

of that resolution declaring that no concessions shall be made to the Canadians at Wrangel, or at any other port in the North Pacific, or on the Alaskan coast, unless we consented to give certain privileges to the United States fishermen in the North Atlantic; and also, the admission of goods to the extent of 1,000 pounds to each miner, free.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—2,500 pounds.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—The resolution says, "Exceeding in quantity 1,000 pounds." Perhaps that has been increased?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It was increased to 2,500 pounds.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—So much the worse. When this bill was under consideration, the following discussion took place:

Mr. Turner (Washington), moved to strike out that part of the section, which related to the entering of Canadian ports by American fishermen. He did not, he said, make the motion, because he was hostile to the New England fisheries, but because he deemed it unfair to burden this measure with a demand upon the Dominion government that it yield a contention it has made for 100 years.

Mr. Hale (Maine), inquired if Mr. Turner did not think it would be of advantage to the United States to obtain the fisheries concession from Canada.

Mr. Turner replied that it would be of advantage if we could obtain it, but he did not believe it could be obtained.

Mr. Hansbrough (North Dakota), said that the committee on public lands was in possession of information that Canada would accept the conditions imposed by the section. He was firmly of the opinion that the Dominion government would yield on the fisheries question in view of the concessions made to it by the bill.

Now the only inference that one can draw from the statements made by Mr. Hansbrough is this, that Mr. Farrer assured the Public Lands Committee that the Canadian Government were prepared to make these concessions; and if he made any such statement or gave any such assurance to that committee, one can scarcely conceive that he had the audacity—if I can use so strong a term—to make any such promises, unless with the consent of the Canadian Government. If he did, then he should be repudiated at once by the government of Canada, and the United States people should be told that this gentleman was not authorized either to appear before that committee or to make any promises of concessions on the part of Canada, and that the Canadian peo-

ple should learn at as early a day as possible that an arch-traitor, like Farrer has proved himself to be, in the past—and we have no reason to know that he has reformed—is not acting on the part of the Canadian Government.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—I may say to my hon. friend that the government of Canada have no agent at Washington other than the British Ambassador.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—He is not our agent.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—We are a part of the British Empire, and as a part of the British Empire we are represented at the capital of the United States by the British Ambassador, as much so as the people of the United Kingdom are, and I did not apprehend that the government of Canada were going to undertake to create for themselves other channels of communication on matters of political importance than those which under the law and the constitution are already provided. The government of Canada have, as such, no agent at Washington at all. We regard ourselves as adequately represented by the agency that is provided for us, the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. With regard to the report which my hon. friend has read of what transpired in the Senate of the United States, of course we are not responsible for what happens there. If any citizen of Canada happens to be in Washington and is called upon for information, he is at liberty, of course, to give such information as he possesses, and it is a matter of discretion with him as to what statements he will make, and he may, if he chooses, say what his opinions are. We, of course, cannot control the opinions of Mr. Farrer or any other party from Canada who may visit Washington. Then, as to the fisheries, my hon. friend knows well that the fisheries on the Atlantic coast are regulated by the treaty of 1818, that the fisheries upon the coast of British North America, are the property of the people of Canada and under the jurisdiction of Canada, subject to the concessions, the liberties or licenses granted under the treaty of 1818 to the people of the United States. Of course, we cannot take from them any rights which they possess, but it is wholly within our discretion whether