LOCAL & DISTRICT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1877.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The delightful summer weather of Wednesday—coming as it did after several wet and uncomfortable days—revived the drooping hopes of the committee of the Leeds Horticultural Society. Every preparation had been made for the floral and horticultural display; the entries were on a numerous and satisfactory scale; all ordinary conditions of success had been faithfully observed, and it only needed a fine summery atmosphere to give *eclat* to the show and to ensure commercial prosperity to the undertaking. The earlier part of Wednesday was rather unsettled, but as noon approached the clouds cleared away from the horizon, and the ardent rays of the sun were gratefully tempered by the gentle breezes that prevailed. With weather so very favourable for *al fresco* entertainments, it is a matter of course that the show would be well patronised. Ladies had all got their new costumes ready, and were exceedingly anxious to display the latest novelties in fashion; and the consequence was that there was a very fine flower show under the tents, and a very fine display of millinery on the greensward in front of and around the marquees. The arrangement of the show was the same as last year. There was a large tent 330 feet long, with smaller tents radiating from it. The exhibition itself was admitted to be the best which the society has yet held, and one of the judges stated that he considered it, as a whole, a finer show than the Royal Horticultural Society in London during the previous week. On entering the principal tent were noticeable in the centre a magnificent collection of miscellaneous plants. This class, for which the Mayor (Ald. Gallsworthy) gave the first prize of £10, was a new feature of the Leeds show, and there were seven collections of plants exhibited. On the right-hand side was a beautiful collection of plants, sent for exhibition only, by Messrs. Standish and Co., of the Royal Nurseries, Ascot. Among the number were six fine specimens of the filmy fern, which is a very difficult plant to grow; a collection of *Kalmia Latifolia*, a pretty, old plant, now very rarely seen; and several Japanese plants (acers). A fine collection of plants had also been sent for exhibition by Mr. B. S. Williams, Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, London. In the first class of the stove and greenhouse plants there were two splendid collections, each comprising twelve plants. The first prize group, belonging to Mr. T. F. G. Williams, Worcester, contained a fine specimen of the *Anthuruim Scherzerianum*, and also a pretty specimen of the *Hedaroma Tulipifera*. The second prize was taken by Messrs. E. Cole and Sons, Manchester, in whose group was a particularly fine plant—the *Ixora Coccinea*. For any separate plant in these classes the judges had power to award a silver and a bronze medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, the Leeds Society having become a subscriber to the funds of the Royal Society, and being thus authorised to distribute their medals. In making their award, the six judges had great difficulty in deciding between the *Hedaroma Tulipifera* of the first prize collection and the *Ixora Coccinea* of the second prize lot. Being equally divided, the referee had to be called in, and ultimately the silver medal was awarded to the plant belonging to the second prize collection, the bronze medal thus going to the plant of the first prize group. The second class of stove and greenhouse plants, six varieties, were also an excellent collection. Class 4—eight ornamental, &c., plants—including a specimen of the *Croton Augustifolium*, an old, but beautifully-coloured plant, exhibited by Messrs. Cole and Sons. At the sides were the ferns and ericas, both very good classes. The extreme end of the tent was occupied by fifty roses in pots, sent for exhibition only, by Mr. Henry May, Bedale. In the tent on the left was a splendid display of roses and pelargoniums. The first prize for six zonal or nosegay pelargoniums was awarded to Mr. W. L. Joy, Weetwood, and finer specimens than those he exhibited were scarcely ever seen at this show. A first-class certificate was awarded to Mr. Harrison, St. John's-grove, for a seedling pelargonium called "Lovely Bride." The roses in pots formed another lovely collection, those belonging to Mr. May, who took the first prize for the best twelve, being unequalled. Passing next to the tent on the right, we find a pretty display of cut flowers and luscious fruit. For the best forty-eight distinct varieties of roses, the first prize was given to Messrs. Paul and Sons, Cheshunt; and the second to Messrs. Cranston and Co., Hereford. The judges considered this collection of cut roses one of the finest they had ever seen. In the next class—36 distinct varieties of roses—Messrs. Paul and Sons were first, with beautiful blooms, and they also received two first-class certificates of merit for new roses, one called "Emily Laxton," and the other "The Marchioness of Exeter." The nosegay and zonal pelargoniums were very fine; and the pansies, though a small show, were also good. Gloxinias, liliums, and exotic orchids, were all excellent classes. The wedding and ball bouquets, and the groups of natural flowers for vases for the dinner-table, were very much admired, this class being a special favourite with the ladies. The following ladies acted as the arbiters in this delicate undertaking—Misses Gallsworthy (two), Mrs. Curwood, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Richard Buckton, Miss Craven, and Miss Gavin. The display of fruit was the most appetising and toothsome imaginable. For the best collection of fruit, Mr. John Fielding, Grimston Park, Tadcaster, received the first prize. Mr. Shaw, Cowick Hall, Selby, was first for the best two dishes of grapes, and he also received the silver medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. For the heaviest bunch of grapes the same competitor was successful, the bunch (black Hamburgs) weighing 5½lbs. Lord Bagot (whose gardener is Mr. Thomas Bannerman) was awarded the chief prize for a dish of nectarines, and also the bronze medal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The show was opened at two o'clock by the Mayor of Leeds (Ald. Gallsworthy) in the presence of a numerous and fashionable audience.—His Worship said that the weather was beautiful, and he hoped their friends and neighbours would avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting such a lovely collection of flowers. He understood that the exhibition was quite equal to what had been placed before them in previous years; but judging from appearances he would say that it was superior to any he had ever seen in those grounds. (Hear, hear.) The committee had done everything they could to induce people to bring their best plants and flowers from all parts of the country to Leeds, and he was sure they would receive proper encouragement when they endeavoured to make the flower show one of a magnificent kind. It was true that they had their local exhibitions, in which some of them might take more interest than they did in the joint one, but he thought they ought to meet together to encourage those who provided such beauties for them. He hoped the show would be a perfect success, and had great pleasure in declaring it open. (Applause.)—Ald. Addyman (chairman of the committee), in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor, said his worship had declared the show open under very favourable circumstances. The weather was all that they could desire, and he hoped the success of the exhibition would be complete.—Ald. Croft, in seconding the motion, also expressed a hope that the show would be a success. He remarked that two years ago, when he was present, they almost wanted boats to swim in, the weather was so very wet. (Laughter.)—The motion was adopted, and duly acknowledged by his worship.

In the afternoon the judges and other gentlemen were entertained by the committee to dinner, served by Mr. W. W. Brayshay, in the covered skating rink in the gardens. The Mayor occupied the chair, and Mr. Joseph Banks the vice-chair. After dinner his WORSHIP proposed "Success to the Leeds Horticultural Society." He hoped that on this occasion the society would have a successful show, so as to recoup themselves for their difficulties in past years. He felt sure that the people of Leeds could not but appreciate the efforts of the society to continue the exhibition notwithstanding repeated reverses. He hoped they would be able to stand prosperity as well as they had encountered adversity. (Hear, hear.)—Ald. ADDYMAN, president of the society, responded, and said that but for the exertions of the secretary (Mr. Clark), the vice-chairman, and a few other gentlemen, the society would not now have been in existence. (Hear, hear.) The members of the society seemed to have lost heart altogether. There had been a determined effort made, however, to resuscitate the society, and to establish it on a better foundation. (Hear, hear.) It was the intention of the committee to give an account of their stewardship as soon after the show as possible, so that the subscribers might know that their money was properly expended and accounted for. He was satisfied that if the exertions of the society were supported by the public of Leeds, the show might be made equal to any in England. (Hear, hear.)—Ald. CROFT proposed "The health of the Exhibitors," to which Mr. JOHN CLARK, gardener to the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. CHAS. RYLANCE, and Mr. COLE responded. The latter remarked that the Leeds Horticultural Society was one of the most liberal in England—in fact he thought it was a little too liberal.—Mr. JAMES GRAYSON proposed the toast of the judges.—Mr. SAUL, in reply, said that there was the finest show of fruit he had seen in Yorkshire in the month of June for nearly thirty years.—Mr. SPEED also responded, and said that the show was a much better one than that of the Royal Horticultural Society in London last week. (Applause.) Not only was the show of fruit far superior, but the collection of stove and greenhouse plants was better than anything shown at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition. (Hear, hear.)

Music was agreeably discoursed by the band of the 2nd Life Guards and by that of the First West York Artillery Volunteers. On each evening there was a very fine display of fireworks by Mr. Pain, of London.

The following is a list of the awards of prizes:—

PLANTS.

Twelve Stove and Greenhouse Plants in bloom, orchids excluded—1, T. F. G. Williams, Henwick Grange, Worcester; 2, E. Cole and Sons, Withington Nursery, Manchester.

Six Stove and Greenhouse Plants, open to amateurs—1, J. Barran, M.P., Leeds; 2, T. F. G. Williams; 3, Joseph Fox, Clayton.

Three Stove and Greenhouse Plants in bloom, amateurs—1, Mrs. Ringrose, Cottingham Grange, Hull; 2, T. F. G. Williams; 3, A. Marshall, Headingley House, Leeds.

Eight Ornamental Fine Foliage or Variegated Plants, with or without bloom, distinct, open—1, E. Cole and Sons; 2, T. F. G. Williams; 3, Mrs. Wood, Armley.

Six Ornamental Fine Foliage or Variegated Plants, with or without bloom, distinct, amateurs—1, Thomas Simpson, Weetwood, Leeds; 2, Mrs. Ringrose; 3, J. Kitson, jun., Headingley.

Collection of Plants (miscellaneous) grouped for effect, open. First prize given by his Worship the Mayor.—1, Mrs. Ringrose; 2, E. Cole and Sons; 3, J. Barran, M.P. Extra prizes—W. Jackson and Co., Cross-lane Nursery, Bedale; F. W. Tetley, Weetwood, Leeds; and T. F. G. Williams.

Eight Exotic Orchids, in flower, distinct, open—1, B. S. Williams London; 2, James Kitson, jun.

Eight Exotic Orchids, in flower, distinct, amateurs—1, Dr. Ainsworth, Broughton, Manchester; 2, James Kitson, jun.

Three Exotic Orchids, in flower, distinct, amateurs—1, S. Smith, Headingley; 2, Dr. Ainsworth; 3, J. Barran, M.P.

Single specimen Azalea, in flower, open—1, E. Cole and Sons; 2, Mrs. Wood, Armley.

Six Stove or Greenhouse Ferns, distinct—1, T. F. G. Williams; 2, S. Smith, Headingley; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Three Stove or Greenhouse Ferns, distinct, amateurs—1, F. W. Tetley; 2, T. F. G. Williams; 3, Mrs. Ringrose.

Twelve Hardy Ferns, distinct, open—1, Charles Rylance, Aughton, near Ormskirk; 2, Robert Simpson, New-lane, Selby; 3, Mrs. C. Naylor, Potternewton, Leeds.

Three Greenhouse Ericas, in flower, distinct, open—1, T. F. G. Williams; 2, E. Cole and Sons; 3, Joseph Fox, Clayton.

Single Erica in Flower, amateurs—1, S. Smith, Headingley; 2, Mrs. Ringrose; 3, J. Barran, M.P.

Six Roses in Flower, distinct, in pots, amateurs—1, F. W. Tetley; 2, James Kitson, jun.

Twelve Roses in flower, distinct, in pots, not more than nine inches across—1, Henry May, Hope Nursery, Bedale; 2, H. Pybus, Monk ton Moor, Ripon; 3 F. W. Tetley.

Three Roses in pots, distinct, amateurs—1, J. Barran, M.P.; 2 F. W. Tetley.

Single Specimen Rose, open—1, Henry May; 2, H. Pybus; 3, Jas. Kitson, jun.

Twelve Show Pelargoniums in flower, distinct, fancies excluded open—1, Thos. Lazenby and Sons, Clarence Nurseries, York; 2, Chas. Rylance; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Six Show Pelargoniums in flower, distinct, fancies excluded, amateurs—1, W. L. Joy, Weetwood, Leeds; 2, F. W. Tetley; 3, G. Talbot, Burley, Leeds.

Six Pelargoniums, French and spotted varieties, distinct, open—1, Thomas Lazenby; 2, Chas. Rylance; 3, Thos. Simpson.

Six Pelargoniums, fancies, in flower, distinct, open—1, F. W. Tetley; 2, Chas. Rylance; 3, G. Talbot.

Six Zonal or Nosegay Pelargoniums, in flower, distinct, bronze and various sorts excluded—1, W. L. Joy; 2, Thos. Simpson; 3, W. L. Jackson.

Six Double-flowered Pelargoniums in flower, distinct, open—2, F. W. Tetley; 3, Robert Simpson.

Six Variegated or Tricoloured Pelargoniums, distinct, bronzes excluded, open—1, Joseph Fox; 2, W. and J. Garnett, Potternewton, Leeds; 3, Robert Simpson.

Six Bronze Pelargoniums, open—1, Robt. Simpson; 2, W. L. Jackson.

Six Calceolarias, open—1, W. L. Joy; 2, Thos. Lazenby.

Six Fuchsias in flower, distinct—1, Mrs. Halliday, Armley Lodge, Leeds; 2, W. L. Jackson; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Three Fuchsias, amateurs—1, Mrs. Halliday; 2, Geo. Talbot; 3, W. L. Jackson.

Twelve Gloxinias, open—1, James Kitson, jun.; 2, Mrs. Wood; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Two Pots of Lilium Auratum, open—1, Mrs. Wood; 2, Richard Franklin, Burley, Leeds; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Twelve Bedding Plants, open—1, Robert Simpson; 2, Thomas Lazenby and Sons.

Six Plants for Dinner-table Decoration, open—1, E. Cole and Sons; 2, Mrs. Wood, Armley; 3, John Barran, M.P.

Collection of Clematises, open—F. W. Tetley.

CUT FLOWERS.

Group of Natural Flowers, in vase or ornamental stand, for dinner-table. Beauty of arrangement and effect to be the test of merit, open—1, Robert Simpson; 2, Mrs. Ringrose; 3, F. O. Fraser, Bramley; extra prize, G. Talbot.

Wedding Bouquet, for the hand, open—1, Charles Rylance; 2, J. W. Jessop, Bradford; 3, James Kitson, jun.

Bouquet for the Hand, for ball, open—1, Charles Rylance; 2, John Sunley; 3, J. W. Jessop.

Forty-eight Cut Roses, nurserymen—1, Messrs. Paul and Sons, Cheshunt; 2, Messrs. Cranston and Co., Hereford; 3, Henry May.

Thirty-six Cut Roses, open—1, Messrs. Paul and Sons; 2, Henry May; 3, Messrs. Cranston and Co.

Twelve Cut Roses, open—1, Messrs. Paul and Son; 2, Messrs. Cranston and Co.; 3, Henry May.

Eighteen Cut Roses, amateurs—1, Thomas Jowett, The Old Weir, Hereford; 2, T. Holden; 3, John Sunley, Greenfield, Manchester.

Twelve Cut Roses, amateurs—1, Thomas Jowett; 2, T. Holden; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Twelve Tea Scented Roses, open—1, Messrs. Paul and Sons; 2, Messrs. Cranston and Co.; 3, F. W. Tetley.

Stand of Twelve Bunches of Stove and Greenhouse Flowers, open—1, E. Cole and Sons; 2, T. F. Greswold Williams; 3, J. Kitson, jun.

Stand of Six Bunches of Stove or Greenhouse Flowers, amateurs—1, J. Kitson, jun.; 2, the Earl of Zetland, Upleatham; 3, T. F. G. Williams.

Twelve Cut Verbenas, open—2, Mrs. Halliday, Armley; 3, Robert Simpson.

Twelve varieties of Zonal or Nosegay Pelargoniums, open—1, W. L. Joy; 2, F. W. Tetley; 3, T. Lazenby and Sons.

Twelve varieties of Pansies, open—1, Charles Rylance; 2, W. Allenby, Kirby Overblow, Wetherby; 3, R. Simpson.

FRUITS.

Collection of Fruits, six varieties, open—1, John Fielding, Grimston Park, Tadcaster; 2, Lord Bagot, Blithfield, near Rougeley; 3, the Marquis of Ripon. Extra prize, H. S. Thompson, Kirby Hall.

Collection of Fruits, four varieties, open—1, John Fielding; 2, Lord Bagot; 3, H. S. Thompson.

Two Dishes of Grapes, three bunches black and three bunches white, open—1, B. Shaw, Cowick Hall, Selby; 2, Lord Bagot; 3, H. S. Thompson.

Grapes, black, single dish, open—1, B. Shaw; 2, Mrs. Noble, Boston Spa; 3, Joseph Dickinson, Guiseley.

Grapes, white, open—1, B. Shaw; 2, Lord Bagot.

Grapes, heaviest bunch of any colour, open—1, B. Shaw; 2, Lord Bagot; 3, Joseph Dickinson.

Pine Apple, any variety, open—1, Earl of Zetland; 2, W. Hornsby, Grantham.

Peaches, open—1, Hy. Bentley, Woodlesford; 2, T. C. Clarke, Allerton, Liverpool; 3, H. S. Thompson.

Nectarines, open—1, Lord Bagot; 2, Earl of Crawford and Belcarres, Haigh Hall, near Wigan; 3, H. S. Thompson.

Melon, open—1, James Jefferson, Worksop; 2, Lord Bagot; 3, the Marquis of Ripon.

Figs, open—Lord Bagot.

Cherries, open—3, H. S. Thompson.

Dish of Strawberries—F. W. Tetley.

Six Plants of Strawberries, in Pots—F. W. Tetley.

Orchard House Tree—1, T. F. G. Williams; 2, G. Gelder, Woodhouse Cliff, Leeds.

Vine in Pot, bearing fruit, not necessarily ripe, open—Mrs. Wood, Armley.

Brace of Cucumbers, open—1, J. Kitson, jun.; 2, Chas. Rylance; 3, W. Hornsby.

A Knightian silver medal, from the Royal Horticultural Society, was awarded to B. Shaw for one dish of black Hambro' grapes; and the bronze Knightian medal to Lord Bagot for a dish of nectarines; a silver Banksian medal was awarded to E. Cole and Sons for the best specimen plant in the exhibition (a beautiful coccinia), and a bronze Banksian medal to T. F. G. Williams for a specimen hederoma tulipifera.

At Seacroft, on Saturday, an inquest was held by Mr. T. Taylor, coroner, concerning the death of a young lady, named Jane Ann Poulter, by an unfortunate accident. The deceased was a governess at the Grange Farm, occupied by Mr. F. Appleyard, and on Wednesday afternoon week went into one of the rooms, in which Hannah Firth, a servant girl, was dusting. There was a loaded double-barrelled gun in the room, and as Firth was handling it one of the barrels went off, lodging the contents in Miss Poulter's side. Dr. Pagur was immediately sent for, and with the assistance of Mr. Jessop, for whom a messenger had been despatched, succeeded in extricating part of the shot. The deceased, however, gradually became worse, and died on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally shot." The deceased was twenty-one years of age.

The foundation-stone of the Bourne Primitive Methodist new chapel, Upper Accommodation-road, Richmond-hill, was laid by Mrs. W. Battle, of Newton Priory, on Saturday afternoon. In addition, five memorial stones were laid, respectively by Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Waring, Master S. Balm (who was stated to be a member of the Church of England), and Councillors Batley and Watson. Addresses were delivered by the superintendent of the district, the Rev. S. B. Reynolds, and several other rev. gentlemen. The building, when completed, will cost about £2,300, towards which about £400 have already been subscribed. There will be accommodation for 600 persons. During the proceedings on Saturday a number of ladies' pockets were picked by some "swell mobsmen" in the crowd.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—At an adjourned monthly meeting of the Gas Committee of the Leeds Corporation on Monday, Mr. Woodhall, the gas engineer, presented estimates of income and expenditure for the financial year terminating 30th June, 1878, in which he showed that the committee were in a position to reduce the price of gas by 6d. per 1,000 feet. It was subsequently resolved that the price of gas be reduced from 3s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per 1,000 feet, and that a uniform discount of 2½ per cent. be allowed on all accounts paid within a month of date of delivery. To the great majority of consumers, therefore, the present abatement is equal to 7d. per 1,000 feet. Mr. Woodhall pointed out that a reduction of 1d. cost £4,150, and that the proposed abatement added to that made on 1st July last made 1s. per 1,000 feet, and represented a saving of close upon £50,000 a year to the gas consumers. Mr. Woodhall also said the reduced market value of coal this year as compared with that of last year and the preceding one over all the committee's requirements amounted to a saving of only £7,000 a year, and that even this small saving was discounted by the reduced value of coke to the extent of about £3,000.

DROWNING CASES IN LEEDS.—Mr. Malcolm, the Leeds coroner, held an inquest on Monday on the body of a child, six years of age, named Walter Blackburn, who lived with his parents in Wortley-lane, and who was found drowned in the reservoir at the Star Corn Mill. The child went out to play about six o'clock on Friday night, but did not return. Active search was made for him during the night, and on Saturday his body was found in the mill dam. It is not known how the child had got there, as the pond is surrounded by a wall. The jury returned an open verdict under the circumstances.——On Saturday Mr. Malcolm held an inquest on the body of Arthur Hough, a boy eleven years of age, who resided with his mother, a widow, at Scholey's-yard, Holbeck. On Friday week the deceased was playing at the canal basin, and on leaning over to try to catch a fish which he had seen in the water he fell in. Two other boys who saw the occurrence gave the alarm, and the body was recovered in a few minutes, but life was then extinct. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the jury.——On Wednesday Mr. Malcolm held an inquest on the body of a boy, nine years of age, named Robert Smith, whose parents live in Wellington-road, New Wortley, and who was accidentally drowned on Tuesday, in what is known as Longley's Pond, New Wortley. It appeared that the pond has been formed in what was formerly a clay quarry, and that it had been purchased by the Leeds Corporation for the extension of the gasworks. Evidence was also given showing that three children had fallen into the pond within the past fortnight. It is entirely unprotected, but is removed from any public path.—The jury found that the deceased had been accidentally drowned, and they desired the coroner to communicate with the Corporation so that something might be done to prevent similar accidents.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' MISSION HALL IN HOLBECK.—On Saturday afternoon a new mission hall and Sunday school in connection with the Society of Friends was opened in Great Wilson-street, Leeds. For about ten years a Sunday school and services have been conducted in rooms in Fleece-lane, Meadow-lane, but the numbers attending them have so increased that more commodious premises have become necessary. It was decided to erect a new building on the old graveyard in Great Wilson-street. The site contained only a few graves, and was not deemed unsuitable. A substantial structure of brick and stone has been built. It affords accommodation for 500 scholars, and contains two rooms suitable for meetings for worship, four class-rooms on the ground floor, and a large class-room upstairs. The total cost has been £2,100; towards this about £1,700 has been either promised or subscribed, and of this amount about £100 has been contributed by the teachers and scholars in Fleece-lane. The proceedings on Saturday commenced with a tea, of which about 500 persons partook. Afterwards the large meeting hall was filled, the chair being taken by Mr. Edward Baines. There were also on the platform Mr. Wm. White (Birmingham), Mr. J. H. Barber (Sheffield), the Rev. W. T. Adey, Mr. Thos. Harvey, Mr. Samuel Southall, Mr. J. Hall Thorp, Mr. John Whiting, Mr. J. W. Willans, and Mr. C. Barnard (Rawdon).—The Chairman congratulated his hearers on the opening of the building, and expressed his sympathy with the work which had been carried on by the Friends in that neighbourhood. With the greatly increased population in Holbeck there was need of such a commodious school as that, and he hoped that by the work which would be carried on in it the population would be made better and better, and that the school would thus prove a great blessing to the locality.—Mr. T. Harvey, Mr. White, and other speakers afterwards addressed the meeting.

A BATCH OF DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY OFFENDERS.—At the Leeds Police Court, on Monday, *Henry Barker*, thirty-one, was charged with being drunk and riotous in the public streets, and with assaulting Police-constables Forrest and Brown. On Saturday night Forrest received information that the prisoner was assaulting a woman in Great George's-street, at the back of the Town Hall. He immediately proceeded to the spot, and saw the prisoner running up Cookridge-street, with two large stones in his hand. Forrest pursued him, upon which prisoner threatened to cut open his head if he approached, and threw one of the stones, but it fortunately missed the constable. Forrest then closed with him in St. Ann's-street, when prisoner struck him a violent blow on the ear with the other stone. Police-constable Brown next came up, and prisoner kicked him, but was ultimately conveyed to the Town Hall. For being drunk and riotous he was fined 10s., including costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment; and for each of the assaults he was ordered to be imprisoned for two months.—*Wm. Dunn*, twenty-six, labourer, was charged with being drunk and riotous and with assaulting Mark Simmons, the tapster at the Market Hotel, George's-street. The prosecutor stated that on Saturday night the prisoner entered the hotel and asked for some liquor, but as he was "fresh" he was refused. He then said he wanted to go to the club up-stairs, but Simmons declined to allow him. Prisoner, however, ran up-stairs, but prosecutor pulled him down again, and he was taken away by a policeman. He returned in a few minutes, however, and knocked Simmons down. Prisoner was fined 20s., including costs, on each charge, or fourteen days' imprisonment.—*Joseph Parker* twenty-eight, labourer, was charged with being drunk and riotous, and with assaulting Police-constable Gatehouse in the execution of his duty. Prisoner was drunk and creating a disturbance in Wortley-road on Saturday night, and the constable tried to persuade him to go home. He would not, but began abusing the officer, and struck him on the chest. Gatehouse then closed with him, and tried to get the handcuffs on, but prisoner got his hand in his mouth and bit a piece out, and afterwards kicked him several times. Prisoner complained that the police at Wortley followed him about like a lap-dog, and if they would let him alone he was quiet enough. He could come to Leeds and get as drunk as he liked and he was never interfered with until he got home, and then "they were ready for him." Witnesses were called to prove that the officer first knocked prisoner down, and Mr. Bruce, having some doubts on the point, dismissed the charge of assault. On the charge of being drunk and riotous, however, he ordered prisoner to be sent to gaol for a month.—*John Nothers*, twenty-one, labourer, was charged with being riotous, assaulting Police-constable Fowler, and wilfully damaging police clothing. Early on Sunday morning the officer was called to Swan's-fold, Mabgate, where prisoner was standing in the middle of a large crowd, threatening them with a coal rake he had in his hand. As he refused to go home the officer took him into custody, upon which prisoner struck him with the coal rake on the arm, tore his coat, and bit his hand. He was fined 20s., including costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment for being riotous, and was sent to gaol for three months for the assault on the constable.

Mr. John Crabtree, formerly the station-master at the Leeds Central Station, jointly for the Great Northern and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies, has been appointed the general manager of the Colne Valley and Halstead Railway, in Essex, and will commence his new duties on 1st July.

A meeting of Leeds cabinet makers, carvers, and turners (non-society men), was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace Inn, Wade-lane. The meeting was called by the Alliance Cabinet Makers' Association, of which there is a branch in Leeds, the object being to place before the men the benefits to be derived from joining the association. Mr. Robert Pearson occupied the chair. Mr. F. J. Yarrow (an ex-member of the executive and ex-secretary of the Bradford branch) delivered an address in the interests of unionism, and his statements were corroborated by several members of the Manchester Union of Cabinet Makers who were present. At the conclusion a number of the men signed their names as members of the Leeds branch of the Alliance Association.

CHARGE OF ROBBING HIS FELLOW-LODGER.—At the Leeds Town Hall, on Monday, William Mitchell, thirty-five, a labourer employed at the North-Eastern extension works, School-close, was charged with stealing a coat and vest, the property of Julius Woffinden, a glazier, living in Star-street. The parties lodged together at the house of a Mrs. Cassidy, and it was alleged against the prisoner that he had, on the 2nd May, taken the articles in question out of the prosecutor's box, and pledged them at a shop in Meanwood-road. The defence was that the prosecutor had given the prisoner the articles to sell, in support of which defence evidence was called that the prosecutor had been heard asking the prisoner for the money he had obtained for the articles.—It was also stated by Superintendent Ward, who had charge of the case, that three weeks elapsed after the robbery before the prosecutor gave information to the police. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bruce discharged the prisoner.

POLICE COURTS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—During the hearing of the case against a man named Parker, at the Leeds Borough Court, on Monday, Mr. Bruce, the magistrate, was informed that a man had been refused admission to the court. The man was called in, and stated he was a brother of the prisoner. He had applied for admission to the body of the court, telling the officer on duty at the door that he was brother of a prisoner who did not know he had any witnesses present, and that he wished to tell him. He was refused, however, and told to stand on one side. He applied at another door and told the same tale, but was not admitted, the door-keeper telling him he had orders not to let the gallery be crowded. He then sought for twenty minutes for the sergeant, told him the same story, and that he was there to get his brother out if money would release him, and he was ultimately admitted to the gallery.—The constable in charge of the lower door was now called in, and, in answer to Mr. Bruce, said he had orders not to let the court be over-crowded, and that he had refused admission to about eighty persons that morning.—The Chief-constable remarked that the "gallery was pretty full," upon which Mr. Bruce replied that it was not so full that others ought not to be admitted.—The Chief-constable said if his worship desired the court to be filled he would give orders to that effect.—Mr. Bruce observed that he did not desire any such a thing, but the public had a perfect right to be admitted to the court so long as there was plenty of room. The subject then dropped. Later on Mr. Bruce remarked to the chief-constable that the above occurrence showed the necessity of having—what there was not in the Leeds Borough Courts—a convenient place for keeping the witnesses, both for the prosecution and the defence, ready for the hearing of their cases. It often defeated the ends of justice to have them in Court, and, on the other hand, it often led to the same result to have them scattered all over the place.—The Chief-constable said that the matter had been under the consideration of the Corporate Property Committee for some time past, but no definite arrangements had yet been come to.—Mr. Bruce said a court a third the size of the Crown Court, with proper means of access and convenience, would be far better than it was. The Crown Court was large enough to be a fine school for immorality; but what was wanted was a smaller court, properly ventilated, and with convenient access for witnesses and the general public.

THE LEEDS BUTCHERS AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. William Walker, butcher, of Leeds, gave evidence as the representative of the Leeds Butchers' Association. He said that he had not himself dealt largely in foreign cattle during the past year; he dealt more in Irish. The trade in foreign cattle between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein and Hull had fallen off to a considerable extent in consequence of the restrictions at the ports of debarkation. It would be more convenient to the trade if live stock were allowed to be imported at Hull, and, after Government inspection, to be there sold and permitted to be circulated through the country for slaughter. The butchers found that the meat of the animals slaughtered at the port of debarkation was much deteriorated. They depended in Leeds a good deal upon Irish cattle. They could not keep up a dead meat trade with Ireland if the live stock trade were stopped. Offals were much bought by the poor of Leeds. If offal were sent over from the Continent or from Ireland it would be much deteriorated. The difference in the cost of carrying a beast in a live and dead state was considerable. He could bring a truck containing eight animals from Hull to Leeds for about 28s., while if the animals were slaughtered at the port the expense of each animal would be about 15s. or 16s. This included the cost of slaughtering, &c., and the meat would deteriorate about 4d. per stone from the quality it would present if slaughtered at home. He had had nothing much to do with American dead meat. There was an agency in Leeds, but after the first introduction of the new meat he thought the trade fell off greatly. People ran after American meat at first because of its novelty, and also because of its price, but they did not run after it now. He did not know that the falling off had been caused by the deterioration of the meat. As regarded the American meat trade, he did not think it would continue. He did not think it would be a paying affair in the long run.—By Mr. W. E. Forster: He had only heard of three cases of pleuro-pneumonia in Leeds of late years. Generally speaking the working classes bought more meat than they did a few years ago, notwithstanding the higher price.—By Mr. McLagan: After the introduction of American meat the price of English meat fell about ½d. per lb., while when continental was first brought over it rose.—By Mr. King-Harman: The American meat affected the trade of the butchers.—But the butchers' trade is a paying trade, is it not? No, not very, now, I think.—But you hear of them going on in the same trade year after year, for thirty or forty years, don't you! Yes.—And they don't die very poor?—do they? They don't die very rich, I think. (Laughter.)—If this American meat came in good condition, would the butchers sell it? Some of them might. They would not make so much by American meat as by foreign cattle. The committee then adjourned.

THE LEEDS ENGINEERS AT ROUNDHAY PARK.—Last Saturday this Volunteer corps marched to Roundhay Park for the purpose of carrying out practically, in the open field, one of the most useful and attractive lessons taught them at barracks—that of throwing a bridge over a sheet of water. The corps paraded at head quarters at 1.30 p.m., and marched thence to the park, 600 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Child. Arrived at Roundhay, the battalion was drawn up in line and received the inspecting officer, Colonel Bellfield, the commanding Royal Engineer of the Northern District, with a general salute. Several thousand of persons were in attendance, and in spite of pelting showers and the attendant discomforts the large concourse stood its ground throughout the whole of the operations. After the salute the corps was marched to the higher bank of the smaller lake, and whilst the great bulk was drawn up in line to keep the ground, the bridging party, consisting of forty men taken from the whole of the companies, was told off, and, after a little breathing time had been allowed, commenced its arduous labours. The officer in command of the construction party was Major Ward, but the adjutant directed the work. Captain M'Arthur seemed not only to know his duty thoroughly, but to be one of those invaluable officers who can make men work with a will. At about half-past four the men began their labours, and in little more than an hour and a half the bridge was constructed. For the information of those of our readers who have not seen the making of a barrel pier bridge we may give some description of the work. The piers, as the name indicates, consisted of barrels securely lashed to spars. Two pieces of strong rope, about 20ft. in length, with a loop at each end, were laid upon the ground. Seven barrels were rolled into line over these ropes; then two spars were laid across the ends of the barrels, and, the loops of the ropes beneath having been put over the ends of the spars, the side lashings were made. When this had been done, the pier thus formed was swung round and launched into the water, and as one after another of the six constructed was so disposed of it was placed in position, and kept there by means of spars securely lashed to the one next it. These latter spars formed the foundation for the broad planks of which the gangway was made, and in turn the planks were added. Having been hauled down to the point selected—which was at the lower end of the upper lake, where the water is about 150 feet from bank to bank—the now almost complete bridge was moored to each bank, and kedge anchors run out on both sides just as if there had been a current. The whole of the work having been accomplished—and, by-the-way, it may be mentioned that it was one of the largest bridges of the character which have been constructed in the North of England since the establishment of the Volunteer movement—Lieutenant-Colonel Child ordered one company to be marched over, judiciously hesitating to take the whole battalion across for fear the crowd of spectators followed in the wake, and some accident occurred. Colonel Bellfield then made his inspection, attended by Lieut.-Col. Child, and followed by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including Mrs. Dawson, of Weston Park, Otley (a warm friend of the corps), Mr. and Mrs. W. Middleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore. A second company afterwards joined the other on the opposite bank, and then both returned over the extemporised bridge. We are informed that the inspecting officer expressed himself well pleased, not only with the substantial character of the work, but with the expert manner in which it had been performed. After the bridge had been dismantled, the battalion walked down to the covered skating rink, where tea was served, and then marched home. Colonel Bellfield, on returning to Leeds, visited the head-quarters of the corps, and inspected the field works which have there been recently constructed. These consist of various hasty entrenchments, viz., numerous forms of shelter trenches, gun pits, charger pits, rifle pits, wire entanglement and *trou de loup*, sandbag, gabion and fascine revetements, gun barbette platform and mortar platform, defence of a door consisting of stockade work, ditch, &c., gabions and fascines in course of construction, field oven for baking bread for the troops, broad arrow kitchens for general field service, and a single lock spar bridge of 40ft. span, with shore frames. Colonel Bellfield was also well satisfied with these works, which have been open to public view during the week.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER COMMITTED FOR SHOP-LIFTING AT ILKLEY.—At the Otley Police Court, on Tuesday, Diana Fawcett and Mary Ellen Fawcett, her daughter, were brought up on remand, the former with receiving and the latter with stealing a straw bonnet, eighteen yards of blue ribbon, and sixteen yards of black velvet, from the shop of Agnes Gill, milliner, Skipton-road, Ilkley; also, with stealing two pairs of children's boots, the property of Walter Shoesmith, boot and shoemaker, Ilkley. It appears from the evidence that on Saturday last Mrs. Gill missed a bonnet that had been placed on a glass case in which artificial flowers were kept. The prisoner, Mary Ellen Fawcett, was the last person in the shop on the previous evening, and suspicion fell upon her. The police were communicated with, and on Inspector Hammond proceeding to the prisoners' residence, an admission of guilt was made by Diana Fawcett, who brought out the bonnet. On intimating his intention to search the house for other goods that had been missed, Diana Fawcett begged of him not to do so, and informed him that the velvet, ribbon, &c., had been sent away to two persons at Addingham for the purpose of trimming dresses and hats. These persons gave up the goods on the representations made by the police officer, and information was there gathered which gave a clue to the theft of boots, Mary Ellen having offered them for sale at Addingham. The prisoners, making no defence, were committed to take their trial at the next Sessions, which will be held at Bradford on Monday next.

PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS IN HIS LICENSED HOUSE.—Before the Leeds West Riding magistrates, on Tuesday, William Beevers, landlord of the New Inn, Astley, near Swillington, was charged with permitting drunkenness in his house on the 16th instant. On the defendant's tavern being visited by the police several men were found under the influence of liquor, in addition to which a disturbance was going on. Beevers was fined £5 and costs, the conviction to be endorsed on his license.—James Jackson, Robert Edwards, Robert Inman, and James Davis, four men who were drunk in the house at the time, were fined 10s. each and costs.

BRADFORD.

On Tuesday a new school at Harden, built by the Bingley School Board, was opened. The school, which will accommodate 250 children, has cost, exclusive of the site, £2,200. Mr. A. Sharp declared the school open, and three cheers were given for the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

A miner, named Frank Purdue, twenty-nine years old, was on Saturday morning received into the Infirmary, suffering from a fracture of the thigh, laceration of the leg, and a wound on the scalp. Whilst following his employment at Queensbury, a piece of rock fell upon him, causing the injuries.

On Monday, at the Borough Court, Henry Haste, twenty-eight, labourer, 48, Lyndhurst-street, was charged with having stolen two pairs of trousers, a waistcoat, and three silk handkerchiefs, value £2 10s., the property of his uncle, Wm. Craven, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three calendar months with hard labour.

MR. BRIGHT'S VISIT.—Wednesday, the 25th July, is definitely fixed as the date of the visit of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the late Richard Cobden, which has been erected in the Exchange. The right hon. gentleman has consented to address a meeting in St. George's Hall in the evening of the same day.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRADFORD AND THORNTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday another accident occurred on the Bradford and Thornton Railway works near Great Horton. A man named Henry or Harry Long was riding in the tender of an engine used on the works, when it came in collision with another, and he was thrown out and badly shaken. He was removed to the Bradford Infirmary, and examined by Mr. Roberts, the house surgeon, who fears that the spine is injured. The man is fifty years of age.

A WAIF.—At the Borough Court, on Monday, Robert Ratcliffe, aged seven, of no occupation, was charged with having no visible means of subsistence. The father of the lad appeared, and said the child bore his surname, but was illegitimate. His mother was a loose woman, and had been one for eighteen years. She took no care whatever of the boy, who was frequently lost for weeks together. He (the father) was employed to carry meat for butchers.—The Bench intimated that the boy would be sent to a reformatory till the age of sixteen, upon which the father said he did not know how he was to contribute to his support, as he was growing old and his sight was failing him.

THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT KEIGHLEY.—About a hundred workmen were employed during the whole of Sunday at the Keighley Railway Station lowering the rails in connection with the new bridge over the line in substitution for the level crossing. The line was lowered 8½ inches where the bridge will be carried over it, and the gradient is run out at a comparatively short distance on each side of the central point. The whole of the vehicular traffic over the crossing was stopped for the day, and was turned up Bradford-street *via* Lawkholme-lane to the town, and *vice versa*. The work was expeditiously executed, no accidents of any kind occurred, and when the bridge is completed it will prove of great convenience and render the passage of passengers over the line safer than has hitherto been the case.

SACRIFICING HIS LIFE THROUGH OVER-DARING.—About half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning week, Robert Tunstall, of Wakefield-road, Bradford, was killed at Mr. Thompson's flour mill, at Eastwood, near Todmorden. Tunstall was employed by Messrs. Alfred Cutter Brothers, of Bradford, and had been engaged in affixing a lightning conductor to the chimney, and pointing it and other parts of the premises. When the accident happened deceased had just finished a high part of the mill; he was standing on the fourth length of ladder to take down the fifth, when he slipped and fell a distance of about forty feet. He only survived the accident for about a quarter of an hour. He had done some very daring acts during the time he had been at Eastwood, and had frequently to be cautioned. Deceased was twenty-three years old.

SWIMMING MATCH: BRADFORD v. HULL.—A match for a silver medal and £50 a side, between Walter Capes, termed the champion swimmer of Hull, and John Call, champion of Bradford, came off in the Humber on Saturday afternoon last. The course was 600 yards from a point off the Albert Dock promenade to a boat moored off the Victoria Pier, South-end. A large number of spectators lined the promenade and the pier, and a steamer belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company accompanied the race, and was crowded from stem to stern. Capes, bringing all his energies to bear, forged ahead at last, and overtook Call within a few yards from home. Both men then competed gallantly the remainder of the distance, but Capes succeeded in finishing a head in front of his rival. There was great excitement. Capes was exhausted by his efforts, but Call was apparently as fresh as when he started.

BEATING HIS HEAD WITH A PINT-POT.—At the Borough Court, on Monday, Ellen Rooney, nineteen, spinner, Cannon-street, was charged with assaulting John Halliday Wilkinson, of the same street. The prosecutor, who had his right temple covered with plaster, said that on Thursday week he went home and found his sister and the mother of the prisoner quarrelling in his father's house. He ordered them out, and told his sister to go home. The prisoner came in, and after interfering in the quarrel, she ran across the street into their own house and returned with a pint pot. This she threw at him, but it missed him. She got another, and threw it, and it came in contact with his right temple, and caused several wounds, besides nearly knocking his eye out. He denied that he knocked the woman down before she threw the pot, but she alleged that he did. Some of the neighbours were called, and from their statements it appeared that there was some pushing about, and both prisoner and prosecutor fell to the ground, but Wilkinson did not strike her. She afterwards fetched the pot and threw it at his face.—The Bench fined defendant 20s. and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Ald. Shaw stated that if it had not been that prosecutor had given her a good character they would have felt bound to have committed her for two months without the option of a fine.

THE BOWLING AND LITTLE HORTON POLICE STATIONS.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Watch Committee, Police-sergeant Rushforth was appointed to the charge of the police station at Bowling, with the honorary rank of sub-inspector; and Police-sergeant Byng, who will have a similar honorary distinction, was relegated to the Little Horton Police Station. Both officers are deserving men. The superintendents who have had to vacate these stations at the wish of the Watch Committee, ostensibly, as stated, for the better discipline of the force, but really for "a fad" of somebody, have found out that they have had the Irishman's rise, an increase of £30 a year, but a decrease of actual receipts, taking into account their previous salaries and the fact that they had each a good house, rent and taxes free, and were found with gas and coals. The members of the Watch Committee perhaps thought they were treating these men handsomely—against whom they had not the slightest complaint to make—when they gave them an advance of salary of £30 per annum. But what are the facts? Neither of these officers can get a house to live in, befitting his rank in the force, for less than £20 a year, and if to this is added taxes, coals, and gas, &c., and a worse tenement to occupy, it will be seen that the advance of £30 leaves them in a worse financial position than they were. This is one of the most peculiar modes of rewarding steady old officers, who have deserved well of the town and of the Corporation, that the Watch Committee ever committed. This niggardliness is all the more surprising when we know that three-fourths of these salaries are paid by the Government, while in regard to the actual amount received by our superintendents, they are, even with this magnificent increase, considerably below what is paid to men of the same rank in towns smaller than ours, and where the duties, compared to what has to be done here, are comparatively light. Had the Watch Committee made the increase in each case £40 a year it would have been nearer the mark, and even then the officers would not have been much in pocket. If this kind of parsimony were practised throughout the whole staff of the Corporation the ratepayers would find some relief, but prodigality in some departments finds its counterpoise in parsimony in others, and this is the style in which our local legislators "make both ends meet."

COLOURED GREEN PEAS AND WEAK SWEET NITRE.—On Monday, at the Borough Court, George Hannibal Isitt, grocer, 23, Thornton-road; William Brown and Co., wholesale grocers, 34, Darley-street; and Samuel Titus Mitchell, provision dealer, 3, Darley-street, were summoned for selling preserved peas, which had been coloured with copper, whereby the article was rendered injurious to health.—The Town Clerk appeared in support of the informations, which had been taken out by Chief-inspector Booker, and said that he was proceeding under the 3rd section of the Sale of Drugs Act, by which it was forbidden for any person to mix with any article of food any material or powder so as to render the article unfit for human food. He did not intend to impute with regard to the defendants that there had been the slightest wish on their part to do anything that was irregular or improper, but still these peas were injurious to health, being coloured with copper.—Mr. F. M. Rimmington, the borough analyst, said that he had examined one sample of peas, and found 0·84 grains of oxide of copper in one lb. weight, and that would be equivalent to 1¼ grains of sulphate of copper. That quantity he considered injurious to health, and he could not sanction the use of it. He produced a phial, in which he showed how the copper extracted from one-seventh of a lb. of peas would turn water blue. In the second sample there was 0·784 grains of oxide of copper to one lb., and that would also be equal to 2¼ grains of sulphate of copper; and in the third sample, he found 0·77 grains of oxide of copper to the lb., which would be equal to two grains of sulphate of copper.—Mr. J. N. Terry, surgeon, said that for a person to take copper in that quantity would be injurious to health, as the presence of copper was a great irritant to the stomach and throat.—Mr. Brown said that he had been selling the peas for some time on the understanding from the importer that they were not injurious to health. He bought them from a French house in London, who said from time to time that they had courted inquiry, and up to the present time no case had been brought before the court. They had taken the analytical opinion of Professor Hatfield, who said that there was 1½ grains of copper in a pound tin, and he did not consider that injurious.—Mr. Mossman pointed out that this was a less quantity than found by Mr. Rimmington.—Mr. Fawcett, surgeon, Horton-lane, was called for the defence, and said that a man would not eat a whole pound of peas at one time, and the copper he would get in the quantity he would eat would not be in his opinion injurious.—The Bench ultimately fined the defendants 20s. and £3 11s. costs each.—The next cases were against Messrs. Stephenson Brothers, Thornton-road; Mr. George Batty, herbalist, 20, Otley-road; and Mr. Joseph Robinson Lund, druggist, 81, Barkerend-road, who were charged, under the 6th section of the act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, with selling sweet spirits of nitre which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by such purchaser. The Town Clerk called Mr. Rimmington, who proved that Messrs. Stephenson's sample of sweet nitre was 60 per cent., water of composition 13 per cent., water over and above that which ought to be present, 27 per cent.; Mr. Batty's sample was 61 per cent., water of composition 13 per cent., water over and above that which ought to be present, 26 per cent.; Mr. Lund's sample was 67 per cent., water of composition 13 per cent., water over and above that which ought to be present, 20 per cent. Dr. Paul corroborated Mr. Rimmington, and showed by a simple experiment in court how easy it was to detect adulteration. The magistrates fined each of the defendants in similar penalties, and each had also to pay the like costs as in the preceding cases.

PEARSON AND SON v. TONG-STREET LOCAL BOARD.—The arbitrator between Messrs. Pearson and Son, of Bowling, and Tong-street Local Board, has made known his decision. The firm claimed about £2,800 on account of a sewerage contract, and £600 for loss through not being allowed to complete the contract. The case was heard at Gloucester Assizes, and referred by Baron Pollock to an arbitrator, who made inquiries on the spot, and subsequently heard representatives of both parties to the case. His award is entirely in favour of the firm, whose claim he has allowed, with costs.

PONY STEALING BY A BOY.—At the Borough Court, on Tuesday, Hubert Morris, eleven years old, of Granby-street, was charged with stealing a pony, the property of John Clayton; and William Pearson, thirty-two, horse dealer, Dudley Hill, was charged with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.—The prosecutor, a milk dealer in York-street, stated that the boy had been employed by him; and on the 19th inst., about noon, he sent the lad with the pony to a field in Mill-lane. Instead of obeying the orders the boy absconded, and the prosecutor did not again see the pony till Monday. The police having been informed of the matter, Detective Davy on Monday apprehended Morris, who admitted that he had taken the pony to Dudley Hill, and there disposed of it to a man for 10s., thinking, at the time, that he had paid a sovereign. Davy subsequently proceeded to Halifax, and there apprehended Pearson, who said that the boy told him that the pony belonged to his father, by whom he had been sent to sell it. The magistrates decided to commit both the prisoners for trial, and bail was refused.

MARRIAGE OF A BRADFORD GENTLEMAN.—The Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) attended the morning service at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland-street, on Saturday. As it is customary among the Jews, on the Saturday immediately preceding a marriage, for the parents of the bride and bridegroom to attend synagogue and make a special announcement of the event; and, as the daughter of Sir George Jessel was to be married on Wednesday, the ceremony incidental to such occasions was strictly followed. The name of the bridegroom is Mr. Nathan Hardy. Sir George participated prominently in the services of the day, acting as Parnass (warden) and performing Hagbo (raising the scroll of the law). There was a very numerous congregation, the ladies attending in large numbers. Sir George made a voluntary offering of £50 to the funds of the synagogue, as did his intended son-in-law of a similar amount, other members of the family contributing liberal sums, while complimentary offerings in honour of Sir George was made by the entire congregation assembled. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by the minister, the Rev. A. L. Green.—Mr. Nathan Hardy, the bridegroom, is better known in Bradford as Mr. Ludwig Nathan.

TEARING UP PROMISSORY NOTES FOR £150 AND A RECEIPT FOR £300.—On Monday, at the Borough Court, Robert M'Gregor, contractor, of 43, Carlisle-street, Manningham, was charged with feloniously stealing a promissory note for £150, and a receipt for £300, the property of James Mitchell, builder, Thorn-terrace, Thorncliff-road, Manningham.—Mr. S. Robinson was for the prosecution, and Mr. Terry for the prisoner.—M'Gregor and Mitchell had had some business transactions, and in consequence Mitchell paid two promissory notes, one for £100 and the other for £50. The prisoner called upon Mitchell, who was in bed, and asked him if he had got the promissory notes. Mitchell said he had, but they were at his office, and sent his nephew for them. When the nephew brought them back, Mitchell went to prisoner's office at Whetley-hill, and the latter, getting hold of the notes, tore them up into small fragments, and said to Mitchell, "Now, then, you have had it in for me for some time, but now I have got the odds on you." He had also got possession of the receipt. Mitchell came down to the Town Hall, a warrant was issued, and M'Gregor was apprehended on the steps of Laisterdyke Station, on Monday afternoon, by Detective Collins. Superintendent Campbell sent Collins to the prisoner's office at Whetley-hill, and, after diligent search, the fragments of the notes were all picked up and pasted on a sheet of paper. Prisoner was again brought up on Tuesday, when Mr. Berry stated that the charge was more of a civil nature than a felony, and the prosecutor did not intend to press it. The prisoner was consequently discharged, the Mayor remarking that that court was not to be made a "cat's paw" of in that way. In future warrants would only be issued where prosecutors intended to proceed with their cases.

OUR BOROUGH MAGISTRACY.—The Town Clerk has received a communication from the Lord Chancellor to the effect that, in compliance with the wish of the Corporation and the justices of the borough, he has directed the names of the present Mayor (Ald. G. M. Waud) and the ex-Mayor (Mr. Wilson Sutcliffe) to be added to the commission of the peace for the borough. With regard to Ald. M. W. Thompson, he entertains no doubt that that gentleman is personally in every respect qualified for the office of magistrate, and were it not for the fact that he is a brewer, he would be happy to give instructions for his name to be included in the commission; but it has been the invariable custom of his predecessors not to appoint brewers, and the custom is one he is not disposed to depart from. On that account the Lord Chancellor regrets that he is not able to add Mr. M. W. Thompson's name to the commission. While adding the Mayor and ex-Mayor to the Bench, he also purposes to place Mr. John Taylor, solicitor, on the commission. This latter appointment, however, has not been made at the request of the Corporation. Like Col. Pollard's appointment to the borough Bench, it is a case of "serving your friends." Mr. John Taylor being a thorough-paced Tory, the Government hardly dare refuse this "sop" to one of the leaders of the Tory party in our town. The refusal of Mr. Thompson's name might have been expected, and with regard to him all that can be said is that when he sat on the Bench by virtue of his office as mayor and chief magistrate, no better gentleman ever presided over the Borough Court, and he not only knew how, but he did keep both the gentlemen of the bar and everybody else in order by his incisive but courteous manner as chairman, and it is a pity that he is not qualified to sit as a magistrate, though he has not much time to attend to the duties.

OUR RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday afternoon the inspection of the 3rd West York (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers took place in Peel Park. Colonel Logan, C.B., who has succeeded to the command of the 10th Brigade Depot in the place of General Broadley Harrison, was the inspecting officer. The corps assembled at the barracks, Manningham-lane, and marched thence to the park, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirst, and with him Majors Muller and Shepherd, Captain and Adjutant Neild, Assistant-Surgeon Palmer and Major White, 4th East York (Hull) Artillery Volunteers, and Captain Arnold, of the Burley-in-Wharfedale Rifle Volunteers. As the corps left the barracks, headed by the band, a sharp shower of rain fell, and during the afternoon there were several heavy downfalls and a very cold wind. There was no firing, but all the movements were gone through as if there were, and the corps were severely tested by the new drill which has only come into practice this season. The regiment comprised eight companies, or a total, all told, of 570 officers and men. When Colonel Logan rode on to the ground he was received with a general salute, and the inspection began, under Colonel Hirst, the march past being remarkably well done. The manual exercise was performed under Major Muller, and Captain Neild had charge of the bayonet exercise. The new field movements, known as the attack form of battalion, followed, and concluded with a charge in line, the men cheering as they advanced at the double. The men were then re-formed, a general salute followed, and Colonel Logan riding towards them, the men were massed in a square, faced inwards, with the officers in the centre. Colonel Logan, addressing them, said he had been very much gratified with what he had seen, and congratulated Colonel Hirst on having such a fine regiment. The officers and non-commissioned officers were well up to their work, and this was very important, particularly in regard to the non-commissioned officers, as a great deal depended upon them. The deployment had been done very well, and on the whole the drill was very fair indeed. At the same time he could not say they were perfect; there was room for improvement. In the light infantry movements there was too much noise—too much talk. The battalion drill was remarkably good, the march past by some of the companies particularly so. The advancing and retiring in line of the regiment was good, and this was a very important point. This was the first regiment of Volunteers he had seen in this district, and he was highly gratified with what he had seen, but he hoped to see a little improvement when he came next year. The men were then marched back to the barracks in Manningham-lane, and were there addressed by Colonel Hirst and Adjutant Neild, who congratulated them on the manner in which they had behaved, and, considering that it was only the third time they had been out of the barrack square on the grass, they had done capitally. In the evening the officers and other friends dined together at the Victoria Hotel.

THE ALARMING THREATS OF A JILTED LOVER.—On Monday, at the Borough Court, Thomas Ashton, thirty, railway porter, 3, Arthur-street, was charged with sending threatening letters to Maria Smith, domestic servant.—Mr. Berry, who appeared for the complainant, said the complainant lived in domestic service at Blenheim-road; the prisoner was a porter at the Midland Railway Station, and formerly worked for the gentleman by whom the girl was employed. About January he began to pay his addresses to her, and some time ago she decided to have nothing to do with him, but did not tell him her decision at first. She sent him a postcard appointing a meeting with the object of telling him of her determination, but was afraid to go in consequence of his previous violence. She had received many letters from the prisoner, and one of them referred to the lamentable affair which occurred in Bowling, and he told her that that would be her fate. The letter stated that he was going to leave the company's service, and that "on account of doing duty at Manningham the thought of you comes into my head, and to prevent me from committing myself I shall leave, but I shall always write to you wherever I go, and I shall want to know everything that you know wrong against me, so as I can clear myself. I should like to meet you, and to hear from you before I go, and if you should think of renewing it. I don't think it broken yet, you will have to say that you was in the fault and that you was sorry for it and also for sending me the post-card, and that it will not occur again. If you read that shocking tragedy that was committed in Bradford on Monday night through jealousness, what could you have thought of that?" In another letter the prisoner wrote:—"I can plainly see there is a crime to be committed and by G— I will do it. Why didn't you say you did not want me. I shall go to Rothwell next Sunday and disgrace you and inquire for your sisters and do the same for them. . . . . I shall be an unexpected visitor some night or other. I will learn you to cough and laugh in my face." In another of his letters he charged her with being with a man named Cooper on a particular night, and he wrote, "What would you have thought even if I had come across and struck you to-night. Who could be to blame? I ask you the question—What did you think of yourself to-night and last night; wasn't it enough to make a man's blood run cold and commit a crime that he would be sorry for in the morning? It was a blessing that I am a teetotaller at present or else there would be a severe row, and will yet, over it." In another letter he said she had deceived him, and without an explanation. "I will have revenge for it so help my G—, if I die in Wakefield Gaol." Most of the letters commenced with "My dear" or "My dear Maria," and one of them was signed, "Your truly and affectionate lover yet, Tom Ashton."—Maria Smith was then called, and deposed that she had received from the prisoner the letters produced, and in consequence of the threats they contained she was afraid that the prisoner would do her some serious harm.—In cross-examination the witness said that she knew other young men that the prisoner named.—Mr. Berry said that nearly all the letters had come since the affair at Bowling, and five of them came on one day.—The prisoner now made a long rambling statement, in which he stated that he was formerly engaged to Maria, and why she had broken it off he did not know. She sent him a post-card on the 15th June to meet her, and when he went he saw her with a man named Cooper, a painter, from Yeadon, whom she took into her master's house. He said that what he meant by saying he would be revenged was that he would walk in some night and let her see him with a young woman on his arm. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was bound over in two sureties of £25 each, and himself in £50, to keep the peace for six months.

NORTH BIERLEY UNION.—The year-book for 1877-8 states that the number of persons relieved at the Workhouse at Clayton for the half-year ending Michaelmas last was 987, inclusive of 641 vagrants. The average cost per head of in-door paupers during the half-year was 4s. 4½d. The total number of persons relieved outside the Workhouse was 3,268; and, adding to this number 129 lunatics in asylums, 7 paupers in hospital outside the union, 4 children in certified schools, and 90 non-resident paupers, gives a total of 3,498 out-door paupers relieved during the half-year. The various items of expenditure had been:—On common charges, £8,383; separate charges, £460; Workhouse loan and interest repaid, £130; county rate, £4,368. The amount of rateable value of the seventeen townships of the union upon which contributions have been calculated was £350,419.

SUNDAY GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.—On Monday, at the Borough Court, Robert Isles, eighteen, carter, Pleasant-street, and Thomas Craven, eighteen, warehouseman, 2, Hart-street, were charged with gambling in Toby-lane, Great Horton, on Saturday evening.—The Chief-constable said there were also present a number of other young men, C. Gledhill, James Sharp, Wm. Hanson, Wm. Mitchell, Thos. Joy, Wm. Boddy, and Arthur Schofield. They had been told that if they would attend the court it would save them the expense of being apprehended.—Their names were then called over, and either friends or relations appeared on behalf of Sharp, Joy, and Schofield, but the others were not represented.—The Chief-constable said that Police-constable Stead found the defendants playing cards on a public road, and when they were charged with the offence they did not deny it. The defendants were then each fined 10s. and 8s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. Summonses were ordered to be issued against those who did not appear.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—At the West Riding Court, on Monday, Thomas Wright and George Fozzard were charged with stealing 4½ stones of lead, from a boat at Knottingley, between the 14th and 18th inst., value 12s. 6d., the property of Mark Stainsby. Prosecutor is a manufacturing chemist, carrying on business at Bolton Woods. He was removing the plant and business to Knottingley. On the 16th inst. the prisoners were engaged to remove a quantity of the articles by canal. Fozzard was in charge of the boat, and the other man was acting as his mate. Amongst the things was a quantity of lead. They should have delivered it at Knottingley, but on the boat returning to Bolton Woods the police had occasion to visit it for another purpose, and found the lead still there. Prisoners pleaded guilty. It transpired that Fozzard had, twelve years ago, been committed for penal servitude. He had, however, regularly reported himself since; had been working at one place for five years, and the police had had no cause to suspect him. The Bench decided to give him one more chance, and committed him for three months' hard labour. Wright was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

SOMETHING THAT NEEDS ATTENTION.—The pond at the east of the terrace at Peel Park has become a nuisance during the recent hot weather. Intended to be ornamental, it was so no doubt when a stream of water ran into it from the high ground above, but that has been diverted by building and drainage operations, and there is now only an intermittent supply when it rains. Consequently the water falls below the overflow, it becomes green and stagnant, smells badly, and is a pestiferous nuisance instead of an ornament to the grand terrace. The pond ought either to be filled up, or the original idea carried out when the rockery was formed on one side of the pond. The scheme was to have a copper pipe, pierced with small holes, carried round the rockery, out of sight, and in dry weather to have the pipe charged with water, so as to ensure a constant drip amongst the stones, and thus promote the growth of ferns and other plants that thrive with moisture. This has never been done, but the Park Committee might easily put in a pipe, supply it from the town's mains, and thus not only would the growth of rock plants be promoted, but the water, flowing into the pond, would keep it sweet and clean. An alteration of this kind would probably be less expensive than filling up the pond, but something ought to be done at once in the matter.

THE EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF TOBACCO.—At the Borough Court, on Monday, Henry Wright, of 60, Market-street, was charged by Mr. Francis Evans, officer of Customs, with harbouring 500 lbs. weight of manufactured tobacco, contrary to the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, whereby he had rendered himself liable to forfeit £373 0s. 3d., treble the value of the tobacco. Mr. Beverley, of the solicitor's office, prosecuted on behalf of the collector of Customs, and Mr. Neill defended.—Mr. C. J. Kirby, an officer of the Excise, said that the defendant was a licensed tobacco dealer and hairdresser. On the 6th inst. witness visited defendant's shop, and said, "I want all the smuggled tobacco that has been left here to-day, and the days previously." Defendant then pointed to a number of parcels tied up in papers in the cellar. Seeing so much, he left the parcels in charge of a police officer. All the tobacco they found was foreign tobacco, and liable to pay duty. There was, altogether, 500 lbs. weight of tobacco. Cross-examined: Three of the parcels were in the shop on the outside of the counter near the door. Defendant did not say that the man Hartley had left the tobacco and was going to call for it. He did not admit that he had purchased the tobacco found in the cellar. The man Hartley had then been apprehended.—Mr. Neill asked the Bench not to convict as regarded the three lots of tobacco found in the defendant's shop. It had not been proved that the tobacco was purchased, and in fact that tobacco had been left there by Hartley, who was to call again for it. As to the tobacco found in the cellar, the defendant admitted having purchased that. He was an uneducated man, and had traded with Hartley on principles that no one who was educated would have done.—The Chairman (Mr. Ald. Law) said that the Bench were of opinion that it was most probable that Mr. Wright had been in the position of one tempted rather than the tempter, and therefore if the Commissioners of Customs saw it consistent with their duty to make a reduction in the penalty, it would receive the recommendation of the Bench. At the same time they must inflict the penalty asked for to the fullest extent. They could not pass over the case without saying that in the opinion of the Bench it reflected great credit on the officers who had to see to the proper application of the Custom's duty. They did not wish to single out any one; but Mr. Kirby had been active and discreet in the matter. They also wished to thank the borough police.

A STRIKE OF WEAVERS IN THESE BAD TIMES.—On Saturday between 200 and 300 of the worsted weavers employed by Messrs. William Ramsden and Co., Cliffe Mill, Great Horton, went out on strike. It appears that the firm had notified the reduction of the rate of wages, and the "hands" being dissatisfied, determined to try the rather desperate remedy of a strike. The alteration made by the employers would considerably affect the amount earned. A piece spun on a narrow loom would bring the weaver in about 3d. less, while others would lose 1s., and some even 2s. Early on Monday morning there was a mass meeting of the people on strike in a field adjacent to the church, and the proceedings lasted several hours. The speakers urged that although other manufactures were in a state of depression, there was a very fair demand for worsted, and therefore there was no necessity for the reduction. It was also urged that up to Whitsuntide the weavers at the mill were working overtime. During the morning the representatives of the hands on strike had two interviews with the masters, but failed to come to a definite arrangement. Ultimately it was decided not to go in till the rate of remuneration, according to the length of piece, was settled.—The weavers met on Wednesday morning on the waste ground near Great Horton Church. The chairman said that he and others waited on the members of the firm on Monday, and offered to recommence work on the old terms, but the firm insisted on the reduction, which was, on certain special make pieces of certain length, 1s. per piece, or between 6 and 7 per cent.—The whole question was discussed at length, and it was agreed almost unanimously that pieces under 43 yards in length should be considered a short length, from 43 yards to 48 yards middle length, from 48 to 53 yards long length, and beyond 53 a special long length, and that the lengths should be paid for accordingly. If this was agreed to the weavers agreed to go in at half the reduction proposed by the firm. The deputation met the employers, and a conversation took place, in which the firm proposed another scheme, viz., that 43 yards should be considered a standard length, and be paid for, and that longer pieces should be paid for at the proportionate rate of so much per yard above 43 yards. The reduction of which notice had been given was insisted upon. The deputation again met the weavers, and reported the result of the interview, when the question was put to the vote, and it was agreed to accept the amended terms of the firm, and most of the weavers resumed work in the afternoon.

THE BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE met on Tuesday, Mr. Jacob Behrens in the chair.——*The Export of Wool Noils to France.*—The President said that a letter had been received from a house respecting surcharges made in France upon noils imported into that country, which were not included in the Treaty of 1860, which had been treated as combed wool and rated as such. Samples of the noils had been sent to him by a highly respectable house; he had submitted them to a competent judge, and there was not the slightest doubt that they were noils, but not tops, and he had given a certificate to that effect.——*The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill.*—A circular from the Associated Chambers asked the Council to petition in favour of the Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill, which had been prepared in preference to the Lord Chancellor's bill on the same subject, read a first time, and was to be read a second time on the 3rd July, but it was not likely that the bill could pass this session. It was thought desirable to place on record the opinions of commercial bodies on the subject so as to be ready for future action. The subject was referred to the Law Amendment Committee, and they were empowered to petition in favour of the first-named bill, and to make such amendments in the clauses as they might think proper.——*The Dewsbury Chamber and Mr. Behrens.* A circular had been received from the Council of the Dewsbury Chamber, enclosing a resolution, with the request that it should be laid before the Council of the Bradford Chamber and before the West Riding Foreign Tariff Committee. The resolution was as follows:—

That the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce having always been thoroughly in favour of Free Trade, this Council do repudiate and reject the interpretation given by Mr. Jacob Behrens, of Bradford, in his report submitted to the Sub-Foreign Tariff Committee of the West Riding Chambers, under date the 5th April, 1877, of the object and purport of the resolution submitted by this Chamber, for the consideration of the delegates attending the last annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and that, in the opinion of this Council, there was nothing contained in the said resolution, or in the observations made by the representatives of this Chamber at the said annual meeting, to justify the unjust and ungenerous interpretation put by Mr. Jacob Behrens upon the said resolution, or upon the motives of this Chamber, and of the numerous other Chambers who voted in favour of the resolution of this Chamber at the said annual meeting.

—The President said this was a personal matter between him and the Dewsbury Chamber and between him and the Associated Yorkshire Chambers. It was nothing that this Chamber could take any notice of, or could either pass a vote of centure or otherwise upon either party. He was really pleased that the Dewsbury Chamber meant nothing else but what they always believed to be the best—free trade over all the world. If he (Mr. B.) had made a mistake, he had done it in good company, as Lord Derby, and also Mr. Ripley, M.P., understood what they meant in the same manner that he (Mr. B.) did. He should notice this matter at a proper time and place, but he was bound to give an answer by saying that he was neither ungenerous nor unjust.——*The Unveiling of the Cobden Statue.*—The President, alluding to the proposed visit of Mr. John Bright, M.P., to Bradford, to unveil the statue of Richard Cobden in the Exchange, said that the opinion had been expressed that as the visit was in connection with the trade, it would not be right for the representatives of the trade not to take an active part in those proceedings, and that, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, an address should be presented to Mr. Bright. The president said it was his intention to invite the Council of the Chamber and other gentlemen to meet Mr. Bright at dinner, but at present he would only ask them to empower the president and two vice-presidents to present the address, in the name of the Chamber, to Mr. Bright.—This was done on the motion of Ald. Law, seconded by Mr. Hoffman; and the suggestion having been made that the president should be joined by the Council in entertaining Mr. Bright, the President said that he claimed that as his privilege, and remarked that it was not known whether Mr. Bright would address more than one meeting

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