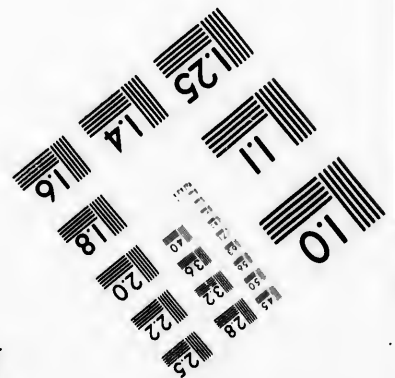
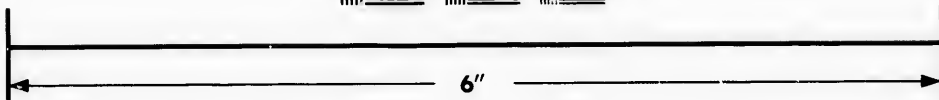
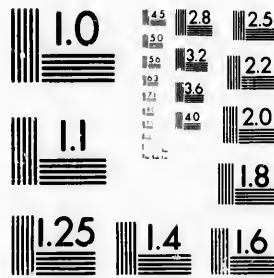


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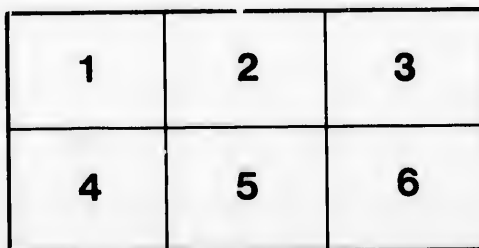
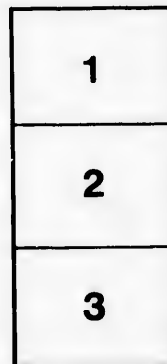
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FIRST SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE LATE

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P.

PUBLISHED WITH THE CONSENT OF THE

RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE—WAR DEPARTMENT.

BY

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 Commission.

Formerly Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Trinity College, Toronto.)

geologist to the CANADIAN RED RIVER EXPEDITION of 1857.—In charge of the CANADIAN ASSINIBOINE and SASKATCHEWAN EXPEDITION of 1858.—Author of *Narrative of the Canadian Expeditions in the North West, 1860.*—Explorations in the INTERIOR of the LABRADOR PENINSULA, 1863.—Official Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, 1865.—Official Reports on Waverley, 1869.—Sherbrook, 1870.—Mount Uniacke, Oldham and Renfrew Gold Districts of Nova Scotia, 1872, &c., &c., &c.

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FIRST SUPPLEMENT.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

SIR,

I recognize with thankfulness the tenor of the reply to my communication of the 14th July, with which you have honoured me.*

That reply simply limits your objection to a personal and self-imposed rule of life which public interests may at any moment require to be relaxed, and it leaves me to the free exercise of my judgment in favour of those interests. Taken in connection with prior communications I can only recognize it as a tacit but restrained acknowledgment that the public should be fully informed of their position.

But for reasons unnecessary to amplify, I willingly defer for a time, further exposition of those lamentable official evils which are acting as a ceaseless drag on the progress of our morality, and which impart to confederated but abused power, overwhelming strength for dishonest purposes, at the sacrifice of the country's advancement. There can, however, be no just objection to my putting on record a bare outline of the practices which have been pursued by the conspirators; or to my drawing public attention to the Oath which appears to shelter them from those imposed consequences of atrocious dishonesty to which other non-official offenders are justly subjected; or to my pointing out the methods by which they are now continuing similar nefarious practices against the interests of their fellow subjects, and the dignity of government, outside of the range and functions of diplomacy. For there is no political partizanship or shadow of political bias in this exposure of confederated crime against the nation and mankind.

I shall first record the Oaths taken by a Canadian Minister, and then lightly sketch transactions which few can conceive possible for British subjects to carry on under the binding force of such solemn obligations, and during the enjoyment of the confidence of their Sovereign, as displayed in many marked

*17, Park Valley, Nottingham,
July 14th, 1884.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, M.P.,
PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit a printed copy of the "Correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish," published with the consent of the Marquis of Hartington.

I should now be very grateful if you would authorize me to publish my letter of May 10th to yourself, with the addenda, omitting such passages, if any, you might deem unnecessary.

There could only be three purposes served by such an act, namely:—

The suppression of continued atrocious crimes.

Justice to millions of the Industrial classes of our countrymen; and

An impetus given to the principles of Just Government.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
July 17th, 1884.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, I am directed by Sir Charles Dilke to say that he never under any circumstances consents to the publication of correspondence with him.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. E. C. BODLEY.

H. Y. HIND, Esq.

acts conferring distinction and honour. I attach foot-note references to the papers which further record and prove the statements herewith made.

THE OATHS OF A CANADIAN MINISTER.

OATH OF OFFICE.

I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will duly and faithfully, and to the best of my skill and knowledge execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as Minister of _____
So help me God.

Signature _____

THE OATH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—(CANADIAN.)

"You _____ do solemnly promise and swear that you will serve Her Majesty truly and faithfully in the Place of Her Council in this Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, you will keep close and secret all such matters as shall be treated, debated, and resolved on in PRIVY COUNCIL, without publishing or disclosing the same or any part thereof by word, writing, or any otherwise, to any person out of the same council, but to such only as be of the Council, and yet if any matter so propounded, treated and debated in any such Privy Council, shall touch any particular PERSON, sworn of the same Council, upon any such matter as shall in any wise concern his Loyalty and Fidelity to the Queen's Majesty, YOU WILL IN NO WISE OPEN THE SAME TO HIM, BUT KEEP IT SECRET, AS YOU WOULD FROM ANY PERSON, until the Queen's Majesty's pleasure be known in that behalf

You will in all things to be moved, treated and debated, in any such Privy Council, faithfully, honestly and truly declare your mind and opinion to the honour and benefit of the Queen's Majesty, and the good of Her subjects, without partiality or exception of persons, in no wise forbearing so to do from any manner of respect, favour, love, meed, displeasure or dread of any person or persons whatever.

In general you will be *diligent, vigilant, and circumspect* in all your doings touching the Queen's Majesty's affairs; all which matters and things you will faithfully observe and keep, as a good councillor ought to do, to the utmost of your power, will, and discretion

SO HELP YOU GOD."

I propose now to advert to the manner in which these Solemn Oaths have been defiantly outraged, and the utter scorn of loyalty, truth, and honour with which the masqueraders have carried on and are continuing their evil work. I shall glance at the eager zeal with which money-mongering allies have accepted their official fabrications, and are content to accumulate wealth under the shadow of infamous crime. I may choose another opportunity to notice the methods adopted to escape inquiry, and the steps which appear to be necessary to make that inquiry possible and effective as a public safeguard. For it is evident that the record of any and every crime may never escape the charmed circle of the Canadian Privy Council, under the directed sway of the oath which governs some of the actions of its members, or of those who may be controlled by a respect for its motives.

No other conclusion appears to be possible after a perusal of my printed letter to Earl Granville, dated London, March 21st, 1882, which was swiftly followed by the flight of Sir Alexander Galt; or of my printed letter to Earl Derby, dated January 8th, 1883, and the fatal communications therein referred to; or the subsequent correspondence which has passed in various relations and the disclosures which have been made or evolved.

I.

THE OFFICIAL MANUFACTURE OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

During the International Fisheries Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, a very important point depended upon the value of the remission of duties accruing from the Free Markets of the United States being opened to Canada by the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

The United States Government estimated the annual value of this concession to Canada to be \$400,000. The British Agent was able to prove by means of United States official figures that the actual value of the remission of duties for the year selected to illustrate the arguments of counsel was only \$185,768, instead of \$400,000. (*Vide* page 421 "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission." Blue Book, 1878.)

But this apparently conclusive argument was based upon a forged official Record of United States exports to other Countries besides Canada, surreptitiously introduced into the United States official Commerce and Navigation Tables, together with much other misleading and falsified matter adverse to the United States, already pointed out. †

This misleading United States official record was treasonably prepared under the supervision of the United States Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in strict unison with false Canadian Figures manufactured under the official supervision of Mr. Tilley (now Sir Leonard Tilley) and Mr. Tupper (now Sir Charles Tupper) against the interests of the United States and in favour of Canada.

This example is but the shadow of that grosser substance which taints the Official Trade Tables of the United States through corrupt alien influence, and for the most selfish and mercenary of alien purposes. It must for ever cloud the history of the Hudson Bay Company through some of its venal officers and patrons. §

If we are men, as our forefathers were, it ought to serve as a pall to the public lives of all those who had a hand in the matter. It is the meanest disgrace of the age, yet Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Rose are flourishing in London officially, and continuing their evil work.

In view of the self-imposed responsibilities attached to the oaths of office accepted by a Canadian or other Minister, we cannot find in the recorded history of civilization a more shameful illustration of official turpitude than is reciprocally displayed in the manufacture and use made of these forged Fisheries Figures against the United States, and in the subsequent compensating commercial atrocities practised against certain classes in England and Canada.

In 1882 I drew Sir Leonard Tilley's attention to the consequences of his infamous work in the printed letter enclosed. But he shrank from inquiry, and with Sir Charles Tupper and his allies continued the profitable sale of his country's honour and interests. But "the Fire-brick and Clay series" may save Canada yet.

This is what I told Sir Leonard Tilley, the rest is seen in the letter transmitted:—

"If there were any doubt whatever about the matter, then many would be disposed to say—let it rest. But there is no doubt; and little difficulty now in tracing the

† See Printed letters entitled "The United States Spurious Statistics and the Conspiracy which created them," particularly printed letter to the Honourable F. T. Fralighuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, dated, Windsor, Nova Scotia, November 1st, 1882, page 5; also, for the relation between the United States and the Canadian Figures, see letter to Sir Charles Tupper, dated, Windsor, Nova Scotia, February 15th, 1884; also, letter to the Canadian Secretary of State, dated, Windsor, Nova Scotia, February 8th, 1883; also my returned letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., &c. &c., and the addenda thereto, &c. &c.

§ See letters already cited, also "The Conspiracy of 1871" being Exhibit in Affidavit.

conspiracy out to its beginning, or pointing to some of the wire pullers. These must pay the penalty of their selfish work, for it is sufficiently clear, that self-aggrandizement and veiled peculation of unusual but abhorrent type, is at the bottom of the whole matter.

"The whole matter is one of the utmost moment to Canada, it will form a turning point in our history. If it be met manfully and truthfully, it will do the country inestimable good. If an attempt be made to shirk it and to hand it over to "political puppets," like Mr. Witcher's memorandum on his own delinquencies, it will, by exciting political passion, tend to throw the morale of the country back into the gloom of Turkish diplomacy, and leave every one conscious that he has not only failed to do his duty, but has meanly sacrificed the national honour which belongs to our children, to the exigencies of the hour and of political delinquencies.

There is no other course now available but full, open and exhaustive inquiry. The cancer mining within our political and social colonial system, must be cut out boldly and with an unsparing knife, or it will destroy our national life, and transform us, an Anglo-Saxon people, heirs to the noblest efforts of mankind, into mere mammon-worshipping slaves of the bold and unscrupulous political leader or partisan."

I ask you now, Sir, with perfect respect—whether we are to be made the mammon-worshipping slaves, not merely of bold and unscrupulous political leaders, but of swindling and hypocritical protected deceivers, or, are we to remain Englishmen as heretofore, brave enough to defend our rights.

II.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE OFFICIAL MANUFACTURE OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

These transactions concern and hamper with embittering associations the desired settlement of an international question which has long been a source of disquieting anxiety to the two great English speaking nations of the world, and between whom it is of the highest importance that honourable trust and honest dealing should ever prevail.

No Diplomacy can justly overcome the influence of false evidence secretly and corruptly manufactured, and covertly introduced into the Official Records of contending Nations, and used against the interests of one of them.

This NATION has to suffer for the disgraceful proceedings which gave rise to the "Report" and "Resolution" framed and adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Congress of the United States, referred to in the footnote.*

* It is, however, of the highest importance to the public to know who is responsible for the present aspect of the Fisheries Question, and the complications towards which that question is gravitating, as foreshadowed by the "Joint Resolution" recommended by the "Committee on Foreign Affairs" of the Congress of the United States, and submitted with the Report of the Committee, in February last. (1)

That report says:—

"It is useless here to discuss the character of the testimony by which this claim was controverted, or of the tribunal by which it was coolly and peremptorily disregarded."

"After payment of the Award, the men most interested in the subject justify the claim of our Counsel by offering to resign what they get for what they give, less the five and a half million award, which we must be content to pay for our experience of the result of friendly arbitration with Great Britain—they only ask to be restored to the ANTE TREATY status, and they will trust to their own resources for future protection against Canadian competition."

(1) "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to give the notice to Great Britain, provided for in Article 33 of the Treaty of 1871, for the termination of the provisions of said Treaty contained in Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and relating to the Fisheries; and that he also be respectfully requested to institute negotiations with Great Britain, by which, after the termination of said provisions, THE FISHERIES OF THIS NATION shall be restored to the rights and privileges FORMERLY ENJOYED BY THEM."

See also the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and the Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts. These are referred to in the Report of the "Committee on Foreign Affairs" of the Congress of the United States, agreed to in February last.

(Extract from a printed letter addressed by the writer to the Right Hon. Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—dated London, March 21st, 1882.)

The Conspirators are not only now enjoying the emoluments and honours gained by their treasonable practices, but they are still pursuing similar practices against their own countrymen. Surely the question will be asked and answered, "WHY HAS THIS NATION TO SUFFER FOR THESE MISDEEDS IN HELPLESS ENDURANCE?"

This point was admirably put by your Colleague the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., six years since.

"MONEY IS DUST IN THE SCALE AS COMPARED WITH HONEST DEALINGS IN THE RELATIONS BETWIXT THE TWO COUNTRIES."

I append his communication to myself in a footnote; † vast trouble, coupled with the injustice and dishonour of the Memorandum in the Despatch of 19th March, 1879, would have been spared to the Country, if his efforts to aid me then had been successful.

These sustained official impositions transform subordinates into the meanest of panders, and convert so-called "Responsible Colonial Government" into a huge and most pernicious fraud.

III.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella's letter proves that to shun or avoid a review of the consequences (by those not bound to secrecy), which tacit submission to these surprising humiliations seems to compel, would be of all things the most culpable and cowardly, for the conspirators are meanwhile perfecting their measures and securing their retreat, while leaving a heritage of shame to their country and countrymen.

A Peace congress in the sustained presence of this kind of work is a wicked delusion.

The masked details of the "Remission of Duty" frauds, and the forged figures supplied under the regime of Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper, will be found on pages 418 to 421 of "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," laid before the Imperial Parliament in 1878; also in the identical "Record;" also in the infamous secret document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington," which supplies the clue to the frauds; also in the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission," laid before the Congress of the United States, and which thus officially embody the veiled record of the imposition practised upon this friendly and neighbouring people through the seduction by aliens of their subordinate public servants for base purposes.

† 16, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W., London,
1st February, 1879.

Dear Sir,

I am favoured with both your letters, for which I thank you.

I regret you are leaving England so soon, I should much like to submit the case in confidence to Lord Mouck, a late Governor of Canada; and the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster M.P., both of whom would appreciate its gravity, and be able to prescribe the right course to pursue.

Certainly to my mind it seems the bounden duty of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs to communicate the whole truth to Mr. Evarts at once.

MONEY IS DUST IN THE SCALE AS COMPARED WITH HONEST DEALING IN THE RELATIONS BETWIXT THE TWO COUNTRIES.

I am almost disposed to say as much to Lord Salisbury, have you any objection? Would you write me a letter summarizing the facts before you leave England, and adding your address in the Colony. * * *

I think it would be well to do so, and to state therein the efforts you have made to bring the case fully and fairly before the Foreign Office.

Signed,

Faithfully yours,

A. J. MUNDELLA.

H. Y. Hind, Esq.

IV.

THE ANTE TREATY STATUS.

There is one feature in the matter under review which cannot be overlooked, because it will in all probability be inconveniently, if not disastrously pressed upon public attention within the lapse of very limited time.

The official fabrication of Records of Government on the part of Canadian Officials affects the honour of the delegated rulers of one Imperial Colony only, but the secret and unlawfully purchased alteration against their interests, of the National Records of a great and friendly neighbouring people, numbering fifty-five millions of souls, is a matter of far greater and more lasting moment. Besides, the proof is incontrovertible, official, and indelible.

The penalty which is imminent may include, as has already been strongly hinted, the possibility of its recurrence by the requested relinquishment of those great Territorial Rights which have afforded the opportunities for the conception and perpetration of the imposture, which Rights are the pride and strength of a free Maritime people.

The "ANTE TREATY STATUS" implies the giving up of those exclusive Coastal Fishing Rights round about the shores of the Dominion, which are always supposed to belong to the lawful possessors and inheritors of the soil, and to no other ruler.

The Dominion of Canada's territorial rights, so long the source of grave international troubles, were won by a lavish expenditure of the blood and treasure of our forefathers from a valiant but alien race nearly two centuries ago. Shall they silently pass from the sway of the grand old flag and loyal Dependencies, to screen the evil deeds of a few grasping schemers, and in the transference uphold from dread exposure and just condemnation, those cowardly "patriots" who conspire under the shelter of mediæval officialism.

V.

ARTICLE XXX OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The notice of abrogation of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington actually given, as stated in the public prints, goes much further than the ANTE TREATY STATUS; it includes article XXX. The import and full meaning of this inclusion of article XXX, few will be likely to understand but those who have studied the subject, and the alleged prospective Pacific Ocean Trade of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the past history of the Hudson Bay Company.

You have Sir John Rose in your midst, but Sir John Rose and his allies already named, lie under the blackest cloud which ever hung over official panders and traffickers in their country's honour. Sir John Rose and his allies dare not face the "FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES" *in extenso*, or the ratio 666,303—303,666, and be publicly confronted by the uses to which these levers have been put, and the lawlessness, the treachery, the injustice to which these infamies have led, and are leading. Sir Alexander Campbell, one of the meanest amongst them, with his memory unimpaired, his purchased honours in full bloom, sought in the Senate of Canada and before conscious connivers and implicated hearers, to impute as the origin of these charges—MONOMANIA. It is unnecessary to say more at present concerning this ghastly illustration of depraved instincts at fault, in the act of seeking covert from crime.*

These senatorial and parliamentary proceedings, be it remembered, were

* See official Report of the Discussion in the Canadian Senate and the Canadian House of Commons, in January and February, 1881, respecting the charges made by me; also, Mr. Commissioner Whitcher's whitewashing memorandum for Sir J. A. Macdonald, and my reply to His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion, concerning this outrage against truth and honour.

efforts at the repudiation of my discoveries made in the pursuit of official duties. They do not embrace a shadow of reason and are opposed to palpable fact. It now appears that the deceits recorded embrace the fraudulent Memorandum in the despatch of March 19th, 1879, and subsequent atrocities against English interests.

The entire sustained fraud involves an alternating and discriminating selection of the victims of supreme rascality, in which half of one hundred millions of people are made by turns the victims, and a score or so of decorated officials and financial Birds of Prey the successful operators and conspirators, and a desecrated oath the abused protecting shield.

VI.

THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

But there is a lower depth yet, which is beyond the reach even of diplomatic soundings, and which must ever remain as a record of surprising modern perfidy, as well as of the degree to which men will conspire who have bidden farewell to honour, even under the sacred fringes of a throne.

The Canadian Trade Tables themselves were officially forged from 1867 to 1877 for a special purpose opposed to a friendly foreign power, and in all their deformity they were officially presented and employed *under solemn oath* in the name of THE NATION as true records. This act subordinated the oath acknowledging the Creator and His attributes to the use of an oath for the protection of the creature and his crimes.

It has involved to a very great extent and prolonged degree the enforced submission of many subordinates to most pernicious acts; it has lowered the moral standing and the self-respect of those who have been implored to defend by diplomatic deception, or open, barefaced lies, the most heinous of abuses and the gravest derelictions of patriotic duty; it has formed and is still employed to form the cloak which screens the wiles and impostures of swindlers, practiced on an enormous scale. It is no excuse to say that men belonging to both political parties are involved in it, the question is NATIONAL in its import.

But this abhorrent abuse of trust and power, was coldly perpetrated in the shameful and arbitrary exercise of the highest of human functions—THE ADMINISTRATION OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, and in scornful contempt of the beneficent principle of INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

It was conceived and sustained for money aims and denounced personal aggrandizement. No gleam of patriotism or higher thought than self, envelopes the sad history of Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, and of certain officials of the Hudson Bay Company with their Canadian allies.

These men were faithless to their country, but true worshippers of themselves; they form now a compact, decorated but shrinking band, with a history in which falsehood and cowardly devices impudently prevail.

VII.

THE MEMORANDUM IN THE DESPATCH OF MARCH 19TH, 1879, AND THE CANADIAN TRADE TABLES.

The same gigantic fraud by means of which the conspirators have secured their aims is being further perpetrated now, and this is the gathering but fortunate responsibility of the hour. The Canadian Trade and Navigation Tables, annually fabricated since 1878 against the interests of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield and all other great centres of industry trading with the United States and Canada, are blurred with the same foul crime which taints them from 1867 to 1877 against the interests of the United States. *

* See returned letter now awaiting publication under official auspices, addressed

The people of England, and particularly the members of the Chambers of Commerce, ought to be informed that in the annually masked and discriminating Canadian Trade Tables, there is embodied an injustice tenfold more weighty and pernicious than the Canadian bankruptcy laws which have already been so severely censured by the London Chamber.

The Memorandum by Sir Leonard Tilley introduced into the Despatch of the Marquis of Lorne to Sir Michael Hicks Beach of March 19th, 1879, is a duplicity of surprising depth, for in the midst of unusual honours showered on this statesman, he managed to slip in a further deformed representation of previously forged Statistics of Trade, to gain an object seriously opposed to England, and for the hypocritical purpose of "showing how far comparatively England is favoured in the New Tariff."

He demonstrated this "favour" by further falsifying forged figures and altering denominations. His device is equalled only by the trick of Sir Alexander Galt, who palmed a tissue of grave misrepresentations on the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the "Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and then lauded his Confederate and Colleague, the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and others for the "GOOD WORK."

The "COLONISTS HAND-BOOK" in its first edition, is so impudent and treacherous an imposition on the beneficent objects of these Societies, and so illustrative of much nefarious work now going on, that I shall notice the fraud elsewhere. ¶

VIII.

THE TREATMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

I take it that the fact of no countervailing objections having been urged to my returned and unpublished letter, coupled with the permitted publication of the Correspondence to which this communication is a supplement, are equivalent to an admission that my statements are incontrovertible, and that inaction is a hint that the conspirators are not yet quite ripe for doom.

Lord Lansdowne has already acted, and he has acted grandly, as became one who points to "VIRTUTE NON VERBIS" as his motto, and does not intend to fall short of the measure of honour his rule of life implies. After the receipt of the following letter, he turned his back upon his Ministers, and walking away from the Canadian House of Parliament, he left the conspirators to appoint a Deputy to the Governor General to sanction their infamous Canadian Pacific Railway Guarantee Bill. This Adventure is the offspring of bold and brutal Fraud successfully pursued for many years; it is defiantly winning its way even now, through fell influence and feigned reliance on official truth.

You will recollect that the statistical data relating to expenditure, upon which the introduction of this Guarantee Bill was based, were certified by the same

to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board. This letter is entitled "The Canadian Official Frauds, continuously practised in relation to the Canadian Protective Tariff, and Canadian Trade with the United Kingdom," with addenda. See also a printed circular by the writer entitled "Concerning a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, relating to the forged Trade Tables of the Dominion of Canada for the years of 1878 and 1883, with an illustration of one Method of Fraud." The method of fraud with respect to "Cottons" for the year 1883 is exhibited in that letter.

¶ See printed letter entitled "Emigration, Land and Railway Frauds,—The Colonists Handbook—Canada, 1882," published under the direction of the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, addressed "To the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," printed on the first sheet of "The United States Spurious Statistics and the Conspiracy which created them."

facile public officer (Miall), specially selected by Sir Charles Tupper, † who had previously prepared Sir Charles Tupper's and Sir Leonard Tilley's false records of Government for use in argument at the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

This known accessory to perjury* was chosen by Sir Charles Tupper for further official use in vast and scandalous public impositions now going on, and the purchased or fraudulent testimony of this person was consciously made the basis of Canadian Parliamentary votes in the spring of 1884. Why is this man permitted to be officially employed in deceiving the public? He is now elevated to the important position of "Deputy to the Minister of Inland Revenue," with a fine field for that kind of action for which he is infamously useful and distinguished.

Letter to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway Guarantee Bill.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA,
JANUARY 31st, 1884.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Lord Melgund by your Excellency's desire, announcing the reception of my letter of the 14th instant, with the enclosures specified therein.

While gratefully acknowledging this courtesy and justice on the part of your Excellency, I feel that it imposes upon me the further obligation to furnish immediately the additional information I have long sought to communicate verbally and in a less complete form, to those in authority both in England and Canada.

I beg respectfully to supply herewith certain brief statements and conclusions, wholly new to the public, which your Excellency will observe are of such importance to Canada, and indirectly to the nation, that a continuance of concealment would be most reprehensible.

These statements are a type only of misrepresentations and criminal delinquencies which cover many millions of dollars.

Statement No. I.

A tabular representation of the alleged Canadian Fish Imports from the United States, as embodied in the annual Trade and Navigation Returns since Confederation, or the year 1867, compared with a tabular representation of the said alleged imports, as sworn to in evidence at Halifax in 1877.

Statement No. II.

A 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.

Statement No. III.

Table showing the values of certain substituted and certain omitted items specified, from the year 1867 to 1873 inclusive, arranged in order of magnitude, with the year specified.

Statement No. IV.

The items in Statement No. III grouped, showing that all the larger quantities above 56 are sums of the lesser quantities; also, that the groups of these omitted and substituted items are equivalent to each and all the masking numbers used in my letter to the President of the United States, already transmitted.

† See published letter to Sir Charles Tupper, dated, Windsor, Nova Scotia, February 15th, 1884; also letter to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, dated, 27th February, 1884; also Sir Charles Tupper's speeches in the Canadian Parliament, 1882, 3, 4; also Correspondence relating to the Guarantee by the Government of Interest on the Stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, so that means might be provided for the completion of the work by May 1886. (Message to the Canadian Parliament No. 31—1884); also 'Hansard' (Canada) 1884, also the Annual Canadian Trade and Navigation Tables, from 1878 to 1883 as already cited. These later tables were concocted by Mr. Commissioner Johnson, who supplied a considerable portion of the false figures for the "Evidence" at the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The known agents of imposture are thus made the successful subordinate officials in the Canadian Civil Service.

* See printed letter and argument addressed to the Right Hon. Earl Granville, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated, May 27th, 1881, for a special notice of this official pander.

Statement No. V.

A number of illustrations showing and proving the exact relation between the United States Exports and Canadian Imports for the years 1872-3, 1873-4, 1874-5; and the Canadian omitted and substituted items from 1867 to 1873 inclusive, thus establishing the continuous character of the same fraud from the year 1867 to the year 1877, and the continuous falsification of Trade Returns since 1867, according to the same system and the same arithmetical series, which may be appropriately named

THE FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES.

The conclusions from the figures presented in these statements, added to my exposition of the use of the ratio 666,303—303,666, and the invasion of the United States Bureau of Statistics through bribery, and other information already furnished to your Excellency, are as important and urgent as they are irresistible. Yet they refer chiefly to imports only, and disclose but a tithe of similar secret and masked misrepresentations relating to Exports and other matters of Trade.

But in view of impending troubles it is right that the Canadian and British public should know, and that it should be put on record, when this work commenced, by whom it was aided and accomplished, who are reaping the benefits and rewards, who are endangering by silence or deception the interests of their country and the property of investors in Canadian Securities, and who are dishonouring and debauching their countrymen for selfish purposes of the meanest character.

First.—The Record proves that these false figures of 1867 to 1871 were originated about and during the period when Sir John Rose of the Hudson Bay Company was Finance Minister of Canada, and who, leaving Canada, arranged the preliminaries for the Treaty of Washington in the fall of 1870, and gained for the Hudson Bay Company through its Governor Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Article XXX of the Treaty, and, virtually, the award of 1877, Sir Leonard Tilley being Minister of Customs during a part of this period.

Second.—Your Excellency will gather from these five Statements and Illustrations that the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington were secured in 1871 upon the dishonest basis of a portion of these false figures extending from 1867 to 1871. These false figures were used again in 1877 with vast additions, to win the award virtually created and already assured by their means and the Fishery Clauses in the Treaty.

Third.—Your Excellency will also become aware that the United States Commerce and Navigation annual Reports have been secretly altered and moulded against the interests of the United States for many years by the use of known Canadian Forged and misrepresenting figures, and that this indignity and wrong has been effected by the secret corruption of United States subordinates in the Treasury Department of the United States:—Also, that an award affecting the Territorial Rights of Canada was won by means of a suborned witness and false oath supported upon the basis of this treatment of a friendly and neighbouring people.

Now, Sir Alexander Galt, himself believing in the secrecy of this violation of all principle and justice, and his own and his friends security, boldly advanced from the bench at Halifax in 1877, the consequences of the acts not covered by secrecy.

These are the consequences as stated and taught by Sir Alexander Galt on page 208 of the British "Record of the Halifax Fisheries Commission."—On page 192 of the "Correspondence" and on page 1587 of the "United States Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission."

Sir Alexander Galt quotes President Grant's Message to Congress in 1870.

"Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian Authorities "in the coming season to repeat their unneighbourly acts towards our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the Transit of goods, wares, and merchandize in bond, across the Territory "of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become "necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of "Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States."

Permit me respectfully to urge upon your Excellency the importance of reading Sir Alexander Galt's comments on this passage, and its relation to the origin of the Treaty of Washington.

Then it will be well fully to consider the prepared method of the Scheme by which the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington and the outcome were won. My letter to the Canadian Secretary of State in Feb. 1883 was not without serious forebodings.

The acts complained of by President Grant were legal but "unfriendly." The secret acts now displayed to view, are illegal, dishonest and unfriendly.

The following consequences have now to be met:—

First.—Any guarantee given to the Canadian Pacific Railway must be based upon securities whose value is dependent upon the penalty enforced for the Fisheries Swindle.

Second.—The unpaid penalty for this dishonour and injustice must in a measure

destroy the value not only of the Shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but of all Canadian Railways, as far as permitted transit through the United States is contingent upon that penalty.

Third:—All Canadian Railway Stock, and Land Companies' Stocks, &c., &c., &c., must decline in value until the Transit Question is settled—in a word until the Fisheries Frauds are expiated.

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 interest. We may thus judge what others are likely to think and do in a matter affecting themselves and their interests.

Therefore, in view of the consequences it would be a monstrous injustice to Canada and to the investing British and Foreign Public to give any Government aid or security to Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds or Shares without first openly investigating the Fisheries Frauds and paving the way for future amicable international action.

At any moment before November next or July twelvemonth, the details of this and further transactions of a similar kind may be flashed throughout the length and breadth of the United States, startling and unsettling the Public mind with the names of assisting Agents of Masked Treason.

In view of these consequences the assumption of responsibility for doing anything to bolster up and encourage investment in the Canadian Pacific Railway before the Fisheries Question is ventilated, would be a national calamity. It would be utterly opposed, I feel convinced your Excellency will acknowledge, not only to honest dealing, but to that necessary and expected comity which must soon rivet public attention in Canada and in England.

The United States Government and people have all along declared with surprising uniformity that the bounden duty rests, practically, upon your Government to re-open this Question and pave the way for just settlement.

Your Excellency will observe that Her Majesty's Imperial Government have been shamefully deceived in this matter, as you will gather from the printed enclosures transmitted at the dates named therein to Sir Charles Dilke, and from other sources.

I regret to say that there is still much for your Excellency to learn respecting this and similar atrocities now maturing into bitter fruit.

The most weighty responsibility therefore now rests upon those who govern and direct the public opinion of this Country, for British and Canadian investments in Canada are daily becoming more and more precarious under the impending penalty which will be quietly claimed and quietly enforced for the outrage of the Fisheries Frauds.

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 Commission.

The acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter by the Governor General is printed at the close of my published letter to Sir Charles Tupper, dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, Feb. 14, 1884.

IX.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES ARE AT PRESENT UNNECESSARY.

There is much to be uncovered which I have not adverted to, and do not wish to make public unless it becomes apparent that National interests are in danger of being perverted in an effort to shield treacherous offenders. In a letter to the leading Chambers of Commerce of the Kingdom, I have noticed some of those base deceptions practised in relation to certain commercial speculative adventures which are the outcome of the proceedings herewith outlined, they chiefly relate to swindling operations of very pernicious stamp, which deserved to be put on record as a warning to "Birds of Prey" and a safeguard to the un instructed and the powerless.

But I should wish to draw your special attention to the printed circular and communication I addressed "to Members of Parliament, Bankers, investors and others" in relation to the same to the Governor General just quoted. Also to my

letter to Sir Stafford Northcote and the affidavit it embodies, in the hope that Sir Stafford Northcote, who was so intimately connected with the Treaty of Washington, and with Article XXX, as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, will imitate the example of the Marquis of Hartington, and throw no obstacle in the way of publicly denouncing the authors of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," and the ratio 666,303—303,666, together with the presence of these pernicious aids to deceit in the Annual Official Trade Returns of Canada and of the United States. I sincerely trust that he will openly condemn the use made of those potent and unlawful secret levers prevailing in Canadian Trade Tables against the interests of the United States in the Fisheries Arbitration, and the good name and honour of England. The gravamen of his continued silence is becoming insupportable and most disastrous.

X.

THE COMMERCIAL FRAUDS NOW BEING PRACTISED.

My returned letter to yourself of May 10th, 1884, reveals these further Frauds practised against English Merchants and Manufacturers up to the present hour, as a set off against the Fisheries Frauds and for other purposes.

That letter, with the addenda, in obedience to your implied wishes, I withhold for the present, although it exhibits vast injustice against the loyal people of England as well as of Canada, and the responsibility for continued concealment appears to be onerous. Yet, I withhold it, awaiting in patient submission a more suitable time for the publication of the gross immorality it exposes, practised under official and dangerous license.

The circular letter † already distributed relating to this gigantic Fraud, is a record sufficient for present purposes.

I have added force to it by transmitting copies to the Secretaries of various Chambers of Commerce, several of which have acknowledged the receipt of the same.

The letter communicating the Correspondence and all it involves is subjoined.*

XI.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The recent action of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., is a precautionary measure of great diplomatic importance. It secures the unreserved acquiescence of Sir Charles Tupper to the proceedings of the "Conference on IMPERIAL FEDERATION."

† Concerning a letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, relating to the forged Trade Tables of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1878 and 1883, with an illustration of one method of fraud.

* 17, Park Valley, Nottingham,
July 21st, 1884.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,
(London, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Nottingham,
Birmingham, &c., &c.)

Sir,

I transmit for the information of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce copies of correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, published with the consent of the Marquis of Hartington.

The forged Trade Tables of Canada are matters of interest to commercial men in England, but the use of falsified Records of Government involves the abuse of a principle which affects every man, woman, and child in the Empire.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

I publish a letter † referring to a protest against Sir Charles Tupper being permitted to take any part in so grand a project, and I recognize the skilful diplomacy which secures him from treachery in that direction, but leaves him and others answerable for their prior treasonable and atrocious deceptions. For what value can Canada be, as an element in a great IMPERIAL FEDERATION, with her Coastal Rights bartered to hide the crimes of those selfish conspirators to whom National "Sentiment" is a delusion when it interferes with their gains.

The responsibility of the Hudson Bay Company in the matter is such, that this "Company of Adventurers" ought to be ignominiously swept out of existence.

XII.

"THE COLONISTS' HANDBOOK."

This matter does not come strictly under the head of official political delinquencies or crimes, although to my mind it is one of the worst acts in those NORTH WEST TERRITORY Swindles which have assisted in building up the Stock Exchange pabulum out of which wire-pullers and financial "Birds of Prey" make their indirect gains under the shelter of the Fisheries Frauds.

The "Colonists' Handbook" is a small work first published in 1882 under the direction of the "Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." Sir Alexander Galt gives the history of this little book in his official Report to his Colleague the Right Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa.

This is Sir Alexander Galt's commendation of the efforts of the Joint Committee of the two great Church Societies in England in producing the "Colonists' Handbook."

"I must not forget to say a few words in connection with the action taken by the Church Societies with regard to the control of the emigration that is taking place from this country. A joint committee has been formed of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (of which I had the honour to be invited to become a member), to deal with the question. It has been decided to prepare hand-books of the different colonies for the information of intending settlers which should also contain matter of a religious nature for their guidance. The hand-book relating to Canada has been issued and distributed among the clergy, together with a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing attention to the importance of the subject.

† To the Rt. Hon. W. E. FORSTER, M.P.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Nottingham, July 28th, 1884.

SIR,

I learn from the London *Daily Chronicle* of this day's date, that you are to preside to-morrow at a "Conference on Imperial Federation," to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel.

In addition to the facts stated in my transmitted protest against any public action being permitted to be taken by Sir Charles Tupper, or his associates, in the discussion of this grand project, I beg respectfully to inform you as chairman of the Conference, that further and most condemning proofs of treasonable and unlawful practices against the honour and interests of England on the part of Sir Charles Tupper are ready to be made public, coupled with such proofs of heinous imposition in the exercise of the duties of the various public offices he has filled, and otherwise, as will stamp him as one of the most pernicious impostors of modern times.

I have intimated the tenor of this note to Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.

I have the honour to be

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 Commission.

Facilities are to be afforded to enable copies of these hand-books to be obtained at a low price, and a form of letter of commendation has been prepared for presentation by the emigrant to clergymen on arrival in the colonies. The Rev. Mr. Bridger, of Liverpool, has been requested by his Grace to attend to the enquiries that must necessarily arise from the action that has been taken. This gentleman I may add, is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of Canada, and is personally known to and gratefully remembered by a large number of settlers who have made their homes in the Dominion. *The Rev. W. Panckridge, the Rector of St. Matthew's, London,* has also taken a great interest in the matter; but it is almost invidious to mention any gentleman in particular, when THE WHOLE OF THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SO ASSIDUOUS AND EARNEST IN CARRYING SO GOOD A WORK TO ITS LEGITIMATE CONCLUSION."—*Extract from Report of Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G. High Commissioner for Canada, addressed to the Honourable J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, dated London, 31st January, 1882. (Page 188.)*

No person who reads this official letter from the Canadian High Commissioner, not knowing the circumstances, would doubt for a moment that the Joint Committee of the Great Church Societies of England took an active part in formulating the Colonists' Hand-book, or that they are responsible for its contents and influence upon the emigrating classes of the United Kingdom into whose hands it is placed by the clergy of the Church of England.

It is one of the many black duplicities which distinguish the acts of men and ministers under the influence of Sir J. A. Macdonald and his allies.

My printed letter to the "Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, Oct. 12, 1882, and herewith enclosed, reveals and describes in part the frauds practised by Sir Alexander Galt and the Right Hon. J. H. Pope on these beneficent bodies.

The Correspondence relating to this infamous proceeding is published in my letter to His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, also herewith transmitted.

The effect of my letter has been very considerable. In 1883 the Tract Committee issued a "New Edition—Revised throughout and brought up to date." In the edition of 1883, the disgraceful frauds of 1882 are expunged, a new map and different matter being introduced in their place. This change I notice with profound and grateful satisfaction as manifesting good intentions.

But I also observe that the new edition of 1883, contains a new misleading map, and much new false matter beginning with precisely the same encouraging words to the intending emigrant which preceded the old false map and the old false descriptive matter. The encouraging words are these; and they apply to authorized descriptions of the same thing to guide or mislead uninstructed men.

"He (the reader) will find in this book, in simple form, a large amount of accurate information on Canada, which is one of the countries offering itself to his choice. This information is supplied by the kindness of the Canadian Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon."

No one can doubt that the great Church Societies are most beneficent instruments for good, yet some pernicious and influential scoundrels have crept into their midst to sow their tares and steal the wheat.

At the same time I think it would have been better for the Tract Committee, and would have savoured more of genuine Christianity, to have introduced in the swiftly following revised edition, a brief notice of the cruel frauds imposed upon them, as well as upon thousands of uninstructed and helpless emigrants.

I beg respectfully to refer you for further information on this subject to the papers cited, for I maintain that this exhibition of Sir Alexander Galt's, Sir

Charles Tupper's, Mr. J. H. Pope's, Sir John Rose's &c., diplomacy, is not only on a par with the infamy which overshadows the public life of these so-called statesmen, but it is inexcusably cruel. A letter addressed to the Reverend Secretaries of the Church Societies is attached.

I do not think it necessary to notice here the kindred impositions practised on the Royal Geographical Society, or on the late Governor General of Canada by Sir Charles Tupper's pet impostors Macoon and Bell, or the strategic accomplishment in regard to intercepting and appropriating public documents manifested by Lieut. Col. F. De Winton, R.A., the late Governor General's Military Secretary. I shall notice this gaudy pilferer elsewhere.

Permit me to close this First Supplementary letter with a quotation from my published communication to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, but unconsciously and unfortunately addressed to that distinguished prelate after illness had rendered his interference impossible.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived with regard to the whole matter is this:—There is no existing subject for untrammelled investigation which promises such fruitful results for the good of mankind, and particularly the English speaking race, in relation to the Administration of Justice and Government, the outlook and drifting tendencies of the labouring classes in the United Kingdom, together with the duties of rank, wealth, and position, as a full and public inquiry, *ab initio*, into the North-West Territory Swindles and the Halifax Fishery Commission Frauds. It is with this growing conviction that I have so long and so persistently devoted my time and means, without 'fear, favour or affection' to its purpose and attainment."

I have the honour to be,

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 Commission.

17, Park Valley, Nottingham,

August 29th, 1884.

To the RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, M.P.

SIR,

In transmitting to you a copy of the correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish and the First Supplement, I beg respectfully to recall your special attention to the printed letters addressed to yourself from time to time in relation to these matters.

Your former connection with the Hudson Bay Company, and, as Governor of that body with the framing of the Treaty of Washington, &c., &c., are well known. Mr. Henry S. Northcote's relation to the exhibits of the Treaty of Washington and his subsequent association with the Syndicate of the Canadian Pacific Railway are also known.

The fixed views you have expressed in parliament respecting the binding character of an oath, and the influence you have exerted by the public expression of those views have been very widely felt.

Therefore, in consideration of the premises may I respectfully ask you to remove those inexorable conclusions which continued silence on your part in relation to these matters must create.

The ANTE TREATY STATUS in respect of the British North American Fisheries, appears now to be an inevitable penalty, unless the Award is at once returned.

It is not to be supposed that Englishmen or Canadians with a spark of the

old fire left in them, will tamely submit to the loss of vast Territorial Rights in order to screen the infamies of political gamblers and the greed of speculating and profiting allies.

The Memorandum in the Despatch of March 19th, 1879, coming immediately after denounced and palpable fraud, is an injustice of the gravest character. It carries with it no trace whatever of "Fair Trade." It was unwise and unfair to submit the Marquis of Lorne—a most amiable and genial, but weak statesman—to the influence of the noted juggler at Ottawa, whose pernicious attractions had already been severely pointed out. *

Let me ask your keenest attention to the structure of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" given in the Appendix, and the structure of the *Contemporaneous* details of the United States Exports of 1873, prepared in *United States Records of Government* for the British Agents' special use. †

The "middle classes" and the "labouring classes" and the "struggle for existence classes" stand no chance with secret unfair official work like this, and men lose their manhood if they submit to it.

What is the reason you have taken no notice of my printed letter entitled "The Conspiracy of 1871?" The palpable reason is that you can not or dare not meet the frightful official deceit it exposes.

The "Colonists' Handbook—Canada," as represented by the first edition issued by the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is a slur on the Christian Religion and its gentle influences. It is of so infamous a character that it deserves to be made known throughout the Christian world.

A notable deception in the Revised Edition is pointed out in a letter to C. M. Norwood, Esq., M.P. Other deceptions in a letter to the Reverend Secretaries.

Language is powerful to express thought, but language has no expression for the double villainy of those deceivers, both official and unofficial, who could mislead the poor and the uninstructed through the teachers of Religion, and the dispensers of that charity which is in part supported by these same misled and uninstructed people.

The cruel impostors are the same as those who imposed upon you in regard to the conception of, the preparation for, and the outcome of the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington has done infinite good to the Country and to the cause of just government by his fearless facing of public inquiry. No doubt Sir Charles Dilke in due time will pursue the same course. The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Governor-General of Canada, has practically recorded his views. It now remains for you, Sir, to withdraw comfort from the enemy by publicly denouncing the Fabricators of False Official Records of Government and their infamous use; the patrons of the official sacrifice of a solemn oath; and the barefaced deceptions of dealers in official impostures.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.

Nottingham, August 30th, 1884.

* See letter No. VII., addressed to Lord Frederick Cavendish, dated, 25th January, 1879.

† See page 8 of my published letter to Sir Charles Tupper dated February 15th, 1884, and the prior published letters addressed to the United States Secretary of State entitled "The United States Spurious Statistics and the conspiracy which created them."

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To C. M. NORWOOD, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for your information, and the information of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, copies of certain "Correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish," published with the consent of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Secretary of State—War Department.

Also the First Supplement to this Correspondence, with an illustration of the subtle Method of Fraud pursued in the fabrication of Canadian Trade Tables from the year 1867 to the present time, and notices of the nefarious use of the same.

I also transmit numerous copies of the various documents referred to in the supplement, which disclose particular methods and objects of Fraud.

I further beg to call your attention and the attention of the important body over which you are to preside at Wolverhampton on the 30th September, to the accompanying Affidavits and the Papers A and B relating to the North West Territory Swindles and the Fisheries Frauds. The subsequent and still continued Commercial Frauds, although practised by the same subtle methods, are distinct from these, yet depend on them for illustration.

A copy of the Canadian Trade and Navigation Tables for 1883, forming a volume of over 900 pages is also transmitted for the inspection of Members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. On pages 63 to 80, I have marked in pencil the fatal "Differences" which disclose the Fraudulent manufacture of these Tables. I have pasted in the volume a copy of my printed circular entitled:

"Concerning a letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, relating to the Forged Trade Tables of the Dominion of Canada for the years 1878 and 1883, with an illustration of one Method of Fraud."

On pages 397 to 408 I have also marked the "Differences" in pencil in relation to "Woolens." A careful inspection of the Tables will disclose further impostures, and show that the entire volume is a bold and impudent Deceit in continuation of the Fisheries Frauds, and manipulated by the same forging fingers, under like auspices, and with like contempt for honour, truth, and the duties of trust. What becomes of British Integrity in the sustained presence of this kind of work?

The further keeping back from the public of my voluminous paper describing and proving the range of these Frauds and their intimate association, appears to be a matter of very grave responsibility, but I willingly await for a reasonable time Sir Charles W. Dilke's consent to the publication of that document with the addenda. It is, however, now essential that the matter should be presented to the public in official or semi-official form.

I have transmitted copies of this communication and of most of the enclosures to all the leading Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom.

This record will be wanted sooner or later, and I appeal to the whole as set forth in the Affidavits and Papers A and B attached, and not to isolated or separated portions of the same.

I respectfully solicit the attention of Chambers of Commerce to the accompanying Affidavits and the Papers A and B. What feeble chances have the uninstructed millions in the struggle for the comforts of life against the protected and unlawful wiles of the decorated few!

There is no British fairness in this unequal conflict, and the sterling worth of our national characteristics must gradually merge into pervading duplicity if these practices are not sternly checked.

To this communication I attach as a preliminary record of unexampled duplicity and faithlessness to trust an outline of the

**TILLEY—ROSE and GALT—TUPPER
"FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES."**

The letter to Sir Charles Tupper exhibits the relation of this infamous series to the United States Figures embodied in several years of United States Commerce and Navigation Tables against the interests of the United States. Further information will be found in the series of letters entitled "The United States Spurious Statistics and the Conspiracy which created them."

The "Colonists Handbook" imposture is a mean device which should be strongly denounced and the impostors who perpetrated it ought to be exposed.

The Royal Geographical Society Fraud is also bad, and shows the influence of potent schemers.* It is well that a Commercial Geographical Society is about to be founded. The same scientific pander and deceiver is now *en route* to Hudson's Bay, being sent there by the present Canadian Government to report on the Navigation of Hudson Bay, &c., &c., in relation to a commercial route. It is a noteworthy fact that in the new edition of the "Colonists' Handbook," published by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," the Fraud practised on the Royal Geographical Society in relation to the outlet of Lake Winnipeg *via* HAYES' RIVER instead of NELSON RIVER, is reproduced in the New Sketch Map in the new edition of the "Colonists' Handbook," recently issued by the Society.

It is just as easy to publish a correct map as an incorrect map, and when the expenditure of some millions of money is dependent upon a "good" report of physical features, it is surprising that the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" should again have been misled into publishing very misleading geographical delineations. It shows that the Tract Committee of the Society is not yet purged from evil-doers, for there are several other fallacious guides in the New Edition of this little work which we are told "may be thoroughly relied on." A touter or a "promoter," with the "Colonists' Handbook" of 1883, and the Royal Geographical Societies' Proceedings for October, 1881, in hand, would be irresistible in disposing of Shares in Adventures for opening up the "New Hudson Bay Route to the Canadian North West." These Authorities would be considered paramount.

It will be seen that we have living and thriving in our midst much decorated and draped dishonesty, and that a good deal of the ostentatious civilization of the present day is supported and protected by infamous shams. The methods practised to conceal crime are also harshly mean. In these days of swiftly increasing population, it is above all things needful to secure even-handed justice and even-handed exposure of injustice and trickery throughout all grades of Society.

The indebtedness of the public to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington cannot be over-estimated, nor can it be properly appreciated until the mask is publicly ripped from the faces and the forms of the official fabricators of false records of Government and the conscious dealers in the same for the purposes of gain.

* See the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for October, 1881, and the exposure of this Fraud in my letter to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, also in letter to the Right Hon the Earl of Kimberley. The paper in the Royal Geographical Society's proceedings is entitled "On the Commercial Importance of Hudson's Bay, with remarks on Recent Surveys and Investigations," by Robert Bell, M.D., F.G.S., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Dr. Selwyn, the Director of the Survey, has pointed out that Dr. Robert Bell was unable to penetrate an immense area north of the Saskatchewan, in which Dr. Bell has located the centre of "the greatest wheat field in the world." This area is largely an impassable swamp. *Vide Selwyn's recent reports.*

We have a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" doing good work. Would it not be a humane effort to seek to establish on a broad and well defined basis a "Society for the Protection of the Uninstructed from Fraud."

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A.,

Nottingham, August 30th, 1884.

P.S.—I intend very soon to return to my home in Nova Scotia, but I shall be ready at any time, and with proper notice, to give further information for just purposes, either personally or by letter.

TO THE REVEREND SECRETARIES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, AND THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Reverend Sirs,

I have had occasion to notice the second edition of the Colonists' Handbook in transmitted printed letters.

The changes your joint Committee has made at my suggestion in the new edition, by expunging the false map and matter I pointed out,* are grateful to me, and I recognise that the metamorphosis has been silently made and without any reference to delinquences or prior correspondence. § Yet I regret to observe that in furtively attempting to get out of the frying pan the compilers have fallen very much into the fire.

The first edition of the Colonists' Handbook was practically a powerful misleading advertisement concerning the country traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the map was a palpable infamy.

The second edition in the hands of a promoter is a powerful advertisement of the new Hudson Bay Route to the Canadian North West, and "the celebrated Peace River District," (page 23) with the "Gold" prominently marked on the map in the midst of undisturbed formations; also of a Protection Policy in commercial matters. You will observe that the map in the second edition reproduces the old Fraud of Dr. Robert Bell on the Royal Geographical Society, by sending the waters of Lake Winnipeg down Hayes River instead of down the Nelson, which is the real outlet. In Dr. Bell's paper illustrating this geographical forgery, published in the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings for October 1881, the scientific "promoter" informs the fellows of the Society and the public that Hayes River might apparently be navigated by shallow draft steamers in the spring about 140 miles inland, but the Nelson only 70 or

* Letter to the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Dated October 12th, 1882. Also letters on page 98 of letter to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

§ Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,
Editorial and Publishing Department,
Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross,
London, May 9th, 1882.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 6th.

I fear the subject is one into which we cannot enter. We look to official sources for our information, and cannot enter into controversy about what is thus supplied.

Your business seems to lie with Sir Alex. Galt.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed)

EDMUND McLURE, Editorial Secretary.

Youle Hind, Esq.

80 miles by large steamers. He tells us in the same paper that the centre of the area "capable of becoming the greatest wheat field in the world," probably lies to the north of the Saskatchewan (page 583); also that the shortest route to this region from England lies through Hudson Bay. †

I further notice that in your second edition of the Colonists' Handbook, "Blodgett the American Climatologist" is quoted largely. The work of this meteorologist is a generation old, and his broad conclusions have been disproved by the more recent and far more extensive recorded observations of the United States and the Canadian meteorological services. Why was the antiquated and disproved "authority" quoted, and the modern recognised authorities disregarded?

In the matter of Import and Export Trade your compiler has again been led into grievous error. On page 13 he introduces the aggregated false figures of Sir Leonard Tilley, which formed the basis of his shameful "Memorandum" of March 19th, 1879, in favour of a Canadian Protection Policy. Please look at the Appendix to this Supplement.

If you will turn to page IX of the Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for 1883, a copy of which is transmitted to the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, you will see that if your compiler had taken the decennial period instead of Sir Leonard Tilley's years, the conclusions arrived at would have been reversed, and fatally against a Canadian Protection Policy in relation to England.

The Colonists' Handbook (page 13) says:—"Since 1878, the value of the imports from Great Britain has increased from \$37,481,000 to \$43,583,000 in 1881." The decennial Trade Tables closing in 1883, on page IX of the Returns for that year, show that since 1873 Canadian Trade with England has DIMINISHED from \$68,522,776 in 1873, to \$52,052,465 in 1883, and Canadian Trade with the United States has INCREASED from \$47,735,678 in 1873, to \$56,032,333 in 1883. These results are absolutely and fatally opposed to the monstrous Trade conclusions advanced in the Colonists' Handbook, which, being based on concocted and incompatible figures, are dismal delusions in favour of a Protection Policy. Compare the two Editions. ‡

It is just as easy to print and publish a true map as a false one, to quote reliable modern authorities as garbled, antiquated and disproved authorities, to present representative figures instead of misleading figures. But these deceiving things have been again done in the second Edition of the Colonists' Handbook, published under the direction of the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Therefore, it is clear that the Committee is not yet purged from the influence of those pernicious scoundrels who in the first edition impugned the dignity of Truth, and assailed the beneficence of Christianity, for pecuniary advantages or political aims.

I think I am now entitled to a courteous and reasonable reply, for a second time putting you on your guard. I am in a position to furnish further information in the same direction, which may be found very useful as warnings to earnest Christian Teachers against the practices of hypocritical scamps, if such information should be sought for and acknowledged in proper form. You should manfully withdraw the Revised Edition of the "Colonists' Handbook."

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Nottingham, August 30th, 1884.

† See references on page 23.

‡ Compare the figures and the reasoning in both Editions. Also these with the Trade Tables of 1883, remembering the discriminating characteristics in relation to England and the United States, pointed out in the letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke, and the Appendix.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

You will observe from the accompanying letter and references that the joint Committee of the Great Church Societies have been persuaded by some designing scamp or otherwise, to publish in their edition of the "revised" "Colonists' Handbook—Canada," the leading features of those false representations of the drainage of Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay *via* Hayes' River, in place of Nelson's River, which you published with a very misleading paper, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, for October, 1881, on the bribed authority of Dr. Robert Bell.

I need not go into the history of this very disgraceful matter; it is in great part recorded in the papers in your library, or in printed documents enumerated in the footnote.*

But the same official impostor, Dr. Robert Bell, has recently started as a Canadian Government Officer on a large and expensive Canadian Expedition to further "Report" officially on the advantages of Hudson Bay as a Commercial Route to the Canadian North West and other objects.

Therefore, apart from any motives for action arising from instinctive promptings in the direction of Geographical truth and the fulfilment of the duties of Trust, the necessity for the immediate wide-spread official representation of the true facts of the case, and of the imposition practised upon the public, becomes at once apparent.

You, for instance, under the pressure of powerful influence, publish a Map known to be false, in the interests of certain speculators, over the name of a Canadian Government official. The Great Church Societies are beguiled into accepting a transcript of a notable portion of this false Map by influential schemers, apparently because your Society has endorsed it by publication. The "Finance Agents" will soon raise money on statements supported by such authorities as the Royal Geographical Society, and the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. And so the evolved thing will work until it bursts, and the public lose their money, which the influential scamps gain. Is not this a picture of the proceedings?

In Sir Roderick Murchison's time, the *amende honourable* would have been ordered and made in an hour.

As with your own Council, so with the great Church Societies, influential scoundrels have exercised, and are permitted to exercise sway in these matters for pecuniary or political purposes.

No Society can long survive, or ought to be permitted to survive such baneful influences. Will you not exercise your influence in aiding the founding of a "Society for the Protection of the Uninstructed from Fraud?"

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Nottingham, Sept. 1st, 1884.

* *First*:—Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 5th, 1881

Second:—Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, dated Nov. 27th, 1881

Third:—Letter to His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, dated June 20th, 1882.

APPENDIX.

STRUCTURE OF THE FORGED CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM
1867 to 1873, TO ILLUSTRATE THE RELATIONS OF THE
FISHERIES FRAUDS AND THE EXISTING COMMERCIAL
FRAUDS.

(For further details see letter to Sir Charles Tupper.)

THE FORGED TRADE RETURNS AND THE FORGED FISHERIES EVIDENCE.

STATEMENT NO. I. IN LETTER TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER. (1)

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, (2) 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 (3) | \$ 181,453 | \$ 172,366 | 9087 |
| 1868 | 177,595 (5) | 170,156 (4) | 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 | 279,049 | 20419 |
| | 1,129,273 | 1,067,544 | 61,729 |
| | | Add 1000 for incorrect addition in 1868, | 1,000 |
| | | | 62,729 |

(1) See published letter to Sir Charles Tupper dated Windsor, Nova Scotia, February 15th 1884.

(2) 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.

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

(4) 1000 wrong in addition of items submitted, as shown by the Document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum, &c."

(5) 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 59 for "Whale Oil"—\$5,888 being put in the Summary Statement in the 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.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DIFFERENCES.

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 | 20,198 | " Fire-Bricks and Clay" (1)..... | 11,184 | |
| Products of the Sea..... | 73 | | | |
| | 20,271 | | | 9,087 |
| YEAR 1868. | | YEAR 1868. (LAND ITEMS.) (3) | | |
| Ontario and Quebec } Whale Oil (2)..... | 11,808 | " 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 | " Oils Crude" | 26 | |
| Quebec " "..... | 9,943 | " "..... | 22 | |
| Nova Scotia " "..... | 2,793 | " "..... | 3,729 | |
| New Brunswick—Whale Oil | 2,462 | | | |
| | 19,485 | | 3,777 | 15,708 |
| YEAR 1873. | | YEAR 1873. | | |
| Ontario—Whale Oil | 3,961 | " Oils Crude" | 358 | |
| Quebec—Marine Animals (pro- ducts of) | 17,425 | " "..... | 73 | |
| Nova Scotia—Whale Oil..... | 794 | " Oils Crude" | 1,455 | |
| New Brunswick—Whale Oil | 125 | | | |
| | 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 document entitled "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI of the Treaty of Washington."

(2) See Remarks on Statement No. I.—foot note.

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

STATEMENT No. III.
THE ITEMS FORMING THE DIFFERENCES GROUPED AND CONSTITUTING
THE "FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES."

| Forged Substituted Items. | In Year. | Omitted Marine Items. | In Year. |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Land Items (Crude Oils) ...\$ 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 |

Value of omitted Marine Items \$87,572
,, Substituted Land Items 24,843

Difference, \$62,729

These quantities above 56 are all sums of the terms 9, 10, 22, 26, 42, 52, and 56, which may be further reduced. The sums of these terms taken two, three, four, &c., together, also form an indefinite Arithmetical progression from 90 to 1000, and thence *ad infinitum*, with 10 as a common difference, as shown in the following pages.

The terms may be rendered sometimes in triplicate, and often in duplicate. From these properties others may be easily deduced.

The application of these figures is only in part exhibited in the letter to Sir Charles Tupper.

The Ratio

666,303—303,666

Can easily be rendered in terms of the foregoing series. By reversing the figures the ratio 303,666—666,303 is obtained, as shown in the following arrangement :—

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

These numbers can be varied at pleasure by substituting equivalent quantities taken from the sums of the terms

| | |
|----------------|----|
| " Oils Crude " | 9 |
| " " | 10 |
| " " | 22 |
| " " | 26 |
| " " | 42 |
| Whale Oil | 56 |

And the sums will always be 666,303 or 303,666. The Standard being 969,969.

"THE FIRE-BRICK AND CLAY SERIES."—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 358 | | | 358 | | 358 | | 185 | | 185 | | 185 |
| 142 | | | 162 | | 162 | | 125 | | 142 | | 125 |
| 10 | | | | | 10 | | 142 | | 125 | | 88 |
| | | | | | | | 88 | | 88 | | 162 |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| 510 | | | 520 | | 530 | | 540 | | 550 | | 560 |
| 358 | | | 358 | 358 | 590 | | 552 | 552 | 552 | | 552 |
| 42 | | | 88 | 88 | 10 | | 26 | 26 | 42 | | 52 |
| 88 | | | 73 | 73 | | | 22 | 22 | 26 | | 26 |
| 73 | | | 52 | 52 | | | | 10 | | | |
| 9 | | | 9 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 570 | | | 580 | 590 | 600 | | 600 | 610 | 620 | | 630 |
| 552 | 185 | 552 | 552 | | 552 | | 552 | 552 | 358 | 590 | 590 |
| 56 | 142 | 52 | 56 | | 56 | | 56 | 56 | 142 | 42 | 52 |
| 22 | 125 | 26 | 42 | | 42 | | 52 | 52 | 88 | 26 | 26 |
| 10 | 88 | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | 73 | 22 | 22 |
| | 52 | | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| | 25 | | | | | | | | 9 | | |
| | 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 640 | 640 | 640 | 650 | | 660 | | 660 | 670 | 680 | 680 | 690 |
| 590 | | 590 | 590 | | 552 | | | 590 | 590 | | 552 |
| 52 | | 88 | 88 | | 142 | | | 52 | 88 | | 142 |
| 26 | | 22 | 22 | | 26 | | | 56 | 52 | | 56 |
| 22 | | | 10 | | | | | 22 | 10 | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | 10 | | | |
| 700 | | 700 | 710 | | 720 | | | 730 | 740 | | 750 |
| 552 | | 565 | 590 | | 590 | | 590 | 590 | 590 | | 590 |
| 142 | | 185 | 73 | | 142 | | 125 | 142 | 142 | | 142 |
| 56 | | 10 | 56 | | 26 | | 56 | 26 | 42 | | 52 |
| 10 | | | 42 | | 22 | | 9 | 22 | 26 | | 26 |
| | | | 9 | | | | | 10 | | | |
| 760 | | 760 | 770 | | 780 | | 780 | 790 | 800 | | 810 |
| 794 | 590 | 590 | 794 | | 552 | | | 794 | 794 | | 590 |
| 26 | 142 | 142 | 26 | | 88 | | | 56 | 56 | | 125 |
| | 88 | 52 | 10 | | 73 | | | 10 | 10 | | 56 |
| | | 26 | | | 56 | | | | | | 42 |
| | | 10 | | | 52 | | | | | | 26 |
| | | | | | 10 | | | | | | 22 |
| | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 9 |
| 820 | 820 | 820 | 830 | | 840 | | | 850 | 860 | | 870 |
| 590 | | | 590 | | 358 | | 590 | 590 | 565 | | 565 |
| 125 | | | 125 | | 185 | | 185 | 185 | 185 | | 185 |
| 56 | | | 88 | | 142 | | 125 | 125 | 88 | | 88 |
| 52 | | | 56 | | 125 | | | 10 | 73 | | 73 |
| 22 | | | 22 | | 42 | | | | 9 | | 10 |
| 26 | | | 9 | | 26 | | | | | | 9 |
| 9 | | | | | 22 | | | | | | |
| 880 | | | 890 | | 900 | | 900 | 910 | 920 | | 930 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 930 |

L

185
125
56
52
22

440

THE "FIRE BRICK AND CLAY SERIES."—Continued.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 | 794 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 88 | 73 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 42 | 73 | 52 | 42 | 52 | 52 | 88 | 42 |
| 22 | | 22 | 26 | 22 | 26 | | 56 |
| 9 | | 9 | | 10 | 10 | | |
| | | | | 9 | | | |
| 940 | 940 | 950 | 950 | 960 | 970 | 970 | 980 |
| 794 | | 590 | 794 | 552 | 590 | | 794 |
| 88 | | 358 | 88 | 358 | 358 | | 88 |
| 42 | | 52 | 56 | 42 | 42 | | 56 |
| 56 | | | 52 | 26 | 10 | | 52 |
| 10 | | | 10 | 22 | | | 10 |
| 990 | | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | | 1000 |

And so on *ad infinitum*.

It has recently been obligatory on me to show that this manufactured Series has been applied to an enormous extent in the Falsification of Canadian and United States Annual Trade Records of Government against the interests of the United States.

It is now my duty to point out that it is at present employed in Canadian Trade and Navigation Tables against the interests of British Merchants.

With this view I put on record, as sufficient for present purposes, certain "Commercial Series" for Cottons and Woollens, whose properties are more fully set forth in the letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke and the addenda thereto now awaiting publication.

But before doing this I desire to direct especial attention to the relation between the Canadian "Fire-brick and Clay Series" and the United States official Record of Fish Exports to Canada in 1872-73, surreptitiously introduced into the United States Commerce and Navigation Returns for that year against the interests of the United States and in favour of Canada. *

This illustration of the OFFICIAL MANUFACTURE of FALSE EVIDENCE and its secret introduction into the Records of a Friendly Contestant is a stain on British honour; the least expiation which the premises suggest being the return of the Award this stratagem secured.

THE COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

The following sympathetic Commercial Series are presented as types only of the infamous practices employed in the Manufacture of Canadian Customs Returns or Trade Tables, and in falsifying the Records of Trade between Canada and the United States on the one hand, Canada and the United Kingdom on the other hand. The figures are manufactured at Ottawa, and are wholly independent of the Valuator's figures at the Port of Entry.

* See page 8 of printed letter to Sir Charles Tupper; also letter to the United States and Canadian Secretaries of State; also letter to the President of the United States, for further exposition of this infamous work.

STRUCTURE OF THE FORGED RECORD OF CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, ILLUSTRATING EXISTING COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

For further details see returned letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.)

No. I.

THE COMMERCIAL SERIES FOR COTTONS, 1883 (ILLUSTRATED)

TABLE showing the differences in positive and negative terms between the alleged values of items "Imported" and "Entered for Home Consumption" in the Trade and Navigation Tables of Canada for the Year 1883.

(Pages in Trade and Navigation Tables, 63 to 80 inclusive.)

| COUNTRY. | Goods. | Imported. | Entered for Home Consumption. | | Difference |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------|----|------------|
| | | | \$ | \$ | |
| Great Britain | Cottons, Grey and Bleached, &c. | 473,212 | 480,484 | + | 7,632 |
| United States | " | 450,640 | 439,392 | - | 11,248 |
| Great Britain | " Gingham and Plaids (dyed) | 17,511 | 17,696 | + | 185 |
| United States | " | 9,166 | 9,166 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Denims, Drillings, &c. | 409,034 | 429,329 | + | 20,295 |
| United States | " | 329,069 | 325,969 | - | 3,100 |
| Great Britain | " White or Dyed Cotton Jeans, &c. | 1,358,748 | 1,374,798 | + | 16,050 |
| United States | " | 269,137 | 265,501 | - | 3,636 |
| Great Britain | " Wadding, Batting, Warps, &c. (not dyed) | 15,883 | 15,158 | - | 725 |
| United States | " | 28,149 | 29,505 | + | 1,356 |
| Great Britain (1) | " Knitting Yarn, Hosiery do., &c. | 3,514 | 3,516 | + | 2 |
| United States | " | 14,748 | 14,748 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Wadding, Batting, Warps, &c. (dyed) | 3,525 | 3,046 | - | 479 |
| United States | " | 31,374 | 31,631 | + | 257 |
| Great Britain | " Knitting Yarn, &c. (dyed) | 20,692 | 20,889 | + | 197 |
| United States | " | 14,093 | 14,093 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Seamless Bags | 4,378 | 4,378 | - | 0 |
| United States | " | 18,306 | 16,060 | - | 2,246 |
| Great Britain | " Shirts and Drawers, &c. | 315,382 | 317,067 | + | 2,225 |
| United States | " | 34,545 | 34,005 | - | 540 |
| Great Britain | " Sewing Thread, on Spools | 320,806 | 324,647 | + | 3,841 |
| United States | " | 12,612 | 12,612 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Sewing Thread, in Hanks, &c. | 152,342 | 151,434 | - | 908 |
| United States | " | 511 | 511 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Duck, for boats, &c. | 1,884 | 954 | - | 930 |
| United States | " | 174,735 | 175,665 | + | 930 |
| Great Britain | " Bed Comforters, &c. | 15,577 | 11,048 | - | 4,529 |
| United States | " | 2,102 | 2,016 | - | 86 |
| Great Britain | " Clothing or other material not otherwise provided for, &c. | 282,628 | 283,552 | - | 76 |
| United States | " | 225,006 | 225,224 | + | 218 |
| Great Britain | " Bags by the Needle | 6,078 | 5,520 | - | 558 |
| United States | " | 9,661 | 7,364 | - | 2,297 |
| Great Britain | " Netting for Boots, &c. | 5,089 | 5,328 | + | 239 |
| United States | " | 471 | 471 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Prunella for Boots, &c. (2) | 7,299 | 12,607 | + | 5,308 |
| United States | " | 866 | 866 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Parasols and Umbrellas | 189,288 | 189,956 | + | 668 |
| United States | " | 2,421 | 2,487 | + | 66 |
| Great Britain | " Shawls | 16,194 | 16,128 | - | 66 |
| United States | " | 880 | 880 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Velvetens, &c. | 317,167 | 317,226 | + | 59 |
| United States | " | 1,823 | 1,823 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Winceys, Plain, &c. | 321,541 | 352,568 | + | 31,027 |
| United States | " | 385 | 365 | - | 20 |
| Great Britain | " Winceys, Checked, &c. | 21,831 | 21,584 | - | 247 |
| United States | " | 221 | 221 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " Winceys, Checked, &c., over 25 in. | 27,551 | 28,333 | + | 782 |
| United States | " | 165 | 165 | - | 0 |
| Great Britain | " All other Manufactures of N. E. S. (3) | 3,455,317 | 3,473,878 | + | 18,561 |
| United States | " | 421,837 | 421,224 | - | 613 |

N.B.—The duty is based upon the entries for "Home Consumption."

It is to be remembered that whatever relative properties apply to the "Differences," apply also to the quantities from which these Differences are derived.

THE COMMERCIAL SERIES OF DIFFERENCES FOR COTTONS IN 1888 TABULATED.

| POSITIVE TERMS OR EXCESS OF VALUES entered for "Home Consumption," over values of "Imports." | | NEGATIVE TERMS, OR DEFECT OF VALUES entered for "Home Consumption" as compared with "Imports." | |
|--|----|--|-----------------|
| <i>Positive Terms</i> | | <i>Negative Terms.</i> | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| 59 | 2 | 2 | 66 |
| 66 | 3 | 3 | 76 |
| 185 | 4 | 4 | 86 |
| 197 | 5 | 5 | 247 |
| 218 | 6 | 6 | 479 |
| 239 | 7 | 7 | 540 |
| 257 | 8 | 8 | 558 |
| 668 | 9 | 9 | 613 |
| 782 | 10 | 10 | 725 |
| 930 | 11 | 11 | 908 |
| 1356 | 12 | 12 | 930 |
| 2225 | 13 | 13 | 2246 |
| 3841 | 14 | 14 | 2297 |
| 5308 | 15 | 15 | 3100 |
| 7632 | 16 | 16 | 3636 |
| 16050 | 17 | 17 | 4529 |
| 18561 | 18 | 18 | 11248 |
| 20295 | 19 | | |
| 31027 | 20 | | |
| <u>\$ 109898</u> | | | <u>\$ 32304</u> |

In my circular letter I put the terms of this Series in the form of an Arithmetical Progression from 1000 to 24000. Also in the form of the terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series."

In a word it may be said that this and the following "Series of Differences" and the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" are practically identical, and may be rendered in terms one of the other, or in terms of Arithmetical Progressions as stated. They possess besides numerous other curious properties, and are each and all of them fabricated quantities. The Differences between "Imports" and "Entered for Home Consumption" are also fabricated and fraudulent. They are all related to the False and Forged Fisheries Figures.

This feature is elaborated to a remarkable extent in my returned letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke, and especially in the Addenda to that letter. I respectfully submit that it ought to be made known to the sufferers from this imposition, namely, THE BRITISH MERCANTILE PUBLIC. It can do no conceivable good to Canada. It only serves the interests of depraved politicians and the dealers in Falsified Records of Government.

No. II.

THE COMMERCIAL SERIES FOR WOOLLENS, 1888.

| POSITIVE TERMS, OR EXCESS OF VALUES | | | | NEGATIVE TERMS, OR DEFECT OF VALUES | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|--|-----|-----|-------|
| entered for "Home Consumption" over values of "Imports" in 1888. | | | | entered for "Home Consumption" as compared with "Imports" in 1888. | | | |
| <i>Positive Terms.</i> | | | | <i>Negative Terms.</i> | | | |
| 126 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 50 |
| 154 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 151 |
| 167 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 492 |
| 176 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 776 |
| 224 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 2785 |
| 278 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 7279 |
| 452 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 9041 |
| 1011 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 14908 |
| 1089 | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | 17369 |
| 1310 | ... | ... | 10 | | | | |
| 1811 | ... | ... | 11 | | | | |
| 1888 | ... | ... | 12 | | | | |
| 2359 | ... | ... | 13 | | | | |
| 9586 | ... | ... | 14 | | | | |
| <u>\$ 20681</u> | | | | <u>\$ 52851</u> | | | |

In my returned letter to Sir Charles W. Dilke I have put the terms of this "Series for Woollens" in terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series" from 151 to 1089, and the terms from 1811 to 17,869 in sums of the smaller terms; and I have shown how all the terms can be put in terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay Series." It will be noticed that in this Series the negative terms are largely in excess.

