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FOOLHARDY MINER AT BLAYDON MAIN.

SMOKING IN A COAL PIT.

At Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, James Treweek, a miner, was charged with having committed a breach of the mine regulations at Blaydon Main Colliery, on September 5th.—Edward Cheesman, certificated manager, produced rules, and stated that on the date in question matches were found in the clothes of the defendant at work in by side of the main board.—William Kendall, deputy overman, said on the date in question he went into the place where the defendant was working, and found matches in his clothes.

that he had been smoking. Witness searched his pockets, and found five matches loose.

Defendant had no pipe on him, and he did not find any in the place.—Defendant, in answer to the charge, said he did not know the pipes were in his pocket.—The Chairman said it was a serious offence. If there was any gas in the room it might have caused an explosion. He was endangering not only his own life, but the lives of the other people, and would be fined 10s and costs, 18s 6d.

SPECIALIST LECTURE AT CONSETT.

On Sunday evening, a lecture was delivered in Lecture Hall, Consett, by Mr James Gold, Newcastle. The choir was accompanied

Mr Hepton, Blackhill. The attendance was large. The CHAIRMAN, in a few remarks, introduced Mr Macdonald.

Mr LECTURER, who said, in commencing, that the subject of his lecture was the spreading of the principles of Socialism. He commented strongly on the hardships of the working classes, and the luxury in which they who did no work were living. He said that if labour was to procure wealth, then to those who laboured that wealth was due. The few who were idle were not the ones who benefited by their work. The capitalist and monopolist class were the people who received the benefit. The working class were grubbing more than ever. In previous times there were a great number of

workman, having apprentices of his own. The introduction of machinery worked by hand was put on, and to this day the

He said that machinery it became possible to do a much greater quantity of work at a greatly reduced cost. Statesmen and politicians had reverted to the same times when there was rough plenty in the country. He spoke of the great improvements of machinery for the manufacture of cotton. By the use of machinery, one man and his horse could now do the same amount of work in a day, which in earlier times 700 men would do in the same time. He was at the such a man did not receive the benefits of his labour. The man who made his power went into the pocket of the man who happened to be the owner of the machinery. The machinery did not lighten the work of the man. There were likewise the women of London.

try for making button-holes. The women, however, could do the work cheaper than the men.

line. But were they to form themselves into
union, and demand wages for their work,
the machine would be against them, and a great
number of them would be turned on to the streets.
The living of women on the streets was often
caused by prostitution, by starvation, and
noise, and pure in them for the sake of
being boy and cool together. Men had through
the machine to overcome one difficulty after another, until
they saw the power of the people. The machine
could be sent from one corner of the globe
another like a flash of lightning. But of what
advantage were all these things if the improve-
ments to the working-men? Was their
any easier? No! The struggle
between man and machine, between man and
machine, was greater than the struggle between

the right to work, and for this right were day struggling with one another. No

was not needed to make men work. Men did command work when they wished. They were first to obtain the best tools, the best machinery and material with which they went to work. All the capital of the world was not to the labour of men in the past, but to the labour of men of the present. There was no use of people who did no work. This was the capitalist and capitalist class. They had the right to command and control the labour. They were the owners of the coal mines and the railways. They would do no work, but they would be to the men, "We will allow you to work on condition that we receive no profits from your labour." This was the way in which they lived their living. The workmen had to undergo

The capitalist and monopolist class could
d the finest products of the world: while

working-class often found it hard to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life. The wages of a Joe Ivie did no work, and in the winter, when the food of the house was running low, the industrious boss made the drones stop by driving them out. The capitalists and exploiters were the lords of the hour. They did what they wanted for their living, and instead of saving less, they consumed more and more every day. The colliery owners would stop the work when they decided that there was too much coal. The men thus thrown out of work were on the point of starvation, and in need of the coal that they were a glut of. In the same way, the cotton factories were closed about once a week, and the unemployed men went about with threadbare dresses,

seems true. It seemed funny that they
serve for want of the very thing of which
they produced the most.

thought to open out other sources of commerce the people at home were starving for want of ever-produce. The country should be used wisely to sustain the life of the people, and not to fill the pockets of a certain class. What had the Americans done? They had brought misery to the men of the English race; but they had also brought to the pockets of the bourgeoisie immense wealth. The total wealth of the working class was about fifth of the total wealth of the country. The population of this country were the receivers of the remaining fifth of the country's wealth. What they wanted was to secure to every man the full value of his labour. Their doctrine was not levelling all down, but blowing up the pyramids. No! **THIRTY YEARS AGO**

anger wished to know if there was any

LECTURE: All women do get fancy domestic gear. Society to-day rendered it easy for a man to get a better living by prostituting all his good and noble qualities than by doing domestic service. Of course there were in the past men who would gladly fill up the vacant places.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

sometimes hard to tell where business
leaves off and downright raucosity
begins. The matter how great may be the ends
man invention, the end of the meeting
is not.
Chicago man says he never saw a cat with
eyes and offers \$50 dollars for one. Oats
eye may be in it, but if he wants a
two of rats with yellow voices, let him visit
me.

HOW A WEARDALE FARMER SURPRISED THE SHOWMAN

[illegible]

half-a-mile out of Stanhope, had a nice field of

[illegible]

—Mr Isaac Baty, jun., said he could produce

the house would put it into repair. The chairman of the board of directors of the city of Boston said that the city would not be able to pay for the repairs. The city would not be able to pay for the repairs. The city would not be able to pay for the repairs.

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DEATHS.
WILLIAM H. GALT, 70th inst., aged 85, of Boston, Mass., died of a heart attack. He was a native of New York and had been in Boston for many years. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was a very kind and generous man. He was survived by his wife, Mary, and several children. He was buried in the Mount Auburn Cemetery on the 12th inst.

CLOUGH DENZ.—18th inst., aged 63 years Catholic

[illegible]