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eonard Tilley,

the secret, either directly or by virtue of the usufructuary privileges it conferred. The stock exchanges of New York, London and Amsterdam, as will presently appear, are now made to afford an unbounded field for gambling atrocities, practically based upon the concealment of the successful employment of the acred numbers in the 13th Chapter of Revelation, which have been used to shelter the most anti-Christian, laring, showy and dangerous fraud of its kind the world has seen.

I presume it is unnecessary for me to state that I do not suppose that either Lord Salisbury or Lord Derby had the slightest knowledge of the use of these numbers, or of the presence of the ratio 666,303— 103,666 in the United States or Canadian Records of Government. This knowledge I assume has been

uccessfully kept from them.

But Lord Salisbury's persistent resistance to efforts made to induce him to look at proofs, Sir Leonard Filley who received the \$5,500,000, and Sir Alexander Galt who fleeced it, being at the time both in

london with myself, is only partially explained.

When, in May 1877, I was summoned to Ottawa from the charge of a Scientific Expedition to the Northern Labrador, undertaken by me for the Government of Newfoundland, the printed copy of the this tainted respectively. The Case prepared under the official supervision of Lord Derby was placed in my hands. In that copy of the Case the amount claimed from the Government of the United States was twenty-two millions eight nkind, that bandred and eighty thousand dollars—being twenty millions for Canada and two millions eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars—being twenty millions for Canada and two millions eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars—for Nawfanydland. e enemy of ou and eighty thousand dollars for Newfoundland.

In an official table of the Canadian Fish Catch for the years 1869 to 1876, simultaneously placed in escape the at my hands, I quickly discovered a leading fraud and pointed it out. On our journey from Ottawa to Halireated in fiction at I said to the British Agent, "Your statistics are wrong." This and much more is narrated in the print-d documents entitled "Correspondence respecting the presence of Falsified Statistics in the "Case of Her lajesty's Government," presented at Halifax, June 15th, 1877."—Published November 10th, 1879.

A great fear, as I now understand, fell on the British Commission when I announced this discovery, ud Eight Millions of Doll Rs were at once struck off the British Claim for Canada. The Case was imrediately reprinted. I hold the proof copy, and I have printed copies of both of the British Cases, show-

ng the change.

Now, is it not well to consider that beneath that twenty million dollars claim against the United tates there lay hidden the number 666, the ratio 666,303—303,666; the figures relating to the remison of duties on page 437 of the "Record," secretly prepared in the United States Burcau of Statistics sainst the interests of the United States and moulded in unison with 6.6, ready to be produced; the itness ready to be suborned, the false oath ready to be taken, and a reduced but not checked National raud based, according to the views of many, on undoubted blasphemy?

I have further respectfully, but regretfully, to ask your attention to the printed letter. I addressed to be Governor General of Canada, bearing date Oct. 25th, 1881. In this letter I almost hit upon the disvery of the ratio 666,303—303,666, but it pleased Providence that the veil should still be kept closely

rawn.—The cup was not yet full.

I deeply regret to have also to call your attention to the printed communications I was compelled to ldress to the Earl of Kimberly, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Nov. 5th, 1881, and Nov. 2th, 1881. I closed the latter printed letter with these words, not then fully knowing their real import now developed by the ratio 666,303-303,666; but having so strong a suspicion of the impious bearg of certain figures that I penned the words with almost prophetic force.

"Under any circumstances, the infamy of the Colonial Office Pamphlet and Map, jointly with the guery of the Fishery Frauds, both being indissolubly bound together, are instantly important. For in dition to these matters as they now appear, there is that which crouches behind, and when Ir springs to e light, IT will make the dry, dead bones of those who pleaded at Runnymede quiver and quicken.

"IT" has now sprung to the light, and under circumstances and conditions which reveal a state of Socieand a disregard for humane and upright principles which are simply appalling—for Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, must have known ex officio more than I choose even to hint at. The Hudson Bay oupany has for half a century been to Canada the source of many known evils, but none so trying or so palling as those which must soon come to the light.—The cup is now full.

By the use of the "Blank Appendix," together with "Appendix-Memorandum concerning Article XI of the Treaty of Washington," and the number 666 in all its dreadful deformity of truth and honor, r Stafford H. Northcote and the Earl of Kimberley have virtually exchanged the British North Ameriproof of this gran Fisheries for the pabulum of Land speculations in the North-West Territory of Canada, and the th harvest the Stock Markets of New York, London and Amsterdam afford to those who deal therein on re your advent ch an ungodly basis as the number 666.

I do not wish to speak of the Deity with the slightest approach to irreverent familiarity, or assume e an investigative right to interpret His dealings towards mankind with any seeming tendency in the direction of judicial rsonality. But if we are permitted to recognize, according to our faith, what may with becoming reverence pear to us to be the guiding hand of Providence, interposed we know not how or when, then I acknower use by those elge to be swayed by the feeling that this matter of the British North American Fisheries may be acceptas a providential instrument for directing public attention to the condition of very many of our fellow-