

THE GOVERNMENT PLEA DEMOLISHED.

Mr. Girouard, M.P., Publishes a Crushing Reply to the Memorandum of Mr. Alexander Campbell.

To Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Riel).

SIR,—I have read with attention the Memorandum which as "Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Riel," you have published in defence of the Government, and in memorandum respecting the case of Riel, prepared at the Committee of the Privy Council.

First, let me congratulate you upon having presented to the public the case for the Government with so little delay. This course, it is true, was not strictly parliamentary. Usually the Government accounts to the House of Commons and the members of the House account to the people; but in this case the decision of the Government had created so much public excitement that it would not have been wise to await the opening of Parliament.

The publication of the Memorandum leaves it no longer open to question that the Ministry had not given that serious consideration to this unfortunate affair which its importance required.

In your Memorandum you altogether fail to notice the most important reasons against the prisoners execution.

General Middleton, on the battlefield of Batoche, when the result of the fight was still uncertain, sent a written invitation to Riel to surrender, together with his Council. Upon this invitation Riel gave himself up, although he might have escaped just as easily as did Dumont and Dumais. Did not this invitation imply a promise on behalf of Canada that Riel should be treated with humanity?

To hang an enemy giving himself up under these circumstances is an act of cruelty unprecedented amongst civilized nations. How does it happen, sir, that you have omitted to consider this important fact in your Memorandum? As it purports, on the face of it, to be prepared at the request of the "Committee of the Privy Council," it follows that this argument against Riel's execution was not even discussed in the Council.

But this is not the greatest omission. In carrying out the verdict, an essential part—the recommendation to mercy—has been ignored. The jury said "the culprit's life should be spared," and the Government hangs him. Can a single case be found, in a country under the rule of the English criminal law, where a political offender recommended to mercy by the jury has been executed? This ground, set forth in so many petitions sent from all parts of the country, also escaped the attention of the Cabinet. Not a word is said about it in your Memorandum, and it must, therefore, be assumed that it was equally overlooked in Council.

Again, why this silence as to the last respite, ordered on the very day fixed for the execution (November 10th), for reasons known only to the Government, and which it does not make public? Was the object of this last respite simply to add six days of torture and agony to the terrors of the scaffold?

But you tell us you do not wish to examine the political question connected with the North-West rebellion, and which, you say, belongs to the jurisdiction of Parliament, but, in the meantime, you affirm that Riel was neither a hero nor a patriot. This may be true, but even so, was that a reason for hanging him? You tell us, again, that Riel was a bad man, more disposed to sell than to defend his countrymen, and that he incited the Indians to massacres. Admitting for a moment the truth of all this, does it constitute a sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, who must be taken to have considered all the circumstances of the case in arriving at their decision? It is, however, proved that Riel was willing, as you say, at any moment "for the sake of gain to desert his deluded followers." The evidence quoted by the Government is not conclusive. "He said" (to quote from page 8 of your Memorandum) "that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the States." Why did he propose to raise the "other nationalities," and against whom, if not against the Canadian Government and on behalf of his people? This is the evidence, upon which you base your charge that Riel was not a patriot, and that he cared more for himself than for his countrymen, a serious accusation against the memory of a man who, if sane, had many faults, but who was, at least, never suspected of venality. In 1870 and during the recent rebellion he was always found in destitution, and caring nothing for himself. But, you say, Riel incited an Indian war and is responsible for the depredations and massacres committed by the savages. Was he tried for this? Was he charged with the murder of the Catholic missionaries and the white settlers at Frog Lake? No, you dared not do this, and it is a strange reason to give Riel's execution, that it was necessary in order that you might hang the Indians. Their lives should have been spared. Horrible as were their crimes in our eyes, their degree of civilization must be the point from which to judge of their criminal intentions. In their eyes, these massacres were only necessary incidents to war.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

HIS OPINIONS ON CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION—THE "JAY" TREATY—RE DISCUSSES THE QUESTIONS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual message to Congress, President Cleveland refers in fitting terms to the death of late Vice President Hendricks. He congratulates the people on the friendly relations existing between the United States and all foreign powers. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. The Argentine government has revived a long dormant claim against the United States for indemnity for their loss of the Falkland Islands, but the President considers the claim wholly groundless. He refers to the appointment of Kieley as Minister to Austria, and the request of the Austrian Government that his nomination be withdrawn, and states that to have complied with this request would have been to violate his oath of office. The Austrian Government refused to receive Mr. Kieley, that gentleman resigned, and the post has since been left vacant. He refers to the action of the United States in closing the Isthmus, action in which he says was highly appreciated by the Government of Columbia. The treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal at the expense of the United States, submitted by President Arthur, is withdrawn, the President believing that the precedents established proscribed entangling alliances with foreign states. The President does not favor the policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or incorporation of remote interests with those of the United States, contending that the present duty of this Government is to address itself mainly to the development of the vast resources of territory already committed to its charge. He favors connecting the two oceans by canal and believes the route of the Tehuantepec route perfectly feasible and urges its advantages over others more remote from the existing lines. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit. Harmony with China has not been interrupted by the recent attacks on Mongolian in this country.

The President admits that, despite restrictive legislation, the Chinese question is far from satisfactory. The President says the recent disturbances were the result mainly of race prejudice, which exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing the domestic peace of the good relationship of United States with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent an influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security, may not be questioned. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where China's immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view the President says he will earnestly consider any further remedial legislation within the treaty limits.

The creation of the Congo state under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium is referred to in fitting terms of approbation. The restrictions upon the importation of pork by European countries have not been removed and there is no present prospect of a reasonable change. The President hopes that the temperate and just attitude of the United States with regard to such questions will lead to a satisfactory understanding with Germany as to the proper interpretation of existing naturalization treaties, which he says the Imperial Government has shown a tendency to extend the scope of residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable. The President says:—

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, on the first of July of this year in the midst of ventures of operations of citizens of the United States engaged in British American waters, but for the diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of good neighborhood and of commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extemporary arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend a commission in which the representatives of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, the consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. Correspondence in relation to fishing rights will be submitted.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of the humane purpose, returned to Great Britain. The inadequacy of existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender, in respect of the limited number of offences, and other crimes less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced and a procedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practice. Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that satisfactory results may soon be attained. The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia as defined by the treaty of cessation with Russia allows the demarcation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when accurate knowledge of the boundary line is needful to avoid jurisdictional complications. I have invited Her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole. The President hopes that the needed legislation to put in effect the commercial treaty with Mexico may not be long delayed. The

MEETING AT ST. HYACINTHE.

THE EXECUTION OF RIEL STRONGLY DENOUNCED.

The third of the series of the meetings under the auspices of the new National party was held on Tuesday afternoon at St. Hyacinthe, and was attended by about three thousand people. The meeting was called by a committee of leading citizens of St. Hyacinthe and surrounding country of all political parties, and was in every respect a gathering of the most representative character of the counties of St. Hyacinthe, Rouville and Bagot. A number of leading citizens from Montreal proceeded to the pretty little town by the morning train, and the delegation was reinforced by detachments at the various stations. The meeting was held in the skating rink and was one of the most enthusiastic yet held. On the platform were noticed the following gentlemen:—Hon. Senator Armand, Hon. Senator Bellefleur, Hon. P. B. de La Bruere, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Francois Langelier, M.P. for Megantic and Mayor of Quebec; Mr. R. Fontaine, Q.C., warden of the County of St. Hyacinthe; Mr. M. E. Bernier, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe; Hon. Louis Blais, M.P. for St. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. Mr. A. Casavant, M.P. for Bagot, Alderman Prefontaine, M.P. for Chambly; Alderman Beausoleil, Messrs A Denis, of the Union, of St. Hyacinthe; P. M. St. Pierre, of the Patrie; A. E. Poirer, Ernest Tremblay, H. J. Cloran, I. A. Beauvais, O. Desmarais, Beaudry, Dr. St. Germain and many others.

Warden Fontaine occupied the chair, and after his opening remarks, letters of regret were read from the following gentlemen:—Mayor Cote, Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P.; Hon. W. Laurier, M.P.; Hon. P. Garneau, of Quebec; Mr. B. Beaubien, M.P.; Mr. G. Marion, M.P.; Hon. Senator Trudel, Mr. G. Amyot, M.P.; Hon. Senator Balthazar, Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.; Mr. P. B. Casgrain, M.P.; Mr. George Duhamel, Hon. Senator Pelletier, Mr. Trudel, M.P.; Mr. C. E. Gagnon, M.P. and others.

Mr. Bernier, M.P. for the county, then delivered a few welcome remarks, during which he thanked all present for their attendance, and signified his intention of not delivering a speech because of the large number of speakers present.

Mr. Casavant, M.P.P. (Conservative), followed in a forcible address, in which he loudly condemned the execution of Riel, which was the only instance on record for the last sixty years of a hanging for a political crime. He instanced the manner in which the United States had treated their political prisoners as a very strong example which the Government should have followed out in the case of Riel. Hon. Mr. de La Bruere, a strong Conservative, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and chief editor of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, the former Government organ in the district, also addressed the gathering, dwelling upon the fact that, after a lifetime of struggle and combat with political opponents, they all found themselves united under one flag and standing on one platform. He did not appear before them as a member of the Legislative Council, because the Quebec Government had nothing to do with the case, but as a citizen of the Province who had his interests at heart. He came forward to protest in the most solemn manner against the execution of Riel, which had wounded the French Canadian people at heart. He came to vindicate in common with his former political opponents the sacred rights and privileges of a common nationality. He wanted to give the rulers at Ottawa, of whatever party they belonged to, or whatever may be the colors they wore, that they could not play wantonly with sentiments and rights of a whole people. They wanted justice and fair play for all, and they were decided that the cause of humanity would not be set at defiance.

Hon. Senator Bellefleur then followed in a speech which lasted an hour. He cautioned his hearers to be careful of the attempts being made by the Government's subsidized press to break up the present movement, and thus deprive the Province of the just rights to which she was entitled. He also cautioned them not to take any stock in the documents which are being circulated broadcast throughout the country to prejudice the public mind on the great vital issues now at stake. The present movement was not a provocation, nor was it a war of races. He had supported the Government for years but now he would do so no longer. In fact, he had not done so for a considerable time past. (Cheers.) The Government had trampled under foot the most sacred rights of the people of the Province. The speaker then proceeded to review the career of Sir John Macdonald from the burning of the Montreal Parliament through the various phases of his political life with Sir Allan McNab and Sir George Cartier to show that he had ever been deceitful, unjust, and unparliamentary. He related the attempts made by Sir John to cheat Sir George and Lower Canada out of her just rights in the treaty of confederation, and also of his action in seeking to deprive New Brunswick of separate schools. All this career of deceit was fittingly culminated in the diabolical crime of Regina. It was now the duty of all parties to unite to drive him from power. In conclusion he discussed Mr. Chapleau's letter and Sir Alexander's memorandum, and pointed out that in numerous instances the statements made were false and misleading.

Hon. Francois Langelier said Riel's crime was not an ordinary one; his offence represented the cause of a whole people, and when he was hanged the sentiments of a whole people were most wantonly assailed and insulted. In the present movement French Canadians would have the sympathies and support of the best people of all nationalities. The English people had everywhere been known as the staunchest champions of liberty, and in this instance he had faith they would not be found wanting. If the English people had suffered the injustices that the Metis suffered, they also would have taken up arms. The Metis had been contending for the most sacred of rights, and the best proof of the sanctity of their course was that 2,500 claims of theirs had been granted and not one refused. They had done all they could to obtain justice, and had employed all constitutional means at their command, but all justice had been denied them. Riel and his comrades had been driven to rebellion. They had done this in the New England States. The only difference was that success crowned the efforts of the one who had achieved success, while those of the others had met with failure. He (the speaker) had been in communication with leading men throughout the Dominion, and everywhere he had been assured of sympathy and support in this movement.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien, M.P.P., also delivered an interesting address. He said that at all the meetings he had attended the people were unanimous on the question. It was a movement which united all irrespective of nationality or politics. They had asked for alms, but it had been refused, and now they were avenging the violation of the laws of humanity. Riel had been executed in spite of the recommendation of the jury and in defiance of all constitutional laws. Riel in prison would have been forgotten, but Riel dead, his name became the rallying point for all friends of liberty

WRECK OF THE MAXWELL.

GALLANT SERVICES BY THE CREW OF THE LIFE BOAT.

GODERICH, Ont., Dec. 9.—At an early hour this morning the captain of the life boat stationed here received word that a vessel was ashore about four miles below Goderich. The alarm was sounded, and, in a short time, the life boat was on the way to the wreck, which proved to be the American schooner A. C. Maxwell, laden with iron ore, bound from Marquette to Cleveland. She was in tow of the steambarge H. Swaine. During the terrific gale of Friday night the Maxwell broke away, while off Point aux Barques. Owing to the snowstorm which prevailed the barge was unable to give any assistance. Captain Packer, of the Maxwell, gave up all hopes of being saved, expecting every hour the vessel would founder. The crew stuck to the pumps until they were completely used up. The men suffered terribly and are badly frost bitten. Every attention is being paid them. The vessel's boat, rudder, steering gear, both anchors and sails were carried away. The hull is in good condition and by the aid of steam pumps it is expected she will be saved if the weather permits. This is the first time the lifeboat has been called into service and the rescued sailors are loud in their praise of the kindness rendered them.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The activity and daily increasing strength of the rebel forces have attracted the attention of the Government to the serious state of affairs in Egypt and to the fact that the present British force in Egypt is totally inadequate to cope with the formidable army of the new Mahdi. Hence it is announced to-day that the Government has decided to send a new expedition to the Sudan and it is being prepared for immediate departure for Egypt. The frontier field force in Egypt consists of about 6,500 men under command of Brigadier-General Grenfell, one-half of the force being British and the remainder Egyptian. The force in Egypt proper, which, with the above field force, constitutes the command of Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, consists of about 8,000 British and 23,000 Egyptian. Some 2,000 of the former are stationed at Alexandria, the remainder being in Cairo with small detachments at Assiout, Suez and Port Said. Under General Hudson at Suakin there are about 3,000 British and Indian troops. Caliph Abdulla has ordered every man over the age of 40 years to join the army of the Sudan. The natives are readily obeying the order. Orders are expected for the reoccupation of Dongola. There is continuous desultory firing at Koshay. Four British soldiers have been wounded.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATING BISHOP CLEARY'S CONSECRATION WITH GREAT POMIP.

KINGSTON, Dec. 10.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning St. Mary's Cathedral contained a very large congregation to take part in the liturgical High Mass, to be sung in honor of the fifth anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. About 8:15 a procession from the palace to the Cathedral took place, and in it were the various bishops, priests, Christian brothers and a large number of separate school pupils. The procession, which was very long and gorgeous, occupied considerable time in reaching the chancel. On the Mass being concluded, Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon of an hour's duration.

A PRESENTATION.

The service concluded, the procession of clergy, etc., returned and proceeded to the palace, where a pleasing incident occurred. When the bishop entered the building, he was surrounded by the acolytes and, before he had time to ask for explanations, Master Frank O'Connell stepped forward and read a brief congratulatory address, at the conclusion of which Master H. McGuire handed the prelate a box of handsome writing materials valued at \$15. The bishop replied, giving the boys good wishes, and saying that he would never use the materials without thinking of the donors. The presentation was a genuine surprise.

THE VISITORS.

The clergyman who were present at the service, which was conducted by Bishop Cleary, with the Rev. Fathers Murray as deacon and Father MacArthur as sub-deacon, were: Archbishop Lynch, Bishop O'Mahoney and Vicar-General Rooney; Toronto: Bishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop McQuaid, Rochester; Bishop Walsh, London; Mr. Farrelly, Belleville; Father Keilty, Ennismore; Father Coffey, editor of the Catholic Record, London; Father Dan O'Connell, Drury; Father MacArthur, Father Falls; Father Murray, Cobourg, and all the priests of the diocese of Kingston. They all partook of dinner in the palace at one o'clock.

THE REV. J. S. O'CONNOR, OF PERTH, IS ATTENDING THE SERVICES IN MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

The most of the visiting priests and bishops returned to their homes this afternoon. The Rev. Father Higgins was present. His hands were nearly shaken off by members of the congregation. The bishop attended a reception in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame this afternoon, prepared in honor of his anniversary.

A PROFESSOR OF DENTISTRY HAS BEEN APPOINTED FOR THE SCHOOLS OF SURVEY, ENGLAND.

His business is to look after the teeth of the pupils.

A LADY WHO RECEIVED THROUGH THE POST OFFICE A POSTAL CARD CONTAINING 1,630 WORDS, WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN, REPLIED ON A CARD CONTAINING 1,040 WORDS.

A New York woman laid a diamond ring on the bracket shelf in a big transatlantic steamer. The state-room steward threw it overboard.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

HIS OPINIONS ON CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION—THE "JAY" TREATY—RE DISCUSSES THE QUESTIONS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual message to Congress, President Cleveland refers in fitting terms to the death of late Vice President Hendricks. He congratulates the people on the friendly relations existing between the United States and all foreign powers. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government. The Argentine government has revived a long dormant claim against the United States for indemnity for their loss of the Falkland Islands, but the President considers the claim wholly groundless. He refers to the appointment of Kieley as Minister to Austria, and the request of the Austrian Government that his nomination be withdrawn, and states that to have complied with this request would have been to violate his oath of office. The Austrian Government refused to receive Mr. Kieley, that gentleman resigned, and the post has since been left vacant. He refers to the action of the United States in closing the Isthmus, action in which he says was highly appreciated by the Government of Columbia. The treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal at the expense of the United States, submitted by President Arthur, is withdrawn, the President believing that the precedents established proscribed entangling alliances with foreign states. The President does not favor the policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or incorporation of remote interests with those of the United States, contending that the present duty of this Government is to address itself mainly to the development of the vast resources of territory already committed to its charge. He favors connecting the two oceans by canal and believes the route of the Tehuantepec route perfectly feasible and urges its advantages over others more remote from the existing lines. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit. Harmony with China has not been interrupted by the recent attacks on Mongolian in this country.

The President admits that, despite restrictive legislation, the Chinese question is far from satisfactory. The President says the recent disturbances were the result mainly of race prejudice, which exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing the domestic peace of the good relationship of United States with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent an influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security, may not be questioned. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where China's immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view the President says he will earnestly consider any further remedial legislation within the treaty limits.

The creation of the Congo state under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium is referred to in fitting terms of approbation. The restrictions upon the importation of pork by European countries have not been removed and there is no present prospect of a reasonable change. The President hopes that the temperate and just attitude of the United States with regard to such questions will lead to a satisfactory understanding with Germany as to the proper interpretation of existing naturalization treaties, which he says the Imperial Government has shown a tendency to extend the scope of residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable. The President says:—

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, on the first of July of this year in the midst of ventures of operations of citizens of the United States engaged in British American waters, but for the diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of good neighborhood and of commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extemporary arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend a commission in which the representatives of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of two governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, the consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. Correspondence in relation to fishing rights will be submitted.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of the humane purpose, returned to Great Britain. The inadequacy of existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender, in respect of the limited number of offences, and other crimes less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced and a procedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practice. Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that satisfactory results may soon be attained. The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia as defined by the treaty of cessation with Russia allows the demarcation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when accurate knowledge of the boundary line is needful to avoid jurisdictional complications. I have invited Her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole. The President hopes that the needed legislation to put in effect the commercial treaty with Mexico may not be long delayed. The

new treaty with Spain has been found inadequate and another has been prepared. The President favors an international copyright and assents to the termination of the commercial treaty of 1862, with Turkey, he points out the inadequacy of existing legislation, touching citizenship and naturalization, which, he contends, should be extended only to those who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent to escape the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or those who acquire rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations. Referring to his withdrawal for further consideration of treaties with Spain and Santo Domingo, the President comments: It is evident the tariff regulation by the "Jay" treaty diminishes the revenues which are essential for the safety and welfare of any government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the government. By the fourteenth section of the Shipping Act, approved June 26th, 1894, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage duties were made as to vessels entering United States ports from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama and Bermuda, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. The government, however, holds that privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from parts outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line, difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demands special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase the facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes national and desirable. The President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and says the fact that the revenues are in excess of the actual needs of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for it to support. The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for a general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of the protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investment, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations certain reductions should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, inquiry follows where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens. I think a reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the tax upon imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of their frugal industry.

The president favors the amendment of the present compulsory silver coinage law and suggests that it be left discretionary with the officers of the government as to the amount of coinage. Referring to the report of the secretary of the navy, the President says: All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Taking up the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the President deals at length with the question of the treatment of the Indians, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all Indian reservations or subject to the care and control of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization.

Referring to laws directed against polygamous practices in Utah, the President says there should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation; I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country. Referring to the civil service the President says: I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of correctness of principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. Experience in its administration will probably suggest the amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partizan service.

The President concludes his first annual message in the following words: "I commend to the wise, care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and associations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust, and to betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us a place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too heavy eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

It is said that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago when, to their surprise, an angry bull in the pathway, evidently determined to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." "Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, D. G. ROY, M. P. for Jacques Cartier. Montreal, Dec. 7th, 1885.