

vocacy of the union of all the provinces, and of our union with federated Canada, endeared him to the settlers and afterwards won for him the Confederation medal.

The manly course pursued by him in Riel's first rebellion and the gallant attempt made by the little band of Canadians to defend Dominion Government property, and to uphold the British flag after it had been hauled down by the insurgents, resulting finally in the treacherous capture of the little band and the long incarceration in Fort Garry, the escape of Dr. Schultz and the murder of Scott, form now a lurid page in Canadian history.

On the restoration by Lord Wolseley of British rule, in August, 1870, and the division of the province into electoral divisions, Dr. Schultz was chosen as Lisgar's representative, which division he continued to represent until his elevation to the Senate in 1882. During this period his intimate acquaintance with the condition and wants of the new province enabled him to take a prominent part in all discussions relating to the Indians and native settlers, and the Eastern immigrants now fast coming in. Always a Conservative, he alone from Manitoba was sent back after the downfall of the Macdonald government to support that party in Parliament, which he continued to do till 1882, when, although nominated to the Senate, he still opposed in Lisgar Mr. A. W. Ross, who was contesting that county as a professed Liberal, receiving the support of the Reform party. Failing health in 1882 caused an absence of nearly four years and a half from the province; and although physically unable to be as active in the Senate as he had been in the House of Commons, he yet was able to do work for this country and the north land which was esteemed of much importance by

his colleagues and added very much to the knowledge possessed of the more remote Northwest.

He has always taken a keen interest in the development of the province of his adoption, his voice and pen being always used in its interests, and general recognition of his long services to Manitoba, the Northwest and the Dominion, procured his appointment to the highest position under the Crown in his native province in 1888.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, before his governorship, took a most important part in many enterprises tending to the development of the country. He was a projector of some of the earlier Manitoba railways, an active member of the early medical and hospital associations, and was one of the first wardens of the first Anglican church built in Winnipeg, (Holy Trinity). He is an extensive land-owner throughout the province, and has contributed to the improvement of the city by extensive building operations. He had the honor of proposing the present name of the city at an early village meeting held to decide that question, and is a life-member of our Historical Society and a Fellow of the Imperial Institute. His appointment as Lieutenant-Governor, proved a very popular one, and was endorsed by all classes; and Government House with its gracious hostess became and has continued very popular indeed. Although spirituous liquor has, as in the case of the preceding Governor, been banished, yet the state and other dinners, balls, musicales and garden parties have not suffered in interest or enjoyment. We hope in a future number to publish the portrait of Mrs. Schultz, who has done so much to make Government House so popular, and whose ready sympathy with and aid to all works of charity are so well known.

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