## DOWN THE BAY.

The Quaint Old Home of Admiral Owen.

A FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT

Skipper Guptill Relates the Hardships of Canadian Fishermen.

Who Have to Pay Outrageous Taxes to the American Covernment.

Capt. Gaskill's Plain Statement of the Position of Canadian Fishermen.

(FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN STAFF.) GRAND MANAN, May 19 .- While waiting at Campobello for a vessel for this place, the reporter was shown through the Owen and Tyn a'coed hotels and driven over the new reads that the company have recently constructed, by J. J. Alexander, the courteous sub-manager of the company. In the quaint old house of Admiral Owen many of the rooms present almost exactly the same appearance that they did during his life. They have low ceilings with curious closets and cupboards, and remind one of the care with which comfort and convenience were provided for in the old times. But the Owen has been greatly enlarged. The dining room, to which the light is admitted through windows of stained glass is one of

SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT

this side of Boston. Other rooms, which are thoroughly modern, have been added, and the rambling appearance of the old house is delightful in the extreme.

In the office of the Owen guests are shown a finely executed portrait of the admiral, his massive arm chair, a howitzer which he captured in a naval engagement in the Straits of Malacca, his leather breeches and telescope box, his cocked hat and riding cane and a wax statuette of Admiral David Owen, uncle of Admiral Fitzwilliam Owen and one of the original grantees of the island of Campobello. The house so briefly sketched is not the one that attracts one's attention from the passing steamers; that is the new Owen, and is divided into sleeping rooms, parlors, etc. The old Owen mansion stands at the entrance gate to the grounds and is shut off from inquisitive observation by a dense growth of deciduous and ever-

Leaving the Owen with Mr. Alexander. the reporter was driven along the beautiful road that leads to the Tyn-a'-coed, and over their vagaries." the new road to

HERRING COVE.

on the southern side of the island, a distance of about one and one half miles from the away on either side and form an arch over-head, and when the cove is reached a view of the bay is presented which has few equals in grandeur. To the left Eastern Head and to the right Owen Head turn toward you to the right Owen Head turn toward you their rugged faces, while between them a semi-circular beach extends to a distance of hardly less than two miles. Here lies Glen Severn lake, separated from the bay by a sea wall, and abounding in trout and other varieties of fish. Crossing this lake, which is about a mile long by one fourth of a mile wide, by a bridge constructed by the company, we were driven over the Glen Severn road and the Racoon road to Racoon Beach on the southern side of the saland and beach on the southern side of the island and back to the Owen. The woods of Campobell abound in partridge, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandbirds, etc., and watching for the trout lurk in all its lakes and streams. It is no wonder that Campobello has be-

· A FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT.

Naturally it was beautiful and by art it has been rendered more so. But nature was in her most frolicsome mood when the island of Grand Manan was created. She dropped the Friar on Campobello, but here she set the Bishop and the Southern Cross, and erected the Devil's Oven and the towering cliffs of Swallow Tail and the Southern

Head and the Western shore. The lobster boat, Quoddy Queen, Skipper Guptili, on which the reporter had secured a passage to Grand Maman, was lying at Batson's wharf, Welchpool, discharging a cargo of smoked herring. Skipper Guptill could not cross the river to Eastport for a market because of the duty of 2½ cents per box and custom house fees, which would absorb more than half of the proceeds of his little cargo, so he had no alternative but to sell at Welchpool or return with his cargo to Grand Harbor, Grand Manan. The fish were disposed of and

THE QUODDY QUEEN

sailed away round Friar's Head and into the intricate passage that separates the quaint treaty are natives of the provinces, who have old town of Lubec from the shores of Campobello. As we tacked along, the skipper at the rudder, the reporter questioned him as to the prices realized for his cargo. "Prices?" said Skipper Guptill. "Ihad 1200 boxes of herring on board. They were divid-

ed into three lots and brought four, five and six cents per box. When I reach home tonight
I shall have been three days on my cruise,
"We will suppose then," said the reporter, that it cost you \$6 to market your
fish. We will suppose further that your
cargo was divided into three lots of 400

0 5 cents 20 00 11 @ 6 cents 24 00 We will deduct-

You get for catching, curing and packing 1200 boxes of fish and the wear and tear of boats, weirs, nets and smoke house \$32how much do you earm a day?"

"For my own labor and the labor of two or three boys I get about \$1 a day. Its all the work of the Yankee government," continued

SKIPPER GUPTILL

bitterly: "the Americans have the market, we have the fish; but to reach that market they make the fishermen, who can least afford it, put into their pockets about 50 per cent, of the amount they get for their labor. There is not a fisherman on Grand Manan or Campobello who does not pay the American government a larger amount in taxes than he pays for bread. The large dealers—the capitalists—have no share in this tax. They buy from us and deduct the duty from the price they pay. They make as large a pro-fit, and perhaps a larger, than they would if fish were free.'

"How about bait?" "That's where we've got 'em. I see by THE SUN that Capt. Collins says they have

plenty of bait eleven months out of every twelve. Capt. Collins knows that they do not have plenty of bait one month out of twelve. Until quite recently hardly a week has passed for years during which not one or more American fishermen were cruising about here for bait. They were here early in the spring in large numbers, but since the seizure of

THE DAVID J. ADAMS they have kept their distance. Let us have close protection and the Americans will be glad to remove the duty on salt fish for the privilege of buying bait and ice from us. I some arrangement is not arrived at they will have to abandon the fishing altogether." The little vessel shot round Swall ow Tail Point, half submerged by the waves, and a few minutes later drew up at Gaskill's wharf, North Head, where the reporter was put ashore, and the Quoddy Queen sailed away for Grand Harbor. for Grand Harbor,

GRAND MANAN, May 20 .- "The fisher men complain," remarked CAPT. GASKILL.

whose business here is very extensive and covers a long series of years, "of the very low prices realized for their fish, and at-tribute the depression in the trade to the duty imposed by the Americans."

Aware of Mr. Gaskill's successful mercantile career and how rare it is that he makes

three quarters per box were left for the fishermen. Today, with an American duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per box, herring are worth in our own market from 4 to 7 cents, and in

the American markets, it is to be presumed from 8½ to 11½ cents. Once WHEN THERE WAS NO DUTY

on cured fish, I shipped to Boston 100 quintals of pollock, a very superior article, and instructed the captain to bring it back unless he was offered as high as \$1.50 per quintal, which he was authorized to accept. He brought it back. There is no doubt but that our fisheries are becoming depleted. The catch is much smaller than it was years ago. This is probably due to several causes, such as over fishing, trawl and seine fishing, the carelessness of the men in allowing field to be washed out by the tide the throwing overboard of dead and that are unmerchantable, boats. Fish will not awim in polluted water any more than birds will fly in an infected atmosphere. Prices always have and always will fluctuate, and localities which fish frequent one year are sometimes deserted by them the next. No one can definitely and positively account for

"Nothing is being done in cod or pollock WE ARE WITHOUT BAIT.

Tyn-a'-coed. The road is quite shut out A few herring were caught early in the week, anything. A few Yankee fishermen were here looking for bait early in the season, but since the seizure of the David J.Adams they have carefully kept aloof." "What is your opinion of the seizure of

the Adams ?" "It was perfectly justifiable. The government made a mistake in not enforcing the provisions of the treaty of 1818 the moment the last treaty was abrogated. The Americans then enforced their rights and we should have done the same. A vaciliating or uncertain policy is a poor policy. For the protection of our fishermen,

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD STAND FIRM. It may seem hard to the fishermen, when they have bait to sell, not to be permitted to sell it, but the large majority of them already see that to endure the hardship for a little time will result in their ultimate and

permanent advantage.

The seizure of the Ella M. Doughty, at St. Ann's, is also justifiable. She is liable to a fine for not reporting and to confisca-tion for buying bait. No vessel can sail under two licenses. If she is a trader she is not a fisherman—if she is a fisherman she is not a trader. Even if she has a permit to trade from the United States government the permit is valueless in a Canadian port. Suppose we should give our fishermen or

A PERMIT TO DO SOME UNLAWFUL ACT what weight would that permit have in an American port? Any one who is in doubt can try it on and ascertain for himself. I have no fears but that Canada will protect have no fears but that Canada will protect her rights. I only fear the "peace at any price" policy of England. But it is very doubtful if England will consent to sacrifice our rights through fear that the American government will insist upon our granting them privileges to which they are not entitled. The native born American believes in fair play. It will be found that the crews of nine-tenths of the vessels that are stealing into our ports and violating the existing who would wish to insult his neighbors. The price" policy of Eagland. But it is very doubtful if England will consent to sacrifice our rights through fear that the American into our ports and violating the existing naturalized."

The people of Grand Manan are much pleased to hear of the appointment of Capt. Kent, formerly of the Flushing, to the com-

a credit to the service.

Rev. Mr. Payson of S. John is on the island and will remain here for several days.

The Gloucester fisherman Lizz'e J. Green-the Glouc

ever, are liable to strike in at any hour.

A Statement Questioned.

To the Editor of The Sun: SIR-In the account of an interview with Archbishop O'Brien, which you quote from the Halifax Herald in your issue of May 20th, the Halifax Herald in your issue of May 20th, the reporter makes his grace give utterance to this sweeping statement: "Well, in the first place, the majority of the people of Ulster are Catholics." If under the tarm "Catholics" he includes both the church of Ireland and the church of Rome, I will not dispute the correctness of the statement; but if, as I suppose, he refers only to Roman Catholics, I do most decidedly challenge its accuracy. I have not new beside me the religious census of the population of Ultter, but I have a calculation made some months ago, showing the number of representatives to which the Roman and non-Roman religious communities would be respectively entitled, were the two bodies represented according to their numerical strength. The proportion would be 16 Romanists and 19 non-Romanists. This calculation is based on the official figures of the last census which may be forward to the captured vessel stolen out of Guyaboro sixteen years ago. She is now owned

HALIFAX, May 19.—The warships Tenedos and Modard, are daily expected from Bermuda to engage on the fishery protection service. Prof. Hind predicts that the whole fishery question between the United States and Canada will be amicably settled within six

Reports from along shore say that mackerel Reports from along shore say that instantial have struck in at various points yesterday, and now mackerel bait is plentiful.

Despatches from Shelburne say that American fishermen baited with mackerel at Berring.

ton yesterday, and that three other American schooners are hovering off that place. HALIFAX, May 19.-A despatch from St. Peters, C. B., says the Provincetown, Mass., schooner Louis A. A. Grant, Capain Hatch, is there shipping a crew for the Grand Banks and thus violating the treaty. She will prob-

ably be seized.

It is understood that the counsel on both sides will agree on the main facts of a case to be submitted to the judge in admiralty in regard to the captured schooner, thus dispensing with the cost of bringing witnesses to Halifax. Whichever way the decision goes, an appeal will undoubtedly be made to the Privy Council.

s mistake in his ventures, the reporter was prepared to listen to his opinions with a good deal of respect.

"The prices of fish," he continued, "are very unstable and frequently advance or recede without any observable cause. Years ago, when the American markets were open, I have known as fine herring as were ever cured en Grand Manan to be sold in New York at five cents a box. Deduct the freight, two cents, and the insurance, commission and exchange, and about two cents and GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 19. - A despatch to

topmast.

POBILAND, Me., May 19.—The schooner Arctic, of Lockport, N. S., arrived here today, and gave an order for 980 barrels of bait. Considerable excitement prevails among the fishermen and there is talk of seizing her and running her out of the harbor. The Gem of the Ocean, with a permit to "touch and trade," is reported to be putting arms on board and shipping men to protect herself from seizure. A vessel from the provinces is bound here with 75 barrels of mackerel for bait. These fish come free of duty and are seld to our fishermen.

are sold to our fishermen, who must pay the freight charges and choose for themselves as they cannot go to the provinces to buy,
PORTLAND, Me', May 19.—A large meeting
of business men was held at the Fish Exchange this afternoon, for the purpose of tak-ing action upon the course of the Canadian ing action upon the course of the Canadian government in seizing the American fishing schooners. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, denouncing the course of the Dominion government and resolutions were adopted by the meeting to a similar effect and demanding that the President of the United States should issue a proclamation at the cores declaring non-intercourse with the December 2 of the Canadian and the Canadi once declaring non-intercourse with the Do-minion of Canada in all matters pertaining to minion of Canada in all matters pertaining to the fisheries. It was also resolved to ask the United States government to send armed ves-sels into Canadian waters to protect American fishermen and it was voted that if the govern-ment refused to do so the fishermen will arm and equip their vessels for protection from seizure. The resolutions also demand the return of the seized vessels and a protest against the appointment of an international commis-

HALIFAX, May 20 -Orders have the greatest despatch. The government stores, arms and ammunition were placed on the cruiser L. Houlett this afternoon. This comprises one cannon and a complete equipment for the crew of twenty-five men, of rifes and for the crew of twenty-five men, of rifles and bayone 13, revolvers, swords and cutlasses. She will be commanded by Capt. Charles M. Liorway, a stalwart Cape Bretonian, six feet four inches high and built proportionately, and her chief officer will be Capt. W. O. Hughes, of Dlgby. Both these are experienced men, who have a life leng and thorough knowledge of the Nova Scotia coast. Her chief gunner wilt be Rory McDonald, one of the Canadian voyageurs up the Nile, who accompanied the ill-fated Earle column up to Abu Hamed, and whose personal ministrations to Colonel Kennedy, commander of the voyageurs, when he died of

commander of the voyageurs, when he died of smallpox, won him so much notoriety.

The American fishing schooner Louisa M. Grant, shipped her crew at St. Peter's today and sailed for Grand Backs.

FLAGG'S GOVE. Grand Manan, May 20.—
It is said that a flast of fishermen will be fitted. It is said that a fleet of fishermen will be fitted out here for the banks shortly. The fishermen are all hung up for lock of

bait. A few herring were caught early in the No American fishermen have been seen here since the seizure of the Adams. Julia arrived here from Eastport on Monday and reported at the Customs house, wishing to be admitted to enter as a trader. This the col-lector declined to do, but was willing to allow

him to enter as a fisherman, as he had net; and other fishing gear on board. The vessel which the captain saw flying the English flag over that of the United S at as was the celebrated E. A. Horton, Captain Joseph Snow. She was returning here after an absence of six weeks or more and the captain wished to display his colors as is customary on

crew were greatly astonished on hearing that such a trifling matter had been made so much The David J. Adams now lies at Fitzrandolph's wharf, securely moored astern and stem, and with ringbolts through her keel by which, with chains, she is attached to the wharf, so that there is but little chance of her ingloriousmand of the Middleton. Capt. Kent is an experienced and judiclous officer and will be the Halifax Herald says: The Gloucester schr.

who would wish to insult his neighbors. The

The day is delightful and vegetation is advancing rapidly. In the gardens at Marble Ridge peas are three inches high, rhubarb has been fit for use since the first of May, and the fields are blue with violets.

The Gloucester fisherman Lizz'e J. Greenleaf put into the same port Wednesday night with a permit, to procure bait. The captain said to the Canso collector of customs: "It is useless for you to tell me my permit is no good and that I have no with the captain said to the Canso collector of customs: "It is useless for you to tell me my permit is no good and that I have no with the captain said to the Canso collector of customs: "It is useless for you to tell me my permit is no good and that I have no with the captain said to the Canso collector of customs: "It is useless for you to tell me my permit is no good and that I have no with the captain said to the Canso collector of customs: "It is useless for you to tell me my permit is no good and that I have no with a permit is no good and the fields are blue with violets." Ridge peas are three inches high, rhubarb has been fit for use since the first of May, and the fields are blue with violets.

As yet very few fish have been caught about the island. Herring have not struck in to any extent and it is only now and then that a codfish is captured. The fish, however, and it is the same of the captured o

wanted, and put to sea.

The American schooner James A. Garfield got a supply of ice from the same firm and bought thirteen barrels of bait promised to a Lunenburg schooner.

The Gloucester schooner Edward Trevoy also

of Ukter, but I have a calculation made some months ago, showing the number of representatives to which the Roman and non-Roman religious communities would be respectively entitled, were the two bodies represented according to their numerical strength. The proportion would be 16 Romanists and 19 non-Romanists. This calculation is based on the official figures of the last census which may be found in the article on Ireland in the Encylopa in Battannica.

May 21,

the cruisers in port instead of allowing them to sweep the coasts.

A despatch from Digby says that the schooner Jonnie and Julia, at Eastport, reports having seen flying the English flag over that of the United States was the celebrated A. E. They desire that the government should be sustained in the protection of the fisheries and in Digby, and having been absent six weeks Capt. Snow wished to display his colors on entering port. He only had the two flags on

board and used them for that purpose, without intending any disrespect on the United States flag.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the house today would in its results be hardly, if any, less advantage.

Washington, May 20.—In the house today Breckenbridge of Arkansas called up the bill providing that for a poried of five years no mackerel other than that known as Spanish mackerel caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June shall be imported or landed in the United States. The consideration of the measure was postponed till tomorrow.

Washington, May 20.—Congressman Boutelie of Maine, called at the state department this morning with a private telegram received by him regarding the refusal by the customs authorities at Digby to allow the American schoener Jennie and Julis to buy herring "for any purpose watever," Boutelle was told that the department had not yet received any official information of this matter, but would make immediate inquiry.

NEW Yerk, May 20.—A despatch in a Boston paper stated that the schooner Augusta Herrick, Capt. Wm. E. Herrick of New York was about to sail for the Bay of Funday on a fashing trip, that Capt. Herrick stated he never would be captured and that the schooner was armed with two cannon. This despatch was armed with two cannon. This despatch was enlarged upon here by means of an interwas enlarged upon here by means of an interview with an anonymous gun dealer, who was represented as quoting Captain Herrick's threats while purchasing an extensive supply of war material The agents of the schooner, however, Buuting & Emery, characterize the item as a piece of sensational journalism. The Herrick, they said, is now in New York, and has not been in Boston for nearly three weeks. The last time she was here, which was some time before the trouble at Digby, a small cannon about thirty inches long was given to the captain. This was placed on the boat and will serve as a means of giving danger signals in foggy weather, and for firing salutes, etc. The captain of the schooner is a sensible man and would not be likely to use cannon for the purpose of destroying life or property. Moreover the captain of the Herrick does not intend to visit the Bay of Fundy ick does not intend to visit the Bay of Fundy

at present.
PORTLAND, Me., May 20.—This evening
Sargent, Lord and Skillev, part owners of the
schooner Ella M. Doughty, received the fellowing letter from Senator Frye:
Gentlemen—Your letter and telegram received. I believe I have entirely exhausted
all my resources in the fishery matter. I passed through the senate a day or two since a law authorizing the President to retaliate by closing our ports against Canada, and as I at tacked it to the house and shipping bill, I think it will become law in a few days. Con-gress can do nothing more. The entire respon-sibility is now with the President and Secretary of tate. They move very slowly, all diplomacy is timed and slow going. That administration wants commission or reciprecal treaty. I have no doubt, but decided expressions of epinion on part of senate may call a halt. I am entirely clear that your vessel cannot be forfeited under the treaty of 1818 and that under the laws of Great Britain and this country she had a right to purchase that

which she wished to supply herself with.
WASHINGTON, May 20.—The session of the senate today, which was somewhat longer than usual, was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Canadian fishery troubles. Action was was postponed, it is understood, in order to await the receipt of more definite and detailed arrived at St. Ann's today and took the degoawait the receipt of more definite and detailed information from Consul General Phelan at Halifax, in regard to the seizure of the Ameri-can vessels Adams and Doughty.

THE SITUATION AT CAMPOBELLO.

(FROM A MEMBER OF THE SUN STAFF) Campobello, May 21.—It is questionable if a more beautiful morning ever dawned on the island of Campobello. The sky is without a Maine shore between Eastport and Lubec, and across the bay one sees distinctly the outline of the form of the ancient Friar who, with folded hands, has stood for so many centuries at the base of Fries's Head. Up through the river in the early sunlight sweeps the State of Maine and out from the wharf darts the General Leavitt to intercept her at Eastport. And the green fields that slepe down to the shores of Friar's Bay seem to grow greener as the day advances. About the wharves there are a great many small vessels with furled sails. The ports on the opposite side of the river are practically closed against them.

It was the hearty voice of

G R BATSON of the well known firm of G. R. Batson & Co. And a few minutes later he was conducting the reporter through their numerous and extensive warehouses, built along the wharves, and filled with many thousand boxes of smoked fish and fishing material. Said Mr. Batson: "On every box of herring cured here a duty of 2½ cents is exacted by the American government on its delivery at our natural market. But the American can come here, buy the fish of our fishermen, cure them on their side of the river and ship them to Portland, Boston or New And sing them to revising, boston or New York free of duty. The consequence is, that if our labor is employed in smoking and packing herring, it is employed at a disadvantage to the laborer of 2½ cents per box, for the burden does not lie on the dealer, but invariably on the laborer who is leaf; able to bear it. The tax levied by the American government on our fish is a steadily aimed blow at our laboring men. It means, in curing your fish we will give employment to our poor popula-tion, and we'd like to know what you can do about it. Now I'll tell you what we want to do about it. We want to cure our own fish

EMPLOYMENT TO OUR OWN PEOPLE. EMPLOYMENT TO OUR OWN PEOPLE.

If the duty on cured fish were removed we could do this. If they persist in refusing to do this, we can foster our own banks and other outside fisheries by cutting cff their supply of bait and thus crippling the business in that direction. Why, sir, if we had strict protection three-fifths of the Gloucester fishermen would be hung up and our industry would be that much increased. We feel that our rights should be strictly enforced till a new treaty has been made, toward which we have been been made, toward which we have been making overtures for the past ten months. Our government teaches us that the treaty of 1818 is good and hinding today—the American government has not set that treaty at defiance, but the American fishermen do so continually. Some say Americans could not buy if provincialists refused to sell. This is not so, for we have many among us who have become naturalized citizens to further personal ends. Why, only the other day one of our people asked one of our people asked

THE AUTHORITIES AT EASTPORT for the privilege of freighting sardines from here to that place in his little vessel. What was the answer? Get yourself and your vessel made United States government would pay for the vessel. I own the best part of her, and if she was seized I will lose the season's work, as well as my share of the vessel. But I must have fresh bait to get a catch of fish." During the night the vessel weighed anchor, went to the fish traps at Fox Island, got all the bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the Bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the Bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the Bait she wanted, and put Island, got all the Bait she wanted and put Island, got all the Bait she wanted wanted the same of the same o are no Eastport herring: they are frozen her-ring from Grand Manan and other Canadian waters, and from this time forward two-thirds of the Banker fleet from Gloucester will have to abandon the fishery if the supply of Canadian bait is cut off.
Against the enforcement of the existing treaty
we have no fears of retaliatory acts; it would
not be politic for the American government to
retaliate.

The reporter alluded to the American fisherman, Colfax, that sailed for Gloucester from Eastport this morning. "Yes," answered Mr. Batson, "she batted here twice this season, and her owners finding it imprudent to do so a third time, she has gone home. So it will be with the whole fleet if the law is enforced.

vantageous than reciprocity, though for a little time it might seem oppressive to themselves, and they express confidence that the government will not part with their rights except for an equivalent. The tax on cured fish, by which the industry is hampered, affects our interests in various ways; it is felt by the lumberment in the reconstruction. berman in the woods, by the nailmakers and by vessel owners as well as the fishermen. It is calculated to stir up discontent and disloyalty among the laboring classes along our shores; but in this calculation it has been a signal fail-

THE TAX ON CURED FISH must be submitted to, but no concession can be made without an equivalent in return. There is no question but that by the recent action of the government its hands have been strengthen.

ed here, and it is only regretted that such action was so long delayed,
Alluding to the sardine fishery, Mr. Batson fish are caught in seines, and the process is likely to result in their extermination. At Weir's where thirteen years ago from 100 to 400 hogsheads of merchantable herring were 400 hogsheads of merchantable herring were caught daily, none whatever are now obtained. The business is not a source of profit to our people, for the labor is employed on the American side and the fish are taken over in American vessels. The fisherman gets a pittance for his fish and that is all. Fishing "ith seines in these waters should at once be prohibited by legal enactment, else the splendist inheritance that we would like to hand down to our children will be ntterly destroyed. will be utterly destroyed.

ALL OF THE PROMINENT FISH DEALERS of the island, C. C. Flagg, C. F. Batson, J. D. Smith and Howard Jackson, that have been interviewed by the reporter, are in sympathy with Mr. Batson in the opinions herein expressed. The government will unquestionably gain friends in Charlotte county by protecting the rights of the fishermen in their own waters. FLAGG'S COVE, Grand Manan, May 21 .-Some of the fishermen have supplied themselves with bait and have succeded in obtaining a fine catch of codfish today. The news from Portland and Digby occasions no little discussion on the street corners, and I doubt if there is a fisherman on the island who would sell bait to an American at any price, even if he had the opportunity.

Lobsters are plenty at Seal Cove and are dis-

osed of at Eastport.

It is reported that many of them are under size and are planted in the waters about East-port, and so the industry here may be destroy-HALIFAX, May 21.-Consul General Phelan

interviewed Sub-Collector McCauley and after- of the population represented by Mr. Parwards Collector Campbell. The crew will be sent home Monday. A warrant for the arrest of the schooner Doughty will be issued by the admiralty court

early next week.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The house today passed a bilt prohibiting the importation of mackerel during spawning season. ute object ares distinctly visible all along the Nfil., sayithe banking fleet have had varied

luck. Some have done wel'; others have had small fares and suffered considerably from the in accordance with the wishes of the Ulster roughness of the spring. A reportifrom Harbor Britain says codfish is

unusually scarce, but herring very plenty.

One hundred and fifty French fishing vessels obtained bait in Fortune Bay. Bait was so plentiful that enormous quantities were thrown overboard. One day sixty boat-loads were thrown destroyed and more as less scarce day since. overboard. One day sixty boat-loads were thus destroyed, and more or less every day since. The legislature refused to approve of the convention between Eucland and France respecting the !Newfoundland fishery difficulty, British Commissioner Pennell failing to induce Newfoundlanders to agree to "the arrangement." The treaty is still being considered by the joint committee and a delegation will probably be sent to England to get the treaty amended. All parties in the cellmy are bitterly opposed to it in the existing state. y opposed to it in the existing state.

ORDERED TO SEA.

(Special to THE SUN.) HALIFAX, May 24.—The full complement of officers has been appointed to the cruiser L. Houlett. She is now ready for sea and will probably sail tomorrow night with sealed or. | tries in one supreme parliament. ders. Capt. Lorway has received detailed instructions as to his duties, but refuses to make them public or any portion of them beyond the bold assertion that the treaty and the law will be vigorously enforced.

Captain Hector McKenzie of Pictou has on the determination to resist in their inception appointed chief officer of the cruiser tion all separatist tendencies, and to mainbeen appointed chief officer of the cruiser Conrad, and the is expected to be ready for tea

within a few days.

A despatch from Yarmouth says that an American schooner procured thirty barrels of bait at the fish traps off that place this morning and proceeded to sea. The bait had been previously sold to a Yarmouth vessel, but the American obtained it at a higher price, much to the disgust of the Canadian fishermen. A few days ago the Gloncester schooner Syl-rester called at the traps, said she belonged to Shelburne and got a supply of bait. She then anchored near the light house and subsequently the Lansdowne with the cruieer Terror in ow passed quite close to her.

A few hours later she proceeded to sea.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 24.—In the house of commons today, Osborne-Morgan, under colonial secretary, said in regard to the seizure of the fishery schooners David J. Adams and Ella M. Doughty, by the Canadian authorities, that a cable message had been received from Minister West at Washington, saying that a despatch was on its way to London embodying the communications on the subject with the United tates government. The under secretary added that "when the communications arrive they will be considered in friendly spirit, with due regard to the complete maintenance of the fishery rights of our fellow subjects in Canada.

TO DEFEND THE SEIZURES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-Gec. W. Biddle of Philadelphia and Wm. L. Putnam of Port-and, Me., have been retained by the United States government to represent its interests in ressels David J. Adams and Ella M. Dought by the Canadian authorities for alleged violations of the custom laws.

MR. BLAINE MAKES A DENIAL. AUGUSTA, Me., May 23.—In answer to inquiries, Mr. Blaine, now in Bar Harber, says he has had no interview with any one in regard to the fishery question and is in no manner accountable for any opinions that may have been attributed to him. He has no occasion to nange the views uniformly expressed by him

THE TRACT SOCIETY acknowledge receipt of ollowing donations. From Shediac: Mr. and Mrs. Friers, \$2; Jas. Webster, \$2; W. A. Russell, \$2; D. S. Harper, \$1; I. W. J. Henderson, \$1; Rev. D. D. Mcore, \$1; J. P. John. son, \$1; sums less than one dollar, \$1,10. From Dorchester: Mrs. Thes. Keiller, \$2; C. E. Doroftester: Atra. Ines. Rotter, \$2; U. E. Knapp, \$1; John Downey, \$1; Mrs. Blair Botsford, \$1; H. R. Emmerson, \$1; A. J. Chapman, \$1; H. W. Palmer, \$1; sums less than one dollar, \$5. John I. Sutcliffe, agent.

A SCHOONER 85 feet keel, 29 feet beam and eight feet hold is shortly to be commenced at G. S. Turner's yard, Harvey, A. C.

THE HOME RULE SCHEME.

Letter from Chamberlain on the Subject.

(Condon Standard, May 8) We are requested to publish the following correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and T. H. Bolton, Liberal member for St Pancras (North):

House of Commons, 6th May, 1886. Dear Mr. Chamberlain-The general impression amongst liberals in the constituency which I represent is that, baving regard to Mr. Gladstone's recent letter, the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill will amount only to the affirmation of the principle of home rule in Ireland, and that after the second reading, and in committee of the house, the question as to the retention of Irish representatives in the imperial parliament will be left open for considera-tion, and that Mr. Gladstone will then be Alluding to the sardine fishery, Mr. Batson remarked that it was the duty of the government to preserve as well as protect our fish. There are between 30 and 40 sardine factories in Eastport, Lubec and in their vicinity which are almost exclusively supplied with Canadian fish. To one of these factories sixty hogsheads of berring were sent yesterday, twenty-five of which were converted into sardines and thirty-five into fertilizers. The average daily consumption of fish by these factories during the season is from 500 to 1,000 hogsheads. These fish are caught in seines, and the process Irish people full control over Irish affairs, are at the same time determined to do their atmost to preserve the supremacy of the par-

I remain, yours very faithfully, Signed) T.H. BOLTON. (Signed) T.H. BOLTON. To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlan,

M. P. 40 Prince's Gardens, S. W., May 7, 1886. Dear Mr. Bolton,-I sincerely trust that the impression which you say prevails among your friends as to the intentions of the government in regard to their Irish policy may prove to be correct, and that the prime minister may now be willing to meet the strong and growing desire among his followers for the maintenance of the Imperial parliament as the supreme representative authority for the United Kingdom. In this case I, for one, should gratefully accept the concession, and should give my vote for the second reading, with the hope that the further changes which would logically follow this alteration would be worked out in committee.

But I am unable to find in Mr. Glad. stone's latest manifesto any assurance to this

He says, indeed, that the only question in debate is whether we will have regard to the prayer of Ireland for the management by perself of the affairs specially and exclusive ly her own.

I may observe in passing that, if geographical considerations are to yield to national sentiment, it appears to me that the prayer of Protestant Ulster for separate consideration is entitled to at least equal attention to aitions of Capt. Doughty and crew. He then | that which has been given to the demands

The fate, however, of this province is in the hands of its own people, and if they are really in earnest in refusing to entrust their fortunes and liberties to the control of a cen-tral parliament in Dublin, it is not likely that their fellow-subjects in England and Scotland will suffer them to be coerced into

Assuming, then, that the separate treatment of Ulster is admitted to be an open question, which will ultimately be decided population, there remain two principles in the bill as it stands which I regard as vital. The first is the principle of autonomy, to

on the lines of separation or of colonial inde-pendence, whereas, in my humble judgment, they should have adopted the principle of ederation as the only one in accordance with democratic aspirations and experience.

The hey of the position is the maintenance

f the full representation of Ireland in the mperial parliament, and of her full responsioffity for all imperial affairs. This was not a detail which can be safely left to the hazards of committee. It is a point of supreme importance, which ought to be lecided on the threshold of the discussion. The extension of home rule to Scotland and Wales, and to other parts of the United Kingdom, depends on the maintenance of the united representation of the three coun-

The hope—it may be only a distant one, but it has indifinite attractions—of drawing more closely together the great dependencies of the British crown, and of welding them tain one central parliament for the protection of the common interests of all who claim their part in the imperial organization.

The alternative proposal on the present bill has rendered necessary the restrictions and anomalies which no true liberals can approve. It has produced a halting measure which offers no reasonable prospect of finality and settlement, but only a fulcrum for further agitation. It has brought us within measurable distance of civil war in Ireland, and threatens us with the ultimate creation of a foreign and hostile nation, whose reconquest is actually contemplated as a possible eventuality by the pro-moters of the very measures which will deprive us of all power and authority of inter-

As long as there is any uncertainty on matters of such paramount interest it is impossible for those who value the unity of the empire as the only guarantee for the neace and welfare of its several parts to ffirm the principle of the government of Ireland bill; but if, as you anticipate, the prime minister should find himself in a position to make the concession which has been pressed upon him by so many of his most earnest and loyal supporters, I share your hope that the present imminent danger of a fatal breach in the ranks of the liberal

party may be happily averted.

I am, yours very faithfully, J. CHAMBERLAIN, T. H. Bolton, E:q., M. P.

Keeping the Pickings Among Themselves. To the Editor of The Sun:--

SIR-I persume that others, as well as the nembers of the legal profession, have taken notice that among the referees in chancery recently appointed by our economic and impar-tial provincial government are, for the county of Charlotte. Jas. G. Stevens, jr., the business partner of the high-minded and worthy Jas.

partner of the high-minded and worthy Jas.
Mitchell, surveyor general, and for the county
of York, Geo. F. Gregory, the business partner
of the patriotic and immaculate Andrew G.
Blair, attorney general.

Mim. - Always look out sharply for number
one. And if you happen to get into a good,
paying public office, which gives you the power
to make appointments to other profitable
positions, and also happen to have a convenient positions, and also happen to have a convenient partner in your private business, should you not be able, with any show of decency at all, to pick a nice thing up for number one, then just quietly grab it and pass it along to number two. You can always cooly claim, you know, that you exercised a sound discretion and acted with a pure, unselfish regard for "the best interests of the public." That's the way in which the Honorable (!) Messrs. Blair and Mitchell do that sort of thing, you see.

Yours truly,
May 24th.

May 24th.

INVESTIGATI NEW YORK meeting of mittee which of importer lawyer repr mitted a lon the case of t from the M cargo of rag who were co infected no tificate that and shipped cholers or Mr. Einstein willing to st chamber of requiring the with consu infected place Mr. McCl tock, rag im of non-infec high cost, as Boston were ing on this other cities !

to bring in pense. If d cargoes with be enforced so that othe vantage over further clai superheated was utterly said that greater inte bringing in was to orig only result on the entir The com to the char

TESTS W

It is curi

so fond of s

to try exper they can ex seem to be these exper Thus, the e detailing intended t the drugs they did no ministered -though, tive patie all our licidic me ation wit unabated, under the out them; specific ef ance, while effect upon tient was But why take war

> I would one. Let t come! Les and dizest are afraid, ization an ger. The we are us adverse id industry. all must rubbish. tree of oldis good b folly will stood the sion wigg in comic for hous recast ou teach us globa can monweal

In his

Henry W

The grea tions and quickly o Heath of I this remed

There is stiff joints than Hagy dell of Ort contractio the chest. ternal pair THE GR wasting for

system. in Burdoc It may l popular p has prove

certified

Oil also cu

toral Bals and safe neglected

Mrs. C Was supp about to