

These the Convention of 1818 clearly defined as affecting the fisheries, and certain rights were thereby secured to the United States, while certain claims were renounced by that nation.

Any separate arrangement which assisted in placing foreign fishermen on a more favourable footing in British waters must, necessarily, be carefully considered in the interests of all parties concerned.

Canada, in all her dealings of a similar nature, had fully advised Newfoundland as to negotiations.

In the treaties of 1854, 1871 and 1888, the consent of Newfoundland was made contingent to ratification.

But, in the draft Convention, Newfoundland had entirely departed from this rule, and sought a separate arrangement.

There is no force in the subsequent suggestion that the convention was not to be interpreted as discriminating against Canada and other countries in favour of the United States.

The language of the draft convention bore such interpretation, and consequently could not be disregarded. United States fishermen at that time were more generously treated by Newfoundland than were Canadians.

Besides, Canada had already experienced such treatment at the hands of Newfoundland in the light of previous pledges, that their Government naturally viewed with alarm the investment of any further powers to the Executive of that colony, calculated to increase their opportunities for discrimination against the Dominion.

If the information which has reached the undersigned as above set out be correct, it would appear that the Government of Newfoundland is indirectly if not openly, conceding privileges to the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, and which she denies to a neighbouring British colony.

The undersigned deems it his duty to bring these facts to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and accordingly recommends that this report, with its appendices, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for submission to Her Majesty's Government.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 172.]

(Evening Herald, St. John's, Tuesday, 29th December, 1891.)

AMERICAN FISHING AGREEMENTS.—THEIR TRUE INWARDNESS.—HOW THE WILY YANKEES USE OUR FISHERMEN TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE.

We have been favoured with copies of certain documents relating to the business of taking herring in our waters by and for the Americans, which discloses a depth of rascality so far as the chief actors in the business are concerned, and recklessness and folly as regards the interests of our own people, of which the most infatuated followers of Mr. Bond's will-o'-the-wisp will be ashamed. The documents speak for themselves more plainly and more loudly than any words of ours could do. The first is copy of the articles of agreement, or "fishing articles" between the master and owners of the American vessels, sent down to our ports to procure frozen and salted herrings, on the one side, and the so-called "crews" of these vessels on the other.

It is as follows:—

This agreement made this day of 189 . by and between
 Captain of the American schooner of the first part, and
 the persons whose names are below subscribed intending to serve as fishermen on
 board said schooner of the second part, witnesseth as follows:—

First,—The said parties of the second part hereby agree, in consideration of the agreement herein made by the party of the first part, to serve as fishermen on board