

yet seen such a document issued by the Government here, and I think it is a regrettable and objectionable state of things. There is one observation which I might be allowed to make, although the correspondence is not before the House, and that is that, as far as I can judge, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Minister of Justice have done their duty, at any rate in the matter of the correspondence, by the country upon whose behalf they speak. I think the report of the Minister of Justice in the case of the "David J. Adams" is an able and convincing paper. The hon. gentleman for Monck seemed to feel very sanguine that we shall settle this question without any difficulty at all; that the Americans are a reasonable people, and that this little difficulty will be settled without trouble or delay, and the hon. gentleman from Windsor seemed to entertain the same view. I am afraid that those hon. gentlemen are a little too sanguine. I can readily understand that the hon. gentleman from Windsor, whose relations with the people across the river are very friendly, thinks that because the people of Detroit and neighborhood seem to be filled with good feeling towards Canada, therefore there will be no difficulty in arranging this matter. Unfortunately, those difficulties are not to be settled by the people living close to the two sides of the border; they are to be settled at Washington and in London; and, when we look at what has taken place in Washington during the late session of Congress, I do not think we can concur with the mover and seconder of the Address in thinking that we are to have this Fishery Question settled without difficulty or delay. Judging from the temper shown—and one does not so much mind the temper shown by the fishermen of New England—but judging from the temper shown by the two Houses of Congress during the late session, I see very little reason to hope that a settlement of this question will be arrived at which will be honorable and satisfactory to both nations. At any rate I hardly think that any arrangement will be arrived at which will be honorable to England and the United States and at the same time sat-

isfactory to Canada. I do not think that any arrangement which would be fair and honorable to the Dominion would just now be satisfactory—I shall not say to the Government of the United States, because the Government seem to be fairly reasonable, but—to the Congress of the United States, and I have grave doubts as to the future of this question. I hope that my doubts are not well founded. I think we could stand two or three years of difficulty with the United States; but my fear, based upon the experience of past negotiations between England and the United States, is that the interests of Canada will be sacrificed by England. I hope that it may not be so; but I have very grave fears on the subject.

It was suggested by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, and his views appear to be the views generally entertained, that we should not talk about this question in Parliament at Ottawa. I do not see why we should not. We know well that this matter was discussed in the freest way at Washington. If they talked freely there, I do not see why we should not talk here also; and I venture to hope that we talk as good common sense here as they do at Washington, and that our views are perhaps more reasonable than the views expressed by some gentlemen in Congress. Before leaving this subject, there is just one point to which I might venture to direct the attention of the hon. gentleman who represents the Government here, and that is, that if the up-shot of the negotiations should be the making of a new treaty, I trust that the Government of Canada will see that whatever privileges are granted to the fishermen of the United States will be enjoyed subject to the same rules and laws as our own fishermen are subject to. What I mean is this: that American fishermen shall not be allowed to come into our territorial waters—within the three mile limit—and do things there which our own fishermen are not allowed to do. I think that is a matter of very great consequence; and I hope the Government have not overlooked it; and, if negotiations go on hereafter, that they will bear it in mind. Hon. gentlemen will remember the serious difficulty which occurred between Newfoundland