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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Elmer E. Gray, Georges, 140,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Albert W. Black, Maine Coast, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Lawrence Murdock, Georges, 30,000 lbs. salt codfish.

Sch. Emily Cooney, via Boston, 35,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Vera, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mabel, Orr's Island, 900 qtls. cured fish.

Sch. Galatea, 25,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. Edward A. Rich, 25,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. Emma W. Brown, pollocking.

Sch. Selma, via Boston.

Sch. Lucy E, pollocking.

Sch. Scud, shore.

Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, $5.12 1-2 per cwt. for large, $4 for medium.

Salt trawl Georges codfish, $5 for large, $4.00 for medium.

Salt trawl bank codfish, $4.75 for large, $4.25 for medium, $3.00 for snappers.

Salt Rips codfish, $5 for large, $4 for medium.

Salt hake, $1.75.

Salt pollock, $1.50.

Salt haddock, $1.75.

Salt cusk, $2.50.

Fresh large codfish, $2.50, medium do., $1.75.

Fresh halibut, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. for gray.

Fresh haddock, $1.20.

Fresh hake, $1.10.

Fresh cusk, $1.75

Fresh pollock, 90 cents.

Large salt mackerel, $30 per bbl.

Salt small mackerel, $14 per bbl.

Flitched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.

Fresh bait herring, $4.00 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, 8000 haddock, 4000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Frank Monroe, 12,000 pollock,

Sch. Flora S. Nickerson, 15,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 30,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Mary E. Silveria, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 5000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Louise C. Cabral, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod. 7000 hake.

Sch. Juanita, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Marian, 800 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Mary Cabral, 5000 haddock, 800 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Yankee, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Regina, 40,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Harvester, 3000 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Mystery, 25,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Grace Darling, 20,000 pollock.

Sch. Frances Whalen, 35,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 40,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 3000 haddock, 1300 cod, 1000 hake.

Haddock, $2.15 to $2 50; large cod, $3.50; market cod, $2; hake, $1; pollock, $1 12 1-2

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PREVENT FRICTION.

Secretary Root and British Minister Both Advise.

WRITES TO SECRETARY SHAW.

Collector Jordan To Notify Owners and Masters.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: While the most critical points in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy apparently have been settled, a letter from Secretary Root to Secretary Shaw points out ground for possible friction, and expresses a wish that pending negotiations now in progress, American fishermen and local officals avoid any precipitate action in the assertion of what they conceive to be their rights.

The promulgation of letter followed a conference between Secretary Root and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, and it reads as follows:

"The immediate difficulty experienced by the American fishing fleet on the treaty coast of Newfoundland appears, to be happily disposed of. There are, however, some other questions bearing upon relations between the recent legislation of Newfoundland and American rights under the treaty of 1818, with Great Britain, from which, in default of a clear understanding, further difficulties may possibly arise.

"In the meantime I wish to bring to the attention of our American fishermen some experiences contained in a recent letter received by me from the British ambassador. He says:

"'I note with satisfaction that the government of the United States will do everything in their power, as we on our side shall certainly do, to prevent any collision between American fishermen and those of Newfoundland, and I trust that they will also do everything in their power to prevent the occurrence of any other untoward incident pending inquiry into the question of the Newfoundladd 'act respecting foreign fishing vessels," and the supposed misapprehension on the part of certain Newfoundland officials with regard to the status of vessels on the American register.

"'It would be most unfortunate if the case were to be complicated by any precipitate action on the part of American fishermen or local officials. I will do all I can to prevent such action on the part of the local officials and look to you with confidence to prevent it on the part of the American fishermen.

"I am sure that knowledge of the fact that the government of Great Britain is dealing with the subject in this spirit will lead all American fishermen to exercise under all circumstances the patience and good temper which the ambassador justly deems so important.

"May I ask that you will communicate the contents of this letter to the collector of the port of Gloucester, with the request that he bring it to the notice of the owners and masters of the American fishing fleet—so largely owned at that port."

Signed, Elihu Root.

That live sheet, the Clark's Harbor, N. S. Coast Guard, in its issue of yesterday has an editorial headed "Suicidal," from the pen of its editor, Mr. M. H. Nickerson, and it is well worth reading. Mr. Nickerson has always advocated a progressive policy at home and also always champions the cause of the fishermen. The editorial reads as follows:

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"The Free Press, St. John's, N. F., strongly denounces the senseless course pursued by the island government with regard to the bait question. It puts the situation very clearly in the following paragraph:

"As it is, a fact admitted by the Minister of Justice, we have no power to prevent the Americans entering our waters and catching the herring. They prefer to buy it, but will take it, as they have the right to do under treaty, if the people are not permitted to sell it. Such being the case it is surely suicidal policy, to punish our fishermen.

"It is not their fault that Sir Robert Bond's pet treaty was thrown out by the American senate, nor that reciprocity is unpopular in Gloucester, and yet they are left to suffer, and that in a manner that puts the pains and penalties of Tantalus himself in the shade. The Americans are there with the money, the people with the herring. The exchange is ready, and the government steps in with a one-sided refusal. Newfoundlanders may take the herring but must not sell them while Americans can take them without restriction."

Then the Coast Guard says: "It is not the first time that fishermen have been made the cats-paw by their own rulers to pull old chestnuts out of the fire. But this is rather an extreme case. Newfoundlanders are leaving their homes to ship on Gloucester vessels in order to get a chance to fish in their own bays. And still the government holds out as if it were doing a good stroke for its people. At this point, absurdity becomes infinite, and stupidity reaches the sublime."

Sch. Annie M. Parker of Boston is fitting for a salt herring trip to Bay of Islands under command of Capt. Henry Gifford.

Schs. Arkona, Arbutus and Lucinda I. Lowell are fitting at this port for salt herring trips to Bay of Islands.

Sch. Edward Trevoy, which went to Clark's Harbor for a cargo of salt herring, has taken only 500 bushels as yet, the trap being too small for the purpose.

A St. John's, N. F., despatch of yesterday says: "An officer of H. M. S. Latona boarded American vessels at Bay of Islands today and requested them to fly the American ensign when fishing, also stating that Newfoundlanders engaged at Sydney may be arrested if they land.

"The Newfoundlanders are bewildered and have intimated their intention to avail themselves of the only chance to earn through sales to Americans."

Schs. Elizabeth Nicholson and Mabel D Hines arrived at Canso on Tuesday and sch A. E. Whyland sailed from there the same day.

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DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. M. S. Ayer, Maine Coast, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Ralph Russell, shore, 30,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. M. H. Perkins, pollocking.

Sch. Actor, shore, 35,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. Meteor, returned.

Sch. Shenandoah, returned.

Sch. Preceptor, Cashes, 150,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Bertha D. Nickerson, salt banking.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, $5.12 1-2 per cwt. for large, $4 for medium.

Salt trawl Georges codfish, $5 for large, $4.00 for medium.

Salt trawl bank codfish, $4.75 for large, $4.25 for medium, $3.00 for snappers.

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Salt Rips codfish, $5 for large, $4 for medium.
Salt hake, $1.75.
Salt pollock, $1.50.
Salt haddock, $1.75.
Salt cusk, $2.50.
Fresh large codfish, $2.50, medium do., $1.75.
Fresh halibut, 12 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. for gray.
Fresh haddock, $1.20.
Fresh hake, $1.10.
Fresh cusk, $1.75
Fresh pollock, 90 cents.
Large salt mackerel, $30 per bbl.
Salt small mackerel, $14 per bbl.
Flitched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.
Fresh bait herring, $4.00 per bbl.

BOSTON.

Sch. Stranger, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 pollock.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 10,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Haddock, $2.30; large cod, $3 60; market cod, $2; hake 85 cts. to $1.50; pollock, $2,

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Elector cleared from Louisburg, C. B., last Tuesday. She had 225,000 pounds of salt cod on board.

SCH. METEOR HOME.

Sailed Recently for Salt Herring to Bay of Islands.

Heard Vessel Was To Be Seized and Therefore Returned.

Sch. Meteor, Capt. Alexander Hines, arrived this morning from North Sidney, C. B., after a broken voyage to Bay of Islands, N. F., for herring.

Capt. Haines, when interviewed by a TIMES representative, did not appear much cast down by the failure of his voyage, but willingly told of his experiences.

The vessel left here September 30, being the fourth vessel of the local fleet to get away, and arrived at Bay of Islands in good season.

Capt. Haines did not take any nets, seines, anchors or any of the other paraphernalia necessary to catch the fish, because he believed if the Newfoundland authorities would not allow the American vessels to buy the herring of the native Newfoundlanders, as they had previously done, they would not allow the American vessels to catch the fifth.

After reaching Bay of Islands he had a conference with the Newfoundland minister of marine and fisheries and also with Capt. Reilly of the Newfoundland cruiser Fiona. He asked them if he could engage men outside the three mile limit to fish, and was told that this was against the law. He also asked them if they had the power to give him permission to engage men at any place, and their answer was a negative one.

Capt. Haines then decided to ship his men at North Sydney. The mate engaged 40 Newfoundlanders at St. George's Bay, who went to North Sydney to meet the vessel, and the Meteor was headed for that port.

Before leaving St. George's Bay, Capt Haines saw a lot of tarred nets, just such as he wanted at the establishment of Brgg Bros., and wanted ro purchase them. He could not

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purchase them in Newfoundland, but asked the firm if they would ship them to North Sydney at his expense and he would take them there. This the firm was willing to do, but wanted their pay in advance, claiming that if the nets were seized or held up by the government they would be so much out. Haines declined to pay for them in advance, and then the negotiations were closed.

Arriving at North Sydney, Capt. Haines proceeded to procure nets, anchors and all the paraphernalia for fishing, ordering them from Halifax, but while awaiting their arrival, he learned that the Newfoundland authorities had reported that they would seize his vessel on account of the men who had been sent to North Sydney to ship. Under these circumstances, he decided not to take any chances, and turned the men over to another vessel and proceeded home.

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HERRING ARE SCARCE.

Vessels Fishing at Bay of Islands Without Friction.

Main Body of Herring Reported 30 Miles Off Shore.

We quote the following from an editorial in the Bay of Islands, N. F., Western Star of Wednesday:

"We had hoped by today to be able to throw a hopeful ray of light upon the vexed fishery question, but we are sorry to inform our readers that the condition of affairs remains unchanged—that is so far as the privileges of our people are concerned. The executive council met at St. John's last week and discussed the matter, and we have been informed that they do not intend backing down from the stand taken last spring, which will mean that the foreign fishing vessels act will be enforced, thus cutting off our people from the former means of earning a livelihood.

"The situation has now reached an acute stage and public indignation over the measure runs high. The grievance with the French when they had treaty rights on this coast was not nearly so severe as the present trouble, which has kindled within the breasts of the fishermen a flame of indignation. They would view the situation from a different standpoint if the Americans were not allowed to come here at all. But to know that they can come here and catch their own herring, as they are doing, and at the same time they are ready and willing to treat with our people as formerly, and then to be denied that privilege, gives the fishermen just cause for complaint.

"The owners and captains of several American vessels have informed the Star that the experience that they will gain this fall will enable them to do better work next year, when they will come with more nets, properly constructed boats, large crews of their own men, and discard Newfoundlanders altogether. In view of this fact, we fail to see the wisdom of further keeping the act enforced against the Americans, for they can and will get the fish in spite of all restrictions placed upon them by the government of this colony.

"It has been contended by some parties that in the past the Americans have been getting the cream of our herring industry; but the man who is so dull that he cannot see the Yankee is getting the cream, milk, and the whole business out of the present arrangement, must be stupid indeed; and the loss to our people is likely to be permanent.

"Our people will live by some means; but they cannot be censured for endeavoring to earn a livelihood in the easiest manner possible. And no industry could give them such quick returns as the prosecution of the herring fishery. Although the crisis has gone so far, yet there is time enough, and barely that, for the government to back down honorably and suspend the foreign fishing vessels act."

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The Western Star also says: "Capt. J. Cook, of the Gloucester vessel Carrie W. Babson, has a fishery license which was procured before the retaliation bill was introduced into the legislature. By that license he claims to have the right to hire men in any part of Newfoundland to fish for him. Our authorities say he has no such right as claimed; but Cook intends hiring men, and testing the case."

"There promises to be an abundance of herring in Bay of Islands this fall, and already the fish are in the Arms fairly plentiful. In Middle Arm there are several Lunenburg and local craft, some days they get nearly as many herring as they can handle. In the Humber Arm there are seven American and four Lunenburg vessels. Some days the boats get from one to ten barrels, but the large body of fish reported at the mouth of the bay last week has not struck in the Arms yet."

Baine, Johnston & Co's. steamer Euphrates Capt. Hall, which boat took supplies from St. John's to Battle Harbor, arrived here Monday evening, and will prosecute the herring fishery as last year.

The schooners Willis C., Capt. S. Shaw and Judique, Capt. N. Butt, arrived from St. George's last week prepared to catch and pack herring for Halifax.

Rev. Fr. Richard Howley, a priest of the archdiocese of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and brother of Archbishop Howley of that archidocese, called at the Boston Globe office Saturday to have set before the people of New England the situation in the maritime province of the bait question from the standpoint of the people there. Rev. Fr. Howley has spent many years among the people of Newfoundland, and is well acquainted with its people, the home life and needs.

"The people of the western coast of Newfoundland, he says, are generally in favor of granting the utmost freedom in procuring bait to the American fishermen, upon whom they look with favor, and whose money is practically all the ready cash they see during the year.

"The American fishermen are well received among the people, high and low and treated as friends, are welcomed in business and trusted implicitly. The Americans, he says, stand high among the people for business integrity, and are looked upon as saviors of the people financially.

"In the eastern part of the province, however, there is quite a different feeling toward the American fishermen, who are looked upon as interlopers, who take away a profitable trade from the business men of the section. The latter want the herring trade to pass through their hands, as it is a profitable business for them, giving them a double profit, one from the people of the western coast, who would have to sell their catches through the merchants of St. John's and take their pay in trade at the prices the business men would care to ack, and another from the American fishermen, who would have to pay the price asked by the St. John's dealers for their bait.

"The eastern section is the settled section and there the business interests of the province are, and, for what are probably natural reasons, the merchants there wish to hold the trade in herring, and oppose the custom of selling the bait there direct to the fishermen. Of late years the business men of St. John have found that there was a very profitable business in handling the bait."

Late advices from Bay of Islands, N. F. state that herring are still scarce there and the fishermen think that the main body of the herring have not yet struck. The American vessels there are all fishing and some of them have a hundred barrels or so. There has been no friction and things are running smoothly.

Late advices from Bonne Bay state that the main body of the herring are 30 miles off shore and in such a locality that the natives figure that they will strike at Bonne Bay before they strike at Bay of Islands.