

MAKING OF THE TREATY OF 1818.

Senator Turner Gives Interesting Review to the Hague Tribunal.

Pointed Out the Concessions Made By Both Parties.

(From our special correspondent.)

Hon. George Turner, counsel for the United States, who made the opening argument for that country in the fisheries arbitrations now being conducted at The Hague, referred at considerable length to the relations existing between the two countries after the treaty of peace in 1783 and the difference of opinion between the United States and British plenipotentiaries in the formation of the treaty of 1818.

Under the treaty of 1783, he said, there was never any trouble between the two governments regarding the fishery rights of the inhabitants of the United States in British waters. No question arose until after the war of 1812, when the commissioners of the two governments met at Ghent for the purpose of reaching a treaty of peace at the close of that war.

The negotiators on the part of Great Britain put it on record that they considered the treaty of 1783 abrogated by the war and that they did not propose to grant a renewal of the fishing rights carried by that treaty without an equivalent, while the negotiators on the part of the United States announced just as distinctly that they did not consider that the fishery rights of the inhabitants had been affected by the war and desired no renewal of the stipulations concerning the fisheries in the treaty of 1814.

Fisheries Question Caused Tense Feeling After War of 1812.

This of course left matters concerning the fisheries in a very unsettled state between the two nations, and the fishermen of the United States were molested from time to time until by 1818 a very considerable tension had come to exist between the two governments and it was found necessary if peace was to be preserved between them that some treaty upon the subject of the fisheries must necessarily be arrived at. The result was that commissioners were appointed on the part of both countries to negotiate a treaty, and the view of the American representatives was shown in a letter from Secretary of State Adams, in which he says:

"The government of the United States consider the people thereof as fully entitled to all the liberties in the North American fisheries which have always belonged to them; which in the treaty of 1783 were by Great Britain recognized as belonging to them; and which they never have by any act of theirs consented to renounce. With these views, should Great Britain ultimately determine to deprive them of the enjoyment of these liberties by force, it is not for me to say whether, or for what length of time, they would submit to the bereavement of that which they would still hold to be their unalienable right."

Compared Articles as Submitted by Each Party.

Taking up the first article of the treaty as proposed by the United States commissioners, Senator Turner compared it with the article submitted by the British representatives and the article as finally agreed upon, showing how little difference there was between the article as proposed by the American commissioners and as finally adopted, the principal change being the striking out of the word *bait* in the purposes for which American fishermen could enter bays and harbors.

Continuing, Mr. Turner called attention to a subsequent proposal of the British commissioners adding a provision that in order to prevent smuggling no vessel of the United States engaged in the fisheries shall have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever except as may be necessary for the prosecution of the fishery or the support of the fishermen engaged therein or in the prosecution of their

voyages, and any vessel which should contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and sold, and also containing special provisions against fishing in the mouths of rivers, besides limiting the American fishermen to a more limited coast.

Americans Insistent That No Abridgment of Rights be Made.

To this the American representatives replied that "whatever extent of fishing ground may be secured to American fishermen, the American plenipotentiaries are not prepared to accept it on a tenure or on conditions different from those on which the whole has heretofore been held. Their instructions did not anticipate that any new terms of restrictions would be annexed as none were suggested in the proposals made by Mr. Begot to the American government. The clauses forbidding the spreading of nets and making vessels liable to confiscation in case any articles not wanted for carrying on the fishery should be found on board are of that description, and would expose the fishermen to endless vexation.

Concerning this demand, Mr. Robinson of the British counsel reported that after some discussion the British representatives decided not to press these claims as they appeared to be of not sufficient importance as to require to be urged in a way that might prevent an arrangement in regard to the fisheries taking place.

Four Points at Issue in the Negotiations.

This left only four points at issue, the first being the form of expression of the words of tenure, whether the words employed by the United States, "shall continue to enjoy unmolested,"

or the British words, "shall have" should be used, and the completed article provided that "the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish," etc.

The second was the extent of the coasts upon which the fishing rights were to extend, and on this the completed article was the same as the American claim with two unimportant variations.

The third point was the extent of coast on which might be dried and cured, the Americans naming the coast of Labrador, the southern coast of Newfoundland and the Magdalen islands, while the British project confined the right to the coast of Labrador. The completed article sustained the American claim with the exception of the Magdalen islands, which were stricken out.

United States Renounced Rights Within Three Mile Limit.

The fourth point of difference was the acceptance or rejection of the renunciatory clause which the American commissioners had prepared and insisted upon inserting in the treaty, and which read:

"And the United States hereby renounces any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure any fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Majesty's dominions in America not included in the above limits."

The British counter project omits any provision on this subject and the completed article of the treaty contains the clause with the addition of the word "forever."

As to the right to resort to bays and harbors for shelter the only difference from the American project was the addition of the words, "and for repairing damages therein" and also "and for no other purpose whatever."

Existing Rights Also Recognized by Words of Tenure.

Mr. Turner said the first matter to attract attention in considering the several steps towards an agreement

was the words of the tenure. The American project naturally proceeded on the theory held by the American government that the then fishing rights of its citizens were under the treaty of 1783. The words used by them implied continuity of right from the former treaty and they provided as fully as treaty rights could provide for the permanency of that right in the future, which it was the one object of the government to make secure.

And to further fortify both of these objects, that the fishery right was not a new grant and that it was not to be disturbed by future wars, because if it did the old grant would revive, the American negotiators prepared and insisted on the renunciatory clause, which they reported to the secretary of state was designed to prevent any implication that the fishery grant was a new one right and also for the purpose of placing the rights secured and those renounced upon the same foundation.

British Draft Ignored Renunciatory Clause.

The British project very naturally proceeded on the theory of Great Britain that war of 1812 had destroyed existing treaty rights. The words of the tenure were framed in such a way as to imply that the grant was a new one and it sedulously avoided any word indicative of a purpose that the fishery right granted should survive any future wars.

It of course made no mention of the renunciatory clause, because the British negotiators, who were as acute as the Americans, understood the purpose and intent and effect of this clause. This was the most difficult part of the negotiations, not only because of the intrinsic importance of the question, but also because the amour propre of both governments had been aroused by the long discussion of the effect of the war of 1812 upon the rights of 1783, and it was somewhat difficult to move those in charge of foreign affairs in both governments upon the matter, and it is very easy to compare the proposals with the completed article and see exactly the recessions and concessions made by each.

Phrase Under Which Great Britain Claims Right to Legislate.

Concerning the words which were added to the original draft of the American negotiators, "in common with subjects of His Britannic Majesty," Mr. Turner said that there is an absence, nothing to indicate what particular office these words were expected to perform. But while Great Britain in the diplomatic correspondence for the past 40 or 50 years has laid great stress and importance to these words, as implying a limitation upon the fishing rights of the inhabitants of the United States, the words were not even given passing notice in the argument of Sir Robert Finlay.

The United States says they are not susceptible of the meaning put upon them by Great Britain, considered grammatically colloquially as used in the laws of the two countries. If the words can be given the meaning claimed by Great Britain, they impose a very great limitation on the fishing rights of the United States, and the fact that they were so readily accepted by the American negotiators, following immediately the declaration that they were not prepared to accept any tenure or conditions different from those upon which the grant had previously been held, negatives the idea that the words were either proposed or accepted supposing them to be susceptible of the meaning now attempted to be placed upon them.

Clause Proposed by Americans Would Take Away Their Rights.

Concerning the renunciatory clause, Mr. Turner said the claim of the British government would be in effect that the clause which was insisted upon by the American negotiators would in effect take away the very rights for which they were contending, and which was admitted by the British negotiators, the right of fishing on the high seas. But the United States is not limited to the question of construction. The article renunciation was not of all bays "indenting" His Majesty's dominions, but "of" such dominions, thereby implying very clearly such bays as were under the control of the British government.

If the argument should prevail that there was no rule of international law in 1818 upon the subject of a territorial bay and therefore as a necessary corollary that all bays must be British bays, a different face would be put on the matter. But the United States insists that if there was no rule on the subject of what constituted territorial bays, then these large bays from their natural conformation and connection with the seas, form a part of the high sea.

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The only rule governing the matter would be that of defensibility, and that means defensibility from the shores and not by a battleship stationed midway between two headlands. And the contention of the United States is practically sustained by the decision of the highest court in Great Britain in the case of the Direct United States Cable Company vs. the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The contention in that case was that Conception Bay, a large bay 40 miles across, was within the British municipal jurisdiction so that the legislation of Newfoundland took effect over the entire bay.

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THREE SEINERS FIND MACKEREL.

Two Fares Landed at Boston and One at This Port.

A ray of hope is once more in store for the mackerel seiners by the arrival at Boston today of sch. Nellie Dixon with 15,000 large fresh mackerel, which were caught in South Channel, and sch. Benjamin A. Smith, with 6000 mackerel, caught off the Cultivator. In addition sch. Effie M. Prior, Capt. Elroy Prior, arrived at this port last night with 4000 large fresh mackerel, which were taken off the Nantucket ground.

This certainly is good news and will create a ray of hope among the mackerel fishermen that some good hauls will yet be made ere the season closes.

Capt. John S. Seavey of the little steamer Elthier, and one of the best known mackerel fishermen, said that 12 years ago he had seen about the same conditions as now prevail, and up to the Fourth very little had been done. After that a good school of medium mackerel struck all along the coast, and most of the vessels made a fine summer's work. So this may be seen this season again, but he had come over from the Rips and he must admit it looked rather dull.

Mackerel Reported Scarce on Maine Coast.

A Portland dispatch says that mackerel are again growing scarce in that vicinity. They have not been over and above plentiful at any time, but during the past few weeks the shipments from down the bay where they have been caught in seines have run from a thousand pounds a day to 2000 in some cases. Wednesday the receipts were but 500 pounds and very few mackerel were being reported at all. It looks as if they were leaving the shore.

Eighty-five Taken in Traps at Rockport.

The Story trap at Rockport took 85 large mackerel yesterday.

Sch. Nellie Dixon Struck School After Long Searches.

Fisherman's luck is proverbial and the experience of Capt. James Ellis of the fishing schooner Nellie Dixon proves that the uncertainties of the business are great and that there is always a possibility that bad luck in fishing will turn if the fisherman has the courage to hang on.

Capt. Ellis spends only the time included in the mackerel seining season on the water. Early in May he fitted out for his annual trip.

Two weeks ago he moored the Nellie Dixon at Commercial wharf, after following the schools of mackerel from New York to the Cape Shore and back to the Rips without taking a single mackerel. It was discouraging, but neither the captain nor the crew had lost courage, and last Tuesday evening they set sail again.

Again they tried south of Cape Cod and Wednesday evening struck a school of mackerel numbering between 16,000 and 18,000 and swept the seine about them, and Thursday night, 48 hours after they had sailed, returned to T wharf with a catch that will bring them at least \$4000.

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Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Colonial arrived at Portland yesterday with 15,000 pounds fresh halibut.

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LIGHT RECEIPTS. FIRM PRICES.

Boston Dealers Not Overburdened With Fish.

The receipts of fish at Boston today are quite liberal and about equal demand. Prices however, are firm on most kinds of groundfish while mackerel are selling from vessel at 26 cents each, and swordfish 15 cents per pound.

Among the arrivals there today are two trips of mackerel, sch. Nellie Dixon with 15,000 of large and sch. Benjamin A. Smith with 6000.

Sch. Mooween is also among the arrivals with 25,000 pounds of halibut which Capt. MacDonald caught off the west coast of Newfoundland.

A number of the vessels at Boston today are from off shore, so that receipts are larger than otherwise expected if they came from nearer home waters.

As bait has struck in at Provincetown and other places along the south shore, the fishermen will have no difficulty in obtaining a supply. Squid, which bait is greatly desired, is abundantly plentiful at Provincetown, so that the fishermen will have no delay in waiting for a supply.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Hester, 6 swordfish.
 - Sch. Oliver F. Killam, 14,000 cod.
 - Sch. Fannie Reed, 26 swordfish.
 - Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 3000 haddock, 15,000 cod.
 - Sch. Mooween, 25,000 halibut.
 - Sch. Nellie Dixon, 15,000 large fresh cod.
 - Sch. Flora J. Sears, 22,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 1000 hake.
 - Sch. Hortense, 20,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 5000 hake.
 - Sch. Thalia, 30,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 1000 halibut.
 - Sch. Annie Perry, 4000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 10,000 pollock.
 - Sch. Marion, 500 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 pollock.
 - Sch. Robert and Arthur, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 5000 hake.
 - Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, 6000 mackerel.
 - Sch. Mary Jenette, 22 swordfish.
 - Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 10,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 3000 hake.
- Haddock, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$2.75 to \$3; market cod, \$1.65 to \$2; hake, \$1; mackerel, 26c each; swordfish, 15c per lb.

OLD PACKET MADE GOOD SPEED.

Sch. John B. Norris Raced Gasoline Launch and Won.

That there is still a good deal of speed in the packet John B. Norris, a frequent visitor of this port with cured fish, when Capt. Holmes is at the wheel was amply demonstrated Monday when she raced a gasoline launch all the way from Boothbay Harbor to Portland and came in ahead.

Monday was not much of a day for racing, except for ocean liners. There was a stiff breeze blowing, as all will remember and seas both inshore and off the coast were running pretty high. When Capt. Holmes came out of Boothbay Harbor in the morning, he sighted the launch heading the same way he was and right abreast of him. Here was a chance to try the old and the new and he proceeded to find out which was the better. The man at the wheel of the power boat also took in the situation and advanced his spark and opened his throttle.

The wind was blowing a living gale and all the Norris could carry was her mainsail and jib. Even at that she scudded along in great shape, now burying her nose in the frothing sea and now shaking herself clear. It seemed as if she would never gain or lose, but after a number of miles had been covered, the sailboat gradually began to pull ahead of her rival and when she was off the entrance to Portland harbor, the power boat was well astern, but by no means out of sight.

Capt. Holmes made Portland harbor Tuesday, but so rough was it that he could not come up until the forenoon.

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TWO HANDLINERS HAVE SMALL FARES

Schs. J. J. Flaherty and Athlete Arrive Home.

Schs. J. J. Flaherty, Capt. Fred LeBlanc and sch. Athlete, Capt. Thomas Benham of the Bank cod dory handline fleet arrived yesterday afternoon, the former with 225,000 pounds of salt cod and the latter with 170,000 pounds.

Both Capt. Fred LeBlanc of sch. J. J. Flaherty and Capt. Thomas Benham of sch. Athlete are among the most noted codfish killers sailing out of this port, and each have the same story to tell about the handliners as those that preceded them.

Capt. LeBlanc said he saw most of the dory handliners before leaving for home, and those whom he spoke, or otherwise heard from had taken from 60 tubs to 150,000 pounds, which is no fish for the time they have been from home.

"To show how scarce fish has been," said Capt. LeBlanc, "we were on the fishing grounds 97 days, the entire time since leaving here, and have never seen the land until we made Thachers' island yesterday, so you see our catch is nominally nothing for 24 dories which we carried. Had we found good fishing, such as in other years, we should have had a full fare of 400,000 pounds or more and been home long ago and away on another trip.

A fortnight before leaving for home a few squid was taken occasionally on the ground, but hardly enough for one day's fishing, and then it would be two or three days before any more was found. Most of his fish, however, were taken since June, but before that they had done nothing. When they got squid bait the dories did well, but salted clams appeared to be of no use, when trawlers were using fresh herring and caplin.

Capt. LeBlanc says the American vessels were not bothered this spring by the French beam trawlers, as the latter did not come on Quero bank, but confined their fishing operations to St. Pierre and Grand Banks.

Capt. Benham made about the same report, and said the first seven weeks he did not take 20,000 pounds of fish, but since June 10, after squid struck on the ground they caught about 150,000 pounds. Before leaving he saw schs. Alice R. Lawson, Flirt, Tattler, and several others, all of whom were poorly fished.

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Wharf Fish Men Will Play.

Just to show that they can catch a baseball as well as a mackerel, 18 fishermen, recruited from two of the leading fish houses on T wharf, are going to stage a ball game (?) on the Malden High school field Saturday afternoon. The houses which have declared baseball war on each other are P. H. Prior and Healy and Lyons. These anglers want it understood that they are going to show a line of baseball that has got real class to it.

P. P. Healey formerly resided in this city and played first base for the Pioneer team, which was one of the strongest local base ball teams in this vicinity 20 years ago.

To Fit for Handlining.

Sch. Almeida will now fit for dory handlining under command of Capt. William Williams.

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THREE FISHING ARRIVALS TODAY.

Two Dory Handliners and One Mackerel Seiner.

The receipts of ground fish at this port today are confined to two trips, both dory handliners, sch. John J. Fallon, with 225,000 pounds of salt cod, and sch. Athlete, with 170,000 pounds.

Sch. Effie M. Prior has 4000 fresh mackerel, which were sold to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company.

Several pollock seiners which went out two days ago returned last night without taking any fish, having cruised from Cape Cod to Cape Ann.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

- Sch. J. J. Flaherty, Quero Bank, 225,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Athlete, Quero Bank, 170,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Effie M. Prior, 4000 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. M. Madeleine, shore.
- Steamer Bryda F., shore.
- Steamer Elthier, shore.
- Sch. Julietta, via Boston.
- Sch. Emily Sears, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Pauline, Georges.
- Sch. Pythian, Georges, hallbuting.
- Sch. Oliver F. Hutchings, shacking.
- Sch. W. H. Rider, drifting.
- Sch. Eugenia, drifting.
- Sch. Thomas Brundage, drifting.
- Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, Boston.
- Sch. Emily Sears, swordfishing.
- Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, swordfishing.
- Sch. Good Luck, drifting.

Today's Fish Market.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
 Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
 Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.
 Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
 Outside sales drift Georges salt cod, \$3.75 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.
 Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
 Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.
 Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts.
 Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

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WHALE MEAT FOR FOOD.

Western Fishing Expedition Starts Out on a Novel Plan.

With the hope of impaling the meat trust the whaling harpoons are going to be set to work in the Northern Pacific waters by the crews of the whaling schooner Letitia, which is being made ready to put forth, for a cruise in Bering sea.

The whaler, Mate Macomber declares, will return with 20,000 pounds of canned whale meat, which he affirms is as palatable as veal and should play the merry mischief with the high prices of beef.

The whaler, which is the first to be outfitted from Oakland, is completely equipped with harpoons, bomb guns, try pots and all the equipment of whale fishing, and will carry as an additional cargo a miniature but complete cannery, which Macomber will utilize in preserving the whale meat.

If the new food meets with the success he thinks it will, Macomber intends to form a company, install a large canning plant, charter a vessel and make a business of following the whaling fleets in the Bering and Arctic seas, buying up the whale carcasses after the blubber has been stripped, and canning the meat for American consumption.

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NOT A FARE OF GROUND FISH

Only Two Seiners at T Wharf This Morning.

Not a single trip of groundfish is reported at T wharf this morning, the only receipts of fish since yesterday being two seiners. Sch. Oriole with 2600 fresh mackerel and sch. Victor with 2000 fresh mackerel which sold at 20 cents.

The last of the week is always a dull day at Boston for the fishermen prefer staying out until Monday, so as to be ready for the firm market which usually prevails on that opening day of the week. Then the market closes at noon at Boston, so vessels arriving in the afternoon would have to lay until Monday and the hot weather at this time would cause a deterioration of their fish, and in many cases would make them unmarketable.

Boston Arrivals.

- Sch. Victor, 2000 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Oriole, 2600 fresh mackerel.

MACKEREL ARE REPORTED WILD.

Few Small Schools Seen Are Hard to Catch.

Receipts from mackerel sources today are limited to the arrival of two vessels at Boston, schs. Victor and Oriole, with 2000 and 2600 large fresh mackerel, respectively.

The skippers of these vessels report taking their fish on Georges where they saw quite a number of small schools, but the fish were wild and hard to catch.

Capt. McFarland did not consider the prospect very good for a large catch of mackerel on this shore, unless a school of medium fish not in sight at this time made its appearance. He did not think the mackerel now on Georges and in South Channel and off No Man's Land would come this way, for there was no body of fish as they appeared to him.

The little steamer Bessie M. Dugan, Capt. John F. Vautier, arrived at this port last evening with 125 mackerel which were caught on the Cultivator Shoal. Capt. Vautier saw several schools but they were very wild and hard to catch. He set the seine four times one afternoon and only stopped 125 mackerel.

The Canadian Fish Bureau of Wednesday last report mackerel quite plentiful at Alberton, P. E. I., but only a few being taken at other places along the provincial coast.

The vessels now out are mostly on the Rips and Georges and from the few arrivals during the week, make it evident that mackerel are not very plenty.

Seiners at Boston.

- Sch. Oriole, 2600 large fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Victor, 2000 large fresh mackerel.

Seiners at This Port.

Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, 125 fresh mackerel.

SALT FISH MARKET.

Light Stocks and Good Demand Keep Prices Firm.

The salt fish market is in a very healthy condition at this time, and by the big operators is said to exceed their expectations.

While producers have been receiving very satisfactory prices, there appears to be a disposition on the part of the leading shippers to advance the price of cod from the vessel. While there has been no action by the local Board of Trade to advance prices to the producers, the conditions would seem to warrant the assertion that prices of uncured cod and other ground fish will advance to a point equal that of any during the last decade. This is borne out by the fact

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that most of the salt codfishing fleet are handliners and to date some four or five of them have arrived with the smallest fares brought in by these fishers in several years. While the trawlers have succeeded in securing good trips, there are only 10 or a dozen vessels prosecuting the codfishery by this modus operandi. Thus the greater part of the codfish pursuers are operating the dory handlines, which to date has been a failure. No matter how well they may do during the remainder of the season, the catch will in no way equal that of last season, when it reached a maximum record.

Long before this time last season, the fleet had all returned with full fares, refitted and sailed on their second trip, and even some of them made a third. But this is not in evidence at this time, but just the reverse.

The demand for whole and cut fish continues active and while orders are not of any large magnitude, the numerous small inquiries for fish make up for what is lacking otherwise. The stock of codfish in first hands is the lightest for many years at this season, and should it not be replenished by August, it will be reduced to a minimum, if the outflow still continues.

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HALIBUT FARES AT PORTLAND.

Nearly 200,000 Pounds Received in Last Two Weeks.

The Portland Press says that 200,000 pounds of halibut will have been received at that port in the two weeks from June 27 and ending tonight. This is a record that has never been equalled or even approached at this port before and one that few places on the whole New England shore can equal.

The last of these trips needed to complete this great amount of fish, is now on the way and consists of 35,000 pounds of halibut and is being brought from Newfoundland in sch. Angie B. Watson.

The big trips that have been landed here since June 27 are: Sch. Topsail, 15,000; sch. Kineo, 44,000; sch. Marjie Turner, 20,000; sch. Ella F. King, 1,500; sch. Selma, 22,000; sch. Fannie Hayden, 25,000; sch. Waldo L. Stream, 16,000; sch. Wotauga, 6,000; sch. Colonial, 15,000; sch. Angie B. Watson, 35,000; total, 194,500.

In addition to the halibut brought, the same vessels have had with them 70,000 pounds of fresh fish and 50,000 pounds of salt fish.

It is very evident from a glance at these figures that Portland is rapidly becoming one of the leading fishing ports on the Atlantic coast. More eastern halibut has been landed here recently than at Gloucester or at Boston. A majority of the big fishing schooners from the westward have come in there with their fares. They have been able to get just as good prices as in Gloucester and Boston and more than that a day in the trip to port has been saved. All of the halibut mentioned above has been brought by J. W. Trefethen.

It might be supposed that such an immense quantity would find no market here, but it has all been disposed of as fast as it has been received so that never has the supply grown excessive. The fish has been sent to all points east and west and even into Canada.

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Bothered by Dogfish.

Capt. Daniel McDonald of sch. Moween, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Quero Bank with 24,000 pounds of halibut and 6000 pounds of salt cod, reports that dogfish are raising havoc among the fishermen at Grand, Quero and St. Pierre Banks, and that thousands of dollars damage is being caused by their depredations. He spoke sch. John Hays Hammond of this port on the banks last Monday. The Hammond had some fish aboard, but was also bothered by the dogfish pest.