" whatever the result should be."

"Will you undertake not to be disappointed a different matter, but it lies cutirely with Lord Dane."

There was a pause. Revensbird stood in silence, as if still awaiting an answer, his piercing eyes never moving from those of Mr. | disappointment.

"However, as you seem so set upon it, I will speak to his lordship," resumed the latter. "But I must choose my time; it is not every day that he will allow business matters | looked vexed and sour. to be so much as named."

"If it is not settled between now and tomorrow night, John Mitchel will have the midnight," cried she, with a contemptuous glance at Sophie. "There's nothing here to "Then I will speak to his lordship in the morning," concluded Geoffry Dane.

### CHAPTER X.

A JUNKET Was being held in the housekeeper's parlor at Dane Castle, by the upper servants, who had invited a few triends to pass the evening. There was nothing very wrong in it; servants like moments of revelry just as much as their betters, and it would be unreasonable to say they should never enjoy them, provided they keep within bounds. Cf all people in the world, who should have been smuggled into the castle, one of the guests, but Richard Ravensbird! The servants did not share in the prejudice of their lord; they believed his innucence to be an established fact, and deemed him an ill-used man Perhaps Sophie's eloquent tongue had contributed to help them to this conviction. Wine, and biscuit, and cold punch, and rich cake, and fruit, and even ices were on the table, with other nice things; for the servants of the English nobility know what's good; and laughter and merriment reigned around.

l'aying great attention to a smart damsel (smart there, and with a face smoothed to smiles, but who was no other than Tiffle) was the valet of Lord Dane,-an old beau, who had been in search of a wife (as he said) the last ten years, but who had not found one to his mind. He was plying Tifle with wine cake, and soft speeches, when Mr. Bruff suddenly interrupted the flirtation and recalled the valet to his duty.

"Is it not time that you should just step up stairs, and see if my lord requires anything?"

"My lord is sure to be sleeping still," was the reply of the valet; "otherwise he would have rung. It's bad for him, this going to sleep at dusk, because it spoils his night's rest; but he will yield to it. Besides, my - Lady Adelaide is sitting in the room. me alone for not neglecting my lord, Mr.

"I wonder the young lady likes to pass her evenings in a sick chamber," grunted Tiffle.

"I know why I think she chooses it," responded the castle's housekeeper, dropping her voice, "and that's for the sake of company. My lord in his sick bed is better than none. My opinion is, that she's frightened to sit alone in this great house. What she saw, or what she didn't see, that dreadful night by the ruins, I don't know; but it's certain that nobody was ever so changed, in the space of time, as is Lady Adelaide."

"My faith!" ejaculated Sophie, jumping out of her chair, " if my lady didn't tell me to take her a shawl, for she felt chill, and that's an hour ago? What's my head worth?"

"And that's another odd thing," continued the housekeeper, as Sophie flew from the

" My young lady's feeling chill, these hot nights, as soon as dusk comes on. Take her altogether, she's just as if she had some dreadful secret within her to weigh her down."

Sophie had gone from the room quick enough; but not one half so quickly as she burst into it, on her return. The assembled party gazed at her in amazement, for she was evidently under the influence of some great terror which had taken away her self-possession, and turned her face white.
"What's in the death-room?" she panted.

"The death-room!" echoed Bruff, "why, nobody. It's locked up safe. What superstitious fancy is coming over you now, Mam'-

selle Sophie?"

"It's not locked up," persisted Bruff. "The key's hanging in my pantry." "I did not notice the door as I went by it."

began Sophie, in explanation, "and my belief is, that it was then shut; otherwise I should never have had courage to go by it, and up stairs into the rooms by myself. But when I came back there, it was ajar. My patience! di la't I scutter on to you, my legs shaking as if they'd drop."
"Of all funciful creatures, Mam'selle

Sophie's the worst-seeing ghosts where there are none," testily exclaimed the butler, who had a prejudice against jokes or tales being passed on the death-room. "The door's no more open than this door's open; and, to convince you, I'll go to my pantry and get the

He opened the door as he spoke and departed. Sophie nodding her head after him in scornful incredulity.

" If he finds the key there I'll eat it," quoth "Did you take the shawl to Lady Adel-

aide?" questioned the housekeeper. "What should hinder me, when I went to

do it it?' returned the saucy Sophie. "My lady was asleep." "Asleep."

"Gone off right into a doze in the easychair. So I threw the shawl lightly on her knees, and came away." "And, my lord," put in the valet, " was he

asieep still? "For all I know. I didn't go as far as the bed Little doubt that he was asleep, or else he'd have spoken."

At this moment Bruff returned, with a softened step and softened voice, his countenance wearing a look of perplexity.

"It's very odd," cried he, "the key's not in the pantry." "So, it's Sophie that sees ghosts where there are none, and fancies doors open when they're not, and keys are in them when

tion. "Perhaps if you go and look at the old, time-honored institution is as strong as death-room, you'll find that it is open." "I am going there," was the reply of Bruff. "That key is under my sole charge, and it is as much as a servant's place is worth, to take and those of Nos 2, 3 and 4 preside at the it from its book. Whichever of them has

dared to do it shall pay the penalty." "I wish you'd illow me to accompany you, Mr. Bruff," simpered Tiffle. "I have heard

much of the death-room in Dane Castle, and have long had a curiosity to see it." "There's nothing to see," returned Bruff; "it's a stone room, empty of furniture. But

you are welcome to go, if you wish to." "Will nobody else come?" asked Tiffle, looking around with a simper. "There's safety in numbers, you know."

Example is contagious, and every one present rose to follow Tiffle and Bruff, even

Sophie was right. The door of the deathroom was open—sijar, as she had termed it—and the key in the lock. But not a soul was inside the chamber. Bruff was ready to explicit the chamber. plode with indignation; that one or more of leaders to name the society "Union Canathe under servants had surreptitiously ob-

"You might try," persisted the man, tained the key, either from the mischievous motive of annoying him, or to awaken superstitious alarm in the castle, he had no doubt, at the result? Did it lie with nie, it would be and he determined, if possible, to pounce upon the offenders.

"Why, it's nothing but a big square dreary room, with high windows, and nothing in it, ejum'ated Tiffle, ranging her eyes around in

"I told you there was nothing in it," said the butler. "What did you expect to see?"
Perhaps Tiffle had expected ty see something in the middle, upon trestles, for she

"I wouldn't mind going by this here room fifty times over, when the bell was tolling squawk at. Where does that place lead

"That's a closet," said the butler. "What's inside of it?" demanded Tiftle. "A pair of trestles," he replied, in a low

tone. "Oh! Could we have a look at 'em?" "No, Mrs. Tiffle," he gravely auswered. That closet is never opened but when-

when it's needful to open it." " Well, it's a nasty, cold, dismal place!" retorted Tiftle, " not worth the coming to see. And how damp the floor is!"

The last remark caused them all to cast their eyes downwards, upon the flags. They were damp in places; capriciously damp, one might feel inclined to say : quite wet in parts,

quite dry in others. "What sort of flooring d'ye call this?" inquired Tiffle, when her eyes had taken in the effect. "Some stones give with the damp, and some don't, that is well known. but here the same stone-lots of 'em-is half wet and half dry. And whoever saw flags damp on a hot summer's night, with the weather set for a regular drought?"

No reply was made to Tifile. The servants were looking on the floor in ominous dismay, for the superstition relating to it was rife

among them. "It's a sign that this room won't be long without a tenant," whispered the ever-ready Sophie. "My Lord-"

"We have had quite enough nonsense for one night, mam'selle," interposed the butler, taking her sharply up. "My lord's better, and I hope he'll live many a month yet."

"I hope he will," returned the persistent Sophie, "but I have heard the Danes themselves say that this floor doesn't go damp for nothing. Ill-luck seems to be upon the family this year. After the captain and Mr. Geoffry went, I said there'd be another death, making the third-"

"And there was another,-my lady's," broke in the irritated butler. "And according to your theory, there it ought to stop. Pray, what version would you give us should a fourth take place?" he cynically added.

"A fourth," debated Soyhie; "well, I should say, if a fourth takes place, it would go on then to six; three and three. But death generally stops with the third."

A smile went around at Sophie's "three and three." but the butler did not vouchsafe further reply. Ravensbird had taken no part in the conversation; his attention had been fully occupied with the apartment.

"I never was here before, ' he remarked and yet the room seems familiar to me Where, how, and when can I have seen it!" "In a dream, perhaps," suggested Tiffle. Strange things do come to us in dreams."

There was nothing attractive in the room to detain them, now that their curiosity was gratified, and they filed out of it. Mr. Bruff locked the door, and took possession of the key, with an air which seemed to promise that it did not get out of his keeping again.

## (To be continued.)

## The Late Riots. It is a pity to see newspaper correspondents

single out the the Irish and French in the

late riot. Even Mayor Chambers, who was

dubbed "an old woman" by the Chronicle,

during the excitement, said in his "rigmarole" speech in the council the other evening that it was a war between the French and Irish. We certainly believe that this mode of discussing the late troubles is wrong. "Birch," in the Post, says: "that the ship laborers of No. "I section having reduced their scale of " wager, &c.," and in another sentence is the following:-" The men of No. 1 section being "indisputably the ablest and fittest men for the work, are receiving the preference from ship-"masters." This is incorrect, and it is well that outsiders should know it. The Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent society is composed of more sections than one, in which there are Irish, French, E glish, Germans, Norwegians and Greeks, as far as we can find out, so that the reduction is general and not confined to No. 1 only. Now, what caused the row is simply this, that the "Union Canadienne" declared in an advertisement that they would show to the merchants their strength by a procession. Now, had they been satisfied to accomplish this teat, well and good, but no, they went further, in which they declared that they would walk through Champlain street, a place dear to the Irish heart. In this locality there are no merchants. It is true that the bulk of the men of No. 1 section reside there. but it is no reason to say that it was an "Irish or French" row. On the morning of Friday, on which day the row took place, the president of No. 2 section of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent society, Mr. Samson, published a card in the Chronicle and Telegraph, stating that his section at Levis, composed of French Canadians, had not secreted as reported by the "Union Canadienne" in the Chronicle of the previous day, and that what had been said in print by the "Union Canadienne," that 600 of the ship laborers of Levis would join the procession, was likewise a falsehood. People abroad would imagine that the Irish and French laborers of they're safe in their pantries!" retorted that the Quebec Ship Laborers Benevolent society, demoiselle upon Bruff, in a tone of aggravaon the first day it was established, and the best of good-will and harmony prevails as to one common board, and their deliber-ations are conducted with far more grace and harmony than those of our legislatures of other corporate bodies, including for instance. the municipal council. As to the late riot, it could have been avoided, had the chief magistrate done his duty. Many of those in the procession were innocently dragged into the concern, and when the excitement dies out, the origin of the whole affair will be traced to parties, who ought certainly to have been ashamed of themselves. Those in that procession, who have worked on board ship and call themselves "ship

laborers," have since become members of No.

1, thus showing that the innocent men in the

procession are not so much to blame for the

troubles as the man, who is said to be an Eug-

lish speaking subject, who advised the

### ROUND THE WORLD.

-The Spectator thinks that women care more for nature and men more for art. -A son of the great orator, John Bright, is

in Boston. He will visit California. -The London Times doubts that the influence of Cardinal John Henry Newman has

been so great as that of John Wesley. -Lord Chelmsford will have the first vacancy for the position of colonel of a regiment

in the regular army of British troops. -The editor of London World finds that sleeplessness is a malady to which women are subject, and that tobacco in moderation acts

as a soother to irritable nerves. -At Arcachon and Biarritz, France, ladies in bad weather wear the wooden sabots or clog shoes, made very light-some of ma-

hogany, with silver ornaments in front. -In 1619, ninety young women were imported from England, and sold to the colonists as wives, at 108 pounds of tobacco

each! This was the origin of many of the F.F.V's. PERHAPS THEY ARE .- The Russians are about to sell Kuldja to the Chinese. If they were going to sell the Chinese now, it would be

only the sort of trading they are accustomed to practise. -The Gladstone opposition to Lord Beaconsfield will make itself felt at the beginning of next year, and, if all the signs are true, Mr. Gladstone is likely to gain a

great political victory. -When the editor of London Truth was in the house of commons and the merits of a local Irish question were debated he always retired to a smoking room, and in voting he sided with the Irish members, konwing that they had more knowledge of the wants of their country than he had.

-Some serious accidents have occurred during recent bull fights in Spain. At Figueras a man was killed, and a soldier and a woman were severely injured. At Ruzala, near Valencia, two amateurs of the sport were wounded. During a bull baiting at San Roque, in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, the torreador Hermosville received some serious wounds. At Amporia a more unlucky individual has lost his life; and the Epoca, remarking that the "sequel will be given shortly," announces the inauguration at Guadix of a new and very pretty bull ring.

-The following is a brief blography of the historian of the Dutch republic. John Lethrop Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, graduated at Harvard college and continued his classic and historical studies at Gottingen. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, but preferred literature as a profession and became an eminent historian. He was sent as secretary of legation to Russia in 1840. He wrote some novels, but his greatest work was "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." The History of the United Netherlands" was equally creditable.

-The Canadian Illustrated News aptly says The conduct of some of our Canadian papers is inexplicable. Whenever they see a spiteful or ignorant reflection on the country in an American or other foreign journal, they pounce upon it with savage glee and republish it with sensational headlines. If they do this through party prejudice, they are very unwise; if they do it in an anti patriotic spirit, they act despicably, and show themselves unworthy of their high mission as public teachers. The proper course that we all should pursue is to resent any and every attack against our credit, our prospects, or our national institutions. No matter what may be our intestine divisions, we should unite in defending our country when its policy, based upon the will of the people for the time being, is made the subject of foreign animadversion."

-Prince Pierre Bonaparte, one of the sons of Lucien, Prince of Cassino, and a nephew thereore of Napoleon the Great, is residing in Versaitles in a state of extreme destitution. His fatal brawl in his house at Anteuil with Victor Noir, resulting in the latter's death at his hands by two or three shots from a revolver, will be remembered as having occured very shortly indeed before the downfall of the empire. Although acquitted of the charge of manslaughter. Prince Pierre at the time of Sedan had to pass through a double ordeal of punishment, the result of which has been his absolute ruin. His residence at Autenil, having been battered to pieces by the Prussian guns, was, later on, sucked and burned by the commune. Stripped of all his possessions, he has been barely supporting existence since then at a third rate hotel at Versailles, aided by the chance contribution of one or two charitable sympathizers. These now failing him, he is reduced to the direct straits, an extraordinary plight, it must be allowed, for one of the nephews of the king-making Emperor Napoleon I.

#### Trickett and Hantan Endeavor to Arrange a Match.

San Francisco, Cal., September 9.—The steamer City of New York, from Sydney, N.S.W., via Honolulu, bri gs the following news: The representative of the Hanlan club, Toronto, had arrived at Sydney and issued a challenge on behalf of Hanlan to row Trickert for the championship of the world and £2,000 a side. Trickett signified his willingness to make a match if be defeated Laycock in the forthcoming match. At a meeting of persons interested in aquatics it was decided to take up the challenge on behalf of either Trickett or Laycock, provided £500 a side was de posited before the 18th inst. The meeting de clined to consider the question of Hanlan's expenses, which Trickett was asked by the challenger to contribute towards.

THE WONDERFUL LITHOGRAM. - Our readers will observe in another column the advertisement of "Jacob's Patent Lithogram," a new and useful invention for the purpose of speedily copying letters, plans, documents of all kinds, etc. The Lithogram is truly a wonderful invention and should be in the hands of every person desirous of keeping a copy of any writing whatever. Judging from a practical test of the merits of the Lithogram, we are sure that it only requires to be known to receive a very large amount of public patronage. Mr. Jacobs, whose office is at No. 457 St. Paul street, has also established branch offices in New York, Boston, Toronto, &c.

THERE ARE MANY PERFUMES WHICH, WHEN applied to the handkerchief, have a very agreeable odor for a few moments and then die away, leaving only a ackly, disagreeable smell. Not so with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; the longer it is exposed the more delicate and delightful becomes

DELAY IN THE USE OF MEDECINE IS often the cause af dangerous illness. In the great majority of cases the dislike to swallow offensive and nauseous doses in the reason assig\_ed for this delay, but this objection does not exist against BRISTOL'S BARSAPARILLA AND BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS: both are pleasant to take, and are by far the surest medicines to make you well.

# SCOTCH NEWS.

THE LANDING OF AMERICAN CATTLE AT GLASgow.-A Privy council order, published in Tuesday night's London Gazette, orders that from the 16th instant animals brought from the United States to the Port of Glasgow may be transhipped in the river and Firth of Clyde for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf, on condition that the transhipment is made with the special permisson of the customs' authorities, and that the vessel used is specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS MONCRIEFFE.-Sir Thomas Moncriesse, bart, died at Moncriesse house, Bridge of Earn, on Saturday afternoon after a painful illness of less than a week's duration. Sir Thomas was born in 1822 and succeeded to the estates as seventh baronet, on the death of his father in 1830. On 2nd May, 1843, he married Lady Lowison Hay, eldest daughter of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnouli. The issue of the marriage was eight sons, six of whom survive, and eight daughters, seven of whom survive. One of his daughters is Duchess of Athole, another is Countess of Dudley, and another Lady Muir Mackenzie. Sir Thomas is succeeded in the title and estates by his son Robert Drummond, who was born on 3rd November, 1856. Sir Thomas was widely known and highly respected. When a young man he served for three years in the 1st foot guards, and since 1855 he has acted as honorary colonel of the Perthshire militia, and only a fortnight ago he was on duty with the regiment during the annual training. Sir Thomas took an active interest in politics, and was for a long series of years chairman of the County conservative com-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEW THEATRE BUILDING. -A serious accident, by which one man was killed and another it is feared fatally injured, occured on 21st at the new theatre in course of construction at the corner of Sauchiehall and Renfield streets. About half-past twelve o'clock, two masons' labourers, named respectively James Reilly and James M'Laren, were carrying two stones on a hand-barrow to the top of the building, and when they had reached the fourth storey, the last man stumbled and fell over the side of the gangway into the sunk flat, bringing the barrow and stones and the other man with him. When picked up, both men were in life, but were terribly injured. Dr. Sloan, Buccleuch street, was in attendance a few minutes after the accident, and ordered the immediate removal of the of the men to the Royal Infirmary, whither they were conveyed on stretchers. Reilly, who had a deep wound on his throat, and was injured internally, died shortly after being admitted to the Infirmary; and M'Laren, who has sustained a fracture of the skull, lies in a very critical condition. Reilly was 34 years of age, was married, and resided at 46 Cornwall street, Plantation. M'Laren is 30 years of age, is murried, and lives in Saltmarket street.

SMUGGLING CASES AT LEITH .- At a special court held at Leith on Wednesday, 20 inst .ex-Prevost Watt presiding-Henry Guthrie, employed as a fireman on board the steamer Northumbria, at present lying at Granton harbour, was charged with smuggling 20th. 60z of foreign manufactured tobacco, and 73 gills of brandy, upon which duty had not been paid. The accused, in attempting to evade the vigilance of the custom authorites, was observed by an officer to leave the pier and proceed in the direction of Granton square, carrying a bag underneath his arm. The bag, on being examined in the usual way, was found to contain the smuggled goods. Accused, who hecomes liable to a penalty of £100, was remanded till Monday. Jane M Kay, stewardess on board the steamer Marie Squart, arrived at Leith from Antwerp, was convicted of smuggling 11b. 2oz. of tobacco, 11b 6oz. of cigars, and 5 gills of brandy, and was fined £1 11s. including costs. The tobacco was found ingeniously concealed about her person. Henry Barret, fireman on board the steamer Eslington, of Cardiff, for having snnuggled 21b. 2oz. of tobacco, was fined £1 2s 6d, including expenses. The tobacco in this case was found concealed inside of a worsted stocking in the forecastle of the vessel.

THE UNEMPLOYED .- A deputation of unemploved, appointed at a recent meeting on the Green, waited on the Lord Provost and Magistrates on Tuesday in the Council chambers. Having stated their case, the Lord Provost informed the deputation that the extensive want of employment still existing in the city, in consequence of the continued depression of trade, had not been lost sight of by the magistrates. It was almost wnolly out of their power, however, to make any arrangements for finding work for the unemployed men, the more especially in the present season of the year, when out-door work might reasonably be expected to be much more plentiful than during the winter months. As the magistrates had found last year that it was quite impossible for them to give the question of relieving the unemployed that consideration which it then required without interfering largely with their other special duties, the matter had been undertaken by an acting relief committee. Several of the magistrates were members of that committee, and he would communicate to it the representations made by the deputation. He had no doubt these representations would receive the fullest consideration. The deputation, who then withdrew, reported the result of the interview to a meeting which was afterwards held on the Green.

CLYDE TO PORTSMOUTH IN A TORPEDO BOAT. -Mr. James Barrie, river pilot, who on 7th inst. left the river with the torpedo boat built by Messrs Hanna, Donald & Wilson, Paisley, for the government, reached Portsmouth dockyard on the 15th-all well. The torpedo boat left the Clyde at 2.30 on Thursday morning, but had to put into Lamlash in consequence of a strong wind prevalling from the northwest, with a heavy sea. Left Lamlash next morning at 10.30, a fresh wind still blowing from N.N.W. with a lively sea. Headed the little craft direct for the Irish land, where they found the sea smooth. Reached Belfast Lough at 11 30 same night, and, after having coaled, left at 2.30. Experienced light winds from the S.W. Passed inside of the Smalls, and came to anchor at 12.30 A.M. Started again at 5 A.M. on Sunday, and when half across the Bristol channel wind suddenly drew into the S.E., with thick foggy weather, with a very heavy sea running. Made for St. Ives, and arrived at 10.45. Coaled on Monday morning, and left again at 11 AM. Encountered a strong breeze from 8.E. going round Land's End, with cross sea and thick weather. Arrived at Plymouth at'7.30 same night and brought' up at the anchorage. Wind continued to blow hard from SE, till Wednesday morning, when the Breakwater was rounded at 5.40 A.M. Wind south-west, fine. Arrived at Southampton at 5 P.M. Painted on Thursday, and left at 4 P.M. on Friday in company with one of Thornycroft's new torpedo boats. A most exciting race was enjoyed to Spithead the Clyde boat winning. Portsmouth dock-yard was reached at 5.45 p.m.; satisfactorily terminating a lengthened passage in such a tiny craft. The boat, however, behaved very well, and steamed tast.

deep gloom was cast over Brodick on Sunday by the intelligence that a yachtsman in the bay had committed suicide. About four o'clock a summer resident, Mr. Hamilton, Glasgow, Babson about the size of the fish near the a summer resident, Mr. Hamilton, Glasgow, who had the small yacht Silvio hired from shore, when he replied that before the Ameri-James Adams, boat builder, Gourock, made signals for his man, named Hugh Decherty to come ashore, but receiving no answer Mr. caught twenty miles off. He then Hamilton took a boat from the beach, and on went on to say that the cause of the smallarriving alougside his yacht found Docherty, the only occupant, suspended in the forecabin by the topsail halyards. The halyard was at once cut, but the man showed no signs of animation, and had apparently been dead for some time. The end of the halyard had been taken down the fore-scuttle, which was almost closed, only a small aperture having caught at the present time. So that, actually, been left for the rope. Docherty was found partially reclining, his feet and legs touching the floor, and the mark of the rope was distinctly visible round his neck. He was dressed in a clean striped shirt and trousers, and the kettle was boiling in the cabin. The act must have been very deliberate, as there could have been no drop, so that he must have lain down and jerked his head back. His body was conveyed ashore and placed in the waiting room at the pier. During last week Docherty complained of having had a bad summer, and this, it is surmised, may have something to do with the tragedy. morning he was on board the yacht Snake and made an engagement with one of the crew to have a walk in the afternoon. was then in good spirits, and talked freely of his adventures in the American war, and mentioned that his wife gave birth lately to a still-born child. He was a steady man, about 5ft. 4in. high, and 45 years of age. Besides his widow, he leaves four of a family, who are resident in Gourock.

#### The Fisheries Question.

GLOUCHESTER, Mass., September 6, 1879 .-Fitz J. Babson, who, with Mr. Dwight Foster, went down to the provinces by instructions of Secretary Evarts to investigate the methods of fishing adopted by native and other lishermen, and to collect whatever other evidence they could relating to the vexed questions arising from the treaty of Washington, reached home last night. Mr. Pabson has given the fishery question a good deal of earnest thought and attention. He is the collector of this, the largest fishing port on the coast, and besides is a citizen of public spirit, and in full sympathy with all efforts looking to the full development of the material interests of his native town. Before the Halifax commission convened he devoted a large portion of his time to collecting evidence, and arranging it for the American counsel. Mr. Foster was the American abent.

### MR. BARSON'S STATEMENT.

The Herald correspondent called on the collector and asked him to allow a brief review of his work to be printed. He said he would be very willing to do so, but was reluctant to anticipate the official report which he should be obliged to file with the state department. The information, he said, was for the ear of that department, and he could not, with propriety, give it to any other person or to the country through any other channel. He said that he enjoyed the trip very much on the United States steamer Kearsarge, commanded by Captain Pickering. He had gathered considerable statistical information, which only confirms his previous impressions of the actual condition of the fishery regulations and the treatment of our fishermen by the natives.

"All our people demand," he said, "are the same rights granted to Canadian fishermen in our ports. This we have not got, and only a modification of the treaty or its abrogation can give it to us in my judgment."

It was also learned that a call was made on the governor of Newfoundland, who received the commissioners cordially, and granted tion of their enquiry. They went to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and made inquiries of fishermen along the coast and at the various harbors. The United States consul here and the consuls at all points touched were questioned as to the feeling of the people toward the United States fishermen, the quantity of fish caught within the three-mile limit, the means emptoyed by provincial and American fisherman, &c., and an immense mass of testimony has been accumulated, which will be put in shape as soon as Mr. Foster gets home. He was to leave Halifax to-day or tomorrow. The report will not be ready for some weeks. It will be a very forcible doonment and will make some recommendations and reach some conclusions that are liable to change the whole aspect of our relations with the Dominion government so far as this

### branch of industry is concerned. BASIS OF EXISTING DIFFICULTIES.

A gentleman who had been with the com missioners a good deal during their cruise and knew something of their work and its direction, said in conversation a day or two ago that the difficulty was not really with the British government, but with the Canadian fishermen, who become greatly incensed at the manner in which the Americans fish. They have all the new and improved machines for catching fish, such as traps and seines. They can thereby catch more fish in an hour than the others can in a week. The Canadisos will not even allow their fellow countrymen to use these American inventions.

## MONEY THROWN AWAY.

The American government paid \$5,500,000 for the privilege of fishing inside the threemile line. Now, our fishermen do not ask to fish inside this line and, therefore, the money was thrown away. In the first place, the principal fish caught by the Americans is the cod. Now, inside the three-mile line off the Canadian shore the codfish is scarcely worth the catching. It is very small and could not find a market here at all. The fishing is all done thirty miles outside of the line, The Canadians, however, go out in their little punts and catch fitteen or twenty of these small fish and then call it a good day's work. The Americans, however, want to come inside the three-mile line to catch bait and this bait cannot be caught every day in the same place. In fact, some days it cannot be caught at all; for the fish used for baiting the traps and seines is migratory, and must be caught when it is to be found. Now, the Americans go inside the line, throw out their seines for bait, and before they can begin work in earnest the infuriated Canadian fishermen, egged on by some Canadian capitalists, who own them body and soul, form a mob and drive the men away. This is done in order to compel them to buy their bait from the Canadians. The Ameri cans are willing to buy it at a reasonable price, but when such exorbitant rates are saked they seem to prefer to catch it for hemselves rather than be subjected to their vile treatment.

## CANADIAN IGNORANCE.

The Canadians have no knowledge of what treaty is. .. They think the waters are their own personal property, and that they can exclude whomsoever they please, and prevent them from getting bait. Every one has rean of the disturbances that have been caused by the mob objecting to our fishermen obtaining

SUICIDE OF A YACHTSMAN AT BRODICK -- A bait otherwise than by purchase. As an example on the prejudice existing against the Americans, I will relate one little incident. cans came there to catch bait the codfish were as large inside the line as those ness now was that since the Americans came there to catch buit, and then went outside to spread their seines all the large fish were attracted outside by the bait, and thus left the shore. An old gentleman, hearing this, said that he had been in that harbor for forty years and had never seen a codfish larger than those all the Americans have as their share of the treaty is permission to go into the harbor at any time.

With respect to the mackerel it must be stated that the finest of mackerel are caught in large quantities off our own coast. The gentleman who furnishes the above is also of the opinion that the last treaty should be abrogated. He also thinks that no treaty will have much effect till the colonial fishermen are made to thoroughly understand the question in its every detail and are taught some respect for a treaty between their own government and that of another.-New York Herald.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Father Chrysostom Biencke has sucumbed to the fever at Memphis.

-The millionaire (Roman Catholic) Marquis of Bute, has been married seven years, but has no son and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is his first cousin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 32.

A LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING .- On September the 8th the foundation-stone of the first house of the mission of the Immaculate Conception was held in New York, and on the 14th December next the corner-stone will be laid. It is hoped the building will be completed by the middle of June next. This news will gladden the hearts of 350,000 members of St. loseph's society .- Homeless Chil 1.

Says the Catholic Times :- If the intelligent observer wishes to form an opinion aslto the vitality of the Catholic Church in Engand, he may take a glance at the occurrences of the past week. The Auxiliary Bishop of Shrewsbury opened a new and magnificent church at Hooton, the gift of Sir John Stanley Errington ; the Bishop of Salford laid the foundation of a new church at Walton-le-Dale; yesterday Cardinal Manning opened a new church at Burton-op-Trent, and the Bishop of Leeds laid the foundation-stone of a new church, near Sheffield, which his grace the Duke of Norfolk has undertaken to build at a cost of £7, 000. Catholics must be strange mortals if in the presence of such a week's work they do not possess grateful hearts. The Pall Mall Gazette gives a plain account

of the absurd canard transmitted through the cable the other day, representing the alleged complicity of the Jesuit fathers in Boussels in the pretended threats against the life of King Leopold We, at the time of the reception of this despatch, pointed out its inherent and ludicrous absurdity, and the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette quite bear out all that we said respectlog it. "The other they," save the Pall Mall Gazette, " a man called Van Hammo posted on the walls within Brussels some placards threatening King Leopold's life. After this achievement he got drunk, or pretended to get drunk, and was arrested for committing an assault. While he was in oustody for this offence it transpired that he was the man who had posted the placards, but to justify himself he stated that he had been instigated to this act by the Jesuit fathers, who had paid him money for threatening to murder the king. Inquiries soon revealed the them all the facilities needed for the prosecu- fact that Van Hamme was a bankrupt upholster who had several times been put under restraint for delicium tremens, and also been impris oned for theft. Nevertheless, on his evidence alone-evidence, moreover, which most probably he had been hired to give by the enemies of religion in Belgium—a visit was made to the lesuits monastery in Les Rue Ursulines, by the police and the public prosecutor. The police went to work with a will, first shutting all the Jesuit fathers in one room and then overhauling the entire house; informing the Father superior as they departed, that they had carried away with them all the writings they could find, and that he had not heard the last of them. The next day Father Nicholai, a venerable priest, seventy years old, and the librarian of the Jesuit college at St. Micar, was arrested, Van Hamme having in the meantime asserted that he had been instigated by Father Nicholai to have the placards written and paid fifty france for the work. In a day or two the ridicule cast upon the whole business was too much even for the police authorities to endure, and they liberated Father Nicholai and made something like a clumsy apology for their action. The Pall Mall Gazette, with good sense remarks that "whatever may be said against the Jesuits it cannot be alleged that they are generally so silly as to employ habitual drunkards and thieves to commit crimes for them." It adds that the conduct of the police has caused much excitement in Belgium and will not tend to sweeten the relations between the Catholic party and the court.—Cutholic Renorter.

> A Novel (ar for the Convey ance of Grain; The newly invented freight car, known as the Prosser car, threatens to disturb the freight question. This car is made of steel or iron, in the shape of a cylinder, with flunged wheeltire, extending round the circumference like hoops on a barrel. The load rests almost entirely on the rail, and the weight of the frame-work only rests on the axle. It is as if a bar were put through a hogshead of tobacco, and traces attached to the extremities of the axle, the circumference of the hogshead forming its own wheel. It is claimed to have been demonstrated by actual trial that a speed of four miles per hour, and the centrifugal force caused thereby, will hold the grain firmly without inter-motion to the inside surface of the cylinder; and, if the car be not full, there will be in the centre surrounding the axle a cylindrical body of air. The framework holding these two cylinders together weighs only three tons, instead of ten tons, the ordinary weight of a common car, while it takes up only one-half the room on

London, September 11 .-- A French review of the beet sugar trade says : Whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield throughout Europe will be equal to that of

The iron masters of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire met in Glasgow yesterday and resolved not to accede to the demand of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds 50 shillings per ton. Masters will immediately blow out a third of their furnaces, as their belief in the revival in the iron trade is only temperary. The self-actor winders in the Ashton cotton mills are the class of operatives most determined upon a