

the fishing-vessels admitted by Treaty within the 3-mile belt may be prevented by Canada if it results in competition with her citizens engaged in open-sea fishing. In effect, the Treaty thus becomes wax in the hands of one party and marble in the hands of the other. The words, "for no other purpose whatever," bind the American fishermen in iron, and become "any other purpose whatever" in the hands of the Canadians when seeking to impose restrictions.

As yet we have had no definite reply to our complaint as to the treatment of our fishermen in the Magdalen Islands. The Home Government has indicated its desire to see justice done, and its correspondence, as published, indicates its disapproval of Canadian action; but nothing has been done.

The attention of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries is drawn to this apparent intention to apply the same construction of the Treaty, and the force of the words, "for no other purpose whatever," to these coasts, bays, harbours, &c., upon which the liberty of enjoyment is for ever secured, as is applied to the portion as to which the liberty is renounced, so as to encumber the enjoyment and place them virtually at the sole will and discretion of the Canadian officials.

Excepting in the case of the Magdalen Islands (and then not) no relaxation, nor relief, nor reform has followed our representations and protests to Her Majesty's Government.

The claim is made and carried out by Canada of imposing such conditions on the exercise of the four purposes as though renunciation was qualified and modified, without the slightest concession or heed to our remonstrances. This is unjust and disrespectful, and cannot be held to be permissible.

The effect of this is strongly felt in the United States, and has been exhibited in a storm of assaults upon the State Department and the Administration.

From Canada not a word or act calculated to support the friendly attitude of the President has proceeded since the seizure of the "Adams" and "Doughty;" but the Ottawa Government has refused supplies of the most trivial nature to vessels homeward bound.

When charges have not been met they have attacked the private character of the fishermen making them. Lord Lansdowne trades upon our supposed inconvenience, and Captain Quigley upon the fears and humanities of our people.

How long is the patience of the President supposed to last?

(Mr. Bayard had before him the following Statement as to duties, &c. :—)

TOTAL Exports and Imports, United States and Canada, 1886, from United States' Treasury Tables :—

Imports into United States from—		Dollars.
(a.) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island .. .. .	.. .. .	4,556,980
(b.) Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the North-west Territory .. .. .	.. .. .	31,263,469
(c.) British Columbia .. .. .	.. .. .	1,488,587
(d.) Newfoundland and Labrador .. .. .	.. .. .	192,302
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	37,496,338
Exports (domestic) from the United States to—		Dollars.
(a.) Nova Scotia, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	2,502,011
(b.) Quebec, &c. . . . .	.. .. .	26,301,962
(c.) British Columbia .. .. .	.. .. .	1,840,312
(d.) Newfoundland .. .. .	.. .. .	1,308,839
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	31,953,124

[NOTE.—The Canadian official Returns of the trade of the Dominion in 1886 give the exports from Canada to the United States at \$6,578,769 dollars, and the imports into Canada from the United States at 44,858,039 dollars. The discrepancies cannot be explained by adding in the export from the United States of foreign products, which amounted to 2,831,897 dollars by the United States' Treasury Tables.]

AMOUNT of the above dutiable, and Amount of Free Imports into the United States from Canada.

	Free of Duty.		Dutiable.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
(a.)	1,845,586		3,530,362	
(b.)	12,911,559		24,317,090	
(c.)	441,019		1,812,424	
(d.)	Not included.		Not included.	
Total	15,198,163		29,659,876	
Duties			6,769,354	(22·8 per cent.)

AVERAGE *ad valorem* Duties, Dutiable Goods only being regarded.

	Per cent.
In United States on Canadian goods .. .. .	.. .. .
In Canada on United States' goods	22·8

AMOUNT of Fish imported from Canada.

	Dollars.
Free	1,065,416
Dutiable	957,540
Total	2,022,956