

There can be no doubt, as was stated to the Colonial office by Mr. Harvey in 1890, that the greater part of the complications and disputes which have since arisen are not so much due to the Treaties as to this Declaration. The gift of a right of 'User' on the colony's shores would to-day be a sufficient hardship to the people, and it can hardly be supposed that even were the Declaration out of the question the Colonial Government would have silently acquiesced in the concurrent rights so established. Would the people of Great Britain be quite satisfied if they were compelled to submit to the annual visit of a foreign fishing fleet, and consequently diminished possibilities for their own fishermen? But suppose England did not possess so many resources, but were practically dependent on the very industry in which foreigners had been permitted to compete with the English, can we think such a state of affairs would be tolerated for a day? What wonder then if the privileges given by the Treaties would cause discontent even when considered by themselves and involving only concurrent rights. Such competition in their own waters from a foreign race would seem a sufficient cause of dissension, and especially so when it is remembered that France has a much better opportunity of working up European markets than Newfoundland, and by its "*bounty-system*" is actually