on the 30th ult., by the Rev S. Pearson, assisted by the Rev Alex. Baillie, Alexander Russell, of Consett, to Christina Stevens, eldest daughter of William Graham, of West House, Tynemouth. At home, 11, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, 4th and 5th October. No cards.

Deaths.

ATKINSON.—Winlaton, on the 28th ult., aged 15, James Atkinson.

BROWN.—Rookhope, on the 24th ult., Thomas Brown.

BOURNE.—Rowland's Gill, Cowen's Terrace, on 24th ult., aged 9 months, Hilda Bourne.

BURGHAM.—Gateshead, 117, Prince Consort Road, on 27th ult., aged 50, Abraham John Burgham.

CHARLETON.—At Pelton East House Farm, on the 27th ult., aged 50, Joseph Charleton.

COULSON.—16, Portland Street, late of Dunston, on 23rd ult., aged 61, Joseph Coulson, blacksmith.

FRAME.—Whickham, Middletown, on the 27th ult., aged 90, John Frame.

FRANCE.—Suddenly, on the 22nd ult., in his 68th year, Joseph France, lamp manufacturer.

HORNER.—Wylam, on the 28th ult., aged 77, George Horner.

HODGSON.—Dipton, on the 28th ult., Robert, son of the late Ralph and Jane Hodgson, of Oxhill Farm.

HINDMARCH.—Beamish Saw Mill (at the residence of her brother, Matthew Wylam), aged 73, Margaret, widow of William Hindmarch, late of Pelton.

KENNEDY.—Consett, 4 Steel Street, on the 27th ult., in her 33rd year, Annie Charlotte, wife of Thomas Kennedy.

LAWSON.—Gateshead, 102, Chichester Street, on the 28th ult., aged 77, Ellen Lawson, late of Sunniside, near Gateshead.

MOFFIT.—Ravensworth Road, Dunston, on the 27th ult., aged 66, Roger Moffit.

MARCH.—Blaydon, 14, Mabel Street, on the 28th ult., in his 63rd year, suddenly, John, husband of Elizabeth March.

PEACOCK.—Blackhill, 12, Durham Road, on the 25th ult., aged 79, Sarah Peacock.

RAINE.—Stanhope, on the 28th ult., aged 67, Joseph Raine, grocer.

RUTHERFORD.—Newcastle, 25, Ridley Place, on the 29th ult., aged 65, Mary Ann Rutherford.

STOBBS.—Winlaton, on the 25th ult., aged 7 months, Michael Stobbs.

SMILES.—Winlaton, Bagnall's Terrace, on the 25th ult., aged 79, Joseph Smiles.

TOUNS.—South Moor, on 22nd ult., aged 57, Ann Touns.

TURNER.—Leadgate, on the 26th ult., aged 65 years, Robert, husband of Elizabeth Turner.

TATE.—Dunston, at the residence of Edward Scott, Ellison Road, Dunston, on the 25th ult., aged 73, Edward Tate, over 40 years in the employ of the N.E.R. Co.

In Loving Memory of Dorothy (Dora), dearly beloved daughter of George and Dorothy Turnbull, who died at 36, Edith Street, Consett, on August 30th, 1898, aged 9 years.

A light from our household is gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled.

Ever remembered by father, mother, sisters, and brothers.

In loving memory of our dear sister, Emma Lee, who departed this life on September 2nd, 1898, aged 24 years; also, Edith Annie our dear little neice, aged 2 years.

I have gone on before our dear loved ones.
But, oh! do not mourn me as lost;
I fain would have spoken once more.
E'er my feet the cold river had crossed.
There is a dear vacant space in our pillow,
Where a sweet little face used to sleep;
There were pretty blue eyes, but they slumber
In silence beneath the dark mould;
And the little pet lamb of our aching hearts
Has gone to the heavenly fold.

Ever remembered
By her loving brothers and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Henderson, of Bradley Cottages, desire all the friends who have been so kind to them in their sad bereavement to take this as an expression of their thankfulness.

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