The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,099. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, September 2nd, 1881. PRICE ONE PENNY.

NEW POSTAL ORDERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advertisers are particularly requested to USE THE NEW POSTAL ORDERS INSTEAD OF STAMPS when remitting for Advertisements. The following are the amounts and rates for which they are issued:—

Amount. s. d.	Cost. s. d.	Amount. s. d.	Cost. s. d.
1 0	1	10 0	2
1 6	1	12 6	2
2 6	1	15 0	2
5 0	1	17 6	2
7 6	1	20 0	2

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, a MAN accustomed to all kinds of FARM WORK.—Apply to JONATHAN GREEN, Oakdo Farm, Hoscley, Chester-le-Street. 652p

WANTED, a BOY to Milk, and do Indoor Work.—Apply to GEORGE RIDLEY, Causey Arch Inn, Marley Hill. 656p

WANTED, respectable Lad as APPRENTICE to the Printing business.—Apply at the "Guardian" office.

WANTED, a BOY, about 14 or 15 years old to attend to a Pony and Phaeton, and make himself generally useful.—Apply at Post Office, Shotley Bridge.

WANTED, Mechanics, Labourers, and Female Domestic Servants for Canada. Assisted Passages.—Apply to Mr. LEADBITTER, Authorised Agent, Catchgat. 502p

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL for Farm House. One that can Milk and make herself generally useful.—Apply to J. B. ARMSTRONG, Newsagent, West Stanley. 630p

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply at MRS. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13 Front Street, Consett. 146p

IRONMONGERY, Clocks, Timepieces, Jewellery, Furniture &c. AGENTS WANTED. Wholesale Catalogue, 350 Illustrations Free!—Apply HENRY MAY, 634, Bristol, Birmingham. 656p

WANTED, 200 Female Domestic SERVANTS, and 500 Farm LABOURERS, to sail every month for Queensland. Free Passage; Highest Wages. All safe on Landing. Government providing Employment and Board and Lodging free of cost.—NORTH OF ENGLAND EMIGRATION CO., 32, Blacket Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

To Let.

A HOUSE TO LET, situate at Leadgate.—Apply to M. GEO. HAWDON, Leadgate. 646p

LODGINGS for Respectable Single Young Man. Terms moderate.—Apply at No. 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 639p

PLANTS to LET, on reasonable terms; Length, 1200, by 30 ft. and 600 ft. by 30 ft.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green. 157p

TO BE LET, and entered upon at November, the Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 1, Derwent Street, Consett, as occupied by Dr. SAVAGE.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 682p

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a WOOD STABLE, or Cow Byre, (nearly new). Constructed so as to be easily taken down.—For particulars apply to Mr CARWITHEN, SINGER M. F. G. Co Office, Annfield Plain.

FOR SALE, a one-horse GAS ENGINE, suitable for driving a small Saw, Lathe, or Printing Machinery; will be sold cheap.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Gibson Street, Consett. 661p

FOR SALE, several HORSES, COBS, and PONIES, quiet to Ride and Drive in Double and Single Harness.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Shotley Bridge, or JOS. BELL, Highgate. 217o

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every Description.—Apply to Mr ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811i

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

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

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

July 20th, 1881. 505p

Re-done to Sell.

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

Carrhouse Estate, near Consett, County Durham.

FOR SALE, by Private Treaty, ONE-THIRD UNDIVIDED SHARE of the above Estate, which consists of 200 Acres of the choicest of Arable, Pasture, and Woodlands, with Substantial Farm Buildings thereon, situate, near the populous town of Consett, and immediately contiguous to the Knitsley Station of the North Eastern Railway.

Particulars may be had from T. W. WELFORD, Jun. Esq., Solicitor, Consett; or from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Land Agent, Town Hall, Consett. 578p

BLACKHILL "Derwent Foundry," for SALE, or TO BE LET, on a Building Lease of 99 years. The Premises consist of Workshops, Midwrights, Wheelrights, or Builders, having a large Workshop, and Land for Brewing Purposes, or Dwellings. The situation very central, and commands a walk from Berdsidehill or Hill, and a population of 20,000 to 30,000 persons within two miles.—For further particulars apply at HINDMARSH & SONS, Office, 74 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders for the several Works required in Building a Pair of KITCHEN, &c., at Black Hill, Lanchester, &c., may be seen at our Office, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders to be addressed to Mr. Hodgson, Blackhill, and to be delivered to us, on or before Saturday, September 3rd, 1881.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

Lost.

LOST, a Fawn-coloured DOG PUPPY: cross-bred Lion Mastiff and Retriever.—Any one returning the same to D. OSWALD, Templetown, will be rewarded.

LOST, in Lanchester, on August 17th, a Black and Tan Spaniel DOG PUPPY, aged 11 months; answers to the name of "Glen."—Whoever returns him to Dr. GEORGE RENTON, Viewlands, Blackhill, shall be rewarded. 642p

Business Announcements.

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

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON. 598n

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

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

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

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

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett. 854o

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

LAST 12 DAYS OF SALE.

SELLING OFF.

Bargains in Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Ornamental Hair and Head Ornaments, Ivory Goods, Purses, Fans, Soaps, and numerous other goods, all at Cost Price.

C. ROUGIER, 308p
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS, REQUIRING SALT FOR STACKING.

PRICE, 30s. PER TON.

Also, BUTTER SALT,
MARINE SALT,
CURING SALT,
ON HAND AT

C. F. COOKE'S,
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE
AMALGAMATED SALT COMPANY,
CHESHIRE.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR AGRICULTURAL SALT.

Annfield Plain, August 1881. 572p

Parties Furnishing will do well to Visit

WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
CATCHGATE,

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

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

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

HORSE NAILS, Patent and Hard Wrought.

AGENT for HICKMAN and CLIVE'S COFFIN FURNITURE.

FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN always on Hand.

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try the EXCELLO HORSE FEED.

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

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

Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.

Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.

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

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warden Gatehouse),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Agent for the Linseed Cake Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, Game, Stacking Hay &c. 390o

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

ERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

AGENT to the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINE.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,

33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.

KITCHEN RANGES
(OVER 60 SET-UP TO SELECT FROM).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE,

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

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

JOHN HALL,
FAMILY GROCER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:—

BEECHAM'S Pills, 9½d. BURDOCK'S Pills, 9½d.
'CLOUGHS' Golden Pill of Health, 9½d. ENO'S Stomach Pills, 9½d.
KAY'S Essence of Linseed, 9½d. Fermino Essence, Horehound and Chlorodyne, 9½d.
MOLLEN'S Cod-Liver Oil, 1s. 6d. POWELL'S Balsam, 9½d.
BLACKMAN'S Liver Pills, 9½d. SCOTT'S Pills, 9½d.
The Northern Cure for Rheumatism, 9½d.
AND ALMOST ALL OTHER 1s. 1½d. BOXES AND BOTTLES for 9½d.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR GROCERIES IN THE DISTRICT.

See Monthly Price List, which can be had on application.

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

DENTAL NOTICE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

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

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

SUMMER SEASON 1881.

CLARETS FOR EVERY-DAY USE,
PURE, WHOLESOME, BEVERAGE WINES OF FRANCE

Shipped by W & A Gilbey direct from their Establishment in the Medoc to their Stores in London, and sold by their Agents throughout the United Kingdom

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle A CLARET	These four Clarets were bought by W & A Gilbey on the estates of the Medoc. Although quoted at such moderate prices they are of remarkable quality and value, and are as pure and wholesome as the choicest Clarets produced. They are suitable either for use at meals, diluted with water, or for general consumption, and have been upwards of a year in bottle.	1/	12/
Castle B CLARET		1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET		1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET		2/	24/

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.

W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, in addition to the produce of the estate, from 2,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantage of direct communication between the most favoured wine-producing districts of France and this country, being situated in the Neighbourhood of some of the finest vineyards of the Medoc, on the river Garonne, and about 12 miles from the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the expenses of transport up to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the Garonne, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangement W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

SPARKLING "BRUT-SAUMUR" CHAMPAGNE

FROM FRANCE—FIRST QUALITY

"It meets for invalids a want that has long been felt by the medical profession, but which perhaps previously has not been within general grasp, viz., that of a light, pure, sparkling, and moderately stimulating beverage at a reasonable price. The man in perfect health may drink which he likes best, without fear of the small quantity of sugar in the ordinary wine; but if he prefers a drier wine, here it is. We will only add, that the importers of this Sparkling Brut-Saumur are the same wine merchants who originally introduced the ordinary Sparkling Saumur Wine into England, viz.—Messrs. W & A Gilbey, of the Pantheon, Oxford Street."—*Medical Times and Gazette, March 19, 1879.*

BRAND ON CORK: CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

Castle "BRUT-SAUMUR"—A pure, light, and moderately stimulating Sparkling Wine, entirely free from added saccharine since the completion of fermentation, and especially suited for invalids from its peculiar dryness and tonic qualities.

	IN CASES Per Dozen Bottles s. d.	Per Dozen Half-pints s. d.
	33/	18/6

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

The introduction by W & A Gilbey of these Champagnes from the vineyards of Saumur, long known for producing genuine wine in abundance, has, owing to the favourable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, and W & A Gilbey's assurance that they are

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil*	25/	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil*	30/	17/

Business Announcements.

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following Places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Rhobester, Low Flatings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.

All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

REID & SONS' WATCHES.

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

REID & SONS' CLOCKS.

Marble, Chiming, Office, Electric, Carriage, Turret. All movements.

REID & SONS'

Price Lists, Illustrated Sheets, and Catalogues, free on application.

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

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Chairman of Directors: Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, West Mills, Bishop Auckland.

Collector: RICHARD BOWERS, Esq., Bishop Auckland.

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

ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time.

THE BANCHA FEES are abolished.

THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 15s. per Month, or £9 per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.

PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.

WM. V. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 503n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318k

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Dunnmagery, Ferambulators, and General Furnishings. 606s

WEST-END TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JACOB HUTCHINSON
TAILOR,

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

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

SPECIALITIES:—

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

OUR 12s. 6d. TROUSERS and £4 10s. TWEED SUITS Speak for themselves.

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

PLEASE TO CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE AT

J. HUTCHINSON'S,

Next door to Mr. M'CONAHEY, Watchmaker.

FIRST-CLASS FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

M. RICHLEY Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

J. AND J. MARSHALL,
PRACTICAL
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS JEWELLERS, &c.
BLAYDON-ON-TYNE,

BEG respectfully to inform their numerous friends and the public generally that they have OPENED A BRANCH SHOP AT THE LEAZES, CURRY HILL, and respectfully solicit a share of their patronage and support, and trust by strict attention and prompt execution of all orders with which they may be entrusted to give every satisfaction, and merit a continuance of the same.

REPAIRS of every DESCRIPTION accurately Executed on the Shortest Notice.

NOTE the Branch Shop, at THE LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD. 651p

THE AUCKLAND UNION
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The repayments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.

INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any

The Consett Guardian,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1881.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

NEVER perhaps in the memory of living politicians has there been a more remarkable session than that which has just closed. In what respect it differs from other sessions we need not point out, for no doubt most of our readers are weary of the whole subject. The Queen's Speech, however—or, rather, the royal message—is of fresh interest, because, while nominally taking a retrospect of the session, it virtually deals with our national position and prospects. So far as this is done the conclusions arrived at are decidedly favourable; but taken in conjunction with what is said in the royal message it will be well to glance at what is said. We cannot but be gratified at the time-honoured announcement that "my relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be amicable and cordial." This is of the utmost importance, and we earnestly trust that at the opening and closing of every session during Her Majesty's reign she may be able to make a similar declaration. The statements which follow this assurance bear it out, and, whatever political view may be taken of the events which have led up to our present position, it is undoubtedly true that we are now at peace with all the world. May we continue to be so! That there are no clouds on the political horizon we do not say, and, in fact, there always are such clouds, more or less threatening, but they need certainly do not threaten war to any other Power, nor does any foreign Power assume a menacing attitude towards ourselves. If free, however, from war's alarms, we are threatened by a commercial conflict which may have very serious issues. The Queen says: "Commercial negotiations with France have been suspended; but I continue desirous on every ground to use my best efforts for the conclusion of a treaty on terms favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value." This is a necessarily superficial view of a matter which is now becoming the most important question of the day. It is absolutely certain that the prophecies indulged in by Mr. CODDEN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. WILSON, Mr. FOX, and the other prominent free-traders, during the memorable anti-corn-law agitation from 1839 to 1846, as to other nations following our example if we established free trade, have been painfully belied. No other nation has adopted this policy, and even our own colonies maintain a system of protection. We believe that on the whole free trade has benefited our position; but it is certain that other nations have not met us in a fair spirit. France, however, now threatens something more than mere want of reciprocity, and is assuming a commercially aggressive attitude. She threatens to put duties on many of our important manufactures—duties which would deal a heavy blow at the trades of the Midlands of the North of England, and of Scotland—and at present we cannot see how we have her heart on barrying out this policy. Consequent on this there is a cry for retaliation, and an increasing party in our own country are demanding that we should put countervailing duties on French silks, wine, and brandy. A very much greater agitation than that which now exists must be raised before any Ministry, Liberal or Conservative, would venture on this retrograde step; but certainly our position is embarrassing and painful. The royal references to home legislation are necessarily brief. *Le néant, il y a.* There is scarcely anything to allude to but the Irish Land Act. We all heartily join in the hope which the Queen expresses that the new law may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care bestowed upon it; but it cannot be denied that this hope is mingled with misgiving. Heaven grant that we may soon see, with regard to this distracted country, "danger's troubled night depart, and the star of peace return"! Inference to one important matter has been entirely omitted from the royal message; there is no allusion to the harvest. Considering how the national heart has been grieved by the news from the agricultural districts within the last two or three weeks, it might have been expected that Ministers could have added a couple of lines to this meagre speech. The omission, however, is of little moment, though the facts of our situation are of immense importance. Even with fine weather now it would be impossible to save a very large proportion of our crops, which are irretrievably spoiled. Agricultural prospects were till some three weeks since very cheering, but the continuous downpour of rain, accompanied by cold weather, has had the most serious results, and the outlook of our farmers and farm labourers is now gloomy indeed. On the whole the Queen's Speech as far as it goes is encouraging and cheering; but it cannot be denied that on many matters to which it does not refer our situation and prospects are the reverse.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

THE "Edinburgh Review" of Thursday was a melancholy affair. The "London Scottish" would not care to go through a "second edition" of it, even for the sake of spending a day or two in "Auld Reekie." Instead of the "blue and yellow"—classic sky and golden sunshine—which should have been its "cover," the surroundings rather resembled the muddy drab in which the "Lancet" comes out.

Sedan is to be celebrated this year with as much solemnity as ever throughout Germany. It was thought at first that the anniversary of Sedan would be quietly dropped; but the Emperor has resolved on making the day a festival. It is true that the meaning of the recent vote of the French Chamber is peace under a Conservative Republic. But "once bit twice shy" is a proverb more out of the German mind when it thinks of France. There is much to disquiet that the watch on the Rhine will be kept for some years to come.

We have a contradiction to the rumour that Alsace and Lorraine are to be partitioned between Baden and Prussia, and a provisional state of things in these annexed provinces is to be brought to an end. It was expected that the Grand Duke was to be advanced to a regal dignity; but there is a hitch somewhere, and in fact, the move intended to please the Particularist party has had the opposite effect. We shall know when the two Emperors meet in October what the final decision is to be.

The Times made a huge blunder a few days ago in its obituary notice of the late Lord Gainsborough. It described him as the founder of the Camden Society of Cambridge, and as the friend of Philippine Duchess of Elizabeth's age, not after the Lord Campden (mark the difference of spelling) of the Victorian Era, the friend of Caroline Princess of Wales. It is as absurd as if we supposed Catherine Parr to have been the first compounder of Parr's Life Pills, or the victor of the Nile to have written Nelson's "Forces and Festivals." Lord Campden was an antiquarian as well as his namesake without the p; but it reminds us of Bishop Philpott and Bishop Philpotts, two very different men, sometimes confounded in the same way.

A new batch of peers has been named and will be gazetted in a few days. It is now time for Mr. Gladstone to make a few baronets. Among the recipients of this honour are to be the Lord Mayor (Mr. McArthur) and Mr. Samuel Morley, and the third on the list of promotion to the baronetage is Mr. Charles Reynolds, M.P. for Bedford, a name well known in commercial and City circles. This last should be. It has been thrown in the teeth of Liberal Ministries that they are too sparing of honours. They do not certainly bestow their favours as prodigally as the late Lord Beaconsfield; but then they have more friends and fewer necessities to make hay while the sun shines in office.

The new Libel Bill no doubt confers a great boon on the Press. Nevertheless, if it had not been brought in at the very end of a long session, it is doubtful whether it would have passed. Constructive Libel is one which newspaper proprietors and publishers are liable to be prosecuted in a very heavy burden, and as far as the legitimate newspapers are concerned one which they ought not to bear a day longer. But the fact has to be recognised of the growth, in London especially, of a spurious journism which fattens upon personal scandal. Such journals may be only too ready to report scurrilous speeches and shield themselves behind the new Act. In these days individual reputation requires more protection then ever. The Law of Constructive Libel is based upon the principle that the real libeller may be, and in many cases is, a man of straw, whilst the proprietor of the publisher of a journal has money to lose as well as professional credit.

Mr. Justice Watkin Williams has celebrated his elevation to the Bench by a not very seemly attack upon the Appeal Court, which he charges with the manufacture of some very bad law. Lord Justice Bramwell replies in the *Times* under the initial "B" by giving Sir Watkin Williams a severe and not altogether undeserved rebuke for his strictures upon his superiors. It is a pity that such passages of arms should occur. But the present judicial system is one which provokes and will increasingly provoke dispute.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, a number of bills were advanced. The Welsh Sunday Closing Bill was read a third time, and passed; the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill passed through committee; and the Irish Disproprietion Bill was introduced and read a first time.

In the House of Commons, several notices were given for next session. The Solicitor-General for Ireland, in reply to Mr T. P. O'Connor, said the total cost of the State trial of "The Queen v. Parnell and others," was £9,792 2s 8d. In answer to Mr Joseph Cowen, Sir W. Harcourt said he hoped compensation to the amount of £1,000 would be paid to Edmund Gallet. Mr Arthur O'Connor moved for the issue of a writ for the election of a member for Wigan, in the room of Mr P. S. Powell. Mr Finigan seconded the motion, but, after an animated discussion, it was lost. The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill were read a third time. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY.

There was no sitting in the House of Commons to-day. The House of Lords sat for an hour, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who had returned from the Continent in the morning, once more led the Conservative forces in opposition to amendments which had been adopted in the Lower House. Earl Kimberley brought up the Commons' amendments to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill, and explained that the amendments had left the principles of the measure intact. The leader of the Opposition, however, took exception to the clause in which the constitution and powers of the University Committee had been altered, and argued that the effect would be to give the Prime Minister a mandatory authority to any length to which he might chose to go with regard to the colleges and universities. He further stated that their Lordships had not had time to consider the Commons' amendments, and concluded by moving that the House disagree with them. On a division the Commons' amendments were rejected by a majority of 23, and the bill is consequently lost for the session. The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill, the Disproprietion Bill, and the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill were read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY.

The Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, describes our relations with all foreign Powers as amicable and cordial. With regard to affairs in Tunis, satisfactory assurances have been received from the French Government as to the rights secured to this country by treaties with Tunis. The Convention which is to secure complete international self-government to the European population of the Transvaal was signed at Pretoria by a representative assembly of the people, and the Queen hope is expressed that when confirmed it will contribute effectually to the tranquillity of South Africa and to stability in its affairs. It is not anticipated that there will be any disturbance of the peace on the north-west frontier of our Indian dominion from the contest with the Ameer Abdurrahman now in which Cabul has entered; and Her Majesty says it will be her object, while respecting the independence of the Afghan people, to promote by her friendly offices the restoration of peace as opportunity may arise. Although the commercial negotiations with France have been suspended, there is a continued desire on Her Majesty's part to use the best efforts for the conclusion of a treaty favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity she attaches great value. The act for the regulation of the land forces marks the completion of the series of arrangements adopted by a former Parliament, and will, it is believed, render more efficient our military organisation. In the closing paragraphs of the Speech, Her Majesty expresses her warm appreciation of the zeal and assiduity with which Parliament has devoted itself to legislation for Ireland, and she presses the hope that the new law may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care which has been bestowed upon its enactments. It is certainly desired that the condition of Ireland may so improve as to enable Her Majesty to dispense with, or to make the use of the temporary and exceptional powers confided to her there by two Acts of the session just ended, and which it has been her study to use with vigilance and firmness, but at the same time with discrimination. Regret is expressed that it has been found impossible to proceed with many important measures, and that, notwithstanding exertions almost unparalleled, Parliament has been unable adequately to provide the country with legislation adapted to its growing wants.

THE CONTEST IN NORTH DURHAM.

MR LAING'S CANDIDATURE.

MEETING AT QUEBEC.

A public meeting in support of the candidature of Mr Jas. Laing was held at noon on Monday, in the National Schools, Quebec, when Rev. F. G. Wesley (Rector of Hamsteels) presiding. There was a good attendance of working men, which was considerably augmented by the time the dinner-hour had arrived.

The Chairman opened the meeting by referring to the social circumstances which had called them together sooner than they had anticipated, for a Parliamentary representative. He did not think that the constituency had changed its opinions since the last election, when it most emphatically declared its desire to be represented by a Liberal member—(hear, hear). He regretted that Sir Geo. Elliot was not proceeding in this election in a straightforward manner. The statement he had made that if a working man's candidate had been forthcoming he would not have opposed him, was merely a dodge on his part to catch the workmen's votes—(a voice: "That's all"). If he wanted workmen representatives, why did he not begin by giving them the franchise? But Sir George belonged to the party which would not extend the franchise. He did not think there was anything in the story about the correspondence with regard to the workman's representative: they had not heard it from anyone except Sir George, and he believed the whole thing was nothing but a transparent imposition—(loud cheers). He had promised to vote for the release of the imprisoned Irishmen; but had any of his party voted in favour of that? ("No.") Sir George simply wished to regain his seat in Parliament, but he cared very little how he accomplished it. Mr Laing's principles, as set forth in his address, accorded with the views of the majority of the electors of the constituency, and he thought he was the best and fittest successor they could have to Col. Joicey—(loud applause).

Mr Harbison moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr Jas. Laing is a fitted and proper person to represent the Northern Division of the County of Durham in the British House of Commons, and pledges itself to use its best endeavours to secure his return."

The resolution was seconded and carried by acclamation.

Mr T. C. Thompson, M.P. for Durham, who was received with loud cheers, delivered a lengthy address. He apologised to them on behalf of Mr Laing for calling the meeting in the middle of the day, but as the time before the election was so short, they felt it impossible to cover the whole of the ground in evening meetings alone. They were there to choose between two candidates, and he would ask which was the best man—Mr James Laing or Sir George Elliot? One was a man sprung from the people, who had so kept up his connection with them as to still represent them; the other a man born in the same rank, but who had entirely changed his mind and deserted popular opinion. Sir George boasted that he had sprung from among the poorer classes, and he gave him great credit for it. Having known him since he was a lad of 18 years (when he was earning about 1s. a day) he well knew his ability as a far-seeing man of business—he might say as a gatherer of gear. Sir George Elliot spoke of working men representatives—what power would they have found that man himself had he continued as he (Mr Thompson) hoped he would do, true to the cause of the people? But he had deserted the class from which he had sprung, and when in Parliament he had always given his vote against the working men—(cheers). He had reason also to believe there that day to prefer Mr Laing to him—(cheers). He read some time ago in the newspapers that Sir George Elliot was about to become a peer, but he was hunting after a title. He would ask, What were the peers?—(a Voice: "A sad lot"—laughter). Did the House of Lords look after popular interests? All that it did was to legislate for about an hour and a half one or two evenings a week, and on special occasions to defeat and mutilate the measures of the other House. Did they as working men wish to have a man who had deserted them, or a man who had come round to them? Mr Laing had been brought up a Conservative—he might say that his father was a Conservative of the Conservatives; but was there anything disgraceful or dishonourable in a man for having changed his political opinions? (Cries of No). There was another Conservative in this country who had changed his political opinions—that was Mr Gladstone—(hear, hear, and applause). Mr Laing had only followed in the footsteps of the great Liberal leader. As to Sir George's talk about a working man representative, he (the speaker) had been endeavouring in vain to find out to whom application had been made, and he had come to the conclusion that the whole thing was merely a concoction of the brain. No matter might have been mentioned by Sir George to someone over a glass of whisky—(laughter)—but it had not for a moment been seriously entertained. He (the speaker) was not a great advocate of working men sitting in Parliament, because he believed they could find suitable persons in the ranks of Prince and Peer downwards who would represent their true interests. There was, however, one working man in the House for whom he had the greatest respect, and that was Mr Burt—(loud cheers). With reference to Sir Geo. Elliot's promise to vote for the release of the imprisoned Irishmen, would they be kept? He (Mr Thompson) had voted in many small minorities—about fifty in all—on the Irish questions, but he could never remember being accompanied by Sir George Elliot's son or any other Conservative member. When the time came for taking positive action, Sir George would be from home—somewhere in Egypt or Wales—or perhaps arrive in the House just as the Irish lobby door had been closed—(laughter)—and the next morning he would send a letter to the newspapers regretting his ability to vote on that occasion. There were freaks in all trades! He (the speaker) congratulated the Conservatives on the noble way they had defended their country in the House during the session just closed. Sir George Elliot endeavoured to bring a serious charge against the Liberals with regard to the Transvaal War, but he believed that the people of this country quite approved of the policy the Government had pursued in this matter. In conclusion, he was glad to see a workyman presiding at a meeting held to advocate the candidature of a gentleman who would support that popular opinion which grounded the prosperity of the country upon the vote of the people—(loud applause). At one time the clergy did not take part in any system of education unless it embodied the doctrines of the Church catechism—(laughter).

Mr Boott (Sunderland) urged upon the electors not to return a man to Parliament who would vote on all questions exactly opposite to their late member. Mr Laing was a man of his heart and soul

THE MYSTERY OF MOOR FARM

BY

HENRY FRITH,

AUTHOR OF

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

CHAPTER XIII.

SEARCHING FOR THE CLUE.

"What's the matter? Have we devils here?" —*Tempest.*

DEAD! Josiah Harrison gone to his last account without imparting to anyone the dread secret preying on his soul. Skelton could scarcely credit the fact that the old man was dead, and a terrified expression took the place of the somewhat cynical look his face habitually wore.

"This is dreadful, Martha. Poor Josiah! We must give notice of his death. Do you—do you think that *she* has voice we heard?"

Augustus was very anxious for the answer.

Old Martha was silent for several seconds. She was occupying herself about the bed, and when she had done all that at the present could be done, and closed the eyes of the dead, she slipped up the room. Then, beckoning to Augustus, but without a word, she followed him into the passage.

"Master Gustus," she said, "I'm an old woman, and served your father well."

"Yes, Martha, I know he valued you highly, and if there is anything I can do, you—"

"No, no, sir, it ain't money so much, though a trifle's never thrown away. Still I've seen things in my time. I've been housekeeper to your father's house on and off for many a month, and *that* night—"

"You mean the night my father was—disappeared?" asked Skelton, correcting himself.

"Yes, sir, that night poor Mr. Harrison—he was with him, you remember, that night he has been dumb. He was the last person as ever your father. He knew the rights of his death, if so be he *be* dead."

"*If* he be dead! Why do you think there is a doubt of it?" exclaimed Augustus. "Is it possible that he is concealed anywhere, or has left the country? He acted as they came out of the cottage, and stood in the little garden.

"I says nothin'—I can't, not knowin'. But' aint it curious and strange, Master 'Gustus, that since that day no one has set eyes on your father, nor no one seen that dark Bartram man? Ain't it curious, like, that Josiah—poor soul—was asked that night after your father were set by the gipsy, Naomi Bryce?"

It certainly is curious; but Naomi can have nothing to do with the mystery of the disappearance and seizure of old Josiah and my father. No, Martha; you are wrong about Naomi Bryce."

"Maybe I am—maybe I ain't. *She and the dark man visited poor Josiah that night*; little Jack Norton saw them together. He told me he was frightened; and I heard the boy tell one'—only once! I told the gentlemen in court all I saw and heard, and they couldn't do anything. Didn't ye hear the ghost's cry? Well, that must ha' been poor Josiah's last words."

"What do you mean, Martha?"

"I mean that he's sense comes just before he died, and he *shouted out the name he last spoke before his bein' took paralysed.* I'm no scholard, but I remember they called 'em 'emergencies' Yes, I remember, the night of Ellen, (whose manner had lately been kinder) and the old fisherman Lanyard.

"Well, then you must contrive to try for your own—for your fortune, for your name?"

"What do you mean, mother; you are a puzzle to me. I am willing to do right that man can do; but when it comes to stars and demons, I don't quite like it. Is there devilry in it?"

"I do," interrupted Mrs. Bryce impatiently, "I am no witch nor enchantress. In the turret yonder or in the lock-up room is your fortune to be read. Will you try to gain it? Let me look at your hand. Come here."

She drew him into the full light of the moon, now sailing through the fleecy clouds that hurried across the deep blue sky. Amos was rather frightened, but she held his hand, and did not heed his timid protest to let go.

"I see here," she said, studying his open palm attentively. "I see here a long life, a wife you love, and wealth overflowing. Do you will money you love at last; but trouble lies before you, crossed by one, who loves you well, and by one who hates you too. You will inhabit a grand house, and—well the rest is dark!"

A cloud just then passed over the moon, and Naomi let his hand go. "I cannot tell you more."

"Have you the courage to attempt to gain your fortune? It lies yonder. Will you try to find your birthright in the Skelton's house?"

"I'm quite out o' my reckoning," replied Amos. "Am I to break into the haunted gallery?" he asked.

"Haunted!" repeated the gipsy, with contempt. "Not by anything that *you* need fear. Haunted by the tears and groans of orphans—by the widow's cries for mercy—by the useless appeals to a hard heart! The gallery! Ah, that's what we want to see. If the house is haunted, it is by the spirits of the dead who have been tortured in life by the man who has disgraced. Vengeance will come—it may have come already."

Amos stepped back—half in terror, half in astonishment at this outburst. Naomi had always been mysterious. She had always foretold evil of John Skelton, and the young man had never seen her so moved before. He waited until she had become calmer, and then he said—

"I can't understand you, mother (he often addressed her so), I can't understand you. Am I to break into the house like a thief—do you mean that?"

"Why not? There's a mystery hidden there, for the sake of which I can't leave ready to pay any price. I call upon you to help me. I command you, Amos Lanyard, to do so. To you alone I can look for assistance. I will come to you when you will thank me for this. Will you do as I direct?"

"But," said Amos, hesitating between a fear of the law, and such strange influences, and the fancied Naomi possessed to hurt him, "I can't get in, there is no way; besides—"

"There is a way. Come with me."

She led him to a window opening to the garden, and raised only by a step from the gravelled path. "I've worked in this and tried it. You can enter here. I will keep watch for you. Come—quick!"

"But why can't you do this yourself? What have I to do out of it? Suppose I *do* enter and get into the gallery, what am I to look for? It's no use my going on a wild goose chase. Who am I, or where you to enter me about? I ain't going to be a robber for you, I tell ye."

"It's no robbery. When I tell you what I want you will understand. Amos Lanyard, once I had a son; he would be your cousin, Amos. Will you do what I ask?"

Amos had not time to reply. He turned to look; a hand was laid upon his shoulder. The patrol! The young man was a prisoner. Had he been deceived? When he recovered himself, he noticed that Naomi had disappeared.

(To be continued.)

DR. BARDLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system they are unequal. They have never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.—Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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

afternoon the gipsy had given a vinage and a penny, one of the few she possessed, to deliver a scrawl to Amos Lanyard on the beach. She had watched the boy deliver the scrap of paper, and was satisfied that Amos would keep the appointment. She had her reasons for thus selecting Amos from all the other fishermen, and meantime she had not idled. She had overheard the conversation between Annie and Augustus Skelton. She wished to put Amos on his guard. Many a time had Naomi Bryce been seen to chat with Amos, and it had been often remarked that the gipsy "took a great interest" in the young man. By many she was considered "crabbed," as they said.

She accordingly returned to the Moor Farm, where she was sure of being undisturbed; for such was the terror inspired by the supposed existence of the "ghost" that no one willingly passed near the farm after dark.

Naomi had not been long waiting, when Amos arrived at the Moor, and found her at the farm-yard gate.

"Hist!" she said in a low voice; "hist! Come this way."

Amos suffered himself to be conducted in semi-darkness through the yard and into a long-disused row-shed, the door of which Naomi carefully closed.

"Now," she said, "I suppose you are wondering why Naomi Bryce has so suddenly shown kindness."

"Certainly, I am," returned Amos, who was not without his share of alve in the presence of the mysterious gipsy-woman who had foretold the downfall of the Skelton's house. "I am, mother; that's the truth."

"You will be made or marr'd, Amos Lanyard, according or not as you take my advice. The stars are now in your favour. Do you see yonder planets?"

A portion of the heavens, brilliantly lighted by a rising moon and many stars, was visible through the opening in the old wall.

"Yes; I see the moon and two big stars," he replied. "They are close to the moon."

"Those are symbolic stars," she added; "and they are rising. Be advised by me. You can, by a bold stroke, win and wear your bonnie bride, who is mentioned by the curse itself."

"By my rival? By Augustus Skelton, do you mean?" exclaimed Amos. "He is the only man likely to come between me and my love."

"You are right. It is Skelton. He intends to lure her from you, and to carry her away from you. Do you grasp at the prize?"

Amos was silent for a moment, and then he said:

"Supposing this to be true, what interest has my success in it? Why do you, or who am I, that you should interest yourself for me so greatly?"

"You will know all in time. I *hate* the Skelton brood, and would see them swept away. I can see even now their star descending—see, it falls. Look, look!"

At that moment a bright star darted athwart the sky, leaving a long streak of silvery light behind it, and, turning red, it broke, and disappeared.

"Oh my guard—you may depend I will be; but against those who are above me? Yes, I prophesy," he added, thinking of Ellen, (whose manner had lately been kinder) and the old fisherman Lanyard.

"Well, then you must contrive to try for your own—for your fortune, for your name?"

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(To be continued.)

MARY MARSTON,

By GEORGE McDONALD, L.L.D.

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

CHAPTER XI.

THE HELPER.

At length one morning, when she believed Mrs Redmain would not rise before noon, Mary felt she must go and see Letty. She did not find her in the quarters where she left her, but a story higher, in a mean room, sitting with her hands in her lap. She did not lift her eyes when Mary entered; where hope is dead, curiosity dies. Not until she had come quite near did she raise her head, and then she seemed to know nothing of her. When she did recognise her, she held out her hand in a mechanical way, as if they were two spectres met in a miserable dream, in which they were nothing to each other, and neither could do, or cared to do, anything for the other.

"My poor Letty!" cried Mary, greatly shocked; "what has come to you? Are you not glad to see me? Has anything happened to Tom?"

She broke into a low, childish wail, and for a time that was all Mary heard. Presently, however, she became aware of a feeble moaning in the adjoining chamber, the sound of a human sea in trouble mixed with a wandering babble, which to Letty was but as a voice of her own despair, and to Mary was a cry for help. She abandoned the attempt to draw anything from Letty, and went into the next room the door of which stood wide open. There lay Tom, but so changed that Mary took a moment to be certain it was he. Going softly to him, she laid her hand on his head. It was burning. He opened his eyes, but she saw their sense was gone. She went back to Letty, and sitting down beside her, put her arm about her, and said—

"Why didn't you send for me, Letty? I would have come to you at once. I will come now to-night, and help you to nurse him. Where is the baby?"

Letty gave a shriek, and jumping from her chair, walked wildly about the room, wringing her hands. Mary went after her, and taking her in her arms, said—

"Letty, dear, has God taken your baby?"

Letty gave her a lack-lustre look.

"There," said Mary, "he is not far away, for we are all in God's arms."

But what is the use of the most sovereign of medicines, when they stand on the sick man's table? What is the mightiest of truths as long as it is not believed? The spiritually sick still mocks at the medicine offered; he will not know its cure. Mary saw that, for any comfort to Letty, God was nowhere. It went to her very heart. Death and desolation and the enemy were in possession. She turned to go, that she might return able to begin her contest with ruin. Letty saw that she was going, and imagined her offended, and abandoning her to her misery. She flew to her, stretching out her arms like a child, but was so feeble that she tripped and fell, Mary lifted her, and laid her on the couch.

"Letty," said Mary, "you didn't think I was going to leave you? But I must go for an hour, perhaps two, to make arrangements for staying with you till Tom is over the worst."

Then Letty clasped her hands in her old beseeching way, and looked up with a faint show of comfort.

"Be courageous, Letty," said Mary. "I shall be back as soon as ever I can. God has sent me to you."

She drove straight home, and heard that Mrs. Redmain was annoyed that she had gone out.

"I offered to dress her," said Jemima; "and she knows I can quite well; but she would not get up till you came, and made me fetch her a book. So there she is, awaiting for you."

"I am sorry," said Mary; "but I had to go, and she was fast asleep."

When she entered her room Hesper gave her a cold glance over the top of her novel, and went on with her reading. Mary proceeded to get her things ready for dressing. But by this time she had got interested in the story.

"I shall not get up yet," she said.

"Then, please, ma'am," replied Mary, "would you mind letting Jemima dress you? I want to go out again, and should be glad if you could do with out me for some days. My friend's baby is dead, and both she and her husband are very ill."

Hesper threw down her book, and her eyes flamed.

"What do you mean by using me so, Miss Marston?" she said.

"I am very sorry to put you to inconvenience," answered Mary; "but the husband seems dying, and the wife is scarcely able to crawl."

"I have nothing to do with it," interrupted Hesper. "When you made it necessary for me to part with my maid, you undertook to perform her duties. I did not engage you as a sick-nurse for other people."

"No, ma'am," replied Mary; "but this is an extreme case, and I cannot believe you will object to my going."

"I do object. How, pray, is the world to go on, if this kind of thing be permitted? I may be going out to dinner, or, to the opera to night, for anything you know, and who is there to dress me? No; on principle, and for the sake of example, I will not let you go."

"I thought," said Mary, not a little disappointed in Hesper. "I did not stand to you quite in the relation of an ordinary servant."

"Certainly you do not; I look for a little more devotion from you than from a common, ungrateful creature who thinks only of herself. But you are all alike."

More and more distressed to find one she had loved so long make herself so selfish, Mary felt indignation had almost got the better of her. But a little heightening of her colour was all the show it made.

"Indeed, it is necessary, ma'am," she persisted, "that I should go."

"The law was made for both sides, ma'am; and as you bring the law to me, I will take refuge in the law. It is I believe a month's warning or a month's wages; and as I have never had any wages, I imagine I am at liberty to go. Good bye, ma'am."

Hesper made her no answer, and Mary left the room. She went to her own, stuffed her immediate necessities into a bag, let herself out of the house, called a cab, and with a great lump in her throat, drove to the help of Letty.

First she had a talk with the landlady, and learned all she could tell. Then she went up, and began to make things as comfortable as she could; all was in sad disorder and neglect.

With the mere inauguration of cleanliness, and the first dawn of coming order, the courage of Letty began to revive a little. The impossibility of doing all that ought to be done, in her miserable weakness, so depressed her that she had not done even so much as she could—except where Tom was immediately concerned; there she had not failed of her utmost.

Mary next went to the doctor to get instructions, and then to buy what things were most wanted. And now she almost wished Mrs Redmain had paid her for her services, for she must write to Mr Turnbull for money, and that she disliked. But by the very next post she received, enclosed in a business memorandum in George's writing, the cheque for fifty pounds she had requested.

She did not dare write to Tom's mother, because she was certain, were she to come up, her presence would only add to the misery, and take away half the probability of his recovery, and of Letty's life. In the case of both, nourishment was the main thing; and to the fit providing and the administering of it she bent her energies.

For a day or two, she felt at times as if she could carry out through what she had undertaken; but she soon learned that she was at any moment and wake immediately when she was wanted; and thereafter her strength was by no means sorely tried.

Under her skilful nursing—skilful, not from experience, but simply from her faith, whence came both conscience and capacity for doing what the doctor told her—things went well. It was from their want of this faith, and the consequence arrogance and conceit, that those who aspire to help in hospitals gave the doctors so much trouble; they have not yet learned *obedience*, the only path to any good, the one essential to the saving of the world. One who cannot obey is the mere slave—essentially and in himself a slave. The crisis of Tom's fever was at length passed, and he was, but the result, remained doubtful. By late hours and strong tea he had done not a little to weaken a constitution in itself, as it have seemed, not strong; while the unrest of what is commonly called a delicately called a bad conscience, with misery over the death of his child had set the condition which had disgraced him in his own eyes and ruined his wife's happiness, combined to retard his recovery.

What he was physically, and grief and shame and consternation operated at will on his poor nature, the things he kept saying over and over were very painful; but they would have sounded more miserable by much in the ears of one who did not look so far ahead as Mary. She, trained to regard all things in their true import, was rejoiced to find his fever, however, and his mind, in spite of the present suffering saw the gladness at hand for the sorrowful man, the repenting sinner. Had she been mother or sister to him, she could hardly have waited on him with more devotion or tenderness.

One day, as his wife was doing some little thing for him, he took her hand in his feeble grasp, and pressing it to his face, wet with tears of reviving manhood said,—

"We might have been happy together, Letty, if I had but known how much you were worth, and how little I was worth myself!—Oh me! oh me!"

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Letty with its likeness to the sorrow of her baby.

"Tom! my own darling Tom!" she cried, "when you speak as if I belonged to you, it makes me as happy as a queen. When you are better, you will be happy too, dear. Mary says you will."

"Oh, Letty!" he sobbed, "—the baby!"

"The baby is all right, Mary says; and some day, she says, he will run into your arms, and know you for his father."

"And I shall be ashamed to look at him!" said Tom.

An hour or so after he woke from a short sleep, and his eyes sought Letty's watching face.

"I have seen baby in my sleep, and he has forgiven me,—I daresay it was only a dream," he added, "but somehow it makes me happier. At least, I know how the little angel feels."

"It was true, whether it was but a dream, or something more," said Mary, who happened to be by. "Thank you, Mary," said Letty. "You and Letty have saved me from what I dare not think of! I could die happy now—if it weren't for one thing."

"What is that, dear?" said Mary.

"I am ashamed to say," he replied; "but I ought to say it, and bear the shame, for the man who does wrong should not be ashamed. It is that, when I am in my grave—or anywhere else, I know Mary does not like people to talk about being in their graves—you say it is heathenish, don't you, Mary?—with her reading. Mary proceeded to get her things ready for dressing. But by this time she had got interested in the story.

"I shall not get up yet," she said.

"Then, please, ma'am," replied Mary, "would you mind letting Jemima dress you? I want to go out again, and should be glad if you could do with out me for some days. My friend's baby is dead, and both she and her husband are very ill."

Hesper threw down her book, and her eyes flamed.

"What do you mean by using me so, Miss Marston?" she said.

"I am very sorry to put you to inconvenience," answered Mary; "but the husband seems dying, and the wife is scarcely able to crawl."

"I have nothing to do with it," interrupted Hesper. "When you made it necessary for me to part with my maid, you undertook to perform her duties. I did not engage you as a sick-nurse for other people."

"No, ma'am," replied Mary; "but this is an extreme case, and I cannot believe you will object to my going."

"I do object. How, pray, is the world to go on, if this kind of thing be permitted? I may be going out to dinner, or, to the opera to night, for anything you know, and who is there to dress me? No; on principle, and for the sake of example, I will not let you go."

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"

Business Announcements.

BOYS SUITS! BOYS' SUITS!!

FOR BOYS,' YOUTHS', AND MEN'S SUITS

GO TO

THOMAS SHAW ATKINSON'S,

Where a splendid Assortment can be seen in all the Newest Styles made expressly for the Season, at Prices within the reach of Everybody.

A SPLENDID BOYS' SUIT, NICELY BRAIDED, FOR 3s. 6D.

☞ Be sure to patronise this shop—the Cheapest in the District for READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LUTON HOUSE,

22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, 541p

DENTAL SURGERY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830.

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

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THE

LONDON & NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

SEE THE BARGAINS IN MANTLES AND JACKETS !

GIGANTIC AND EXTRAORDINARY

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS! IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!!

Marvellous Bargains in all kinds of Drapery and Fancy Goods will be offered

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1881,

AND 14 FOLLOWING DAYS.

Do not miss this opportunity as we shall, if desired,

Make up FREE of CHARGE all Dress Goods purchased over 1s. per yard.

GOOD FIT AND STYLE WITH GOOD WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

THE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

MODERN FURNITURE
Of Excellent Quality and Unequalled Cheapness.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS!!!
BUY YOUR SEEDS AT

GEORGE HOBSON'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED SEED WAREHOUSE,
HARTLEY MILLS,
Near Annfield Plain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fine Spring Tares, Seed Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, also Artificial Manure always in stock. 83p

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

GENERAL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 628p

CHAMPAGNES,
PAUL RUINART AND CO., OF RHEIMS.
ERNST BIESTERFELD, Sole Agent,
No. 33, BROAD CHARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
A choice Stock always on hand.—Sub-Agents Wanted.

SPECIAL BREWINGS, of EXCELLENT QUALITY.
6 Gall. Mild or Bitter ALE, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6; 9 Gall. do., 10/6, 12/6, 13/6.
6 ,, Extra STOUT.....8/6, 9/6; 9 Gall. do., 12/6, 13/6.
Clayton's Hopetta, the Celebrated Non-Alcholic Ale, in 6, 9, or 18 Gall. Casks, also in Bottle, imp. half-pints, 1/9 per doz.
JOHN BAILEY, Wine Merchant, 99, Grey Street (near Monument), Newcastle-on-Tyne. 562p

---

BOAR, of the large Yorkshire Breed, bred from first-class Prize Stock; one year and nine months old; colour—Blue and White; at the Low Broome, near Leadgate, will serve Sows.—Terms: Four Shillings each.—Cash.' 270p

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

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REVELY AND KELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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

No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET. 764o
NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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LOOK HERE!

LOOK HERE!!

LOOK HERE!!!

☞ COME TO CONSETT AT LAST. ☜

THE CELEBRATED

NABOB INDIAN TEA!

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

THE FAR-FAMED

CHALLENGE CUP INDIAN PEKOE!

3s. PER POUND.

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

ALSO, THE

NATIONAL INDIAN TEA!

2s. PER POUND.

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

SOLD WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

CONSETT, LEADGATE, & ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIBLE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BLACKHILL.
JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
MISS ANNIE HESLOP (Pupil of Miss MCCULLOCH), MISTRESS. 610p

"CHRISTIAN AGE."

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

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

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

ASSISTED PASSAGES ARE NOW TO BE HAD TO CANADA, &c.
Reduced Railway Fares. 615p

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

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

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

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AMERICAN LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY.
First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.
Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.
Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster, Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 581p

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,

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

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

Public Notices.

12 is the Winning Number of the BEDSTEAD, Raffled at Leadgate.

267 is the Winning Number of the MARE, Drawn at Dipton.

125, 99, 42, and 106 are the WINNING NUMBERS for the Cage and Birds Raffled by GEORGE SMITH, Consett. 654p

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Medomsley East House and Allendale Farms is strictly preserved.—Dogs found on these Farms will be destroyed, and all Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 353p

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THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, ALEXANDER PARKER, now residing at Consett, in the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, Do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the Adjourned Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, Lanchester, on the 22nd day of September next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, in pursuance of the Act 23 Vict., cap. 27, s. 7 and 8, Wine, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett, in the said Township, of which Premises RICHARD MURRAY, of Consett, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-one.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MATTHEW CLARKE, now residing at Consett, in the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, Do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the Adjourned Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, Lanchester, on the 22nd day of September next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, in pursuance of the Act 23 Vict., cap. 27, s. 7 and 8, Wine, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett, in the said Township, of which Premises I, MATTHEW CLARKE, of Consett, am the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty One.

MATTHEW CLARKE.

Public Notices.

☞ NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SCHEDULE.

THE whole of the Prizes issued by the Benfieldside Flower, Horticultural, and Poultry Society will be PAID IN PARTS, so that each Shilling represents one Part, and Fractions of a Shilling fractions of a Part.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

LOOK OUT FOR

BENFIELDSIDE FLOWER & POULTRY SHOW

TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 10th, 1881.

WANTED immediately, TENDERS for supplying REFRESHMENTS on the day of Show.

☞ For Schedules and Entry Forms, apply to W. B. THIRLWELL, Secretary, Shotley Bridge. 632p

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Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, on Monday, September 5th, 1881, the AWAY-GOING CROP at Park House, Beamish, belonging to EDWARD WYLAM, WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Auctioneer,
Consisting of 7 Acres of Oats, 10 Acres of Barley, and 3 Acres of Wheat. A good crop, and all near ready for cutting. 657p
Sale to commence at Four o'clock p.m. on the Farm

Mr. Thomas Blandford.

Greencroft Mill, near Lanchester.—JOHN HUNTER, Deceased.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD will hold a SALE OF FARM STOCK, &c., as above, on an early day.

☞ Persons having Surplus Stock can have them admitted by applying to THOMAS PALLISTER, Lanchester; or the AUCTIONEER, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
Corbridge, August 31st, 1881.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Monday, September 12th, 1881.—Rose and Crown, Blackhill:—Sale of Mahogany Press; Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Three-quarter Chest of Drawers; Eight-days' Clock, in handsome Mahogany Case; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mirror; Chairs; Bedsteads, &c., &c.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. JAMES STOCKES (who is leaving for America), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN YOUNG'S, Rose and Crown Hotel, Blackhill, on the above date, all his most Valuable Household FURNITURE and other EFFECTS, removed for Convenience of Sale.

☞ See Posters.

Leadgate.—Saturday, September 10th, 1881.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. MATTHEW COPELAND, who is leaving the Country, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Premises, Church Square, Leadgate, on the above date, all his very Valuable Household FURNITURE, BOOKS, and other EFFECTS, comprising beautiful Three-quarter Chest of Drawers; substantial Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 splendid Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Black Ebony Rocking Chair, with Turned Poles; grand Half-tester Iron Bedstead and Mattress, with Mountings and Rods; French Iron Bedstead, richly Ornamented; 2 Pairs of good Mattresses; good Down Bed and Pillow; excellent Flock Mattress, with Feather Pillow; Chest of Bed-room Drawers, nicely Painted; Dressing Table, Washstand, and Towel Rail, all of which are just new; Bed-room Carpet, in capital order; Set of Chamber Ware; beautiful Toilet Glass, large size; choice Bed Hangings; a lot of Matting and Hearth Rugs; Door Mats; good American Clock; Child's Chair; several better-class Pictures; Fender and Firetrons; Perambulator; Cupboard; a number of Kitchen Chairs; Kitchen Table and Form; useful Round Tea Table; Zinc Bath; Window Curtains; Fire-irons and Stick; Stools; Lamp; Sad Irons; a quantity of Crockery Ware; Flour Tub; Brushes; Pans; Tins; Tidy; Brass Candlesticks; several Books; also, 3 good Hens and 9 Chickens; Hen Coop; and other Articles too numerous to mention.

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

N.B.—The Auctioneer has every confidence in speaking for this Sale, as the Goods are mostly new and of excellent quality.

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

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

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EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

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

For reliable information, apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton, or to WILLIAM ROBINSON Medomsley. 282p

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By Mr. A. Brodie.

Harvey Street, Consett.

FOR SALE by bargain, the Extensive and Well-built FREEHOLD PREMISES, situate in Harvey Street, Consett, with a Frontage of 38ft. 6in. to Medomsley Road, including House, Shop, Workshop, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, at present occupied by JOHN BATES, and another, the whole being well adapted for conversion into Two first-class Dwelling-houses, or Four Self-contained Flats.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 597p

Preliminary Notice.

Cemetery Road, Blackhill.—Important Sale of Valuable Modern Household Furniture and Miscellaneous Effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, instructed by Mr. HENRY LEE, who is leaving the neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises in Cemetery Road, Blackhill, on Monday, September 12th, 1881, the whole of his Valuable Household FURNITURE and Miscellaneous EFFECTS, particulars of which will be given in Posters and future Advertisement.

Sale to commence at One o'clock sharp.

Plantation Row, Leadgate.—To Brewers, Innkeepers, and others.—Important Sale of well-built and commodious Free Premises.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION at the House of Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Innkeeper, Leadgate, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1881, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, subject to conditions to be then and there produced and read, all that extensive and well-built FREE BEERHOUSE AND PREMISES, situate in Plantation Row, Leadgate, as at present occupied by Mr. JOHN STAIT, Leadgate, and another, and containing Kitchen, Parlour, Tap-room, 2 Bed-rooms, Cellar, good Yard, and three-stalled Stable, and 2 other Rooms with separate entrance, together with all the usual Convenience.

Further particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, at his office, Town Hall, Consett.

Delves Lane, Consett—Sale of Valuable Freehold Dwelling-house, Stable, &c.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. RD. BELL, who is leaving the neighbourhood, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, September 8th, 1881, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that Commodious and Well-built

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE,

Situate in Delves Lane, Consett, at present occupied by the Owner, and containing Five good Rooms, and every Convenience, Large Cow Byre and Stable behind, with stand for Horse and 4 Cows, Coach House, with Double Doors, and Flower Garden in front, with Flowers and Ornamental Trees.

The purchaser will have the option of Renting the Kitchen Garden behind, which contains One Chain of well-cultivated land, well stocked with fruit and other trees. The Premises may be viewed on Monday and Wednesday, September 5th and 7th.

For further particulars apply to Mr. T. W. WELFORD, Jun., Solicitor; or to the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 645p

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MEN'S BOYS' MEN'S BOYS' MEN'S BOYS'

Notices.

TICE.
F SCHEDULE.
issued by the Bankruptcy
ed by the Bankruptcy
ands Building Society will be
ing Practice of a Part.
Solicitor, CONSETT.

T FOR
OWER & POULTRY
ty.
EMBER 10th, 1881.
TENDERS for supplying
ts on the day of Show.
ntry Farms, apply to W. B.
ley Bridge. 622p

Auction.

Nicholson.
ON, on Monday, September
ELING CROP at Park
to EDWARD WILAN,
LSON, Auctioneer.
ds, 10 Acres of Barley, and
crop, and all near ready for
o'clock p.m. on the Farm

Blandford.
chester.—JOHN HUNTER,
DFORD will hold a SALE
&c., at Shipton, on an early

Stock can have them
THOMAS PALLISTER, Hen
n, Cartridge-on-Tyne.
ent.

Phillipson.
1881.—Rose and Crown,
Price, Mahogany
Mahogany Three-quarter
14-days' Clock, in handsome
Mahogany Centre Table;
ewating: Mirror; Chairs;

nstructed by Mr. JAMES
ing for America), will SELL
at Mr. JOHN YOUNG's,
chihill, on the above date,
ehold FURNITURE and
er Curtainings of Sale.
Posters.

September 15th, 1881.
nstructed by Mr. MATTHEW
leaving the Country, will
CTION, at his Premises,
the above date, all his very
NITURE, BOOKS, and
ed beautiful Three-quarter
Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-
ing Chairs, in Hair-seating;
ge, with Turned Poles;
dstead and Mattress, with
nch Iron Bedstead, richly
Mattresses and Down
Clock Mattresses, with Feather
Bureaux, nicely Polished;
, and Towel Rail, all of
on Carpet, in capital order;
ential Tinted Ticket Glass, large
; a lot of Matting and
; good American Clock;
Stoves; Fender; Fire-irons;
; Cupboard; a number of
Table and Forms; useful
Bath; Window Blind; Pots
s; Lamp; Bed Irons; a
Plates; Dishes; Pitcher
Candlesticks; several Books;
Chickens; Hen Coop; and
Effects.
Half-past One o'clock.
ly, every confidence is
Goods are mostly new and

LIPSON,
N, VALUER, HOUSE-
, AND FURNITURE, &c.,
ndence Sales Promptly, and
22w

TO AMERICA
AND BEST.
PHILADELPHIA, £6.
SINGLE WOMEN, £3 15s
pply to A. PHILLIPSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON
Sunderland. 293p

A. Brodie.
ford, Consett.
Excellent and Well-
PREMISES, situate in
h a Frontage of 28ft. 6in.
Rooms, and Water-
ments belonging, at present
ed another, the whole being
ate Tenure. Two Acres
M. contained Plots.—Apply
Consett. 297p

ly Notice.
Important Sale of Valuable
ures and Miscellaneous

nstructed by Mr. HENRY
ing the Leasehold, will
TION, on the premises,
on Monday, September 19th,
Mr. HENRY FUR-
EFFECTS, particulars of
and future Advertisement.
Auctioneer, Consett.

Ye Brewery, Innkeepers,
Sale of well-built and

nstructed to OFFER FOR
M at the House of Mr.
Inn, Consett, on Wed-
at Half-past Seven o'clock
Substance to be then and
Lot extensive and
E AND PREMISES,
Street, Consett, and
Lease, Parlour, Tap-room,
Cellars, Yard, Stable
Side entrance, together with

had from the Auctioneer,

of Valuable Freehold
Consett.
instructed by Mr. Ed-
to offer for Sale by
TION, on Wednesday,
Sept. 21st, 1881,
Hotel, Consett, on
Half-past Seven
Substantial Residence
Stable and
Yard, Garden, and
Lease, Coal Rent
Rent in front, with Frontage

the option of Renting the
the premises Once Chief
Sale commence at Half-
Wednesday and
Lot.
to Mr. T. W. WELFORD,
Solicitor, at his Office,
Consett. 668p

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

☞ Date of Sale altered to Monday and Tuesday, September 5th and 6th, 1881, in consequence of North Durham Election.

Armstrong Villa, Consett.—*By* JOSEPH ARMSTRONG. Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and others desirous of Appointments of the above residence, including Valuable Modern Household Furniture, by first-class makers, in Mahogany, Walnut, Ash, and other choice Woods; fine Full-toned Trichord PIANOFORTE, by Hazelove, also, capital CORTON PIANOFORTE, in handsome Walnut Case, by Bartholomew; and best Feather and other Beds and Bedding; Brussels and other Carpets, and Hearthrugs; an excellent Billiard Table, Balls and Cues complete; together with the Sundry Effects belonging the estate.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by the Administrator of the late JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Esq., deceased, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises known as Armstrong Villa, Consett, on Monday and Tuesday, September 19th and 20th, the Valuable Household FURNITURE and other appointments, together with the FEATHER and DOWN BEDS and BEDDING; BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS; and Sundry EFFECTS, as follows:—

IN DRAWING-ROOM.—Handsome and costly Walnut Drawing-room Suite, in Blue Satin Damask; Oval Walnut Table; Card Table; Work Table; noble Mantlepiece Mirror, in best Gilt Frame; Wheatsheaf Brussels Carpet; Hearthrug; 2 Hassocks; Fender and Ash Pan; Marble Ornaments; Bronze Figure; Chandelier, and Sundries; fine Full-toned Trichord PIANOFORTE, by Hazelove, and Music Stool.

IN STRONG ROOM.—Mogany Sideboard; 2 Polished Ash Chefflonnerz; 2 Easy Chairs, in Hair Mahogany Sofa and 6 Chairs, in Hair-seating; Oval Table and Ferrery; Dining Table; Carpet and Hearthrug; Cornice and Hangings for 2 Windows; Fender, Fireirons, and Ash Pan; Clock; Gilt Frame; Water-colour Paintings; Ornaments; Chandelier; Oil Cloth, and Sundries.

ENTRANCE HALL.—Handsome Hatstand and Cupboard, with Marble Slab; Hall Table, with Marble Top; Stained Ash Wardrobe; Bullock's Horns; Oil Cloth and Door Mats.

BED-ROOM, No. 1.—Handsome Mahogany Bedstead and Mattress; Mahogany Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Rail and Cupboard; Cheval Glass, Towel Rail; 4 Chairs; Carpet and Manilla Matting and Mat; Case of Stuffed Birds; Table and 2 Hassocks; Feather Bed and Bolsters; Fender and Irons; Fireproof Safe.

BED-ROOM, No. 2.—Mahogany Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Bed and Bolsters; Dressing Chest; splendid Mahogany Wardrobe; Ash Wardrobe; Dressing Chest of Drawers; Pedestal; Eight-day Clock; Sewing Machine; 2 Chairs; Swing Glass; Carpet and Oil Cloth; Fireproof Ornaments.

BED-ROOM, No. 3.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Bed and Bedding; Desk Bedstead; Towel Rail; Mahogany Centre Table; Mirror; Dressing Table and Swing Glass; 4 Chairs; Carpet; Oil Cloth and Mat; Ornaments and Sundries.

BED-ROOM, No. 4.—Bedstead, Mattress, and Bedding; Desk Bedstead; Dressing Table and Glass; 6 Chairs; Barrel Chairs; Carpets, &c., &c.

KITCHEN.—Kitchen Pieces; Sofa; Kitchen Table; Tea Table and Cover; Desk; 5 Chairs; Clock; Brass Kettle, and Candlesticks; Fender, Fireirons, and Tidy; Dish Covers; Hearthrug, &c., &c.

SECOND KITCHEN AND BLAKE HOUSE.—Washing Machine; Bath; Bin; Filter; Milk Bowls, and Scales; together with Miscellaneous Effects, including Pots, Pans, and Kettles; Bed and Table Linen; Venetian and other Blinds, &c., &c.

OUTSIDE.—Greenhouse and Collection of Plants, Stove and Pipes; Forcing Frame; and Bay Horse "Harry," aged.

Also, Four wheeled DOG CART, nearly new; capital Cottage PIANOFORTE, in handsome Walnut Case, by Bartholomew; Mahogany Hair-seated Chairs; Home Washer; beautiful Threefold Screen; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets; Meat Screen; and other Useful Lots.

Sale to commence each day at One o'clock.

☞ ORDER OF SALE.—On MONDAY, the contents of the Drawing-room, Bed-rooms, No. 1 and 2, Entrance Hall, Pianoforte, Dog Cart, and a portion of the Sundry Effects. On TUESDAY, the contents of Sitting-room, Bed-rooms, No. 3 and 4, Billiard Table, Greenhouse Plant, and the whole of the Sundry Effects remaining after first day's Sale.

☞ The attention of the public is specially directed to this Sale, the Goods being of the best makes, in first-rate condition, and, under the circumstances surrounding the sale, will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. 615p

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural and Live Stock Auctioneers, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural Produce, on Commission, at the undermentioned commissions with which they may be favoured, to meet the convenience of Parties residing in the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744b

By Mr John Crawford.

Consett Auction Mart.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr T. Dobson's, Fountain Hotel, Consett, on Monday, September 12th, 1881, a large quantity of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, LAMBS, CONVEYANCES, and HARNESS.

Entries to be made on or before Wednesday.

Sale Office, 35, Victoria Street, Consett.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is instructed by Mr SAMUEL MACE, Royal Oak, Medomsley, to hold his SALE on September 26th, 1881.

Further particulars next week.

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

TO UNDERTAKERS, CAB PROPRIETORS, &c., &c.—A Patent Funeral Car, by Dottridge, cost 200 guineas, at 75 guineas; three excellent roomy Mourning Coaches, at £35 each; one double Seat Hearse; two Hansom Cabs, by Forder, Wolverhampton, cost 90 guineas, at £45; a light one-horse Cab, by Marston, Birmingham, cost 90 guineas, at £45; a Brake to carry 20 persons, 65 guineas.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 600p

ERRATUM.—In our report of the sports held by the members and committee of the Consett and Blackhill Total Abstinence League of the Cross Brass Band, at Blackhill, on the 12th inst., we committed to mention that the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band was also present.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE NEAR CROOK.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, two young men named Peter Butler and James Kennedy, were committed for trial on a charge of robbing and assaulting Thomas Wilson, a tailor, of Mount Pleasant, near Crook, on Friday night last.

WANTON DESTRUCTION AT LANCHESTER.—A few days ago a few drunken "roughs" left a public house and entered the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Lanchester, where they commenced to destroy the harmonium and break a window, using threatening language at the same time. Why don't the chapel trustees prosecute the offenders?

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—This Board met on Friday afternoon. Mr. Jonathan Priestman, in the absence of Mr. C. Wilson, presided. There were present the Rev. A. Baillie, the Rev. T. Smith, and Mr. H. Carse. On the motion of the Rev. A. Baillie, seconded by Mr. Carse, Mr. Ramsay was allowed the use of the school-room, for the purpose of holding a night school for three evenings in the week, from six o'clock to nine o'clock. A precept was ordered to be issued for a rate to raise £240 compared with £400 last year, which latter amount included improvements, &c., to Derwent Street Schools. The remainder of the business was of a formal character.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

In consequence of the space occupied by elections notices several reports are held over. All notices of cricket matches must arrive at our Office *not later than Wednesday morning.*

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1881.

THE RAILWAY FATALITY AT CONSETT.

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquest at Frederick Golding's public-house, Front Street, Consett, touching the death of the lad Richd. Bowen, aged 10 years, who met with an accident on the railway near that place, which was reported in last week's *Guardian*. The first witness called was

John Chaytor, who said that he was an engine-driver in the employ of the Consett Iron Company. About three o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th Aug., he was driving an engine out of the Medomsley pits with coal, along the Consett and Crookhall Low Branch Railway. The coal was from Crookhall, and was for the Consett Iron Company. At he was passing he saw two or three boys gathering potatoes on the railway embankment near to the Castleside Bridge. That was all he saw of them. He did not know that a lad had been run over until he saw some platelayers carrying deceased home. The engine was running at about the rate of about two miles per hour, and only went about 23 yards past the bridge. He should say that one wagon only was run over.

John Bowen, sworn, identified the body as that of his son. Witness was a mill-furnaceman, and lived at No. 2, Ellen Street, Albert Hill, Darlington. His son was named Richard, and was 10 years of age. He was on a visit to his uncle, Wm. Hark, of No. 1, Church Terrace, Consett.

Thomas Finegan, a lad of 11 years, said that on the 26th ult., he with three other boys, amongst whom was the deceased, went to a potato field by the side of the railway. They were walking along the line when the wagons went slowly by. Deceased said, "Let's get hold of the train, and the rest of the boys at the other. He saw deceased jump up between two wagons in the middle of the train. They shouted to him to get off when he did so, but he did not see deceased jump on again. When the last wagon passed them it rocked to one side as though it was going over a stone, and immediately after each heard deceased cry out, "Oh, my arm." He was lying on the wagon-way —one leg at each side of the rail, and his head resting on the sole.

Mr McDonnell, surgeon (assistant to Dr. Renton), deposed that he attended the boy at half-past three o'clock on the day in question, and found that he had received a fracture at the right thigh, and was severely mutilated at the knee joint. There was also a compound fracture of the left arm, the auxiliary arteries of which were stopped and the muscles very much swollen. Deceased had received a very severe shock to his system. He had been (witness) that he had been run over by the wagon. He should have certified that the boy had died from the internal injuries which he had received.

The CORONER asked the jury if they were perfectly satisfied that decpased had been accidentally killed, and Mr. Collinson (the foreman) replied that they were.

A verdict to the effect that deceased met with his death accidentally while attempting to ride upon some coal wagons on the Consett and Crookhall Low Branch Railway, was returned.

FUNERAL SERMON OF MRS. E. DEIGHTON, OF CASTLESIDE.

On Sunday evening last Mr Jno. James, of Leadgate, preached the funeral sermon of the above lady in the Castleside Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, to a large and attentive congregation. The text chosen was Revelation xiv. 13,—"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works follow them." After making a few remarks on being ready for dying, and the blessedness of dying in the Lord, he referred to the life of the good sister who had so lately passed from their midst and whose name was still fresh in their memories.

She was born at Blanchland, in the year 1785, and died at Castleside on the 8th July last. For a period of more than eighty years she was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, being only sixteen years of age when she received the first ticket. Eighty years ago since she first set her hand to the gospel plough, and during the whole of that time, there was never a day in the week, or a month of the year, when she felt a desire to retrace her steps. Her motto was: "Jesus for me." I do not, said he, mean to say that during the course of those eighty years she would have no difficulties; that she would have no disappointments—far from that; but that she had a confidence in the living God; a confidence in her blessed Saviour, which remained unshaken during the whole of that long period. I was going to say that while I am talking about her she bears every word I am saying. Perhaps she does. We have lost in her a good sister—she has had to fare well for a while, but they have found her in heaven —she has been lost by the Church below, she has been gained by the Church above. For a period of eighty years she lived a peaceful and consistent life, with a full consciousness that the smile of Heaven rested upon her. She was mighty in prayer, and my dear friends if you and I want to meet our sister in Heaven we must be men and women of prayer. The Word of God was her constant companion and delight; and during the number of years I lived at Castleside I was a constant visitor at her home, and can honestly tell you that I never came across a person that had such a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures as our departed sister had. She seemed to have nearly the whole of them off by heart, and could repeat whole chapters without intermission, and we would do well to follow her example in this respect. We talk about getting through this world of cares, and read all sorts of papers and books, at the same time neglecting to study the Book of Books, out of which must all be judged at the last day. Whilst with us down here she often prayed and sung about heaven, and looked for it in heaven, and we are talking about her in this meeting. A short while before she died, she requested that the whole of her family should be called to her room that she might give her his blessing. She called each of them by name and blessed them, and in a short time after that entered into her rest. Perhaps some of them, when asked by a friend shortly before her death if she had any doubts as to her acceptance with God, she replied in a tone of surprise, "I don't think so." It is the last words that will test you and me. It is the last words that will test you and me. It is the last recognition that we shall have to struggle with, struggle either for life or death, heaven or hell, but if our confidence be as unshaken as was that of our dear departed sister all shall be well. I want every one present before me to copy her example. I would say to the whole of the household she has left behind, "Live close to God," follow in her footsteps; keep her in remembrance. She has gone home, and to-day is safely housed in heaven,

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With God eternally shut in."

May we meet her there.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The thirty-second annual exhibition of plants, fruits, flowers, and vegetables of this society, was held in the Spa Grounds, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be desired for the holding of the show, and the grounds of the Derwent Valley constitutes one of the finest pieces of rural scenery in the North of England. During the afternoon and evening the grounds were crowded, many excursionists having arrived from Newcastle and other parts of the country. The entries were not quite so numerous as last year, still, the judges were unanimous in the opinion, that it was one of the finest exhibitions of its kind in the North. The best feature of the show was undoubtedly the fine array of fuchsias which had evidently been carefully grown, and in the growing of which great care must have been observed. A cricket match was played between St. Stephen's, Newcastle, and the Shotley Bridge teams, which resulted in favour of the home team, for whom R. Tindale, R. Smith, and E. E. Milburn, batted well. The visitors could not stand against the bowling of Mr Smith. A football match also attracted much attention. Other attractions were present in the shape of the Meltham Mills Amateur Band, and the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band, the former of which has attained great celebrity in its previous performances in various parts of England. The following are the names of the judges and their awards:—Mr Wardle, Newton Hall, Mr John Robson, Cresswell, Mr John Brown, Whinney House, and Mr Bollon, Axwell Park.

OPEN CLASS.

PLANTS.

Six stove and greenhouse plants, E. Adams, Oxhill, 1st; J. Crozier and Thos. Battensby, equal.

Four fine foliage plants, John Bullock, 1st, John Thirlwell, 2nd, C. W. Bayne, 3rd.

Three fuchsias, Andrew Trotter, 1st, John Moon, 2nd, John Thirlwell, 3rd.

Six fuchsias, Wm. Anderson, 1st, John Moon, 2nd, Andrew Trotter, 3rd.

Two pots of liliums, M. Redshaw, 1st, J. Bullock, 2nd.

Best Blum auratum, John Thirlwell, 1st, Thomas Snowdon, 2nd.

Single and double petunia, William Brown, 1st, John Potts, 2nd.

Three balsams, M. Redshaw, 1st, John Moon, 2nd, John Bullock, 3rd.

Three zonale geraniums, John Potts, 1st, William Anderson, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

Three tricolor geraniums, Wm. Anderson, 1st, William Brown, 2nd, Andrew Trotter, 3rd.

Three achimenes, John Bullock, 1st, Charles Mosley, 2nd.

One tuberous begonia, John Thirlwell, 1st, Thomas Snowdon, 2nd, Wm. Anderson, 3rd.

One shrubby begonia, M. Redshaw, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd, Wm. Brown, 3rd.

Six plants for table decoration, G. Ainsworth, 1st, C. W. Baynes, 2nd, Thomas Battensby, 3rd.

Four exotic ferns, John Bullock, 1st, C. W. Baynes, 2nd, J. Crozier, 3rd.

Six British ferns, John Bullock, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd, J. Crozier, 3rd.

Fern case, Thomas Barron, 1st, John Thorpe, 2nd.

CUT FLOWERS.

Nine cut roses, M. Wheatley, 1st. M. Redshaw, 2nd, C. W. Baynes, 3rd.

Twelve French asters, Wm. Spoor, 1st, John Murray, 2nd, Thomas Battensby, 3rd.

Twelve globe asters, Wm. Spoor, 1st, John Murray, 2nd, Thos. Battensby, 3rd.

Six phloxes, Joseph Robinson, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd, Thos. Battensby, 3rd.

Six herbaceous flowers, John Thorpe, 1st, Thomas Barron, 2nd, Joseph Robinson, 3rd.

Eight stands of cut flowers, C. W. Baynes, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd.

Six bunches of cut flowers, C. W. Baynes, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd, John Thirlwell, 3rd.

Best floral decoration, G. Ainsworth, 1st, C. W. Baynes, 2nd, Wm. Anderson, 3rd.

Lady's hand bouquet, J. Crozier, 1st, C. W. Baynes, 2nd, Andrew Trotter, 3rd.

FRUIT.

Two bunches of black grapes, William Anderson, 1st, C. W. Baynes, 2nd, John Bullock, 3rd.

Two bunches of white grapes, C. W. Baynes, 1st, Andrew Trotter, 2nd, Wm. Anderson, 3rd.

Best melon, J. Crozier, 1st, J. Bullock, 2nd, C. W. Baynes, 3rd.

Six plums, Wm. Anderson, 1st, John Crozier, 2nd.

Six pears, G. Siddle, 1st, Joseph Robinson, 2nd, C. W. Baynes, 3rd.

Dish of cherries, Chas. Mosley, 1st, Joseph Robinson, 2nd, J. Grice, 3rd.

Brace cucumbers, Joseph Robinson, 1st, A. Houliston, 2nd, J. Grice, 3rd.

Strawberries, J. Grice, 1st.

VEGETABLES.

Best collection of vegetables, C. W. Baynes, 1st, J. Robinson, 2nd, Andrew Trotter, 3rd.

AMATEURS' CLASS.

PLANTS.

Three stove plants in bloom, Robert Gardner, 1st, E. Adams, 2nd, G. Ainsworth, 3rd.

Two fine foliage plants, John Thirlwell, 1st, G. Ainsworth, 2nd, Thos. Battensby, 3rd.

Two fuchsias, G. Ainsworth, 1st, John Potts, 2nd, John Moon, 3rd.

One fuchsia, John Moon, 1st, John Thirlwell, 2nd, G. Ainsworth, 3rd.

Two balsams, John Moon, 1st, M. Redshaw, 2nd.

One single petunia, John Moon, 1st, John Potts, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

One double petunia, John Thirlwell, 1st.

Pot of liliums, G. Ainsworth, 1st, John Heymer, 2nd, W. Hall, 3rd.

Two tricolor geraniums, J. Potts, 1st M. Redshaw, 2nd

Two zonale geraniums, John Potts, 1st, M. Redshaw, 2nd, John Thirlwell, 3rd.

Two coleus, M. Redshaw, 1st, John Moon, 2nd, G. Ainsworth, 3rd.

Three British ferns, J. Thirlwell, G. Ainsworth, 2nd.

Three exotic ferns, John Thirlwell, 1st, John Moon, 2nd, G. Ainsworth, 3rd.

Tuberous-rooted begonia, John Thirlwell, 1st, M. Redshaw, 2nd, Thos. Battensby, 3rd.

CUT FLOWERS.

Three gladioli spikes, John Murray, 1st.

Twelve French asters, John Murray, 1st, Robert Gardner, 2nd, John Potts, 3rd.

Twelve Chinese asters, Robert Gardner, 1st, J. Murray, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

Twelve French marigolds, M. Redshaw, 1st, John Murray, 2nd, John Potts, 3rd.

Six zonale geraniums, John Potts, 1st, Chas. Mosley, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

Four stands herbaceous flowers, John Thirlwell, 1st, W. Hall, 2nd.

Six stands of cut flowers, Chas. Mosley, 1st, John Thirlwell, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

Four stands cut flowers, each stand one variety, M. Redshaw, 1st, Chas. Mosley, 2nd, John Thirlwell, 3rd.

FRUIT.

Six pears, R. Hall, 1st, A. Houliston, 2nd, W. Hall, 3rd.

Six dessert apples, A. Houliston, 1st, John Thirlwell, 2nd, Thos. Taylor, 3rd.

Six kitchen apples, John Thirlwell, 1st, John Potts, 2nd, M. Redshaw, 3rd.

Five flavoured gooseberries, M. Redshaw, 1st, Chas. Mosley, 2nd, R. Hall, 3rd.

Pint black currants, M. Redshaw, 1st, R. Hall, 2nd, Thos. Taylor, 3rd.

Pint red currants, Chas. Mosley, 1st, Thos. Taylor, 2nd, R. Hall, 3rd.

Six heaviest gooseberries, Chas. Mosley, 1st, R. Hall, 2nd, Robert Gardner, 3rd.

VEGETABLES.

Six kidney potatoes, J. Murray, 1st, T. Taylor, 2nd.

Six round potatoes, John Murray, 1st, J. Potts, 2nd.

Two early cabbages, J. Oley, 1st, M. Redshaw, 2nd

Three early turnips, J. Heymer, 1st, J. Murray, 2nd.

Three carrots, John Murray, 1st, Thos. Taylor, 2nd.

Three parsnips, John Murray, 1st, Joseph Oley, 2nd.

Thirty-six pods of peas, M. Redshaw, 1st, Charles Mosley, 2nd.

Twelve pods of beans, M. Redshaw, 1st, Thomas Taylor, 2nd.

Four leeks, John Murray, 1st, W. Hall, 2nd.

Two heads of celery, W. Hall, John Murray, 2nd.

Two cauliflowers, John Heymer, 1st, Wm. Hall, 2nd.

Twelve onions, John Murray, 1st, M. Redshaw, 2nd.

Three roots of beet, M. Redshaw 1st, Jos. Oley, 2nd.

Two red cabbages, Joseph Oley, 1st.

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

PLANTS.

Fine foliage plants, T. Barron, 1st, Wm. Brown, 2nd.

Eight fuchsia, Wm. Brown, 1st, George Hunter, 2nd, Thos. Barron, 3rd.

Single petunia, Thos. Snowdon, 1st, Wm. Brown, 2nd, Geo. Hunter, 3rd.

Pot plant in bloom, Wm. Brown, 1st, George Hunter, 2nd, John Thorpe, 3rd.

Dark fuchsia, Geo. Hunter, 1st, Wm. Brown, 2nd, Thos. Snowdon, 3rd.

Balsam, Thos. Barron, 1st, Wm. Brown, 2nd, Geo. Hunter, 3rd.

Zonale geranium, Wm. Brown, 1st, Jno. Thorpe, 2nd, Thos. Barron, 3rd.

Three British ferns, Thos. Barron, 1st, John Thorpe, 2nd, Geo. Hunter, 3rd.

Lilium auratum, Thos. Snowdon, 1st.

CUT FLOWERS.

Four dahlia blooms, J. Cawthorn, 1st, M. Wheatley, R. Kirsop, 2rd.

Six French asters, J. Cawthorn, 1st, M. Wheatley, 2nd.

Six globe asters, Wm. Spoor, 1st, J. Cawthorn, 2nd, M. Wheatley, 3rd.

Fancy dahlia, J. Cawthorn, 1st, George Hunter, 2nd.

Three single gladioli, John Thorpe, 1st, Wm. Spoor, 2nd.

Six French marigolds, J. Cawthorn, 1st, R. Kirsop, 2nd.

Four stands cut flowers, John Thorpe, 1st, T. Barron, 2nd.

Four hollyhock blooms, M. Wheatley, 1st.

Twelve pansies, J. Cawthorn, 1st, John Ward, 2nd, R. Kirsop, 3rd.

Three spikes phloxes, J. Thorpe, 1st, J. Bulman, 2nd.

Three stands herbaceous flowers, John Thorpe, 1st, Thomas Barron, 2nd.

FRUIT.

Six pears, J Bulman, 1st, R. Armstrong, 2nd.

Six dessert apples, J. Bulman, 1st, S. Armstrong, 2nd.

Six kitchen apples, Wm. Spoor, 1st, Thos. Snowdon, 2nd, J. Bulman, 3rd.

Pint flavoured gooseberries, J. Hood, 1st, Thomas Snowdon, 2nd, S. Armstrong, 3rd.

Pint black currants, T. Dowson, 1st, J. Cawthorn, 2nd, J. Bulman, 3rd.

Pint red currants, J. Hood, 1st, M. Ramsay, 2nd, J. Bulman, 3rd.

Four heaviest gooseberries, W. Spoor, 1st, J. Bulman, 2nd, Robert Hall, 3rd.

VEGETABLES.

Three early turnips, Robert Hall, 1st, John Ward, 2nd J. Cawthorn, 3rd.

Three carrots, John Ward, 1st. M. Wheatley, 2nd, J. Cawthorn, 3rd.

Two early cabbages, John Ward, 1st, M. Wheatley, 2nd, Thos. Snowdon, 3rd.

Six onions, M. Wheatley, 1st, J. Bulman, 2nd, J. Cawthorn, 3rd.

Three parsnips, John Ward, 1st, Robert Hall, 2nd, Thos. Snowdon, 3rd.

Six kidney potatoes, M. Wheatley, 1st, John Ward, 2nd, J. Cawthorn, 3rd.

Six round potatoes, Thos. Snowdon, 1st, J. Cawthorn, 2nd, John Ward, 3rd.

Twelve pods of beans, R. Kirsop, 1st, Thos. Snowdon, 2nd, John Thorpe, 3rd.

Twenty-four pods of peas, M. Wheatley, 1st, J. Cawthorn, 2nd, John Ward, 3rd.

Three leeks, Thos. Snowdon, 1st, M. Wheatley, 2nd, Three pots of beet, Geo. Hunter, 1st, John Ward, 2nd, John Thorpe, 3rd.

Cauliflower, M. Wheatley, 1st, Wm. Brown, 2nd, Geo. Hunter, 3rd.

EXTRA PRIZES.—COTTAGERS' CLASS.

By Messrs Dowson and Co., for best bunch of cut flower, John Thorpe, 2nd.

By Messrs. Dewar and Co., for bottles of hardy annuals, John Thorpe, 1st, M. Wheatley, 2nd.

By Mr Watson, for tricolor and bicolor geraniums, Wm. Brown, 1st, Geo. Hunter, 2nd.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, August 29th.—Before J. PRIESTMAN, Esq. (chairman), and R. DICKINSON, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

John Donnelly, Richard O'Neil, Francis Twinny, Peter Smith, John Bell, and Wm. Gould were each fined the usual amounts for being drunk and disorderly.

AN OBSTREPEROUS CUSTOMER.

A young man named *Alexander Little* was charged with being drunk and refusing to quit the premises occupied by Wm. Thompson, Delves Lane.—The latter stated that on the night of the 20th inst. the defendant came to his house and wanted some. As he was annoying the customers he requested him to leave, but he refused to do so. He took him by the shoulders to eject him when he (defendant) struck him a violent blow on the face with a stick which he carried.—For refusing to leave the premises when asked to do so, and for the assault he was fined 10s and costs.

A VIOLENT INEBRIATE.

Peter Smith was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—Sergt. Trumper stated that on the night of the 29th inst. he was on duty in Middle Street when he saw the accused intoxicated. He was behaving in a violent manner towards those who were passing.—The same man was also charged with assaulting a boy named James Carey the same evening.—Complainant stated that late on the night of the 20th inst. he was coming from Blackhill when he saw the defendant standing against a lamp post. He asked if his name was Carey and on replying in the affirmative he struck him a severe blow on the nose, and afterwards threatened to take his life.—Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s and costs for the assault, and a similar penalty was imposed for the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

SHEEP WORRYING AT BURNOPFIELD.

Henry C. Wood appeared in response to a summons charging him with allowing his dog to worry a sheep, the property of Mr Wm. Callender, Burnopfield, on the 14th of July.—Prosecutor deduced that he had a sheep worried by a dog on the 14th of July. The sheep was not quite dead, but it was thought better to kill it. He contended that the dog was worried by defendant's dog. The sheep had been valued at £5, and as he had sold it for £1 12s 6d the balance for which he claimed was £3 7s 6d.—Mr Dixe, Newcastle, defended.—The Clerk (Mr Granger): How do you make it up?—Complainant: I have had £10 offered for it.—Mr Priestman: What breed was it?—Complainant: It was a pure Leicester bred ewe. I sold two lambs off it last year for £9. I got Mr Adamson, of Burnopfield, to value it and he valued it at £5.—Mr Dix: When did you miss the sheep first, Mr Callender?—Prosecutor: On the 14th of July.—Mr Dix: Why did you first make an application to the defendant about it?—Mr Callender: On the 2nd of August.—Mr Dix: Why were you so long?—Mr Callender: Because I did not make the dog out.—Mr Dix: Have you had any conversation with the cartman of the store?—Mr Callender: No.—P.C. Longstaff, Burnopfield, stated that on the 14th of July he received information that a sheep had been worried by some dog or dogs. He was not able to trace anything about it until the 1st of August, when he accompanied it was the store dog and asked the manager for the dog. The defendant asked him to take the witness down to him on the 2nd of August. He did so, when the defendant suggested that the dog should be changed in order to see whether the witness could swear to it or not. He got another dog and asked the witness if that was the dog that he saw worrying the sheep, and the witness replied that it was not. He then showed him the defendant's dog, and the young man said it was like the one that he saw worrying the sheep.—A young man was placed in the witness box and stated that on the 14th July while returning home to the Grange Colliery he saw a dog worrying a sheep. He got to within ten yards of it when it ran off. He had subsequently seen the dog belonging to the defendant, which was very like the dog he saw on the day referred to, but he could not swear to it.—The Bench dismissed the case as they did not consider the identity of the dog sufficiently proven.

ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION.

A man named *Jonathan Postle* was charged with unlawfully obstructing a policeman in the exercise of his duty.—The gatekeeper at Carr House Crossing appeared, and in answer to Mr Seph. Darral, of the Central Station, Newcastle, who conducted the case on behalf of the Railway Company, stated that on the 11th inst. he was at his post at the gate. There were two mineral trains approaching and he was in the act of closing the gates when the defendant, accompanied by a man and a woman came up. The accused persisted in going through the gates as one of the trains was passing. He (defendant) got hold of his arms and tried to prevent him from closing the gates. He was quite fresh in liquor.—Defendant, pleading guilty, was fined 10s and costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Bridget McConnor and Ann Roberts, two respectable-looking women, were charged with assaulting Bridget Weeks, on the 13th inst.—Complainant stated that on the day referred to she entered the shop of Bridget McConnor to pay her some money for goods which she had previously purchased. There was another woman in, whom she had taken for Ann Roberts, but she had subsequently discovered that it was not her. The strange woman seized her by the hair of the head, and Mrs McConnor struck her about the face.—Ann Roberts, having been wrongly summoned, was ordered to quit the dock.—Mr Priestman: Do you wish to ask any questions of Mrs McConnor? I will ask the witness, your honour, but not in her presence.—Long adduced that he, on the 13th of August, was in the shop of the defendants when he heard a few words with the complainant. There was a woman in the shop who struck at complainant, when Mrs McConnor tried to put her out of the shop, but did not strike any other blows.—Two other witnesses gave similar evidence, and the case was dismissed.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

An old man named John O'Neil charged a contractor named *John Howard* with non-payment of his wages.—Complainant stated that he was employed by the defendant to break stones. He broke 14 tons at 2s per ton. Having been paid only 8s he now sues for the balance.—Defendant admitted that he owed him 6s, which he was willing to pay.—The complainant's evidence not being quite tangible, the Bench made an order for the payment of 6s and costs.

EDUCATION ACT.

Wm. Jenkins was charged with neglecting to send his child to school regularly.—Mr Ward, officer to the Lanchester School Attendance Committee, stated that on the 22nd inst. the defendant's son Benjamin was not at school. He had made only 30 attendances out of a possible 74.—He had four children not one of whom attended school regularly. —Mr Priestman asked why he did not take a very bad case, and fined the defendant 5s, including costs.

Matthew McGlyn was fined 5s for a like offence.

James Skelton was charged with a like offence.—Mr Ward stated that the defendant's child had made only 43 attendances out of a possible 76.—Mrs Skelton appeared and said that the other three children attended school regularly, but the one referred to played truant.—Under these circumstances, the Bench were unwilling to impose a fine. An order compelling attendance was made.

Edward Lemon was charged with neglecting to send his step-daughter to school.—Mr Ward informed the Bench that the girl had attended school only once out of eight weeks. There were other children not

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, August 25th.—Before A. Towy, Esq. (chairman), W. JENKINS, Esq., GEO. G. TAYLOR SMITH, Esq., JAMES ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq., CAPT. CHARLES HUNTER SMITH, the Rev. J. P. DE FLEDGE, and R. DICKINSON, Esq.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

Mary Ann Saunders was summoned for failing to send her child to school. Mr. Ward, Officer to the School Attendance Committee, of the Lanchester Union, stated that the defendant's child had made only 47 attendances out of a possible 76.—Fined 2s 6d. including costs.

James Quinn was similarly charged. Mr. Ward stated that the defendant's child had made 46 attendances out of a possible 85.—Fined 5s including costs.

John Nichols was charged with neglecting to send his child Arthur, to school regularly. The boy had made 47 attendances out of a possible 76.—Fined 5s including costs.

John Ward, West Kyo, *Wm. Tollick*, Tanfield Lea, *James Bankhan*, and *John Stevenson*, Tanfield Lea, were also fined similar amounts for failing to send their children to school regularly.

THREATENING A WIFE.

Robert Davison, Kyo, near Lanchester, Tanfield Plain, was charged with using threatening language towards his wife, Jane Davison, on the 18th of August.—Mr. Dickinson, Consett, appeared for defendant and contended, at length, that the defendant had not the power to hear evidence given by the wife against the husband in regard to threats. After some fencing Mr. Towers remarked that as the magistrates had made a section they would have to hear her statement. It appeared that on the day referred to, defendant lay down for the purpose of having a nap before going out to stack, and requested that his wife would rouse him up at four o'clock. Failing to do so he struck her on the head, and threatened to take her life, and that of the child, and she was afraid to live with him. He was bound over to keep the peace for three months in the sum of £5.

BREACH OF THE MINES' REGULATION ACT.

John Dandy, was charged with committing a breach of the Mines' Regulation Act, at Hamsteel Colliery. Mr. J. Beckett appeared on behalf of Messrs. Johnson and Reay, and adduced that he saw the defendant riding on one of the runners on the 9th inst. Mr. Fletcher, viewer, said that they were compelled to take proceedings, as many of the employes were making a practice of contravening the rules in that manner.—Fined 7s. 6d. *William McKenzie, John Murphy, Nathaniel Jones, and James Prosser*, were each fined 5s. and costs for being guilty of the same offence.

THEFT OF POULTRY.

A middle-aged man named *William Smith*, was charged with stealing two hens, value 5s. the property of Mr. John Humphrey, Blackhill Farm, on the 24th inst. Elizabeth Humphey having identified the hens, P.C. Bains said he was stationed at Tantobie. About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, he was on duty on the highway near Westerlith Farm, where he heard some one walking towards him. He walked along the road when he noticed the prisoner running through a gateway. He followed him into a grass field, when he saw him drop a hen from his left side. About forty yards further on he dropped another hen from his right side. He took him into custody and charged him, on suspicion, with stealing two hens. He replied "no, give me them, they are my hens." On getting prisoner to Tantobie, he saw him take something out of of his trousers pocket and throw it away. He went to the place and found three chickens' heads which, he subsequently found, would open all the hen houses in the district. Prisoner afterward confessed to taking the hens from Mr. Humphrey's hen house. Pleading guilty, prisoner was committed to Durham Gaol for two months with hard labour.

STEALING VEGETABLES.

Joseph Weston was charged with stealing a cabbage and some beans from the garden of Joseph Clarkson, at Lanchester, on the 17th inst. P.C. Hawley stated that about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th inst., he was on duty near to Greencroft. He met the defendant, who, he observed, had something under his arm. He asked him where he had got it, and he replied that a man had given him the vegetables, but he could not give him the name of the man. Upon getting this statement, he confessed to stealing them from the garden of Mr. Clarkson. The last named appeared and stated that he did not see the prisoner take the beans, but that he saw the place from which they had been taken. He, however, did not wish to press the charge. The Revd. J. P. De Fledge remarked that the defendant had committed a foolish action. The defendant agreed that it was, but stated, in extenuation, that he had drink, otherwise he would not have done it. He was ordered to pay the costs.

TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

Wm. Herron and *John Moore* were charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on land belonging to Capt. Leadbitter Smith.—A youth named Arthur Welsh stated that on the 3rd inst. he saw the two defendants enter a wood at the west side of Gurney House. He heard the dog hunting.—Dr. Carr appeared for Herron, whose youth he pointed out to the Bench, and gave it as his opinion that he had been led into the trespass by Moore, who had been previously convicted.—He was fined 5s and costs, and Moore, not appearing, was fined 10s and costs.

A YOUTHFUL DESERTER.

Michael Orain (18) was charged with deserting from the Scotch Rifles on the 11th of July.—Sergt. Fraser said that on Thursday he saw the defendant at Shield Row, and charged him with deserting the army.—Defendant, who seemed to be doing drink, said he enlisted on the 2nd of May, at North Shields, and deserted at Hamilton. He was committed to Durham gaol to await escort.

THE ALLEGED THEFT AT LEADGATE.

Margaret Crisp, who was remanded by the Consett Bench on Monday on a charge of stealing a mackin jacket and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of W. Preak, Leadgate, was again brought before the Magistrates.—Evidence having been given of the death of Mrs Preak, the Bench did not think that the evidence against the prisoner was sufficiently condemnatory, consequently the case was dismissed.

POACHING AT HOLMSIDE.

William Brockwell and *Edward Farrar* were charged with poaching at Edmondsley, on the 22nd inst.—Sergt. Cowan stated that at one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst. he was on duty near Holmside in company with P.C. Russell, and a gamekeeper named Foster, when they met the two defendants and other two men. They immediately ran off, and giving chase the two prisoners were captured, but not before making a desperate resistance by throwing stones and striking the police. They found four rabbits in Brockwell's possession. Farrar had two rabbits and a quantity of poaching material in his possession.—For the poaching they were each fined 20s and costs, and for assaulting the police 5s each and costs.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Thomas Wilde was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting P.C. Nicholson, on the 20th inst.—The officer stated that about a quarter past eleven o'clock at night he saw the defendant drunk and creating a disturbance at Annfield Plain. On taking him into custody he retaliated, and struck at him.—He was fined 5s and costs for each offence.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Under this charge twenty-four persons were fined the usual amounts.

CRICKET.

Then cricket benefits the mental faculties. It requires courage to be a good cricketer. It will not do for a timid man to stand within an inch or two (or a foot or more) of a wicket at which another man is hurling with all his force, a very hard ball, apparently with the object of seeing how close he can get to the stops, or your nose, without hitting them, and not being invariably successful in missing them either. It requires some courage to stand steadily and keep your wits about you while under the battery of one who excels in the fast bowling of the present day, and whatever amount of courage one may have, it will be constantly kept in exercise and thereby increased. It also encourages a habit of promptitude, and of making up one's mind quickly and judiciously, which is a quality of the very first importance in the ordinary concerns of life, and at the same time it is necessary to be very cautious, for in the hands of some bowlers a cricket ball is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. It leaves the bowler's hand apparently with the speed of lightning, and when the batsman has calculated just the time to hit it and has promptly struck with all his force just at the right time to catch it and send it scores of yards away, he recovers from the force of his blow just in time to see it come crawling into his wicket as though it had met with an accident on the road and had only just recovered strength enough to crawl home and die. Another will come trundling along the ground as though it would stop altogether before it got two-thirds of the distance, and as he steps forward to take advantage of what he sees to be a beautiful opportunity to knock it into the middle of next week it gives a long pitch over his bat, and carries away his bails, as if it had just got second wind and could go any distance. A deep hitter will come to the bowler, and the wicket-keeper, the fielder, and the spectator, and also the umpire, as he receives the benefit of a fine discipline for the mind in having to be often grumbled at for dinner and tea. It is bad for the shins sometimes, but if the shins get in the way of the ball, well, we should say as Stephenson said to the fireman, who at a meeting to consider the formation of a railway solemnly propounded that all important question, in his estimation, "Suppose a cow should stray on the line when the engine was coming?" "Well," said Stephenson, "*in that case, so much the worse for the cow,*" and if the shins should get in the way—well—so much the worse for the shins. Decidedly, Hal Fowler is one of those who see it played. There are worse ways of spending a fine Saturday afternoon, say, after a week's work in the shop or office, the mine or the mill, than watching a good game at cricket, there is nothing in it whatever to do any harm. while there is a pleasant excitement in it there is not sufficient to make it a cause of fierce partizanship or disagreement, and it seems to offer no inducement to indulge in the reprehensible practice of betting on it, and no matter what position a person may hold in life there is nothing whatever to give any cause for feeling ashamed of having been seen at it, which is more than can be said of many other "harmless amusements."

Football is a fine game, but very rough as often played, and frequently results in bruises and sprains, which—though taken in good part and generally endured with a fine spirit—are better avoided. The amusements of a people are a pretty good index of their disposition and character, and state of society. There is a reciprocal effect of each upon each. A people demand amusements in accordance with their feelings and dispositions, and these amusements when indulged in strengthen the disposition that calls them forth. If we look at the barbarous amusements of ancient Rome—their gladiatorial combats and exhibitions of poor wretches put to fight with wild beasts, the greatest treat that could be given to the Roman people—we find them in complete accord with their cruel, inhanded, bloodthirsty, and lascivious customs. What sort of people must we expect to find when, after some poor wretch has fought his hardest and his best for his life, he falls, and the chief amusement, being overcome by an unlucky blow or fall from loss of blood, has him at his mercy and holds up his sword as an appeal to the spectators whether our life is to be spared or not; and they, among whom are ladies, wives and mothers, calmly and remorsely turn their thumbs down—the signal for the victor to plunge his sword into his heart. Nor are we surprised to find a great deal of cruelty and barbarism mixed up with the learning and refinement of Greece when we read of their games, and know that Old Chilo, one of the seven sages, died with joy at hearing that his son was crowned for boxing; and Diagoras, whose two sons were both crowned, died in their arms; and that one of the characters famous in Grecian history is a man who won the prize for wrestling nine times in succession by so crushing the hand of his adversary in the preliminary grasp that he could not use it. We are not surprised that the bull-fights of Spain are a mere shadow of what they were; and in England the palmy days of the prize-ring are over, and it is no longer possible, we may say, for a member of Parliamentto be champion "bruiser" of England, as was the celebrated Mr Gully. Bear-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, &c., are things of the past, but once they were fashionable and genteel.

There is more in this question of recreation that many are aware of; it is too much the custom of many religious teachers to condemn all amusements—good, bad, and indifferent—as being all alike sinful; but a healthy, innocent recreation people must, will, and ought to have, and there is no good authority against them having it; and it would seem to be a Christian duty to encourage such as are really good, in order that they might overwhelm and crush out those that are bad, and, like Moses' rod, swallow up all the other bad ones, than to include all amusements whatsoever in a sweeping anathema, of which nobody takes any heed. And those who practise and assist to develop and spread the production of a good, innocent, healthy recreation are doing positive good in their sphere, which is none the less good and none the less real that they do not make any profession of philanthropy in doing it, but only do it because it does *them* good; and Englishmen, if asked what is the favourite pastime in their country, would vote for nothing better as an example of their sports than cricket, although the indolent Turk may ask them—as one did ask a gentleman who was showing him a cricket match—"Why don't you make your servants do it?"

We have made great strides in education lately, and it only remains to insert a "compulsory cricket clause" in the Education Act, and compel every one to learn to play at cricket, and make the great object of ambition of the Board Schools on the School Board—to figure on the scoring board at cricket.

(To be continued.)

Markets.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 8d to 10d; lamb, 10d to 11s; bacon, 5d to 7d; ham, 7d to 8d; cheese, 6d to 8d; lard, 8d per lb; chickens, 2s to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d each; new potatoes, 8d to 1s 6d per stone; onions, 1s 2d per stone; apples, 1s 8d per bushel; pears, 2s 6d per dozen; plums, 1s 6d per bunch; peas, 1s and 2s per peck; cherries, 2s per lb; gooseberries, 2d per quart; plums, 3d per quart; flour—extra superfine, £1 5s; fine, 2s 2d; maslin, 2s; oatmeal, 2s to 2s 2d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from the Scottish districts consisted of 128 head of cattle, 1,800 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 886 beasts, 1,728 sheep, 56 calves, and 106 pigs from Ireland; and 149 beasts from Denmark, and 128 beasts from Canada. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 199 beasts and 1,820 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, if we except the supplies from Scotland and those from Ireland, that of cattle was decidedly inferior for the time of the year, while the sheep and lambs were considerably below an average. The supply of best Scottish sheep had, however, been very small. The numbers being on the increase from those of last week, and a large portion being consigned direct for Northern markets, the best trade to-day was somewhat languid, and on this day so last night; the primest Scots touched 9s 6d, and the best Cheviots of Irish sold freely at the quotations, but the middling and inferior sorts experienced a languid demand at drooping rates, with a middling finish.—The number of sheep and lambs was 9,600. The mutton trade varied a good deal to-day; a few pens of the finest description of Leicester Cheviots would realise 9½d per lb, but the general top figure for mutton was 9d, and a total clearance was barely effected. Lambs of the better qualities were in good request, and all were soon disposed of at full rates of currency, but other sorts were dull, and the demand was inactive, and prices were scarcely quotable.—Pigs: 332 were shown. There was little or no change to note in the pork trade.—Most of the pigs were too unwieldy for holding the market, but up to about eight o'clock in the morning it was a complete downpour of rain, after which it was more enjoyable; but the weather has a very unsettled appearance, with a cold north wind.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY, REKEING THE OFFAL:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	7s 6d	7s 8d
Secondary sorts	7s 2d	7s 0d
First-class cows	5s 8d	5s 0d
Middling	7s 0d	7s 3d
Cows and inferior	6s 9d	7s 0d
Sheep (good wendals's wedders, out of wool), per lb	8½d	9½d
Middling	7½d	8d
Lambs	9½d	11d

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

	Sheep.	Lambs.
1878..1,560..8s 0d to 8s 6d	10,920..7½d to 8d	3s 10d to 10s 0d
1879..1,612..8s 8d to 8s 8d	9,800..7½d to 8d	8d to 10d
1880..1,564..8s 0d to 8s 6d	19,800..8d to 9½d	7½d to 9½d

NEWCASTLE CORN, Tuesday.—Arrivals coastwise for the week ending August 20th, 1881:—Coastwise last week: Wheat, 4,538 qrs; malt, 400 qrs; barley, 25 qrs; malt, 167 qrs; oats, 4,455 qrs; peas, — qrs; beans, 50 qrs; peas, — qrs; flour, 1,762 sacks.—Foreign: Wheat, — qrs; malt, — qrs; barley, 152 qrs; oats, — qrs; beans, — qrs; peas, — qrs; flour, 4,759 sacks.—At this day's market there was little wheat from the country, and no arrivals of foreign, but a moderate quantity coastwise. The trade ruled firm, with a fair business doing at Saturday's rates, being an advance of 2s on the week. Barley firm. Malts 1s lower. Beans and peas rather dearer. Oats fn moderate demand at Saturday's improvement of 6d per qr. Flour is dearer.

HEXHAM CORN, Tuesday.—Only three samples of barley on offer at our market this morning, and a negative show of oats and wheat. The business done was at late rates.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £5 5s to £7 10s; this year's growth, £5 10s to £6 10s; new land hay, £7 0s to £8 10s; this year's growth, £5 15s to £7 4s; clover hay, £6 0s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 8d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 65; carts of straw, 22.

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attach whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 918c

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

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

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND POTATO, Saturday.—Jersey grapes, 1s; cabbages, 1½d each; apples, 1s 6d to 1s 6d; scotch potatoes, 7d to 8d; large onions, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; small onions, 1s to 1s 6d per stone; oranges, — for 0s; lemons, 3d per dozen; Turkey carrots, 12 to 16 bundles for 1s; rhubarb, 0d per bunch; cauliflowers, 4d each; radishes and scalliins, 0d; strawberries, 0d per quart; cherries, 3d to 4d per lb; gooseberries, 3d per quart; potatoes, 8d per stone; green peas, 1s to 1s 6d; beans, 6d per peck; pears, 2d to 3d per lb; cucumbers, 0d each; currants, 4d to 6d; black currants, 9d per quart; kidney potatoes, 0d per stone; plums, 4d to 6d per quart.

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a small supply of farmers' wheat, which sold readily at fully 2s advance on the week. From the stands the demand was unimportant for all classes, but new and old, consumers being cautious in their operations, and prices closed 1s 6d to 2s 6d higher. A few samples of new foreign barleys of good quality were offered, but the prices demanded are rather too high to admit of much business. The demand for grist oats is fair at 1s advance on the week, the stocks being light. Peas are 1s and peas 6d to 1s dearer on the week. The flour trade has been very dull and heavy.

	BRITISH.		PER QR.
Wheat	Northumberland and Durham, White,	42 to 46	
—	Do. do. Red	40	45
—	South Country, White	41	46
—	Do. Red	40	44
Barley	Scotch	34	38
Malt	Kiln-dried	40	46
Oats	Scotch Common	25	27
Peas		35	40
Beans		27	40
Flour	Northumberland and Durham, per sack (280 lbs.)	40	43
—	Norfolk and Suffolk Whites	39	42
—	Scotch	37	41
	FOREIGN.		
Wheat	Lower and Upper Baltic	57	59
—	American	58	59
—	Russian	50	54
Barley	Danish	44	48
—	Californian	42	44
—	French	32	38
Malt	Danish and Swedish	37	41
Oats		23	27
Peas		33	40
Beans	Alexandrian	43	44
Flour	Hungarian	44	54
—	American	37	51
—	Baltic	40	46
—	French	40	49

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Saturday.—Arrivals from Ireland for sale, about 60; trade slow. Prices: Half-breds, from £12 to £16; shorthorns, from £17 to £23 each.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—Arrivals for Tuesday's market to-day (Sunday):—Foreign cattle, 850; sheep, 1,700; pigs, —; Scotch cattle, 120; sheep, 60; pigs, 200; Irish cattle, 164; cattle, 50 expected.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; eggs, 12 for 1s; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; new potatoes, 8d to 1s 6d per stone; onions, 1s 2d per stone; apples, 1s 8d per bushel; pears, 2s per dozen; plums, 4d each; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; peas, 1s and 2s per peck; cherries, 2s per lb; gooseberries, 2d per lb; currants, 4d per lb; plums, 3d per quart; flour—extra superfine, 2s 6d; superfine, 2s 2d; fine, 2s 2d; maslin, 2s; oatmeal, 2s to 2s 2d per stone.

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THE CONTEST IN NORTH DURHAM.

(Continued from Page 2.)

into considerable disgrace by not following out the plans of the late government. The late government plunged them into several wars in the most unjust manner. Without a pretext they invaded Afghanistan upon the privinces of Afghanistan and tore it from the people who possessed them. What had the present government done? It had returned it to the people of Afghanistan. (Prolonged applause). Was it ingloious, was it ignoble? What more glorious and noble when a man did wrong than to right the people whom he had wronged. (Applause). Were they ashamed of the present government because they had done this. (Cries of no, no.) If there was one thing which their religion taught them it was when they had done wrong, immediately to do right and get over it. (Applause). Were they such clever people at governing, such wonderful masters of the world? Within a very few hours' travel of this country there lay one of the noblest lands that existed in the world. (Applause). Inhabited by a generous people, gifted with a soil that could produce much wealth, indented by rivers which seemed made by Providence as harbours of commerce, with well built cities, and with a nation more devoted than any other nation in the world to the religion in which they believed. (Applause). They had been attempting to govern it for something like six or seven hundred years and what was the result? He trembled to think about it. He confessed as an Englishman his heart burned with shame when he thought of the condition of Ireland. (Applause). He would not speak of the last Coercion Act. That had only been a crowning point of long centuries of misrule. Listen to him for a moment and he would tell them what they had done to Ireland more than once, more than twice. Three times had they taken from the people of that country the land, confiscated, and given it to the people of England. They took it from the Irish people and drove them into the hills and crowded the rest of their own land, because we said they were unable to govern as we wished them. As time went on when we had made them by our teaching, by our force the devoted servants of the Roman Catholic Church, we turned round and would chase them from the land with fire and sword. (Hear). We would hold their name as the execration of living man, and say they were unfit to govern themselves. (Applause). Having expatiated upon several subjects mentioned in Sir George Elliot's address, the honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheering.

Mr MICHAEL MCNALLY moved a vote of thanks to Mr Thompson.

Mr JENKINS seconded and the proposition was carried with great cheering.

TANFIELD

On Wednesday, at noon, Mr James Laing, the Liberal candidate addressed a meeting at Tanfield. The gathering took place in the Infant School Room, and there was a good attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr George Humble, of Harperley Hall.

Mr Laing, who was received with loud applause, after paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. Joicey, said they would perhaps ask why he came forward. He did so because there were questions before them of a most considered and well weighed, insmuch as they conduced to and were inseparable from the general welfare and wellbeing of the country. (Hear, Hear.) They had had a good deal to do of late between the two political parties, but he thought he could safely say that the course of the Liberal party pursued more nearly tended to the advancement of the country, the reduction of expenditure, and the introduction and passing of measures which were, in his mind conducive to the general good than the course pursued by the Conservative party. (Applause). If they did him the honour of sending him to Parliament he should give his general support to the policy and the measures enunciated by Mr Gladstone. (Applause). Prominent amongst these was one which would affect the people of that district—that was the extension of the county franchise. At present the franchise was confined to very few people in the counties. There were many people who had qualifications for the borough franchise, but who were deprived of their privilege because they resided in the country. It was therefore necessary in the interests of justice to assimilate the county franchise with that of the boroughs, so that men with the same qualifications should possess the same privileges. He would support this assimilation, and that was one of his reasons for claiming their support. He also spoke of the Agricultural Holdings' Act, and the Irish Land Bill.

Mr STEPHEN ATKINSON, of Andrew's House, proposed the usual vote of confidence in Mr Laing, who he said, had alluded to some very important points in his speech. He was brought up on the land, and had been a farmer all his life, and had seen many hard cases of oppression by landlords on their tenants tenants who had made great improvements, and had actually got notice to quit and had to go and leave them. That did not affect the tenant who was having alone, but it had a very bad influence on the tenants all round. It let them see that if they improve their land they might be subject to the same course of treatment. (Hear, hear). That course of treatment had the effect of keeping the land of the country only half cultivated. British farmers now only grow one-half of the corn which they consumed. If the land was properly cultivated the produce could be doubled, and if that were done there would not be so much money sent out to other countries to buy produce; and the money would be kept in the country and put into trade, and it would bring about a revival of trade and leave it better for everybody. (Applause). This land question, in the first place, was a farmer's question only; but, in the second place, it was every man's question. He did not believe they would ever get a truly gobd Land Bill till the public took the matter up.

Dr. HOOPER, of Annfield Plain, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR LAING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr Laing, accompanied by several friends, arrived at Shotley Bridge on Wednesday afternoon, and addressed a large number of the electors in the Town Hall. The chair was occupied by

Mr JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, J.P., who said that he would not forget that the last time they met on an occasion of that sort, it was to support their late lamented representative, Col. Joicey, whom they trusted and whom they regarded with affection. They had hoped that he would have represented them in Parliament for many years, and the recollection of that fact cast some shadow of melancholy over that assembly. He felt, in introducing Col. Joicey, that it was absurd to do so, and he was so perfectly well known. The position of Mr Laing was slightly different in that respect. He came, as they knew, from the other side of the country, and in the little canvassing which he (Mr Priestman) had been able to accomplish, he was fortunately enabled to speak of Mr Laing from his personal knowledge. For ten or eleven years he had a good deal to do with the Consett Iron Works, and Mr Laing was one of their best and most trusty customers. During the whole of that time he remembered nothing but what was honourable, straightforward, and pleasantly agreeable—(applause).

Mr LAING, who was greeted with round after round of applause, said, although he had often been at Shotley Bridge, it had never been his good fortune to be in it before. He was glad that the present occasion gave him an opportunity of making the acquaintance of some of its inhabitants. Having arrived to the death of Col. Joicey, he intimated that he appeared before them to solicit their suffrage as their representative in Parliament. He did not come before them by himself—and he wished to lay stress upon that—but by the united and unanimous approval of the Liberal party, who selected him at Newcastle as the man best suited, under all circumstances, to be their candidate. At that meeting he gave an outline of the opinions which he held, and which were in substance that in general politics he was decidedly Liberal—he should be a disciple of Mr Gladstone—(applause). He had watched that gentleman's career for long, and although he had not taken a very active part in politics, he had been one of those who had been thinking whilst the practical questions had been brought before the country, and the conclusion to which he had come—be they right or wrong—were sincerely held. If it was their pleasure to return him as their representative, he would endeavour to show that he had come to be a general support to the Ministry now in office. Mr Gladstone had laid before them many measures which he proposed to introduce, prominently amongst which was one which certainly affected them in that district—that was the county franchise —(applause). It was a measure of importance and of justice to those living in the rural districts or outside of a Parliamentary borough. The question had long been mooted, but the Tory party had from time to time put it off and kept it back, knowing that the effect of it will be to give strength to the party of progress in the country; hence it fell into the hands of the present Government, which is progressive, to do so. The effect of that bill would make a great change in the representation of that county, especially as it would bring into the franchise so many others who were called the working classes. He emphasized the word "workim" as distinguished from those who obtained their living in other ways. At the same time he himself claimed to belong to the working classes. It always appeared to him a monstrous thing that a man qualified for recording his vote in a borough which, immediately on leaving, ceased to be qualified for the county in which he were, he would go to support to Mr Gladstone's proposal to the assimilation of these two franchises—(applause). He did not think it was necessary to occupy their time by speaking on the foreign policy of the Government, as those subjects were entirely thrashed out; but he thought when the Government had had made a mistake in beginning the Boer war, the next best thing was to acknowledge the wrong—(applause). He thought the feeling was almost universal to quiet down, the retrospect of that act would redound to the glory of the Gladstone Government. The Government had agreed to Afghanistan, the object or excuse for extending the frontier was that it might be of a more scientific character; but he believed the true reason was to grap fresh territory. He was opposed to that. They had a large empire under their flag, and it was their duty to make the most of it. To bring forward principles of Christianity, truth, and justice in their government, and to raise those people—not at the point of the bayonet, but by other means—to a higher and better state of civilization—(applause). With regard to Local Option, he hoped in that quiet Shotley temperance existed, and that they did not see the consequence of vice and crime and demoralizing liquor sold in large towns—(A voice: "We see plenty.") He could speak of the sad results of the drunkenness which prevailed in Newcastle. He was very glad did not fall upon the man himself, but it also fell upon his wife and others with whom he was indentified. All who had the prosperity of the country at heart—all who looked to the best interests of the generations of the future—ought to use all their endeavours to eradicate these habits. habits. Therefore, when he said he went in for Local Option, it was generally for the principles contained in the proposal of Sir Wilfrid Lawson—(cheers). He would not occupy their time more. He had given them a general resume of his views. He would seriously touch upon the Irish Land Bill. He could only express his earnest hope and belief that the Bill which had been carried through the House of Commons with such indomitable will, would be the means of peace to Ireland that it was intended to be, and that it would be accepted in the spirit in which it was given, so that its operations might be fairly tested, but that it might have a fair trial and fair play—(cheers).

Mr MUSS, Castleside, moved "that this meeting is of opinion that Mr. James Laing is a fit and proper person to represent the Northern Division in the County of Durham in the House of Commons."

Mr. H. CARSS in his aide wtide, seconded the resolution. He was glad to hear that Mr Laing would support Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposal for local option. The people would soon settle how many public houses they required. That was one measure which he hoped would pass. Then he hoped they would get the Summary Jurisdiction Act, especially in regard to tied houses (laughter). He believed in a measure for the extinction of tied houses, and yet there very men who were occupying tied houses were the very men who were wriving the Liberals round their necks heavier and stronger every day by voting for the Conservatives. He was sorry Mr. Laing did not refer more fully to the Land Bill, but he supposed he would give them a fine first-class style at Benfieldside that evening. The Liberal party had already given them an instalment of such Bills as they would have been in the early years ago. Which candidate were they to choose? He said it was to be Sir George Elliott. (No.) He said in his address that he was well-known to them (laughter). That was the only true bit he could see (laughter). He was thoroughly well-known to them (laughter) and always will be—(laughter). He was thoroughly well-known to Mr. Laing, and he was a man who was in the extension of the franchise. Then they knew George, too, very well, as having opposed the Miners' Registration Bill, and he (Mr Carss) was standing both godfather and godmother for him at Consett (roars of laughter) and telling the people that had Lord Elcho been alive he would have given him high praise in reference to the Mines' Regulation Act. He knew that when it was suggested that a boy should go down the pit at the age of fourteen Sir George wanted the age to be fixed at ten years, and if that had been inserted the Bill would have been killed entirely. That was well-known to them, and he was so well-known to them that they would not vote for him (laughter and applause).

A disturbance occurred at this juncture which was caused by a sweep named Harrison, but tranquillity was almost immediately restored.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr J. James, M.P., Gateshead, Mr E. C. Robson, Sunderland, Mr. Carrick, late of Consett, and Mr. T. Paler, junior.

The resolution was carried unanimously

MR. LAING AT BLACKHILL

On Wednesday, evening a public meeting was held, in the Central Hall, Blackhill, to hear Mr James Laing address his address. Mr W. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall, occupied the chair. The hall was crowded in every part.

The CHAIRMAN said from what he had heard of Mr Laing, not from people who were allied with politically, but from people who had been him for a generation, people who had met him in civil life the town of Durham, and in such a way that he was perfectly satisfied that the testimony given from his friends, and the result of his own experience, that no better candidate could be got for the district than Mr Laing. (Applause). It had been said that Sir George Elliot was a great employer of labour, but he did not see why that should always be trumped up. Employers held a very useful position but it did not follow that they should be the representatives of the working man. Suppose he was an employer of labour, so was Mr Laing, and Mr Laing could not be prouder of anything than being the son of a hard working man,—to his father's credit. He had not the pleasure of knowing him, but his name was a household word in Sunderland, and he was connected, he understood, with the wooden shipbuilding prior to iron and steel coming into vogue. He had heard indirectly that at a meeting of Sir George Elliot, at Consett, some Conservative gentlemen had been kind enough to see that several of the voters were "under Mr Jenkins' thumb." He did not experience the slightest feeling of annoyance on hearing that fabrication, but he hoped an understanding with them. He believed that there was no collection of working men enjoyed such freedom in religious point of view, and socially, commercially, and politically. (Loud Cheers). The address of Mr Laing was quite a photograph of himself. With respect to the assimilation of the county and county franchise, he thought that every working man in the district ought to have a county vote and it was a disgrace to them that they had not insisted upon it. It was their duty to strike a blow to obtain that privilege which he enjoyed, from the force of circumstances rather than his own view. (A voice: We will all vote for Mr Laing, and that we'll get it). If they returned Sir George Elliot, would he obtain them this. (A voice: He has always voted against it). Had not put his foot upon it, and actually tried to prevent them from enjoying that privilege. That was one reason why they should turn their backs upon the Conservatives. They must look forward to some one like Mr Laing. (Applause). His address spoke of the corrupt practices which disgraced the Conservatives. It was well to say what a pity it was that Mr Laing should spend £10,000 to get into parliament to advocate their cause. It was they as electors who caused the expenditure of money. Men should not sit by their fireside until they performed their duty by going to the polls. He thought they must be at some trouble in preparation for the privilege which the borough franchise would confer upon them all. A large amount of education was requisite to prepare them for that. It was a disreputable thing that fourteen thousand electors should spend three, four, or five shillings each to go to the poll. Every man who could walk should be willing to walk ten miles, in order that the expense might be lessened. The only way to obtain the privileges to which he had referred was by supporting a Liberal. The difference between a Liberal and Conservative was that—a Liberal was a man who would go to the House of Commons to endeavour to make laws for the masses of the country—not for the few, but for the people and not in the interests of a favoured section of the community (loud applause). Speaking of the liquor traffic he had always endeavoured to assist habits of temperance, but Mr. Laing went further. He said that where there was a population of ten thousand people who formed the majority of a district, and who said that ten public houses should exist then the public houses should be limited to that number; and if ten thousand people should say that there should not be one public-house, then the public-houses would be banished altogether (loud applause). In conclusion his remarks turned upon the tenure of land, free trade, and protection.

Mr. LAING, who was most cordially received, said that for the last few days he had been travelling over rural fields and performing a work which he felt that he did require a little ease, as the Chairman had suggested. It was, however, his duty that he should, in as few words as possible, state to them why and wherefore he appeared before them that evening, which was to solicit their suffrages for his candidature for the Northern Division of that county. Having endorsed the encomiums which had at various meetings been passed leaning evidence to the exercise of the late Col. Joicey, he observed that if they were to ask the views which he held upon political questions he would say that he thought at the present juncture of things it was incumbent upon all those who took a serious view of the political condition of the country, to give an earnest hearty support to the Gladstone Ministry (applause). That ministry was essentially a ministry of progress and reform. It had stated what it was prepared to carry out, and there was so many that he only hoped that the health and strength of the great head of the party, and also the health of the session might be sufficient to carry them out. But experience taught them that Mr. Gladstone possessed such a power of organization, such a wonderful management and arrangement of details, and the faculty of putting before the country surely and accurately what he proposed to do, and how to do it that he was quite sure that with these qualities, supported by the loyal members of his Government, they might look for great and important changes during the parliament (applause). Foremost among those changes was one which affected themselves—that was the assimilation of the borough and county franchise (renewed applause). The Chairman had alluded to it in special terms. He confirmed every word he had uttered. Many of them, no doubt, had a qualification for the county, but there were hundreds, if not thousands, who possessed, both intellectually and in point of property, as good a qualification as those who were living in the boroughs, yet they were not allowed to exercise the same privilege. That measure would doubtless be introduced, and would, he felt satisfied, be carried. But at the same time it was a measure of such vast importance that they must not expect it to be carried without opposition. There would be opposition to its principles and details, but still he thought that the general voice of the country had so declared in favor of it that the members constituting the great liberal majority in the House of Commons were so decidedly in favour of it that, with their assistance and aid as they would be by Mr. Gladstone, it would be carried to a successful issue (applause). Speaking of education, which had been begun by the Liberal party, he said that it would not be finished by it. Children were now educated up to a certain standard of efficiency but it only provided for children up to a certain age, and he dared say that the standards as they did exist were pretty well up to the capabilities of the children who might be at school up to the age of fourteen. Education was another point which would have to be dealt with by the Liberal Government, and they must bear in mind that it was a Liberal Government to whom they owed that education as it was opposed tooth and nail by the Tory party. Having advocated a policy of free trade he proceeded to speak of the condition under which farmers held their lands. There were rents and conditions between the landlord and the tenant which required looking into. There were those who thought it at the tenant should have freeable in his land as well as they had free trade in their commercial operations. That had to be dealt be mutually in the same position, and equally on the same plea form. The landlord was necessary to the tenant, and the farmer was necessary to the landlord, therefore, he held that when they came together they should stand on equal ground. There should be such a condition of things that when he had entered upon his land and held it for a time and then left it that he should be entitled to some compensation for the improvements which might be introduced, the which he had effected (applause). He had a strong opinion upon the great points of primogeniture, and particularly the law of entail. He had studied the free and full cultivation of land. He would be glad to see these two laws abolished. The consideration of Mr Laing's address was received principally to the temperance question.

A VOICE: Will you vote for the abolition of the House of Lords?

Mr. LAING: Of course you ask me if I will vote for the release of the peeresses. My own private opinion is that I should like to see the peeresses liberated now. (Cheers.) I did hope that in the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament that the prisoners would shortly be released. I indulged the hope that they would be released at the time when the Queen's speech was delivered. I believe, too, that before Parliament assembles again the Land Bill Mr Gladstone has sent as a message of peace to Ireland will, if it is allowed fair play as I hope it will, have the desired effect, and that the prisoners will be released. (Applause.)

Mr JOSEPH RICHARDSON moved the usual vote of confidence in Mr Laing. It gave him great pleasure, he said, of reading the motion which had been placed in his hand. It was only a short time since he had been privileged to stand in a meeting for a similar purpose. He was extremely sorry that Mr Joicey should have been called away so soon. He had hoped that he would be spared to have represented North Durham for a considerable time longer. As Mr. Joicey was gone they were under the necessity of selecting another gentleman to fill his place. He thought they had got a very good Liberal in the hoped that he would do his duty as he said he intended to do. After the speech they had heard, he expected that they would agree with him that Mr Laing was a very fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament (loud applause).

Mr JAS. PALLISER seconded, and urged the Irish voters to support Mr Laing.

Mr W. H. JAMES, M.P. for Gateshead, said it gave him sincere pleasure to stand upon that platform and say a few words in support of the candidature of Mr Laing. For his own taste and wishes he would have desired at that particular time to have avoided the discussion of a well and hotly tested election. Their labours in Parliament had, in the last session, been very severe—he should be unprecedented if they had said otherwise—long divisions, and that meant work of a physical kind. They had later hours and more weary discussions than they had almost ever before experienced in the House. But, however weary or tired they might feel after these prolonged proceedings, if they felt it to be their duty to support a cause which affected the interests of their country anything like personal convenience, as far as as he was concerned, he hoped they would always be laid aside. When the Parliament came into office he might say everything was in confusion. It was not only confusion at home, there had been confusion abroad, but there was war and disorder abroad. He might say—as a Liberal—that he was just as proud of the interest in his country as any Conservative. There were many matters relating to foreign nations. In the east of Europe, for instance, which placed a great responsibility upon the country, and they had had no time to consider the matter properly. Matters at home, which, now that they were settled down, he hoped would be dealt with, but the Government had done a little. They passed last session an act which for long had been a question of agitation. They passed the Burials Act, and also an act for the farmers—with respect to the ground game. There was also an act which had been before the public for a considerable length of time—that relating to employers' liability. He hoped that, so far as that measure was concerned, the employer in a large industrial neighbourhood like Consett and Blackhill, had found it to work intolerably well. He had been thinking of the Irish Bill, and this country was in a bad way. They were playing their cards very badly. They had, no doubt, in the last few months, sustained a very serious loss in the death of Lord Beaconsfield. Having briefly glanced at the policy of the late Premier, he said that they had a different policy. He had one in Lord Salisbury, the chief aim of whom seemed be to to do all, he could to perpetuate everything which was in opposition to the will of the people of England, which was the most dangerous, and, above all other things, likely to bring about a revolution, which working men, such as those before him, were anxious to avoid. He then proceeded to speak of the Irish Land Question and other subjects upon which the Government would be likely to legislate.—The resolution was carried unanimously.—Addresses were afterwards delivered by Mr. H. Carss, Cutlery, Mr. D. Harris, Mr. C. Palmer, Jun., and Mr. Carrick.

MEETING AT LANCHESTER.

Mr Laing paid a visit to Lanchester yesterday, and addressed the electors in the School-room. The Rev. J. P. De Pledge occupied the chair. He said he would not detain the meeting, and expressing the satisfaction which the committee of Liberals in district had expressed at the result of the canvass. He say that the Liberals had said that they had had all the agriculturists on his list. So far as the agricultural district was concerned he could assure him that he would find very few polling for him on the day of election.

Mr Laing then delivered a short speech during which he was frequently applauded.

Mr George G. Hutton, Bishop Auckland, Hall, moved the usual vote of confidence in Mr Laing.

Mr Logan seconded.

Mr Stokoe, Sunderland, and Mr Crawford having spoken in support,

Mr POWSOND said he had known Sir George Elliot for twenty-five years, he had frequently met him in London while he represented North Durham, he considered him a proper person to represent the division, and would move an amendment to that effect.

A Voice: I have known him ten years longer than that, and he is not the proper person.

Mr FREEMS thought the gentlemen must have been mistaken in saying that he had seen Sir George in London, as he was more frequently to be found in Egypt, or on the Suez Canal, or Cyprus (roars of laughter), and if he were returned to-morrow, which he was sure he would not, he would be absent for the largest portion of his time at these places. (Applause).

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT'S CANDIDATURE.

MEETING AT CONSETT.

Sir George Elliot addressed a meeting in the National School-room, on Tuesday afternoon, preceded by a procession of the electors to his committee rooms, at the Queen's Head Hotel, where he made an inspection of the canvass books and expressed his satisfaction at the result. There was a fair attendance at the meeting, and on the platform was a number of local gentlemen who are in favour of Sir George's candidature.

Mr. R. DICKINSON, J.P. presided. He was pleased to take the chair in the interest of a gentleman who is to take the place of the late Joicey, whom to have seen was to rejoice. It was a matter of course for the next man to be in the field, and he was delighted to see that their old veteran of twelve years had at last, he hoped, come forward to solicit their suffrage and interest (applause). They knew his principles, as he was a tried man. They knew he was a sound commercial and agricultural knowledge, and advocated measures for the relief and good of the country, and the interests in particular (applause). They loved Sir George Elliot as a man of their own mark; and they would carry him in triumph to the poll (applause and cries of no), and he hoped that they would be successful (applause, said that, looking upon his past, it was very gratifying to him to see so large a meeting, and he felt them welcome him with so much cordiality (applause). He hoped to be appreciated, the people of Consett, who at one time did not receive him as they had done that city, would consider him worthy of their confidence (applause). He hoped that next Friday it would be settled once for all that the constituency again accepted him as their servant. He had already represented them for twelve years, during which time he had no recollection of any public act in connection with his duty as member of Parliament which was ever impeached, or complained of (applause). He came to tell them that, as in time gone by, the conviction he then expressed as to the necessity for the development of the trade of their district had become more and more firmly impressed on his mind. In reference to the question of "fair trade," Sir George said his intention was to support any course of procedure which would give employment to the greatest number of men; which would pay the best wages into their pockets; and allow the largest profits to be derived by the capitalists whose money was invested in the several branches of trade and commerce in the country. Without seeming to be egotistic, he might say that he had the knowledge of, and was largely concerned in coalmining and iron and chemical manufacture, agriculture, and shipbuilding, all of which made up the branches of industry in the county of Durham, and he asked them whether a general representative of such interests was not more fit to represent the constituency than one whose commercial interest and operations were concentrated and limited (loud applause). If he was not elected on Friday he should conclude that he had made a mistake in his estimate, but from the figures which had been furnished him the issue was more than favourable (loud applause). He, however, urged upon the electors of Consett to put forth their best efforts, and record their votes in his favour on Friday (applause).

Mr. J. BOOTH (Shotley Bridge) said he was glad to see so large and enthusiastic a meeting, because on former occasions when it had been suggested to hold a Conservative meeting at Consett it was said, "What is the use of coming here, they are all Radicals" (laughter). He was happy, however, to find that there was a large body of intelligent men of Consett, who were prepared to exercise an independent judgement on the great questions of the day (applause). He proposed that Sir George Elliot was not only fit, but the fittest person to represent the Northern Division of the county of Durham in Parliament (applause and cries of no).

Mr. J. L. WHARTON, Durham, seconded the resolution. Let him tell them why. Of the two honourable men who were standing, Sir George Elliot was by far the better man. To begin with he was no stranger to them. Since the year 1868, till March, 1880, he had been well tried and most successful representative of North Durham.—(Applause). He went in by a large majority in 1868, and in 1880 he retained the confidence of the constituency. In fact he believed that at the present time a large portion of the constituency regretted that Sir George had not been returned. He himself regretted it for two reasons, first, because he believed that he was the right man and secondly he believed that the work which his lamented good friend Mr. Joicey was called upon to perform, was too much for him. There was no other man who understood more thoroughly than Sir George, the trades, interests, and the welfare of the working classes of the county of Durham.—(Applause). All honour to him for it, he was not ashamed to tell them that he was a working man himself, and that he understood what the working man felt and wanted.—(Applause). More than that he was a man who had made his name and fame known throughout the length and breadth of the world. He had done honour to the constituency which he represented not only in the Commons House of Parliament, but had carried the fame of England broadcast through the world with his skill and ability. He asked them if that Sir George gave his support to the Mines' Regulation Bill, contrary to the interests of his own pocket.

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Shotley Bridge, spoke in support of the resolution.

The proposition on being put was carried, a number of persons expressing their dissent by holding up their hands against it.

Mr. W. Raw, Blackhill, then essayed to speak, but the turmoil became too great.

MEETING AT LANCHESTER.

A public meeting was held in the National School Room, Lanchester, on Tuesday afternoon in support of the candidature of Sir George Elliot, Mr David Bellerey, Greencroft, was voted to the chair, and there were present:—Rev. A. R. Grantland, Rev. Canon Councillors Richardson, G. Hodgson, and W. Sanderson, Durham: Mr Geo. Salkeld, Durham; Mr Thos. Bell, Mr J. L. Wharton, Mr Geo. Taylor Smith, Broadwood Hall; Dr Wilson, Lanchester; Mr J. Atkinson, Cornsay; Mr J. Wall, Lanchester; Mr Thos. Fawcett, Satley; Mr R. D. Bellerey, Little Greencroft; Mr J. Buckham, Lanchester; Mr J. G. T. Forster, Burnhope; Mr James Fairley, Durham; Mr Thos. Hutchinson, Lanchester; Mr G. W. Wilson, Lanchester; Mr Ralph Wall, Lanchester; Mr John Walton, Lanchester; Mr Thos. Hutton, Lanchester, &c.—The chairman in introducing Sir George, said he had always considered himself to be one of the most staunch, upright, straightforward, and consistent representatives that it had been his lot to know—(applause)—and he believed that it would be impossible to obtain a better.—Sir George Elliot, who was received with loud cheers, then briefly referred to the points in the published address. Referring to the grievances of the farmers he said the burdens which had been accumulating and growing for years would have to be relieved. This was a matter that would have to be attended to by the House of Commons without delay. No representative holding their interests at heart could be expected to do his best, if returned to Parliament, for the agricultural interest.—The Rev A. K. Granville (Sherpath) proposed a vote of thanks to Sir George Elliot, which was seconded by Mr Smith (Lanchester).—Mr J. L. Wharton, in supporting the resolution, denied the allegation of Mr Thompson that Sir George Elliot was an enemy to the working man. In making that statement, Mr Thompson only showed that he was thoroughly ignorant of what Sir George had done whilst a member of the House of Commons. (Applause). If Mr Thompson would trouble himself to look into the history of the Mines Regulation Act, he would find that Sir George Elliot was one of the main instruments in making and passing that Act; and he had not only voted in favour of the interests of his old friends the miners, but he had voted against the monied interest with which he himself was indentified. A grosser calumny was never uttered than what Mr Thompson had said. In the agricultural interest Sir George had voted with Sir Massey Lopes, in favour of the relief of local taxation, which had relieved the county of Durham last year by a payment from the Consolidated Fund of £18,467 7s. 2d. (Applause.)—The resolution was carried unanimously.—A Voice: Are you in favour of manhood suffrage?—Sir George Elliot: No. (Loud applause.)—The meeting then terminated.

CHRISTIAN LAY CHURCH, SHIELD ROW.—The Anniversary of the above church was held on Saturday last when Mr. Wm Richardson, of Allendale presided. After the usual tea meeting and instructive lecture, on "Queen Esther." In the absence of Mr. Thomas Fenwick, Mr. William Whitfield presided. After the tea meeting a substantial coffee supper was provided in the Mission Room, the provision having been kindly given by the congregation. Addresses were delivered by the ladies were presided over by the Misses Hughes, Bewick, Morpeth, Adamson, Little, and Dawson. The reports showed that the Christian Lay Church which commenced in August 1880 with 8 members had, during the year, been increased by 22 members. On Sunday. After the sermons were preached in the morning and afternoon by Mr Wm. Richardson, and in the evening by Mr Wm. Whitfield, when collections were taken after each service in aid of the church fund.

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