

to hunt Buffalo to get through the winter. In 1818 and 1819 their crops were badly damaged by grasshoppers (their first visitation here) and in the winter of 1819 and 1820, a party was obliged to go on snow shoes to the nearest settlement, across Minnesota to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi river nearly to the north line of Illinois a full thousand miles, for seeds to plant the coming spring. They obtained three Mackinaw boat loads, and on the 10th of April, 1820, started homewards up the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Minnesota river, just above where St. Paul now is, up that river to Big Stone Lake, then across a small portage to Lake Traverse, the source of the Red River and down that stream, reaching Pembina on the 8d of June. This was the beginning of the

COMMERCE WITH THE STATES.

In the following year, 1821, the two great trading Companies amalgamated and peace at last came to those hardy pioneers. I cannot learn that their numbers were much increased by any subsequent emigration. A few Swiss watchmakers came out in 1821, but by 1826 they had mostly left for various points along the Mississippi Valley, in the States. Some opened farms on the present site of St. Paul and also at Fort Snelling, (since built at the juncture of the Minnesota with the Mississippi river) then an unbroken wild, other settlement not coming in there at all until some 20 or 25 years after. The settlement along the Red River increased slowly, by natural growth, by discharged and retiring employees of the two consolidated companies, the coming in of a few emigrants from the States and the settling about them of the half breeds.

In 1851 Gov. Ramsey, who then visited the settlement, found them so abundantly supplied with all the products of their labors, for which they had but a very limited market, that he reported them on his return to St. Paul to be "metaphorically brooding in their own fat." So time passed until the formation of the Canadian Dominion in 1867, and the measures to extinguish the H. B. Company's exclusive administrative and trading privileges in 1868, began to turn attention to this section. But it was not until 1871 or 1872, that emigration began to come here to any extent.

But to resume the historical, I would say, that up to the extinguishment of the H. B. Company's title, Rupert's Land was not a part of Canada, but belonged to the Imperial or English Crown, under the H. B. Company. It was acquired by Canada in 1870, by the arrangements before spoken of; through an agreement with the H. B. Company releasing their proprietary rights and by Imperial Legislation in 1868 authorizing the same. By the terms previously named the bargain between Canada and the H. B. Company with the Imperial Government, Canada made the cash payment and the Imperial Government the necessary legislation to secure the H. B. Company's title to the lands as agreed, by the approval of the Crown. At the time and previous to this transfer, there had been a kind of local government in existence, organized over a smaller portion of Rupert's Land than what is now known as Manitoba, which was known as the

COUNCIL OF ASSINIBOIA.

In 1869 the Government of Canada sent Hon. William McDougall out to

govern this country, assisted by a Council, but some of the people objecting, Gov. McDougall never entered the Province but returned. Subsequently in the Canadian Parliament of 1870, a portion of Rupert's Land was erected into the Province of Manitoba, with a Representative form of Government. That year Hon. Adam George Archibald was sent out as Lieut. Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, being assisted in the government of the latter Territories by an especial advisory Council, nominated for that special purpose by the Queen.

THE DOMINION SENATORS

are the Hon. Marc Amable Girard, a lawyer, a native of the Province of Quebec—born in 1822, came here in 1870, has held and very acceptably filled many of the Provincial and Territorial offices, a gentleman of very genial nature, and fine personal presence—and Hon. John Southland. Mr. Southland is a native of Manitoba. Like his colleague he has held several provincial offices, and having been identified with Manitoba from the first, his selection seems most wise. Both were appointed in 1871.

The members for Manitoba in the Dominion House of Commons, are the Honorables John C. Schultz, Donald A. Smith, Joseph Dubuo and Joseph Ryan. The two first were elected at the first general election in the Province in 1871, and have both been twice re-elected. Mr. Ryan has just been re-elected and Mr. Dubuo, late speaker of the Provincial Parliament, is serving his first term. Mentally they are a strong delegation, a unit in advocating the interests of Manitoba and the Northwest, and though they are small in numbers in comparison with the large delegations in that body from some of the other Provinces, they are untiring workers, and Manitoba's influence in the House, is not by any means in proportion to the number of her representatives. They are men not only familiar with the capacities and wants of this section, but fully comprehend its vast opportunities and wonderful future.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE

originally consisted of two branches. The Legislative Assembly (elective) of twenty-four members, and the Legislative Council (nominative) of seven members. In 1876 the latter council was abolished. In 1872 Gov. Archibald retired and was succeeded by Hon. Alexander Morris (under whose administration the Province became thoroughly pacified and most of the present seven Indian treaties were made, by which the Indian title to Manitoba and most of the Northwest Territory was peacefully and satisfactorily extinguished and the Province entered upon its new life and development) who was in December 1877, his full term having expired, succeeded by

HON. LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON,

who was born in the city of Quebec in 1816. A descendant of one of the oldest families of that Province, for many years he was an editor of marked ability and author of several standard works. He has been in continuous public life for nearly thirty years and was Dominion Minister of Internal Revenue and President of the Queens Privy Council for the Dominion of

Canada at the time of his appointment. His present

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

was formed in January, 1879. It consists of Hon. John Nequay, Premier and Provincial treasurer, Hon. Joseph Royal, Minister of Public Works, Hon. C. P. Brown, Provincial secretary, Hon. D. M. Walker, Attorney General and Hon. Pierre Delorme, Minister of Agriculture.

HON. MR. NORQUAY,

the Premier and Provincial treasurer, is a native of the Province; was educated at St. Johns College, where he took a scholarship, has been a member of the executive council, with but a short intermission, since its formation in 1871, having also held the position of member of the board of health and board of education, also minister of public works and board of agriculture. He is a quiet, decided man of a sturly strong, active mind, which is ever kept under control and guided with perfect coolness. His recent elevation to the Premiership is a most gradual acknowledgement on the part of a new comers to the Province of integrity, energy and ability of one of the old residents, to the manner born.

HON. MR. ROYAL,

Minister of Public Works, was Provincial Secretary and Attorney General in the late Davis ministry. Mr. Royal is from the Province of Quebec, was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1864, and of Manitoba in '71. As a lawyer he has been engaged as advocate in many notable and important cases. His university, and particularly his legal education, were obtained under unusually favorable opportunities. He was a prominent writer for many years on the French Canadian newspaper and periodical press, and has filled an editorial chair almost uninterruptedly since 1857, which has so quickened his perceptive faculties—naturally great—that he is enabled to obtain and retain, that place of high esteem among his associates and people of the Province, which is always accorded educated intellect, when guided and influenced by that broadness and comprehensiveness that enable its possessor to overcome life's natural, as well as active obstacles and vexations, bringing out of the contest a mind, "with malice towards none, with charity for all."

HON. MR. BROWN,

the Provincial secretary, descended from an U. E. Loyalists family which settled in New Brunswick at the close of the Revolutionary War. He came to this Province about seven or eight years ago, and was member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly for the past four years. Perhaps no person is more familiar with the real wants of this country than Mr. Brown, whose duties before he entered Parliament as a Dominion Land Surveyor gave him superior advantages in gaining a perfect knowledge of a country in whose development he is now called to take so active a part. Before entering the ministry, although but a young man, he was the author of several important measures, prominent among them being a re-division of the Province into counties and based thereon a general municipal law, to the carrying out of which, in his new sphere he is applying himself most energetically. Mr. Brown's standing, popularity and enterprise are fully recognized, he being the only minister

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