

Majesty and that of the United States of America, and any other questions which may arise and which they may be authorized by their respective Governments to consider and adjust."

You will state that Her Majesty's Government accept the terms of reference in this form, and you will ask for an acknowledgment of your note to confirm the acceptance of the United States' Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 34.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir L. West.

(No. 75. Treaty. Ext.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 21, 1887.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 71, Treaty, of this day's date, I have to request that you will inform Mr. Bayard that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., yourself, and Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the North American Fisheries Conference.

You will add that Mr. J. H. G. Bergue, C.M.G., Superintendent of the Treaty Department of this Office, has been appointed Secretary to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, to assist them generally in the business of the Conference; and that Mr. Willoughby R. D. Maycock, of this Office, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 35.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Fisheries Conference.

(No. 1.)

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, October 24, 1887.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to consider and adjust all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland, which are in dispute between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States of America, and any other questions which may arise which the respective Plenipotentiaries may be authorized by their Governments to consider and adjust.

I transmit to you herewith Her Majesty's full powers to that effect, and I have to give the following instructions for your guidance:—

The main question which you will be called upon to discuss arises in connection with the fisheries prosecuted by citizens of the United States on the Atlantic shores of British North America and Newfoundland. The correspondence which has already been placed at your disposal will have made you familiar with the historical features of the case up to the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, and it appears, therefore, needless at the present moment to recapitulate the various negotiations which have taken place on the subject of these fisheries previously to the year 1871.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th May, 1871, from which you will perceive that by the Fishery Articles thereof (Articles XVIII to XXV, XXX, XXXII, and XXXIII), the Canadian and Newfoundland inshore fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and those of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, were thrown reciprocally open, and fish and fish-oil were reciprocally admitted duty free.

In accordance with the terms of these Articles the difference in value between the concessions therein made by Great Britain to the United States was assessed by the Halifax Commission at the sum of 5,500,000 dollars for a period of twelve years, the obligatory term for the duration of these Articles.

At the expiration of the stipulated period the United States' Government gave notice of termination of the Fishery Articles, which consequently ceased to have effect on the 1st July, 1885; but the Canadian Government, being loath to subject the American fishermen to the hardship of a change in the midst of a fishing season,