

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### CANADA UNDER THE "NATIONAL POLICY."

**Change of Government.**—In the general election of 1878 the Liberal-Conservatives gained the victory. Sir John Macdonald again became Premier, and among his colleagues were Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick and Sir Charles Tupper of Nova Scotia. Lord Dufferin, who had been Governor-General, was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law.

The new Parliament revised the tariff according to the principles of the "National Policy"—that is, by placing higher duty on those kinds of goods that were also made in Canada. It also adopted a new scheme for building the Canadian Pacific Railway. This work had been making very slow progress. The contract was given to a strong company pledged to complete the work within ten years. The company was to own the road, and as a bonus was to receive from the Government the portions of the road already constructed; also \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land along the line of the railway. With such marvellous energy was the work carried on that the road was open for traffic in the summer of 1886, nearly five years before the contract required it to be finished.

**Rebellion in the North-West, 1885.**—The half-breeds who took part in the Red River rebellion had never been reconciled to Canadian rule. Many of them had moved farther west to the country of the Saskatchewan. Here they had taken up lands to which they had no title, and they now became suspicious that these lands were to be taken from them. They petitioned the Government at Ottawa, but received no reply. Moreover, they saw with much alarm that the wild animals on the prairies, which had been one of their