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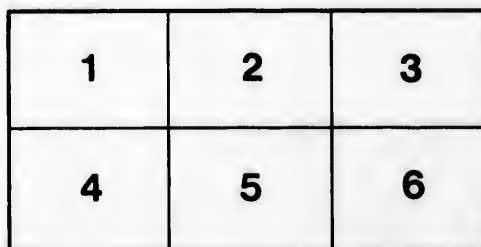
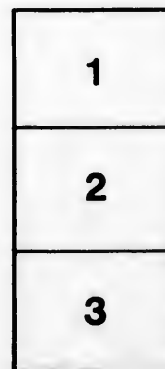
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The Canadian Pacific Railway and Sir Leonard Tilley's and Sir Charles Tupper's "Fire-brick and Clay Series."

To the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C. B., K. C. M. G., Minister of Railways and Canals, and Canadian High Commissioner at London.

SIR,—I have read with extreme surprise and regret your remarks, as published in the official record of the Commons Debates, on the character and trustworthiness of Mr. Miall, appointed by you on the 28th Jan., 1884, to investigate and report on the accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a basis for certain advances of enormous magnitude it is proposed to make to the Company out of the Dominion Treasury, and certain guarantees based on the public Securities of the Dominion.

It will be within your recollection that in a printed letter and Argument, dated May 27th, 1881, addressed to Earl Granville and the Earl of Kimberley, I displayed the antecedents of Mr. Miall when he was entrusted by you with the responsible position of Royal Commissioner to examine into and report on all matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. This letter and Argument is enclosed and I beg of you to accept it as a part of this communication.

Your knowledge of the antecedents of Mr. Miall, coupled with the repetition of your published announcement of entire confidence in the honourable conduct of that officer, is a matter of vast moment to Canada and to British investors in Canadian Securities of all kinds. Your allusion in Parliament to his former work for the late Government of Canada and your own understood relation to the Canadian Pacific Railway, now compel me to announce your further relation, and that of your colleague, Sir Leonard Tilley, to the figures which were placed in Mr. Miall's hands for adjustment during the period when he was "employed by the late Government on financial questions of the gravest importance."—See *Hansard* page 122, Feb. 5th, 1884, or page 102 in subsequent edition).

In the matter of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, the late Government were compelled to take your figures and those of your colleague, Sir Leonard Tilley, together with the figures of your joint accomplice, Dr. Edward Young, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, acting against the interests of the United States, or they would have been compelled to risk the sacrifice of the Fisheries of Canada by disclosure.

I do not attempt to defend in any way the line of action then taken, but I must now, in the prospective presence of imminent and appalling disasters if you succeed in your schemes, put matters in their proper light, because you and Sir Leonard Tilley, have successfully resisted for many years all my efforts in the interests of honour, truth and humanity.

Your "able accountant," Mr. E. Miall, the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, is an accomplished manipulator of forged figures, and in the matter of the Halifax Fisheries Commission he is known to you as a conscious accessory to perjury in the name of the Queen, in especial relation to the fraudulent use of certain figures, some of the most important of which, you and your colleague, Sir Leonard Tilley, provided for him in your official capacities, and for which you are both responsible.

I confine myself in this communication to a small but important group of figures which serve to illustrate one method of falsifying the public Records of Canada. Other, but grosser and yet kindred methods are illustrated in the various documents I have recently transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-General, the receipt of which His Excellency has been so kind and just as to acknowledge. I furnished His Excellency with three copies of each paper, not including of course, the important Document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington," which holds the key to so many fraudulent devices, and the text of which your "able accountant," Mr. E. Miall compiled.

In the letter I had the honour to transmit on the 31st ult. to His Excellency, I introduced the greater portion of the details embodied in the attached Statements, also the following passage in relation to the successful tampering with Dr. Edward Young, late Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and seducing him to introduce into the public Records of the Government he served, false statistics against the interests of his own adopted country and in favour of Canada. To this passage I beg to ask your particular attention on the ground that Transit of Merchandise through the United States under certain favourable conditions, lapses with the expiration of the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the first of July next year.

"We know that Englishmen would be the first to resent any secret successful attempt of a Foreigner to procure by the corruption of subordinates the alteration of the Records of our own Government for selfish foreign purposes, and opposed to our own country's interests. We may thus judge what others are

likely to think and to do in a matter affecting themselves and their interests."

The contingencies affecting renewal of favourable transit facilities under the shadow of the unexpiated Fisheries Frauds, are likely to affect not only the status of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but of the Grand Trunk and all Canadian Securities.

You and your colleague, Sir Leonard Tilley, will not fail to gather from the repeated expositions I have been compelled to make of Mr. Miall's untrustworthiness, that not only are the interests of Canada previously endangered by his assisted and protected malfeasance, but the honest investments of British and Foreign holders of Canadian Securities of all kinds, are imperilled by the continuance of those practices whose illegality and viciousness it appears to be the function of this officer to utilize or conceal.

I beg to refer you again to my published letters entitled "The United States Spurious Statistics and the Conspiracy which created them." In the letter bearing date Oct. 16th, 1882, I call Secretary Frelinghuysen's attention to the circumstance that the most notable instance of sudden change in the United States Domestic Exports occurs in the fiscal year 1872-3. This was the year in which you had charge of the Customs Records of the Dominion. I further prove that Dr. Edward Young's figures in the United States Records for 1872-3 purporting to show United States Exports of Fish, &c., to all British North and South America, are, when unmasked, an exact submultiple of Canadian Imports from the United States. I now show that Dr. Young's figures, representing U. S. Fish Exports, all of which can be rendered in terms of Canadian Imports, are nothing more than a constructed and fraudulent aggregate of your and Sir Leonard Tilley's "Fire-brick and Clay Series," against the interests of the United States.

In the letter dated Nov. 1st, 1882, I notice the items manufactured by your accomplice, Dr. Edward Young, to "prove" the value of remission of duties by fraudulent entries in the United States Commerce and Navigation Reports for 1872-3.

I now regretfully show, being urged by the claims of humanity and my countrymen, that these acts, dreadfully defaming justice and honor, imperil all Canadian interests, and rise as a *NEMESIS* to wither upon your inflated and sickly Canadian Pacific Railway bonds and shares.

I observe from the official report in *Hansard* of your recent effort to procure further inordinate State aid, practically in favour of the assumed necessities of individuals forming the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that you attribute to God and Providence, unusual and most surprising natural and mechanical dispositions in favour of your Government.—(Page 131, or 112, *Hansard*). But you neglect to portray the retributive justice of Providence as often displayed in the ultimate throes of those who palm off "fire-bricks and clay" as substitutes for fish, secretly invade and alter the records of their neighbour, and display their integrity by summoning to their aid the known agents of cruel and sustained deception.

That neither you, nor Sir Leonard Tilley are insensible patrons of the profitable frauds and dishonour I have outlined, is proved by the craven and spiritless silence with which you have received the proofs I have so often proffered of your selfish delinquencies. This is further displayed by the vast hurry of your present nefarious work, impelled by the burning consciousness you possess that what I state can not be refuted. It is further shown by the uniform action you have taken to treat and cause to be treated with obstructive but deceitful indifference, the earnest efforts I have so long made to save the country and my countrymen from that pernicious degradation which is always the fruit of protected official fraud.

I enclose with this communication printed copies of the cautionary letters I addressed (and registered) with proofs, so far back as November, 1881, to Mr. C. F. Smithers, President of the Bank of Montreal and Trustee for the Bondholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to Sir John Rose, to Mr. George Stephen, to J. S. Kennedy & Co., of New York, to Mr. Henry Northcote, Sir A. T. Galt and others. This is essential, because there can be no doubt whatever that neglect in taking reasonable precautions against palpable and presented fraud, while placing fictitious faith in clearly false official declaration sustained only by temporary political power, is no excuse for endangering the property of others while adding to your own. It is so near an approach to swindling in purple and fine linen, as to be inadmissible in Commercial life.

There is also enclosed a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie concerning this matter; also a printed communication I transmitted to Sir Leonard Tilley in November, 1882.

I have already communicated with Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk in London, and others, pointing out the imminent danger to which the interests of British Shareholders in Grand Trunk, Great Western and other Securities in Canada are exposed by the omission or neglect of proper steps to ensure efficient and open public inquiry into the matters herein referred to. The Statements follow.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, Feb. 15th, 1884.

THE STATEMENTS. (a)

The chief source of my information, apart from the official annual Trade Returns, concerning the facts mentioned in the following Statements is derived from "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington," being the supposed appendix to the "Reply on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the Answer of the United States of America," presented to the arbitrators during the sittings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. To this Document I refer, and upon its revelations I base a large part of my statements.

This "Appendix" was written, as stated repeatedly in the text, "for the Commission." The title is a snare. The document was never presented to the Commission, it was prepared for private and most disgraceful use. It contains the details of the figures sworn to at Halifax. These details disclose numerous and gross frauds not otherwise susceptible of being traced or even discovered.

This infamous document was written by the impostor and fraudulent accountant, Edward Miall, the figures are largely based upon Sir Leonard Tilley's and Sir Charles Tupper's "Fire-brick and Clay Series." The rascality disclosed by this document is astounding, and its worst feature is that Miall prepared the argument for counsel at Halifax upon these false figures, knowing that they would be sworn to before the Commission.

The history of "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington" is a record of stupendous wrong, and a disgrace to the humanity and culture of our times and a few of our rulers, but to receive the report of the impostor Miall (at present the Canadian Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue) on the Canadian Pacific Railway accounts, would be an outrage upon the credit and honour of Canada, upon the interests of British Shareholders in Grand Trunk, Great Western and other Canadian Securities, and upon truth and justice, far exceeding what has already been perpetrated.

STATEMENT No. I.

Tabular Representation of the alleged Canadian Fish Imports from the United States as embodied in the annual Trade and Navigation Returns since Confederation in 1867, to the year 1873, compared with a tabular representation of the said alleged imports as sworn to in evidence at Halifax in 1877, (1) the details being given in the document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington."

Year.	Imported from the United States according to Trade Returns.	Imported from the United States as sworn in Evidence in 1877.	Difference.
1867 (2)	181,453	172,366	9087
1868	177,595 (4)	170,156 (3)	7439 or 8439
1869	101,207	99,563	1644
1870	103,560	99,409	4151
1871	126,612	123,331	3281
1872	139,378	123,670	15708
1873	299,468	279,949	20419
	1,129,273	1,067,544	61,729
		Add 1000 for incorrect addition in 1868,	1,000
			62,729

(a) July 1st, 1867. Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs.

Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 4th, Hon. A. T. Galt resigned.

Nov. 18th, Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance.

Oct. 9th, 1869, Sir Francis Hincks, Minister of Finance.

June 21st, 1870. Hon. Charles Tupper, President of the Council.

Feb. 22nd, 1873, Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs, became Minister of Finance, and Hon. Charles Tupper, Minister of Inland Revenue, became Minister of Customs. Nov. 5th, 1873, the Ministry resigns. Fiscal year for 1873 ending on June 31st, 1873.

(1) The Canadian Figures relate to the Provinces concerned in the Treaty of Washington. Prince Edward Island Returns are introduced as presented at Halifax, and shown in the Document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington," although they are entirely false as submitted.

(2) Ontario and Quebec items alone corrected. Details for N. S. and N. B. imperfect.

(3) 1000 wrong in addition of items submitted, as shown by the Document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum, &c."

(4) Items transposed or incorrect in the Summary Statement in the Trade Returns. For instance, "Whale Oil" transposed; also "Fish Salted and Smoked" \$22,958 should be \$22,640. Thus—in the Sessional Papers for 1868, pages 71 and 10, for "Fish," and pages 80 and 89 for "Whale Oil"—\$6,888 being put in the Summary Statement in place of \$11,808. This is important, because the figures 5,888 used instead of 11,808, would not make the Series hereafter shown, complete; and this transposition greatly impeded the discovery of the fraud, as will be seen on examination of the bearings and relations of the Series in Statement No. IV.

STATEMENT No. II.

Tabular Representation of the Differences between the two forms in Statement No. I, showing the nature and value of the Land Items substituted for Products of the Sea from 1867 to 1873 inclusive, and subsequently sworn to at Halifax in 1877 for pecuniary and other considerations, the details being worked up for argument by Mr. E. Miall and sworn to in evidence by Mr. Barry of the Customs Department.

Items omitted from the Statement sworn in Evidence at Halifax in 1877.			Items substituted for the omitted items in the Statement sworn in Evidence.			Difference.
YEAR 1867.			YEAR 1867.			
Ontario and Quebec	Whale Oil.....	20,138	"Fire-Brick and Clay".....11,184(1)			
	Products of the Sea.....	73				
		20,271				9,087
YEAR 1868.			YEAR 1868.			
Ontario and Quebec	Whale Oil.....	(2) 11,808	(LAND ITEMS.) (3) "Oils Crude".....			552
Nova Scotia.....		—	"Oils Crude".....			2,633
" ".....		—	" ".....			42
New Brunswick.....		—	"Oils Crude".....			142
		11,808				3,369
						8,439
YEAR 1869.			YEAR 1869.			
Ontario—Whale Oil.....		1,893	"Oils Crude".....			52
Quebec " ".....		88				
Nova Scotia.....		1,332	"Oils Crude".....			1,432
New Brunswick—Whale Oil.....		—	"Oils Crude".....			185
		3,313				1,669
						1,644
YEAR 1870.			YEAR 1870.			
Ontario—Whale Oil.....		1,276	"Oils Crude".....			88
Quebec " ".....		1,879	" ".....			9
Nova Scotia.....		1,602				
New Brunswick—Whale Oil.....		56	"Oils Crude".....			565
		4,813				662
						4,151
YEAR 1871.			YEAR 1871.			
Ontario—Whale Oil.....		4,114	"Oils Crude".....			590
Quebec " ".....		1,301				
Nova Scotia.....		—	"Oils Crude".....			10
New Brunswick—Whale Oil.....		162	" ".....			1,696
		5,577				2,296
						3,281
YEAR 1872.			YEAR 1872.			
Ontario—Whale Oil.....		4,287				
Quebec " ".....		9,943	"Oils Crude".....			26
Nova Scotia.....		2,793	" ".....			22
New Brunswick—Whale Oil.....		2,462	" ".....			3,729
		19,485				3,777
						15,708
YEAR 1873.			YEAR 1873.			
Ontario—Whale Oil.....		3,961	"Oils Crude".....			358
Quebec—Marine Animals (products of)		17,425	" ".....			73
Nova Scotia—Whale Oil.....		794				
New Brunswick—Whale Oil.....		125	"Oils Crude".....			1,455
		22,305				1,886
						20,419
Total,	\$87,572		\$24,843			\$62,729

(1) See "Summary Statement" for 1867 in Trade Returns and compare with details given in the documents entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington."

(2) See Remarks on Statement No. I—footnote.

(3) "Oils Crude" are Land Oils of animal and vegetable origin, as distinguished from Fish and Whale Oils.

STATEMENT No. III.

Table showing the values of the Substituted Land Items and the Omitted Marine Items from 1867 to 1873 of Statement No. II, arranged in order of magnitude, with the years specified.

THE "FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY" SERIES.

Substituted Items.		Year.	Omitted Items.		Year.
Land Items.....	\$ 9	1870	Marine Items.....	\$ 56	1870
"	10	1871	"	73	1867
"	22	1872	"	88	1869
"	26	1872	"	125	1873
"	42	1868	"	162	1871
"	52	1869	"	794	1873
"	73	1873	"	1,276	1870
"	88	1870	"	1,301	1871
"	142	1868	"	1,332	1869
"	185	1869	"	1,602	1870
"	358	1873	"	1,879	1870
"	552	1868	"	1,893	1869
"	565	1870	"	2,462	1872
"	590	1871	"	2,793	1872
"	1,432	1869	"	3,961	1873
"	1,455	1873	"	4,114	1871
"	1,696	1871	"	4,287	1872
"	2,633	1868	"	9,943	1872
"	3,729	1872	"	11,808	1868
"Fire-bricks and Clay.....	11,184	1867	"	17,425	1873
			"	20,198	1867
	24,843			87,572	

Omitted Items, \$87,572

Substituted Items, 24,843

Difference, 62,729

STATEMENT No. IV.

The items in Statements No. II and No. III grouped, showing that all the larger quantities above 42 are sums of the lesser quantities; also that groups of these figures are equivalent to all and each of the making numbers used in my letter to the President of the United States, dated Windsor, November 26th, 1883.

THE "FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES" ANALYZED.

I.

Values of Omitted and Substituted Items tabulated in order of magnitude and their Relation exhibited.

10	9	10	9	22	10	9	9
42	22	26	22	26	22	10	22
	42	52	42	42	42	22	142
			52	52	88	56	185
						88	
52	73	88	125	142	162	185	358
358	358	358	565	794	794	1301	1332
185	142	142	125	185	358	22	52
9	56	42	52	162	88	9	26
	9	26	42	125	52		22
		22	10	10	9		
552	565	590	794	1276	1301	1332	1432
1332	1332	1602	1696	1696	1893	2462	2633
88	162	52	73	88	358	162	56
26	56	42	52	52	185	9	52
9	42		26	26	26		42
	10		22	22			10
			10	9			
1455	1602	1696	1879	1893	2462	2633	2793
2793	1879	1301	4114	4114	9943	9943	9943
794	1893	1332	73	4287	590	1602	4287
52	125	1455	52	1455	552	185	2793
42	42	26	26	52	42	42	162
26	22		22	26	26	26	142
22				9	22	10	88
					9		10
3729	3961	4114	4287	9943	11,184	11,808	17,425
			17,425				
			2,633				
			88				
			52				
			20,198				

In all cases descending to the sums of 9, 10, 22, 26, 42 and 56.
But these items are Substituted items, as follows:—

Land Products.			\$	Year.
Substituted Items,	"Oils Crude"	9	Quebec,	1870
"	"Oils Crude"	10	Nova Scotia,	1871
"	"Oils Crude"	22	Nova Scotia,	1872
"	"Oils Crude"	26	Quebec,	1872
"	"Oils Crude"	42	Nova Scotia,	1868
Marine Products.				
Omitted Item,	"Whale Oil."	56	New Brunswick,	1870

STATEMENT No. IV. (CONTINUED).

II.

THE MASKING NUMBERS IN TERMS OF THE "FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES."

Values of Sums of the same omitted and substituted items in terms of the masking numbers revealed in my published letter addressed to the President of the United States.

42	142	185	162	358	358	162	590
10	88	142	142	10	125	142	73
9	42	26	185		42	185	42
	22	10	125		52	125	26
	9		42		26	56	
			10			42	
						10	
						9	
358	61	303	363	666	368	603	731
1332	142	552	142	552	1276	1276	142
52	42	9	26	590	56	26	52
26	26		22	22	22	26	88
22					10	22	
1432	210	561	168	1164	1332	1334	242
2633	794	242	590	363	358	727	666
56	142	61	185	603	185	242	42
52	9		162		142		10
42			22		42		7
10			10				2
	945	303	969	966	727	969	727
							242

Less.

In all cases descending to "Oils Crude" 9
 And "Oils Crude" are " 10
 LAND PRODUCTS, " 22
 " 26
 " 42
 Whale Oil 56

The Ratio 666,303—303,666 in terms of the "Fire-Brick and Clay Series" which may be varied at pleasure from the First Table in this Statement.

162,142	142,162
142,088	88,142
185,042	42,185
125,022	22,125
52,009	9,052
666,303	303,666

(1) See Mr. Commissioner Whitteher's Report on this matter, and the arrangement of the British "Case" and its supports by himself. It is to be found on page LXXIV of the Sessional Papers for the year 1874. Mr. Rothery was recalled in 1874. No American Commissioner being appointed.

The bearing and force of this equivalency between Young's figures and the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" is well shown in Example XXXV. There the quantity 20,419 which raises the double of the United States Exports to correct equivalency in the ratio 666,303—303,666, is the difference between known forged, misapplied and perjured quantities, contained in the omitted and substituted items of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" of 1867 to 1873.

This Example is so important and fatal that I reproduce it as a preliminary to further illustrations.

EXAMPLE XXXV IN PUBLISHED LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED NOV. 26TH, 1883, REPRODUCED.

Canadian Imports from the U. S. by Provinces concerned in the Treaty of Washington in 1872-3, according to Trade Returns.....	\$292,468
Canadian Imports in 1872-3, sworn to in evidence in 1877.....	279,049

Difference, \$20,419

For the origin of which see the column of differences in "Statement II."

United States Exports to all British America, 1872-3.....	\$195,726
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Then :—To double the *United States Exports* to all British America in 1872-3, add the items omitted from the *Canadian figures* of 1873 sworn to in evidence at Halifax in 1877.

Double of the United States Exports.....	391,452
Canadian omitted items.....	20,419

Sum, 411,871

The double of the Canadian sworn imports being \$558,098 we get the ratios,

666,303	411,871
558,098	303,666
108,205	108,205

And the two quantities form an arithmetical proportion with the elements of the standard, thus :—

666,303—558,098 = 411,871—303,666

Changing the signs :—

558,098—666,303 = 303,666—411,871.....M

Therefore ; double the Canadian Imports in 1873 are as much less than 666,303, as 303,666 are less than double the United States Exports added to the *difference between Canadian omitted marine and substituted land items*. The converse is of course true.

What had Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, to do with the difference between the Canadian omitted Marine and substituted Land items in 1872-3? How did he get his information? Why did he make his United States figures agree with the Canadian figures against the interests of the United States? Again :—

By Example XXI, in the year 1874, given in the same published letter :—

728,553—666,303 = 303,666—241,416

Therefore, from M above, 728,553—411,871 = 558,098—241,416

Consequently the sum of the unmasked Canadian and United States Imports and Exports of 1874 is exactly double the sum of the Canadian Imports and United States Exports of 1873, with the omitted items from the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" added to the United States figures ; and the four quantities are in arithmetical proportion.

The following proportion brings the entire "Fire-brick and Clay Series" into inseparable connection with the United States figures for 1872-3.

87,786	being A in the "Summary of the Whole" further on.
87,572	being the sum of the omitted items from 1867 to 1873.

Difference, 214

108,205	being result in Example XXXV above.
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107,991	being 87,572 plus the difference between the omitted and substituted items in 1872-3
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214

The four quantities are in arithmetical proportion, all the details were derived from the same small group of figures, Dr. Edward Young must have known all about the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," and was bribed to use this Series against his country.

We are now able to approach the terrible meaning of the equivalency between the figures of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," the Masking Series derived from the number 666, and Dr. Edward Young's basis of his Export items. They are, practically, one and the same Masked Series running on from year to year, and the Canadian Import items are, practically, in the hands of an "able accountant," identical with them. They are all masked multiples or submultiples of the same small group of pre-arranged or selected figures already specified.

The relations of the Canadian false figures for 1874 are shown in detail in my published letter to the Canadian Secretary of State, dated Feb. 8th, 1883. The details of the process which the conspirators employed to arrange and mask their work is a subject apart from the proof of concerted fraud.

These relations of alleged Imports from the United States, and alleged Exports to the United States, purporting to represent Marine Products and being in part Land Products, yet sworn to as Products of the Sea, prove:—

First—That the Series as a whole is a manufactured or forged Series extending continuously over all the years from 1867 to 1873, and pre-arranged for the purposes of Fraud.

Second—That the Land Items are manufactured or forged items, adjusted for a special purpose. This adjustment or pre-arrangement of quantities is further and specially exhibited and proved in the following relations to the Canadian and United States Exports and Imports of the years 1873, 1874 and 1875.

If these conclusions be not correct, how can the aggregates sworn to in evidence at Halifax appear in the Record, and all conform to the group of numbers given?

RELATION OF THIS SERIES TO THE CANADIAN IMPORTS AND UNITED STATES EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1873, 1874 AND 1875.

The following RELATIONS exhibit the inseparable connection of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" of 1867 to 1873, with the United States Exports of Fish, Shell Fish, Fish Oils and Products of the Sea to all British North and South America, and the Canadian Imports of similar articles by the Provinces concerned in the Treaty of Washington, from the United States, during the years 1872-3, 1873-4 and 1874-5. All the figures are made up from and masked by the same Series.

The "Summary of the Whole" given below is taken from my published letter addressed to the President of the United States, dated Nov. 26th, 1883.

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.

THE RELATION OF THE CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY PROVINCES CONCERNED IN THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON, TO THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO ALL BRITISH NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1872-3, 1873-4 AND 1874-5.

1872-3...	\$578,517	The double of the Canadian Imports <i>plus</i> the omitted items \$20,419.
	391,452	The double of the United States Exports to all British America.
	969,969	The Standard.
1873-4...	728,553	The Canadian Imports less the Masking Number 368.
	241,416	The United States Exports less the Masking Number 363.
	969,969	The Standard.
1874-5...	727,587	The Canadian Imports.
	242,382	The United States Exports <i>minus</i> \$25,746.
	969,969	The Standard.
But \$25,746 is equal to	\$22,305	Canadian omitted items in 1873.—Example XXVIII in Letter.
	1,886	Canadian substituted items in 1873.—Example XXVIII in Letter.
	1,555	Sum of Masking Numbers identical with numbers in the 13th Chapter of Revelation, as shown in Example XXXVII in letter.

The Ratios are as subjoined:—

CANADIAN RATIOS.	UNITED STATES RATIOS.	DIFFERENCES.
1872-3.	1872-3.	From A take C.
666,303	391,452	87,786
578,517	303,666	61,284
87,786	87,786...A.	26,502...D.

1873-4.	1873-4.	From A-take B.
728,553	303,666	87,786
666,303	241,416	62,250
<u>62,250</u>	<u>62,250...B.</u>	<u>25,536...E.</u>
1874-5.	1874-5.	From D take E.
727,587	303,666	26,502
666,303	242,382	25,536
<u>61,284</u>	<u>61,284...C.</u>	<u>966</u>

Shake and sift 966 and out tumble all the Marking Numbers with the quantity 2 added to the Canadian Imports of 1874 :—

966 is equal to 731.....	666
168	42
42	10
10	7
7	4
4	<u>2</u>
2	731
2	
<u>966</u>	

too much in 1874.

The DIFFERENCE 25,746 in 1875, is equivalent to

20,198	Whale Oil.	} omitted in 1867.
73	Products of the Sea.	
4,813	Whale Oil omitted in 1870.	
662	"Crude Oils" substituted in 1870.	

Total, 25,746

Statement IV shows that these items are the sums of Land Products... "Oils Crude \$ 9

"	10
"	22
"	26
"	43
Marine Product...Whale Oil	56

RELATION I.

Value of Whale Oils, Products of the Sea, and of Marine Animals omitted from statement sworn to in Halifax in 1877, as already enumerated.....	\$87,572
Value of Land Products as already given, substituted for Whale Oils, &c., &c.....	24,843

Difference, 62,729

From 62,729	The Difference as above.	
Take 61,284	Being C in "Summary of the Whole" attached.	Year 1875.
Remainder, 1,445		
From 62,729	The Difference as above.	
Take 62,250	Being B in "Summary of the Whole" attached.	Year 1874.
Remainder, 479		

RELATION II.

From 25,536	Being E in "Summary of the Whole." Years 1873 and 1874.
Take 24,843	Being value of substituted Land items, years 1867 to 1873.
Remainder, 693	

From	26,502	Being D in "Summary of the Whole." Years 1873 and 1875.
Take	24,843	The sum of the substituted Land Items from 1867 to 1873.
Remainder,	1,659	

RELATION III.

(1).....From	25,746	The Difference in Example XXXVII.
Take	25,536	Being E in "Summary of the Whole."
Remainder,	210	
(2).....From	26,502	Being D in "Summary of the Whole."
Take	25,746	The Difference in Example XXXVII.
Remainder,	756	
(3).....From	25,746	The Difference as above.
Take	24,843	The value of the substituted Land items from 1867 to 1873.
Remainder,	903	

RELATION IV.

From	87,786	Being A in "Summary of the Whole."
Take	87,572	Being value of omitted items from 1867 to 1873.
Remainder,	214	

Arranged in order the REMAINDERS are,

1659
1445
903
756
693
479
214

And the REMAINDERS disclose fatal relations.

First—If continuously subtracted from one another they produce as the final result the numbers from which they originated, namely, 9, 10, 22, 26, 42 being the values in dollars of the Land Items sworn to as Fish at Halifax in 1877, and the Marine Item, Whale Oil \$56, which together form the basis of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" as developed in the preceding Statements.

This can be easily and quickly proved without working out the continued subtraction by the following table, in which the quantities specified are given in terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," whose origin and construction is formulated in the preceding Statements.

1602	1301	565	358	590	185	162	142
26	56	185	185	52	142	42	42
22	52	88	162	42	88	10	26
9	26	56	42	9	42		
	10	9	9		22		
1659	1445	903	756	693	479	214	210

Second—They are mutually related as to sums and differences. The remainder, or successive remainders, when one is deducted from the other in proper groups, show the groups to be in arithmetical proportion and consequently similarly related to the quantities from which they are derived. Thus:—

1659	693	1445	903	689
Less 1445	479	693	479	479
214	214	966	210	210
1445	903	693	479	479
Plus 214	756	210	214	966
1659	1659	903	693	1445

(It will be observed that the Remainder 210 has been accidentally omitted from the column of "REMAINDERS" given on the preceding page.)

Third—The incompatible and incongruous Land and Sea quantities belonging to the years 1867-73 and the figures of 1873, 1874 and 1875 are similarly related and interwoven. The quantities employed being derived from United States and Canadian Figures jointly. Thus:—

YEAR 1873.		YEARS 1876 TO '73 (Omitted Items.)			
A.....	87,786	—	87,572	=	1659 — 1445 = 693 — 479
YEAR 1875.		YEARS 1867 TO '73 (Substituted Items.)			
The Difference.....	25,746	—	24,843	=	1659 — 756
But Added to	25,746 <u>756</u>	Also With	24,843 <u>1,659</u>	The Substituted Items from 1867 to 1873.	
Make	26,502	Make	26,502	The proportional difference between the years 1873 and 1875...D.	
And	26,502	Is Less	87,786 <u>61,284</u>	Year 1873...A. In 1875...C.	
			26,502		
While	61,284	Is Less	727,587 <u>666,303</u>	The Canadian Imports from the United States in 1875. The Canadian element of the Ratio.	
			61,284		
But Less	62,729 <u>1,445</u>	The difference between the Series of omitted and substituted items from 1867 to 1873. The term of the First proportion presented above,			
Gives again 61,284					

And they all descend by continued subtraction to the numbers 9, 10, 22, 26, 42, and 56—forming the basis of the Series.

If we turn to pages 218, 219, 220, 310, 311, &c., of the United States Official Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation for the year 1873, by Dr. Edward Young, late Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, we shall find the same figures as those forming the sums of the 36 separate columns given on page 8 of this letter, with the denominations attached to the figures, and the names of the Canadian Provinces or British American Colonies to which the alleged quantities are officially reported by Dr. E. Young as having been exported by the United States during that year.

Numerous other positive relations between the Canadian and United States alleged Fish Imports and Exports for different years are produced by proper arrangement of the figures presented, and by the inversion of the same figures, being the natural and only possible numerical consequences of the concerted manufacture of the records of the United States and Canadian Fish Exports and Imports from the same Series, masked by the same related numbers as described, and always treacherously against the interests of the United States.

And this is the stuff, composed of Fish, "Fire-bricks and Clay," "Crude Oils"—land products, which Mr. Miall, now Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue and official Referee on Canadian Pacific Railway accounts, worked up to win the Fisheries Award from the United States, the forged material of his work being sworn to in evidence, and in part officially supplied by the British Arbitrator, Sir Alex. Galt.

Is Mr. Edward Miall, who, just before these vile figures were sworn to in evidence, consciously moulded and based the argument of Counsel acting for Imperial England in an international contention, upon a prospectively perjured and actually fraudulent foundation, a fit and proper person swiftly to examine and hastily to report on the vast accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the basis for further State aid of enormous proportions from the hands of the same Statesmen who provided Mr. Miall with a large portion of the false figures he manipulated in 1877, and which constitute the chief basis of the Fishery Frauds?

Common sense, common justice, the most elementary and crude instincts of honour and caution unite in answering—NO!

No Statesman, no Banker, no Bondholder with a spark of honour, would accept the report of the manipulator of false figures and the accessory to perjury—Edward Miall.

But these facts have a further grave significance. They disclose the status of the *Fisheries and the Transit Questions*. They reveal the cause of the fevered haste of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to secure their fresh State aid. They open to view the gulf on whose already trembling edge the interests of British and Foreign Shareholders in Canadian Railways, Canadian Monetary Institutions and in all Canadian Securities stand. They prove that there is no longer any security in the screened presence of such constant protected agents of evil as Miall, Whiteher, Bouchette, Johnson and others, with Mr. Peter Mitchell, M. P., who votes.

In the grossly illogical and wicked rhodomontade which Sir Charles Tupper delivered in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on Feb. 5th, 1884, this inexcusable patron of Miall and Macoun announces "a great increase in the active hostility of all the trans-continental lines of railway—and (he says) I may say of all the lines in the United States connected with those trans-continental lines—towards the Canadian project."—(Vide *Hansard* Feb. 5th, 1884, page 119).

Now, what conceivable hope can there be for a favourable renewal of the "Transit" privileges and regulations through the United States which lapse with the Fishery Clauses after July twelvemonth, in the presence of this assured hostility on the part of the most powerful of United States Corporations, with a special Pacific Railway Committee in the House of Representatives to protect them.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that under this agis, and the ever-present stimulus of insulted national dignity which a secret alien invasion of the Treasury Department of the United States involves, they will quietly close their senses to all appeals, until the desecrated honour of their country has been satisfied by just atonement. Meanwhile, what is to become of British and Foreign investments in Canada, or of those Canadian securities, upon which the guarantee to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is to be based? And where is integrity and honour thrust during the forcing of Canadian State aid to that overwhelming project under these blighting conditions?

Is it not incumbent on every well-wisher to Canada, on every sympathizer with honour and honesty, on every believer in truth and Providence, to compel the full exposure of the Fishery Frauds, and the termination of that official malfeasance which is destroying the morality of the people, endangering the credit of the country, and imperilling the property of British and Foreign investors in Canadian Securities of all kinds?

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

To *Chas. F. Smithers, Esq., President of the Bank of Montreal, and one of the Trustees for the Bondholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*

SIR,—I beg to call your attention, and the attention of your co-trustees and commercial associates in Canada, London and New York to the accompanying letters and Statements; also to the printed and published cautionary letter I transmitted, registered, to you, Sir John Rose and others, in December, 1881; also to letters since then transmitted.

You have long since been fully forewarned respecting the character and former work of Mr. Miall. Your associate on the London Committee of the Bank of Montreal, Sir John Rose, is, as you will observe, officially implicated in the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," and he has been repeatedly warned by me in various ways. For nearly two years he was Finance Minister of Canada, during the period when this huge fraud was being slowly elaborated in preparation for coming events by his associates in the Government of which he was a leading member. Subsequently he was Finance Agent of Canada in London. His relation to the Treaty of Washington was long since explained in my printed and published letter entitled "The Conspiracy of 1871," dated Jan. 30th, 1882—more than two years ago. His relations to the Hudson Bay Co. and the Bank of Montreal are also known.

The Hon. D. A. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, and a Director of the Bank of Montreal, is similarly situated in respect of warnings. The subject indeed, has been notorious for several years within the limited circle to which you or your associates belong, or to which you have access.

Therefore, no excuse for inaction can be based upon lack of information. You have worked or consented with your eyes wide open. You are a participator in the profits of the transactions named, and

you know that "Fire-bricks and Clay" are not fish, that "Crude Oils" are not evolved from the salt sea wave, and that "Furs, Skins and Tails—undressed," are from creatures of the Land.

You cannot fail to be aware that the secret invasion of the United States Treasury Department and the use of the figures obtained by the corruption of a subordinate officer of that Department for nefarious purposes against the interests of the United States, may reasonably give rise to such just and unanswerable retaliatory measures as may greatly impair the interests of investors in Canadian Securities of all kinds and in Canadian monetary institutions.

To receive the Report of Mr. Miall on the Canadian Pacific Railway accounts involving such vast sums, looks like an illegal and dishonourable hurried effort to secure Canadian State aid under atrocious circumstances, in order to escape with the proceeds before the time for the penalty of the Fishery Frauds arrives in July of next year.

You possess and have long possessed every facility for knowing that what I state in relation to Mr. Miall and the black work in which he has been engaged, based largely upon the foul figures your associate, Sir John Rose, assisted in originating, cannot be refuted, but that it can be vastly enlarged and the other half of the secret exposed to the light.

You have long been able to reflect on the treacherous introduction of the same foul figures into the Records of the Government of the United States, secretly, basely, and treasonable against the interests of our friendly and powerful neighbour.

By your action of the 7th Nov., 1883, does not the Bank of Montreal by accepting the Trusteeship for the shareholders of the C. P. R., some of your governing officers and shareholders being official promoters of the preparation and use of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," and knowing the secret of the Fishery Frauds, with E. Miall's complicity in felonious acts, become an accomplice in nefarious transactions vastly injurious to the State and to many individuals, but greatly profitable to those officers and shareholders of the Bank of Montreal who are cognizant of, or participators in, the Frauds? Is it not also compounding of felony to seek or accept Miall's aid again as a referee in a vast financial matter in which your Institution is so largely interested? Think of Mr. Peter Mitchell, M. P.

Suppose that Miall should be put in the witness box and cross-examined, is it not horrible to reflect on the disclosures which would come out, and which, in the interests of Canada must sooner or later come out.

Therefore, on you and your associates will rest much of the responsibility for past immorality and future calamities. To lessen these I urge your immediate action in relation to the matter of this communication. For the want of principle involved in the employment of a known manipulator of forged figures and statements, and a known accessory to perjury in relation to the same subject, to report on vast financial details as a guide to the State in a matter in which you and implicated parties are concerned, is utterly opposed to law and honest dealing; while consciously to receive and act upon a report on such a subject from such an agent and profit by it, implies disastrous complicity.

You must be aware that further serious exposures in connection with the same matter have to take place in the interests of Justice and of Canada, of our territorial rights, of the education of our people, of the maintenance of law, and of the due acknowledgement of the Providence of God.

There can be no doubt that delay in your action may lead to cruel and distressing embarrassment to the shareholders in the Institution you and your associates, implicated or otherwise, appear ruthlessly and viciously to control.

It is most dastardly and heartless diplomacy to allow trusting families, widows and orphans to sleep in fancied security, while guilty schemers are preparing the way to escape with the ill-gotten gains of their villainy.

I enclose printed copies of my published letters to Earl Granville and the Lord Mayor of London, dated London, March 21st, 1882, London, April 29th, 1882, Nottingham, May 5th, 1882, with Sir Alex. Galt's reply, dated London, May 3rd, 1882.

You will see how this glozing swindler temporarily escaped punishment, but the public have yet to learn the hidden half of the secret which explains the reason why, and the further dread necessity which, at the dagger's point, compels the belief that "Fire-bricks and Clay" are Fish, and Linseed, Coconut or Palm Oils, are products of the sea.

It is a Rose-Galt-Tilley-Tupper faith, which once exploded, explodes them, saves Canada and hundreds of thousands from distress.

But Mr. George Stephen, Mr. H. S. Northcote and others do not want this useful faith exploded, it would prevent millions of money from being divided among unprincipled men.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, FEB. 23RD, 1884.

To J. S. Kennedy, Esq., 63 William St., New York, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the accompanying letters for your information and guidance, also to remind you of the warnings I sent to you in Dec. 1881. Your business manager, Mr. Northcote, will understand a good deal of the matter.

You will find the United States figures for 1873, as enumerated at the foot of each column in Statement IV, page 8, in terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," fully given with denominations and destinations in the United States Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873, on the following pages:—

Fish, Fresh and Cured, not of the American Fisheries— <i>dutiable</i>	p. 311
Domestic Exports—Fish.....	p. 218 to 220
Shell Fish.....	p. 220

The figures showing alleged re-exports on which the value of the Remission of duties was based by British Counsel at Halifax in 1877, is on page 311.

As a business man you are aware that the perfect agreement or equivalency between United States and Canadian Exports and Imports I have pointed out, is commercially impossible without fraudulent collusion.

The proved equivalency I have given you for the year 1873, will be sufficient to demonstrate that aliens have successfully dared to tempt subordinate officers of your Government secretly to introduce into the sacred Records of your Country and against its interests, a manufactured Series; such Series purporting to represent exported products of the Sea, but being in reality made up from five Land items and one Marine item, all of which are recorded in spurious Canadian Records of Government in prior years.

You will observe, First—That the parties (Sir Charles Tupper, &c.) under whose official supervision the secret introduction into the Records of both countries of misleading entries antagonistic to the interests of the United States took place, are those with whom you have and are associated in contracts of enormous magnitude.

Second—That the use of the false figures thus secretly introduced into Canadian and United States Records, culminated in an award against your Government based in part upon an argument founded upon data known to be false and of infamous origin, by Mr. E. Miall.

Third—That the parties first named (Sir Charles Tupper, &c.) have again appointed the same E. Miall to examine and Report on the accounts of your Company, and that his report has been accepted as the basis of enormous additional State aid to your Company.

Fourth—That you are invited to engage in and are engaged in selling to the public bonds and shares in your Company based on these contracts and aids so obtained and weighted.

You are therefore assisting, unconsciously no doubt, in making money on a disreputable and hazardous basis, and it is your office to induce others to adopt the same course.

Your business manager, Mr. Northcote, should know that it is not honest or legal to be dealing in bonds practically based on, or connected with infamous Fraud, and that no United States or British Court could be found to tolerate the disgraceful connected proceedings I have outlined in the letters herewith submitted and in the documents therein referred to.

I shall send copies of these letters to the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange and other commercial bodies.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, 25TH FEB., 1884.

To the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., and to J. Charlton, Esq., M. P., House of Commons, Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—I had written a letter to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie requesting him to move for all communications and enclosures addressed by me to His Excellency the Governor-General in relation to the Fishery Frauds and other matters, but I observe with much regret that the papers announce the indifferent health of Mr. Mackenzie, and therefore I ask leave to request either of you to take this important and necessary step as a preliminary to full and untrammelled parliamentary inquiry.

I beg to ask your attention, in the interests of your native or adopted country to the accompanying communication and statements addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, M. P., &c.

When Mr. Miall's antecedents were practically before the Senate and House of Commons in January, February and March, 1881, the mover of the notice for papers on the subject then addressed me as subjoined:—

[COPY.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, JAN. 5TH, 1881.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have a motion on paper now for the production of all correspondence between yourself and Governor-General which will bring this matter before the House.

"I do not wish to reflect too hardly upon either of the Governments (McKenzie or Sir John) but I want Sir John to show his hand and I want Whitcher shown up. I shall be pleased to have the other papers you propose to send me at as early a date as possible.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON."

You know how shamefully that inquiry was burked, and that the infamous report of the facile agent, Whitcher, on his own and his accomplices crimes was presented to the public under the auspices of Sir J. A. Macdonald and his Government. As a consequence the country and certain people have ever since been drifting towards a maelstrom.

In this relation will you be so good as to ask for my letter to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated March 28th, 1881, and learn the position in which Sir Charles Tupper has placed the Bank of Montreal, through Mr. Smithers, Sir John Rose and others. In his foolish report Whitcher names Miall as the author of "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Art. XXI of the Treaty of Washington."

If you will also be so good as to turn to pages 218, 219, 220, 310, 311, &c., of the United States Official Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation for the year 1873, by Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S., you will find the same figures with their denominations attached, I have given at the bottom of each column above 52 in Statement IV, page 8, of my accompanying printed letter to Sir Charles Tupper. All of these United States Figures are made up from the Rose-Galt-Tilley-Tupper-and-Mitchell figures which I have named the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," in all cases descending to the five Canadian Land items enumerated, "Crude Oils" and the one Canadian Marine item, "Whale Oil." You know this perfect agreement is commercially impossible, and that the occurrence is the result of treacherous design and traitorous accomplishment against the interests of the United States. You may now know that the example I have given is one of very many similar villainies, and that the United States Public Records, formerly in charge of Dr. Edward Young, teem during many years with kindred rascalities against the interests of the United States, in unison with Canadian Records in favour of Canada.

I have pointed out to His Excellency the Governor-General that the United States Government and the Public Press have done everything that comity requires in the matter, announcing a policy of patient waiting until we open the inquiry. But then the Transit Privileges through the United States cease with the Fishery Clauses in July of next year. We must move before then or collapse. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of the wrong will escape, and what is to become of English Investments in Canada?

By the means of open parliamentary inquiry Mr. Charlton will find out the whole of the Secret he hints at giving Mr. Stephen power over the Government. I have only as yet disclosed one half. Sir John Rose, Sir Alex. Galt, Mr. Peter Mitchell, the Bank of Montreal, &c., &c., will then appear in their true light. I say nothing further at present about Mr. Peter Mitchell,—(he has already stamped himself by his vain-glorious confessions)—than to remind you of his cruisers, his Fish-Catch, his Mr. Clarke of Boston, his Whitcher, his alleged C. P. R. agency and his vote.

And now the impostor, Miall, is brought to the front once again, and made an official referee in a matter involving, practically, one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, besides endangering the investments in Canada of our fellow-countrymen at home and shaking the foundations of the Bank of Montreal.

Will you kindly draw public attention to my letter to Mr. Smithers, President of the Bank of Montreal, and a ruling power jointly with his London associate, Sir John Rose. There is much more in this portion of the matter than meets the eye, and necessary developments must soon be made in the interests of Canada, of honesty and of investors. The act of Nov. 9th, 1883, under known circumstances is fatal.

Fortunately, I am led to believe, the directors and the associates in London, are now personally responsible after the transactions in June, 1880, Nov. 9th, 1883, and Jan. 28th, 1884, and the recent vote in connection with the acts of the known accessory to perjury, Miall, and his dealings with the false figures in part supplied to him by the interested parties who have since solicited and accepted his work as a referee. I expect that the Directors of the Bank of Montreal and their associates in London, will strain every nerve to shirk, quash or delay inquiry. I enclose my printed and published letter and argument, dated May 27th, 1881.

May I earnestly ask either of you for the sake of the country in all its relations, to move at once for all papers transmitted by me to His Excellency the Governor-General, particularly my letter of January 31st, with enclosures, the receipt of which His Excellency has been so just as to acknowledge. Also,

and above all other things, for a copy of "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington." Also for all correspondence which has passed between myself and the present Government in relation to the Fishery Frauds, the North-West Territory Swindles and kindred matters. The letters from the Department of the Secretary of State to me, and from me to the Secretary of State are all important. Colonel de Winton's letter of 3rd Nov., 1881, and my reply exhibit astounding artifices. I enclose printed copies of a portion of this remarkable correspondence. The public have a right to know the contents of all. The Bank of Montreal is an especially interested party in respect of its deceived and beguiled shareholders, who are standing on a volcano. The "Fire-brick and Clay Series" ought to arouse them and the public to action. If the shareholders have not the courage to investigate they deserve to lose their money, and I repeat that it is cruel beyond measure to uninstructed Shareholders (families, widows and orphans) in the Bank of Montreal, and investors in all Canadian Securities, to keep them in ignorance of their certain fate, if the Directors and associates implicated in the Miall business, are allowed to escape by delay in just and open inquiry free from Star-Chamber influence.

I see that Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island, is to move an address to His Excellency for other and different papers relating to the Fisheries. Mr. Davies will be glad to second your efforts on the ground that the Exports of his Province to the United States were shamefully distorted and mangled when presented under oath at Halifax. The "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Art. XXI of the Treaty of Washington" proves this. Mr. Davies was the Counsel who asked the British Witness, Mr. Barry, of the Customs Department, the questions which drew out the perjured answers, and Mr. Davies will be glad to vindicate the honour of his Province and save the Bank of Montreal from ruin, and show the Maritime Provinces the way to secure some compensation for loss of their Territorial Rights.

I seek and indeed now demand in the name of Justice and the laws of God and man full and open inquiry, for I hold officially the proof of the vilest frauds in the matters under review, and I was officially appointed to the work which has led me to the discovery of these frauds, and that the same men who recently appointed Miall as referee in a vast financial State matter, officially prepared at an earlier period the most important fraudulent figures upon which Miall's prior criminal work was based.

I demand a full and public inquiry in order to check further enormous frauds, to vindicate our rights to official morality, and to sustain the supremacy of law and justice.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

To His Excellency the Governor-General, Government House, Ottawa.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I am in receipt of the acknowledgement your Excellency has been pleased to direct to be transmitted to me under date Feb. 8th, 1884, that the "Statements" concerning the work of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley, &c., have been duly received by your Excellency, and for this prompt and just acknowledgement of receipt, I beg to tender to your Excellency my grateful thanks.

I now respectfully forward a printed copy of these "Statements," a little more precisely and fully formulated and illustrated; which I have embodied in a letter to Sir Charles Tupper, premising that they represent but a mere shadowy outline of the impostures practised in relation to the same subject.

Your Excellency will see that each "Statement" is also a proof.

I observe that no notice whatever of these "Statements" and proofs thus presented in my letter to your Excellency, has been taken by the implicated parties. Also, that in the face of these "Statements" and known facts, the resolutions relating to the State aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have been pressed to successful issue in the House of Commons.

This act frees me from further reticence, and indeed compels immediate action. For it is unreasonable to suppose that if your Excellency had not been advised to withhold this information from Parliament, the House of Commons would have consented to receive the report of an officer proved to be an accessory to perjury in a most material matter; and further, making himself an accessory to perjury by the criminal use of false materials provided for him by the same parties who recently sought or accepted his services as referee.

Your Excellency will observe that apart from the gross immorality and injustice of the matter, some

one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of investments in Canada by our fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, to say nothing of Foreigners and Canadians, are in danger of being wrecked by the just consequences of the Frauds I have outlined and the official patronage of such panders and accessories to felonious acts as E. Miall, dealing with false figures officially furnished by the parties who now seek and accept vicious reports on other and associated impositions.

I do not understand enough of the formalities of Canadian "Responsible Government," to know whether your Excellency will consider it to be your bounden duty to insist upon an immediate public investigation, or check the matter by your individual action at a later period, or be reluctantly compelled to remain a powerless and inert observer of infinite wrong to the country you have been summoned to govern.

I have asked Mr. Blake or Mr. Charlton to call for all the papers sent by me to your Excellency, and particularly to ask for my last communication to your Excellency, dated January 31st, 1884, also for the document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington." I suppose, because two or three of Mr. Mackenzie's late colleagues, were unfortunately drawn into accepting the vile figures prepared for Mr. Rothery, &c., &c., this will not prevent these gentlemen from serving their country in a moment of severest trial. Political partizanship will surely not override country. I have also addressed the Government of Nova Scotia on this subject.

British and Foreign investors in Canadian Securities of all kinds, will understand that nothing, but the most ardent and culpable cowardice, born of guilt, coupled with a dread shrinking from exposure, and a blind imploring trust in official protection, can prevent Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley, who both claim to be so valliant and so patriotic, from instantly and publicly facing these charges, instead of seeking the meanest of subterfuges. But being guilty, they will probably both shrink, as heretofore and like Sir Alexander Galt, from arraignment, and leave the Bank of Montreal and their country in the lurch, while uttering vain and deluding "patriotic" boastings.

In order to assist in placing these conspirators in the proper light, before enormous State aid is legally granted to the holders of the secret which enslaves them, I transmit copies of these letters to Members of Parliament, the Press, the Secretaries of the London, New York, Amsterdam, &c., &c., Stock Exchanges, to Bankers and to various interested individuals.

They will then know that the men who can crouch in silence beneath such repeated charges and proofs, are sunk too low to be trusted in any form or with any thing.

My official position as a duly appointed Analyst of the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, warrants me in thus further pressing this matter and, demanding open enquiry in the brazen face of past and continued unlawful and outrageous conduct I have repeatedly pointed out. Indeed it would be a gross crime were I to cease for an instant in urging this necessary work in the best interests of my countrymen.

The Americans appear to have done everything that comity requires in the matter, for both in Congress and through the public press, the policy of tranquil waiting for our action has again and again been announced. The conspirators take advantage of this leniency.

I beg of your Excellency to carefully notice "The details of the United States Exports for 1873," in terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," which details were practically prepared by Dr. Edward Young for the British Agent, Mr. Rothery, in 1873. You will observe that Mr. Whitchee, as well as Mr. Peter Mitchell, M. P., acknowledge complicity in this work, as mentioned in the footnote and elsewhere. Let any Englishman attempt to realize his own feelings if he discovered such treacherous dealings with the sacred public documents of his own country in order to serve the purposes of a Foreigner. And Miall, who used these figures and prepared them for sworn evidence, is selected by the very same men who furnished these figures to report on other figures as a basis for enormous State aid.

Mr. H. S. Northcote, an original member of the Syndicate when the contract was made, assisted in using a portion of the false figures (afterwards manipulated by Miall) at Washington, in 1871, against the interests of the United States. Mr. H. S. Northcote is scarcely a fit man for Canadian State aid. Another Mr. Northcote, the business manager of J. S. Kennedy & Co., of New York, distributes the Bonds of the C. P. R.

I further beg of your Excellency to notice the letter and paragraphs in which I refer to Mr. C. F. Smithers and Sir John Rose, respectively President of the Bank of Montreal and associate of the London Committee. Mr. Smithers has long been one of the Trustees for the Bondholders of the C. P. R. Sir J. Rose is a deeply implicated party in the "Fire-brick and Clay Series." These gentlemen if they had any moral courage left, ought instantly to compel open inquiry in the interests of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, and your Excellency will observe that known circumstances may soon remove Mr. Smithers and Sir John Rose from the protection of politics or polemics and bring them directly within the range of the law.

I presume that the Bonds or Shares of the C. P. R. will not be legal within the limits of the United States under the circumstances. Wise men do not purchase or receive bonds or shares based on the report of a felonious Referee.

I have revealed but one half of the Secret referred to in the following terms by Mr. Charlton on the 19th ult. in the House of Commons—"Does the Syndicate possess some secret which, if breathed to the public, would blast the reputation and blacken the characters of its servants in pushing this scheme through at its dictation."—(Vide *Hansard*, Feb. 19th, 1884, p. 420.

It is nothing but coarse and unadorned swindling for the men who provided Miall with the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," to select the same tainted manipulator of those figures and cause him to report on the accounts of the parties who hold them in the fetters of their infamous secret.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARY,

CANADA, OTTAWA, 24TH JANUARY, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour by desire of His Excellency the Governor-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and its enclosures.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MELGUND,

Governor-General's Secretary.

H. Y. HIND, Esq., M. A., Windsor, N. S.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARY,

CANADA, OTTAWA, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo and its enclosures.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MELGUND,

(Gov.-General's Secretary.

H. Y. HIND, Esq., Windsor, N. S.

