

“Each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioner, and cost of marking the boundary in such manner as shall be determined upon shall be defrayed by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.”

With respect to Article II the following explanation is given :—

The sovereignty of the Islands in the Bay of Fundy was settled by commissioners appointed under Treaty of Ghent (1814). The commissioners, however, while awarding certain islands to Great Britain, did not distinctly define any boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Some fishermen of the United States have erected weirs which are believed to be on Canadian territory, and it has become desirable to settle definitely and mark upon the ground where the boundary is. The commissioners under the convention of 1892, on the 31st December, 1895, signed their joint report which has been transmitted to the governments of Canada and the United States. This report is to the effect that the commissioners, in pursuance of their duties under the convention, have made a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the international boundary line, from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to the 14th degree of west latitude ; and they submit with the report detailed topographical maps. This report which has reference to Article I is signed by Mr. W. F. King, Her Majesty's commissioner, and by General W. W. Duffield, the commissioner for the United States.

An agreement between the commissioners, under Article II of the convention concerning the marking of the boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay, had not been reached at that date.

UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

472. A conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and representatives of Newfoundland took place on the 4th April, 1895, in Ottawa.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. John Haggart represented the Canadian Government, and Honourables R. Bond, E. P. Morris, G. H. Emerson and W. H. Horwood represented Newfoundland.

The following were the terms proposed by the Canadian Government after several meetings between the 4th and the 16th April :—

(1.) Canada to assume the present debt of Newfoundland	\$8,350,000
Canada to assume an excess of debt over that sum to	2,000,000
Total	\$10,350,000

This is equal to \$50 per head of Newfoundland's population of 207,000.

On this excess of \$2,000,000 Canada to pay interest at 5 per cent per annum.

(2.) Canada to pay as a yearly allowance to Newfoundland the following sums :—	
(a) Allowance for legislation	\$ 50,000
(b) Subsidy of 80c. per head of Newfoundland's population up to 400,000 ; present population is 207,000 which, at 80c. equals	165,600
The payments to be adjusted after each decennial census.	
(c) Allowance for crown lands and rights of minerals and metals and time thereon	150,000
(d) Interest at 5 per cent on \$2,000,000 excess of debt	100,000
Total	\$465,600