

Jan, 21.

## BOUNTY FOR FISHERMEN.

CAPT. HANS JOYCE DELEGATE FROM PACIFIC FISHERMEN TO URGE LEGISLATION.

Capt. Hans Joyce, one of the leading halibut skippers of the Pacific coast, and some years ago a well known leader in the mackerel fishery on this coast, was in this city on Thursday and talked to several of the members of the Board of Trade and the Master Mariners Association on the matter of a bounty for New England fishermen and fishermen from American ports on the Pacific coast.

It is understood that the captain is a delegate representing the Pacific fishermen in the matter, and that the object of his visit here was to get the endorsement of the Board of Trade and Master Mariners Association for the project.

He left Thursday afternoon for Boston, where he was to talk over the matter with some people there, and went to Washington yesterday and presented the matter to the proper officials there.

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## NO ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

MARKET BOATS UNABLE TO FISH WITH NORTHEAST WIND OUTSIDE.

The fishing arrivals at this port from Saturday noon to this morning have not been "so's you'd notice them," indeed there have been none.

Few, if any, however were expected. The market boats have dodged out twice since Saturday night. They had no chance to fish yesterday and this morning could be seen outside the breakwater, jogging. The wind is northeast and there are snow squalls outside and there will probably be no fishing done today. The boats are expected back in port by noon.

### Today's arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Stranger, shore.  
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, shore.  
Sch. Georgianna, shore.  
Sch. Rebecca, shore.  
Sch. Manomet, shore.  
Sch. Rose Standish, shore.  
Sch. J. J. Flaherty, via Boston.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary Edith, haddocking.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, haddocking.  
Sch. Harriett, haddocking.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddock-  
ing.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.  
Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.  
Sch. Yankee, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.  
Sch. A. C. Newhall, haddocking.  
Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, haddock-  
ing.  
Sch. Valentina, haddocking.  
Sch. Mettacommet, pollocking.  
Sch. Thomas Brundage, pollocking.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, Boston.  
Sch. Mary B. Greer, Boston.  
Sch. Nokomis, Boston.

### Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62½ per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.  
Eastern deck headline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges headline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

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## NEWFOUNDLAND HERRING FLEET AGAIN CLEARED FROM THE ICE

### Three of Four Vessels Reach Clear Water at Woods Island.

### Most of the Fleet of 15 Vessels Reported Sailed for Home.

It is a fishermen's saying, as old as the hills, "It's hard telling the mind of a squid." Another saying might well be added to the fisherman list, "You never can tell about what's going to happen at Bay of Islands."

The heavy blizzard which raged at Bay of Islands Friday afternoon and night and made things look worse than ever, holding again the four crafts in its ice grasp, three of whom had once been freed, beside keeping the big fleet anchored at Woods Island from sailing for home, actually turned around Saturday and did the Good Samaritan act.

When things looked the blackest the snow held up and the northwest heavy wind hauled around into a southerly gale, which broke up so much ice in the Humber Arm that the schs. Dauntless, S. P. Willard and Ella M. Goodwin, were again freed and were able to get down to Woods Island and anchor safely, with the rest of the fleet, and yesterday conditions were such that it was expected that sch. Constellation, which was in the ice farther up the Arm than the three others, would also soon be clear.

Yesterday the weather was mild and the wind continued to blow strong from

the southward, and dispatches received during the day indicated that most of the fleet of 15 sail which had been lying at Woods Island for several days, awaiting a chance to sail for home, and also the three craft which had been ice-imprisoned, had got underway and were on the homeward track. The messages also indicate that some of the skippers who have been down to Bay of Islands superintending the loading of several vessels had started to come home by rail.

A dispatch from South West Point, Anticosti, this morning states that the thermometer there stands at five below zero, with a light northeast wind going and light broken ice moving west.

### Cargoes Discharged.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty has completed the discharge of her cargo of frozen herring at Boston and was towed down here Saturday.

Sch. William Matheson is taking out her frozen herring at the freezer here.

### At Bonne Bay on Second Trip.

Sch. T. M. Nicholson, of the Bucksport fleet, now on her second trip, is at Bonne Bay, N. F., and will try to secure a cargo of herring there.

The British Sch. Strathcona, arrived at Halifax, N. S., Friday, from Bay of Islands, N. F., with a cargo of herring.

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### Poaching in Canadian Waters.

In the Canadian parliament on Friday Mr. Barnard, conservative of British Columbia declared that poaching in British Columbia waters had become a "systematic business," and Hon. Mr. Brodeur declared that within a short time the department of marine and fisheries would be in a position to cope with the situation and would do so.

Mr. Loggie was told by the minister of marine that no concessions had been made by Canada relative to licenses in the recent fishing negotiations. The foreign office had expressed the view that Canada could not insist upon the license being taken out by foreigners, but the United States representatives, after hearing the reasons advanced by the Canadian delegates, had accepted the condition that licenses should be required.

### Portland Fish Notes.

Taking advantage of the excellent weather at sea Friday, practically the entire fishing fleet was on the grounds off Cape Elizabeth with the result that over 80,000 pounds of fresh fish was landed in this port Saturday. Sch. George H. Lubeer was the high liner to arrive as she brought in a total of 20,000 pounds. The other vessels and their fares follow: Katie L. Palmer, 7000 pounds mixed fish; Eva and Mildred, 7000; Albert Black, 9000; George Lubeer, 20,000; Edmund Black, 8000; Robert and Carr, 12,000; Mildred Nunan, 12,000; Fannie Hayden, 5000; steamer Pet, 3000 pollock.

### Former Gloucester Vessel Sprung Afloat.

Rudderless and leaking so fast that the crew was able to keep her afloat with difficulty, the schooner Centennial, formerly a well known fishing craft of this port, was towed in at Rockland, Me., on Friday by the revenue cutter Woodbury. The schooner was bound from New York for Eastport, with a load of coal and during Thursday night got off her course. Long Ledge, Bass Harbor, would have been her undoing but for the timely arrival of the cutter. The schooner was placed on the railways at Camden for repairs.

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### Sch. Marjie Turner Bound to Portland With Newfoundland Fish.

The Portland Argus of Saturday, says:

"Parties interested in the fishing industry are feeling confident that good will result from the negotiations now going on at Washington between representatives of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, and that with a final settlement of the vexed questions pertaining to the fisheries which have existed for so many years there will be a great revival of the industry at this port, which in former years rivalled Boston and Gloucester in the aggregate value of its fishing trade, which at one time figured in the millions, giving profitable employment to hundreds of men.

Hon. C. N. Trefethen Friday received a dispatch stating that the fishing schooner Marjie Turner, which left here about five weeks ago for the Newfoundland coast, was at Shelburne, N. S., on Thursday with a full cargo (1668 quintals) of salt fish, which she will bring here for the Lord Brothers of this city. All on board were reported well and the schooner was expected to sail Friday for Portland.

"This is the first cargo of any size of that kind of fish ever brought here from Newfoundland, but Mr. Trefethen expects that with a satisfactory fishing treaty many more will follow. The Turner gathered her cargo at St. John's Carbonar, Port de Greve and other points on the Newfoundland coast, finding fish plenty everywhere. Her cargo is composed entirely of green (pickle salted) fish, but the owners of the schooner in the future trips to the coast intend handling both fresh and salt bulk fish."

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### Will Fit for Haddocking.

Capt. Val O'Neil will now fit out sch. Flora S. Nickerson at Boston for winter haddocking.

Capt. Thomas Cordo is fitting out sch. Muriel at Boston for winter haddocking.

# CANADIAN FISHERY AGREEMENT.

## United States Waives Objections to Regulations for Certain Concessions.

### Reserves Right to Appeal to Hague Tribunal at Any Time.

Sir Alan Aylesworth gave the Canadian house of parliament on Thursday a report upon the recent negotiations at Washington respecting the regulations governing the North Atlantic fisheries.

As, according to agreement, the report was to be made public at the pleasure of the Canadian negotiators, it appears first in the Halifax papers, and the following report is taken entire from the Halifax Herald.

Sir Alan Aylesworth explained that the government of the United States had been induced to waive its objections to the Canadian regulations prohibiting Sunday fishing and the use of purse seines. It had also agreed that Canada should have the right to search all vessels suspected of infractions of the fishery laws. Finally, in return for several concessions in regard to trap fishing for cod and herring in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the United States had withdrawn its opposition to the Canadian system of licensing individual fishermen. Canada's concessions, Sir Alan regarded as of minor importance. A feature of the agreement reached by the conferees at Washington was a clause declaring that the right of the United States to renew the objections to existing laws at any time should circumstances change, should not be prejudiced by the result of the negotiations.

Sir Alan Aylesworth said that one of the principal questions referred to the arbitrament of The Hague Tribunal was whether or not legislation of Canada and Newfoundland should be binding upon citizens of the United States in the exercise of their treaty rights when such legislation had not been approved by the government or congress of their own country. Canada had stipulated that this point should be settled by The Hague tribunal itself. The latter, however, referred the consideration of existing legislation and regulations to a subordinate mixed commission upon which Canada was not represented.

"For the reason that the decision was not the one we had expected nor the one that we were entitled to under the terms of our agreement," said Sir Alan, "it was thought that better results could be obtained by personal negotiations than by prolonged and costly litigation. As a result of the eight or ten meetings held at Washington, I think I may say that all the questions have been satisfactorily cleared up."

He explained that the conferees at Washington came to the conclusion on Wednesday last that a great deal could be done by explanation, by modification of existing regulations and legislation and by reasonable efforts to come to an understanding. If such efforts should fail it was decided that a much better means of settling the difficulty than that suggested by The Hague tribunal could be found in the constitution of two independent boards, one for Canada and one for Newfoundland, on each of which there should be a representative of the United States and a third party who should not be a native of either interested country.

It was early recognized on the part of Newfoundland that no further progress could be made at the present time and Sir Edward Morris and Captain O'Reilly left Washington on Thursday after agreeing that the Can-

adian ministers should continue their negotiations. Four meetings were then held and as a result an agreement applicable to Canada alone was reached.

#### The Objections to Canadian Legislation.

The objections of the United States to Canadian legislation ranged themselves under four heads: First, to the prohibition of purse seine fishing; secondly, to the prohibition of Sunday fishing; thirdly, to the system of licensing individual fishermen; and, fourthly, to the practice of boarding United States vessels suspected of infractions of the Canadian fishery regulations.

Sir Alan said that the Canadian representatives had succeeded in convincing the representatives of the United States that there was nothing unduly burdensome upon them or discriminating against them in the provision for the boarding of suspected vessels or in the prohibition of purse seining and Sunday fishing. They had pointed out that the power to board vessels under suspicion applied to all vessels and that it was a necessary police regulation.

#### The Agreement Against Sunday Fishing.

"In regard to Sunday fishing, we pointed out," said Sir Alan, "that it was in the interest of the fishermen themselves. We argued that the fish should not be harried and driven about seven days of the week in such a manner as to induce them to leave these waters altogether and showed that under our regulations no net was to remain set during prohibited hours."

The prohibition of purse seine fishing was also defined on the ground that it was intended for the preservation of the fish supply. Sir Alan said that the Canadian licensing system was attacked by the United States representatives as an infringement of the liberties granted them under the treaty of 1818.

By making concessions which were considered to be of no consequence, Hon. Mr. Brodeur had succeeded in removing the objections of the United States. In the first place, it was agreed that both American and Canadian fishermen should be exempted from the requirements to take out a license for trap nets for cod or herring set 1,000 yards or more from shore or from any other trap net in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Secondly, it was provided that the fishery inspectors should determine the length of the leaders or lengths of net stretching shorewards from the entrance of the trap.

Finally, it was agreed that the fishery regulations should contain a clause recognizing the right of United States fishermen to secure licenses for setting trap nets in shore on the same terms as Canadian fishermen.

#### United States Reserves Right to Object to Regulations.

Sir Alan said that the agreement in the case closed with a clause declaring that the right of the United States to renew its objections to the fishery laws and regulations of Canada, if circumstances changed, should not be in any way prejudiced. He felt that if conditions did change and the objections were renewed Canada would not be in any worse position than she would have been had no agreement been reached.

He said the attitude of the United

States throughout the negotiations had been of a most reasonable character.

"On every side," he declared, "there was a wish to put an end to the century long troubles, to make concessions and to settle by friendly discussions thing which otherwise would have been dealt with at great length and at great expense before The Hague Tribunal."

In commenting upon the settlement, Hon. George Foster said it was worthy of note that the United States had retained the right to object to existing and to future regulations. However, it had been possible for the parties to get together and this could, therefore, probably be done again.

A. B. Crosby, of Halifax, inquired if there was any reason to divide the interests of Canada and Newfoundland so that each would have to make a separate arrangement with the United States.

He was told by Sir Alan Aylesworth that there had been no idea of deserting Newfoundland and that it was hoped that the result of Canada's negotiations might prove of assistance to the sister colony.

#### Objections Made to Allowing Americans to Set Nets Inshore.

Despite Sir Alan Aylesworth's opinion that the concessions granted to the United States in the recent fisheries negotiations at Washington are of no great consequence, many conservative members of the Canadian house representing constituencies in the maritime provinces are inclined to look upon them with suspicion. Mr. Fraser (representative from Kings county, P. E. I.) for instance fears that the privileges to be given United States fishermen, who fish for cod and herring with trap nets, will prove disastrous to Canadian fishermen.

American fishermen, he pointed out, will, under the new agreement, be enabled to place these trap nets 1000 yards from Canadian shores without obtaining licenses. They will be permitted to place the leaders of their traps within a few feet below low water mark if they obtain a license. Sir Alan Aylesworth had moreover expressed the opinion that United States fishermen, under the treaty of 1818, enjoyed the right to land on Canadian shores, a right which they have never exercised.

"If the United States fishermen can exercise powers to set trap nets on all the coasts of the maritime provinces," said Mr. Fraser, "it will be a serious blow to Canadian fishermen. These nets are very expensive, and they are capable of catching thousands of barrels of herring a day. Canadian fishermen cannot afford to purchase them, and have been accustomed to use the ordinary gill nets. The United States fishermen will be able to set trap nets over all our fishing grounds; they will be able to drop their leaders within a few feet below the low water line, and our own fishermen will be unable to compete with them. In my opinion we have given away to the United States fishermen great privileges apparently without receiving any return."

#### Premier Bond Predicts Amicable Arrangement with Newfoundland.

Satisfaction with the friendly spirit exhibited by the American negotiators in the conference last week at Washington between representatives of the United States and Newfoundland governments on the disputed points of The Hague award on the fisheries question was expressed at St. John's, N. F., yesterday by Premier Morris.

The premier returned from Washington Thursday night, where he had attended the conference. He expressed the belief that an amicable arrangement was now possible regarding the details in dispute between the two countries, and he expressed the opinion that the Americans in return for minor concessions were apparently disposed to abandon attempts to use purse seines or to fish on Sundays.

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#### Fishermen's Luck.

Fishermen's luck was certainly with the crew of sch. Belbina P. Domingoes which last week made three trips to Jeffries bank, averaging 15,000 pound fares, which enabled the crew to share \$55 each. Luck, however, was against sch. Jessie Costa, which, during the week lost \$175 worth of gear, sharing but \$15 for each man-aboard.

#### Sch. Yankee Sailed With New Bowsprit

Sch. Yankee, which put in here Friday, with her bowsprit gone as the result of a collision off Thacher's island, had her damage quickly repaired and sailed again for fishing last night.

## SMALL FLEET AT T WHARF.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR HIGHER  
PRICES FOR ALL THIS  
WEEK.

There is a small fleet at T wharf today and prices are up a bit. The usually good Monday trade should clean the stores out in good shape and with the boats not fishing today, it ought to work out for better prices tomorrow and the rest of the week.

The off-shore fleet are not bunched up now and no big glut is looked for on any one day this week and this too will help prices some.

Of the 11 arrivals this morning, only two are from off shore, one of these being the steam trawler Foam with 77,000 pounds and the other the Pontiac, a market boat, which however has been fishing on Georges the past month. This time she has 57,000 pounds.

The market boats in have only average fares as a rule, schs. Eva L. Spurling with 20,000 pounds and sch. Victor and Ethan with 15,000 pounds being the only ones with good sized fares.

Notwithstanding the large catches brought here last week the total quantity of fish did not come up to that of the same week of last year. This was due to the small quantity of cod and hake taken recently, which last year helped to make up the difference in quantity. Cod and hake have been extremely scarce this year, while haddock has been plenty, and more than half of the 1,611,600 pounds of fish brought to T wharf last week by 89 vessels were haddock. Last year in the same week 78 vessels brought in 1,999,900 pounds, but haddock did not cut quite so much of a figure.

Last week was a good week for the shippers from outside, several of whom were able to buy catches from vessels that ran to their ports from the storms and ship them to Boston at a profit. The receipts from these shippers was 692 barrels and 1211 boxes of fish, against 536 barrels and 581 boxes in the same week of last year.

Lobsters and smelts came in smaller quantities than last year, when 790 crates of lobsters and 9826 boxes of smelts were received, against 606 crates of lobsters and 8059 boxes of smelts last week.

Offshore haddock this morning sold for \$2.50 and shores at \$3.80. Large cod were \$6 and hake \$4 to \$7. Cusk brought \$2.50 and pollock \$4.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Mary B. Greer, 8000 haddock, 1500 cod, 300 hake.

Steamer Foam, 76,000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Pontiac, 54,000 haddock, 3000 pollock.

Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 3500 haddock, 1600 cod, 1500 hake.

Sch. Victor and Ethan, 14,000 haddock, 200 cod, 700 pollock.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 7000 haddock, 2300 cod, 5000 hake, 6000 cusk.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, 7000 haddock, 2600 cod, 700 hake.

Sch. Metamora, 4000 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Nokomis, 3000 haddock, 900 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Viking, 1400 pollock.

Sch. Flavilla 3000 haddock, 3000 cod, 2500 hake, 1800 cusk, 2500 pollock.

Haddock, \$2.50 to \$3.80 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4; hake \$4 to \$7; pollock, \$4; cusk, \$2.50.

### Landed Octopus.

A real octopus was landed at Galveston, Texas, last week, by officers of the United States dredge Galveston. The body of the species was about as large in circumference as a dinner plate with eight tentacles or feelers attached. Each tentacle was covered with different sized suckers. The monster was picked up by the dredge at the outer bar at Galveston. Octopii are not unknown in Gulf waters, still they are scarce. The one at Galveston will be mounted.

### Four Newfoundland Fishermen Drowned.

Two bodies and the wreck of a dory belonging to a Newfoundland fishing smack were found on the beach on Langlade island last week by two Dog Island fishermen. The dory was owned by J. Walsh, of Lawn, N. F., and two other men in addition to those whose bodies were washed ashore are believed to have been drowned, for four men left Lawn for St. Pierre, Miquelon, four weeks ago.

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## DOES CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT INCLUDE FISH?

### Commissioners Report an Agreement To Be Promulgated Thursday.

### Provisions of Proposed Arrangement Carefully Guarded.

A reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States now seems certain and the burning question is whether or no the free entry of Canadian fish to American ports, or a concession in the form of a reduction of the present fish tariff schedule is to be a part of the reciprocity treaty on which, according to Washington despatches, an understanding has at last been reached by the Canadian and United States officials who have been holding sessions at the Capitol.

Under all previous treaties, some of which went into effect and some not, the fish tariff has always been an important consideration, for in every instance Canada has insisted on free fish in some form as the very basis of the agreement.

In the present case the people of the Dominion have been divided in opinion as to whether there should be a reciprocity treaty or not, many contending that Canada had nothing now to gain by such an arrangement. In this present case too, other articles than fish have been in the limelight, wood pulp, manufactured articles, coal, etc., having been more talked about than the fish tariff schedule, but this does not mean that free fish, or a reduction of the present United States tariff on fish, has not been one of the main points aimed at by the Canadian commissioners. Indeed, in well informed circles, it is known that the free, or practically free, entry of all or some kinds of Canadian fish has been one of their main objects.

### The South Shore of Nova Scotia Clamorous for Free Green Fish.

The South Shore of Nova Scotia, the headquarters of Canada's principal fishing industry on the Atlantic coast, is as shown by many and complete investigations by leading Canadian newspapers, to a unit for "free green fish"; that is the free admission into the United States of their staple, salt codfish. For many months now this has been the burning question all along the Nova Scotia

coast, until the slogan of the Nova Scotia fish producers has been "free green fish," leading men and newspapers there openly stating that it meant the rejuvenation of the banks fishery at many of their ports where it is now practically dead, the revival of all kindred business, the return of their fishermen and skippers from Gloucester, where they had been attracted by better prices and wages because of the United States protection tariff on salt fish, and finally the free entry of green fish meant that United States vessel owners and producers would not be able to compete with them in the production of this raw material and would be obliged, not only to establish branch houses at their fishing ports but also would have to give up Gloucester as a base of operations for their fleet, and bring them to Nova Scotia ports for headquarters for their fishery.

### Gloucester Vessel Owners Solid Against Any Reduction of Duty.

In the past Gloucester has always presented a solid front against free fish or the reduction of the fish tariff schedule and at the present time what is necessary for her welfare and existence as the leading fishing port of the Atlantic is well known to those in power at Washington. At the same time it must be said that the "free green fish" slogan of the Nova Scotia fish dealers and newspapers has found an echo in certain quarters in this city. As always, however, the vessel

owners and producers are solidly arrayed against free fish of any sort, or a reduction of the fish tariff schedule in any particular.

The report of the understanding of the United States and Canadian commissioners, which is expected on Thursday, will probably give only an outline of what will be attempted to arrange in the matter of schedules on various articles.

Since last summer the vessel owners and producers here have been quietly but seriously at work to prevent the possible free entry of, or

tariff on, fish from Canada, should a reciprocity treaty become an actuality, as now seems most probable, but the real fight will commence after the commissioners have made public the outline of what they propose as the base of the new treaty, that is, provided a change in the fish tariff schedule is among the things proposed. It seems hardly probable that a reciprocity treaty can be considered without fish forming an important part—it always has and probably always will, as long as reciprocity treaties with Canada or Newfoundland are considered and the prize of free entry to our markets, coupled with the much less cost of production to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland vessel owners, is to alluring and holds out such golden inducements to them.

### Rumor Prevalent in Washington That Canadian Fish Will Come In Free.

The American and Canadian reciprocity commissioners shortly after noon Saturday began their last session of their treaty conference. All of the members were present and also Secretary Knox. They met behind closed doors at the state department shortly after announcement was made that an agreement had been reached. At the conclusion of the session the commissioners jointly issued the following statement which was all they would say in regard to the result of their undertaking.

"The negotiators have reached an understanding which, when certain formalities are completed, will be made public at Washington and Ottawa. It is thought this may be done next Thursday."

Representative Augustus P. Gardner called at the White House Saturday morning and made an appointment for Monday with President Taft to discuss the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. Captain Gardner had spent the whole forenoon around town trying to learn some of the details of the treaty, but could get nothing definite. So far his investigations have given color to without confirming the rumor that the commissioners have agreed upon the free admission of Canadian fish, but whether fresh or salted, or both, he could not learn. It is expected that the New England fishing interest will set up an unyielding opposition to free fish from any source, but they hold that free fish from Canada would be infinitely more disastrous to their interests than from Newfoundland.

"I doubt if the profit on fish is more than one-quarter of a cent a pound," said Captain Gardner this morning, "hence I could not agree even that a reduction of the duty from three-quarters to half a cent a pound could safely be made. In all the history of Gloucester no one has been able to retire from profits made in the fish business. The fishing is all done on shares and if it were not for the gambling in the game I doubt if the Gloucester boats could be manned at all. Our last experiment with free fish in 1871 was made under different conditions than exist now. Mackerel fishing was then

a source of great profit and the bank fishermen could easily be turned into mackerel boats and so used. Now the mackerel have almost disappeared and we have no such recourse. The treaty of 1871 was denounced at the earliest possible moment in 1883 and as the Fortune Bay incident illustrates, American fishermen were not allowed by the natives the privileges in British waters conferred by the treaty.

The story is in circulation that the commissioners have reached an agreement upon pulp wood and its products, which includes the removal of restrictions upon exportations by the Canadian provinces in return for commissions on pulp and paper.

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## HERRING CRAFT HAD HARD TRIP.

**MET COLD BLIZZARD AND HEAD WINDS ON PASSAGE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.**

After 15 days of the hardest kind of weather, during eight of which the craft was tossed about in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sch. William Matheson of Bucksport, Me., made this port on Friday, bringing from Bonne Bay, N. F., a cargo of salt, frozen and pickled herring.

In speaking of the voyage Capt. Devereux and his crew said it was about the hardest 15 days they ever spent on salt water and some of them are seasoned sea dogs who have wrung water from their mittens in many seas.

On the very first day out from Bonne Bay, they struck a blizzard and the thermometer dropped to below the zero point. So heavy was the wind that the craft was hove to and lay for 36 hours. Fortunately she had made far enough off-shore so as to be in no danger of going ashore, but the seas were tremendous and washed the deck continuously, the water freezing everywhere it struck, until it became necessary for all hands to pound at the ice in order to keep the craft from becoming unmanageable altogether.

It was cold work, and while at it the men had to protect their faces with improvised masks to keep from being frostbitten.

The Matheson rode the gale out with fortunately no damage and then shaped her course for St. Paul's island, but for three or four days more she had to buck against head winds, and it was not until a week ago that they even succeeded in getting by the island and clear of the gulf, and in the long hard buck to windward the mainsail had been so badly torn as to be about useless.

The passage up the Cape Shore was blowy, with the exception of the last two days the craft coming along under bank sail up to Thursday.

The cargo will be disposed of at this port.

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### STRUCK HIDDEN LEDGE.

**Sch. Viking Narrowly Escaped Destruction off Thacher's Island.**

Sch. Viking reached T wharf, Boston, Sunday, minus her rudder, having struck hard, off Thacher's island, Saturday afternoon, and was lucky to escape as easily as she did.

The craft is engaged in pollocking and in making in on the land she struck on the rocky reef which runs off from the Londoner ledge, to the eastward. She struck well aft and bumped over the reef, fortunately not hanging up. Her rudder became unshipped by the force of the blow, but the crew fixed it temporarily to work her to port, but in going up Boston harbor lost it again. A tug was handy, and took her in tow and got her to the wharf all right. She will have to haul out to repair.

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### Lost Thirty Tubs of Trawls.

The Provincetown haddocker Jessie Costa lost 30 tubs of trawl on her trip last week. It will take over \$200 to replace the loss.

### Fitting for Halibuting.

Sch. Claudia is fitting for Georges halibuting under command of Capt. Andrew Gouverneau.

The annual value of the world's fisheries amount to \$400,000,000—almost as much as the annual output of all the gold mines. The United States leads with over \$60,000,000, Great Britain next with about \$55,000,000, and Japan third with about \$40,000,000.

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## GOOD FARES AT T WHARF.

**PHENOMENAL RECORD MADE BY CAPT. HOGAN IN SCH. RAYMAH.**

Several off-shore trips reached T wharf yesterday afternoon and all hung on but one and sold with this morning's arrivals, making 16 fares in all for the buyers to work on when the bell rung. The off-shore craft, as has been the rule for some time, had good trips, but the shore boats had small trips, the only exceptions being schs. Catherine D. Enos and Gladys and Nellie, which were well fished.

Of the off-shores, sch. Lillian, Capt. C. Clarence Malone, had the largest fare, 74,000 pounds, and sch. Thomas S. Gorton, with Capt. George Nelson in command, hailed for 65,000, showing that this veteran has not forgotten where they grow. The steam trawler Ripple got in yesterday afternoon with about 70,000 pounds, a fine catch. Sch. Raymah, Capt. Felix Hogan, was also among the off-shore bunch, with 70,000 pounds. Since starting in winter haddocking, the first of last September, Capt. Hogan has made a remarkable record and probably leads the winter haddock fleet to date. Since starting on the above date, he has been gone on no trip over seven days and he has made four trips in the past month.

Offshore haddock sold on a range all the way from \$1.60 to \$2 right through, shore haddock bringing \$3.50. Large cod were \$5 to \$5.50, hake \$5, pollock \$3.75 to \$4 and cusk \$2.50.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Steamer Ripple, 65,000 haddock, 700 cod, 3500 pollock.

Sch. Raymah, 65,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. Lillian, 70,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, 60,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 3000 haddock.

Sch. Yankee, 4800 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 3000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. Leo, 4000 haddock, 700 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 7000 haddock, 200 cod, 700 pollock.

Sch. Jeannette, 7000 haddock, 2000 cod, 200 pollock.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, 5000 haddock, 500 cod, 800 pollock.

Sch. Esther Gray, 600 haddock, 7800 cod, 700 pollock.

Sch. Matthew S. Greer, 2000 haddock, 700 cod, 7000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Washakie, 5000 haddock, 1100 cod, 5500 hake.

Sch. Harmony, 55,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. W. H. Clements, 2800 cod.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 3500 haddock, 1800 cod, 7000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Haddock, \$1.60 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3; hake, \$5; pollock, \$3.75 to \$4; cusk, \$2.50.

### Record Cargo of Fish.

The biggest cargo of fish ever brought to Boston in one vessel, it is believed, arrived there Sunday from Newfoundland. The British schooner Acme had beneath her hatches and on her deck no less than 235,000 pounds of codfish, 170 barrels of pickled herring and a small amount of turbot. The schooner was 12 days negotiating the passage, for Capt. Critchell and his crew were held back by gales and heavy seas.

The cargo is consigned to L. A. Treat.

### Landed 300 Pound Shark.

Sch. Clara G. Silva brought in a 300-pound shark at T wharf, Boston, yesterday. The shark was caught Saturday by John Fendes, one of the crew, while fishing on Jeffries bank. In the stomach of the shark was found four little ones, each about 18 inches long.

### Halibut at Portland.

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Capt. Fred Thompson, of this port, is at Portland this morning, with a fine fare of halibut, hailing for 20,000 pounds of this much desired article, besides some salt cod and fresh fish.

## NO ARRIVALS AGAIN TODAY.

**SHORE BOATS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF GOOD DAY FOR FISHING.**

There are no arrivals here this morning. The day is one well nigh perfect and everything in the shore boat line is cut and taking advantage of the chance by making a long set.

A number of the off-shore haddockers got away today, after being held up by the recent easterly and the harbor is completely skinned out of sailing craft and looks bare enough.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Cynthia, haddocking.  
Sch. Eugenia, haddocking.  
Sch. Moanam, haddocking.  
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, haddocking.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.  
Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, haddocking.  
Sch. Rebecca, haddocking.  
Sch. Manomet, haddocking.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.  
Sch. Little Fannie, haddocking.  
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.  
Sch. Hattie A. Heckman, Georges handling.

### Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.30; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

Jan. 25.

### SKIPPERS WERE PROSPECTING.

**Several "Killers" on Pollocking Trip of Sch. Grace Otis.**

Sch. Grace Otis was at Portland Monday with 4000 pounds of fresh pollock. Here's the story the Portland Argus evolves from her arrival:

"The Gloucester fishing schooner Grace Otis, Capt. Joe Graham, arrived in port yesterday with a fare of 4000 pounds of pollock. This is her first trip in search of pollock, and her skipper ascribes her poor success to the intensely cold weather of the past week, it having been so cold and rough as to freeze the seines about as soon as they touched the water.

"Pollock in large quantities were seen off Rockland, Demariscove and other points to the eastward and with ordinary weather good hauls should be made. This trip of the Otis is practically one of observation as to the prospects of a catch, and several well known Gloucester skippers are on board sizing up the situation. Seated around the galley stove yesterday were Capt. Sol Jacobs, the famous Gloucester mackerel killer; Capt. Mel Gilpatrick, formerly of Boothbay; Capt. Dan Keene of Bucksport, and Capt. Dan Grant, another well known fisherman.

"Capt. Jacobs has not fully made up his mind as to his movements the coming season, although he expects to go mackereling as he has done for so many years. He is as enthusiastic as ever on the mackerel question, although fate has been against him of late years, and is confident that there will be quite a catch the coming season, basing his belief on the fact that large quantities of small mackerel were in evidence all along the coast until late in the fall. In his opinion the fleet of vessels to fit out at Gloucester for the southern mackerel fishery in the spring will be much smaller than for several years."