

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

TO THE HONOURABLE

The Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR,—

No period can be more favourable than the present for me to furnish the mathematical exposition of the fallacy which underlies discussions in the Legislature, or in public journals, based on certain official records, and relating to the commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada.

The continuance of the secret deceptions in public Records which give rise to this fallacy, renders the attainment of just legislation governing the intercourse between neighbouring peoples, absolutely hopeless, besides endangering good neighbourhood.

But when these deceptions clearly disregard the doctrine which lies at the base of modern civilization, that all men are equal before the law, they give unequal power to those who profit and to those who lose by them.

The exposition embodied in the following pages possesses an unusual feature. It rests upon a mathematical foundation, and therefore cannot be confuted. The conclusions drawn from the fabricated figures may vary, but that the figures are fabricated is incontestible.

It is needless to say that the subtle character of the process, the difficulty up to the present time of furnishing absolute proof of its use in Records of Government, the frequent changing of Governments and heads of Departments, have rendered it in the highest degree improbable that the heads of Departments were ever properly informed of the device, if, in some instances, informed at all.

James Bernoulli's works are written in Latin, and are scarcely ever referred to. The "Francis Maseres'" translation (1) is a rare book, and not likely to be consulted except by those who, like myself, have been officially placed on a track which, if honestly and unremittingly pursued, promised to lead to discoveries useful to mankind.

Perhaps the best practical illustration I can offer of the hopelessness of arriving at just legislative action respecting reciprocal trade in any form between the United States and Canada, is to be found in the "VIEWS OF THE MINORITY," submitted by the Hon. Mr. Rice on June 7, 1880, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning a "Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces."

Seven pages of that Report are occupied by Official Statements, purporting to show the value of trade in different commodities between the United States and Canada, from the year 1854 to the year 1879.

The following pages, substantiating prior communications, prove incontestibly that large portions of the alleged official Records of Trade of both countries for the years specified and for the articles named, are in reality nothing more than the sums of selected co-efficients of the successive expansions of the Binomial $(1 + 1)^n$ to the power of n , where n is equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &c., to any number of terms. They prove also that the figures of the Records of the Governments of two different nations are interchangeable.

Further examination, fortified by other communications, will display much greater deviations from correct representation than are given in the following pages, besides disclosing the fact that as far as Canada is concerned these misrepresentations continue up to the present time. Further examination will also expose to view a system of secret misrepresentation, based on mathematical formulae, unexampled in history, and dangerous to the mutual goodwill of neighbouring peoples.

Permit me respectfully to point out to you, Sir, that Dr. Edward Young, recently appointed United States Consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and carrying on the duties of his office within view of where I now write, is familiar with the secret process by which he has grievously burdened the Record of the Industry of the people of the United States for many years, when acting as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States.

Dr. Edward Young is familiar with the subtle process by which he and his colleague, the Canadian Commissioner of Customs, J. Johnson, so cunningly fabricated the Canadian Records of Trade with the United States and Great Britain for the year 1878, that, as shown on page 5 of this book, the differences between Dr. Edward Young's United States Official Fish Trade Figures for 1872-73 and the Bernoulli Series, 170 years old, give the Canadian differences between "Imports" and "Entries for Home Consumption" for Cotton and Woollen Goods in the year 1878.

Dr. Edward Young knows the secret I have discovered, and which I now disclose in the interest of nations. He knows the secret by means of which Mr. Commissioner Johnson has moulded the Records of Trade between Canada and the United States, and Canada and Great Britain, in the latest issue of Canadian Trade Tables.

(1.) I. A translation of the three first Chapters of the second part, or Book, of Mr. James Bernoulli's excellent Treatise intitled
ARS CONJECTANDI,

OR

"THE ART OF FORMING PROBABLE CONJECTURES CONCERNING EVENTS THAT DEPEND ON CHANCE."

Published in a small Quarto Volume at Basil, or Basle, in Switzerland, in the year 1713.

II. The Doctrine of Permutations, and Combinations, being an essential and fundamental part of the DOCTRINE OF CHANCES; as it is delivered by Mr. James Bernoulli, in his excellent Treatise on the Doctrine of Chances, intitled "Ars Conjectandi," and by the celebrated Dr. John Wallis, of Oxford, in a Tract intitled from the Subject, and published at the end of his Treatise on Algebra: In the former of which Tracts is contained A Demonstration of Sir Isaac Newton's famous Binomial Theorem in the cases of Integral Powers, and of the Reciprocals of Integral Powers,

Together with

Some other useful Mathematical Tracts.

Published by Francis Maseres, Esq.,
Cursitor Baron of the Court of Exchequer,
London, 1795.