

cates after surveys were completed. Their alarm was represented to the authorities at Ottawa by delegations, but unfortunately the gravity of the situation was not realized until, at the end of March, 1885, a rebellion broke out led by Louis Riel, a half-breed, who had secured the assistance of several Indian chiefs and their tribes. The militia sent from Ontario and this province crushed the outbreak in three months; it ended on July 2, 1885; at a loss of 38 volunteers killed and 115 wounded. This rebellion would have been far more serious, however, had not the Government satisfied the half-breeds by a more rapid issue of land scrip. The crisis was a grave one, full of peril to Canada, for it might have developed into a conflict that would have made the eastern boundary of Manitoba the western boundary of the Dominion.

In four months after the Northwest rebellion ended the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, the last spike being driven on November 7, 1885. Thus, in one season, Canada was delivered from a threatening catastrophe, and in the same season was celebrating an achievement which has not only been of incalculable service to her trade, but has bound the nation into unity and provided the essential conditions for developing her almost illimitable agricultural and mineral resources.

In June, 1886, the first through continental train ran from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C. Next year the first Canadian Pacific steamer started from Vancouver for a trip to China and Japan.

The growing importance of Canada to the Empire led to various events, such as the Conference in 1887 between Colonial representatives and the Imperial Government; the extension of the powers of the Supreme Court; Convention to define certain boundaries between Canada and United States; Colonial Conference at Ottawa; Arbitration regarding seal fisheries in which Canada was interested, appointment of the Premier of Canada as member of the Privy Council of England, the organization of the Yukon territory; the appointment of a Joint High Commission, to consider matters of joint interest to Canada and the States, the construction of a Pacific cable partly owned by Canada, and numerous other events all indicative of the progress being made by this country as a leading section of the British Empire.

LEADING INCIDENTS.

in the life of Canada since 1880 are given in the following table on each of which instructive comments might be made did space permit:

GOVERNORS GENERALS.

- 1880. H. E. The Marquis of Lorne.
- 1883. H. E. The Marquis of Lansdowne.
- 1888. H. E. Lord Stanley, of Preston.
- 1893. H. E. The Earl of Aberdeen.
- 1898. H. E. The Earl of Minto.
- 1904. H. E. Earl Grey.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

1893. Canadians won 126 prizes at the Chicago Exhibition.

1894. An International Conference was held at Ottawa at which Great Britain, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, the Cape and other Colonies were represented.

1894. In this year Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor Castle.

1895. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal was opened.

1896. Lord Strathcona was appointed High Commissioner, and on July 11, Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Premier.

1897. The Empire celebrated the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Canada's demonstrations of loyalty being especially enthusiastic.

1897. The British Government denounced the Treaties of Commerce with Belgium and Germany. The Behring Sea Arbitrators gave Canada an award of \$464,000 to settle her claims re the Seal Fishery.

1898. Pacific Cable arranged to be constructed if Great Britain and Canada contribute the bulk of the cost.

1898. On April 5 the Honorable Mr. Fielding brought down the Budget which provided for British goods being admitted at duties 25 per cent. less than those from foreign countries.

1898. On Christmas Day the postage on letters for Great Britain was reduced to 2 cents, much to the credit of Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster General. In a few days after the Canadian internal postage was also reduced to 2 cents.

1899. An event of momentous importance took place on November 25 when a fleet of vessels from Philadelphia arrived at Sydney laden with the plant for the new works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

1900. On April 26 the Ottawa-Hull conflagration swept away \$4,000,000 worth of property.

July. The Preference to British goods was raised to 33 1-3 per cent.

1901. January 22, the greatest and best of Queens died, whose demise was lamented by the whole civilized world.

1901. January 23, by a fire in Montreal property valued at over \$2,000,000 was burned.

1902. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company decided to issue new stock for \$19,500,000.

May 31 the Boer war ended by peace being proclaimed by Lord Roberts at Pretoria.

October 31, the first cable message from Australia to England was transmitted across Canada.

1903. February. The Canadian Pacific bought 14 steamers from the Elder Dempster Co.

May 10, 200 houses were burned at Ottawa.

Aug. 17, a congress of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire met at Montreal.

1904. April 19. A conflagration at Toronto destroyed property worth over 10 millions of dollars.

December 10, His Excellency Earl Grey assumed office as Governor General.

1905. The year 1905 has a pre-eminent record for an unprecedented harvest in the Northwest, which is valued at from \$70,000,000 upwards. During the year there has been and is yet flowing a steady stream of settlers from the United States