

after the signature. The treaty is to remain in force for twelve years after going into operation. After a year's notice, given in not less than eleven years, it may be terminated by either party.

Article XXII. provides for the ratification of the treaty at Tokio, as soon as possible, and not later than six months after signature.

Annexed to the treaty is a tariff from five to fifteen per cent *ad valorem* to which British goods shall be subject in Japan a month after the ratification of the treaty, not being postponed, like the treaty itself, for five years.

This is the first treaty to recognize formally Japan's status as a member of the family of civilized nations.

#### INDIAN TREATIES.

120. The treaties of Canada with the Indians of the country are contained in "Treaties of Canada with the Indians of the North-west, 1880," by Hon. A. Morris, and in "Indian Treaties and Surrenders," Department of Indian Affairs.

121. Mr. Morris, in his introduction, says: "One of the gravest of the questions presented for solution by the Dominion of Canada, when the enormous region of country formerly known as the North-west Territories and Rupert's Land was entrusted by the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland to her rule, was the securing of the alliance of the Indian tribes and maintaining friendly relations with them. The predecessors of Canada, the company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay, popularly known as the Hudson's Bay Company, had for long years been eminently successful in securing the good will of the Indians, but on their sway coming to an end, the Indian mind was disturbed. The events that transpired in the Red River region in the years 1869-70, during the period when a provisional government was attempted to be established, had perplexed the Indians. They, moreover, had witnessed a sudden irruption into the country of whites from without. In the west American traders poured into the land, and, freighted with fire-water, purchased their peltries and their horses. In the east white men took possession of the soil and made for themselves homes, and as time went on steamboats were placed on the inland waters, surveyors passed through the territories and the 'speaking wires,' as the Indians call the telegraph, were erected. \* \* \* The Government of Canada, anticipating the probabilities of such a state of affairs, had wisely resolved that contemporaneously with the formal establishment of their rule there should be formal alliances with the Indians." The result is that within the decade, 1870-80, seven treaties were concluded with the Indian tribes of such an inclusive character that there remained no Indian nations in the north-west inside of the Fertile Belt who had not been dealt with.

122. Before that period there had been three treaties with the Indians of North-west Canada; one in 1817, one in 1850 and one in 1862.

Treaty of 1817, commonly known as the Selkirk Treaty, provides for the transfer by the chiefs and warriors of the Chippeway or Saulteaux nation and those of the Killistine or Cree nation, of all that tract of land adjacent