The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,103. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, September 30th, 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.	Cost.	Amount.	Cost.
s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
1 0	1	10 0	2
2 6	1	12 6	2
5 0	1	15 0	2
5 0	1	17 6	2
7 6	1	20 0	2

To Lend.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, a good SERVANT GIRL.—Apply to Mrs. CALVERT, Broomhill, near Ebchester.

AGENT Wanted to push first-class Lubricating Oil.—Commission 10 to 15 per cent.—Box 201, Post Office, Liverpool. 678p

WANTED immediately, MINERS for Osage City, State of Kansas, America. Fare, £5 2s. 2d. Wages, from 12s. to 18s. per day.—Apply to J. HALL, Agent, Greencroft, near Annfield Plain. 730p

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

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations. — Apply at Mrs. COOKSUMN'S Registry, 12, Front Street, Consett. 149p

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

WANTED immediately, a Morning GOVERNESS for Two Young Children; must be competent to Teach Music and Drawing, besides English and the rudiments of French.—Apply by letter, stating salary required, to "Master," Consett Office, Consett. 732p

WANTED, for America, 500 COAL MINERS, by the Wilmington Coal Association of Chicago. Emigrants will be met at Chicago by the Owners and be conveyed to destination Free of Charge.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

A WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER and Merchant, selling direct to customers, is appointing Agents in different parts of the Kingdom. This offers a good opportunity to steady and pushing men wishful to employ their evenings and spare time to advantage.—For full particulars apply in first instance to "Manufacturer," 44, Camp Road, Leeds. 732p

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

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

To Let.

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

TENTS, to LET, on reasonable terms; Length, 120ft. by 30 ft. and 60 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. 683p

TO LET, at November Term. WOODBINE COTTAGE, Shotley Bridge, containing Four Rooms, Garden, and all other Conveniences.—Apply to EDWARD WENTWORTH, Builder, Shotley Bridge. 688p

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, from Ten to Sixteen Gallons of MILK daily.—Apply to J. G. TATE, Greencroft Cottage, Lanchester. 740p

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

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

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

July 20th, 1881. 605p

Residence to Sell.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, and at a great Bargain, the Well-built Freehold DWELLING-HOUSE and PREMISES, situate (in Delves Lane, Consett, and containing Eleven Rooms, together with 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. RAY, Solicitor, West Hartlepool. 499p

Carrlbees Estate, near Consett, County Durham.

FOR SALE, by Private Treaty, ONE-THIRD UNDIVIDED SHARE of the above Estate, which consists of 200 Acres or thereabouts of Arable, Pasture, and Woodlands, with Substantial Farm Buildings thereon, situate near the populous town of Consett, and immediately contiguous to the Railway 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. 678p

TO UNDERTAKERS, CAB PROPRIETORS, &c., &c.—A Patent Funeral Car, by Dottridge, cost 200 guineas, at 74 guineas; three excellent roomy Mourning Coaches, at £25 each; three double Sets of Harness; two Hansom Cabs, by Forder, Wolverhampton, cost 80 guineas, at £35; a light one-horse Cab, by Marston, Birmingham, cost 90 guineas, at £45; a Brake to carry 20 persons, 65 guineas.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 600p

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the ERECTION of a HOUSE and SHOP, at Annfield Plain, for the Members of the Loyal "Greenwell" Lodge, No. 2147, Durham District.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received by us up till Thursday, October 6th, 1881.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

Shotley Bridge, September 21st, 1881. 725p

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

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

Lot 1.—From Knitsley Station to the Road leading from Knitsley Station south to the Five Lane Ends. 40 tons.

Lot 2.—From Knitsley Station to Dyks Nook Lane. 30 tons.

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

Lot 4.—From High Carrhouse to Templetown and Knitsley Mill. 20 tons.

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

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

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

TOWNSHIP OF IVESTON.

Lot 1.—The Carting and Breaking of Limestone from Rowley Station to Long Edge Road. 20 tons.

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

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

WILLIAM DIXON, District Surveyor.

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

Business Announcements.

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

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR.

HENRY ROGERS
(Late of Consett),
AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT,
16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON. 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. 560n

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

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, BEDDING, BRUSHES, PERAMBULATORS, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, Wholesale and Retail.

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

WASHING and MANGLING MACHINES.

AGENT for McDONEY 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 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,
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED 1817.

Agent for the Live-Stock Condiment Company's CHAMPION SPICE, for Horses, Cattle Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, Game, Stacking Hay &c. 396c

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:—

BRECHAN'S Pills, 9½d. RUDDOCK'S Pills, 9½d.
'CLOUGHS' Golden Pill of Health, 9½d. ESO'S Stomach Pills, 9½d.
KAY'S Essence of Linseed, 9½d. Perrino Essence, Horehound and Coltsfoot, 9½d.
MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, 1s. 6d. POWELL'S Balsam, 9½d.
RACKHAM'S Liver Pills, 9½d. SCOTT'S Pills, 9½d.
The Northern Cure for Rheumatism, 9½d.
AND ALMOST ALL OTHER 1s. 1½d. BOXES AND BOTTLES FOR 9½d.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE FOR GROCERIES IN THE DISTRICT.

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

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

DENTAL NOTICE!

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

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

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

JOHN FERRY,
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 REGISTERY 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 Shotburn Terrace, Consett, begs to intimate to the Inhabitants of the District that he is prepared to Execute all Orders entrusted to him in a Prompt, Cheap, and workman-like manner.

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

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 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 there are 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 8,000 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 Gironde, and between Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the vineyards to the consumer without having first to the stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings are among the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements 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 moderate-priced alcoholic beverage at a reasonable price. The man in perfect health may drink what 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 ingredients of this Sparkling Brut-Saumur are the same wine merchants who originally introduced the ordinary Sparkling Saumur Wines into England, viz.—Messrs. W & A Gilbey, of the Pantheon, Oxford Street. —*Medical Times and Gazette, March 29, 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	Per Dozen Half-Bottles
	£ s.	£ s.
	38/	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, but, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, and W & A Gilbey's arrangements for offering them at very low prices, led to an almost unprecedented demand.		
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil*		25/	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil*		30/	17/

Sample Bottles or any quantity bearing W & A Gilbey's Seals and Labels can be obtained from their AGENT—

W. AYNSLEY, CONSETT, LEADGATE & ANNFIELD PLAIN

Business Announcements.

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

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

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

REID & SONS' WATCHES.

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

REID & SONS' CLOCKS.

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

REID & SONS'

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

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

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.

T. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 608n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 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 HICHLEY, Secretary.

J. BATES,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Furnishing, and General Furnishings. 606n

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 marvellous production.

OUR 13s. 6d. TROUSERS and £2 10s. TWEED SUITS Speak for themselves.

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied by the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons 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. HICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1876.

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

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

IRON BEDSTEADS in the most variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS, HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

BRUCE and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673b

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 time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profits paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6½ per cent. per annum.

Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Home Cottage, Consett. 300o

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1881.

SUCCESS IN DEFEAT.

THE late PRESIDENT was unconsciously penning his own epitaph when he wrote that golden saying—"I would prefer to be beaten in the cause of right than succeed in that of wrong." Beaten down he has been by a cruel and lingering death, caused by the dastardly wound of a political fanatic. There is defeat in this: a defeat apparently to a cause as well as a man; for during his short term of office the PRESIDENT had identified himself with a cause which, if it succeeds, must win a social revolution in America second only to the abolition of slavery. That cause is the removal of a mischevious maxim which JACKSON, the first Democratic President, made a party cry of, "To the victors the spoils of office!" The result of this maxim has been that Presidential elections are fought out in the State with a keenness which we can only compare to the scuffle of birds of prey for the carcase of a dead camel. Every four years there is a scramble for place and pay under Government, and if it were not that, happily, America is a land where many careers are open to the disappointed place-hunters, the consequences of this unseemly scuffle for place under the thin disguise of party names would be much more destructive than it is to public morality. As it is, it is bad enough, however; and not a day too soon did the new PRESIDENT come forward to work the desired reform. In attempting it he has, unhappily, fallen a victim to the pistol of a criminal lunatic, who describes himself as "a Stalwart of the Stalwarts"—meaning, in the dialect of the Old World, that he has declared war to the knife against the Republicans, and especially against their intended electoral reforms. Poor GARFIELD's death, then, seemed at first to signify not only the defeat of a man, but also of a cause; but, as is often the case, the death of its champion has given the cause a sacredness in the eyes of his countrymen which it could not otherwise have possessed. It is an instance of the way in which assassination, as a political instrument, recoils on those who resort to it. But for GARFIELD's death the Republican party might have been lukewarm, while the Democratic party would have offered a determined resistance to the proposed reforms. But under the general mourning for GARFIELD, second only—if second—to the regret and indignation felt at LINCOLN's assassination, all thought of resistance has been put an end to. General ARTHUR proclaims his accession to the Presidential Chair in feeling and becoming terms, very unlike the JACKSONIAN cry—"To the survivors the spoils of office!" On the contrary, the nominee of the Democratic party finds himself pledged, whether he likes it or not, to carry out the very policy of his predecessor, and on exactly the same lines. He will, for some time at least, adhere even more scrupulously than if he belonged to the party of the Republican platform. GARFIELD has in a sense sealed it with his blood, and we may thus say of him that his defeat is a victory. It is the old story of the blood of the martyrs being the seed of the Church. The two parties will, of course, close up their ranks now that the funeral is over, and Republicans and Democrats will fight out their battles as before. But the Democratic party will never again be able to hold out a general scramble for office as a bribe to unscrupulous partisans. That fountain of electoral corruption has been dried up, and if the story of CURTIUS were not too mythical to quote in such a connection, we might say that the noblest citizen in the States having leaped into the morass, it has closed over him never to open again. Of such a death we can only say, in the PRESIDENT's own words, that he has had his wish, and has "preferred to be beaten in the cause of right than to succeed in that of wrong."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The mourning was great when Abraham Lincoln was cut short in his great career. But much more widespread and much keener is the sorrow which attends the untimely death of President Garfield. It is so in America. Of the two men Lincoln was the greater, but the less amiable. The great Republic was then divided in feeling. The South looked on Lincoln as their bitter foe. Again, in those dark days every family in the States was in mourning over the havoc of the war. There was no one who had not lost some relation or some friend in the carnage of the great struggle. There was the less leisure for public grief. But to-day the American nation is united. All parties recognise the death of General Garfield as a public calamity of the severest character. The prosperity of the Republic throws the disaster all the more strongly into black relief. In England the proportion of sympathy is similarly affected by the time which has elapsed between the two dark episodes. The two countries are now more friendly with one another, and that not merely in a diplomatic sense. Englishmen are better known and better liked in America. Americans are better known and better liked in England. Amongst other uniting influences it is not too much to say Artemus Ward and Mark Twain have a place. We have learnt to laugh together, and it is not surprising that we can also cry together. We "weep with those that weep." The long lingering of the late President, the daily record of his struggle against death read by millions in this country, have, of course, something to do with the sympathetic feeling that exists amongst all ranks. But in whatever manner it may be accounted for, it is certain that never since the War of Independence has there been so kindly a spirit manifested in Great Britain towards the United States as there is now in the hour of this great sorrow. And in taking the exceptional step of ordering Court mourning for the late President Her Majesty has only displayed, with the usual felicity of the family of Brunswick, that her sentiments are in harmony with those of the great mass of her subjects.

One good result has followed from the attempt at a military meeting in Egypt. As soon as the soldiery were pacified the Khedive set to work on certain substantial reforms, which had long been mooted, but which he had not courage to grapple with at the time. The chief of these was domestic slavery. This is now to be abolished in Egypt. A convention has now been entered into by which English Consuls will be appointed to certain parts in the Red Sea to supervise the whole of Upper Egypt and Nubia, and their travelling expenses as well as those of their assistants are to come out of the Egyptian treasury. This, it is thought, will strike a blow at domestic slavery in Egypt.

The Fair Trade scare shows some signs of abatement. Liberalism is beginning to feel satisfied that its faith is not in danger. The Conservative leaders begin to show signs of disapprobation. The chief Conservative newspapers elucidate the Fair Trade doctrine, and the real Trades Union Congress men have denounced as impostors those who favoured Reciprocity professedly in the name of Trades Unionism. The reactionary movement has not, however, been without its good effects. It has undeniably awakened the French to the desirability of concluding a new treaty. The friends of Fair Trade should have discrimination. If they had confined their case to the taxation of imported luxuries, or even to the taxation of foreign manufactured articles they might have done well. The proposal to tax corn has damned their chance of successful agitation.

In spite of the protests of a few noisy Conservatives, Mr Gladstone's bust will adorn the Guildhall, and in doing honour to him the Corporation will be doing a greater honour to itself. He will no doubt esteem the incident all the more because the City and the Council are in the great majority opposed to him in politics. The Lord Mayor indignantly repudiates the idea broached by a common Councillor—a very common Councillor, one would think—that it was intended to propitiate the Premier in view of the impending and inevitable reform of City institutions. It is an odd suggestion that the "mammon of unrighteousness" should "make friends" with Mr Gladstone in order to secure itself dissolution. But even if such a foolish idea could be entertained, Mr Gladstone is not the man to be bought by a bust. In future years ex-fishmongers and spectacle makers will gaze with watery eyes upon the marble, and feel it to be a memorial of the "bust-up" of their own rotten Companies and gluttonous Guilds.

The Kingston burglary exhibits another instance of the recklessness of human life which seems just now an international epidemic. When dynamite is regarded as a fair instrument of political agitation, when hundreds of men not belonging to the criminal classes advocate the basest forms of assassination, it is not surprising that the criminal classes should become infected by the bloodthirstiness which is in the air, and that professional housebreakers should come to regard policemen as fair targets for their revolvers. The Kingston burglary has been published to the world merely from the accident that the depredators were disturbed and therefore inflicted deadly injuries upon the constable who detected them. It must not be supposed that similar burglaries are rare. Scarcely a night passes without a house in some quarter of London or another being broken into. The southern suburbs have been particularly unfortunate in this respect. I know a case in which a few Saturdays ago a house was entered by night and robbed. The occupants subsequently used extra precautions to secure the premises, but on the very next Saturday night the house was again broken into and further robberies were committed. We live in strange days when marauders are so coolly determined, and when a clergyman, as in the Woodford case the other day, may be kidnapped at Epping and imprisoned in a private house in the West-central district.

Mr Poynter's retirement from the supervision of the South Kensington Art Schools a few weeks ago was much regretted there, and the appointment of Mr Armstrong as his successor was not regarded with complete satisfaction by the Art world. It now appears that Mr Poynter has consented to retain a kind of archiepiscopal authority over the new head master, who, however, will perform the principal functions which have hitherto appertained to the office. It remains to be seen whether this dual government will work well. Much must depend on Mr Armstrong's good temper.

"Light, more light!" was Gœthe's dying cry, and the answer to it on the side of science is Faure's accumulator and the Swan portable lamp. In Paris the electrical exhibition is in full swing, and curiosities are to be seen on all sides, pointing only too plainly to the approaching time when night, if we wish it so, may be turned into day. Already Mr Siemens has pointed out that it is a mistake to suppose that plants require sleep. They may be forced to grow night and day, and, though the result is less woody fibre, the fruit is as luscious, or even more so, than under the natural conditions. An uneasy impression crosses our brain; what if crammers and Board Schools were to force the young idea to shoot in the same way! We have heard of night schools. I hope they will not be run by electricity.

"Those of you who have been in Newgate"—poor Artemus Ward used to begin, in one part of his famous lecture, and then stammer and break down in pantomimic confusion, as it dawned on him that he had committed himself by assuming the committal of his audience. Well, those of us who have been in Newgate—as visitors, of course—are not displeased to find that that dingy, ill-savoured "corner" in which so many naughty children are made to "stand" with their "faces to the wall" is only waiting the word of the Home Secretary to disappear. The London thieves still affectionately term the place the "stone jug." To the younger members of the profession it is classic and almost sacred ground. It is associated with the plot of innumerable "penny dreadfuls." Often has it been illustrated in the *Police News*: with greediness "its history, miscalled a calendar, has been devoured. Its disappearance will be an unmixed blessing. It is a misfortune for a prison to become surrounded by romantic associations; and on sanitary grounds the site is not well chosen for the purpose of incarceration.

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

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Cleveland, Sept. 26.

During the whole of yesterday a constant stream of people, walking four abreast, passed through the pavilion in the Monumental Park viewing the casket containing the remains of the late President and the splendid floral decorations. Hundreds of persons were affected to tears as they gazed upon the casket. The United States Marine Band, stationed near the pavilion, played sacred music and dirges during the day.

An immense procession, consisting of military and civil bodies and Knight Templar and many other organisations from various towns in Ohio and other States, was formed to escort the remains to the cemetery.

It was arranged that the funeral ceremonies should commence at the catafalque; in the pavilion prayer, reading of portions of the Scripture, address and benediction by the officiating minister; hymns also sung; at the grave, prayer, singing and benediction.

The church services throughout the United States and Canada yesterday everywhere had reference to the death of President Garfield. Memorial services were also held in Mexico, and remarks appropriate to the occasion were made from the pulpits of churches in that country.

MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

CONSETT.

Last Sunday evening, the Rev. F. STEGGALL, vicar of Consett, preached a sermon in Christ Church to a very large congregation, in which he made especial reference to the death of General Garfield. The rev. gentleman based the subject of his discourse on I. Samuel iii. 18—"It is the Lord: let Him do what seemeth Him good."

He said he felt that it would be proper that evening if he made some reference to the death of President Garfield. He wished the people of Consett had noticed the event more particularly by taking some steps towards giving public expression of their sympathy at the sad termination of a most straightforward and honourable career. Although they were not going to hold special religious services in their churches and chapels, as in London and other great centres, yet he trusted they would show some little respect for the unfortunate President by either partially or totally closing their places of business on the following day; and when they heard the church bell toll at twelve o'clock, he asked them all to retire for a few moments and engage in private prayer and meditation on the sad and solemn occasion. The funeral would be one of the largest—if not the largest—ever known. The mournful procession would be followed by hundreds of thousands of persons, and about two and a half millions of people would render their sympathies at the grave of their late lamented President. His life was full of instruction to all. His name was unknown—except to a comparative small number—until he became the President of the United States, and probably very few of them were acquainted with his history. He would, however, dwell that night upon some of the most instructive parts of his career; but, perhaps, some of them would have preferred an extract from the newspaper accounts of the late President's life. He (the rev. speaker) would also like to speak a few words upon the subject of resignation at the same time. As he looked around that church he saw some who had been recently mourning for deceased relatives and friends, yet he felt it his duty to bring before them certain points in connection with the late President's history. Born in the year 1831, he was the youngest of four children. His parents, who were very poor, worked a small farm. The father died when the late President was only two years old and the eldest boy ten years. He afterwards laboured to help his mother in providing for the family. His mother appeared to be a pious woman, belonging to the sect known as the "Church of the Disciples." He did not know exactly what kind of religion that was, but they were Christian people who met together in a certain way, and called themselves by that name because they observed the ordinances of the Christian religion and the teaching of the disciples as set forth in the New Testament. Garfield seems to have been a good lad even in his early youth. He left school at the age of ten, and became a sailor; but the thirst for knowledge took possession of him, and his desire was to become a man of learning. He subsequently entered the Geauga College, and began the study of Greek, Latin, and mathematics. He made most extraordinary progress. He became an excellent linguist, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature at Hiram University. He afterwards joined the army, and took active part in several great combats, in which he distinguished himself so much that he was promoted to the rank of general. After that General Garfield devoted himself to law, in which profession he made a brilliant success. Later on he was returned as a representative in the United States Congress, and finally, at the beginning of the present year, he was elected to the Presidential Chair of America. They would all remember that at the time he received the fatal bullet wound, the President was about to start off to enjoy a well-earned repose; and for the past eighty days he had been a most acute sufferer, hanging as it were between life and death. No wonder that the whole world was filled with horror at this foul and dastardly deed. No wonder that nations seem to vie one with another in expressing their sympathy and regret for the grievous loss which the world, and especially the American nation, has now sustained. They certainly felt that such an event had been the means of cementing this country with her daughter America in a manner never witnessed before. Their noble Queen, with her true womanhood, had been the foremost in sending her expressions of sympathy for the afflicted. The President seems to have been respected and loved by all. He dealt with certain blemishes in the administration of the law in America which needed rectifying. He was the right man to grapple with such matters, but in so doing his career has been suddenly cut off. He (the rev. gentleman) felt that he was utterly incapable of dealing with this subject in a manner in which he should liked to have done. He would, however, adhere as far as possible to the subject of his text. How awful the surprise would be to his beloved wife and children when the news came that the President had been shot! There was hope, nevertheless, after he had been shot. How tenderly the wife watched over the patient's bedside for nearly three months; and although she may at times have felt somewhat hopeful, yet he believed that both herself and the family were prepared for and expected the worst. There could be no doubt that the President had concealed a great deal of his suffering from the eyes of his friends and medical advisers, which may probably account for the issue of somewhat favourable bulletins; but there was no one who could tell the great amount of pain he must have endured in the hour of trial. Their minds should not be altogether unconscious or insensible in the time of calamity. Their hearts should not be like stone, but should be inclined to the soothing influences of the Holy Spirit. They would then see it was the work of the inscrutable hand of God, and they should remember that "It is the Lord: let Him do what seemeth Him good." Still, in the face of this terrible calamity, they earnestly hoped that the administration of affairs in the United States would prosper as it had done during the past few months. There were already indications that the new President intended to carry out the principles laid down by his lamented predecessor. Another thought had forcibly struck him (the rev. gentleman) whilst dwelling upon the life of General Garfield—Did they not see in his career a resemblance of the life of Christ? Our blessed Lord had been cut off in the prime of His life—such was the case with President Garfield. Each had crowds of sympathisers—the one at the foot of the Cross, and the other at the bedside. The President's life was an example of perseverance and honesty, of which they might well take a pattern. He was a true disciple of the Church of Christ here on earth, and will be a saint glorified in the Church above; therefore, he hoped that they would all truly endeavour to be like him in that respect.

Before the commencement of the service the organist (Mr J. Surtees) played the "Dead March" in *Saul*.

Most of the shops and places of business in Consett were partially closed on Monday last, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President Garfield. The bell of Christ Church was also tolled at twelve o'clock.

NEWCASTLE.

The universality with which the business community responded to the Mayor's invitation invitation on Monday, to close the shutters and blinds of their places of business between the hours of one and three, showed how general and sincere was the sympathy of the townspeople with the sorrow of the American people at the death of their President. The flags of all the Consulates were at half-mast high, while the English ensign, which was hoisted at various parts of the town, was draped with black. The United States Consulate, in Grey Street, was profusely decorated with crape, and the flags of England and America at half-mast were suspended from the balcony both in Grey Street and Mosley Street. At the corner of the building the arms of the United States were exhibited, with the national colours of England and America hanging over them. The window facing the junction of Dean Street and Mosley Street was also enveloped in crape, the shield of the United States being decked in mourning. Business was almost entirely at a standstill on the Quayside, and operations on 'Change for the day were abandoned, in deference to the universal feeling of the Newcastle merchants. The bell of St. Nicholas' tolled during the hours prescribed by the Mayor, and the general aspect of the town indicated clearly the heartfelt sorrow of the people of Newcastle at the death of the simple-minded and heroic President Garfield. The captains of vessels of all nationalities, steamers and sailing vessels alike, hoisted the flags of their respective vessels half-mast high. The flag on the swing bridge was likewise hoisted. Similar tokens of respect were exhibited in other towns in the district.

LETTER FROM MAJOR JONES.

Major Jones, the United States consul for Newcastle, in acknowledging a vote of condolence recently passed by the Executive Committee of the Newcastle Liberal Association with Mrs Garfield and the American people, has written to Mr R. S. Watson, president of the society, stating that he has forwarded the words of sympathy, so well conveyed in the resolution, to the Department of Strte at Washington. He adds, "I am sure that Mr Secretary Blaine will be pleased to communicate the same to Mrs Garfield. The deep sympathy of England with the great sorrow of America cannot fail to prove fruitful in future inestimable good to both nations.

DURHAM.

At noon on Monday, the bells of Durham Cathedral rang a muffled peal in recognition of the interment of General Garfield. After both morning and evening service in the cathedral on Sunday, Dr Armes played the "Dead March, in Saul," upon the organ, the large congregation assembled on each occasion standing uncovered during the performance. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Dean of Durham, who, in the course of his discourse, reviewed the names of patriots who, by their energy and ability, had risen to the highest places in their country, and who had rendered the most valulable services. He dwelt on the capabilities which had carried General Garfield from the most humble position to the front rank amongst the most able men who guided the well being of one of the largest and most prosperous nations which had ever existed and which had enabled him to devote his great abilities to the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. Finally, Dr Lake referred to the Christian fortitude and resignation displayed by the dying President when all hope for his recovery had ceased, and when his moving out of the world became a question of days and hours; and he dwelt on the sympathy displayed by all ranks and condition of the people of England with those of the United States in the sorrow the nation had been plunged in by the untimely death of the President. Amongst the congregation at morning service were a few American visitors to Durham, and one of those gentlemen, who was seated near the lectern, and whose strong emotion during Dr Lake's discourse was strongly evident to those around him, is stated to have called at the Deanery on Sunday afternoon and thanked the Dean for his remarks on America's President.

LONDON.

Signs of mourning in London on Monday, were very general. On every side emblems of mourning met the eye, and the spontaneity of sympathy exhibited must have been especially gratifying to American residents in the Metropolis. At all the Royal Palaces window blinds were closely drawn, and similar tokens of sympathy were displayed at most of the West End clubs and private houses. In Regent Street, Oxford Street, and other main thoroughfares in the more fashionable quarters shops were partially closed, the fronts of buildings were draped with crape, and the stars and stripes floated at half-mast. Along the Strand, Fleet Street, and towards the city, shutters were generally closed, and on many church towers and spires the American flag was also hoisted at half-mast. On the Stock Exchange, business was hurried through up to one o'clock, when the building was closed for the day. At St. James's Palace the band of the Grenadiers, on mounting guard, played the "Dead march from Saul," and at various hotels and public places of assembly for Americans the utmost gloom prevailed. Most of the drivers of omnibuses and cabs had crape-bows attached to their whips. A funeral service was held in the City Temple and was largely attended. Dr Parker, the minister, caused a message to be sent to Mrs Garfield, stating that the congregation recognised the noble qualities displayed by her during the severe and protracted sufferings of her lamented husband, and desired to convey to her their assurance of the deepest sympathy under a bereavement which was borne by the whole civilized world. Anthem solos were feelingly rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Beebe (of New York), and Mrs Davies, and the Dead March was performed by the organist. At Westminster Abbey, the dirge composed by Sir John Goss on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington and Handel's funeral anthem were sung by a full choir, the Abbey being densely filled. Between the two anthems the Dead March was played by Dr Bridge.

Service was held on Monday night at St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square, and was largely attended by American and English people. The hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung, and many of the congregation shed tears. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address, dwelling upon the early struggles of President Garfield, on his studies, his career in college, in camp, and in the public arena, until he reached the Presidency. He said his life was a picture of manhood with which we in this country were unacquainted. He felt it was no common man the civilized world had lost, and it was no wonder we were mourning. The people of England and America he trusted might be brought to love and understand each other the better by union in this common sorrow.

A muffled peal was rung from the belfry of Westminster Abbey on Monday evening, and the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled.

THE PROVINCES.

Throughout the provinces, and in Scotland and Ireland, manifestations of mourning were remarkably spontaneous and general. In most towns the exchanges and principal shops were closed, and the bells of several churches were tolled.

Despatches from all parts of the United States as well as from many places in Canada and British Columbia, report that business has been entirely suspended to-day. Funeral services were held, and the bells of the churches tolled. Minute guns were also fired, and general sorrow was manifested. All places of amusement were closed.

The fund for Mrs Garfield now amounts to 313,000 dols.

Cleveland, Sept. 26.

Minute guns were fired during the march of the procession. Upon arriving at the cemetery, the mighty column halted, and opening its ranks faced inwards and reverently saluted the remains of the dead. After the funeral service was over, it countermarched, and was dismissed upon its return to the Monumental Park.

Dr J. J. Rodinson presided over the funeral services in the forenoon in the Monumental Park. They consisted simply of singing by the Vocal Society, reading passages from the Scriptures by Bishop Bedell, the offering up of prayer, another service of song by the Vocal Society, an address by the Rev Isaac Errett, the reading of a hymn by the Rev Jabez Hall, more singing, and finally the solemn benediction pronounced by the Rev C. S. Pomeroy.

At the grave Chaplain H. Jones, of the 42nd Ohio Regiment, officiated. He offered up a brief but earnest prayer that struck a responsive chord in the hearts of every one in the mighty multitude of mourners gathered together in the cemetery. After that there was some singing of sacred music by the German Singing Societies, and the Benediction was pronounced by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College.

Nothing could exceed the simplicity of these proceedings, and yet their effect was solemn—I might say awe-striking. The vast crowd of mourners, with uncovered heads and grief-stricken countenances, was electric with suppressed feeling. At the supreme moment when the body of the illustrious dead was committed to the earth one almost feared that this emotion would find expression in some loud and piercing cry of pain. But even then the countless company of mourners stood, to all outward appearance, calm and self-restrained—sorrowing, but silent.

Mr Garfield's wife and mother and children attended the funeral ceremonies at the Pavilion. They drove to the grave behind the funeral car. They will go to Mentor immediately.

The estimates of the numbers present run to 250,000, who must have all witnessed the procession, which was little less than two hours in passing a given point. It marched in open order at the rate of two miles an hour. Many in the procession were totally exhausted by the heat and fatigue. Refreshments were freely dispensed to all. Water was supplied from every fire-plug on the route, and so the day's discomforts were partially lassened.

The coffin has been deposited in the receiving vault, and will remain there until a built-in grave can be prepared. Over this there will soon rise a noble monument.

MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting of American residents in London was held on Saturday, in Exeter Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments with reference to the death of the President and sympathy with the widow. Mr J. R. Lowell, American Minister in London, presided. There were also on the platform:—Mr Hoppin, and Mr Natal, Secretaries of Legation, General Badeau, Colonel Chesbrough, Bishop Simpson, General Merritt, &c. After prayer by the Rev Mr Marshall, Mr Lowell delivered an address, in which he enlarged on the services and character of the late President, and referred to the devotion and constancy of Mrs Garfield. They might well sum up in the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." At the conclusion of the address, which was received with applause, resolutions were passed, the first deploring the death of the President, the second offering sympathy to Mrs Garfield, and the third signifying a grateful sense of the solicitude shown by the Queen and people of England during the period of the President's suffering and death. The chairman announced that the funeral service would be held at noon on Monday in City Temple, and the Archbishop of Canterbury intended, if possible, presiding in the evening at St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square.

IRISH PUBLICANS AND THE CONSTABULARY.

DEPUTATION TO MR FORSTER.

A deputation, representing the licensed victuallers throughout Ireland, waited by appointment on the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle, on Tuesday, to urge upon him the withdrawal of the recent constabulary circular as to the action of the police at licensing sessions, in cases where the publican or hotel-keeper applying for a renewal of his license had obstructed or frustrated the law by refusing to provide the police with cars of refreshments while on eviction duty. The deputation included The O'Donoghue, Mr. Gray, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Findlater, and Mr. Brooks, M.P.'s. The Attorney-General for Ireland was present. The grounds relied upon by the deputation in support of their views were set forth in a paper which was read to the Chief Secretary, supported by various speakers. —Mr. Forster, in reply, said he could hardly imagine it would be seriously maintained that where a publican refused the police cars or refreshments, and did so for the purpose of obstructing the law, it was not a case where the police should oppose a renewal. He could not undertake to say that the circular should be withdrawn, and the police be discouraged. On the other hand, he had no doubt that the magistrates would consider each case on its merits, and if it was clear that the applicant's conduct had been the result of intimidation there would be every disposition to take such circumstance into consideration. He would go further, and say it was possible in some cases that the publican had been carried away by excitement, and he would hope in such instances, that when the publican gave an undertaking not to frustrate or obstruct the law in future the opposition would not be pressed. —The Attorney-General said misapprehension existed as to the action of the police. They were not engaged in carrying out evictions, but merely in protecting the lives of legal officers in the execution of the law. The deputation then withdrew.

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.

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 XXI.

MELBOURNE THIRTY YEARS AGO.

"O, that it were as like as it is true!"
—*Measure for Measure.*

THE voyage was now drawing to an end, and the *Troubadour*, as "gaily" as the original of the old song, ploughed her way onward. The first land that greets the expectant eyes of the passengers bound to Victoria is Cape Otway, a bold promontory, whereon is, or was, a lighthouse, and the gleam of the lanthorn sends a cheery welcome to the new comers across many miles of ocean water. This is, of course, at night; but as it was daylight when the look-out man on board the good ship *Troubadour* gave notice of the land, the appearance of it was anxiously studied by the passengers who crowded forward.

Augustus Skelton, in company with many saloon passengers, as they would now be termed, took up his position on the forecastle to see Victoria, the long-desired land of gold. The high forest-clothed hills, pleased him and many others, for, covered as they were with wood from base to summit, the passengers fancied that few people could be in the neighbourhood, and therefore there was all the greater chance for them. Certainly the appearance of these apparently primæval forests of gum trees, whose great white trunks rose up like columns over dark and gloomy ravines. Higher up still the rocks thrust out great jagged teeth, and the projecting spurs of the hills met the ocean breeze in solitary grandeur.

This immense forest extended for miles and miles, and until about thirty years ago was almost impassable by reason of the twining shrubs, which spread a thick net-work between the great trees, and effectually barred the passage. Without an axe and a compass, combined with some woodcraft and a stock of self-reliance, no man would in those days have cared to try to make his way through the forest. But there was a station up country, near the source of the Barwar River, and respecting this station and this forest we shall have presently something to relate.

Victoria was then a young colony—it was once termed Port Phillip—and was practically discovered in February, 1802, by Lieutenant Murray, in the ship *Lady Nelson.* Grant and Bass had certainly surveyed the coast in previous years, and Cook had sighted the coast in 1770. In April, 1802, Flinders, in the *Investigator*, sailed up Port Phillip Bay, into which runs the "Ever Flowing" River (the Yarra-Yarra). The first real settlement in Victoria was made in 1834 by the Messrs. Henty, and in May, 1835, John Bateman, a native of New South Wales, landed with "a party of blacks," and induced the natives to consent to assign him a large tract of land. Bateman was followed by a Mr. Faukner, who sent the *Enterprise* to Victoria, and she sailed up the Yarra River, making fast to the trees on the bank, where the present Australian wharf stands. Mr. Faukner and his family followed, and to him is due the credit of founding the extensive city of Melbourne.

It would be very interesting to trace the gradual growth of the colony, but by so doing we should keep the *Troubadour* and her passengers knocking about outside for a longer time than they or the reader would care to wait. So we will at once return to the vessel, which soon took a pilot on board. This man was quickly surrounded by the passengers, all desirous to hear whether the great reports of the "diggins" were true. But the pilot was a man of few words.

"Look here. It's all right about the gold, and I won't answer another question." He then proceeded to give his orders, and everybody was fain to rest contented with this information.

Hobson's Bay was full of shipping, and nearly every ship was deserted. The captains of many looked anxiously over the side, while a cabin boy, or perhaps a dog, ran up and down the deck deserted and lifeless, save for their presence. The crews had rushed off to the gold fields, for everybody was—as the phrase went—"drunk with gold."

Hobson's Bay, as many passengers knew to their cost, was not Melbourne, and yet it appeared that the *Troubadour* was going no farther in. It was decided that all must land in boats, and as the charge for conveyance was in inverse proportion to the dire need of the passengers, the row became general. But there was no help for it. A steam-tug was available, and as thirty shillings for forty cubic feet of luggage was the modest charge, besides the owner's passage to the wharf, no wonder Augustus Skelton remonstrated, and that some others indulged in a little comprehensive swearing, which, with perfect impartiality, included the captain of the *Troubadour*, the owners, the captain of the tug, and the whole colony of Victoria, gold and all.

But if the getting ashore was difficult, the prospect when the emigrants (and immigrants) reach the wharf was less attractive, even with the golden prospective. The sudden descent of darkness when everyone was trying to get their luggage extracted from the confused heap that was piled upon the wharf by the tug men, or more generally by the passengers themselves, who did most of the work, was alarming to the uninitiated, and was unrelieved by a lamp or even the occasional gleam of a lanthorn. All kinds of packages and their unlucky owners were unceremoniously bundled on shore in a confused heap to find their level, like water, which, in the form of steady rain, poured down upon the miserable and houseless gold-seekers. Many left their luggage and hurried up to the town to procure shelter; for lodgings, especially for women, were most difficult to procure, and even the cellars were packed with rows of sleeping men, dressed in all kinds of nondescript shirts and other garments. The arrival at Melbourne at the beginning of that period of gold fever will not easily be forgotten by any who experienced it.

From almost every country, equally with England, ships were daily arriving and pouring immigrants into the colony, houseless and as much "at sea" as they had ever been on the voyage. Sometimes the arrivals numbered thousands in a day; and how to lodge and feed them was the absorbing question. Hundreds started off almost immediately to Forest Creek or to the Bendigo diggings, and the road is described by an eye-witness as crowded as the Epsom road on Derby-day. Encampments and shanty-villages were rapidly erected in the suburbs of Melbourne and along the banks of the "ever flowing" Yarra.

Nor were hunger and homelessness the only evils that the new arrivals had to fear. The social condition of the colony was something awful in its lawlessness. Desperadoes prowled about the streets; escaped convicts and ticket-of-leave men swarmed and tried their "prentice hands" in bush-ranging and highway robbery. People got tired of hearing and reading of murder and outrage. The horrible monotony of the practice, varied only by some specially atrocious feature in detail, excited no anger. The police and troops were few and powerless, and lawlessness stalked unchidden through the land. Everyone was armed, and no wonder, when we read in the newspaper that a party of armed bush-rangers took possession of the public road in broad daylight, and for upwards of two hours robbed everyone who passed up or down, and tied them up till they had got as much as they needed, when they released the prisoners and decamped. There were no stores for luggage; living was ruinously dear, and thousands of delicate women and children just landed after a lengthened and uncomfortable voyage were put about to find out a single place where they could obtain shelter or rest. Left with hundreds constantly arriving to their fate; landed like cattle, and not half so carefully—absolutely houseless. Again and again the men, fathers and brothers, rush off to endeavour to find even a filthy cellar wherein the pouring rain may be escaped; again and again they return to their hopeless, drenched, and shivering families, plunged in the last depths of despair, and crying bitterly for food. Many, in default of storage, sold their cherished household goods, carried all the way from old England; little things cherished to remind them of the old home, went "for nothing," and naught but a memory remained.

Such was the scene many and many a time at Melbourne in the early days of the gold fever. Scenes that made strong men weep, and caused many a death in the happy land of gold.

But Augustus Skelton was better off. He had a friend in his correspondent. He sought him out, and fared better than the vast majority of people who had accompanied him in the *Troubadour* from England. Augustus having, as he fancied, quite thrown any one off the scent of his change of name on board ship and in the shippers' books, had no scruple in presenting himself to Mr. Crawford in his own name—as was, indeed, necessary. So soon as his business should be accomplished he had made up his mind to go up to the "diggings," and there, in an assumed name, await events. But the agent had other views. The lawyers had to be consulted, and a few interviews were necessary to establish his identity and to make a few fees. Augustus found himself in possession of a round sum of money, left him by his uncle, and quite independent of his home funds. These arrangements, which occupied a few weeks, having been made, Mr. Crawford insisted upon accompanying the young man up country to see the property just disposed of, and to introduce him to his relatives, with whom he could return to Melbourne or England if he pleased. The agent also hinted that Laura Skelton was a charming young lady, and that Augustus might do well to marry her. The young man shook his head mournfully, and looked so sad that Mr. Crawford began to think that Florence's death had really made an impression upon the affianced, who had never seen her. He little knew Skelton's thoughts and the craven fear that had driven him from England.

CHAPTER XXII.

"BLACK THURSDAY."

"Look, here comes a walking fire."—*King Lear.*

SKELTON'S first impressions of Australia were not altogether pleasing. Putting aside the preliminary six miles' run by steamer up the Yarra through the swampy surroundings and the smell of "boiling-down" establishments, Melbourne was not picturesque to his eyes. Some of the shops would have delighted a lady. Geelong is prettier than Melbourne, and the view over the bay very beautiful. He thought the country looked rather dry and burnt up when he landed, the grass being brown; but the trees were green enough, and round Melbourne the forests extended in dense masses of trees. As to the desolation of the place, he had very soon an opportunity to modify his opinion when he had seen what desolation *can* arrive at.

"Well, what do you think of that settlement?" asked Mr. Crawford, when they rode away into the forest from the hut of a friend of his. "One might do worse than live as he does, eh?"

"Yes, I think the place very comfortable. I suppose he will soon go off to the diggings like his labourers."

"I daresay, but not yet. He knows he can make his money by selling for gold what the diggers need. I hope you won't mind resting in the bush to-night?"

"Not at all. I shall enjoy it of all things. The experience will be new to me," replied Augustus.

Thus chatting and anon talking of business matters, and the prospects of the evening, the travellers rode on through the dried-up forest, following the wood track till they reached a small grassy valley almost on the outskirts—a place much frequented (for Australia) by drovers who passed and re-passed from station to station or to and from their own residences. Here was splendid pasturage and water, so the horses were "hobbled" and permitted to enjoy themselves, while Mr. Crawford proceeded to light a fire and prepare supper of kangaroo with "damper."

"I told you you should taste squatter's fare," said the agent, smiling, "so here it is."

"What's this?" asked Skelton, holding up a cake. "Damper?"

"Yes, flour and water; very wholesome, and as good as bread. Now for a cup of bush tea."

This was speedily produced and made, and after the meal had been despatched the travellers set to smoking and conversation. At length they lay down before the fire. The horses slept as they prefer to do in the bush—on their feet.

And so they all rested. The night passed without any incident occurring to break the quiet of the forest which encircled them on all sides.

* * * * * *

Very early in the morning Skelton opened his eyes, and for a few minutes he was unable to realise his whereabouts. He lay quite quiet, for the air was hushed, and there was no wind. The only sound of life about him there was the trickling of the rivulet. His companion lay still, fast asleep, and the perspiration was standing on his brow. This seemed to Augustus somewhat unusual, and he himself felt none of the freshness the which he had always understood was a feature of the Australian climate early in the morning. Not a bough moved—the stillness was almost unearthly and death-like. A grey haze dimmed the distant sky, and there was a suffocating presence of "sultriness" all around, which was very oppressive.

He rose, proposing to himself to take a bath in the creek close by. As he passed over his sleeping companion the latter woke and sat up.

"Hollo!" he said, wiping his forehead, "is that you? Hot, isn't it?"

"Yes; I'm going to have a dip. This is such a sultry place. I'm half suffocated."

"Very extraordinary!" replied the agent. "I never remember such a peculiar atmosphere. Whew! There's something in the wind!"

"I wish there *were* some wind, whatever might be in it. Why, even the horses appear limp and drooping."

"Well, I'll join you in the water. Then we will breakfast and set out as soon as we can."

Refreshed with the bath they dressed and kindled the fire; the breakfast was soon ready, and then the horses were saddled. All this time the heated air was never refreshed by a puff of wind, and the little exertion necessary to saddle the patient horses made the riders perspire freely.

"Going to have a storm, I suppose—a hurricane perhaps, eh?" said Skelton to the agent.

"Can't make it out. If we do have a storm, it will be one we shall never forget, or see the like of again. There's something extraordinary in it."

They did not converse much, as the forest again closed in, and the narrowing track was followed almost in silence. On each side grew tall and densely-clothed trees; the creeping plants and vines binding and interlacing the forest trunks in such a manner that any progress right or left was impossible. The silence struck both travellers particularly. Not a bird moved, nor was there a sound to indicate the whereabouts of the many-feathered songsters. The agent appeared uneasy, and Skelton, though quite unaccustomed to read the signs of the heavens and of the forest, still was conscious of some nearly impending danger. Was it a judgment upon him for his crime? The thought occurred to him as the sweat of terror poured down his face.

Suddenly a puff of air came, but there was nothing refreshing in it. It came as a furnace blast—dry and scorching. The agent pulled up and turned his face in the direction whence it came, waiting eagerly and anxiously for the next heated gust through the airless forest. It came as hot a breath as the former, and hotter.

The agent, without a word, struck his horse sharply, and, calling to Augustus, who was a few paces in front, dashed forward over the log-encumbered path, crashing and tearing through the thicket on either side at a headlong and dangerous speed. Augustus endeavoured to follow his example, and these two men went riding a race such as never before had been seen by living men. The wind came now more steadily, and with steadily increasing heat; a distant roaring being now audible like the roaring of the sea, but it was not water; it was FIRE that was approaching upon the wings of the wind.

"May the Lord have mercy upon us!" exclaimed the agent. "It's a bush fire! Hurry on! ride for your life! It's death if ye fall, remember! Straight on!"

Augustus ventured to glance upwards through the overhanging trees which nearly obscured the sky from view, but through the occasional openings he fancied he could perceive smoke rolling before him in fantastic curls, and ever and anon in thick voluminous folds. They were lost; the forest was a mass of flame!

On, on! as fast as possible, the horses, as impatient and terror-stricken as the riders, all smoking and steaming with heat and perspiration. On, on! for your lives, men; no pausing to pick your way; the fire has grasped the forest in its red hand, and the hot north wind has done the rest. On, on! If the fire reach you ere you gain the clearing, you are dead, as sure as fate. On, on!

The whole country was as dry as tinder, and the fire made frightful progress. The warning blaze upon the hills—the signal lights of Nature for the great conflagration—had been almost disregarded, and the ruddy glare that should have told of danger to the stockmen had been unheeded. Now the fire had come in all its strength, and humanity was powerless to check it.

Suddenly, and at full speed, Augustus and his new acquaintance burst out of the forest on to a wide open plain, surrounded on all sides by a circle of fire. Around them at a distance now—but not at such a distance as to keep off the heat—the two men and their panting horses lay down, the forest red with fire, and the air darkened with the smoke. From sturdy tree to tree the fire leaped and shrivelled up the branches, burning the mighty trunks and crackling fiercely in the vines and creeping plants. Whole acres of dry leaves were gathered and devoured in the Fire King's blazing jaws at once. He rushed onwards at a speed that exceeded the fleetest horse's pace. The roar of flame and crash and noise of falling timber added to the horrors of the scene; with the dying screams of birds as, suffocated by the smoke, they fell dead in numbers into the fire. The flames, now driven by a fierce wind, came licking up the grass, and sent forked tongues even across the plain where the fugitives were resting.

Up, up, and away. There is yet a chance for life. The station at which the agent was now aiming had been cleared all round. Here was the place of safety. Could they gain this they could rest, for all the grass between the settlement and the forest had been burnt on purpose, and the all-devouring fire would be checked. Skelton, in all his after life, never forgot that ride or the terrible scenes that he passed through and lived. It seemed so impossible to escape.

Fire; fire all round—and far behind. What's this—a lake? Yes. At last, another chance for life. Into the sparkling water plunged the smoking steeds, and drank, as did the parched riders, as if they never would be satisfied. The smarting, smoke-blinded eyes and cracking skins of men and beasts were laved and refreshed. Then up again, before the fire came across the water.

What's here—a man? Yes. A human being, once a man, now lost to all the semblance of the human race. Overtaken by the fire, he had rushed to the margin of the lake to die. He lay down to drink, fell forward in his exhaustion, and suffocated by the water into which he had deeply dipped his blistered face, had died on the threshold of safety. Poor fellow! Burnt to an almost unrecognisable body he lay, and Skelton shuddered as he passed. What had fate in store for *him* beyond that belt of flame?

The station at last. Here had gathered all that had escaped. From north and south, east and west, the people came pouring in. The flocks and herds, sheep and cattle, shepherds and stockmen, squatters' families and children, all homeless, houseless, and many of them penniless, had hurried here for safety and for succour. Many had lost wives or children, or both. Some had tried to hide in water-courses, but the fierce fire had turned them out and driven them, scorched and scathed, to safety at the station; but safety bought at what a price!

The agent and Skelton rode up together to add to the many miserable ones already assembled, many of whom were lighting fires to cook their dinners, as if they had not had enough of fire for that day.

"Has any one seen the family from the 'Mount?'" inquired the agent, anxiously.

"The Skeltons? No." "No." "They've cleared out last week," were some of the answers, as the men rode from group to group. The agent looked at Augustus and said, "We can do nothing, I fear, unless ——"

"Yes, unless?"

"Unless we can borrow fresh horses and ride through the south forest to the 'Mount'; the servants may be there."

"How far is it?" asked Augustus.

"About seven miles. It's no use asking any of these poor fellows to go: they have been through enough fire to-day, but I'll go with you if you like."

"You are a good fellow," replied Augustus, "and I hope I shall some day repay your offer. Come, I'm ready."

Notwithstanding the entreaties and the warnings of the men assembled at the station, Augustus determined to start at once. The men were enabled to procure fresh horses, and then the ride over the charred remains of the once lordly forest began. There was no grass, and the smoking, and in many places still burning, timber, like so many chimneys, vomited flame and smoke. Yet, all undismayed, these men rode on. Skelton had no time to think of himself. All his interest was centered in the poor family who were perhaps even now being suffocated by the fire he had escaped.

By degrees his evil deeds and selfishness were being laid bare to him. The scene on shipboard, and now the fire, and the impressive scenes he had passed through, were all working a change in Augustus Skelton. If he could only acquit himself of Ellen's destruction! But there was no hope there. He was sure she was dead—killed, murdered, by him!

Could he only atone by saving *one* life, he would feel more at ease. So he pressed forward in a manner which drew forth commendation from the hardened agent. Skelton was now known to him as Mr. Rundel; and to his request to be so called the agent scrupulously adhered.

They had not ridden far when they came upon a shepherd, seated upon the banks of a stream. His clothes were nearly burnt off. He was *keening* as only the Irish can *keen* or lament the dead, as he rocked himself to and fro, his face covered with his scorched hands.

The horseman pulled up to assist, and to obtain information from the man if possible.

"He is one of the 'Mount' shepherds," whispered the agent. "I'm afraid there's trouble before you. What's happened, Driscoll?" he continued, addressing the man.

Driscoll looked up, and his appearance caused both men to close their eyes in horror. His face was so fearfully burnt that no features were recognisable. His eyes were quite invisible; his face a mass of terrible blisters, raw and swollen. Skelton could not bear the sight, and he stood aloof.

The agent at once dismounted. "Let me help you to the 'Mount,'" he said. "We will soon have assistance."

The poor fellow slowly and gently shook his head, and then, with an effort to speak which, with his fearfully blistered features, must have cost him intense agony, he replied, "All burnt!"

"Burnt!" exclaimed the horrified agent looking at Skelton, who, fortunately, did not hear the reply. "All dead?"

The man nodded feebly. "God knows," he answered. "I believe so. I tried to follow them. They—left—last—night."

"My poor fellow, this is terrible! I will move you to the Swamp-hut."

"Leave me alone—I'm dying. Swamp-hut—maybe—not burned—but——" He sank back in agony.

"I can't leave him like this," muttered the kind-hearted agent. Then calling Augustus, he said—

"Will you ride on to the Swamp? It is straight along the track. You will see the farm, or the remains of it. The sheep-washing hut is behind it in the old Swamp. Look there; perhaps the fire has not reached it. God speed you. Some one may be there, or we can take him to it."

"Amen!" replied Augustus, fervently, as he gathered up the reins. "If I don't return never mind me. I'll come back if I'm alive. Good-bye."

With a farewell nod he proceeded on his way along the half-hidden road, encumbered with fallen branches still smoking, and the still smouldering trunks of trees. It was a dreadful sight, and one that influenced Skelton all his after life.

He was not long in arriving at a clearing, but the scorched grass, or rather the burnt ground where the grass had been, the smouldering timbers and blackened beams, the smell of burnt stock, poor sheep and other animals that had been left tied up, smote upon his senses in a sickening way. All was lost. Not a chance for any who remained in the house. The fire had not yet expended itself even here, so there was no chance of any of the inmates being alive if they remained within it.

He then pushed on regardless of the stifling stench and smoke, in his great desire to atone for what he had done by the saving of only one human life at the risk of his own. The Swamp was in front, and in it a hut was visible. It was protected by a thick "wattle" fencing, and although this had caught fire, the greenness of the wood, or its hardness, or the dampness of it prevented the wattles catching fire, though they were smoking densely. The roof of the hut had caught but did not blaze, although the smoke was stifling. "Was that a cry for help?"

Augustus did not hesitate. Dipping a handkerchief into the water, he covered his nose and mouth with the soaked material, and then in a measure protected, he advanced on foot to the hut. As he came near he heard louder appeals for aid, and disregarding the stifling smoke, he dashed forward, and with a vigorous kick broke in the door. There was something inside the hut, filled as it was with a dense cloud. Skelton rushed in, and seizing one of the occupants, bore her out in safety.

She was a young woman, and when he laid her down at the edge of the swamp, she fainted.

(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 XLIV.

REPARATION.

With all Mr Redmain's faults, there was a certain love of justice in the man; only, as is the case with most of us, it had ten times the reference to the action of other people than it had to his own; I mean, he made far greater demand for justice upon other people than upon himself; and was much more indignant at any shortcoming of theirs which crossed any desire or purpose of his, than he was anxious in his own person to fulfil justice, when that fulfilment in its turn would cross any wish he cherished. Badly as he had himself behaved to Mary, he was now furious with his wife for having treated her so heartlessly that she could not return to her service; for he began to think she might be one to depend upon, and to desire her alliance in the matter of ousting Sepia from the confidence of his wife.

However indifferent a woman may be to the opinion of her husband, he can nevertheless in general manage to make her uncomfortable enough if he chooses; and Mr Redmain did choose now, in the event of her opposition to his wishes; when he set himself to do a thing, he hated defeat even more than he loved success.

The moment Mary was out of the study, he walked into his wife's boudoir, and shut the door behind him. His presence there was enough to make her angry, but she took no notice of it.

"I understand, Mrs Redmain," he began, "that you wish to bring the fate of Sodom upon the house."

"I do not know what you mean," she answered, scarcely raising her eyes from her novel—and spoke the truth, for she knew next to nothing of the Bible, while the Old Testament was all the literature Mr Redmain was "up in."

"You have turned out of it the only just person in it, and we shall all be in hell soon."

"How dare you come to my room with such horrid language!"

"You'll hear worse before long, if you keep on at this rate. My language is not so bad as your actions. If you don't have that girl back, and in double quick time too, I shall know how to make you."

"You have taught me to believe you capable of anything."

"You shall at least find me capable of a good deal. Do you imagine, madam, I have found you a hair worse than I expected?"

"I never took the trouble to imagine anything about you."

"Then I need not ask you whether I married you to please you, or to please myself?"

"You need not. You can best answer that question yourself."

"Then we understand each other."

"We do not, Mr Redmain, and if this occurs again, I shall go to Durnmelling."

She spoke with a vague idea that he also stood in some awe of the father and mother whose dread, however well she hid it, she would never while they lived succeed in throwing off. But to the husband it was a rare delight to speak with conscious rectitude in the moral chastisement of his wife. He burst into a loud and almost merry laugh.

"Happy they will be to see you there, madam! Why, you goose, if I send a telegram before you, they won't so much as open the door to you! They know better which side their bread is buttered."

Hesper started up in a rage. This was too much—and the more too much, that she believed it would be as he said.

"Mr Redmain, if you do not leave the room, I will."

"Oh, don't!" he cried, in a tone of pretended alarm. His pleasure was great, for he had succeeded in stinging the impenetrable. "You really ought to consider before you utter such an awful threat! I will go myself a thousand times rather!—But will yot not feel the want of pocket-money when you come to pay a rough cabman? The cheque I gave you yesterday will not last you long."

"The money is my own, Mr Redmain."

"But you have not yet opened a banking account in your own name."

"I suppose you have a meaning, Mr Redmain; but I am not in the habit of using cabs."

"Then you had better get into the habit; for I swear to you, madam, if you don't fetch the girl home, within the week, I will, next Monday, discharge your coachman, and send every horse in the stable to Tattersall's. Good morning."

She knew Mr Redmain would just enjoy selling her horses. She had no doubt he would do as he said; but she could not at once give in. I say "could not," because hers was the weak will that can hardly bring itself to do what it knows it must, and is continually mistaken for the strong will that defies and endures. She had a week to think about it, and she would see!

During the interval, he took care not once to refer to his threat, for that would but weaken the impression of it he knew.

On the Sunday, after service, she knocked at his door, and being admitted, bade him good morning but with no gracious air—as indeed he would have been the last to expect.

"We have had a sermon on the forgiveness of injuries, Mr Redmain," she said.

"By Jove!" interrupted her husband, "it would have been more to the purpose if I, or poor Mary Marston, had had it; for I swear you put our souls in peril."

"The ring was no common one, Mr Redmain; and the young woman had, by leaving the house, placed herself in a false position; everyone suspected her as much as I did. Besides, she lost her temper, and talked about forgiving me, when I was in despair about my ring."

"And what, pray, was your foolish ring compared to the girl's character?"

"A foolish ring, indeed! Yes, it was foolish to let you ever have the right to give it me! But as to her character, that of persons in her position is in constant peril. They have to lay their account with that, and must get used to it. How was I to know. We cannot read each other's hearts."

"Not where there is no heart in the reader."

Hesper's face flushed, but she did her best not to lose her temper. Not that it would have been any great loss if she had, for there is as much difference in the values of tempers as in those who lose them. She said nothing, and her husband resumed.

"So you came to forgive me!" he said.

"And Marston," she answered.

"Well I will accept the condescension—that is, if the terms of it are to my mind."

"I will make no terms. Marston may return when she pleases."

"You must write and ask her."

"Of course, Mr Redmain. It would hardly be suitable that you should ask her."

"You must write so as to make it possible to accept your offer."

"I am not deceitful, Mr Redmain."

"You are not. A man must be fair, even to his wife."

"I will show you the letter I write."

"If you please."

She had to show him half a score ere he was satisfied, declaring he would do it himself, if she could not make a better job of it.

At length one was despatched, redeived, and answered; Mary would not return. She had lost all hope of being of any true service to Mrs Redmain, and she knew that, with Tom and Letty she was really of use for the present.

Mrs Redmain carried the letter, with ill-concealed triumph, to her husband; nor did he conceal his annoyance.

"You must have behaved to her very cruelly," he said. "But you have done your best now—short of a Christian apology, which it would be folly to demand of you. I fear we have seen the last of her."—"And there was I," he said to himself, "for the first time in my life, actually beginning to fancy I had perhaps thrown salt upon the tail of that rare bird, an honest woman! The devil has had quite as much to do with my history as with my character! Perhaps that will be taken into the account one day."

But Mary lay awake at night, and thought of many things she might have said and done better when she was with Hesper, and would gladly have given herself another; but she could no longer flatter herself she would ever be of any real good to her. She believed there was more hope of Mr Redmain even. For had she not once for one brief moment, seen him look a trifle ashamed of himself? While Hesper was and remained, so far as she could judge, altogether satisfied with herself. Equal to her own demands upon herself, there was nothing in her to begin with—no soil to work upon.

CHAPTER XLV.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

For some time Tom made progress towards health, and was able to read a good part of the day. Most evenings he asked Joseph to play to him for a while; he was fond of music, and fonder still of criticism—upon anything. When he had done with Joseph, or when he did not want him, Mary was always ready to give the latter a lesson; and had he been a less gifted man than he was, he could not have failed to make progress with such a teacher.

The large-hearted, delicate-souled woman felt nothing strange in the presence of the working man, but on the contrary was comfortably aware of a being like her own, less privileged but more gifted, whose nearness was strength. And no teacher, not to say no woman, could have failed to be pleased at the thorough painstaking with which he followed the slightest of her hints, and the delight his flushed face would reveal when she praised the success he had achieved.

It was not long before he began to write some of the things that came into his mind. For the period quiescence as to production, which followed the initiation of more orderly study, was after all but of short duration, and the return tide of musical utterance was stronger than ever. Mary's delight was great when first he brought her one of his compositions very fairly written out—after which others followed with a rapidity that astonished her. They enabled her also to understand the man better; for to have a thing to brood over which we are capable of understanding, must be more to us than even the master's playing of it. She could not be sure this or that was correct according to the sweet inexorability of musical ordainment, but the more she pondered them the more she felt that the man was original, that the material was there, and the law at hand, that he brought his music from the only bottomless well of utterance, the truth, namely, by which alone the soul most glorious in gladness, or any other the stupidest of souls, can live.

To the first he brought her, she contrived to put a poor little faulty accompaniment; and when she played his air to him so accompanied, his delight was touching, and not a little amusing. Plainly he thought the accompaniment a triumph of human faculty, and beyond anything he could ever develop. Never was a pupil more humble, never pupil more obedient; thinking nothing of himself or of anything he had done or could do, his path was open to the swiftest and highest growth. It matters little where a man may be at this moment; the point is whether he is growing. The next point will be, whether he is growing at the ratio given him. The key to the whole thing is *obedience*, and nothing else.

What the gift of such an instructor was to Joseph, my reader may be requested to imagine. He was like a man seated on the grass outside the heavenly gate, from which, slow-opening every evening as the sun went down, came an angel to teach, and teach, until he too should be fit to enter in: an hour would arrive when she would no longer have to come out to him where he sat. Under such an influence, all that was gentlest and sweetest in his nature might well develop with rapidity, and very accidental roughness, and in him there was no other, by swift degrees vanish from both speech and manners. The angels do not want tailors to make their clothes: their habits come out of themselves. But we are often too hard upon our fellows; for many of those in the higher ranks of life—no, no, I mean of society—whose insolence wakens ours, as growl wakes growl in the forest, are not yet so far removed from the savage—I mean in their personal history—as some in the lowest ranks. When a nobleman mistakes the love of right in another for a hatred of refinement, he cannot be far from mistaking insolence for good manners. Of such a nobility good Lord, deliver us from all envy!

As to falling in love with a lady like Mary, such a thing was as far from Jasper's consciousness, as if she had been a duchess. She belonged to another world from his, a world which his world worshipped, waiting. He might miss her even to death; her absence might for him darken the universe as if the sun had withdrawn his brightness; but who thinks of falling in love with the sun, or dreams of climbing nearer to his radiance?

(To be continued.)

Business Announcements.

DENTAL SURGERY

EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

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

ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830.

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

THE

LONDON & NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE,

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

LACE CURTAINS.

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

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

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

SHEETS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, &c.

NOTE THE PRICE OF THESE GOODS.

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

Toilet Covers, 1¼ and 1½ yards long, in Honeycomb and Marcella, very cheap.

IRISH LINENS, &c.

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

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

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

UNBLEACHED LINENS.

Size.		
1¼ by 1¼	Linen Table Cloths	8¾d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 4½d.
1½ by 1¼	„ „	1s. 6½d.
1½ by 1½	„ „	1s. 11½d.
1¾ by 1½	„ „	2s. 3d.
1¾ by 1¾	„ „	2s. 11d.
2 by 1¾	„ „	2s. 11½d.
2 by 2	„ „	3s. 11d.
2½ by 2	„	4s. 6d.

TOWELLINGS, &c.

32 inch Flax Linen Towelling	4d., 4½d.
34 „ „	4½d., 5½d.
36 „ „	6½d., 7½d.
36 „ Apron Linen	6¾d., 7¾d.
40 „ „	8½., 9½d.
⅝ Glass Towellings	3¾d., 4¾d.
¾ „ „	5¾d., 6¾d.
Crash Roller Towellings	3½d. to 5½d.
Huckaback Bed-room Towellings	4½d., 5½d., to 1s. 6½d.
Turkish	6½d., 1s. 0½d., to 2s. 6d.

READY-MADE LINEN, &c.

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

White Twilled Calico Pillow Cases, from 6½d.

CALICOES, HOLLANDS, &c.

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

PRINTS, &c.

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

A VISIT TO THE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE

TRADING COMPANY

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

THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY,

69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

G. H. STEWART'S,

VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, VENETIAN HOUSE,

1, WESTMORLAND TERRACE, & 2 DUKE ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 602o

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

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

JOHN ROUTLEDGE,

JOINER AND BUILDER,

GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

(Near the Co-Operative Store),

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

MODERN FURNITURE

Of Excellent Quality and Unequalled Cheapness.

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

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

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

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

ROBSON AND SONS,

3, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FARMERS!!!

BUY YOUR SEEDS AT

GEORGE HOBSON'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED SEED WAREHOUSE,

HARPERLEY MILLS,

Near Annfield Plain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fine Spring Tares, Seed Peas, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and also Artificial Manure always in stock. 93p

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

W. & D. DOWNEY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY,

9, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

AND

61, EBURY STREET, EATON SQ., LONDON

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

EMIGRANTS BOOKED

TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

BY the most Magnificent Steamers crossing the Atlantic, at the Lowest Rates. Passengers of all Classes will find their Comfort carefully looked to. Vessels unusually Spacious, Well-lighted, Ventilated, and Warmed, with the Provisioning unsurpassed.

All necessary Particulars to be had on forwarding Stamped Addressed Envelope to—

JOSEPH WETHERALL, EMIGRATION AGENT, OXHILL, via CHESTER-LE-STREET.

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

ABRIDGED PRICE LIST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS:

HUGH MORTON & CO.,

Public Clothing Stores,

55, Grainger Street, Corner of Nelson Street, Newcastle. 991o

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH AND MILBURN;

GENERAL DRAPERS,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 628p

LUTON HOUSE

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!

22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

COME AND SEE THE LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS!

INCLUDING A LOT OF VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS:—

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

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

Splendid Grey Calico, at 1½d.

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

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

Do not miss this opportunity of Buying a Cheap Parcel.

Lots of other Bargains not enumerated above.

THOMAS SHAW ATKINSON,

LUTON HOUSE,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

PASSENGERS BOOKED from Hull, London, Newcastle, or Liverpool, by White Cross, Monarch, Beaver, or any other Line, to NEW YORK and BOSTON. Fare—£4 18s.—For further particulars apply to J. HALL, Agent, Greencroft, near Annfield Plain. 702p

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 FANCY GOODS REPOSITORY, PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, PAINTER AND TIN PLATE WORKER,

NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

BIBLE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

BLACKHILL.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MISS ANNIE HESLOP (Pupil of Miss MCCULLOCH). MISTRESS. 510p

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, impl. half-pints, 1/9 per doz.

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

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. NEWCASTLE. 764o

"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

DIARIES FOR 1882,

AT

ROBERT JACKSON'S,

9 AND 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

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.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, &c.

WILLIAM GRAY,

EMIGRATION AGENT,

5, NORTH ROAD, DURHAM.

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

ASSISTED PASSAGES ARE NOW TO BE HAD TO CANADA, &c.

Reduced Railway Fares. 613p

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

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

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

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

Public Notices.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on and after Monday, October 10th, the price of MILK will be RAISED to 4d. per Quart in the Consett District. 746p

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. 363p

THE QUARTERLY MEETING

OF THE

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER THE 1ST, 1881,

At Half-past Six p.m., in the Society's Meeting Room.

For Particulars of Business, see Balance Sheets. 727p

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

THE Committee have much pleasure in informing the public that the ENTERTAINMENT which was given on Saturday Evening last will be REPEATED on Monday, October 3rd, by special request. Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven p.m. Admission, Threepence each. 742p

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th of October, an Excursion Train will leave BENFIELDSIDE for SUNDERLAND at 1·40 p.m.

Fare, There and Back, Third Class, 1s.

The Return Train will leave Sunderland at 8·0 p.m. the same day.

For further particulars see Special Bills.

Newcastle, October, 1881. 741p

CONSETT SCIENCE CLASSES RE-OPENING.

THE Committee of the above Classes will be glad to meet the Students in the Class Room at the Store, on Tuesday, the 4th October, at Eight p.m., to make arrangements for RE-OPENING the CLASSES. All intending Students are respectfully invited to attend the Subjects for Evening Session, on—

I.—Practical, Plain, and Solid Geometry.
II.—Machine Construction and Drawing.
V.—Pure Mathematics.

W. N. CLARK. } TEACHERS.
G. T. HYDEN. }

749p

Business Announcements.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE IMPROVED

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES

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

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

They have been pre-eminently effective in cases of

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

Mr. D. Lamont. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

CURE OF SCIATICA.

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

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

I remain, yours,

Mr. D. Lamont. WM. LOWTHER.

INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Talbot Villa, Birtley, near Chester-le-Street, September 8th, 1881.

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

Yours truly,

Mr. D. Lamont. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—BRONCHITIS.

12, Beaumont Terrace, Blyth, August 19th, 1881.

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

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

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

Yours very respectfully,

Mr. D. Lamont. JAMES R. CUMMINGS.

BRONCHITIS.

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

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

Yours respectfully,

Mr. D. Lamont. Mrs. JAMES MATHIE.

MAGNETIC SOLES.—COLD FEET.

103, Stanhope Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. April 4th, 1881.

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

Yours &c.,

Mr. D. Lamont. E. FERGUSON.

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

MAGNETIC DEPOT.—PERMANENT ADDRESS.

D. LAMONT,

44a, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

WELCOME NEWS FOR ALL!!

W. and J. DAVIS'S World-renowned NEVADIA GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY. Third Gigantic Distribution of Prizes is now commenced, and will close on the 31st December, 1881, when they will distribute amongst all purchasers of their renowned Nevadia Gold and Silver Jewellery up to that date, a grand aggregate of TWO HUNDRED FREE PRIZES, consisting of the following:—12 Exceedingly Handsome New Style American Timepieces, 1 Lady's 14 carat Gold Watch, beautifully engraved, 2 Solid Silver Defiance Watches, 24 best Electro-plated Butter Coolers, 12 magnificent and really chased Electro Cruet Frames, 54 Sterling Silver Breast Pins, handsomely engraved, 54 Silver Brooches, a marvel of elegance, 20 Sets Ladies' elegant Brooch and Earrings, 21 Gent's Suite of Studs and Solitaires. All to be given away gratis amongst purchasers of our unequalled Nevadia Gold and Silver Jewellery, on the 31st December, 1881.

MESSRS. W. and J. DAVIS, 12, Alfred Road, Birmingham, offer to send to any Address in the United Kingdom any of the goods mentioned below for 2s. The beautiful articles of Jewellery are made after the most delicate and choicest specimens of 18-carat Gold and real Silver, now being sold at the best establishments in London and Paris. No lady or gentleman need fear too prying friends' curiosity, as any of the lots offered below are facsimiles of real 18-carat Gold and real Silver Jewellery costing many pounds. The solidity, richness, and artistic finish carry these goods as far from the tinsel and tinny articles now being so extensively advertised, as the east is from the west. Any of the articles mentioned below will be sent, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O.O. for 2s., or 26 stamps.

No. 1.—Lady's superb half-suite of rich Nevadia gold or silver Brooch and Earrings, very select and neat pattern, 2s.

No. 2.—Lady's beautiful Nevadia gold or silver Necklet, the new spiral pattern, very lady-like, ... 2s.

No. 3.—Lady's superb Nevadia gold or silver Locket, to hold two portraits, handsomely chased, or set with choice imitation gems, a marvel of elegance, ... 2s.

No. 4.—A real Nevadia gold or silver Bracelet, Victoria Bangle, beautifully engraved, in great variety ... ... 2s.

No. 5.—Lady's beautiful Nevadia gold Dress Ring, beautifully inlaid with Garnets, Rubies, &c., equal in every respect to one costing £3, in a neat jewel box, ... 2s.

No. 6.—Gentleman's real Nevadia gold or silver Albert, very elegant, new pattern, with bar and drop piece; these are quite equal to real gold, ... 2s.

No. 7.—Gentleman's magnificent Nevadia gold or silver Locket, beautifully engraved, to hold two portraits, ... 2s.

No. 8.—Gentleman's very handsome Nevadia gold Scarf Pin, set with a handsome Mexican Diamond or other choice gems, ... 2s.

No. 9.—A Nevadia gold or silver long guard Chain, for a lady, very neat design ... ... 2s.

No. 10.—A complete set of Nevadia gold Studs, including three shirt studs, collar stud, and one pair of patent sleeve solitaires, ... 2s.

No. 11.—A Gentleman's single stone Mexican Diamond Ring, clear setting in real Nevadia gold, most elegantly finished; the stones are undetectable from real diamonds worth £20 each; in neat jewel box ... ... 2s.

No. 12.—Lady's elegant Nevadia gold Tablet Keeper Ring, set with a row of five very neat Paris Diamonds, one of the prettiest rings ever sold, in neat jewel box, ... 2s.

For size of ring cut hole in card.

Any three lots for 5s. 9d., six for 10s. 6d., or the whole for 20s.

CONSETT — NEVADIA GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY COUPON. — GUARDIAN.

This Coupon entitles the sender, on payment of P.O.O. for 2s., or 26 stamps, to any of the above lots of Nevadia Gold or Silver Jewellery, or on the payment of P.O.O. for 5s. 9d., to any three lots, either 6 for 10s. 6d., or the whole 12 for 20s., together with a free ticket for the distribution of the above Free Gifts. Signed, W. and J. DAVIS, 12, Alfred Road, Birm.

N.B.—The above are merely being advertised, so that those who have not already seen the beautiful jewellery made in Nevadia Gold and Silver may do so at once, as many people will send 2s. where they would not risk a larger sum. So confident are we that the above named goods will give purchasers every satisfaction, that we agree to return the full amount sent should the articles fail to give entire satisfaction.

Address all Letters—W. and J. DAVIS, 12, Alfred Road, Birmingham. 747p

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, &c., free on application.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr H. Brown.

Front Street, Leadgate.

MR. HENRY BROWN will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION as above, on Saturday and Monday First, October 1st and 3rd, 1881, part of the DRAPERY STOCK belonging to Mr. JOHN JAMES.

Sale on Saturday to commence at Four o'clock, and on Monday at Two o'clock. 753p

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Temperance Hall, the Leazes, Burnopfield.
For Six Days only, on Monday, October 3rd and following Days.—Important Sale of Superior Linen and Woollen Drapery in Liquidation.

MR. A. BRODIE is instructed to remove and SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Temperance Hall, at the Leazes, Burnopfield, on Monday, October 3rd, 1881, and following Days, the whole of the Superior Stock of Linen and Woollen DRAPERY belonging the Estate, and comprising amongst others, the following Goods:—Woollen Cloths, for Suits; Dress Goods of every description, including Diagonal Fancies; Persian and other Cords; Aberdeen and Bradford Winceys; Cashmeres, Alpacas, and Coburgs; Cheviot and other Tweeds; Grey and White Calicoes; Blankets, Quilts, and Sheets; Wool Shirtings and Shirts; Scotch Fingerings; Men's and Women's Hosiery; Scarfs, Ties, and Mufflers; together with every other Article connected with the Trade. 726p

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening.

☞ The attention of the Public of Burnopfield and surrounding district is especially directed to this Sale, as the Goods are of the best description, in good condition, and will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

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

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

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE,

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

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

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. J. Oley.

☞ Notice!

MR. JOSEPH OLEY will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Lintz Colliery, on Monday, Oct. 3rd, 1881, at One o'clock p.m., the FURNITURE belonging to Mr. J. FERGUSON, who is about to Emigrate. See Handbills. 743p

Notice of Sale.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY will hold a SALE of FAT and GRAZING CATTLE, MILK COWS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, CONVEYANCES, &c., &c., at Mr. JOSEPH LUMLEY'S, Annfield Plain, on Monday, 17th day of October, 1881, particulars of which will be given next week.

☞ Parties having Surplus Stock for immediate Sale may avail themselves of this opportunity by making their entries with Mr. J. LUMLEY at the above place.

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

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Saturday, October 1st, 1881.—Lintz Colliery.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, instructed by Mr. GABRIEL HALL, will SELL BY AUCTION, on the above date, at 45, Long Row, Lintz Colliery, all his Valuable Household FURNITURE and other EFFECTS.

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

☞ N.B.—Parties Emigrating or Selling Furniture will find it to their advantage to consult A. PHILLIPSON at once. 724p

Sale and Emigration Office, Front Street, Dipton.

Dipton.—Saturday, October 8th, 1881.

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

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

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

Sale and Emigration Office, Front Street, Dipton.

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

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

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

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

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

By Mr. John Crawford.

The attention of Innkeepers and others is respectfully drawn to the following Important Sale of Household Furniture, Bar Utensils, &c.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is honoured with instructions from Mrs. CATHERINE DODD, Queen's Head Hotel, Annfield, who is retiring from business, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, October 5th, 1881, the following VALUABLE GOODS enumerated as below:—

DINING-ROOM—Consists of Sofa, in Hair-seating; Arm Chair, in Hair; 6 Chairs, in Hair; Inlaid Card Table; a quantity of beautiful Pictures (Steel and Oleograph); 2 Cornice Poles; large Carpet, Fender, Fireirons, Handsome Timepiece, &c.

No. 1 BED-ROOM—Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with Brass Handles; large Swing Glass; large Dressing Table; Towel Rack; Iron Bedstead, with Mattress; Ornaments; Oil Cloth; Fender and Fireirons; Bed-room Timepiece.

No. 2 BED-ROOM—Iron Bedstead, with Mattress; Maple Washstand; small Wardrobe; Dressing Table, with Four Drawers; large Swing Glass, with Drawers; Chairs; also, beautiful Bed-room Timepiece; excellent Mahogany Press; Ornaments, &c.

KITCHEN—contains every requisite for a Hotel Kitchen—Consisting of Dish Covers; Pans of all sizes; Cullenders; Drawers; 2 Copper Kettles; Brass Preserving Pan; Bread Tins; Ladles, &c.

TAP-ROOM FURNITURE consists of 2 Tables; 4 Forms; Fender and Fireirons.

BAR PARLOUR—Centre Table; Arm Chair; 6 Chairs in Hair; Sofa, in Hair; Longsettle, in Leather; Carpet; Side Table; Fender and Fireirons; and a quantity of Pictures, by Celebrated Artists; Eight-days' Clock, &c.

Also, a large quantity of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, amongst which may be enumerated—14 yards of India Rubber Hosepipe, with Brass Couplings; Desk; large Barrel, for Water; Wringing Machine; Chest of Joiners' Tools, containing all that is required by either Joiner or Carpenter; Warming Pan; Foot Warmer; Candlesticks; Tea Canisters; Tea and Coffee Pots; Alarm Clock; also, PONY, 15 hands high, well-known to be a good worker; 2 Neck Collars, Trappings, Whips, Horse Sheets, &c.

Everything to be Sold—NO RESERVE.
Sale to commence at One o'clock punctual.

Consett Auction Mart.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD will hold his MONTHLY SALE on Monday, October 10th, 1881, of SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, &c.

All entries to be made to Mr. G. BROWN, Railway Hotel, Mr. W. DOBSON, Fountain Hotel, or to the Auctioneer.

Sale Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

Woodlands Hall, One Mile from Knitsley Station, County Durham.

MR. W. NICHOLSON is instructed by Mr. Van Haansbergen to SELL BY AUCTION, at Woodlands, on Wednesday, October 5th, at One o'clock, the following pedigree SHORTHORNS, FAT CATTLE and SHEEP, DRAUGHT HORSES, THOROUGH-BRED RACING STOCK, &c.:—

S.H. Cow, "Queen Helena," winner of many prizes.
S.H. Cow, "Wild Raspberry."
S.H. Heifer by Ben Brace—White Raspberry, prize winner.
S.H. Heifer by Ben Brace—Queen Helena.
S.H. Bull by Ben Brace—Y. Pauline.

All the above are Booth Blood. Pedigrees at time of Sale.

18 Prime Fat Heifers.
4 Incalving Cows and Heifers.
6 Keeping Heifers.
4 Keeping Bullocks.
50 Prime Fat Sheep and Lambs.
Some Young Pigs.
3 Grand heavy Draught Horses, 4 and 5 and 6 years old.
1 Draught Stallion, "Brace," 6 years old, been regularly worked.
1 Draught Mare.

Thorough-bred Yearlings, Brood Mares, &c.

Yearling Filly by Macgregor—Cecily Hacket, sister to Christopher Sly, and dam by Hackness.
Yearling Filly by Claremont—Maggie, dam of Activity, Number Nip, and many other winners.
Yearling Colt by Claremont—Romance, by St. Albans—Speculum's dam.
Brood Mare "Cassandra," dam of Black Knight, &c, by Warlock, served by Claremont.
Brood Mare "Lady of Coverdale," dam of St. Estephe, Jamie Croft, &c., served by Macgregor.
Brood Mare "Una," dam of Duke Dayrell, served by Macgregor.
Brood Mare "Influence," by Underhand, covered by Claremont. 744p

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1881.

Local and District News.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has appointed the Rev. James Sadler Beckwith, B.A., to the Vicarage of Walker, vacant by the death of the late Rev. C. Thompson.

At a monthly meeting of the Burnopfield branch of the land league the following motion was moved by Patrick Carling:—"In the opinion of this meeting, the Government would be acting in concert with the true iuterests and dignity of the nation in releasing the suspects who are detained under the Coercion Act, and we pray that the Prime Minister will consider the matter and release them at once." The resolution was seconded by Patrick McLoughlin supported by Mr Walsh, organiser of the Land League, and carried unanimously.

TOW LAW CRICKET CLUB.—A highly successful concert, in aid of the above club, took place in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, before a large and attentive audience, when a most interesting programme was gone through by the following:—Mrs Smith, Messrs Hughes, Hoggett, Fleming Hindley, James and John McIntosh, concluding with the comic operetta, "The Blind Beggars," by Messrs Scott and Milburn. The Tow Law Brass Band also rendered two selections in a very nice manner.

BABY SHOW.—Last Friday night a baby show took place at the establishment of Mr T. Johnson, the Lancashire auctioneer (better known as "Cheap Jack"), which is temporarily situated in John Street, Consett. Six babies were shown for competition, their ages varying from 3 weeks to 11 months. It was almost unanimously decided to give the prize to Master Harris, aged three weeks. Mr Johnson presented the child's mother with a handsome electro-plated tea service.

HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Meetings of the members of this society in Sunderland and the district have just been held at the offices of Mr Moor, 2, John Street, Sunderland, to arrange for a local medical society being formed, and further to endeavour to obtain the election of a representative delegate to the annual meeting from the northern-most counties in England. In this they desire the co-operation of members in South Shields, Hartlepool, Darlington, Stockton, Middlesbrough, and other northern towns.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AT BLACKHILL.—The Sunday School Anniversary Services held in the United Methodist Free Church, Blackhill, a few weeks ago having been very successful, a repetition of the same was given at the request of several friends on Sunday last. The services were conducted in the morning, afternoon, and evening, by Mr. David Mole, of Dipton, at each of which the scholars recited portions of scripture, poetical pieces, dialogues, &c., and also rendered in a creitable manner several select hymns under the leadership of Mr. W. Davison. On each occasion a large congregation was present, and collections were made in aid of the school funds.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dysentry, Diarrhœa and Disordered Bowels.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that all these complaints originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or of some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can eliminate either with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, in manhood, and in old age.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT CONSETT WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS.—The annual distribution of prizes took place at the above schools on Wednesday evening. In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. Shearman, the chair was taken by Mr John Bell. Amongst the earlier items on the programme was a very interesting specimen of reading lesson by the children, showing the method by which they are taught not only how to pronounce the words and mind the stops, but to get a complete mastery of the sense of what is read. The illustration of a lesson on the "Cocoa Nut" by Mr Sayle was interesting and instructive to some of the older "bairns." The proceedings were much enlivened throughout by the singing of the children, which, considering the crowded state of the room, was wonderfully good; "Mr Nobody," "The Laughing Chorus," and the duett, "All's well," being much appreciated by the audience. During the intervals of the children's work, a short address was given by Mr R. C. Foster, on "Education," showing its advantage to both the individual and the community. Mr Jackson also took the opportunity, in an earnest and practical address, of giving some plain advice to parents, more particularly emphasising the necessity of their sending their children *regularly* to school; also deprecating the overstraining after an extremely high percentage, as likely to be injurious to the scholars by inducing cramming.—Mr J. W. Davison distributed prizes to the following children:—*For General Improvement*: J. W. Swainston, G. W. Charlton, A. Lowrie, W. Hugill, J. Bulman, G. Carr, J. Milburn, F. W. Miles. A. Golding, J. Wilkinson, T. Whitfield.—*Needlework*: H. Carey, E. Routledge, M. Elliott, M. E. Coates, M. A. Carr.—*Drawing*: J. W. Swainston. T. Howells, M. E. Coates.—*Good Attendance*: M. Carr, J. T. Brown.—*Mental Arithmetic*: G. W. Charlton, Margt. Elliott.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT CHORAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening last the inaugural meeting in connection with the above society was held in the Wesleyan School, Gibson Street. There was a very fair attendance, and about fifty persons were enrolled as members. After this part of the business was concluded the following officers were elected:—President, Rev. D. Bryson; trearurer, Mr T. R. Curry; secretaries Mr, Hutchinson and Mr N. Fawell; with about twenty members as committee. The society is under the able conductorship of Mr C. Stelling, and if the first meeting is any criterion, it augurs well for a successful session.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.—The annual fruit banquet in connection with this place of worship was held on Monday evening last, in the above chapel, which was crowded to excess by a very respectable audience. The chair was occupied by R. Evans, Esq. Interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. W. Jenkins, R. Richards, and Messrs. T. Huddlestone and W. Hoe. Songs were contributed by Messrs. C. Stephenson and C. Davison, which were received by the audience with rounds of applause, while Mr. R. Frankland gave a very amusing recitation, for which he was rapturously *encored*.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERVICES.—The missionary services in connection with the Consett, Highgate, and Rowley Chapels were held on Sunday and Tuesday last. On the former day sermons were preached in the various chapels by the Rev. R. Herries (North Shields), and the Rev. M. Morris (Sunderland).—On Tuesday evening the usual public meeting was held, when the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, who has been upwards of seven years a missionary in Ceylon, addresed the meeting, when he based his speech on the urgent necessity of preaching and the utility of secular education, English literature, and the distribution of tracts to the natives, all of which being necessary for the furtherance of God's Word. Interesting addresses on missionary work were also delivered by the Revs R. Richards and E. W. Jenkins. The services throughout were very successful.

AN OUTRAGEOUS INEBRIATE.—At the Lanchester Police Court, yesterday, before the Rev. J. P. De Pledge and Geo. G. Taylor Smith, Esq., a rough-looking fellow named Joseph Wilson was charged with being drunk, wilful damage, and assault.—P.C. Thompson stated that the defendant was very drunk in the village on Monday afternoon. It appeared on the same day the defendant went to a lodging house kept by Thomas Hamilton and created a great disturbance On being remonstrated with he struck Hamilton a violent blow on the eye. He also broke several plates the property of Hamilton.—For being drunk he was fined 2s 6d and costs; assaulting Hamilton 10s and costs; and for the breakage he was fined 1s, 2s 6d damage, and the costs.

CHURCH BAZAAR AT LANGLEY MOOR, NEAR DURHAM.—On Monday, a sale of work, plain, useful, and ornamental, was opened in the Iron Schoolroom, Langley Moor, near Durham, and was continued on the following day. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the purchase of an organ for the Parish Church of St John the Evangelist, Brandon. There was also on sale a choice dis-play of flowers and plants, kindly contributed by Vis-countess Boyne of Brancepeth Castle. There was a large assortment of goods on sale at the various stalls, which were presided over by the following ladies:—Miss Lawson Mrs Usher, Mrs Gardner, Mrs Morland, Miss Love, Mrs Frank, Mrs Harle, Miss Fishwik, Miss Hewlett and Mrs Lee. The general management of the sale was under the direction of the vicar(Rev J. Lawson) and the musical entertainment under the direction of Mr Pilling, organist.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 818o

ALLEGED CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT USHAW MOOR COLLIERY.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., before the Rev. J. P. De Pledge (in the chair), George G. Taylor Smith, Esq., and Capt. Leadbitter Smith, an elderly man named John Wainwright, check-weighman at Ushaw Moor Colliery, was charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding a young man named James Nugin, on the night of the 16th inst.

Mr Dickinson, of Consett, appeared for the prosecutor, whilst Mr Oliver, of Durham, defended.

James Nugin stated that on Friday night, the 16th inst, he went with his mother to the defendant's house. He asked him if he intended to pay the wages due to his sister Maggie, who had been housekeeper to him. He first said no, when he (prosecutor) said that he would make him pay by taking him before his betters. Defendant then rose up and said, "you —— I will pay you," and struck him on the inside of the right arm with a knife. He next threatened to shoot him with a rifle. His arm bled very much and he had been attended to by a doctor who bound his arm up.

Cross-examined by Mr Oliver, he said there was 7s due to his sister. He never threatened to kill defendant in the house nor outside, but he did threaten to kill him after he saw his arm was wounded. He (prosecutor) kicked the door once with his foot, and broke the window with his arm and said that he would kill him to-morrow for what he had done.

Margaret Nugin, mother of complainant, gave corroborative evidence.

Dr. Norman stated that he was called to see the defendant's arm, the wounds on which were only skin deep.

Mr Oliver then called upon Jane Ann Allen, housekeeper to the defendant, who said that she was in the house last Friday night when Nugin and his mother entered. She thought it was about nine o'clock, and Wainwright was getting his supper. He was sitting at the table end. Nugin inquired if it was he who had sent the paper down to his house about some missing things. Wainwright told him it was, when Nugin asked him if he intended to pay the girl her 3s for wages. He (Wainwright) replied that he would if the things which she had taken were returned. Complainant then took him by the breast, and said, "you old —— I will take the 3s from you, and I'll kill you before I am done." She denied that defendant struck Nugin with the knife. She saw Nugin break the window with his right arm. He was not bleeding at all when in the house.

Wm. Wainwright, son of the defendant, give similar evidence.

P.C. Atkinson adduced that from what he heard, he and P.C. Readman, went to Nugin's house. They reached the place about half-past eleven, and found him in bed. On being asked if they could swear that the defendant had done it with the knife, they replied that they could not swear such a thing. He afterwards saw the knife which was not marked with blood. It was an ordinary table knife and round at the top.

The Bench dismissed the case.

Mr Oliver then applied for a summons for perjury against James Nugin and his mother, but the application was refused.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A BROTHER.

On Saturday, at the Durham County Police Court, before J. Fawcett, Esq., and other magistrates, George Albert Wherley, draper, of Cornsay Colliery, was brought up on remand from the previous Saturday, charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding his brother, Joseph Augustin Wherley, also a draper, at 1, Boyne Colliery, on the 15th inst. Owing to a technical objection raised as to the wording of the charge of "cutting and wounding" by Mr H. J. Marshall, who appeared for the defence, Mr. Brignal, while admitting there were no cuts about prosecutor, called Dr Stewart, who attended the prosecutor about half-past eleven o'clock on the night in question, to show that the case was such that it could not be dealt with there, but must be sent for trial. Mr Stewart found prosecutor in the kitchen of a neighbour's house at the Boyne in an insensible condition. He was breathing slowly, and his pulse was beating very feebly; the skin all over the body was covered with a clammy sweat, and the eyelids were closed. On opening these he found the eye-balls turned upwards. He found two bruises on the forehead, one above each eye, and one on the right temple. At half-past twelve o'clock that night prosecutor recovered consciousness to a slight extent, but seemed confused, could not speak properly, and pointed to his forehead. On a further examination next morning, when he was a good deal better, he found bruises upon both arms and one on the shoulder. However, the skin was not broken anywhere, but blood had come from the interior of the nostrils. A poker was a likely instrument to cause the marks on the head, and produce concussion of the brain. If something soft, say a felt hat, interposed between the blow from the poker and the head, it would be sufficient to prevent the head being cut. From the nature of the case, he thought prosecutor was now recovering favourably. It was impossible for a considerable time to say that all danger was past.—The prosecutor, who had been brought to court in a cab, and seemed to be very weak, said he kept a draper's and clothier's shop at Langley Moor. On the day in question he had been in Durham seeing Mr Brignal about some matters, and proceeded home with a Mr Baxter and another man. On getting to his house he found all the doors secured against him. He knocked, and his brother (prisoner), who had taken possession in his absence, refused to let him in, and said if he entered he would be a dead man. They tried in vain to force the front door open, by means of a hatchet and a poker. They went round to the back door and succeeded in forcing it open, when the prisoner belaboured him with a stick over the head and body, and then seized the poker from Baxter and felled him with it. He staggered back into the yard in a fainting condition, and blood oozed from his eyes, nose, and mouth. He then became unconscious, and was taken to a neighbour's house.—From cross-examination, it appeared that the brothers had had disputes about the property and the ownership of certain furniture.—The Bench having intimated that they would not send the case for trial but deal with it at once, a sharp discussion between the solicitors as to what they could prove ensued. Mr Brignal ultimately said as it was now, he would not ask for the case to go on. He would take time to consider his course in future.—The case was then dismissed.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT AT HEDLEY HILL.

At the Consett Police Court on Monday last, before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), R. DICKINSON, Esq., and J. ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq., *Robert Alder*, miner, Hedley Hill, was charged with committing an indecent assault upon a young woman of weak intellect, named Mary Ann Ainsworth.—The prosecutrix, who was exceedingly deaf, appeared to be in a very feeble condition, and had to be accommodated with a seat whilst she gave her evidence. The utmost difficulty, too, was experienced in getting her to take the oath, the Clerk being almost unable to make himself intelligible to the poor girl. The nature of the oath having been explained to her by P.C. Turner, she stated that on Saturday the 3rd of September the prisoner entered the house at Hedley Hill in the absence of her mother. The first time he came into the house he pulled her clothes up. He came in two or three times that day and would not let her get the work done. He tried to get her sister Alice out of the house. As she refused to go he placed her on the bed, and slapped her. She could not get away from him. She told him several times to go, but he did not go.

Alice Ainsworth said she was nearly ten years of age. On Saturday, the 3rd of this month, prisoner went into the room where she and her sister were sitting. He asked her (witness) to go out but she refused, and he tossed her on to the bed, and "slapped" her.

Elizabeth Beadlam said that she was the wife of William Beadlam, and lived at Hedley Hill. On the 3rd of September she saw the mother of the prosecutrix going away. She went into the house and saw Robert Alders sitting on the form. She (witness) said "Robert, go home, her mother does not thank you for coming in when she is not at home." She did not see Alders again during the morning. In the afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, she again went into the house of Mrs Ainsworth. She found Robert Alders and the two girls in. The defendant was sitting in the rocking chair. She told him again that he had better go home as Mary Ann's mother did not thank him for coming when she was out. He replied that he would not go; he was doing no harm. She went away and left them. Shortly afterwards she heard a shriek come from Ainsworth's house. She went to the back door, but it was fastened. She walked away towards her own door, and shortly afterwards Robert Alders walked out. He stood and asked her if she had parted with the "dun" duck. Mrs Ainsworth came home about six o'clock, and she made no complaint. She (witness) first heard what had been done on the Sunday when the girl Mary Ann entered her house and she said she would tell her a secret if she would not tell her mother. The girl then stated that Alders went into the house indecently exposed himself. She (witness) asked her if he had done anything to her, and she replied that he had not.

Maria Ainsworth, mother of prosecutrix, said that she left her daughter in the house about ten o'clock in the morning. The eldest would be 20 years of age next March. She was of weak intellect. On returning about six o'clock at night Mary Ann made no complaint to her, but Alice said that they could not get on with their work for Alders. On the Monday night she fetched Dr Johnson from Tow Law to her daughter Mary Ann who was very poorly. They both examined her, and there was a lump on her side. He (the doctor) told her that it was probable that she was pregnant. She had afterwards spoken to her daughter, and had asked her to tell her the truth, when her daughter burst into tears and made a statement. Subsequently she went to see prisoner and told him that she would punish him so far as the law would go.

Mr Supt. Oliver asked for a remand in order that the medical evidence might be forthcoming.

The Bench accordingly remanded defendant for fourteen days, bail being refused.

Dr Carr, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecutrix, and Mr Dickinson, Consett, for the defendant.

DR. BARDSLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system they have no equal. They have never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.—Sold by all Chemists in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Poetry.

HARVEST HYMN.

Source and Giver of all good,
We can't praise Thee as we would,
Till Thy love our heart inflame,
Then we'll praise and bless Thy name.

Thou hast promised from of old,
That the seasons—heat and cold;
Seed-time, harvest, night and day,
Shall remain till earth decay.

And that word has been fulfilled,
And wherever soil is tilled;
And the seed in seed-time sown,
Sheaves of golden corn have grown.

Harvest season came this year,
Filling every heart with fear;
Lest the wet and flooded soil,
All the corps of corn would spoil.

Then before Thy throne we bent,
And our prayers to Thee were sent;
Lord, in mercy, Thou didst hear,
And hast scattered every fear.

Then the sun in beauty shone,
And the clouds were almost gone;
Busy harvest now is come,
And the crops will soon be home.

Let us then with heart and voice,
Praise Jehovah, and rejoice;
For His hand is opened wide,
And our wants are all supplied.

Blackhill. E. W. J.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BLACKHILL.

On Saturday evening last an entertainment of a miscellaneous character was given in the school-room connected with the Blackhill United Methodist Free Church, the proceeds of which will go towards the expense of erecting palisading around the school. Mr. Thos. Mackey, of Benfieldside Edge, occupied the chair, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, the building was crowded by a very respectable and appreciative audience. Having opened the proceedings by singing a hymn and engaging in prayer, the Chairman delivered an appropriate address, briefly alluding to the object which had called them together that night, after which the following programme was gone through:—

Hymn........"The Jasper Walls,"........The Choir
Solo..........."My harp and lute,"..Mr. W. Davison
Recitation...."Somebody's darling," Master J. Morgan
Solo............"Ever of Thee,"....Miss L. J. Little
Song........"Come, birdie, come,"..Miss H. Norton
Hymn........"Old path to glory,"........The Choir
Reading...."The parson's breeches,".......Mr. R. Frankland, sen.
Solo........"Father pray with me," Miss M. Johnson
Duet.........."Beautiful star,"..Misses F. Johnson and A. Little.
Humourous Dialogue "The two Thompson's,"..Messrs. W. Davison, R. Frankland, sen., R. Frankland, jun., and W. Morgan.
Welsh Song.......................By Eight Scholars
Hymn........"What a happy meeting,"....The Choir

The musical portion of the programme was of ordinary merit, Miss H. Norton receiving an *encore* for her song, "Come, birdie, come," as did also the scholars in rendering the Welsh piece, which was very striking and effective. Miss M. Johnson gave the solo, "Father, pray with me," in a very touching and pathetic manner, and her efforts were loudly applauded. In his humerous reading Mr. R. Frankland (who has earned a well-known reputation in this district) fairly convulsed the audience by his amusing attitude and life-like portrayal of character, and obtained a redemand, a request, however, from which he begged to be excused from complying with. The piece of the evening was undoubtedly the instructing aud amusing dialogue, "The two Thompson's," in which the following characters were represented: Mr. John Thompson (an author), Mr. W. Davison; Capt. Slang, or "London Etiquette," Mr. R. Frankland, jun.; Mons. Chevalier Jacques De Hombóg (a Frenchman), Mr. R. Frankland, sen.; Tom Topsail (a British sailor), Mr. W. Morgan; Tetrace Brady (an Irishman), Mr. R. Frankland, sen. During the performance of this piece the audience was kept in continual roars of laughter. Mr. Davison sustained his part exceedingly well, and Mr. Frankland was highly amusing in the two characters of the Frenchman and Irishman—in the former frequently referring to his pocket dictionary to discover the meaning of the English words, and in the latter making some droll Irish "bulls" sparkling with wit. The other two characters were very good. Mr. F. Bell, of Kilnpit Hill, accompanied on the harmonium, whilst Mr. W. Davison officiated as conductor. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that at the request of several tradesmen and others at Blackhill, the entertainment will be repeated on Monday next.

THOMAS O. MOIR,
(Late MURRAY'S),
LIVERY STABLES, CONSETT.

CONVEYANCES of all descriptions on hire. Hearse, Mourning Coaches, and Mourning supplied on the shortest Notice.

GEORGE HOPE,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
IN MARBLE, STONE, OR GRANITE,
LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD.
Inscriptions neatly executed. 192p

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Delves Lane, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr Henry Bell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—At the Register Office, on the 24th inst., Mr R. Scott to Miss M. J. Hunter, both of Allendale Cottages.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 24th inst., Mr Robert Dowson to Miss Francis Gill, both of Frosterly.—Same day, Mr John N. Gardiner to Miss Elizabeth Brown, both of Boltsbarn.—Same day, Mr Robert Chambers to Miss Alice Smith, both of Tow Law.—Same day, Mr Thomas Dowson to Miss Margaret Moor, both of Thornley.—On the 27th inst., Mr Thomas D. Humble to Miss Emily Blackett, both of Wolsingham.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Delves Lane, on the 29th inst., aged 45 years, Mr Joseph Walton. Interment in Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Three p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

BENFIELDSIDE.—On the 26th inst., Mary, relict of Mr Thomas Thompson, aged 69 years.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 26th inst, Ann, wife of Mr William Wheatley, butcher.

LEADGATE.—On the 24th inst., aged 51 years, Jane Grey Anderson, daughter of William and Jane Ann Anderson.

ALLENDALE COTTAGES.—On the 27th inst., Jane, wife of Mr John Graham, aged 58 years.

BEAMISH.—On the 25th inst., aged 15 years and 9 months, Dorothy Ann, daughter of Charles and Margaret Adamson.

LANGLEY PARK.—On the 27th inst., aged 29 years, Mr William Mathison, late of Consett.

WESTWOOD.—On the 22nd inst., aged 67 years, Ann, wife of Mr John Graham.

BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY.—On the 24th inst., aged 52 years and 9 months, Ellen, wife of Mr George Clark.

STANHOPE.—On the 22nd inst., in his 79th year, Mr Nicholas Urwin, innkeeper; formerly of Allendale Town and Ovingham, Northumberland.

ROBERT BEALL,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND STONE,
HIGH LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Special Designs and Estimates on application.
Inscriptions Cut in Town and Country. 510o

Markets.

NEWCASTLE MEAT AND POULTRY, Saturday.—

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE CORN, Saturday.—At our market this morning we had a small supply of local wheat, which sold quickly at last week's prices. The trade in foreign samples proved only limited at fully late rates, whilst South Country parcels sold irregularly, according to condition. No change transpired in barley, full prices being willingly paid for choice samples, whilst secondary samples ruled very dull. American maize closed stronger. Oats steady. Beans and peas unchanged; the business passing in general being fair. The flour trade ruled quiet, fine grades fully as dear, but inferior about 6d lower.

	BRITISH.	PER QR.	
Wheat	Northumberland and Durham, White	54 to	58
—	Do. do. Red	53	57
—	South Country, White	50	54
—	Do. Red	49	56
Barley		34	42
Oats	Scotch Potato	25	30
—	Scotch Common	23	27
Malt		41	50
Peas		37	46
Beans		40	44
Flour	Northumberland and Durham, per sack (280 lbs.)	41	44
—	Norfolk and Suffolk Whites	39	42
—	Scotch	37	41
	FOREIGN.		
Wheat	Lower and Upper Baltic	56	59
—	American	58	60
—	Russian	50	54
Barley	Saal	42	48
—	Californian	—	—
—	French	40	44
—	Danish and Swedish	34	44
Oats		22	26
Peas		38	40
Beans	Alexandrian	43	44
Flour	Hungarian	44	54
—	American	40	51
—	Baltic	40	46
—	French	40	49

NEWCASTLE COW, Saturday.—About forty cows were shown for sale this morning, and business was more buoyant, with improved prices. Half-breds sold at from £13 to £18; shorthorns, from £18 to £24 10s each. A total clearance was effected.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Sunday.—Arrivals for Tuesday's market to-day (Sunday):—Foreign cattle, 600; sheep, —; pigs, —; Scotch cattle, 30; sheep, —; pigs, 320; Irish cattle, 240.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb; eggs, 8 to 10 for 1s; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; rabbits 2s 4d to 2s 6d per couple; hares, 3s to 4s 6d each; potatoes, 6d to 8d per stone; onions, 1s 2d per stone; apples, 1s 8d per stone; lemons, 2d; cabbage, 1d each; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; peas, 1s 6d per peck; damsons, 6d; gooseberries, 2½d to 3d; plums, 2½d per quart; flour—extra superfines. 2s 8d; superfines, 2s 6d; fines, 2s 4d; maslin, 2s 2d; oatmeal, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 30 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland; 598 beasts, 2,070 sheep, 68 calves, and 70 pigs from foreign; 313 beasts and 103 pigs from Ireland; and 8 beasts from Canada. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 12 beasts, but a decline of 474 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is no change to note.—The supply of beef comprised 2,020 head. Most of the cattle from Ireland are coming to hand in good order; also the better qualities from Northumberland moved freely off at extreme quotations, and in some instances at a shade more money; but after those were disposed off a lull ensued, and towards noon sales for the middling and inferior sorts became languid with a middling finish.—The number of sheep and lambs was 8,690. The mutton trade ruled slow, and prices were very irregular. There were loud complaints of both sheep and lambs dressing and weighing badly. Lambs as a whole were a very middling sample, and were about ½d per lb cheaper than last Tuesday, the late severe state of the weather having been much against them. We may here observe that this is the close of the worst season for lambs on record.—Pigs: 446 were shown. The pork trade was in a r[illegible] excited state, and accurate prices are somewhat di[illegible] to give; but it will be well for the purchaser, provided that tidy porkers, ranging in weight from four to five imperial stones, when tested with the scales, stop at 10s.—The day was favourable for holding the market, but the weather has a very threatening aspect.

PRICES FOR THIS DAY, SINKING THE OFFAL:—

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

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

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.
1878	1,643...5s 6d to 9s 6d	9,190... 7½d to 9½d	9d to 10d
1879	1,611...5s 3d to 8s 3d	9, 00... 7d to 8½d	7½d to 9
1880	1,642...5s 3d to 9s 3d	12,360... 7½d to 9½d	7½d to 9½d

NEWCASTLE CORN, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending Sept. 26th, 1881:—Coast and rail: Wheat, 4,342 qrs; maize, 160 qrs; barley, 64 qrs; malt, 238 qrs; oats, 1,071 qrs; rye, — qrs; beans, 15 qrs; peas, 25 qrs; flour, 2,629 sacks.—Foreign: Wheat, 3,000 qrs; maize, — qrs; barley, 2,056 qrs; malt, — qrs; oats, 1,508 qrs; beans, — qrs; peas, — qrs; flour, 421 barrels.—At this day's market there was very little wheat from the country, but a good supply coastwise and a fair arrival from abroad. The trade, although firm, was not brisk. Fine dry samples of new south country brought fully the prices of this day week, but secondary and soft, of which the greater part consisted, sold at low and irregular prices. Fine white foreign brought 6d to 1s advance, while a moderate business was done in red winter American at rather over late rates. Maize 6d to 1s higher. In fine malting barley there was rather more doing, but secondary was neglected. Beans, peas, and oats unchanged. Flour in fair demand at late rates.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay [illegible] 5s to £7 10s, this year's growth, £5 15s to £7 [illegible]d; new land hay £6 15s to £8 1[illegible]s; this year's growth, £6 5s to £7 15s; clover hay, £0 0s per ton; wheat straw, 3s 1od to 4s 3d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0[illegible]; oat straw 3s 8d to 4 0d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 93; carts of straw, 25.

NEWCASTLE FISH, Tuesday.—Small fresh haddocks were [illegible] at 7s per basket, and codlings 3s 6d per basket. There was a large arrival of cured fish. Finnon haddocks [illegible] 1s to 2s per stone, and bloaters 1s 6d to 2s 6d pe[illegible].

Wh[illegible] a [illegible] says he makes his living by keeping a co[illegible]y tavern isn't a sort of declaration of inn dep[illegible]nce.

So[illegible] must sow for others to re[illegible], and some will lay u[illegible] b[illegible] for a rainy day; but when the rainy day [illegible] umbrellas will be borrowed.

Transatlantic Humour.

It is hard for a young lady graduate to get married. A man does not like to marry his M. A.—*Andrews' Bazaar.* Perhaps she is a B. A., in other words a lamb—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A fair maiden's curiosity: "Now do tell me, Charley," said Miss Giggleguah, who is spending the summer in the country, "which cow is it that gives the ice cream? I'm just dying to see her."

A parting shot: "I shan't be gone long" said Fogg as he started out the other evening to go to the "lodge," "I'll be right back," "See that you come back right, also," remarked Mrs. F., significantly.

Smith—"I once possessed a splendid dog which could always distinguish between a vagabond and a respectable person." Jones—"Well, what became of him?" Smith—"Oh, I was obliged to give him away. He bit me."

"What a rough fellow that Sniggins is!" petulantly exclaimed the Hopedale girl after a struggle with the aforesaid Sniggins at "Copenhagen." "He nearly smothed me!" "And did you kiss him for his smother?" asked the other miss, naively.

Make an oat of this, said the hen to her brood, as they gathered in their little crops.—*Burlington (N. J.) Enterprise.* "Why don't you eat some yourself?" asked one of the chickens. "Me," replied the her; "I'm going on another lay."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

"The country churches, nowaday,
Are thrown in much disorder,
By the country folks all staring at
The hat of the summer boarder."

A Leadville man in one week was attacked and scratched by a cata mount, hurt by an explosion, had a baulder rolled down on him and stave in two ribs and was kicked bya mule. And a local editor remarked that he had "been somewhat annoyed by circumstances lately."

The following "notis," posted on the door of a Virginia blacksmith shop, needs only to be read to be appreciated: "D copartnership here to for resisting betwix me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owes de firm will settle wid me, an dem de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

"Pa," quoth Sammie to his sire, "why don't you go out West?" "Why don't you ask my boy?" "Because Bill Higgins' father went and he struck a banna." "A bonanza, you mean Sammie." "Well, what's the difference?" "Why when people strike a bonanza it sets them up, and when they strike a banna it sets them down, and very emphatically, too."

Proof positive: Wife (who has been "sitting up"): "Well, this is a pretty time to come home! Four o'clock!" Husband who has taken nothing but one glass of a curious compound spoken of by himself as "Whiskanwarra." "Wha' you mean, madam, by "Forklock?" "Unfort'nly for you, madam, it so appens, curious le nuff, I parsh'd Trinity, madam, and heard it strike one (hic) sheveral times, madam!" Retires to bed in triumph—and his boots.

"Papa," said an inquisitive boy, "this morning, the Dominie prayed for more rain this afternoon Deacon Bixby prayed for dry weather to get his hay in. Now, if the Lord loves the deacon and the dominie just the same, what do you suppose He'll do about it?" "My son," answered the old gentleman, sternly, "whenever you want to ask foolish questions go to your mother, don't come to me."

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·40	5·35
Scotswood "	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·47	5·42
Swalwell "	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·53	5·49
Rowland's Gill "	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·3	5·59
Lintz Green "	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·9	6·5
Ebchester "	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·22	6·18
Shotley Bridge "	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·28	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.			1·25	3·35	
dep.	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·33
Knitsley "	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·44
Lanchester "	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·53
Witton Gilbert "	7·14	11·9		5·12	7·4
Durham arr.	7·25	11·20		5·21	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

SUNDAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Newcastle dep.	7·10	4·10	....	7·30
Scotswood "	7·17	4·17	....	7·37
Swalwell "	7·24	4·25	....	7·44
Rowland's Gill "	7·34	4·35	....	7·54
Lintz Green "	7·40	4·41	....	8·0
Ebchester "	7·53	4·54	....	8·13
Shotley Bridge "	7·59	5·0	....	8·19
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·5	5·7	....	8·25
dep.	9·20	....	....	
Knitsley	9·32	....	....	
Lanchester	9·41	....	....	
Witton Gilbert	9·52	....	....	
Durham arr.	10·5	....	....	

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

Business Announcements.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S).

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND TONIC.

Made from Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat and Extract of Malt; Nutritious, Strengthening, Stimulating, Flesh-forming, Health restoring, Suitable for the robust in Health, as well as the Invalid. Strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it; the Frame is invigorated, and no ill effects follow.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S).

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR,—A short time since I was induced by the novelty of the title to send for a bottle of your Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine. I was perfectly acquainted with the value of the *Extractum Carnis*, and not quite a stranger to the invigorating and fortifying properties of malt wine, and, therefore, felt a natural curiosity to test them when combined.

Men who work hard as I do, not muscular hard work, but that which is quite as exhausting, viz., brain work, very often experience the need of, and have sometimes, an almost irresistible craving for a "pick me up," and very often the panacea for a time for lassitude, and that state of mind which renders work irksome, and alcholic stimulants, the use of which must sooner or later end disastrously.

The man who can furnish a remedy sure, certain, and harmless, for the lassitude which follows constant brain work is a benefactor of his species, and may be said to have added many years of usefulness to the lives of useful men.

Your extract, if a success, and when more generally known, will be used by all toilers of the mind.—Yours faithfully,

O. D. RAY.

Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, February 23rd, 1881.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S)

Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill, London, March 5th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Some time since, being greatly fatigued with over-work and long hours at business, my health (being naturally delicate) became very indifferent. I lost all energy, strength, and appetite, and was so weak as to be scarcely able to walk.

As you are aware I sent for a dozen of your Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, which, in a few days, pulled me up marvellously. Three or four glasses of it daily have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever "without the assistance of a doctor."

I am now giving it to my son twelve years of age, whom we have always thought consumptive, and from a puny ailing boy he seems to be fast growing into a strong healthy lad.

Enclosed you have cheque. Please send me two dozen of the "Extract." With thanks for your prompt attention to my last.—Yours truly, I am, Sir,

GEORGE A. TYLER.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S)

Granspound, February 25th, 1881.

Mrs. Coulson thanks Mr. Coleman for the book and stamps, and she has no doubt but that "the tonic" is a good one. Mrs. C. encloses twelve stamps for basket.

Mr. Coleman.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S).

Vicarage, Kingsbridge, Devon, January 25th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—We are ten miles from the Railway, and have been snowed up, consequently the wine has only just arrived. I enclose a cheque for £2 11s. 6d. I like the wine, and will recommend it.—Yours faithfully,

Mr. Coleman, Norwich. A. N. KINGSTON.

Pints, 27s. per dozen; Quarts, 50s. per dozen Carriage paid to any Railway Station in Great Britain. Sample Bottle sent for 27 stamps.

P. O. ORDERS TO BE MADE PAYABLE TO

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MUSPOLE STREET, NORWICH.

CHEQUES CROSSED LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Ask for LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, and "See that you get it." 709p

Local Postal Arrangements.

CONSETT.

Postmaster, ... Mr. R. FRASER.

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

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

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

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

BLACKHILL.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. SLOANE.

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

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

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Postmistress, ... Miss J. LESLIE, Front Street.

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

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

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

LEADGATE.

Postmaster, Mr. E. KINLESIDE, Front Street

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

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

Savings' Bank business is transacted during the same hours.

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

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. REED.

Letters delivered at 9·30 a.m.

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

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

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

DIPTON.

Postmaster, ... Mr. E. MADDISON.

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

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

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

LANCHESTER.

Postmistress, ... Mrs. CUMMING.

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

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

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

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Business Announcements.

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Many diseases have their beginning in physical weakness, but by the use of BITTERINE the system is fortified, and the danger averted. Digestion is rendered perfectly easy and complete, the food is properly assimilated, the appetite increased, and the whole system is nourished by the formation of

RICH NEW BLOOD.

Biliousness is counteracted, while the bowels are kept in order, leanness and unnatural sallowness of the face are obviated by it, while so general and beneficent are its effects that not only is the body strengthened and invigorated, but despondency is banished from the mind.

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A CARD.—TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City, U.S.A.* 441p

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DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN: CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED: Their Cause, Consequences, and Treatment, by the POSITIVE REMEDIES, the result of Thirty Years' Special Practice. Every man, young or old, should have this Book in his possession, as a Guide to the Cure of Diseases Peculiar to Men. It contains a concise description of the various SPECIAL DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN. The Author's remarks on the treatment by the Positive Remedies being the result of over Thirty Years' Special Practice.
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For Toilet and Nursery use.—6d. and 1s.
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The Family Wash without the misery of a steaming house.—4d. per lb.
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SINCLAIR'S COLD WATER SOAP
Of all Grocers and Oilmen.
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SEWING MACHINE
Ever introduced to the English Market.
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IT has been pronounced by skilled Mechanics the Perfection of Invention. It is quite Noiseless, Simple in Movement, never gets out of order. A Marvel of Easy Running; the Treadle movement so light that a Child can operate it.

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Warranted by Legal Guarantee for Five Years.
Will Sew any Material. Do more than any other Machine.
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Also the "PEERLESS" Hand Machine,
The Best and Lowest Price American made Machine in the Market.
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REMARKABLE LONGEVITY! GREAT DISCOVERY!
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This Preparation contains from Five to Ten times the beneficial and nutritive elements found in any Alcoholic Extract of Malt.
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MALTINE will increase both weight and flesh in most persons of thin habit.
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—THE CELEBRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC ALES.—
Sold by the Agents of Clayton & Co., Limited, in Cask, 1/- per gal.; or bottle, 1/9 per doz. (Imperial ½-pints) or direct from the Stores, at Burton-on-Trent, or Penarth Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., in 6 doz. cases at 20/- free on rail, whereof 10/- allowed on return of [illegible]
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NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.R.S., says:
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As a Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic, I consider Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne the most valuable medicine known.
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THE DATE COFFEE. (Copy.)
10, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury, February 1st, 1881.
Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for your further supply of "Date Coffee," which, after a more complete trial, fully justifies the high opinion I had at first formed of it. There can be no question that, mixed as per sample sent, it makes a most excellent beverage, light, wholesome, and agreeable, superior in my judgment both to ordinary Coffee and most of the compounds sold as such.
In short, your new preparation has only to be known to rank high in public estimation. It fulfils a want that has long been felt.
Wishing it every success,
I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD T. PARKE.

HAVING given DATE COFFEE a fair trial, I desire to speak favourably of it.
From a medical point of view it is undoubtedly superior to ordinary Coffee in every respect, and I am recommending it to my patients as a breakfast drink in preference to the usual concoctions. Its cheapness will commend it to the poor, and the world in general is to be congratulated upon such an economical though excellent beverage being thus introduced into it.
H. J. KENDRICK VINES, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, &c.
February 15, 1881.

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED. (Copy.)
75, Lever Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, February 7, 1881.
Dear Sir,—I have now fully tried the Date Coffee, both the sample you sent and one obtained by my request from my own grocer, and I have pleasure in saying that I consider it exceedingly good—better than any Coffee I have before used. I have also recommended it to some half-dozen patients suffering from delicacy of stomach, and so far, without an exception, they all like it, and find it agrees very well. Some of these could not take the ordinary Coffee in any form they had previously obtained it.
I have no doubt it will be found a very valuable and nutritious article of diet for the large majority, if not all, of dyspeptics.
(Signed) J. SHEPHERD, M.D., Honorary Physician to Hospital for Consumption and Throat Diseases, &c.

THE DATE COFFEE. (Copy)
22, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, Feb. 7, 1881.
Dear Sir,—Like many others engaged in study, or literary pursuits, I have long looked for non-alcoholic beverage that would gently stimulate the nervous system without any evil after effects. This I have never yet been able to find until I tasted your Date Coffee, which has all the excellent properties claimed for it, without any consequent irritation to the digestive organs, which is too often produced by even the purest French coffee. You certainly deserve the thanks of all engaged in sedentary or studious avocations, and I have no doubt that many valuable lives might have been, and still may be, saved by the use of this extraordinary beverage.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed) R. M. MILLINGTON, M.D.
If you care to add this to your published list, do so.

THE DATE COFFEE.
Preston Vicarage, Sandwich.
Bishop Jenner's compliments, and he begs to thank the Secretary for the sample of Date Coffee. He has tried it, and finds it really excellent, so much so that he proposes to become a large consumer as soon as the article finds its way to the "Stores," of which he is a member.
There is a slight chicory flavour in the Date Coffee, which the Bishop would rather not perceive, and the dark colour of the liquor leads one to imagine that it contains an admixture of that substance. Is this so?
Bishop Jenner may perhaps mention that he is supposed by his friends to be a good judge of coffee, and his opinion on that account may be worth having.
January 27, 1881.

FROM THE "LONDON FIGARO" of 14th Feb., 1881.
"Having tasted the Date Coffee ourselves, we can, at any rate, say that its popularity sooner or later seems inevitable."

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY, Limited.—*American Register*, 11th December, 1880, says:—"The Secretary of the Date Coffee Company has issued a circular, saying that the manager telegraphs that he has shipped four tons of Coffee. This will be good news to the Share and Debenture Holders, who are anxiously looking forward to a fresh supply of this delicious Coffee, which, mixed with Mocha in the brewing, makes a beverage fit for the gods."

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"OTTO HEHNER."

DO you like a good Cup of Coffee, either with your breakfast or with your cigar after dinner? If you do, let me advise you to try the preparation of the Date Coffee Company. A proportion of three-fourths of Date Coffee to one-fourth of Coffee makes a mixture delightfully fragrant and pleasant, and possesses the merit of being economical, as less sugar and milk will be required, while more of the beverage will be yielded from a given quantity of Coffee and water. Dietetically speaking, the use of Date Coffee is to be recommended, as it obviates the astringent properties of ordinary Coffee.—From *Society*, of the 4th June, 1880.

HAVING lately tried many samples of Coffee, and found them wanting in high quality, I did not expect to be gratified with this mixture. But I am bound to give it a good character. For the price, it is the best thing of its kind I have tasted. It is far better at a shilling a pound than a grocer's mixture of Coffee and Chicory that I paid eighteenpence a pound for; and as to comparing it with ordinary "shilling coffee," that would be like comparing "Hyperion to a Satyr." When it had been fairly tried at our table, the remainder of the sample was improved by the addition to it, as required, of a considerable portion of fine Mocha.—X. Y. Z., the *Gardener's Magazine*, March 5, 1881. Conducted by Shirley Hibberd, Esq., F.R.H.S.

DR. RICHARDSON is at some pains to tell us many things that he deems will be good for us. His recent lecture on "Foods and their Preparation," if not entirely original, was interesting. But after he had said as much as one might find in any such book as "Enquire within upon Everything," how came it to pass that while in one part of his lecture he strongly condemns the use of tea and coffee, further on he goes out of his way to speak in high praise of the Date Coffee as possessing wonderful nutritive properties, &c.—*Truth*, Thursday, March 10, 1881.

THE DATE COFFEE may be obtained through any Grocer or Chemist. Ask for Date Coffee, and see that you get it. The Date Coffee mixed ready for use, in 1 lb. Tins, 1s., and 1s. 6d. per lb.

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THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY, Limited, JOHN M'TAGGART and CO., Wholesale Agents, 2, Denman Street, Borough, London, S.E., to whom all communications with reference to selling Coffee should be addressed.

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CONSETT RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

An adjourned meeting of the members of the above Association was held in the Assembly Rooms, Consett, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Jesse Hall presiding. The minutes of the meeting held in June were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN observed that as individuals they had used their influence to return Mr. Wm. Elliott to the office of Assistant Overseer. He dared say most of them knew the result—he was triumphant. If that was a reflex of what the Association might do as individuals, they might effect some other elections when the time came round.

Mr. W. KNOX: It is a pity but what there was an election next Monday.

THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The minutes of the committee meetings which had been held subsequent to the general meeting were read. The resolutions arrived at, at these meetings have already appeared in our columns.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the portion of road that was brought under their notice by one of their members where there was a liklihood of an accident taking place, adjoined the Companys Railway, near Carr House. Mr. McNally happened to be coming along that way and observed a man pass right in front of the engine, and the engineman had to stop to take the man, who was tipsy, out of the way. He thought that the parties who had authority ought to have the fense carried so that an accident could be made to be almost impossible. This was not at the crossing; it was a considerable way above the crossing, on the railway, and if the accident had taken place there he did not know what might have been the consequence. Probably the Consett Iron Company would have been at fault, or perhaps the Local Board. At any rate it was the duty of the Board to see that all these places were properly fenced off. They had done their duty in drawing the attention of the Board to the matter, but whether it had taken any action in it they did not know, seeing that they had received no reply.

Mr. KNOX: I believe at that particular place, the railway comes within 18 inches of the footpath, doesn't it, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't know, but it is very near to be safe.

Mr. JENKINS: I believe they are making alterations.

Mr. T. DAVISON said it was the crossing that the Railway Company had been fighting about for some time, but the part of which they were speaking was about 200 yards nearer Leadgate, just at the top of the bank. The railway and the road were level, and there was nothing between.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, we drew the Board's attention to it. If any accident occurs and they do not make any remedy, the blood is upon their own shoulders. We can shake our hands clear of the matter.

Mr. JENKINS said if the person injured had to bring an action against the Local Board to recover damages, they as ratepayers, of course, would suffer. It was right that they as ratepayers should keep their eyes open and call the attention of the Board to these things. It strengthened the hands of the Board, and made it understand that they were not walking about with their eyes shut, and that they had sent them to the Board to look after their interests. It was the duty of every man living in Consett to join the Ratepayers' Association with the view of keeping things right. He should like to see gentlemen who did not pay rates come in and join them, for although it might not affect them in the way of paying rates it did in another. It had a tendency to do a great deal of good towards his neighbour, and they ought to study each others interests, and to make each other as comfortable as far as they possibly could. (Hear, hear).

Mr. GEO. MIDDLETON begged to go in with Mr. Jenkins's remarks, but still, at the same time, he could not see how the Local Board could be charged with it. Of course they were under a very clear Act—the Lanchester Common Act, but the question was whether company's and colliery owners who had lines running through the Common must have these fenced off. He for one, and several others present, knew that the line under discussion was not fenced off, and he could not see how the Local Board could be chargeable.

Mr. JENKINS: I do not think our friend understands the matter.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I understand it quite well.

Mr. JENKINS: In any case if an action was brought against the Board and the party who brought the action succeeded, it did not touch the Board, but only individually. It would touch themselves as ratepayers, because they were their servants.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I just simply mean to say that the line is not fenced off, and for that reason it would be the Company's weight. They would be foolish to sue the Local Board.

Mr. KNOX: We have done all we can.

The CHAIRMAN: Just so; if anything turns up that the ratepayers are brought in to make good any accident that takes place; then we, as a Ratepayers' Association can say we have done our duty in the matter by pointing the danger out.

The subject dropped.

MIDDLE STREET.

Referring to the improvements in Middle Street, the CHAIRMAN said that the alterations in Middle Street were going forward. They protested against it, and after seeing the report in the *Consett Guardian* that the Surveyor was instructed to carry out part of the improvements, they wrote to the Local Board complaining against the Surveyor's time being taken up in making Middle Street as suggested in the report of last Board meeting. Now he was given to understand that the Surveyor was carrying out the improvements in Middle Street notwithstanding what they had said, and all that they knew about the affair after the contract had been let and accepted, the alterations, or part of them, were being carried out by the Local Board's Inspector, but on what conditions he could not say. Probably some gentleman there might know—he knew nothing about it—whether it was contract work, day work, or any other kind of work. This matter seriously concerned them as ratepayers—to know how the work was being done. Perhaps it would be as well to wait until they had an opinion on the matter.

Mr. DAVISON said he asked the man that was doing the work about that—that was Mr. Ridley. He inquired whether he was doing it by the day or by contract, and he told him that he had a contract. He (Mr. Davison) said he supposed Mr. Rippon would have let him the contract? and he replied, yes.

Mr. DINNING: It was ordered to be done by contract. Do not you think that Mr. Rippon is the proper person to look after it?

Mr. MIDDLETON: Yes; provided he is authorised by the Local Board.

Mr. DINNING: He is authorised by the Local Board.

Other remarks took place here with reference to the amount for which a contract should be made, but it was not quite distinct at the reporter's table.

Mr. MUIR (continuing) said he did not think any person could object to the Surveyor superintending the work. It appeared as though they were begrudging the time of the Surveyor.

Mr. DAVISON said they did not object to it at all when it was a contract, but it was suggested that the work was going to be done per day. He knew for a certainty that Mr. Rippon asked one man to do this job by the day and he (the man) objected to it. He asked John Allison, because John Allison told me himself. He then went to Ridley, who had a contract. He asked Ridley himself only yesterday to be sure about it.

The CHAIRMAN said that they did not find fault with Mr. Rippon looking after the alterations in Middle Street as their Surveyor. The Ratepayers' Association had an impression that this was going to be done by day work under Mr. Rippon's supervision, but it now appeared to be let as a contract. Now if he (Mr. Hall) knew anything about a contract it was not a contract. If they said to a man "what will you do a certain job for?" That wasn't a contract. They must have more than one thing to make it an efficient, good contract. (Hear, hear.) He was not aware of any tenders having been given for that when the job was to let, therefore he held that it had been done in an exceptional manner, and not in a way that would give satisfaction to the ratepayers. He thought that any contract that was to be let ought to be publicly advertised, and the merits of each tender taken into consideration. That had not been done in this case.

Mr. KNOX said that as he understood the *Consett Guardian* the Board appeared to have authorised Mr. Rippon to do work either by contract or in any way he could do it the cheapest. Now he would like to ask if it was right in the Local Board to give full power to spend the ratepayers' money. He did not think it was a contract at all to say to Mr. Rippon —go to Mr. Ridley or any-one else and say do this work. It was public money. Had it been private money then they had a perfect right to do as they thought proper; but it being public money it ought to have been put to the public and let to the cheapest man.

Mr. JENKINS said he looked more at the principle of the thing than the reality. They were servants of the public who placed them there to do certain work, and they expected them to use the public money in a fair way. Now they had lots of tradesmen in that place in the same business who paid rates for the same purpose. Well, he should expect that their neighbours who were paying rates to make these roads should have a chance to do the work instead of going out of the district to bring men in to take the money of the ratepayers. The Board had not acted in a courteous manner with regard to Middle Street.

Mr. MUIR: It seems that this job had been advertised.

Mr. DAVISON: Yes, it was once advertised.

Mr. MUIR: It was let, and the contractor failed to fulfil it, then is this other gentleman next to the first tender?

The CHAIRMAN: No, he did not take over the original contract.

Mr. KNOX: No, he did not tender, that is just where it is.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think we as a Ratepayers' Association would have found fault if this had been advertised to be let by public tender, or if they had accepted this gentleman's tender, provided he had been the lowest, but we do find fault with the manner in which it has been dealt with. There has been no offer to the public at all. It has been done in a way that is very susceptible of what the Americans would call "jobbery."

Mr. KNOX: It is jobbery all through from beginning to end.

The CHAIRMAN: This we as a Ratepayers' Association must set our faces against. Whatever the outcome of it is, it is not satisfactory to us at present. I think it would be better to leave it now.

Mr. MIDDLETON said that he wanted to ask a question with regard to channelling, in progress now. If they were contracting for the work in Middle Street, why not let Bath Lane, in Consett. He saw they had got the stuff laid ready. If they had let one street as a contract, why not let the other, or otherwise do it by day work? It was no *odds* to him, but the stuff was lying. It was a clear question arising every day. It was yonder, and they could see it. (Laughter). They did not go half to work there. He would like to know if the Chairman had ascertained the price of the Local Government Act, so that they might have some sort of a guide.

The CHAIRMAN said that so far as his knowledge carried him, it gave the Local Board power to do almost anything.

Mr. MIDDLETON: Ay, to come and cut our heads off. (Laughter).

Mr. DINNING: I was going to ask what objection there can be to Mr. Rippon spending his time over day work or contract work. Is he not the right person to see the work executed in a proper manner.

Mr. WOOD: He is paid for that purpose.

Mr. DAVISON: Mr. Rippon has no right to be there to superintend a job above £10. Anything above £10 must be let to the public.

Mr. DINNING: I do not object at all whether it is by contract or by day. Is he not the proper person to see that it is properly executed.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Association Committee had the idea that as Mr. Rippon filled the post of Inspector of Nuisances, and by carrying out the improvements in Middle Street, he was not only filling the post of Inspector, but also of contractor. He had taken the place of contractor and he could not satisfactorily fill two offices.

Mr. DINNING: What is the meaning of Surveyor?

The CHAIRMAN: It is to superintend the work from time to time. They would see that by him controlling this work in Middle Street, his time would be much more taken up than if he had a contractor looking after the the men himself. It was a fact that the man could not fill two offices. He was contractor and surveyor at the same time. There was no public officer in any corporation in England that would be allowed to do the same thing.

Mr. DINNING: He is not the contractor, Mr. Davison says it is let to Mr. Ridley.

The CHAIRMAN: We understand from the report of the Local Board that Mr. Rippon was instructed to do this work. On the basis of that report we passed this resolution.

Mr. MUIR: I think it is worth inquiring after still further.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we'll make inquiries.

Subject dropped.

WATER QUESTION.

The CHAIRMAN inquired if any of the members present had observed any perceptible improvement in the water. They had complimented the Board on the progress they had made in this question. Had any of them caught any fish?

Mr. JENKINS remarked that he had not been fishing lately. [redacted]

Mr. MCPHERSON said that a few came through their tap lately.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Board was still moving in the question. It was a difficult matter for the Board to deal with, inasmuch as the water interest was represented on the Board very largely —so he understood—and whether that interfered with proper progress being made he could not say.

Mr. MUIR said that could be easily tested. The next time the election was on they should not return water men.

Mr. DINNING: Who are the water men? that is it.

The CHAIRMAN said they could only watch the elections. The Board at present was the people's choice, but when the time came round again they must take the responsibility upon themselves to send men there whom they thought would look after their interest.

Mr. JENKINS: Yes; independent men.

GAS QUESTION.

The CHAIRMAN referring to the gas supplied to the district said that interest was also represented on the Board. He had it on good authority that the gas was below the standard of illumination, and they had it on good authority that it was too high in price. They had it on good authority also that the electric light was better than gas light, but whether it was cheaper or not he could not say. They had pointed out these facts to the Board, but he did not see that they had made any perceptible influence on the Gas Company. He knew that the gas charged to private consumers was no less. Whether it would be any less or not in future he did not know.

Mr. MIDDLETON: Oh, it will be some fraction in a 1,000 feet likely.

After some further remarks the committee's minutes were adopted.

Mr. MIDDLETON suggested that they should invite two or three of the members of the Board to attend the meetings of the Association, and they would kindly get to know what they (the Association wanted to be at.

Mr. MUIR: It seems rather strange to pick two or three out of twelve. We might put the Board at loggerheads.

Mr. MIDDLETON: I would willingly invite the twelve. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN explained that it would make the Association more weighty to get into the good graces of the ratepayers. They had not a sufficient number to have any weight with the Local Board. They would be glad to see any members of the Local Board at their meeting, but it would not be wisdom to give them a special invitation.

A new member named Lodge then asked the advice of the members as to an encroachment which he alleged had been made on his property. Having advised Mr. Lodge to consult a legal gentleman, the meeting terminated.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, September 26th—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), ROBT. DICKINSON, Esq., and JAS. ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.

John Rogers was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Best said that about eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th inst. he was on duty in Derwent Street, Blackhill, where he saw Rogers drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.—The same defendant was also charged with being drunk on the night of the 17th inst.—P.C. Hadwin adduced that on Saturday night, about a quarter-past ten o'clock, he was on duty in Derwent Street. The defendant was there very drunk. He asked him what he had been summoned for and used abusive language. He ordered him off home, but he refused to go, and Segt. Cruickshanks and he had to take him—Defendant denied that he was drunk, but Sergt. Cruickshanks corroborating P.C. Hadwin's statement, he was fined 5s and costs.

George Jackson was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Fryer stated that on Sunday night, the 11th inst., he was on duty in Front Street, Leadgate, when, on hearing a disturbance in Green Street, he saw George Jackson was very drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.

Robert John Armstrong was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Robinson stated that about six o'clock on the 9th inst. he was on duty in Middle Street, where he saw the defendant drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.

Samuel Stanchion was fined 5s and costs for being drunk at the same time and place.

Elizabeth Smith was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Davidson stated that on Monday afternoon, the 12th inst., about three o'clock he was called into a dwelling-house at Dipton, to eject the defendant, who was in the house creating a disturbance. He put her out three times. Subsequently she went staggering about the street.—Fined 2s 6d and costs.

Mary Collins was also charged with being drunk. —P.C. Hood stated that on the 15th inst. he was on duty in Trafalgar Street, Consett, when his attention was called to the accused who was very drunk and creating a great "row."—Defendant admitted that she had had a glass or two, but alleged that that the officer used her badly.—Mr Supt. Oliver stated that on the day in question he observed a crowd of people in the street. He found the defendant lying on the ground drunk, and the policeman pulling at her.—Fined 2s 6d and costs.

Ralph Thompson was similarly charged.—P.C. Turner stated that he saw the defendant near twelve o'clock on the night of the 14th inst., at Leadgate. He was drunk and wanted to fight him (witness).—Sergt. Tranmer adduced that on the night in question he saw the defendant very drunk. He was then walking in the direction of Leadgate. —Defendant, who now made his fourteenth appearance, denied that he was drunk, and alleged that he could not take a glass of beer without being summoned. His wife appeared and asserted that he was perfectly sober on reaching home—P.C. Davidson spoke as to seeing the defendant near Redwell Hills about one o'clock in a state of intoxication.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Gould was fined 5s and costs for being drunk.—P.C. Roper proved the charge.

Patrick Burns was charged with being drunk.—Sergt. Tranmer said that on Sunday night, the 18th of the present month, he was on duty near King Street when he saw the defendant there druuk. He had also heard several complaints of his having broken into a house and assaulting the people.—Sergt. Thornton also spoke as to seeing the accused drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.

Thomas Hodgson was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Bains said that on the 16th inst. whilst on duty at Tantobie he saw the defendant drunk and wanting to fight.—Fined 5s and costs.

James Hardy was fined 5s and costs for being drunk at White-le-Head on the 17th inst.—P.C. Bains proved the offence.

George Hogarth was charged with being drunk.—P.C. Longstaff stated that on the 10th inst., at half-past nine o'clock at night, he was on duty at Burnopfield in company with P.C. Davidson when they saw the defendant going about very drunk.—Fined 5s and costs.

John Hogarth, his brother, was similarly dealt with for a like offence.

George Liddel was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. Longstaff stated that on the same night about half-past ten o'clock at night he saw defendant drunk at Burnopfield. He asked him to go away quietly but he refused.—Fined 5s and costs.

Matthew Davison was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the night of the 10th inst.—P.C. Davidson stated that between six and seven o'clock in the evening of the 10th inst. he was on duty at a flower show at Burnopfield. The defendant entered the field drunk and excited, and wanted to fight one of the members of the committee. He then went away but returned between ten and eleven o'clock, and entered the tent where the ball was being held, without paying. He (witness) was requested to eject him, which he did. He afterwards wanted a man to go out to fight him. The man with whom he wanted to fight was perfectly sober, and they had difficulty in preventing Davison from committing an assault.—P.C. Longstaff gave similar evidence.—Mr C. Bains, gardener, said that on the 10th inst. Mr Davidson and he were judging at Kyo flower show. They parted to go home about half-past five o'clock and the defendant was perfectly sober. The defendant firmly denied being drunk, and said that a member of the committee had accused him of not paying the subscription of a gentleman now deceased, and that he went home for the receipts, on showing him which an altercation ensued.—He called Inspector Hutchinson who said that he saw defendant about five o'clock and he was sober then.—P.C. Longstaff: You didn't see him at ten o'clock, Inspector?—Inspector: No.—Fined 5s and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Wm. Laidler, Joseph Carr, and Samuel Greener were charged with playing at pitch and toss on the 17th inst.—P.C. Longstaff stated that on the 17th inst. he was on duty at Pickering Nook when he was told by a gentleman who was driving to Hobson Chapel, that he could not get down the road for a company of men who were obstructing the road. He (witness) got on to the step of the conveyance and on reaching a large gathering of men who were playing at pitch and toss he stepped down, when they ran away. He, however, identified the defendants.—Carr asserted that he was not playing at the "school" but was going towards Hobson, and on turning his head he saw the men running away and got tripped up.—Laidler and Greener pleading guilty were each fined 5s and costs.—Carr, getting the benefit of the doubt, was dismissed.

WILFUL DAMAGE AND ASSAULT.

Wm. Darling was charged with wilfully damaging certain oats, the property of Edward Shotton, Dipton, on the 1st of September.—Thos. Shotton stated that on the 1st of September, between six and seven o'clock, he saw the defendant Darling walking amongst the oats belonging to his (witness's) father. The damage done amounted to 6d. —Defendant stated that he had the shooting on the land, and had killed a bird, for which he entered the oats. He had fined Shotton for poaching, and he had been against him ever since.—He was fined 1s and costs, and the damage.

Darling was further charged with assaulting Thomas Shotton on the same date.—Complainant adduced that between four and five o'clock on the 1st of September, he was going towards home when he met Darling. He told him if he caught him off the road he would summon him for trespass. In the middle of the field he (defendant) lifted the gun and threatened to knock him down. He (witness) followed him through the woods, which they rented as "pasture," and as soon as he got to the public footpath he (defendant) struck him on the arm. He then went off the footpath, and said he would fight him for the game.—Margaret Ann Shotton, daughter of the Complainant adduced that Darling raised the gun and threatened to "smash" her father's head, and he afterwards struck him on the arm.—Defendant said he wanted an understanding. If he had no right there, he had no right to pay for the shooting.—The Bench could not interfere in that matter, and fined him 1s and costs for the assault.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Isaac Gibson and *Wm. Wilson*, two little boys, were charged with damaging the slates on the roof of Robt. Edward Hunter's house at Hill Top, Dipton.—Prosecutor stated that on Monday night, the 12th inst., the two defendants each threw a stone at the roof of his house, and broke several slates. He had paid 5s to get it repaired.—They were each fined 1s, 2s 6d damage, and 7s 6d costs each.

A boy named *James Glister* was charged with damaging turnips, the property of R. Dickinson.—P.C. Davison said that in consequence of complaints being made to him, he went and watched the field of turnips near the Lizzie Pit at Dipton. He had not been there long before the boy came and took a turnip.—He pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay the costs, 5s.—The boy's father appeared and paid the money.

CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

James Conway was charged with allowing the chimney of his house to be on fire on the 14th inst.—P.C. Armstrong adduced that on the afternoon of the day referred to he was on duty in Front Street, Consett, when he saw the chimney of James Conway's dwelling house on fire. On entering the house he found a large fire burning for washing purposes.—Fined 1s and costs.

ALLEGED FURIOUS DRIVING.

Thomas Kirkup, master roller, was charged with furious driving.—P.C. Robinson said that about six o'clock on Sunday night, the 18th inst., he was on duty in Front Street, Consett, when he saw the defendant driving a horse and conveyance. The horse was galloping furiously, and there was a crowd of about a hundred people had to run to one side to get out of the way. He could not tell whether he was sober or not.—The Chairman; Were there any people people in danger?—Officer: Yes; it's a wonder nobody was killed.—Defendant: Do you mean to say I was galloping?—Officer: Yes.—Defendant: How many people were there at the corner?—Witness: About a hundred, I should think.—Defendant: I should there were three or four hundred. I was using the whip to make a road.—P.C. Roper said that he was on duty with P.C. Robinson, when be saw defendant in a trap. He galloped through the crowd at a furious rate.—Defendant stated that he was passing the New Inn when the young horse which he was driving became frightened at the playing of the band, and he could not pull it up again.—Mr Turner, Station Hotel, Benfieldside, stated that Mr Kirkup hired the horse of him on Sunday afternoon to go a short journey. The horse was only four years old, and had not been out of the stable for a few days. He could quite imagine that when he came to where the music was playing it would become restive; in fact he was astonished that he got through the crowd.—The Bench dismissed the case.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT BENFIELDSIDE FLOWER SHOW.

James Morpeth charged *William Stephenson* with assault.—It appeared that the defendant was in the marquee at Benfieldside Poultry and Flower Show where he had been exhibiting some poultry, and the complainant alleged that about half-past five o'clock at night the defendant, without provocation, struck him on the cheek bone, and blackened his face.—Thomas Stoker and John Harrison adduced that they saw Stephenson strike complainant.—Defendant said that the complainant was illusing his birds and had tried to put the wrong birds into his basket, which would have got him into trouble.—Mr Eltringham, Blackhill, said that he had charge of the poultry department of the show. About a quarter-past six o'clock he entered the tent to see about getting the poultry into the hampers. As he passed down the east side of the middle row of pens he heard two men differing. There was some rough language used, and on going up Morpeth was staggering backward. He tried to get him out of the tent but he pulled himself away and commenced to abuse Stephenson. He put him out of the tent, as he was drunk and behaving very badly.—Sergt. Cruickshanks said that he saw Mr Eltringham push complainant out of the tent, He was in a drunken state, and he ordered him to leave the ground at once.—The case was dismissed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

John Watson, Hobson Colliery, was charged with adulterating sweet nitre.—Mr Supt. Oliver stated that on the 12th ult. he called at the defendant's place of business and took a sample of the sweet nitre, which he submitted to a public analyst, who certified it to be adulterated with 10 per cent. of water.—Defendant, in extenuation, said that the nitre was sold just as he had purchased it.—He was fined 2s 6d and costs, the Bench recommending him to recover the amount from the firm from whom he purchased it.

THEFT OF A BOX.

John Finnigan was brought up on remand charged with stealing a box and two wooden lids the property of the Consett Iron Company.—P.C. Best stated that about a quarter-past eleven oclock on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., he was on duty at Blackhill. He saw the defendant coming from the direction of the Consett Ironworks carrying the property produced on his back. On calling to him to stop he dropped the box and ran away. He pursued and captured him when he (prisoner) said he got the property at the Tinmill, and was taking it away to put pig meat in.—John Kirkup stated that he was overman packmaker at the Tinmill. The box produced was the property of the Consett Iron Company, and he last saw it at the Tinmill on the 16th inst. The value of the whole would be 1s. Prisoner pleaded guilty, but stated that on going to look at the furnace he saw the wood lying, and knowing that if it lay there it would be put into the furnace he thought he might as well take it. He further said that he had been taking drink.—Fined 20s, including costs.

Correspondence.

PARNELL AND HIS DUPES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Kindly permit me to supplement my remarks in my last letter of Sept. 23rd. Having dealt with the question of labour let us come to purchase, to counteract Parnell's advice. We in turn must refuse to purchase Irish cattle, butter, eggs, linen, horses, &c.—buy anywhere and everywhere but in Ireland. I wonder if Parnell and his dupes have sufficient intelligence to see where his advice would land the Irish.—I am, &c.,

Sept. 27th, 1881. OBSERVER.

THE NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Referring to a letter in the *Guardian* of Sept. 23rd, signed "A 'Working Man's' Friend," permit me to state the writer should "state truth and shame the devil" for once. I distinctly asked Sir George Elliot if he would vote for the assimilation of the County and Borough Franchise, and he distinctly and emphatically said "No." In the House of Commons he votes against the proposal. The writer is either knave or fool when he states that Sir George Elliot is in favour of such a measure.—Yours respectfully,

Sept. 29th, 1881. HOUSEHOLDER.

THE WATER QUESTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Would you please to give a corner for the following in your first impression, trusting it will not pass the notice, unobserved, of our intelligent legislators, composing our Local Board or Board of Health. Happening this evening to walk out with a friend, on returning home he solicited a drink of water from the tap, when to my surprise, he handed me the vessel greatly agitated, and on looking into the cup, I almost exclaimed, like one whom I have read somewhere, "Thou man of —— there is death in the pot," imagine my surprise when I beheld such a specimen of the reptile tribe, as a student of natural, or rather, *erpetological* history would have been proud of. Procuring my microscope for a closer view of the brute, I was horrified and sickened more than I can describe. I think it is time our Board Committees, or some one else see to the filtering or purifying of this indispensible element.

I am, yours truly,
WATER-DRINKER.

Blackhill, Sept. 28. 1881.

THE LAND QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The possible fall of farm rents and the breaking up of the land, and change of the land laws, now that all our manufacturing industries are overstocked, that our population is overgrown and excessive, work scarce and wages low, and the necessaries of life dear, and that there is nothing else to save us from chronic poverty but that a part of the proprietors of the towns go back in the land as occupiers or owners. There are plenty of acres in the English Empire which must be broken up and sold, and cultivated, and put into more hands for the purpose of peasant proprietorship, and the Government will have to devise a scheme to buy some of the extensive territories of the land from the large landed aristocracy and divide it into lots that would be most suitable, and sell it to the people to cultivate, so that they might be fed, clothed, and sheltered, instead of starved by our bad land and fiscal law now existing and regulating the Government of this country. It is on the land question that the English aristocracy, which regards the preservation of territorial rights and privileges as essential to good government, will shortly have to encounter a stronger force, and cope with a wider movement than has been manifested in England during the last half century. It is in connection with the land question that the thoughtful working men are beginning to look for a speedy solution of some of the most difficult problems of modern society. Shall the spade and the plough not have a fair right to win life and happiness from the land that gave us birth? Is it not unfair and unreasonable that one man should be allowed by the laws of this country to own more land than 100 miles, and another more than 90,000 acres in one county, and refuse to work his minerals and divide Allendale Common; another a rent roll of more than £1,000,000 a year, whilst pauperism grows with a fearful rapidity? Is it not time reforms were made in our land laws, and the land broken up and more widely divided, so that the land, which is the foundation of food, be cultivated and brought up to its full growing power, instead of being kept in a few hands for the benefit of the few, and the injury of the many? There is no denying the fact that we are face to face with an industrial crisis such as we have not seen since the days of the American cotton famine; it is not smouldering and ready burst, it is trembling in the balance. It is less intense than that famine, but on the other hand it is more widely spread, affecting more numerous industries, and it is not due to a mere temporary cause, but to bad land and fiscal laws, which are the true source of all our great grievances and miseries now existing. The landlords of England are on the whole, the best-off class in the world, but just now are not happy, and they have some reason for their unhappiness—two potent cases are in operation which may force them to consent either to a general and large permanent reduction of rent or to an alteration of the TENURE, upon which their social ascendancy is built. Farmers are not grumbling without a cause: excessive foreign competition, high rents, tithe rents and bad harvests and high wages, with cattle and sheep decreased. On home questions the relief of tenant farmers is urgently demanded, as the farmers' capital is exhausted, and no security given to him for unexhausted improvements. Agriculture is, in plain words, being taxed out of existence—our dearest interests, our very existence is at stake, when the farmer and the farm-labourer have been extinguished. What is to become of our country towns, and what home market will remain for our manufacturing centres? The colonies, if they are growing in the production of food, are also increasing in their capacity for manufacturing, and if we do not care about a home trade they apparently do—the pressure is more severe than usual, owing, no doubt, to bad harvests and sheep and cattle diseases, but the remedy does not seem far to seek if wise men were our rulers, or our rulers wise. Farmers are wearying of the work, and the course, hence, is a readiness to throw up their farms, as this Martinmas will clearly show. The fact is, unless there be a very great reduction in the rents of farms, land in England will go out of cultivation, and there will be a social revolution, and what will then become of our county families with their reduced incomes? Naturally, men so situated hesitate and grow uneasy, and look at Government to see if it cannot help, and cast about for any plans which may avert so heavy a calamity. The probability of such means being found without a NEW TENURE, is not, I think, very just; the remedy is easy—a new tenure with protection to labour and manufacture of home goods, and free trade in corn in the Colonies to the exclusion of foreigners who will not trade on equal terms.—Yours, &c.,

T. W. WELFORD.

High Sheer House, Hexham,
24th Sept., 1881.

SAD SCALDING ACCIDENT AT HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY.—On the 17th inst, Mr Coroner Graham held an inquest at the Temperance Hotel, Hamsterley Colliery, touching the death of a child named George Waters, eleven months old, who died from the effects of scalds sustained on the 15th inst. It appeared that on the 15th inst whilst a girl was nursing the child on her arm it fell backwards over into a "kit" of boiling water which stood on the floor, sustaining severe scalds to the head, legs, and arms.—Verdict, "died from a shock to the system, the effect of the scalds."

ENTERTAINMENT AT CONSETT.—The first of a series of entertainments to be held during the ensuing winter, under the auspices of the League of the Cross Total Abstinence Society was given in the League Hall, Consett, on Saturday evening. Songs, duets, &c., were rendered in fine style by Miss McAleer, Miss Brady, and Miss Smith, Blackhill, and by Mr W. Burns, Jarrow, who was much applauded, and Mr F. Rogan, Consett. Mr B. Ward, Consett, gave a reading in which he displayed good elocutionary ability. The celebrated clog dancers, Messrs Windsor, and Murray, also contributed to the performance. The accompanist was Master Caygill.

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