

dexterous treatment, so rapid a growth it has now attained the proportions full-fledged monopoly, and is of such that it easily controls a large portion of the Eastern halibut trade. Scarcely a halibut is sold in Boston but has first passed through the hands of the combination, and the Market in New York is thoroughly controlled with its influence. There, as on the coast in Boston, the majority of whole-halibut dealers are in close conjunction with the Gloucester pool, and are by their agreement bound to purchase their fish solely of the companies comprising the pool. There are three in number, namely, the New England Halibut Company, the most extensive of the trio; the Atlantic Halibut Company, composed of Mayor Robt. of Gloucester and Messrs. Gardner, and Parsons; and a third, controlled by Messrs. Stockbridge and Hodge under the firm name of Stockbridge & Co.

There seems to be but one opinion as to the purpose of the combination, namely, that of seeking to monopolize the halibut business to the exclusion of all competitors. A greater number of the fishing vessels in Gloucester are owned by members of the combination, so that the shippers feel obliged to sell their fish to them at whatever price they offer, and the captains of the other ships, so it is stated, are forced to sell their fish to the combination

ALIEN FISHERMEN.

GLoucester, March 22.—[SPECIAL.] The exposure of the gigantic halibut monopoly has been the common conversation among the fishermen on the street corners, and the wharves and on board the vessels, never one may chance to go. "Well," the spokesman of a crowd of who were on Parkhurst wharf, Post and Herald deserve credit for the enterprising spirit they have shown in giving the public some light on the halibut pool and how it has been managed by the fishermen." "But," interrupted another, "there are other things which ought to be shown up which are of vast importance to the fishermen. One is the importing of men from the Provinces to man the vessels. That is the worst outrage that has been committed upon the rights of the American fishermen. The reporter, out of curiosity, perambulated the wharves to see what knowledge could be gained. With the aid of two ex-skippers, who volunteered their services, nearly every wharf was visited, and it was found that the large fleet of vessels which have been hauled up all over were being rapidly fitted out for the new fishing grounds. The first part of the reason there was some difficulty in procuring crews to man the early fleet for the Atlantic and Western Bank. Since the 1st of March a large number of men have arrived here to engage in fishing from this point, principally from Pictou and Argyle.

The owners here who so strenuously cry for protection by excluding Canadian fish from the markets of the United States, with their arms wide open and hail with joy the advent of those men, whom they want to man their vessels and whom they could not get along without. On their arrival here they go on board,

Knights of Labor.

THAT HALIBUT POOL.

Resolutions of a Gloucester Knights of Labor Assembly.

GLoucester, March 25.—[SPECIAL.] Deep Sea Assembly, 5,066, K. of L., of this city, has adopted the following self-explanatory resolutions:

Whereas, there exists and has existed for years in this city a fresh halibut monopoly, which absolutely controls the halibut market, to the detriment of the fishermen and consumers; a monopoly whose methods depreciate the price paid the toilers of the sea for their products and make the same an expensive luxury to the consumers; a monopoly so unrelentless in its avariciousness as to render it well nigh impossible for anyone outside of its circle to pursue the halibut business; and

Whereas, said halibut monopoly has flourished in the past with little or no publicity given to its mercenary movement by which the hardy fishermen have been deprived of a just share of the wealth they create; and

Whereas, The Boston Post and Boston Herald have in recent issues laid bare the schemes and methods of this stupendous "fish trust" to which the public pay tribute, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of Deep Sea Assembly, No. 5,066, K. of L., be and are hereby extended to the Boston Post and Boston Herald for their timely exposition of the iniquitous system of said monopoly.

Resolved, That it is the prayer of this assembly that the above mentioned newspapers will continue their good work, for the field is large, and by running the plough of investigation thoroughly through it abuses will be unearthed, besides which the treatment of the fishermen by our Canadian neighbors will sink into utter insignificance.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records and copies be sent to the Boston Post and Boston Herald.

[From Boston Post of April 21, 1888.]

GLoucester SEAMEN.

A Very Small Proportion of Them Americans.

GLoucester, April 23.—[SPECIAL.] The following list of Gloucester vessel owners, together with the number of vessels owned and foreign fishermen employed by each firm, has been compiled for the Post by gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the existing status of the fishing industry at this port. The number of foreign employees is necessarily arrived at by estimation, as no exact figures bearing upon this subject exist. In estimating, the results are based upon crews of these vessels during the last three years. The statement is believed to be rather an under than an over estimate:

Daniel Allen & Son, 9 vessels, 60 foreigners.
James S. Ayer, 10 vessels, 20.
D. C. & H. Babson, 10 vessels, 60.
George Clark & Co., 8 vessels, 40.
Cunningham & Thompson, 11 vessels, 50.
George Dennis, 7 vessels, 40.
Joseph Friend, 5 vessels, 80.
Thomas Hodge, 6 vessels, 35.
Samuel Lane & Bro., 8 vessels, 30.
Andrew Leighton, 18 vessels, 80.
T. A. Langsford & Son, 7 vessels, 45.

tion for American labor and industries. It is the same story told over again. Like the protected coal barons of Pennsylvania, who have imported into that State thousands of Huns and other cheap alien workmen, all the while crying out for more protection for the American miner, the fish monopolists of Cape Ann have now been caught in the act of bringing cheap Nova Scotian labor here to the injury of American fishermen, for whose welfare, however, they never weary of professing the greatest solicitude.

Senator Hoar's Speech.

[Extracts from the Portland Advertiser (Independent Repub) July 11, 1888.]

Mr. Hoar is of the opinion that Mr. Bayard, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Angell were poorly qualified to meet such diplomats as the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville and Sir Charles Tupper. Under the circumstances, he thinks the plenipotentiaries should have conferred with him during the progress of the negotiations, and intimates that if he had been President he would have appointed in behalf of the United States Senator Frye, Mr. Trescott or Mr. Woodbury, all of whom are opposed to any treaty on the subject. Mr. Trescott was counsel for the United States at Halifax in 1878, and that negotiation has been criticised quite as severely as the treaty now pending. Indeed it has become quite the fashion in the Senate to decry the diplomatic representatives of the United States, as if we were incapable of producing men capable of dealing wisely and firmly with foreign diplomats; though our whole diplomatic history contradicts that aspersion. Mr. Chamberlain does not deserve the humble reverence with which Mr. Hoar appears to regard him; Mr. Putnam was fully his match; nor was Sir Charles Tupper any more familiar with the dispute about the fisheries than Secretary Bayard.

Mr. Hoar deprecates the suggestion that the alternative to a peaceful settlement of the dispute is likely to be something else. Yet he himself objects to the treaty because it shows an utter insensibility to the national honor, dignity and character." In the grievances of our fishermen he finds "matter for a hundred wars," yet he does not talk of war. With provocation for a hundred wars, he declares that all expectation of war is "supremely silly." What remedy does he propose?

The equality of right and privilege for which Mr. Hoar clamors is expressly defined and set forth in the treaty which he assails. Article 12 reads as follows:

Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

"The rule, whatever it is," Mr. Hoar says must apply alike to both parties." Well, it does. That is what "we propose to say to Great Britain," Mr. Hoar says. We have said it in the treaty, and Great Britain has acquiesced. That being the case, it would appear that Mr. Hoar can have no further objection to the execution of a plan which he himself has formulated without knowing that he had been anticipated by the plenipotentiaries.