July 9.

The fishermen of the United States cannot go there and set at defiance the laws of Newfoundland in any respect, unless those laws do in fact limit in a very material manner the time and method in which they carry on their fisheries. As to that, the United Sttaes says that however it might be with reference to the binding effect of these local laws, as municipal laws under the constitutional system of Great Britain, under the terms of this treaty as construed and enforced in international law, citizens of the United States entering those waters to fish are not subject to the local laws designed to and which have the effect of limiting them in the very matter of the time and manner of taking fish.

All Laws Affecting the Fisheries Subordinate to the Treaty.

Now, I use this term "the very matter of the time and manner of taking fish" as embracing all of the grounds for regulations specified in the contention of Great Britain. The days, hours and seasons mentioned there go to the matter of time, and the method, manner and means go to the manner; so that when I say they have no right to pass laws which limit the fishery right in the very time and manner of its exercise, I mean to negative the British contention of a right to pass laws which limit them as to the days, hours or seasons, or which limit them as to the time, manner or method of carrying on their fisheries.

So that the question is whether Great Britain or her colonies have a right, under the Treaty of 1818, to impose upon American fishermen coming into those waters for the purpose of fishing limitations which do affect them in the very time and manner of carrying on their fishery.

Judge Gray—You claim, sir, that those regulations are in derogation of the very liberty itself that was granted, by the troaty?

Mr. Turner—I do.

July 9.

ROCKPORT NOTES.

Trap Took Bluebacks.

The Story Co.'s breakwater trap took five barrels of bluebacks yesterday. This company has now three traps down, one at Milk Island, one at Straitsmouth Island and one at the Sandy Bay breakwater.

July 9.

TWO FARES FROM OTHER PORTS.

Only Fish Receipts Here Today Except 125 Mackerel.

There are no arrivals at this port today direct from the banks. Sch. Mooween, which came down from Boston, where her fare of fresh halibut was sold, brought in 6000 pounds of salt cod and 1000 pounds of flitched halibut, and steamer Bessie M. Dugan landed 125 mackerel, these being all the fish that have come forward during the last 24 hours.

It was expected that some others of the dory handliners would be in, but the moderate weather has doubtless retarded their progress if on the way home.

As has been the result for several weeks, the boat shore fishermen are landing but few fish, which is disposed of for immediate use, and do not add anything toward increasing stock which is running low in the big shipping concerns.

Sch. Colonial, which marketed her fare of fresh halibut at Portland, arrived shortly before noon with 18,000 lbs. fresh fish.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mooween, via Boston, 6000 lbs. salt cod, 1000 lbs. flitched halibut.
Sch. Leo, via Boston.
Sloop Marian, shore.
Steamer Bessie Dugan, seining, 125 mackerel.
Sch. Mary A. Gleason, Rips, 70,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Colonial, via Portland, 18,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Thalia, via Boston.
Sch. Grace Otis, shore.

July 9.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Veda M. McKown, seining.
Sch. Ellen C. Burke, seining.
Sch. Ida F. Silva, haddocking.
Sch. Florida, swordfishing.
Sch. Fish Hawk, Georges, halibuting.
Sch. Teazer, halibuting.
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, seining.
Sch. Effie M. Prior, seining.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 26 cts. each.

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.

July 11.

TWO SEINERS AT BOSTON.

Mackerel Probably Showing in Small Schools.

Two of the mackerel fleet arrived at Boston today, schs. Benjamin A. Smith with 5000 large fresh mackerel, which were caught on the Rips, and Georgia with 11,000 large fresh mackerel taken off Chatham.

Had any others of the fleet secured good hauls on Saturday or yesterday, they would have been in Boston this morning, but as there are no other arrivals, it is conclusive evidence that the mackerel are in small schools and show at certain times of the day, and those fortunate to be there will get a haul.

Mackerel Outlook on the Maine Coast.

A letter received by the Times from from Portland says that it is looking better for mackerel on the Maine coast now than at any time this year. Every trap at Richmond got mackerel on Friday, more than half being medium fish, weighing about one pound each, while the large mackerel weighed two and one-half pounds. The letter says it looks like a good run of mackerel.

The Portland Press of Saturday says:

If reports that have been received from down the coast are correct then the mackerel have at last struck in. Word has been received here, by the way of Boston, to the effect that the fish are schooling in the vicinity of Port Clyde, where quite a few are being taken in nets as well as by handliners. If the mackerel have really struck in, then they are tamer than they have been before. Wildness of the fish caused many a dollar's loss to the fishermen of Gloucester, Portland and Boston, but if they are tamer now it seems as if some of the money might be regained.

Reported Scarce Along the Canadian Coast.

The Canadian Fish Bureau of Thursday last report scarce at all points along the shore, but cod and other fish quite plentiful.

July 11.

Halibut Sales.

The fresh halibut fare of sch John Hays Hammond was sold to the New England Fish Company at 6 1-2 cents per pound right through.

The halibut fare of sch. Mysteyy was sold to the American Halibut Company at the same price.

Took Bait and Ice.

Schs. Hazel R. Hines, Yakima and Kineo arrived at Liverpool on Friday for bait and ice and cleared for the fishing grounds.

July 11.

FISH PLENTY AT BOSTON.

Prices Show Falling Off on Account of Weather.

The receipts of fish at Boston today are quite large and fully equal all requirements, which together with the bad weather which is now prevailing should give prices a downward tendency.

A fleet of some 30 vessels or more are at T wharf today and some have good trips. Among them being the beam trawler Spray, which has 40,000 pounds of haddock and 20,000 pounds of other ground fish.

Three or four vessels arrived with swordfish, their catches being somewhat larger than the earlier arrivals. Prices of this fish are quite firm at 15 to 16 cents per pound.

Two other arrivals are schs. Benjamin A. Smith and Georgia, with 5000 and 11,000 fresh mackerel respectively.

In addition to the cod and haddock, the market is well supplied with other ground fish and while prices have dropped they are, however, quite satisfactory and equal expectation at this season, when fresh fish products of all kinds are usually low.

The only thing that Boston is devoid of today is halibut for there have been no arrivals since early last week.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 30,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
Sch. Harmony, 2000 haddock, 4000 pollock.
Sch. Edward A. Rich, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Gladys and Sabra, 16,000 cod.
Sch. Olivia Sears, 200 haddock, 300 cod, 8000 pollock.
Sch. Rebecca, 17,000 cod.
Sch. City of Everett, 500 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, 5000 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Georgia, 11,000 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Morning Star, 500 cod, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Valentinna, 38 swordfish, 1 horse mackerel, 2 porpoises, 1 skate.
Sch. George H. Lubee, 37 swordfish.
Sch. A. W. Black, 48 swordfish.
Sch. Athena, 8000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Junietta, 9000 haddock, 18,000 cod, 15,000 hake.
Sch. Matchless, 5000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 4000 hake, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Francis P. Mesquita, 15,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 6000 pollock.
Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 2000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Harvester, 7000 haddock, 18,000 cod, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Arbitrator, 2000 haddock, 3000 cod, 17,000 pollock.
Steamer Spray, 40,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Sch. Amelia Enos, 10,000 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Galatea, 15,000 cod.
Sch. Edith Silveria, 14,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 5000 hake, 2000 cusk.
Sch. Matiana 6000 haddock, 5000 hake, 2000 cusk, 14,000 pollock.
Sch. Alcenia, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Benjamin F. Phillips, 27,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 1000 hake.

Haddock, $2 to $2.25 per cwt.; large cod, $2 to $2.50; market cod, $1.50 to $1.75; pollock, 75c to $1; hake, $1.25 to $2.50; cusk, $2.25; swordfish, 15½c to 16c pound; mackerel, 27c to 28c each.

FOUR FISHERMEN ASTRAY.

Were Probably Picked Up by Other Vessels in the Vicinity.

Among the fishing vessels that came to T wharf, Boston, last night, was the schooner Emilia Enos, whose captain reported four of his men missing. The schooner was fishing in the South channel Friday morning. At 3 o'clock the crew went out to set trawls, William Williams, Thos. Smart, John Tysel and Percy Davis with the others. There was a light fog at the time, which later became thick, and when the dories returned to the schooner the two in which were the four men named, were not with them.

After waiting to give them a chance to come back the schooner was sailed over the place where the men had been and then all over the grounds, but failed to find them.

Their captain feels that the men may have been picked up by one of the other fishermen who were fishing at from two to five miles from him.

July 11.

TREATY FISHERY RIGHTS LIMIT GREAT BRITAIN'S SOVEREIGNTY.

Otherwise United States Fishermen Do Not Secure What Is Due Them.

Regalations Should Be Made By Both Countries in Coucurrence.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Continuing his argument for the United States before the Hague tribunal in the fisheries arbitration case, Ex-Senator Turner next took up the question of the limitation of the sovereignty of Great Britain in territorial waters as affected by the treaty of 1818 and the extent of the limitation if any exists.

Mr. Turner said the contention of the United States was that the treaty of 1818 created an international servitude, a real right in the territories of Great Britain or in the terrial waters, at least, as contra distinguished from what is known to the civil law as a mere obligation. But he proposed first to discuss the effect of the treaty as a limitation on the sovereignty of Great Britain without reference to the question whether there were any words of limitation in the treaty. He would next discuss whether there were any words in the treaty taking the position that in the absence of any limiting words in the treaty or words of reservation of a right to limit, the effect of the treaty in international law was to create such limitation, which prevented Great Britain from taking any action limiting or impairing in any manner the fishing rights on the part of the United States.

Quoting from the argument of Sir Robert Finlay that "it is not claimed for the British government or for the colonial governments that they can determine the question whether any regulation is reasonable," Mr. Turner declared that the effect of this statement was that the 'sovereignty of Great Britain was limited with respect to this fishery. If the sovereignty is not impaired, why can they not determine whether any regulation they want to make concerning their fishery is reasonable?

Mr. Turner sustained his position by the admission of Lord Salisbury in the Fortune Bay controversy in 1880 that the sovereignty of Great Britain was limited to making any laws or regulations which did not impair the American fishing rights, and he only saved, as he thought, the regulations which it was said the Americans had broken by the proposition that those regulations were in force at the time the treaty of 1871 was entered upon, and the words in that treaty necessarily implied subjection to the regulations which were then in force, but he put forth no pretence of the right of Great Britain to enforce its municipal regulations upon the fishermen of the United States visiting the waters for the purpose of fishing.

As Affecting the Fisheries, the Same Rights Apply on Sea and Shore.

Concerning the statement by the British counsel that the argument of the United States with respect to the waters would apply to the right of the British government to control the operations upon the shore for sanitary or other reasons, Mr. Turner said the United States did not take any exception. Its rights upon the shore are subject to identically the same rule as its rights upon the coastal waters. It must observe the laws. It cannot dry fish in an unsanitary manner upon the shores of Great Britain, any more than its fishermen have a right to run amuck and shoot and stab and kill and maltreat the inhabitants of Newfoundland. All criminal laws coming properly within the province of British territorial jurisdiction of course would be enforceable upon persons curing fish on shore, just as they would be upon those taking fish in the waters—that far and no farther.

In the matter of curing and drying fish, however, the same limitation of sovereignty would apply to the shores as applied to the waters. If the limitation was intended to and did have the effect of interfering with and impeding the American fishermen in carrying on the fair exercise of their privilege of curing—if that was the purpose and effect of it—then Great Britain would have no more right to make shore regulations than she would to make water regulations.

Then the question of a second modus vivendi came up in 1907. The government of Newfoundland took the same position again, that their constitutional rights, the passage of their laws and the enforcement of their own local policy, could not under the relations which subsisted between them and Great Britain, be interfered with by the home government, and they notified that government that they would not enforce the modus vivendi which the colonial secretary had informed them he was entering into with the United States again upon the subject of the fisheries. Thereupon the crown was compelled to resort to the act of 1819 and the king in council made an order suspending these objectionable laws. But this did not satisfy Newfoundland, and they responded that while they might be compelled to conform to the order in council, they had been advised by eminet counsel that the order was without avail to affect any laws in any manner the laws which they had chosen to put upon their statute books, to regulate the fishery.

Modality a Matter of Regulation Between the Two Governments.

In the exercise of a treaty right, of a servitude, it is the duty of the dominant nation of course to exercise that right with due regard to the internal order and economy of the territory in which the servitude right is enjoyed, but the manner of modality is a matter of regulation between the two governments. Sir Robert Finlay says there is no possibility of abuse of such regulations so as to infringe upon the rights of the United States fishermen by discrimination in favor of British subjects, because he says there is the right of disallowance which is vested in the Crown, the home government, with reference to all such matters. But while the United States would probably have little hesitation in accepting Great Britain as an arbitrator in a cause between itself and a third power, it cannot accept Great Britain as an arbitrator in the case between itself and Great Britain.

In the second place, he says there is security against the possibility of abuse, inasmuch as such local laws as are in conflict with the treaty would be invalid and null to the extent of their repugnance. In reply Mr. Turner called the attention of the tribunal to the action of Newfoundland when the reference of this matter to the tribunal was being considered. The question of the foreign fishery vessels act of 1905 and 1906 came up between the crown and the colony and the crown undertook, in order that there might not be arising all these vexatious questions while they were negotiating with the United States, to make a modus vivendi in 1906, under which the fisheries could be carried on.

Newfoundland Government Refused to Accept Modus Vivendi.

The government of Newfoundland very promptly notified the government of Great Britain that no modus vivendi made in contravention of the laws of Newfoundland, would have any effect there, and although the modus vivendi provided that none of the provisions of the acts should be brought into effect, fishermen were taken off the vessels of the United States in the harbors of Newfoundland and subjected to the penalities of the act, which Great Britain said should not be enforced against inhabitants of the United States while these negotiations were pending.

Then the third remedy which the United States may have from an abuse of this right of making regulations, if the tribunal shall determine that Great Britain has such right, is the fact that the United States has a right to appeal to this tribunal under the fourth article of the compromise. But the effect of the fourth article is upon future and not present disputes. And if it gives the United States the right to bring Great Britain in here for refusing to abrogate unreasonable laws, it gives Great Britain the same right to bring the United States in for refusing to concur in reasonable laws. But neither can be forced into court against its will. They must agree upon a submission of the questions, and the question might arise whether the question to be submitted was of sufficient importance to be brought to The Hague tribunal.

The Contentions of the United States.

Senator Turner in summing up this portion of his argument outlined the affirmations of the United States as follows:

First, the treaty grant, of the liberty to take, dry and cure fish in specific British territory is in nature and essence a limitation upon the sovereign rights of Great Britain in the territory specified and to the extent of its terms excludes the exercise of those sovereign rights.

Second, there can be no implied reservation of the very rights of sovereignty the exercise of which was excluded by the grant itself.

Third, in the absence of any express reservation, the liberty to take fish to the extent of the terms of the grant is therefore not subject to any right of interfering or restraining municipal legislation.

Fourth, the express terms of the treaty cover liberty to fish generally without any limitation as to times or manner, and to insist that fish shall not be taken under the grant at any times or in any manner except such as Great Britain chooses to allow is to interfere with the enjoyment of the right granted without either express or implied authority.

Fifth, this limitation upon the sovereignty of Great Britain does not extend to those municipal laws and police regulations which aim at the preservation of order, prevention and punishment of crime, protection of public health, or to the incidental effect which the enforcement of such laws and regulations may have upon the conduct and convenience of the persons employed in the fishery.

Sixth, it is the duty of each party to the treaty to respect the right which the other party holds in common. It is the duty of Great Britain to refrain and to require its subjects to refrain from interfering with the exercise by Americans of their right in common; and it is the duty of the United States to refrain and to require its inhabitants to refrain from interfering with the exercise by the British of their right in common.

Seventh, the natural and proper way to prevent practices which would be violations of these duties is by common regulations for that purpose; but there is no ground whatever for either country to claim the sole right to determine upon or to enforce regulations which relate to the common and reciprocal rights of both countries.

In support of the above contentions, Senator Turner read at great length from recognized authorities on international law, especially of tracing the history and growth of servitudes.

July 12.

July 12.

July 11.

THREE HANDLINERS HAVE FEW FISH.

Codfish Receipts Will Be Much Less Than Last Year.

Receipts of fish at this port today are confined to two arrivals from halibuting with 30,000 pounds of halibut, and 60,000 pounds of fresh and salt mixed fish, and three of the dory handline fleet with about 37,000 pounds of salt cod. The latter vessels are schs. Priscilla Smith, Helen G. Wells and S. P. Willard.

The small trips that these vessels bring in confirm previous reports that the dory handliners were doing but little. While these vessels are coming home with the object in view of fitting out again on a second trip and be on the ground when the squid strike on the bank and the fish bunch up, it is evident that the catch of cod this season will fall far below that of last year, when it reached a maximum for the last decade.

The pollock seiners appear to have lost the prolific schools which were off here earlier in the season. Three of this fleet took 70 barrels of blue backs yesterday ,which were sold for bait and put in cold storage.

Sch. William E. Morrissey arrived shortly after noon from St. Peters Bank with a good fare of 240,000 lbs. of codfish.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mystery, Quero Bank, 15,000 lbs. halibut, 40,000 lbs. fresh cod, 5000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Priscilla Smith, Quero Bank, 17,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Quero Bank, 15,000 lbs. halibut, 15,000 lbs. fresh cod, 3000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Helen G. Wells, Quero Bank, 70,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. S. P. Willard, Quero Bank, 135,000 lbs. salt cod.

Steamer Bryda F., shore, 40 barrels blue backs.

Steamer Bessie, shore, 20 barrels blue backs.

Steamer Herbert and Emma, shore, 12 bbls. blue backs.

Sch. Terra Nova, seining.

Sch. William E. Morrissey, St. Peters Bank, 240,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Mary E. Harty, seining.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Indiana, seining.

Sch. Leo, shore.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, shacking.

Sch. Senator, halibuting.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 26 cts. each.

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.

Good Stock.

Sch. Senator Gardner, Capt. Vincent Nelson, from his salt codfishing trip weighed off 288,000 pounds from which a fine stock of $8600 was realized, the cref sharing $165 each.

Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, Capt. William Larkin, from a similar trip, weighed off 264,000 pounds of cod, stocking $7850 and crew sharing$200 each.

These are two of the best trips made this season in the salt codfishery.

Sch. Angie B. Watson at Portland.

Sch. Angie B. Watson arrived at Portland Saturday from Bangor, N. F., with an assorted cargo of fresh fish, including 34,000 pounds halibut, 3000 pounds of salmon and 1,100 live lobsters. Capt. Cushing said he had moderate weather during the passage but run into a squall and carried away the fore topmast.

July 11.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Conqueror and Lottie G. Merchant arrived at Canso, Thursday last and cleared for the fishing ground. Sch. Gladiator and Margaret sailed from there on the same date.

July 12.

Vessels Give Up Seining.

Sch. Massachusetts which has been engaged in seining this season, has discontinued this fishing and is again fitted for halibuting in charge of her former skipper, Capt. John Carroll. She will sail this afternoon and Capt. Carroll will probably go to Bacelieu bank, if he does not find halibut nearer home.

Another vessel which has given up seining is sch. Natalie J. Nelson and yesterday afternoon sailed on a shacking trip in command of Capt. Albert Larkin.

July 12.

Portland Fish Notes.

Sch. Carrie C., one of the Georges handline fleet, arrived at Portland yesterday with a good fare of 10,000 ponuds of halibut. This is the largest quantity of halibut caught on handlines for a long time.

July 12.

MACKEREL ON MAINE COAST.

But Few Indications of Fish Hereabouts.

There is nothing new in the mackerel situation today there being no arrivals with fish other than sch. Saladin with 15 barrels of salt mackerel which Capt. Parsons said he caught in three schools.

Sch. Mary E. Harty is also at this port today and Capt. Cameron, who is one of the best known mackerel fishermen prosecuting this industry, says he has not seen a fish for four weeks. Capt. Cameron draws a very fine illustration when he says, "because someone might pick up a dollar bill, does not signify that they are scattered all over the place." So this is the way with mackerel, when some vessel happens to be on the spot when a school shows and catch it, does not signify that the whole ocean is covered with them.

Both Capt. Cameron and Capt. Parsons thought the prospects at present were not all that could be desired but were in hopes that a good school of mackerel would put in their appearance off this shore, but at present there was nothing that would warrant their expectations. There did not seem to be any feed in the water, which was so prevalent the years when mackerel was plenty on this shore and the absence of this should also be taken into consideration.

Seiners at This Port.

Sch. Saladin, 15 bbls. salt mackerel.

Mackerel on the Maine Coast.

A letter from C. A. Dyer of Portland reports mackerel being taken in the traps at Richmond island near Old Orchard Beach and also at Harpswell. Three-quarters of the fish taken are medium mackerel.

Three-quarters of these mackerel are medium mackerel. He compared them to the mackerel that came here from Boston, caught on Georges. They are a different body of mackerel in size, two-thirds, weigh from 1 pound to 1¼ pounds, and the balance 1½ pounds to 2½. In his opinion, a good body of these mackerel have gone down off shore, near the Bay of Fundy, same as they did 12 years since. Then Capt. Seavey thinks that year they struck the medium mackerel, the same size at Mt. Desert and further down into the Bay of Fundy. The middle of July that year, every vessel loaded and mackerel sold as low as $6.00 out of pickle. They fished on these mackerel until the middle of September and at that date they sold for $11.00 out of pickle, count 240 to the barrel. There are no vessels in the Bay of Fundy this year. Capt. Jacobs reported south quite early this year a large body of medium mackerel and the chances are more than even, but what they are in Bay of Fundy. The few mackerel taken in this vicinity, are medium mackerel. The traps are so small only floating traps, and mackerel would have to be very plenty to catch many in such traps.

July 12.

SWORDFISH AT BOSTON.

Medium Supply of All Fish Except Mackerel.

Receipts of fish at Boston today are light, there being only seven or eight arrivals there with medium catches, so that prices are somewhat firmer than yesterday.

The vessels in today are mostly from shore grounds so that large trips are absent in consequence. The swordfishermen are not coming along as fast as expected, caused by the scarcity of those fish on Georges and Block island grounds, where the vessels are now operating.

Among the arrivals at Boston are one swordfisherman with 18 fish, which are selling at 15 cents per pound. There are no mackerel arrivals and no word from any direction at Boston today of any being taken, which is unexpected at this time, for generally the market at this season is well supplied. But at no time this year has there been an over production of mackerel at Boston, so that continuous high prices have been in order, and liable to remain throughout. It is expected that the next few days will see a laxity of arrivals and fish of all kinds will be scarce, and prices advance.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. E. C. Hussey, 1500 haddock, 24,000 cod.

Sch. Mary Emerson, 15 bbls. shad, 14 bbls. blue backs.

Sch. Lillian, 15 swordfish.

Sch. Manomet, 19,000 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Josephine DeCosta, 8000 haddock, 35,000 cod.

Sch. Alice, 23,000 haddock, 13,000 cod.

Sch. Richard J. Nunan, 50,000 hake.

Sch. Flora L. Nickerson, 15,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Eva Avina, 400 cod, 35,000 hake, 9000 pollock.

Sch. Mary Edith.

Haddock, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; large cod, $2.50 to $3; market cod, $1.75 to $2; hake, $1.10 to $2.30; pollock, $1.20 to $1.50; swordfish, 15c per lb.

HAD FIGHT WITH SHARKS.

One of the Crew of Sch. Latone Frightens Monsters Away.

Jack Olson, one of the crew of sch. Latona, formerly of this port, now engaged in bluefishing out of New York, had a desperate battle with a giant shark, or rather half a dozen of them, on his last trip.

He was in his dory when the shark arose alongside and he stabbed it with his knife. This enraged the shark and it rushed at the boat, striking it on the side opposite Olsen. Overbalanced by the impetus of the big fish, the dory was bilged and Olsen found himself in the water with only a powerful voice and a small blunted knife to oppose half a dozen sharks. He shouted and threshed around in the water, kicking up such a fuss that the sharks were kept at a distance.

Capt. Johnson of the schooner, saw the dory go over and bore down on Olsen. He reached him just in time for the fisherman was rapidly getting too exhausted to keep up the threshing about which had so far saved him.

July 12.

Record Catch of Clams.

Matty Foley and three partners brought in to T wharf Monday the record catch or dig of clams, on the motor smudge Natalie, and the dory attached. Foley and his companions located a veritable cache of clams near Green island in Quincy bay, and on two tides took out 24 bushels, or 12 barrels. Their two boats were not large enough to carry the clams at one time, and two trips had to be made, the last load being brought in early this morning. Foley said that he had been digging clams for three years, and the other three members of his crew added that they had served several years each on the flats, but never in their lives have they seen so prolific a spot for the lucious bivalve as at this corner of Green island.

Sch. Bohemia Stocked $9900.

Sch. Bohemia, Capt Ormsby Seeley, which arrived last week from a salt codfishing trip, weighed off 317,000 pounds, the second largest fare landed at this port this season. A stock of $9900 was realized and the crew shared $217. This large fare went to Sylvanus Smith & Co., owners of the vessel.