

## **Berwick Advertiser, 1893.**

January 13, Local News p. 3, column 3.

Property for sale – On Tuesday afternoon Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction in the Corn Exchange, a dwelling house situated at No 1 North Terrace, consisting of dining and drawing rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and other conveniences, with conservatory attached and garden ground behind. There was a fair attendance. The site on which the house is built is held on lease from the Corporation of Berwick, for 150 years, of which 15 years have expired. Bidding started at £500, and advanced steadily till £570 was reached. The property was ultimately bought in at the reserve price of £650.

January 20, p. 2, column 1

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller will sell by auction in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> inst., a quantity of household furniture &c, the property of a gentleman leaving the district; the property of an estate in liquidation; and of other owners, including: - 6 mahogany chairs, and 2 mahogany sofas in haircloth, mahogany chiffonier, mahogany book case, mahogany centre, and other tables, gilt mirror, two barometers, mahogany eight day clock, walnut whatnot, handsome mahogany wardrobe, three mahogany chests of drawers, mahogany pedestal, washstand, dressing tables, and looking glasses, night commode and bed stops, fenders and fire-irons, wicker chair, folding and other chairs, iron bed and bedding, a few carpets, a fireproof safe by Taunton, 21 in x 32 in. [Most?] sale, wringer, oil stove, gun, whip, and boot-racks, two sewing machines, pictures, domestic utensils, a quantity of children's new underclothing and hosiery, counters, shelvings, and shop fittings, etc.

Sale at 12 o'clock. On view day previous.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

January 20, p. 3, column 4.

The Castle Hill Estate – Lots 1 & 2 of the ground opposite Castle Terrace, belonging to the Castle Hill Estate, have been purchased by Miss Allan, Castle Terrace, at the upset price of £400. Lot 1 is an irregular piece of ground, varying in width from 22 feet on the main road to about 122 feet at the rear, and contains 2432 yards or thereabouts; lot 2 has a width of 47 feet fronting the main road varying to over 70 feet in the rear, and contains 2436 yards or thereabouts.

February 10, p. 2, column 2.

Sale of household furniture. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from Mrs Anderson, who is going abroad, to fix Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb. for the sale in the Corn Exchange, Berwick, of the whole of the valuable furniture removed from No 1 North Terrace, consisting of the furnishings of dining room, drawing room, 5 bedrooms and kitchen. Further particulars in due course. Berwick 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1893.

February 10, Local News p. 3, column 3.

Property for sale – The business premises in Middle Street, Spittal, consisting of baker's shop, dwelling house of seven apartments, bakehouse, three-stalled stable, and hay loft in the garden behind, the same as lately in the occupation of Mr Thomas Atkinson, baker and provision dealer, were advertised to be sold by auction in the Corn Exchange, on Friday afternoon, but owing to the absence of buyers, the property was not put up.

February 17, p. 2, column 1.

CORN EXCHANGE, BERWICK. Success! Success! Success!!! Thursday and Friday, Feb. 23 and 24 (two nights only). Wallace Erskine and Charles Macdona's Celebrated Comedy Company. In the fantastic Mythological Modern Comedy "Niobe," (All Smiles.) Now playing to crowded houses at the Strand Theatre, London, having reached its 400<sup>th</sup> performance. The greatest London success ever known. Seats booked at Mr D Cobb's stationer. Admission – 3s (reserved), 2s, 1s, and 6d. Doors open 7:30. Commence at 8. Carriages 10:15.

February 17, p. 2, column 1.

Villa residence in Castle Terrace, Berwick.

Properties in Tweedmouth. And Shares in the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company, for sale.

To be sold by public auction within the Corn Exchange (Long Room), Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Tuesday, the 7<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, by Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned properties and shares viz.,

Lot I – The very desirable leasehold villa residence, with garden (front and back) and outbuildings attached, situated in Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, now in the occupation of Mr David Herriot. The property is held under a lease from the Corporation for a term of 150 years from the 12<sup>th</sup> May, 1859, at the annual rent of £2. The house, which is

pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk from the railway station, and commands extensive views of the river and sea, contains three public rooms, and four bedrooms, with convenient kitchen and other accommodations, and is in an excellent state of repair. Vacant possession will be given at the 12<sup>th</sup> May next.

Lot II – The freehold property, situated on the west side of the Main Street of Tweedmouth, adjoining the Old High Gate, consisting of house (of four rooms), with workshop and yard in rear, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Logan, joiner, and tenemented premises lying to the south and west, as presently occupied by Mr Thomas Hay, and others. Actual annual rental, £32.

Lot III – The freehold block of property in [“Garrick’s Row?”], Tweedmouth, let out in tenements presently occupied by Mr John Anderson and others, at rents amounting to £28 10s per annum.

Lot IV – The copyhold property, situated on the west side, and being No. 148, Main Street, Tweedmouth, consisting of butcher’s shop, with large yard adjoining, and workshop in rear, as presently occupied by Mr Wm S Dods and Mr James Hope, at the low annual rental of £9. This property is let to the present tenants on a lease of which there are 7 ½ years yet to run.

Lot V – The copyhold messuage (presently uninhabited), situated on the north side of, and being No 50, West End, Tweedmouth. These premises could, at a comparatively small expenditure, be made fit for occupation, or the site and material could readily be adapted for building purposes.

Also 12 £10 shares (cum div.) in the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company.

Further particulars and conditions of the sale may be obtained on application to the auctioneer, or to Sanderson & J K Weatherhead, solicitors.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 10<sup>th</sup> Feb., 1893.

February 17, p. 2, column 1.

**SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from Mrs Anderson, who is going abroad, to remove and sell, within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1893, the whole of the superior household furniture, contained in No 1, North Terrace, Berwick, viz.: - Dining room – mahogany telescope dining table, mahogany enclosed sideboard, mahogany book cases with glass front sofa and 9 chairs in mahogany and haircloth; black and gold mantel mirror; folding and wicker chairs, 7 framed engravings, Kidderminster carpet, skin hearthrug, fender, fire-irons, ash-pan, and coal vase, &c.

Drawing room – suite in walnut, upholstered in silk and wool damask, consisting of 6 chairs, lady’s and gentleman’s chairs and couch; handsome walnut chiffonier, inlaid; oval walnut

table, inlaid; walnut whatnot, mantel mirror in gilt frame, large Brussels carpet and hearthrug; fender, fire-irons, and ash-pan; window pole and rings &c.

Five bedrooms – handsome walnut dressing table, with dressing glass and trinket drawer, and washstand with marble top; 2 mantel mirrors in mahogany and walnut frames, walnut chest of drawers and night commode, mahogany chiffonier bed, mahogany Pembroke table, small mahogany chest of drawers, brass mounted; superior mahogany dressing table and washstand with marble top; bedroom chairs, towel rails, toilet glasses, 4 excellent iron beds, down bed, feather bed, mattresses, blankets, bolsters, and pillows; chamber ware, antique china basin and ewer, fenders, fire-irons, and coal cases; carpets and hearthrugs, window poles and rings, &c.

Lobby and staircase – oak hat and umbrella stand, 2 hall chairs, very handsome old brass-faced 8-day clock, in mahogany case; Pembroke table and lamp, stair carpets, mats, and oilcloth, &c.

Kitchen etc. – kitchen table and chairs, dresser, patent mangle, wringer and stand, fender and fire-irons, a small stone ware dinner service, pots, pans, and domestic utensils; brass preserving pan, ladder and house steps. A quantity of carpenter's tools and sundries. Lawn mower.

Also, by permission (another property), about 5 dozen wine (champagne, burgundy, moselles, and hock.)

Sale at eleven o'clock prompt. On view day previous, from 2 to 5.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

The auctioneer can confidently direct attention to this sale, as the furniture is very superior and in first class condition.

February 17, Local News p. 2, column 2.

BERWICK CORN EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED - The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in one of the side rooms of the Corn Exchange on Saturday – Mr D Logan, chairman of directors, presiding. The annual report by the Directors was read as follows by Mr A L Miller, secretary: - "Your Directors have great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the continued success and stability of the Company. The receipts from rents are the largest since 1885, and the revenue from other sources has been steadily maintained. The hall and two side rooms have been painted, and the walls repaired and re-coloured; a large ornamental gas lamp has been placed over the main entrance, and the roof and the premises generally have been kept in good repair, the whole involving an expenditure of £67 10s 2d. The reserve fund has been invested in New Zealand Government four per cent. Inscribed stock, and the year's dividend, £7 16s, has been added to such fund. Notwithstanding the large expenditure on repairs and furnishings, the net profits amount to

£211 8s 6d, out of which your Directors recommend a dividend of five per cent per annum, carrying £5 14s 3d to the reserve fund (which is thereby increased to £213 17s 6d), and carrying forward the balance of £5 14s 3d to the next account. The retiring Directors are Mr John Black and Mr John Clay, who are eligible for re-election. – DAVID LOGAN, CHAIRMAN.” \The Secretary also submitted the annual balance sheet, which had been distributed amongst the shareholders. This showed that the total receipts for the past year had been £419 8s 4d. This sum included £206 cash from stalls; £27 10s from season tickets; £63 16s 7d from penny admission; and £116 15s 6d from rents .The total expenditure was £207 19s 10d. Mr G L Paulin asked how the penny admissions corresponded with those for the previous year. The Secretary said they were practically the same. Mr Paulin said £63 16s 7d represented a lot of people over and above the regular stall-holders. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr John Clay, the report was adopted. The retiring directors and the auditor, Mr J M Edney, were re-elected. On the motion of Mr Clay, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

February 17, Local News p. 3, column 4.

“Niobe” at Berwick on Tweed – “Niobe” (all smiles), one of the most successful comedies of the day, will on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>, be produced by Messrs Erskine and Macdona’s Company at the Corn Exchange. These gentlemen, it may be remembered, brought to Berwick some little time ago the most amusing comedy “Jane” which caused such a sensation in London. From the rise of the curtain to its final fall the merriment of the play and its interest never abate. It is a bold idea, wonderfully carried through, and affords a refined evening’s entertainment which can be cordially recommended.

February 24, Local News p. 3, column 6.

“Niobe” – Those of our readers who did not visit the Corn Exchange last night should go this evening to witness the production of “Niobe”, by Messrs Erskine and Macdona’s comedy Company, who created such a favourable impression by their performance “Jane” a short time ago. This fantastical and mythological comedy, from the rise of the curtain to its final fall, is provocative of much mirth, and the interest of the play is sustained throughout. We can with every confidence recommend the entertainment as refined and enjoyable.

March 3, p. 2, column 1.

SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPOERTY (under the will of the late Joseph Fleming, sen.) To be sold by public auction, within No 1 side room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> March, at 2 o’clock afternoon.

Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, the following freehold properties in Berwick-on-Tweed.

Lot I – All that shop and dwelling house situated in and being No 7, Eastern Lane, consisting of four apartments, W.C., and cellar, as now in the occupation of Mr C McMillan, at the annual rental of £8.

Lot II – All that stone-built shop and tenement property situated in and being No 23, Walkergate Lane, consisting of seven apartments, lumber attic, yard and appurtenances, as now in the occupation of Thos Brodie and others, at the gross estimated annual rental of £22 2s.

Lot III – All that stone-built tenement property adjoining Lot II, being No 25, Walkergate Lane, consisting of ten apartments, with yard, stable, loft, and appurtenances, as now in the occupation of Thos Brodie, J Miller, and others, at the gross estimated annual rental of £25 7s 0d.

For further particulars apply to Messrs W & B Weatherhead, solicitors, Berwick, or to the auctioneer.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

March 10, p. 2, column 2.

**SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** Mr A L Miller will sell by public auction, within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1893.

A quantity of superior household furniture removed from the country for convenience of sale, being respectively the property of a gentleman going abroad, and of a lady deceased; also of other owners; the whole consigned for unreserved sale, including –

2 mahogany loo tables, superior mahogany sofa in haircloth, stuffed over back, with easy chair to match; mahogany enclosed sideboard, with mirror back; 6 mahogany chairs in haircloth, 6 birch do. do., walnut cheffionier, marble top and mirror back; easy chairs in cretonne and American cloth, walnut drawing room suite, comprising couch, lady' and gentleman's chairs, and 6 chairs; 2 walnut whatnots, gilt mirror, 3 fold scrap screen in good condition, framed water colour and other pictures; good cottage piano.

Mahogany Duchesse dressing table, handsome mahogany wardrobe, fitted; mahogany dressing table and washstand, marble top; 3 chests of drawers, 4 brass and iron beds, birch Elizabethan bed, bed chair, child's crib, flock, hair and straw mattresses; 6 good feather beds, several good carpets, fenders, fire-irons, an ash-pans; 10 bedroom chairs, 3 looking glasses; blankets; bed and table linen.

3 eight-day clocks. Umbrella stand, kitchen tables and chairs, 5 Windsor chairs, soiled linen basket, globe, encyclopaedia, 6 vols. half-bound; electro-plate tea and coffee service, cutlery, plate, pots, pans, and a large quantity of miscellaneous effects.

The whole of the furniture is good, and well worthy of attention.

ALSO RE FAIRLESS.

Mahogany hair-seated sofa, 3 tables, chest of drawers, washstand, dressing glass, 2 carpets, 6 chairs, 2 iron beds and bedding, cradle, 2 fenders, coal box, fire-irons, kitchen cupboard, mangle, poss tub, pictures, domestic utensils, etc.

Sale at eleven o'clock forenoon and at three o'clock afternoon.

All on view day previous, from 2 to 5. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 7<sup>th</sup> March, 1893.

March 10, p. 2, column 2.

Sale of freehold property (under the will of late Joseph Fleming, sen.). To be sold by public auction, within No 1 side room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> March, at 2 o'clock afternoon. Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, the following freehold properties in Berwick-on-Tweed,

Lot I – All that shop and dwelling house situated in and being No. 7, Eastern Lane, consisting of four apartments, W.C., and cellar, as now in the occupation of Mr C McMillan, at the annual rental of £8.

Lot II – all that stone built shop and tenement property situated in and being No. 23, Walkergate Lane, consisting of seven apartments, lumber attic, yard and appurtenances, as now in the occupation of Mr Thos. Brodie and others, at the gross estimated annual rental of £22 2s.

Lot III – all that stone built tenement property adjoining Lot II, being No. 25, Walkergate Lane, consisting of ten apartments, with yard, stable, loft, and appurtenances, as now in the occupation of Thos. Brodie, J Miller, and others, at the gross estimated rental of £[?] 7s 0d.

For further particulars apply to Messrs W & B Weatherhead, solicitors, Berwick, or to the auctioneer.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

March 10, Local News p. 3, column 2.

THE VALUE OF GAS SHARES AND HOUSE PROPERTY - On Tuesday Mr A L Miller offered for sale by auction in the Corn Exchange a number of gas shares and house property in Berwick and Tweedmouth. There was a numerous attendance. Mr J K Weatherhead (of Messrs Sandersons & J K Weatherhead) having read the conditions, Mr Miller first put up 12 £10 shares in Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company. Bidding began at £15 each, and when £18 was reached the sale was declared open. Ultimately the shares were knocked down

to Mr W L Miller, banker, for a client, at £20 each. The villa in Castle Terrace, with gardens and outbuildings, at present in the occupation of Mr David Herriot, was next offered. Bidding began at £500, and ceased when £620 was reached. The property was then bought in at £1,100. The freehold property in Tweedmouth, adjoining the old High Gate, occupied by Mr Thomas Logan, joiner, and others, was stated to have been sold privately. Lots 3 and 4, consisting of freehold property in Garnick's Row let out in tenements, bringing in a rental of £28 10s, and the copyhold property, No. 148, Main Street, Tweedmouth, consisting of butcher's shop with large yard and workshop in the rear, occupied by Mr W S Dods and Mr James Hope, at a rental of £9, were next offered in one lot, and drew forth a solitary bid of £200. They were then withdrawn and put up separately, but both failed to elicit an offer. Lot 5, consisting of No. 50, West End, Tweedmouth, an uninhabited copyhold messuage, brought forth a bid of £5, and it also was withdrawn.

March 17, Local News p. 3, column 2.

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN BERWICK – On Wednesday afternoon, Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, exposed for sale by public auction, in the side room of the Corn Exchange, three lots of freehold property, situated in Walkergate Lane, under the will of the late Joseph Fleming, sen. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. After the conditions of sale had been read by Mr B J Weatherhead (of the firm of Messrs W & B J Weatherhead), lot I, consisting of a shop and dwelling house, of four apartments, with W.C., and cellar, being No. 7, Eastern Lane, presently occupied by Mr C McMillan, and yielding an annual rental of £8, was put up. For it bidding started at £20 by Mr Gray, solicitor, and was carried on with considerable animation until the reserve price of £80 was reached. The property was ultimately knocked down at £100 to Mr Peter McLaughlin, Eastern Lane. Lot II, a stone built shop and tenement property, No. 23 Walkergate Lane, consisting of seven apartments, lumber attic, yard, and appurtenances presently occupied by Mr Thomas Brodie and others at a gross estimated annual rental of £22 2s, was started at £100 by Mr W Middlemiss. At £134 the sale was declared open, but bidding continued, and the property was sold to Mr McLaughlin, the buyer of the first lot, for £148. Lot III, a stone built tenement property adjoining No. II, and being No. 25, Walkergate Lane, consisting of ten apartments, with yard, stable, loft, and appurtenances, presently occupied by Messrs T Brodie, J Miller, and others, at a gross estimated annual rental of £25 7s. Bidding was commenced at £100 by Mrs Brodie, and advanced £55 before it was ultimately knocked down to her.

March 24, p. 2, column 1.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions to offer for sale by public auction within No. 1 side room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Tuesday, 11<sup>th</sup> April, at 2 o'clock afternoon, all that desirable villa residence, in Berwick-on-Tweed, known as "Helensville," containing ten apartments, bath rooms, and usual conveniences, with conservatory and large walled garden, as previously advertised.

The property is held on lease from the Corporation of Berwick for a period of 150 years from 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1887, at the annual ground rent of £4 18s 0d.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Willoby & Peters, solicitors, Berwick, or to the auctioneer, Bank Buildings, Berwick. March 1893.

March 24, p. 2, column 1.

**SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the Rev W W F Keeling, to remove from the vicarage, Holy Island, and sell within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, the 29<sup>th</sup> March, the whole of the superior household furniture, including: -

Drawing room – mahogany chiffonier and dining tables, mahogany easy chair and 6 small chairs, oak dinner waggon, mahogany loo table, presentation marble clock and ornaments, bronzes, rocking chair, fender, fire-irons, and coal vase, wicker and other chairs, 2 large framed engravings after Dore', Brussels carpet, hearth rugs etc.

Drawing room – suite in rosewood, rosewood oval table, mahogany card table, ebonized overmantel, fenders, fire-irons and coal vase; two superior cottage pianos by Collard & Collard & Rust & Co; walnut music Canterbury, gipsy, wicker and other tables, art carpet, hearthrug, damask window hangings with poles and rings, large framed oil Painting "Far from the busy crowd" (copy), after John Smart, R.S.A.; 10 framed oil paintings and water colours, old China plates, ornaments, etc.

The bedrooms include chest of drawers, washstands, dressing tables, towel rails, dressing glasses, painted wardrobe, bedroom chairs, linen press, chamber ware, five iron brass beds, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, the whole of the blankets and bedding, carpets, hearthrugs, matting, child's crib, framed pictures, chimney mirror.

The sundries include barometer in oak case, umbrella stand, hanging hat stand, E.P. biscuit box, butter dish, cruet stands, cutlery, glass, china and dinner ware. The whole of the bed and table linen, pierced brass card tray, etc., etc.

The kitchen furniture, complete of the usual nature, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

The whole of the furniture is good and in excellent condition, and is well worthy of attention.

Sale at 11 a.m. On view day previous to sale from 2 to 5.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

March 31, p. 2, column 1.

Under the distinguished patronage of Lady Jerningham, Longridge Towers. His Worship the Mayor (James Gilroy, Esq.). The Sheriff (Robert Marshall, Esq.). County alderman Darling. Members of the Town Council. &c, &c, &c.

A GRAND IRISH ENTERTAINMENT will be given under the above distinguished patronage in the Corn Exchange, Berwick on Friday, 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1893.

In the interval between the first and second parts of the programme, Mr Jordan, M.P. for South Meath, will deliver an address on HOME RULE.

The Committee have engaged the professional services of Mr A F Leiper, the celebrated refined Irish comedian and jig dancer, from Glasgow; and the programme of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered by well-known accomplished artistes of the town and district.

His Worship the Mayor has kindly consented to preside. Doors open at 7:30; entertainment to commence at 8 p.m. Admission: - reserved seats, 3s; front seats, 2s; body of hall, 1s; back seats, 6d. Tickets may be had from Messrs A Winlaw, bootmaker; and W Wilson, bootmaker, High Street; and members of the Committee.

April 7, Front Page column 1.

Berwick Tonic Sol-Fa Association, sixth annual concert in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday, 11<sup>th</sup> April, 1893. Part I – sacred cantata “Day and Night” (H Ernest Nichol), chorus of 150, full orchestra. Part II - glees, part songs, vocal and instrumental, solos &c. Tickets – 2s; 1s; and 6d from Messrs Cobb (where plan of the hall may be seen and seats booked), J W Plenderleith, Richard Bros., and members of the Association, and from the Hon Secy Mr James Irvine.

April 7, p. 2, column 1.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the executrix of the late Miss Barnes to fix Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> May for the sale within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, of the household furniture of No 79 Ravensdowne, Berwick. Particulars in due course. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions to sell by auction within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 19<sup>th</sup> April, a quantity of superior household furniture, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Lunn, deceased, the property of a lady removing from the town, and other owners. Further particulars to follow. Bank Buildings, Berwick, April 1893.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS. To be sold by public auction within No 1, Side Room, Corn Exchange, Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Tuesday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, at 2 o'clock afternoon; Mr A L Miller, auctioneer:

1 – All that copyhold fully licensed public house situated at Spittal, known as the “Pitman’s Arms Inn”, in the occupation of Mr William Bell, containing six apartments and cellar, with W.C. and stable, and is assessed to the poor rate at the gross annual value of £15.

2 – All that freehold dwelling house situated in Paks’s Lane, Sandgate, formerly known as the “Leith and Berwick Tavern,” in the occupation of Mr William Weatherston, containing seven apartments, kitchen, back kitchen, cellar and lumber attic, held as under at an annual rent of £14.

The above properties are held by the Border Brewery Company, under a lease, which will expire at Martinmas, 1895.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer or to Messrs Willoby & Peters, solicitors, Berwick.

April 7, Local News p. 3, column 2.

Berwick Tonic Sol-Fa Association – The sixth annual concert of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association will be given in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday first. The programme is an excellent one and the first part will be taken up with the rendering of the sacred cantata “Day and Night”. The solos in the piece will be sung by members of the class. The second part is of a miscellaneous nature, and, altogether, the programme is up to the high standard of former years. The class is very strong and the chorus will number 150 voices, with full orchestra accompaniment. Mr Thos. Richardson will conduct.

April 14, p. 2, column 3.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions to sell by auction within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 19<sup>th</sup> April, a quantity of excellent household furniture, the property of Mrs Elizabeth Lunn, deceased; a lady leaving town; and other owners; including: -

Public rooms – 2 mahogany enclosed sideboards, 3 mahogany centre tables, 10 carved teak chairs in pigskin, 2 mahogany sofas in haircloth, 8 mahogany chairs in haircloth, easy chairs in haircloth and American cloth, mahogany bureau, mahogany chiffonier, walnut drawing room suite, walnut davenport and whatnot, 8-day clock in handsome mahogany case, fine old do. in inlaid mahogany case, antique oak chest, with carved front, dated 1695; antique mahogany corner cupboard, black and gold overmantel, Pembroke and other tables, grand piano in mahogany case, by Collard & Collard; bookcase, mahogany writing table.

Bedrooms – mahogany wardrobe, fine old double chest of drawers (mahogany inlaid), old Spanish mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany Duchess dressing table and toilet glass, washstand with marble top, washstands and dressing tables, chamber ware, towel rails, dressing glasses, painted wardrobe and drawers, press bed, mahogany Elizabethan bed and Damask hangings, iron French bed and hangings, iron beds, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, bed and table linen, cane-seated chairs.

Sundries – desk, fenders, and fire-irons, coal vases, marble clock under shade, vases and ornaments, 13 American clocks and timepieces, a large quantity of glass, china and dinnerware, cutlery, E-P forks and spoons, 8 carpets, mostly good; stair carpets and rods, hearthrugs, oilcloth, lobby table, umbrella stand, sewing machine, water barrel, lawn mower, bust “Watt” etc.

Kitchen furniture of the usual description.

The pictures include old engravings – Daniel in the den of the lions, and death of General Wolfe; 3 old oil paintings – 2 landscapes with birds, and picture on panel, figure of a woman, attributed to Gerard Dow; etching – the Legend, by G Paul Chambers; a number of engravings and chromes.

Also, about 300 vols. of books in general literature, the property of Rev W W F Keeling, Holy Island, including: - Raine’s North Durham, Wilson’s Churches of Lindisfarne, Lodge’s Portraits, 2 vols.; Shipwrecks and disasters at sea, 1812, 3 vols.; Hood’s Works, 10 vols.; George Elliot’s Works, 8 vols; Stanley’s Jewish Church, Rawlinson’s Manual of Ancient History, Metrical Life of St Cuthbert (Surtees Society). Ven Bede’s Biographical Writings, Green’s Conquest of England, Life of Lord Beaconsfield, Life of Dr Livingstone, etc.

A catalogue in preparation. The auctioneer can confidently direct attention to this sale as the furniture is of a superior description. Sale at 11 A.m.; books and pictures at 4 p.m. All on view day previous from 2 to 5.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

April 14, p. 2. Column 2.

MR J JORDAN M.P. IN BERWICK. On Friday evening last an Irish entertainment was given in Berwick Corn Exchange under the auspices of the local branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain, at which Mr Jeremiah Jordan, M.P. for South Meath was present and gave an address. The Mayor of Berwick (County Councillor J Gilroy, J.P.) occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Councillors Devey and Richardson; Mr T Darling, R Elliot, Rev Father Smythe, &c.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said they were met there that night to show their sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland – (applause) – and their interest in the Irish cause. He hoped it would be a night of pleasure and profit to every one present.

The first part of the evening's programme was then proceeded with, and at the conclusion of it, The Mayor in calling upon Mr Jordan, said he need not inform the audience that the present majority in the House of Commons were returned to Parliament pledged to bring in a bill in favour of Home Rule for Ireland – (loud applause) – which was likely to give peace and prosperity to that country. That bill was now before the House – (applause) – and that night they had present one of the representatives of Ireland who would inform them respecting the measure. He was sure they all trusted that the bill might pass into law, and give pacification to a country that had been seriously distracted in years gone by. (Loud applause.)

Mr Jordan, M.P., who had a cordial reception, apologised for appearing in the condition he was in. He had been ill ever since leaving home, and it was only to fulfil a previous engagement that he was present. He, therefore, asked for the indulgence of the meeting in the observations he had to make. Some friend had sent him a Berwick paper a few days ago, containing the speech of the Rev Mr Hamilton. He had read it carefully and from it he understood Mr Hamilton to go against the principle of the Home Rule Bill; he would have no amendments in detail. Mr Hamilton told them he was a Radical of Radicals, and that no man was a greater Home Ruler than he in 1879 and 1880. Why then did he change from being a Home Ruler and a Radical of Radicals? The reason was in the speech. He told them he went down to the South to teach a school. When doing so he was one of the people. When he mixed amongst the people he was a Home Ruler, but the very moment he got on the clerical toggery that very moment he became an aristocrat antagonistic to Home Rule (Applause.) Their friend thought he was long enough a Home Ruler when he was a schoolmaster, but it would not suit him when he became LL.D. Referring to Mr Hamilton's remarks upon the Irish members, he said the men who had turned the world upside down in all ages were more or less objectionable to the Scribes and Pharisees. He (Mr Jordan) did not come there to appeal for English sympathy; he detested the feeling that they were asking for charity and mercy. He did not want that from them; he simply wanted justice. (Applause.) He disdained coming to English audiences to beg from them. If their cause was just give them justice. He (Mr Jordan) came from the north of Ireland and was an Ulster Protestant. (Applause.) He was an Ulster non-conformist and was in business. He had never made a halfpenny and he never hoped to make one out of political affairs. He had always tried to live by his business, and he went into this political question simply because he believed it to be right. He did not believe it to be right he would not support Home Rule. (Hear, hear and applause.) Were they satisfied with the way Ireland had been governed? He thought they would admit that Ireland had not been governed satisfactorily. The Tories themselves admitted that something should be done to rectify the grievances of Ireland. It was a question of what they would do; what they would grant. In the last Administration there was a good deal of talk about Land Bills and County Government, but they had not got them amid all the professions of seven years. He did not understand why an important personage like Mr Chamberlain did not propound an alternative to Home Rule. When any man objected to any scheme he (Mr Jordan) thought it behoved him to propound an alternative scheme, and to put the one against the other. It the Irish constituencies returned Home Rulers and said they wanted Home Rule we were bound in honour, in justice, and constitutionally to grant it. (Applause.) When they asked for Home rule what did it mean? It was simply the management of their own affairs; the management of

Irish affairs solely by Irishmen in an Irish Legislature on Irish soil where the affairs were (Applause.) To hear the Liberal Unionists and Tories one would think that the Irish Nationalists had made up their minds not to govern Ireland – that they had no interest in her prosperity; that they had a double dose of original sin, and that they were utterly opposed to the welfare of Ireland. Was it not natural that Irishmen would have as much interest in Irish affairs as Englishmen and Scotchmen? Was it not natural that Irishmen should have more interest in the good government and success of Ireland than any of the other people outside? They in Berwick had more interest in English affairs than in Irish, and Scotchmen had more interest in Scotch affairs. The Irish had not less interest in Irish affairs than the Irish and Scotch had in their own affairs. Was the demand a reasonable and just one? He held it was both, and that they had more than a prima facie case in providing the righteousness of their cause up to the hilt, by reason. Their opponents had no case whatever. If they examined closely the arguments of the other side he thought they would agree with him that the stock-in-trade of Unionism consisted solely of hatred, distrust and unnecessary fear of Roman Catholicism. The Unionists were all prophets and prophesied all evil if the bill was passed. Mr Hamilton told them they would have a bloody civil war, and that the lives and liberties of the minority in the North of Ireland would be jeopardised. Mr Balfour in Belfast the other day told the farmers it would be an additional tax upon them; the labourers that it would mean less work; and the merchants that it would take trade away from the country. Neither Mr Balfour, Mr Hamilton, nor anybody else who indulged in these prophesies could know what would happen. Instead of cutting the throat of the minority and instead of driving trade from the country, it would be their business to govern it in the interests of the people, and endeavour to build up a nation in Ireland. (Applause.) Abuse, threats, misrepresentations and often falsehood completed the Unionist armour in that warfare, by which they expected to defeat Home Rule for Ireland. Their opponents said the people of Ireland were unfit to govern themselves. He considered the present agitation was an earnest longing desire to undertake the task of self-government. If the people had no earnest desire to govern themselves he held then they would be unfit to govern, but they had generation after generation expressed the wish to govern themselves. This had been denied them, and they had done things that would have been better undone, but he held that they had done less than they might have been expected to do under the circumstances. He contended that Ireland possessed all the true elements of self-government. That was his answer to a man like Mr Hamilton who said he opposed the principles of Home Rule. The principle of self-government was a sort of birthright. (hear, hear.) He contrasted the government of Ireland with that of other British dependencies which he said had all been granted measures of self-government, and asked why Ireland should not be granted similar powers. He thought it was logically sound that Great Britain was bound to give Ireland a Parliament of her own; logically sound that she should have the management of her own affairs unless it could be proved that Ireland was worse than other colonies and unfit to govern herself. (Applause.) He believed Mr Gladstone's Bill – (loud applause) – now before the country was an honest and earnest endeavour to solve the difficult problem. Unionism was not, it was mere destructive criticism. That was not statesmanship, and it was unworthy of men. (Applause.) Dealing with the objection that Ireland was too near England to have the control of her own affairs, that it was too small, and that it would be a hiding place for the enemies of England, Mr Jordan

referred to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands where he said they had self-government, and yet they were much smaller than Ireland. Let Ireland, he said, enjoy similar privileges and she would be more loyal to England than ever. In reply to the argument that if Home Rule became law, the trade and commerce of Ireland would be ruined, Mr Jordan held that they would receive an impetus and would be better than at present. (Applause.) The cry that capitalists would leave Ireland, and that shareholders would sell out of the various companies was all nonsense. If stocks and shares did go down, their Unionist friends would buy them up, and when Home Rule was passed they would make money by it. It did not matter what Government Ireland had, she must have railways, and steamboats, and banks – banks to do the business of the country, and railways and steamboats to carry the productions of the country out, and to bring in their requirements. As soon as they got self-government the stocks and shares would go up again, and he hoped they would have prosperity. Referring to the argument that Home Rule was opposed by the majority of Irish Protestants, he said if they gave way to the minority what were they to do with the majority? The majority governed in England. It was said that the whole of the Protestant people in Ireland were against Home Rule. In connection with that Mr Jordan read a letter dated April 5<sup>th</sup> from a Methodist local preacher in Ireland, in which he said –“I wonder who those warriors in embryo will fight; when will they fight? Is it when the bill has passed the second reading, when it requires the Queen’s assent, or when the Legislature meets in Dublin, or when it has passed its first Act, that they will take up arms. I cannot say which of these would be the most proper moment. When it does come there are only two classes they can attack – the Queen’s troops or the Roman Catholics. If they fight the first it will be rebellion, if the latter, massacre and murder. I wonder which they will choose. In either case I suppose they will find themselves in a peculiar fix.” That was the opinion of many Protestants in Ireland. It was not a new thing for the minority to oppose any law which was for the welfare of the people. They opposed Catholic Emancipation, the first Reform Bill, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, the Abolition of the Church Discipline, the Land Act, Registration, Franchise, and a great many more, and now they were simply doing with the Home Rule what they had done with all the others. (Applause.) Every measure that they had opposed had been passed into law in spite of their protestations. As a Protestant he (Mr Jordan) would oppose Home Rule if he thought it would injure him. He did not want to be humiliated, and as an Ulsterman, he would not like to see the North brought down from the high position it held. He had no doubt that they would pass Home Rule in spite of the protest that had been uttered, and when it was passed these Protestant people would be as safe in Ireland as they were at the present day. (Applause.) It had been said that it would be the Boyne over again, but the conditions of the Boyne did not exist now. They had no two kings or two armies, therefore the Boyne could not be fought over again; it was impossible. If they fought anybody it would be the Queen’s troops. The Roman Catholics did not want to fight; they had no organisation, and they would not fight. Who then would those valiant people fight? Such talk was all nonsense. If the bill passed into law there would be no fighting. There would be some riots, - the people in the North must justify their bluster – and some very sharp riots, but surely the police and the military would be able to put them down. He asked the audience to help them in getting this measure of justice, of right, and in their honour and integrity to help them gain what they were justly entitled to. (Loud applause.)

Mr Thomas Darling, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Jordan for his address, said the speech was a fair, temperate and moderate one without personal recriminations, which he was sorry to say they were accustomed to in Berwick, not so much from their (the Liberal) side as from their opponents. (Applause.) He always thought it was a very weak argument when people resorted to personal abuse, because if they had a good cause they could find plenty arguments in its favour. Referring to Mr Hamilton, he said he was credibly informed that that gentleman was not a Presbyterian as they in England understood the word. He was a Unitarian. He (Mr Darling) thought it would only have been candid and fair to let it be known that he was a Unitarian, although in Ireland the sect, to which he belonged called themselves Presbyterians. (Applause.) Referring to the Home Rule question from a business point of view, he instanced a case where a large order from Ulster had been cancelled because the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the works, which were situated in Kirkcaldy was a Home Ruler. That was not fair trade. On the question of separation, he said England took a great deal more out of Ireland than she sent into it, and the Irishmen, he believed, had too much common sense to cavil with their customers, who were England and Scotland. (Applause.) He had been very often informed that in some parts of Ireland where the Catholics predominated it was a common thing for them to elect Protestant gentlemen as their representatives on the Town Commission and other public bodies. He was glad to hear that Mr Jordan was a living example of that, as he had informed him that he would never have been a Town Commissioner of the town in which he lived if it had not been for the Catholics. (Applause.) That was a very strong argument and convinced him that they need have no fear of oppression by the Catholics. (Applause.)

Councillor Richardson returned thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

Councillor Devey seconded, and said that on making enquiries himself in Belfast during a visit there, he found that the working men were entirely in favour of Home Rule, and it was only the upper classes who were opposed to it. Mr Balfour said the people would not be satisfied with Home Rule. Let them give it, and if they were not satisfied the people themselves would have to abide by the consequences. The two questions before the House of Commons at the present time were such that England ought to be proud of – the Home Rule Bill and the Local Veto Bill (Applause.) The time was not far distant when he hoped both would be passed into law.

The Mayor briefly returned thanks.

The following was the musical programme gone through: - Part I – Song, “Kate Caney,” Miss Gilchrist; song, “In Happy Moments,” Mr W G Green; song, “The last Rose of Summer,” Miss J Barker; comic song, “The Carman,” Mr A F Leiper; song, “Comin’ thro’ the Rye,” Miss Gallacher; song, “Tell me, Mary,” Mr A Downes. Part II – Quick change entertainment from white to black with songs; “The Country Lad” and “Black Militiaman,” Mr A F Leiper; song, “The Skipper,” Mr W G Green, song, “Home Sweet Home,” Miss J Barker; song, “The Meadow Path,” Miss Gilchrist. Miss Barker creditably fulfilled the duties of accompanist.

April 14, p. 2, column 5.

BERWICK TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION. Annual concert.

The annual entertainment given by the members of Berwick Tonic Sol-Fa Association took place in the Berwick Corn Exchange on Tuesday night. The chorus numbered about 150, and were accommodated on a platform at the east of the hall. The parts were evenly balanced, and the concerted music was sung with precision, vigour and attention to the nuances, which indicated not only careful training on the part of the painstaking conductor, Mr Thomas Richardson, but also an intelligent study of the score and words by the vocalists, who acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and gave a concert which was not only most successful but also extremely enjoyable. The large building was well filled by a large audience, who frequently testified their appreciation of the efforts of the chorus by hearty applause and occasional encores. The effect of the singing was greatly enhanced by the assistance of an orchestra composed as follows: - 1<sup>st</sup> violins – Mr T Barker, Mr T Borthwick, Mr C Campbell, Mr Stoddart. 2<sup>nd</sup> violins – Mr B Davies, Mr A Lounton, Mr W Kinleyside. Violas – Mr J Campbell. Cello – Mr W Weatherhead. Basses – Mr R Weddell, Mr Jno Crow. Flute – Mr W Green. Cornet – Bandmaster Ludford. The first part consisted of the sacred cantata “Day and Night,” by H Ernest Nichol, Bachelor of Music, Oxon. This production is not of an ambitious character, but it contains some very tuneful and pleasing music. The following is a description of the argument upon which the cantata is based: - Part I – The work opens with an instrumental movement descriptive of sunrise, which is followed by a chorus setting forth the glory of the Maker of the sun. The Wanderer (tenor) troubled in his heart about many things, has been watching the dawn, and, impressed with its beauty, breaks into song; the closing words of his utterance are taken up by the chorus – “Speed forth on thy way.” The children running to morning school suggest thoughts of the loveliness of childhood as set forth in a duet for soprano and contralto. The Wanderer, passing on his way, comes across the Reapers and Gleaners at work in the harvest field. After a short double chorus a song is sung by one of the Reapers, having reference to the great reaper, Death, and the blossoms he gathers for the Lord of Paradise; then follows a quartette – “O blessed is that land,” and the first Part concludes with a chorus of thanksgiving and praise to God. Part II – The opening movement of the second part depicts to us the Wanderer reclining beside the brook, whose murmur moves him to inward worship. The beautiful words of the twenty-third Psalm naturally occur to his mind, and are here set as a soprano solo, followed by a well-known hymn having reference to the “Living water” and the “Light of the world.” Sunset now approaches, and the song of the Reaper returning home from his work is heard. This is followed by an evening hymn sung in chorus, to which succeeds the prayerful verses of “The radiant morn hath passed away,” as darkness closes in. The Wanderer, troubled in mind, chances to pass near the village church whilst the congregation are singing a well-remembered tune; he stops to listen, and is moved to prayer by the words of that grand hymn, “In the cross of Christ I glory;” with a prayer for peace he enters the church as the strains of the final verse peal out from the whole congregation. The well-known evening collect follows as a trio for female voices, and the Wanderer, returning to his home with a sense of inward

blessedness, now feels that he can lay him down in peace and sleep with a childlike faith. And as above him the glories of the night are spread, he seems to hear the host of heaven

“For ever singing as they shine,

The hand that made us is Divine.”

The soloists were: - soprano, Mrs Redpath; contraltos, Miss Weatherburn and Miss Robson; tenors, Mr A Downes and Mr T Richardson; basses, Mr W Wood and Mr W G Green. All sang in a conscientious and careful manner the pieces allotted to them, and favourably impressed the audience by their efforts, though there was at times a tendency to flatness in the part of some. In fact, one or two of the soloists would have been recalled had encores in the first part of the entertainment been permitted. Most of them have sung at previous concerts, and it is needless for us to criticise their individual performances at length. Suffice it to say that every one of them sustained his or her reputation as a vocalist of ability and taste. The choruses went smoothly and well. The introduction of well-known hymns was a pleasing variation. The second part began with the part song, “Bonnie Girvan Shore,” composed by Mr Tomlyn, Mus. Bac., L Mus., T.C.L., organist of Wallace Green Church, Berwick. There was a natural curiosity to hear the production of a local musician, and the audience were well pleased to listen to such mellifluous and ear-haunting strains as those with which the part song abounds. The chorus and orchestra did the part song full justice, and it was much appreciated. Mr Thomas Elder sang “The Anchor’s Weighed” in such a captivating manner that he received an enthusiastic encore, in response to which he gave “Bonnie Mary of Argyle.” Mr Elder might improve his pronunciation; it is quite distinct, but decidedly provincial. Then came the quartette, “O’ a’ the airts the wind can blaw,” which was sung by Misses Pearson, Cockburn, Elder and Robson; and Messrs Irvine, Elder, Blench, and Bailey, in a manner which appeared to give satisfaction; Mr Tom Barker next performed part of the “Romance et Bolero,” by Dancia, in a style which showed much improvement upon his previous efforts. The skill with which he manipulated the violin and the taste he showed resulted in a highly meritorious performance, which the audience would fail have had repeated, but Mr Barker did not comply with their desire. Miss Pearson sang “Robin Adair” with care, but the tune was somewhat marred by flatness of tone. The glee “Strike the Lyre,” was one of the best sung pieces of the evening, the fugal passages being taken up with correctness and effect. In the duet, “After the Fray,” the voices of Mr T Richardson and Mr W Wood blended in a harmonious manner. Miss Cockburn sang “The Standard on the Braes of Mar” with a verve and sweetness which secured an irresistible encore, to which she responded with another piece. The part song, “My Highland Home,” was ably rendered by the choir, and Mr W Wood had one more opportunity for the exercises of his powerful bass voice in “True to Jack,” but he was suffering from huskiness. The “Laughing Chorus” was the last piece on the programme. We think its effect would have been better if it had been sung much faster, because laughter such as was described by the rate at which the music was taken, would we think, fail to prove contagious. Before the National Anthem was sung, Mr H Morill, president of the Association, returned thanks for the large attendance of the public, and also for the cooperation of members of the Choral Union and the defunct Orchestral Society. (Applause) He was pleased to see there not only his Worship the Mayor and the

Sheriff of Berwick, but also several ministers of religion, who reaped the fruits of the instruction given by such associations as that by better choirs in their churches. (Applause.) He hoped that when the Choral Union gave its concert in a fortnight's time, it would be favoured with as large an audience. The entertainment concluded with "God save the Queen."

April 21, p. 2, column 1.

Berwick Choral Union. The twenty-fourth annual concert will be given in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> instant when Mendelsohn's oratorio "St Paul" will be rendered with full orchestral accompaniment. See bills.

April 21, p. 2, column 4.

CORN EXCHANGE. Mr Miller will sell by auction, within the Corn Exchange, on Friday first (21<sup>st</sup> instant), at 2 o'clock afternoon, a quantity of household furniture and miscellaneous effects, the property of various owners including: - six chairs and easy chairs in haircloth, mahogany centre table, oak hat rack, sofa, iron bed, mattress, two feather beds, dressing glasses, washstands and dressing table, fenders and fire irons, pictures, writing desk, fishing rod, dog kennel, an quantity of books and sundries. On view morning of sale.

Berwick, 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1893.

April 21, p. 2, column 4.

CORN EXCHANGE, BERWICK. Mr A L Miller will sell by auction on Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> May, a large quantity of household furniture, the property of Miss Barnes, deceased, and of Mr E C Owston, who is leaving the district, also a quantity of effects removed from the country for convenience of sale. Particulars in due course. Berwick, 1893.

April 28, p. , column 2.

BERWICK CHORAL UNION. Annual concert. One of the most successful entertainments ever given by Berwick Choral Union during its long and honourable career took place on Tuesday evening in Berwick Corn Exchange, when Mendelsohn's oratorio "St Paul" was performed in the presence of a numerous and delighted audience, who completely filled the large building. During the 24 years this musical society has been in existence, it has studied several of the masterpieces of the great composers, and a good while ago it sang "Elijah," This and "St Paul" are considered the two chief works of Mendelsohn. His genius, as it reached maturity, became more and more profound and lofty; and the two oratorios we have mentioned were produced when he was at his best; hence they form his most enduring

monuments. Mendelsohn's music is of a very dramatic character and it is arduous to sing. Berwick Choral Union, therefore, deserves all the more credit for attacking a work like "St Paul," – which is full of intricacies and peculiarities – and singing it in a manner which proved that none of its energy is abated. "St Paul" might have daunted a more youthful and less experienced musical association than the Choral Union, but under their enthusiastic and most painstaking leader, Mr William Green, who is a worthy successor of the late Mr Benjamin Barker, the members applied themselves with great diligence and skill to the study of the oratorio, and how they accomplish their task was proved on Tuesday night to the large audience which listened with great pleasure to their exposition of the difficult but effective music.

The following is the argument upon which the oratorio is founded: - Part I – The persecuted Christian Church in Jerusalem preys to the Lord for power to resist the fury of the heathen. Stephen is accused of blasphemy by the incensed people, and is brought before the Council. Being questioned by the High Priest, he reproveth his judges for the obstinacy with which they and their fathers had rejected the true faith, and resisted the Holy Ghost. They refuse to hear him, and insist upon putting him to death. Heeding not the reproof that Jerusalem had ever killed the Prophets which had been sent to her, they shout, "Stone him to death"; and Stephen suffers martyrdom, praying for mercy upon his persecutors. Devout men carry him to his burial, with much lamentation, and utter words of peace and hope over his grave. Saul, who is present at the martyrdom, resolves to continue his persecution of the Christian Church, and for this purpose journeys towards Damascus. A sudden light shine around him, and he is struck with blindness. A voice from Heaven calls upon him to proclaim the glory of the Lord to the benighted people, and his companions lead him by the hand into Damascus. There he prays, in bitter repentance, until the Lord sends him Ananias, who restores his sight, and confers upon him his divine commission as a Christian preacher. He is baptized, and preaches in the synagogue; and the congregation praises the wisdom and knowledge of God.

Part II – Saul, who after his conversion takes the name of Paul, preached before the congregation. – Paul and Barnabus are selected by the Holy Ghost, and sent as ambassadors to spread a knowledge of Christianity abroad. – The multitude acknowledged them as messengers who preach the gospel of peace. – The Jews, not believing in the Saviour, are envious, and consult how to kill Paul. – But Paul and Barnabus, telling them that they have rejected the truth although they were chosen first to have the word of the Lord set before them, turn from them to preach unto the Gentiles – Paul miraculously cures a cripple at Lystra; and the Gentiles, believing that the gods have come down from Heaven as mortals, call them Jupiter and Mercurius, and desire to offer sacrifices to them – But the Apostles refuse such vain homage; and Paul endeavours to divert the minds of the people from the worship of false idols to that of the one living God. – This excites the anger of the multitude; and both Jews and Gentiles accuse him of having spoken against Jehovah's temple and the holy laws, and raise a cry "Stone him," – But the Lord, whose help is ever nigh unto the faithful, saves him from persecution. – Paul convokes the elders of Ephesus, telling them that he is bound in the spirit to go forth to Jerusalem, and that they will see his face no more. – They weep and pray; but Paul expresses his readiness to die for the Lord, and takes his leave,

the elders accompanying him unto the ship. It is their comfort now to be God's own children. – To him who has fought a good fight, and kept well the faith, a crown of righteousness shall be given. and not only unto him, the believers sing, but to all them that love his appearing. – So they bless the Lord, and praise His holy name for ever.

In addition to the chorus, which numbered about 70, and the parts of which were evenly balanced, there was an efficient orchestra composed as follows: - First violins. – Mr J B Hastings, Newcastle; Mr T W G Borthwick, Spittal; Mr A Lounton, Berwick; Mr Jas Campbell jun., Berwick; Second violins. – Mr J Watson, Newcastle; Mr B Davies, Berwick; Mr W Kinleyside, Berwick; Viola. – Mr G Irons, Newcastle; Cello. – Mr G Baker, Newcastle; Mr W Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr R Weddell, Berwick; Contra Basses. – Mr J Crow, Berwick; Flute. – Mr Jno Crow, jr., Berwick; Clarinet. – Mr Spowart, Scremerston; Cornets. – Bandmaster Ludford, Berwick; trumpeter Stamma, Berwick; Euphonium. – Mr J Rutherford, Berwick; Timpani. – trumpeter Stewart, Berwick; Pianoforte. – Miss Weatherhead. The instrumental accompaniments throughout were most judicious and helped to deepen the impression created by the vocal music. The orchestra open the concert with the overture to the oratorio and it was given with majestic effect which prepared the audience for the series of superb choruses scattered throughout the work. These are descriptive of the varying moods of the multitude – laudatory or censorious, declamatory and passionate or admonitory and prayerful. To all of them the singers did ample justice, attending to light and shade in the most faithful manner. In some of the choruses there were many interrupted passages and difficult runs, but the vocalists gave an excellent interpretation of the score throughout, the only flaw that we noticed being a times a little confusion and unsteadiness, which, however, were soon rectified as the music proceeded. The volume of sound was great and harmonious changing from “grave to gay, from lively to severe,” whenever the theme demanded such a variation. The opening chorus, “Lord thou alone art God,” was exceedingly well rendered, and the simple strains of “To God on high” came as a pleasant relief to its almost overwhelming magnificence. Another most effective chorus was “Stone him to death,” in which the cries of an excited multitude were vividly realised. “Happy and blest are they” was a nice contrast to it by reason of the placidity and resignation depicted in it. “Rise up, arise, arise” called forth all the vocal powers of the singers, and it was delivered in a stirring manner. Another welcome contrast to the dramatic music which had preceded it was experienced in the well-known and ever popular choral, “Sleepers wake, a voice is calling.” In “I praise Thee, O Lord,” trustfulness was portrayed, while the concluding chorus, “O great is the depth,” most majestic strains were employed to give some idea of the omniscience and glory of God. The singers rose to the occasion, and delivered this sublime chorus with telling effect. Several numbers were omitted from the second part owing to the great length of the oratorio. “How lovely are the messengers” was another of those smooth flowing choruses occasionally found in the work that came as an agreeable change from the wealth of animated strains with which the oratorio abounds. “But our God abideth in Heaven,” and “This is Jehovah's temple” were two fine instances of declamatory power, while in “See what love,” trustfulness and assurance of Divine favour were well depicted. The last chorus, “Not only onto Him,” was sung with undiminished vivacity and vigour, which brought out its full loftiness and grandeur.

To the soloists a considerable share of the work fell, and all of them contributed greatly to the evening's enjoyment. The soprano was Miss Armitage, Newcastle, who possesses a voice of much sweetness, though not very powerful; hence her articulation at times was imperfectly heard in some parts of the hall. Her best effort in the first part was "Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets," in which compassion and sorrow were delineated with skill and excellent effect. In the second part, however, she was heard to still more advantage in the arioso "I will sing of thy great mercies." The strains of delicious melody, in which thankfulness and praise are expounded, were delivered by her with remarkable fluency and finish, and at the close of the air she was awarded several hearty rounds of applause. The contralto was Mrs Borthwick, Spittal. She had very little to do, but that little was done uncommonly well. In fact we never heard this lady sing better. She gave an exquisite interpretation of the recitative and arioso "Bu the Lord is mindful of his own." Her intonation was clear and her enunciation was most distinct, while she sang with great suavity and pathos. Her performance created a most favourable impression, and was greatly appreciated. Mr Thomas Richardson, Berwick, was the tenor, and he was also in good voice. Most of the work allotted to him consisted of short recitatives, which did not afford much scope for display but all of them were delivered with due expressiveness and declamatory effect. His principal effort was the cavatina, "Be thou faithful unto death," which he sang with power and sweetness, and which called forth the applause of the audience. Mr Dan Billington of the Leeds Festival, and Sir Charles Halle's Concerts, Leeds was the bass soloist, and without offering any disparagement to the other singers, it may truly be said that he carried off the honours of the evening. This was his first appearance at Berwick, and it was a most successful one. He possesses a strong bass voice well under control, and used it so as to bring out the full meaning of the music and words he sang. His solos in the oratorio were well adapted for the exercise of such an organ, and Mr Billington took ample advantage of the opportunity afforded him. In "Consumer them all" he gave a fine exhibition of wrathful indignation, while in "O God have mercy," sorrow and supplication were depicted in plaintive tones. "I praise thee O Lord," and "For know ye not," were also artistically rendered. Mr Billington met with an enthusiastic reception, and at the close of nearly every effort he had to bow his acknowledgements.

The only remains for us to say that Mr Green wielded the baton in an efficient manner, and that Miss Barker was an accomplished accompanist on the organ. To the former much credit is due for teaching the Choral Union during the past winter, and bringing the concert to a successful issue.

May 12, Front Page, column 1.

For the convenience of those attending Berwick Corn Exchange, a representative from this office will in future attend on Saturdays there, from 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

Wood & Co. Bank. Berwick 27 April, 1893.

May 12, p. 2, column 2.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller will sell by public auction within the Corn Exchange, on Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> May, a quantity of household furniture, the property of the late Mr John Scott, formerly Rector; Mr J Tait, East Ord Farm; of a gentleman leaving the district; and other owners, comprising: - 3 mahogany sofas, lady and gentleman chairs, 18 dining chairs, all in hair seating; 5 birch chairs in haircloth; mahogany reading chair and rocking chair in hair cloth; 2 mahogany centre tables; 2 do. card tables, occasional tables, mahogany chiffonier, mahogany book case, oak hat and umbrella stand, 2 small japanned bedroom suites, been only a short time in use; chests of drawers, dressing tables, washstands, towel rails, toilet glasses, mahogany chiffonier bed, birch do., iron beds, mahogany Elizabethan bed and hangings, iron chair bed, 6 feather beds, pillows and bolsters, bedroom chairs, several carpets, stair carpets and rods, fenders and fire irons, window poles and rings, a Singer sewing machine, little worse than new; a wringing machine, pictures, 100 volumes books, a number of new timepieces, an oak kitchen press, perambulator, a good coal stove; kitchen furniture of the usual description, domestic utensils, and miscellaneous effects. For further particulars see handbills. Sale at 11 o'clock. On view day previous from 2 to 4.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 11<sup>th</sup> May 1893.

May 19, p. 2, column 2.

To be sold by public auction. (Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of January, 1893, made in the matter of the estate of Robert Rankin, deceased, and in an action of Woods & Company v. Clayton, 1891, R 571, with the approbation of Mr Justice Clutton), by Mr A L Miller. The person appointed by the said judge, in the Long Room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 31 day of May, 1893, at 2 o'clock afternoon, in one lot, all the freehold messuage and premises, situated and being No 82, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, containing 14 rooms with 2 WCs, 7 coal houses, wash-house, yard, and garden ground behind the same, as now in the occupation of Mr Isaac Purves, Mrs Turnbull, and others, at the estimates annual rent of £40. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had from Messrs W & B Weatherhead, solicitors, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Messrs Crossman and Prichard, solicitors, solicitors, 16 Theobald's Road, Gray's Inn, London; or of the auctioneer, at Berwick aforesaid, and at the place of sale.

June 2, p. 2, column 1.

Sale of household furniture. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the representatives of the late Miss Pratt, to sell within the Corn exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> June, a quantity of superior household furniture. Particulars to follow.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

June 9, p. 2, column 1.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the representatives of the late Miss Pratt, Berwick, to sell by auction in the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1893, a quantity of superior household furniture, including: - mahogany sideboard, mahogany cabinet, mahogany writing table, with drawers, mahogany centre table, Pembroke and other tables, 24 chairs of various descriptions, 2 smoking chairs, oak hat stand, hall table and chairs, oak 8-day clock, 3 very fine carved card tables, mahogany dwarf bookcase, walnut work table, 3 mahogany wardrobes, mahogany double washstand, 3 mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany bookcase, glass front, with drawers beneath; dressing glasses, 4 feather beds, 3 hair mattresses, 12 pillows and bolsters, 4 fenders, kitchen table, 2 pairs of antelope horns, and sundries.

Also the property of a gentleman leaving town, and other owners: - fine Spanish mahogany 6 ft. 6 in. enclosed sideboard, by Purves & Son; mahogany centre table; easy chair and 6 dining chairs, hair-seated; handsome oriental vase; gilt mirror, 3ft. 9 in. by 3 ft.; superior polished brass skeleton clock under glass case, in best working order; framed etching and photographic view, galvanic battery, fender, fire-irons, fishing stockings and basket, carets, invalid wheel chair, oak hat and umbrella stand, kitchen table and a quantity of miscellaneous effects.

Sale at eleven o'clock. On view previous day, from 2 to 5.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

July 7, Local News p. 3, column 2.

BERWICK EQUITABLE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. – The annual general meeting of this society was held in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday night, Mr F Mason, chairman of Directors, presiding. The annual statement of accounts showed that the amount at credit of 425 unadvanced ordinary shares was £4,711 18s 6d; and at credit of preference shareholders, £4,458 6s 4d. The amount of debts of 489 advanced ordinary shares was £9,116 2s, and £314 was in the National Bank of Scotland. There had been received for interest, £469 11s 1d, while £365 13s 10d had been paid. The net extra profits amounted to £98 0s 3d. The subscriptions for the year amounted to £1,694 0s 4d; advances on 35 shares, £875; 16 ordinary shares withdrawn, £180 9s 4d; redemption of 53 advanced shares, £565 16s; 13 ordinary shares completed, £325. The society consists of 86 members, holding 914 shares, of which 489 are advanced.

July 14, p. 2, column 1.

Sale of household furniture. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the executor of the late Miss Grace E Dickson, to fix Tuesday, 1<sup>st</sup> August, for the sale within the Corn

Exchange, of the furnishings of No 19 Ravensdowne, Berwick. The furnishings of the Rev A Christie, Mordington Free Manse, will also be disposed of at the sale.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

July 14, Local News p. 3, column 2.

**PROPERTY SALES AT BERWICK.** – On Tuesday afternoon Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, Berwick, exposed for public sale, in the Corn Exchange, two freehold properties. There was a good company of intending purchasers. The first lot put up was the freehold front messuage or tenement situate on the east side of, and being No 76, Church Street, with yard and appurtenances behind, presently in the occupation of several tenants at a rental of £19 10s; also a large garden behind the same extending to, and having a frontage to Upper Ravensdowne, presently yielding a rental of £3. Offers started at £200 by Mr James Gray, solicitor, Berwick, and, after a very spirited competition, the properties were knocked down at £520 to John Ormiston, Church Street, Berwick. The reserve price on the lot was £400. Lot 2, consisted of a freehold messuage or tenement, situate and being No. 25, Low Greens, with yard and appurtenances behind, presently let to John Gray on a repairing lease expiring 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb., 1896, at an annual rental of £7. Bidding was started by Mr G Dudgson at £80, and rose rapidly until £150 was reached, at which sum it was knocked down to Mr H T Heron, shipbroker, Berwick. The sale was declared open at £105.

July 21, p. 2, column 2.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Miss Grace E Dicksons, to sell within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Tuesday, 1<sup>st</sup> August, a large quantity of household furniture removed from No 19, Ravensdowne for convenience of sale, comprising: - 10 single and 2 arm mahogany chairs in velvet, dining table, Pembroke table, couch, ebonized chair, bookslider screens, Chippendale bookcase, 6ft. 3 in. long with glass doors, &c, writing desks, writing table, bookcases, oak bureau, double desk, barometer, &c.

Fine rosewood centre table; whatnot, two antique prie dieu chairs, occasional tables, ottoman seat and footstool in needlework, antique chairs, music stool, square piano in inlaid mahogany case, by MouzI, Clementi & Co; antique corner cupboard, window hangings, cornices, etc.

bolsters and pillows; down quilts, blankets, dressing tables, washstands, ware, towel rails, baths, dressing glasses, sofas, chairs, luggage stand, chests of drawers, linen presses, wardrobes, night commodes, cupboards, etc.

Kitchen press, dresser, tables, chairs, office stool, pots, pans, crockery, dinner ware, preserving pan, clothes wringer, meal chest, garden tools, etc.

Brussels, tapestry, Kidderminster, and other carpets; hearthrugs, mats, stair rods, portiere curtains, fenders, fire-irons, crystal, vases, ornaments, plaster casts, invalid wheeling chair, eight-day clock in mahogany by Rowlands, Berwick.

Fine engravings, framed and unframed; water colours, oil paintings, etc. Several pieces of old needlework, framed; astronomical telescope, by Gilbert, Wright & Hooks, London; Geological and other specimens, fossils etc.; guitars, flute, stereoscope, antique brass Jewish lamp. And a large quantity of miscellaneous and domestic articles.

About 200 vols books including: - Constable's Miscellany, 28 vols; Gerald Griffith's Works, 8 vols; Smollett's History of England, 5 vols; Macaulay's England, 5 vols; [Hume's] England, 8 vols; Malcolm's Persia, 2 vols; Scott's History of Berwick; 10 parts of the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club; magazines, bound and unbound, etc.

All the property of Rev Mr Christie, Free Church Manse, Mordington, who is going abroad, the whole of his household furniture including: - walnut suite in crimson repp, by Purves and Sons; oval walnut table, inlaid; work tables, occasional tables; pier glass in gilt frame, window poles and rings, 2 pairs of tapestry window curtains, fender and fire-irons, white marble and gilt clock, lamp and ornaments, superior walnut cottage piano by Challon & Son, full compass trichord table; Brussels carpet and skin rug.

6 birch hair seated chairs, mahogany ouch and lounge chairs (hair seated), mahogany enclosed sideboard by Purves & Sons, dining table, small sweet toned harmonium by Sewell Music cabinet, seltzogene and carbon filter, tapestry carpet fender, fire-irons and coal vases, stair carpets and rods, lobby table, umbrella stand, barometer, linoleum.

Oak writing table, 4 painted bookcases, study chair, window chair, window curtains, writing desk, framed engravings, mahogany washstand with marble top, Duchess dressing table and toilet glass, washstands, dressing tables, iron beds, feather beds, Hair and flock mattresses and straw pallissases, ware towel rails, toilet glasses, bath, carpets, dinner service, decanters, sundry glasses and ware. Kitchen furniture and domestic utensils.

Sale at 10:30 o'clock prompt. All on view day previous from 3 to 5.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

July 21, p. 2, column 2.

CORN EXCHANGE, BERWICK. Friday, 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1893, at half-past two o'clock. Mr A L Miller will sell by auction, as above, a quantity of household furniture, and other effects, the property of Miss Kean, High Street; Mr G Tait, East Ord, and other owners, including: - couch and chairs in haircloth, mahogany lobby table, umbrella stand, chests of drawers, washstand, towel rails, iron beds and bedding, curtains, cradle, baby chair, child's crib and mattress, kitchen press, fenders and fire-irons, folding cane chair, kitchen tables, pots, pans,

posse barrel, tub, water barrel, gun, cruet, lamps, knives and forks, perambulator, oilcloth, etc., etc. Quantity of books, music, ornaments, &c. On view morning of sale.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1893.

July 21, p. 2, column 2.

Furniture sale. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from Mrs Evans, Ravensdowne, to fix Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> August, for the sale, within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, of the entire furnishings of No 55, Ravensdowne, Berwick, including dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, pianos, school furniture, music, maps, books, etc.

Particulars in due course.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1893.

July 21, p. 2, column 5.

**BERWICK AND TWEEDMOUTH GAS COMPANY.** Annual meeting. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gaslight Company was held in the Long Room of the Corn Exchange on Wednesday. Mr C Hopper, Chairman of Directors presided, and there was a good attendance.

The Secretary (Mr T G Turner) read the balance sheet for the year ending 25<sup>th</sup> May as follows: - Income – gas sold, £5, 398 6s 2d; use of meters, £118 1s 2d; coke, tar, lime, &c., sold, £517 18s 6d – total, £6,003 15s 10d. Expenditure – salaries, £333; wages, £406 2s 5d; parrot coals, £3,039 12s 5d; lime, £88 16s; ordinary repairs and maintenance of works and plant, including renewal of retorts, service pipes &c., £428 4s 10d; parochial rates, £133 10s 9d; rents, £7 3s; law expenses, £1 11s 6d; property and income tax, £30 15s; renewal of valves to gasholders, £43 18s 9d; miscellaneous, £61 16s 7d; meters, repairing, &c., £80 6s 8d; bad debts, £23 12 10d; interest on bank accounts, £9 7s 1d; insurance and depreciation, £135 15s – total, £4,825 12s 10d; balance being profits to date, £1,208 3s.

The Secretary then read the annual report by the Directors as follows: -Your Directors have much pleasure in again meeting the proprietors with such a report of the company's proceedings for the past year as they hope will receive their approbation.

The accounts have been carefully and minutely examined by your Directors and certified by your auditor, and from the balance sheet, a copy of which has been sent to each shareholder, you will observe there is a net profit of £1,208 3s for the year ending 25<sup>th</sup> May last, and available for dividend, and your Directors have great pleasure in recommending the meeting to declare a dividend of £10 per cent free of income tax upon the capital of the company, and which the Secretary is prepared to pay immediately after the business of the meeting is transacted.

Your Directors having placed contracts for the supply of first-class parrot coal for the present year on very favourable terms they have much pleasure and satisfaction of being in a position to report to you and the public that at the last board meeting it was resolved to reduce the price of gas from 4s 5d to 4 1d per 1000 cubic feet, thus evincing that they are anxious to meet the wishes of the consumers by affording them a cheap and good gas whenever the interests of your company will permit them to do so.

The Directors have the painful duty of reporting the death of their late lamented colleague, Mr Robert Gray, a gentleman who always took a deep interest in the affairs of the company, and his long business experience was also of great service to the board.

During the past year there have been 13 meetings of Directors. The three retiring Directors are Messrs Hopper (Chairman), Riddle, and Davidson, but who are eligible for re-election.

Christopher Hopper, Chairman.

July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1893.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said it gave him pleasure in saying that the Directors continued to give very great care and attention to all matters relating to the welfare and prosperity of the company. While they deemed it a matter of the deepest importance at all times to maintain a full and continuous supply of gas to the consumers, at the same time they exercised a careful vigilance over all matters of finance and accounts. The shareholders would have observed that some companies were commencing to make gas from oil, and the Directors were carefully watching the results. The matter was in its infancy at present, but he had no hesitation in saying that if it turned out after a little experience to be a success, it would no doubt be their duty to use it, if by so doing they could improve the gas, and benefit the consumers and shareholders alike. At present the companies using it had been in the habit of using splint coal, and any little change of that would also be considered to their advantage. In the meantime so long as the company used first-class parrot coals as they did at present, and exercised due care in purchasing their supplies, he saw no reason why they should change until the new process had been proved a success, because their works had been improved so recently, and brought to the very highest generative principles. He thought, therefore, it would be very wrong to go in for anything new until it had been thoroughly proved to the satisfaction of others. (Applause.) He might say that they were not only improving in their making of gas, but they had also reduced the leakage very much recently. Of course that was a step in the right direction. There was, however, still room for improvement yet, and he had no hesitation in telling them that in the year upon which they had entered if they received their deliveries of coals as punctually and as carefully as they had done during the last year or two, they would be able to meet the shareholders at that time next year, with the same favourable reports as they now made to them. (Applause.) He had only to add his sorrow that during the year they had been deprived through death of the valuable services of their dear friend and colleague – the late Councillor Robert Gray. He was a gentleman who was of great value to the Directors from his business principles and full knowledge of many things that came in the way of their business during the year. He was

always ready to give them the advantage of his knowledge whenever it was required. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. (Applause.)

Mr Weatherston seconded, and said he thought that on the whole the reports were highly satisfactory not only to the shareholders but likewise to the consumers and the public at large. (Applause.)

The motion was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr A Lawson, seconded by Mr W S Dods, Mr J M Edney was reappointed auditor to the company.

The Secretary read the attendance of the Directors which showed that Mr Hoper, chairman, had attended 13 meetings; Messrs Paxton, 12; Riddle, 11; Weatherston, 11; Dumble, 10; Wilson, 9; Davidson, 2, and the late Mr Gray, 2.

The retiring Directors – Messrs Hopper, Riddle and Davidson, were re-elected.

The Chairman returned thanks on behalf of the other Directors and himself for re-election, and said he could assure the meeting that it as highly gratifying to them to find that there had not been one dissenting voice. It would be an incentive to them to endeavour to do their duty better in the future than they had done in the past if that was possible. (Applause.)

The Chairman next moved that a dividend of 10 per cent, free of income tax be declared upon the capital of the company, for the year ending 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1893.

Mr A Farmer, Tweedmouth, seconded, and the motion was cordially adopted.

On the motion of Mr R Carr, Gavinton, seconded by Mr R P Lee, Berwick, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Directors for their services during the past year.

Mr Clark, Berwick, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said the gas had been superior during last year to that of any other year. He hoped the consumers had found it so.

Mr G Brown, Tweedmouth, seconded.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he hoped they would be able to go on in the same prosperous way as they had been doing, and that in future years, they would have similar good reports to lay before the shareholders.

The proceedings then terminated.

July 21, Local News p. 3, column 2.

Grand fancy bazaar – On Monday and Tuesday next, a grand fancy bazaar is to take place in Berwick Corn Exchange in aid of Bankhill Manse. Inside the building will be a specially designed representation of a Moorish market place where a large collection of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. The amount required to clear off the debt upon the

Manse is between £400 and £500. On the Wednesday the bazaar will be opened by Watson Askew-Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk, when a choir of 100 voices will assist. On the following day the Mayor of Berwick will be the speaker. There are to be special entertainments morning and evening, and a variety of attractions over and above the usual features of a bazaar, so the visitors should have plenty to amuse them.

July 28, Front Page, column 1.

**BAZAAR AT BERWICK.** Some time ago the managers of Bankhill Presbyterian Church, Berwick, resolved to build a new manse for their minister, and this has now been erected on the North Road, at a cost of something like £1000, including all the contingent expenses. To meet this sum £600 was received, the old manse being sold for £485, and a special collection in the church producing £130. There thus remained a debt in round figures of £400, and for the purpose of clearing this off, it was resolved to resort to that never failing means of raising money – a bazaar. Accordingly, a list of influential patronesses was obtained as follows: - The Marchioness of Waterford; Lady Tweedmouth; Lady Fanny Marjoribanks; Lady Grey; Lady Crossman; The Hon. Mrs Askew-Robertson; The Mayoress of Berwick; Mrs Meade-Waldo, Barmoor Castle; and Mrs Laing, Etal Manor. The ladies of Bankhill Church also set to work, and for a good while past the needle has plied the busy task, while their persuasive powers have been used upon friends and acquaintances far and near for the purpose of inducing them to contribute something that might be offered for sale at the bazaar. The consequence was that a large collection of useful and ornamental articles was exhibited on the stalls which were ranged round the Corn Exchange on Wednesday and yesterday, when the bazaar took place. Amongst these were a picture screen presented by Mr Henry Cowe; some handsome wood-work from Mr W L Miller; and various articles from the Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Tweedmouth, and Mrs Meade Waldo, Barmoor Castle. Part of a lamb from the Sheriff (Councillor R Marshall); beef from Messrs Hogarth, butchers, Berwick; salmon from Sit William Crossman, Cheswick House; Mr R Boston, Spittal; and Mr Wm Alder, Berwick; a large quantity of aerated water from the Tweed Brewery Company and the Border Brewery Company adorned the table of the refreshment stall. Other gifts were a wagon of coal from an Edinburgh firm; £10 from a gentleman in Paisley; and £5 from the Rev J M Witherow, M A.

For the occasion the interior of the Corn Exchange had been arranged to represent a Moorish market place by Messrs Wilkinson & Co, Liverpool; and the result of their efforts was seen in the decidedly Oriental aspect of the bazar, which had an attractive and pretty appearance. In addition to the stalls, which differed in design, and their various coloured contents, banners were hung across the room and added to the general effect, which led visitors to suppose, as Mr Watson Askew-Robertson said in his opening speech, that they had been transported across Europe to the north of Africa. This impression was further deepened by the importune demands of the stallholders and their assistants for “backsheesh”, and as these individuals played so important a part in the success of the bazaar, we may here name them and their assistants as follows: -

No 1 – Mrs McGregor, Mrs Robt Scott, Mrs Jas Cowe, Mrs Riddle, assisted by Miss Easton, Miss Balfour, and Miss Alexander.

No 2 – Mrs Cameron, Mrs Wilson (Castle View), Mrs Kinleyside, assisted by Misses Cameron, Miss Wilson and Miss Kinleyside.

No 3 - Mrs John Richardson, Mrs Peter Richardson, Mrs Francis Richardson, assisted by Misses N Richardson and Shiells.

No 4 – Mrs J T Scott, Miss Scott (Castlegate), Mrs Wilson (College Place), Mrs Dixon, Miss Hunter, assisted by Miss Paxton and Miss Riddle.

No 5 – Mrs Ringle, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Virtue, Mrs Frost, assisted by Miss Beveridge and Miss Virtue.

No 6 – Mrs Wm Cowe, Mrs Henry Richardson, Mrs Modral, Miss Wilson, assisted by Miss Fleming, Misses Wood, Miss Russell, and Miss Mitchell.

Refreshment stall – Mrs Wood and Misses Allan, assisted by Miss Bell, Mrs Batty, Mrs McInnes.

Parcel stall – Miss Barton, assisted by Miss Hobbs.

Flower stall – Miss Riddle, Miss A Richardson, Miss Tenant, Newcastle.

On Wednesday when the bazaar was opened by Mr Watson Askew-Robertson of Ladykirk, there were present in addition to that gentleman, Mr and Mrs Allan, Peelwalls, Ayton; Mrs Swanston, Marshall Meadows; County Alderman A Darling, J P., and the Misses Darling; County Councillor Captain Forbes, J.P., R. N., Mrs and Miss Forbes; Alderman W Alder, and the Misses Alder; the Mayoress (Mrs Gilroy), and Miss Gilroy; Rev R C Inglis, Rev W F Cameron, Tweedmouth; Rev J B and Mrs Sinclair; Rev P Valence and Miss Valence, Horncliffe; Rev J P Miller, curate of Berwick; Mrs J Stevenson, St Andrews, Berwick, and Mrs Stevenson, Edinburgh; Mr and Miss Bolam, Mrs Henry Cowe, Mrs Mackay and Miss Mackay, Edinburgh; Miss Torrance, Leetside; Mr D Herriott, Mr Wm Wilson, Ravensdowne; Mr and Mrs Wm Lyle, Mrs and Miss R S Holmes, Mrs Hickey, Mr and Mrs William Redpath, Mrs Roxburgh, Mrs A T Gunn, Mr James Young, Berwick; Councillor Turnbull, Misses Leitch, West Newbiggin; Mrs J C Cowe, Co Durham; Mr R Boston, Spittal; Mrs Henderson, Castlegate; Mrs Batty, Castle Terrace; Mrs Edney, etc.

“God Save the Queen” having been sung by a choir of 100 voices under Mr T Richardson, to the accompaniment of an orchestra under Mr Tom Barker. Rev R C Inglis engaged in prayer, after which Rev J L M’Gregor said – Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, on whom devolves the function of opening this bazaar, requires no introduction to a Berwick audience. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that no gentleman of position in this neighbourhood is better known and more highly esteemed than he is, and his name for a long time past has been associated in a generous and sympathetic way with every movement for the social and spiritual well-being of

our community (Applause.) Without further introduction, therefore, I call upon Mr Watson Askew-Robertson to open the bazaar (Applause.)

Mr Watson Askew-Robertson said – Mr M’Gregor, ladies and gentlemen – I must in the first instance thank you for the kindly words that you have spoken about me, and can assure you it is a great pleasure to come here today and to take part in this work. I am sure it must be the determination of all of us to do our utmost to make an effort – a successful attempt I hope – to liquidate the debt that has been incurred by the Bankhill congregation in providing a new manse for their minister. I can only hope and trust that the efforts today and tomorrow may remove the last shadow of anxiety that may remain upon those who are responsible for this very necessary improvement. It seems to me that this is one of those works in which all classes and all denominations may very fairly and very readily be asked to co-operate, because we all of us have a distinct interest – indeed a great concern in the ministers of all denominations being placed in a position of comfort and respectability to enable them to discharge those most valuable – those most essential duties that devolve upon them in the exercise of their sacred calling. (Applause.) I have had the opportunity through the kindness of a friend, of perusing the Blue Book that is published by the Presbyterian Church of England, and I gather from that that the congregation who worship in Bankhill Church are hardly sufficiently numerous to undertake a work such as has been undertaken without very great and very serious sacrifices – larger sacrifices than they could reasonably be required to make themselves responsible for. They have as far as I see raised a very considerable sum towards this work. They have sown their bona fides in the matter, and therefore I think they very rightly come before their fellow townsmen to ask them to aid and assist in this very necessary object. (Applause.) Well, naturally, when an appeal of this kind is made we all of us fall back upon a bazaar so that from its ample stores we may be able to make up the deficiencies of this kind when they occur. Now,, I do not know who the person was that in the first instance invented bazaars for this purpose, but I am quite certain of this, that whoever that lady or gentleman was, she or he should have a niche in the Temple of Fame, or should have a lasting memorial to commemorate her or his inventive genius. (Applause.) When we consider the amount of amusement, the amount of occupation, the amount of excitement that a bazar gives; when we consider the extraordinary resources that a bazaar possesses for extracting from the pockets of unwilling donors large contributions towards most useful objects. I think at once we see how greatly we are indebted to those who first started bazaars. I am inclined to say further that when future historians of the British Empire come to write its history, bazaars will in their pages occupy a very important place in the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Applause.) Then there is another point of view from which I would like to look at a bazar, especially such a bazaar as this one, and that is the wonderful scope it gives for invention and imagination. I think we have a great deal of instruction to derive from these scenic effects. It is not very long ago – some three or four months – that I had to discharge a similar duty to that which I have the pleasure and honour of doing today at a town about fifteen miles from here, and I think I ought to say in passing that I do feel that I have rather an undue monopoly of such engagements, and that I am deriving a great deal of pleasure that might very fairly be shared with other gentlemen in this neighbourhood, who, I feel sure, would perform it more effectively than I ever could aspire to do. When I was

opening a bazaar not very far from here, what was my surprise on arriving to see that I had got into the courtyard of Windsor Castle. I found that royal edifice had deserted that silvery glade through which the hoary Thames flows, and that is no longer overlooked those distant spires and antiquated towers that Gray so beautifully describes when he tells us that King Henry's holy shade is so worshipped and honoured. It had deserted the valley of the Thames for the beautiful vale of the Tweed. Well, I may say, that I was considerably astonished to see Windsor Castle no longer overlooking Eton College, but shedding its aegis over the ancient burgh of Coldstream; and the only reason that I could suppose was that this magical operation had been effected in honour of Coldstream having been so very energetic as to raise that renowned regiment, which restored an exiled monarch to that noble and ancient home of his ancestors. (Applause.) Well, I came here today and I see the same sort of object lesson presented though it is drawn from a different country. Here we appear to have been transported across Europe, and in the tideless waters of the Mediterranean, and to have arrived at a Moorish city, whose name I have unfortunately not yet been able to learn. (Applause.) Well, it is not all of us that can afford to travel, at all events to distant places. I myself should very much like to go to the shores of Africa, and visit the Moorish cities that are there, and of which I have no doubt, this is a very accurate representation. But it is sometimes difficult to find time, and sometimes more difficult to find the money, and, therefore, if you can visit them without any fatigue, trouble, or expense, I think one is singularly fortunate in being able to do so. Now in the time past, we all know that the southern coasts of Europe and the northern coasts of Africa suffered a great deal of cruelty at the hands of the Moors. Berwick also, as we all know, has a very interesting and very eventful history, but I am not aware that Berwick herself, or any of her eminent citizens whose names have come down to us, have suffered serious injury at the hands of the Moors in past centuries, and, therefore, I cannot say that we have any wrongs to avenge. But what does appear to me at the present time is that we have a town to sack. I only hope and trust that by tomorrow night we may have despoiled the fair citizens of those wares that are so temptingly displayed, and that we shall provide a ransom for those who have undertaken considerable liabilities, and whom we can easily rescue from the predicament they are in by the purchase of the wares with which we are surrounded. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to declare the bazaar open, and I only hope and trust it may in every way be a most thorough success. (Applause.)

Mr Francis Richardson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Askew-Robertson for his kindness in coming forward on that occasion. (Applause.)

Rev J L MacGregor said he had much pleasure in conveying the thanks of that gathering, and especially of Bankhill congregation, to Mr Watson Askew-Robertson for the interest he had taken in that bazaar as manifested by his presence that day. (Applause.)

Mr Watson Askew-Robertson having acknowledged the compliment, the choir sang "Hail to the Chief," and business proceeded. The bazaar was well patronised in the course of the day, and the result of the day's proceedings was the realisation of £260 of which over £100 was taken at night when the attendance was much larger than in the afternoon.

## YESTERDAY

The bazaar was re-opened yesterday when there were present, the Mayor of Berwick (County Councillor James Gilroy, J. P.) the Mayoress and Miss Gilroy; Rev J L M M'Gregor; Rev J B Sinclair; Ald Captain Norman, R N.; Mr F Richardson; Mr P Richardson; Mr P Cowe; Mr Scott, Tweedmouth; Mr M'Innes, Rothbury, etc.

The orchestra having played God Save the Queen," Rev J B Sinclair engaged in prayer.

The Mayor the said – Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my intention to inflict upon you a long speech this day. I believe with the great American who founded the United States Republic that many words do not fill a bushel. You want today to get your bushels filled. I hope today they will be well filled and running over. You deserve it. The ladies who have instituted the work, and gathered the great collection of articles which I see before me, ought to be encouraged in the efforts they have put forth. Those outside of the congregation who have done work for this bazaar likewise required to be thanked for what they have done. We are all links of a chain, and we need continually to be helping each other, especially in every good and noble work. I hold it to be a good enterprise in which you have been engaged, to make your pastor comfortable in a good house, and to clear off any [?] there may be upon it. It is our duty to pay our debts, and it is no dishonour to get into debt if you see your way to get out of it. Many noble works that have been carried out in our country would never have been accomplice but for debt. We would never have had the Border Bridge nor the Tweed docks, nor many bridges, docks, and public works but for debt. You have seen your way boldly to enter into this enterprise, and to get out of it. I hope this bazaar will not be finished without enabling you to be extricated from any difficulty in which you have been placed. The community amongst which we dwell will all rejoice in the efforts you have made, and encourage you in every way in the work in which you have been engaged. I have much pleasure in declaring this bazaar open for the second day's sale (Applause.)

Rev J L M'Gregor – I would like now to move a hearty vote of thanks to his Worship the Mayor for his presence and his services here today. Very few live lives of strenuous efforts such as he lives, and yet, notwithstanding, are able to press into their time, like him, a vast amount of labour on behalf of the public. I am sure we are all delighted to see him and his lady the Mayoress here today. (Applause.)

The Mayor having returned thanks, business proceeded until last night. Owing to the late hour at which the proceedings terminated, we are unable to state the total amount raised; but it is expected to be fully £400, which, however, will not be sufficient to pay all expenses of the bazaar and clear off the debt on the manse. A large quantity of articles was left over, and these will probably be disposed of at a sale of work hereafter.

July 28, Front Page, column 1.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE. H.M.S."VICTORIA" DISASTER FUND.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT AND ASSAULT AT ARMS in aid of this fund will be held in the Corn Exchange, Berwick on Wednesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> August.

The programme of the concert will include: -

Orchestral selections. Violin solos by Miss Bromby and Mr Tom Barker. Glee and choruses by members of the Choral Union and Tonic Sol-Fa Association. Vocal duets and solos by Mrs Redpath, Miss Jeannie Barker, Miss Campbell, Mr T Richardson, Mr W Hogarth, and Mr W Wood.

The great assault at arms will include: - Cutlass drill, bayonet exercise, attack and defence practice and fencing, by fleetmen of H.M.S "Audacious" and non-commissioned officers and men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Hon. Conductors Mr W Green and T Richardson. Hon. accompanists Mr A W Tomlyn, Mus. Bac., the purpose of selecting suitable positions for the Mr G Bromby and Miss Barker

Doors open at 7:15. Concert at 7:45. Admission: - Front seats, 2s; body of hall, 1s; promenade, 6d. No money taken at the door until 7:30. No promenade tickets will be issued.

A certain number of seats will be reserved at five shillings. Tickets ( which must be booked before 12 o'clock on day of concert) and plan of hall at Mr Cobb's, Church Street.

B J WEATHERHEAD AND A L MILLER, Hon secs.

THOMAS DARLING, Major, late E.C.A.V., Hon treas.

Berwick-on-Tweed, 1893.

July 28, p. 2, column 2.

Corn Exchange, Berwick, Friday, 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1893, at half past two o'clock. Mr A L Miller will sell by auction, a quantity of household furniture and miscellaneous effects, including : - couch, chairs, tables, umbrella stand, chests of drawers, washstands, iron beds, bedding, curtains, press, fenders, fire-irons, gun, perambulator, oilcloth, books, music, ornaments, etc., etc. On view morning of sale. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1893.

July 28, p. 2, column 2.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Miss Grace E Dickson, to sell within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Tuesday, 1<sup>st</sup> August. A large quantity of household furniture removed from No 19, Ravensdowne for convenience of sale.

Also, the property of Rev Mr Christie, Free Church Manse, Mordington, who is going abroad, the whole of his household furniture, as already advertised.

Sale at 10:30 o'clock prompt. All on view day previous, from 3 to 5. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

August 4, p. 2, column 2.

#### SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions from Mrs Evans, who is leaving the town, to sell within the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> August, a quantity of household furniture, musical instruments, &c., removed from No 55, Ravensdowne for convenience of sale, comprising: -

Couch in rep, ottoman in do., coffee tables, walnut oval occasional table, mahogany centre table, Chippendale, harmonium, wicker and folding chairs, walnut Davenport, walnut whatnots, mahogany dwarf bookcase with cupboards at ends, 6ft. 8 in. long; piano stools, Brussels carpet, skin rug, fender, fire-irons, coal scuttle, window poles and curtains.

Mahogany 5ft. enclosed sideboard, mahogany dining table, two side tables, mahogany sofa, five single and two arm chairs in haircloth, wicker chairs, and table, bookcase, bookshelf, Davenport, baths, mahogany tray and stand, portiere rod and curtains.

Iron beds and bedding, blankets, washstands, bedroom ware, towel rails, baths, dressing table, dressing glasses, chairs, chests of drawers, mahogany wardrobe, night commode, folding screen, blanket box, corner cupboard.

The usual kitchen furniture, and culinary utensils, patent mangle, washing machine, tubs, [p....?] barrel, clothes screen, set of croquet and [s...?] garden seat, garden tools, tennis net, two hammocks.

Schoolroom furniture, desks, forms, table [c....?], bookshelf, blackboard, maps, Pembroke table piano (by Broadwood) in mahogany case.

G....?], crystal, dessert services, dinner services.

Piano in walnut case, full compass, trichord [t.....?] by E Neufeld, Berlin.

[P.....?] harmonium, with 5 stops by Chappell., fiddle in case.

Stair carpets, rods, mats, linoleum, oak hatstand, water colours, engravings, oleographs, photographs, ornaments, etc.

About 300 vols. books.

Sale at 11 o'clock. On view on Tuesday, 8<sup>th</sup> from 2 to 5. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 29<sup>th</sup> July 1893.

August 18, p. 2, column 2.

**DESIRABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY AT SPITTAL FOR SALE.** (by order of the mortgagees under power of sale.)

To be sold by public auction, within the Corn Exchange (Side Room), Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Tuesday, the 5<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely by Mr A L Miller, auctioneer. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty). All that eligible copyhold property, situate on the west side of, and being No 50 in Middle Street, Spittal, consisting of a front shop with dwelling house over and yard, garden, and other conveniences in rear, as at present in the occupation of Mr J M Burr.

The premises which are commodious and in excellent repair, are most conveniently situated for the trade of a baker, with which they have been associated for the last 38 years.

This sale affords a favourable opportunity to a purchaser of acquiring, on very reasonable terms, a property thoroughly equipped for a first class bakery business.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the auctioneer; or to Sandersons & J K Weatherhead, solicitors.

Berwick-upon-Tweed. 17 August, 1893.

August 25, Front Page, column 7.

**FREEHOLD RESIDENCES FOR SALE.** To be sold by public auction within No 1 side room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 6<sup>th</sup> Sept., at 2 o'clock afternoon. Mr A L Miller, auctioneer.

Lot 1 – All that freehold dwelling house, No 23, Quay Walls, Berwick, as lately in the occupation of Mrs Paulin, deceased, containing dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, five bedrooms, large ceiled attic kitchen, washhouse, laundry, wine cellar, coal cellar, 2 W.Cs and small yard.

Lot 2 – All that freehold dwelling house, No 10, Sandgate, Berwick, as now in the occupation of the Misses Miller, containing dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, eight bedrooms, attic bedroom, lumber attic, kitchen, back kitchen, 2 W.Cs, coal cellar and yard.

The properties are in good repair. Immediate possession of Lot 1 can be given.

For further particulars apply to Messrs R & T Douglas, solicitors, Berwick; or to the auctioneer, Bank Buildings, Berwick.

Quay Walls, Berwick, August, 1893.

September 8, Local News p. 4, column 5.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE. – On Tuesday the copy hold property, No 50, Middle Street, Spittal, consisting of shop and dwelling house, with garden and other conveniences in the rear, was to have been sold by auction at the Corn Exchange, but as no bidders turned up the conditions were not read and the property was not offered. – On Wednesday two freehold residences in Berwick were put up for sale by auction in the Corn Exchange by Mr A L Miller. Mr R Douglas, Town Clerk, having read the conditions of sale, the dwelling house, No. 23, Quay Walls, Berwick, formerly in the occupation of the late Mrs Paulin, was first offered, but no bid was made for it. The dwelling house, No. 10 Sandgate, at present occupied by the misses Miller at an annual rental of £30, was next offered. A single bid of £400 was made by B J Weatherhead, solicitor, on behalf of a client, and the property was bought in at the reserve price of £500.

September 15, p. 4, column 1.

#### HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions to sell by public auction within No. 1, side room, Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> September, at 2 o'clock afternoon, all that freehold messuage or tenement No. 9, Foul Ford, Berwick, consisting of 6 apartments, lumber attic, washhouse and conveniences, as lately in the occupation of Mrs Mary Chrystal, deceased, and others, at the estimated annual rental of £15, together with stable, hay loft and coach house, in the occupation of Mrs A T Gunn at the annual rental of £5.

The property is in good repair and is in a good situation to let readily.

The stable has a separate entrance to the Oil Mill Lane.

For further particulars apply to Messrs W & B Weatherhead, solicitors, Berwick, or to the auctioneer, at Bank Buildings, Berwick. Sept., 1893.

September 15, p. 4, column 1.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN BERWICK-UPON-TWEED FOR SALE. (by order of the mortgagees under power of sale). To be sold by public auction within the Corn Exchange (side room) Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Wednesday, the 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, by Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, all that mesuage, situated on the north side of, and being Nos. 16 and 18, in Chapel Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, consisting of seven rooms, yard, and conveniences, let to Mr Thomas Cooney at the rent of £10 8s per annum.

The premises readily find tenants, and, with judicious management, could be made to yield a much larger rental than presently obtained.

Further particulars may be had on application to the auctioneer, or to Sandersons & J K Weatherhead, solicitors.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1893.

September 29, p. 4, column 1.

Mr Miller will sell by auction, at the Corn Exchange, on Saturday first, at one o'clock, three cases of Dutch bulbs – hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, iris, etc.

Also a quantity of plants – hardy ferns, palms, roses in pots, auriculas, abutilons, coleus, evergreen in pots, seedling carnations and cinerarias, and sundry other plants for table and window decoration. On view morning of sale. Berwick, 27<sup>th</sup> Sept., 1893.

September 29, Local News, column 5.

PROPERTY SALES – On Wednesday afternoon, Mr A L Miller, auctioneer, Berwick, offered for sale in the Corn Exchange two lots of property. There was only a moderate attendance. The first lot, was the freehold messuage or tenement No. 9 Foul Ford, consisting of 6 apartments, lumber attic, wash house, and conveniences, as lately in the occupation of Mrs Mary Chrystal, deceased, and others at the estimated annual rental of £15, together with stable, hayloft, and coach house, in the occupation of Mr A T Gunn, at the annual rental of £5. Bidding started at £100 and was carried to £165. The property was bought in at the reserve price of £200. Lot 2 offered for sale by order of the mortgagees under a power of sale, was the freehold messuage situated on the north side of and being Nos. 16 and 18 Chapel Street, consisting of 7 rooms, yard and conveniences, let to Mr Thomas Cooney, at the rent of £10 8s per annum. £50 was the first offer, and from that figure bidding went up to £67 at which price the property was knocked down to Mr Thomas Weatherston for the present occupier.

October 6, p. 4, column 2.

Corn Exchange, Berwick, Wednesday 18 October. Mr A L Miller is favoured with instructions to sell by auction a large quantity of household furniture, pianos, pictures, books, tweed carpets etc., the property of various owners. Particulars in due course.

Bank Buildings, Berwick, 6<sup>th</sup> October, 1893.

October 13, Front Page, column.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Mr A L Miller will sell by auction in the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> October, a large quantity of household furniture and miscellaneous effects, being residues from various estates, viz., Ralph Dixon in bankruptcy, T M Dawson in bankruptcy, Miss Grace Dickson, deceased, Mrs Mary Chrystal, deceased, a lady who has left the district, and others, including: - Antique cabinet, with panels, illustrative of the life of Joseph, antique Byzantine mirror, walnut piano, rosewood inlaid coal box, American desks, dining, centre, Pembroke and writing tables, pine bookcases, conch, easy chairs and single chairs in hair, fire-irons, ash-pans, etc.

20 iron beds, bedding, chests of drawers, washstands, dressing tables, dressing glasses, bedroom ware, cane seat chairs, kitchen tables, chairs, lamps, butler's tray and stand, perambulators, and a large quantity of sundries.

Superior cottage piano by Broadwood & Sons in walnut case, trichord treble, full compass, in first class order. Axminster and Brussels carpets and hearthrugs, and 120 yards of new stair carpet. 30 framed pictures, oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, 400 vols. books.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

Mr Miller will include in the above sale – mahogany shelving and bins for grocer's shop, 2 sets of bras scales, brass scoops, beam, scales, and weights, 2 brass Corona lights, 1 outside lamp, etc., belonging to the estate of the late James Lilloco, Berwick. To be sold at half past twelve.

Sale at 11 o'clock. On view day previous from 2 to 5. Bank Buildings, Berwick, 1893.

October 20, Front Page, column 1.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Division. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M. P. (Her Majesty's Under-secretary for foreign affairs) will address his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Berwick-upon-Tweed, 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1893. Chair to be taken by his Worship the Mayor at [?]. Gallery will be reserved for ladies.

October 27, Front Page, column 1.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED CANARY CLUB. Fifth annual grand exhibition of Scotch Fancy, Belgian, Norwich, [? ] fancy canaries, will be held in the Corn Exchange, Berwick, Thursday first, 28<sup>th</sup> October. Judge – Mr James Carson, Dalkeith.

[?] classes will be sold in the evening. Doors open to the public at twelve o'clock noon, close at 8 p.m. Admission threepence.

John Gallagher, Hon Sec, and Treasurer.

October 27, Front Page, column 1.

Important announcement! The True Hungarian Band in Berwick!!! Corn Exchange, Berwick-on-Tweed. [?] visit, for three days only, of Wm Johnson's original True Hungarian Band, appeared at the Great International Exhibitions at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle. Conductor – Herr Barcza. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, and November 1<sup>st</sup>.

“SIX GRAND CONCERTS.” Afternoon at 3 thus affording ladies and gentlemen resident in the country, an opportunity of hearing this marvellous combination. [?] evening at 8. Doors open at 2:30 and 7:30. Carriages at 5 and 10. Admission: - Reserved seats, 2s; second seats and balcony, 1s; back seats, 6d. Bookings at Mr Cobb's, Church Street.

October 27, p. 5, column 1.

SIR EDWARD GREY, M.P., AT BERWICK. Enthusiastic reception. Review of the general political situation. The Tweed Acts.

On Tuesday evening Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by Lady Grey, addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Berwick. There was a large attendance, crowds flocking to the hall long before the hour for the meeting. When the proceedings started the ground floor was crowded, while the gallery was also filled with ladies. The Mayor of Berwick (Councillor J Gilroy, J.P.), presided, and amongst the others on the platform were: - Lady Grey; Mr F D Blake, Tilmouth; County Ald A Darling; Mr R Nicholson, Morpeth; Rev J McLeish, Wooler; Rev J M Witherow; Rev F A Rees; Mr W Lyle; Mr Morill, Tweedmouth; Mr Smith, Borough Treasurer; Mr J Gilroy; Mr Craise; Mr T M Morrison; Mr T A C Nesbitt; Mr Scott; Mr Martin; Mr Moffat, Cornhill; Mr Glaholm, Windmill Hill; Mr F Richardson; Mr A Winlaw; Mr Cowe, Spittal; Mr T Darling; Mr A Smith, Prendergust; Mr Robert Leitch, West Newbiggin; Mr Cavanagh, Berwick; Councillor Turnbull, &c.

The Chairman who had a hearty reception, said they were honoured in having their representative with them that night. Sir Edward Grey – (applause) – and Lady Grey – (renewed applause) – had both of them done yeoman service for the Liberal cause. They should have allowed Sir Edward Grey his well- earned holiday after having passed through so much labour and trouble during the past session, but they needed every now and again to keep the fire of Liberalism agoing, and they were proud to have Sir Edward there amongst that night (Applause.) They owed much to the Liberal principle in the past. We had been benefitted by them as a nation, and as individuals. There was yet much to do, and he hoped they would stand shoulder to shoulder in the great principles of Liberalism, and that Sir Edward Grey should long continue to be with them as their representative. (Applause.) Their presence there that night augured well for the cause of Liberalism. And he had no doubt that in the future they would do as they had done in the past and show that the cause was still in their hearts as the great cause that would benefit this great Empire. (Applause.) They were

met there that night also to show their sympathy on behalf of that great measure which had been the means of taking up so much time in the House of Commons. Although it had not passed the House of Lords, they still hoped it would pass into law, although they might have further labour and trouble in reference to it. (Applause.) Their sympathies went out on behalf of Ireland, and he hoped they would still what in them lies for the passing of that great measure. (Applause.)

Sir Edward Grey, whose rising was the signal for a loud and continued outburst of cheering, said he thought he had not addressed any political meeting in Berwick since the last election. That was now getting to be some time ago, but he was sure if he had not been there to address any meeting since the last election took place, they would freely recognise it was pressure of other duties which had kept him away, and that whether that time had been spent exactly as their opponents should have had it spent, it had been spent in the performance of certain duties which, having undertaken, he was bound to do his best to perform. (Applause.) He had said that the last time he spoke to them was at an election meeting. Their opponents were good enough to tell them that there ought to be an election now; they said that the Liberal Government ought to dissolve. They had been told by an Unionist at Glasgow that the Government were not displaying any of the qualities of practical statesmanship by not dissolving at the present moment. It was very good of their opponents to tell them what practical statesmanship was, or ought to be, and it was very good of them to say that practical statesmanship at the moment simply consisted in dissolving Parliament. But there was another point of view. The present was practically a new Parliament. It had not yet come to the end of the first session. They might even say that no great Bill of importance had yet been passed through Parliament. That, however, was not the fault of the House of Commons, but of another House. (Hear, hear,) but the House of Commons, though it had spent much time, much labour, and much energy over the great Irish Bill, still remained a new House of Commons, full of energy, of skill, and of capacity to do good work. At the present moment it would be a waste of time, and the throwing away of opportunities which the country had placed in their hands, for the Government to dissolve Parliament and to say that all the energy which now existed, and which had been accumulated by the struggle of a general election and the six years which preceded it, was to be thrown away immediately without other work being done. They believed that the House of Commons as it exists now, was capable during the autumn session and during the ensuing year, at any rate, of doing good work, not only as it had done good work over the Home Rule Bill, but good work also with other measures which were before the country at the last election. While that was so no Government which was actuated by the principle of common sense, to put it no higher, ought to dissolve Parliament and throw away all that good material. (Applause.) He believed the Home Rule Bill which had been passed by the House of Commons was all that those who followed last election closely ought to have expected it to be. He had been told that they were given no clear idea of the Bill at last election, and that the Bill was so different to any Bill which they were led to expect would be passed that even those who voted for Home Rule before should now change their minds. Why? Well, if they asked a Unionist he would probably say, first of all, because of the clause which retains Irish members in the British Parliament. At the last election he (Sir Edward) gave the electors to understand two things as regarded what he

expected about the retention of the Irish members. He said if Home Rule was passed, first of all Irish members would be retained in the Imperial Parliament, and secondly that their numbers would be reduced. So far as the electors of that division were concerned, and so far as he was concerned in any anticipations he aroused in their minds, those two promises had been completely kept. (hear, hear.) No doubt the clause retained the Irish members in the House of Commons; but as they were there already, how did that make the situation worse for the British people? First of all it reduced the number of Irish members. He concluded that that did not make the situation worse as far as the British people were concerned. Secondly those Irish members who would remain under Home Rule in the Imperial Parliament would remain there with less incentive to interfere, less cause to make themselves disagreeable, far less reason to interfere persistently, as they had done in the past, than they had at the present time. What did the injustice of the retention of the Irish members amount to? If they passed the Bill in its entirety, including that much debated clause, the result from the Liberal point of view was that they should have saved the time of the House of Commons by removing the Irish affairs from its control, disarming the animus and motive which had inspired Irish members in years past, reducing their numbers, and paving the way for further devolution of local business to local authorities; and he was unable to say that in any of those things injustice was proposed to the British people. (Hear, hear.) Was it not a great feat that a Government with a majority of something under forty should have carried so great and complicated a Bill as the Home Rule Bill? Did it not speak volumes for the devotion of the party that they had held together and carried that great Bill? Of course it did; and the Tories themselves were depressed at the fact that the Bill had been carried through. But the Tories said they did not like the means by which it was passed. One of the means – and one not to be despised – which greatly contributed to the carrying of the Home Rule Bill was undoubtedly the speeches of Mr Chamberlain in the House of Commons. (Applause.) The Bill was a complicated one. There were many difficult places in which a Government might have been taken by surprise or a party led astray without realising what it was doing; but there was always Mr Chamberlain, so furious and violent in his attacks, so persistent in his onslaughts, that he made it perfectly clear the whole way through what the meaning of the opposition was. The result was that the Liberal party were never for a moment in doubt. He (Sir Edward) did not know whether that was the means of which the Tories disapproved by which the Bill was carried, but at any rate Mr Chamberlain conducted in opposition in the House of Commons was not one for which the present Government could fairly be held responsible. (Hear, hear.) Then what was it that the Tories complained of? They said the Government did not take time enough over the Home Rule Bill. Would that Bill have been any better if they had taken more time? If they had taken more time the Bill would have been no Bill at all. The more they discussed it, the more amendments they found on the paper. It did not take time to get through that sort of things. It took an eternity. (Laughter.) Were all these amendments necessary or good amendments? One Liberal Unionist was kind enough to say out of his own that it was really an honest amendment. He did not know that that could be said of all of them, and they knew that the leader of the Opposition, before they went into committee on the Bill, said they were going to vote for amendment which would improve any amendment which would destroy the Bill. (Laughter.) The Government were not going to vote upon amendments which would destroy their own bill. Lord Salisbury complained that Mr

Gladstone stopped the discussion in the spirit of a sergeant-major, but it was not the first time they had had the sergeant-major in the House of Commons. When the Tories passed the Coercion Act they adopted the same tactics. They called in the sergeant-major too. The Government knew when they took office that there would be obstructions, but they relied upon using the same weapons that the late government had used. What was the issue? The issue was more than the question of whether the Home Rule Bill was to be passed or not. The issue was whether the minority in the House of Commons was to be allowed to prevail over the majority. The issue was whether the debates in the House of Commons were to be turned into ridicule by the abuse of amendments. The issue was whether England – Great Britain and Ireland, called the mother of Parliaments – whether of them it was to be said their own Parliament had gone onto its dotage. He held that in doing what they did they had upheld the prestige and the reputation of Parliament. (Applause.) Some of the Unionists said the Government spent too much time over Home Rule – that they ought to have given more time to British measures. They would observe to what contradictory places it led to follow Unionists arguments. He had just been defending the Government against the charge that they spent too little time over the Home Rule Bill, and now he had to defend them against the Unionist attack that they spent too much time. The latest instance of that was one given by Lord Salisbury, when he stated that there was a great and painful strike going on in the colliery districts of the Midlands, and complained that the Government had devoted no time to that. If Lord Salisbury had had a measure in his pocket which was to put an end to that strike and the suffering it had caused there would be some reason in his argument, but he had said definitely that he had no such measure. He said he could not say that the House of Commons could legislate to prevent that sort of thing or cure the evil, but they might have discussed it. He should like Lord Salisbury to go to the Midlands and tell the people who were suffering there that he had no legislation to propose, that he did not think the House of Commons could pass any measure which would really help them, but that he did not consider the present Government were very much to blame for not having talked about and discussed the strike. When men were suffering and trade was being greatly injured did they suppose it did much good in the House of Commons to raise academical debates? It was mere cant to say that talking and discussing in the House of Commons could do anything to affect these labour disputes. He very much doubted whether the House of Commons did not create more irritation than anything else by talking about things with which it had no power to deal. He (Sir Edward) admitted that such labour disputes were one of the most serious things with which any Government could deal but it was very difficult to say what measure they could have. Undoubtedly they were looking to arbitration as the thing which would do something, and perhaps in the long run might do everything to prevent disputes of the kind (Applause.) But it was not for the Government to compel men to arbitrate. It was for the men and the employers themselves to draw more and more towards arbitration. It was for the public opinion to expect of them that they should do so, and it was to the public opinion that they must look to produce that spirit which might greatly more and more tend to smooth over these disputes. (Applause.) Though no measures of that kind had yet been produced, there were some real measures which came under the head of British legislation. In the autumn session they would probably see the Government pass the Employers' Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill. (Applause.) It would use its best efforts to do so, thought they had a hint

that the House of Lords would not have them. It was not in his power to tell them what the programme of the Government would be next year. Certainly, speaking as member for that constituency and from his own sense of what would be right and he applause.) What was the contribution of the late Government to the Tweed Acts ? The only contribution which the late Government made in six years towards their amendment was – he would not say to arrange, but to allow, that one of their supporters should go down to the House of Commons and prevent the matter from being discussed. Now, though he could not in any way pledge the present Government, it seemed to him that it ought not to be a very difficult thing that when the Scotch salmon fishings are dealt with there should be a clause in that Bill which should repeal the Tweed Acts altogether. (Applause.) That was what he wished to see done, and then the Tweed would come under the general law of Scotland in which the other rivers of Scotland share, because, after all, it was, on the whole, more a Scottish than an English river – and then that they should have Local Boards, perhaps under the Scotch Fishery Board, and that those boards should have great latitude in setting the amount of close time and those other regulations connected with it which are most suitable to the individual circumstances of each river. (Applause.) When they had got that done he thought they would have got rid of the greatest difficulty of the town of Berwick at the present time. (Applause.) The Tweed Acts themselves were not so old, but they were just as much out of date as the House of Lords itself, and looking to the probabilities of politics he would only say that he hoped the Tweed Acts would not last quite so long. (Laughter and applause.) Then there were the other Bills, such as those dealing with registration, the Welsh Church, the temperance question, and so forth, all of which were ripe for legislation, and on which he had spoken there before. He could hardly think that the House of Lords would go on throwing out Bills continually. Some it would always throw out, but he could not help thinking it was getting a little cunning in its old age, and that it would dissemble its dislike for such Bills as he has just mentioned. How long the House of Lords was to remain unreformed was for the electors to say, and how long they were in saying it would, no doubt, depend upon the conduct of the House of Lords itself. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Sir Edward went on to mention what he termed an unfair attack of Lord Salisbury on Mr Acland in regard to that gentleman's administration of the Education Department, and said that he could not speak too strongly of Lord Salisbury, because he (Sir Edward) thought a great injustice had been done. He contended that Mr Acland had acted fairly as between Board and voluntary schools, and had applied exactly the same test of efficiency to Board schools as he had applied to voluntary schools. If that was so Lord Salisbury's words could only mean that in Lord Salisbury's eyes voluntary schools should be allowed a lower standard of comfort, of sanitation, and of general efficiency than was permitted to the Board schools, and at the same time they should be allowed just as free a use as the Board schools. He thought denominational or voluntary schools would themselves scorn to claim the privilege. If they were going to set up a particular standard and special privileges, the whole question of denominational education would be brought to the bar of public opinion and judged by the country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Sir Edward, in conclusion, said that it was only by exercising excessive caution that they could solve the questions before them. The great Liberal Party was the party which, by hope, faith and enthusiasm, would make the most real progress for the welfare of the people. It was because he believed this that he belonged to that party. (Applause.) If they were prepared to work with

straight and honest thought they would by degrees see each little bit of the way becoming clearer as they travelled onward, and in after years they would be able to look back over the past and be able to say that something had been done – although much would remain to be done – something had been done to make the condition more equal between the different classes. (Loud cheers.)

Questions having been invited, a number were handed up from Mr J J Hills, who was not present.

Replying to these, Sir Edward Grey said the amendments accepted by the Government to the Home Rule Bill were not considered to be real improvements, but were accepted because they would do no harm, and it was considered that their being accepted might please the other side. (Laughter and applause.) If some parts of the Bill were not discussed the real blame lay upon the Opposition. For instance, they discussed the question of a second chamber in Committee, and on the report stage they discussed it all through again. If the electors in this country could not in 82 days understand what the Home Rule Bill was, - what law was being made then, he said that they must belong to that class of people who either did not deserve to have any laws made for them at all, or for whom it was impossible to make any laws. (Applause.) As for the assertion that some members voted for clauses of the Home Rule Bill to which they were diametrically opposed without knowing what they were voting about, the same would have applied to the Tory Coercion Bill. Regarding the statement that the Bill could not be accepted as a settlement of the question, Sir Edward said he would rather have the opinion of the Irish members after they had begun to work the Bill than before it. The vast majority of them were prepared to accept the Bill as a workable Bill. He knew it was exceedingly probable that amendments might have to be introduced to Parliament afterwards, but the question was not what the Irish members said about the Bill now, but what they would say about it after they had begun to work it. They admitted that it was a workable Bill which they were willing to accept. Amendments might be necessary on points of detail, but it would bring to the Irish people a full sense of responsibility and a full sense of security, which that sense of responsibility had never yet failed to bring to any civilized nation. (Applause.) He knew nothing about the opinions of the Irish Romish Church as to the setting up on the Church in Ireland. He took the opinion of the Irish people as expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons. (Applause.) There was no question of setting up the Romish Church or any other church in Ireland. The land question and financial questions were reserved but only temporarily. The land question was undoubtedly one over which an Irish Parliament must have full control. If his questioner thought that should have been included in the Home Rule Bill, his own party – the Unionists – complained continually that it was far too large as it was already. (Laughter and applause.) Regarding the establishment of the Romish Church he could only say he was against the establishment of churches altogether. (Applause.) Mr Hills further stated in his questions that they were told that Ireland was the great barrier to legislation, yet they were to have a British Autumn Session, thus displacing the Government's plea that Ireland blocked the way. The question went on – Would it not be to more purpose to say that the Right Hon W E Gladstone is the greatest barrier to the great incubus, and that it is he who stops the way.” (Loud laughter.) Sir Edward

answering this said we should get some British legislation after having kept Parliament sitting for ten months. He did not think that was a precedent it would be desirable to keep in future years. We should get some British legislation, but the Government would have to take very exceptional measures in order to get that legislation passed – (applause) – which he would rather have without exceptional measures, and which he hoped they might get when the Irish question was out of the way. (Applause.) He denied that the retention of 80 Irish members was the same thing as allowing Ireland to govern England, Scotland and Wales, and our Colonies into the bargain. (Applause.) He believed that unfortunately there would not be time to pass the Liquor Traffic Bill this year. As to future arrangements and future programmes, he would only say that no member of the Cabinet spoke with confidence regarding the programme for next year till he had consulted his colleagues in the Cabinet, and any member of the Government, not a member of the Cabinet, never spoke on such a subject at all. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr H Morrill proposed a resolution thanking Sir Edward Grey for his services to the constituency in Parliament, congratulating him upon his appointment to office, and condemning the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass the Home Rule Bill. He said they could congratulate Sir Edward upon his work in the House of Commons, and they might also congratulate themselves for having sent him there as their representative. (Applause.) He was taken the other day by a friend to look at a picture, and in it was Sir Edward Grey, standing with the Mace in front of him, addressing the House of Commons, and Mr Gladstone listening behind him. (Applause.) His friend said “Are not they alike?” (Laughter.) Perhaps his imagination was a little amiss physically, but they were certainly alike in the matter of earnestness in the matter of principle, and he (Mr Morrill) hoped they would be very very much alike in the matter of career. (Loud applause.) He had a great delight for the picturesque, and as regarded the House of Lords he would neither end it or mend it. He would allow it to remain as a history of the imbecility of the hereditary chamber. (Loud laughter and applause.) If the House of Lords had endorsed the Home Rule Bill at once he should have been ashamed of them. (Laughter.) It would have been contrary to all their traditions. He did not believe in the House of Lords endeavouring to reduce the liberties of the country. (Applause.)

Mr T Darling seconded, and said he thought that not only the Liberals in the constituency, but their opponents could not but be thoroughly satisfied at the way their member had discharged his duties. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Edward Grey, who was again loudly cheered, briefly replied, and said that after a certain amount of hard work – in fact the hardest work he had done since he entered political life – such a resolution as that just passed was more than ever valuable and appreciated. (Applause.) He asked for a vote of thanks for the Mayor, who, he said, was an old and tried Liberal, and since he (Sir Edward) had had any connection with public life at all, he had always found in him a staunch supporter and friend. (Applause.)

The Mayor returned thanks and complimented the meeting on its excellent behaviour, and said it was a pleasure to see a meeting so largely attended conducted in the manner that one had been. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

November 3, Front Page , column 1.

The 34<sup>th</sup> annual Volunteer Ball will be held in the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1893, under distinguished patronage. W S Dunlop, Sergt. Hon Sec.

November 10, p. 4, column 5.

**THE BUILDING SOCIETY FRAUDS AT BERWICK.** – A special meeting of the members of the Equitable Benefit Building Society was held in Berwick Corn Exchange on Friday night to consider the report of the directors and the position of the society in consequence of the late secretary's defalcations, and, to pass resolutions to provide for the loss occasioned thereby. The Mayor of Berwick (County Councillor James Gilroy, J P) was called on to preside. – Mr J K Weatherhead (of the firm of Messrs Sandersons and J K Weatherhead, solicitors) read a long report by Mr Eyton, chartered accountant, Newcastle, who stated that he found the defalcations of Mr Ralph Dixon, the late secretary, amounted to £1,716 15s. With contingencies, however, the total loss the society would have to meet was £2,133 0s 8d, and to pay off this a charge of £2 10s per share would be necessary. The following resolution was then unanimously passed: - "That the reserve fund being insufficient to satisfy the loss occasioned by the defalcation of the late secretary and other contingencies to the extent of £2,133, the said sum has become a charge on the ordinary members of the society; that in respect of the said loss the ordinary members of the Society be charged £2 10s on each ordinary share held by them respectively, and further, that such last-mentioned charge be debited to the members accordingly in their respective accounts." The meaning of this arrangement is that the money will not be called up at once, but charged to the shares as they run out. The resignations of the directors, the steward, surveyor, and auditors were then received, and an entirely new set of officials was appointed as follows: - Directors – Messrs J Weatherston, R Marshall (Tweedmouth), Elliot (Castle Terrace), John Gilroy, W Elder, Thomas Thompson. B Davies, R Boston (Spittal), J Stoddart, R S Holmes, R Burn (Spittal), and R Dickinson. Secretary – Mr James Henderson, National Bank of Scotland. Check Director – Mr B Davies. Steward – Mr D Cobb. Surveyor – Mr D Storar, Spittal. Auditor – Mr J M Edney. It was stated that a claim had been made by the Society upon Dixon's estate, but it was also intimated that this would probably be disputed by the other creditors.

November 17, Local News p. 4, column 4.

Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company – A special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the Long Room at the Corn Exchange on Friday. Mr C Hopper, Chairman of the Directors, presided, and there was a large attendance of shareholders. The meeting was held for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution. On the motion of Mr J K Weatherhead, seconded by the Chairman, it was resolved – “That the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company be registered under the Companies’ Acts 1862 to 1890, as a company limited by shares, and that its name be changed to the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gaslight Company Limited.” This was the only business before the meeting.

November 24, Front Page, column 1.

Berwick Unionist Association. A public meeting will be held in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday the 5<sup>th</sup> December, when addresses upon the present political situation will be delivered by W Russell, Esq., M.P., Watson Askew Robertson, Esq., Lord Warkworth. Gallery will be reserved for ladies. The chair will be taken by His Worship the Mayor (County Councillor Weatherston) at 8p.m.

November 24, Front Page, column 1.

#### THE BERWICK AND TWEEDMOUTH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held in the Long Room of the Corn Exchange, Sandgate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Tuesday, the [?] day of December next, at twelve o’clock noon precisely, for the purpose of confirming a final resolution, adopting articles of [?] in place of the existing deed of [?], which was duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 20 instant. Copies of the Articles of Association may be seen [?] working day between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon at the office of the Secretary, 37, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, or at the offices of the Company’s solicitors, Messrs Sandersons & J K Weatherhead, Quay Walls, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Copies may also be had by shareholders attending the general meeting.

By order of the Directors, T G Turner, Secretary.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1893.

November 24, Local News p. 4, column 3.

Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company – A special general meeting was held in the Long Room of Berwick Corn Exchange on Monday. There was a large attendance. A

resolution adopting Articles of Association in place of the existing deed of settlement was moved by Mr J K Weatherhead, seconded by the Chairman (Mr Hopper) and carried unanimously.

December 8, Local News p. 3, column 4.

Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Light Company Co Ltd – On Tuesday a meeting of this company was held in the Long Room of the Berwick Corn Exchange, to confirm a special resolution adopting Articles of Association in place of the existing deed of settlement, which was duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 20<sup>th</sup> ultimo. The Chairman (Mr C Hopper) proposed, and Mr J K Weatherhead seconded a motion confirming the same; and the proposal was carried unanimously.

December 15, Front Page, column 1.

Choral Union – A popular performance of “Messiah” will be given in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday, Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> at 8 p.m. The complete work will be rendered entirely by local musicians. Front seats 1s; back seats, 6d. Conductor Mr W Green. Organist, Miss Barker.

December 15, Front Page column 1.

Grand Amateur Entertainment in aid of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution consisting of tableaux vivants in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday the 10<sup>th</sup> January [the rest of the entry is illegible].

December 15, p. 8, column 4.

#### **BERWICK VOLUNTEER BALL.**

One of the principal social events of the year at Berwick is the annual Volunteer Ball, and occurring as it does near Christmastide, it is generally looked upon as the commencement of the festive gatherings which take place at that time. The present entertainment was the thirty-fourth, therefore, the institution is not one of recent growth, and connected with it are many pleasant memories. Rumours have frequently been rife as to the discontinuance of the ball, but so far, these have all proved untrue; and year by year the assembly is held, and grows more in public favour with the younger generation of the worshipers of Terpsichore, who are now rapidly taking the places of the older people who have hitherto held the field. To carry out a ball on the scale Berwick Volunteers go in for, is no light matter, as the expenses connected with it are very heavy. Last year, a change was made with the object of reducing the cost by holding the ball in the Artillery Drill Hall, instead of the Corn Exchange. The

shifting of the scene of festivity, however, was not popular, and this year the event again came off in the Corn Exchange. Tuesday was the day fixed for celebrating the thirty-fourth anniversary, and the preparations for it had been for some time in the hands of an energetic committee, who worked hard and ungrudgingly for its success. The large hall was properly prepared for the carrying out of the event. A new spring floor was laid by Mr A Dalgety, joiner, a prominent member of the local volunteer corps, under whose auspices the ball was held, and which did him every credit. The decorating of the hall was again entrusted to the skilful hands of Mr John Crow, painter and decorator, High Street, Berwick, whose ability to perform such work is well known, not only in Berwick, but also outside of it. Mr Crow was particularly successful on this occasion, and it was admitted on all hands that from a decorative point of view, the appearance of the ball room eclipsed that of any previous year. The stalls round the hall were screened from sight with a blue dado, surmounted with buff drapery. At intervals, and above this, half circles of glittering bayonets were placed. The ingress to the ball room from the top of the hall, leading to the ladies' cloak room, was by an ornamental door, screened with white lace curtains and overhung with crimson drapery, while on the opposite side there was [?].

The front of the gallery was treated with dark blue on a crimson background. In the centre was a large painting of the Royal Arms with a fringe of coloured drapery. On either side two large stars of bayonets were conspicuous, while above it was placed the well-known Volunteer motto- "Defence not Defiance." The large windows and spaces between the pilasters were draped with white lace curtains, at the sides of which were imitations of marble pillars, the whole being surmounted by a valance of blue, gold and crimson. A covered passage extended from the entrance to the ball room to the ladies' cloak room. This was formed of terra cotta with blue ceiling, and was illuminated with numerous beautiful padella lights. The hall had a handsome appearance, and reflected the greatest credit on Mr Crow. Rooms were a usual set apart for ladies' and gentlemen's cloak rooms, while the Long Room upstairs was utilised for refreshments, the catering of this department being in the hands of Mr W S Dods. The large committee worked untiringly, and their arrangements were excellent; while the secretary and treasurer, Sergt. W S Dunlop, deserves to be highly complimented upon the able way in which he again discharged the duties pertaining to that important office. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock, when the Grand March was led off by the Mayor of Berwick (County Councillor J Weatherston), wearing his chain of office, and Mrs Mackay, and followed by over 70 other couples. Amongst those present were: - The Mayor and Mayoress of Berwick; the Sheriff of Berwick (Councillor G A Harrison); Councillor R Marshall, Mrs Marshall, and Miss Myles; Miss Jessie Myles, Miss Smith, and Mr Myles, North Berwick; Miss J Happer; Lieut.-Col. Weddell, commanding 1<sup>st</sup> V B Northumberland Fusiliers; Major Herriot, Ord House, and Mr G Herriot; Surgeon-Capt. Brown, Medical Staff, Berwick; Surgeon-Capt. And Mrs Mackay, and Miss Young; Capt. and Mrs Steven; Lieut. Garland; Lieut. T C Smith; Lieut. J Stevenson, 2<sup>nd</sup> V B , K.O.S.B.; Councillor and Mrs Campbell; Mrs and Miss Florrie Car; Miss Shiels, Mr A Darling, jun.; Mr W Alder, jun.; Mr H Alder; Mr J Laing; Mr J D Carr; Mr W Carr; Mr J D Macgregor, M.R.C.V.; Mr J F O'Callaghan; Mr R Calder; Mr F Calder; Mr D Barclay, Fishwick Mains, &c, &c. There was also a representative gathering of the military. The music was again

supplied by the excellent band of Mr J H Amers, Newcastle, and gave every satisfaction. The Masters of Ceremonies were Capt. Steven, Sergt. Dunlop, and Privates G Park and J D Hume, and they discharged their duties in a highly efficient manner. The dancing was kept up with unflagging interest until an early hour on Wednesday morning, when the company separated highly pleased with the night's enjoyment. The following was the programme of the dances: -

March and Triumph,

Valse

Cupid

Polka

Go Ahead.

Valse

Aurora.

Lancers,

Round the Town.

Valse,

Mayblossom.

Valse,

Wiener Mad'ln.

Galop,

Noisy Johnnie.

Quadrille,

Chevalier.

Polka,

Pierette.

Valse,

Lousiana.

Lancers,

The Palace.

Pas de Quatre,

Highland Schottische,

Killiecrankie.

Mazurka,

Dark Rose.

Quadrille,

Jolly Company.

Valse,

Devotion.

Circassian Circle,

Popular.

Lancers,

Haddon Hall.

Polka,

The Sailors.

Valse,

Acclamations.

Contra Dance,

Milanese.

Plain Schottische,

Future Mrs

	‘Awkins.
Quadrille,	Monte Carlo.
Spanish Valse,	Saraband.
Valse,	Marietta.

December 22, p. 3, column 1.

#### PERFORMANCE OF THE “MESSIAH” AT BERWICK.

Tuesday night the members of the Choral Union of the old Border town attempted a new [?] by performing Handel’s “Messiah” in the Corn Exchange, as a sort of accompaniment to Christmas, to which it is most appropriate. [Following?] this step the premier musical association [?] was following the example which has been set in many towns and cities, where the performance of the “Messiah” is looked upon as [?] customs now associated with Christmas.

While we are able to congratulate the members of the Choral Union upon the highly creditable [?] of the performance which they gave of [?] [?] oratorio, we are sorry that the public of Berwick did not show a greater appreciation of the enterprise, as the large hall was by no means [?] though the prices were not high. Emptiest seats were those for which the charge was the least, which show that classical music has attraction for those who frequent the [six..?] of the house.

The subject of the oratorio, which is the best [?] and, therefore, the most appreciated of [?] works, is the Gospel – the “good tidings” [?] all ages have been those of “great joy” to mankind – and with true estimation of its [?], the story is conveyed in the sublime [?] of the Bible by a succession of suitable texts [?] with great skill and judgement so as to form a connected narrative. The first part of the oratorio is devoted chiefly to prophecy, and relates the {?} of the Messiah, the command to make [?] and the preparation needful for His coming, [?] of His birth, His titles, and concluded in bringing the actual event connected with the [?], as well as the wonderful characteristics [?]. The second part has reference to the suffering, the mocking unbelief of the Jews, [His death] and resurrection. His ascension as [?] Glory, the subsequent preaching and [?] of the Gospel, the opposition it is destined to encounter, the ultimate destruction of all [?], the triumph, and the universal reign of [?]. The third part deals with the second [?] of Christ, the resurrection of mankind, our redemption from sin and its consequences, [?] triumphant song of the redeemed. In [?] time the art of instrumentation was in its [?], but in the “Messiah”, as now produced, the genius of the great composer has found a [?] exponent in Mozart, who, besides modern [?] accompaniments, made additions to them, [?] applying in the orchestra such effects as [?] would have produced on the organ. Regarding Handel’s power it has been said: - “Of [?] no one has better realised its dreams [?] heavenly songs which glorify the Majesty [?]. No one before him and no one after him ever composed choruses comparable to his, [?] how to employ and combine with an [?] the different forces

of the human voice. [?] are so ably managed and the effects [?] incredible perfection that you seem to hear thousand voices, whose harmonious [?] is loud enough to reach the skies. In this [?] 'Hallelujah' of the "Messiah" is an explosion of incommensurable beauty."

Performers, including the orchestra, numbered [?] and they were all local with the exception of Miss Emily Green (City Exhibitioner, [?] School of Music) who came from [?] to take the alto solos. Some of the [?] and arias are extremely hard, and it [??] to expect that Berwick amateurs could do them full justice, as the runs, difficult [?] and sustained notes made great demands upon their vocal powers, but also upon the management and control of their voices. Occasionally the intonation of some of the [songs?] was indistinct; and the full beauty of the solos was not brought out. Nevertheless all [deserve?] great praise for the conscientious manner in which they tried to do their duty, and to make the [?] a success. But if there was something [?] on the part of a few of the soloists, the [?] gave evidence not only of careful training which reflected much credit upon Mr W Green (leader), but of much intelligence. [next paragraphs illegible] The opening chords were declaimed with a perfect volume of harmony, which introduced the passage "For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," which was rendered in unison by voices and instruments. Thereafter came the passage of wonderful calmness and beauty to the words "The Kingdom of this World." The fugue to the phrase "And He shall reign," led into the series of sequences on "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," which are unsurpassed for sublimity. The concert concluded with "Worthy is the Lamb" and the "Amen" chorus, two pieces of great dignity, power and beauty, which were sung in a very telling, harmonious and accurate manner.

Mr W Green acted as conductor with his usual ability, while Miss Barker and Mr W G Green displayed much efficiency as accompanists. The orchestra, which rendered great assistance, was composed as follows: - first violins – Mr Tom Barker, Berwick, (leader); Mr J C Campbell, Berwick; Mr A Lounton, Berwick; Miss Brough, Berwick; Mr J Campbell, Berwick. Second violins – Mr B Davies, Berwick; Mr T W G Borthwick, Spittal; Miss Lucy Gauld, Berwick; Miss E Barker, Berwick; Mr Gibson, Berwick; Mr W Stoddart, Berwick; Mr J Willits, Berwick. Viola – Mr B Barker, Berwick. Cello – Mr W Weatherhead, Berwick. Contra basses – Mr J Crow, Berwick; Mr R Weddell, Berwick. Flute – Mr J Crow, jun., Berwick. Clarinet – Mr H Spowart, Scremerston. Cornets – Bandmaster Ludford, Berwick; Mr A Campbell, Berwick. Euphonium – Mr J Rutherford, Spittal. Timpani – trumpeter Jas Stewart, Berwick.