

None can forget the great struggle through which the Dominion passed when the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. Enough that Donald Smith could come out from the struggle of giants holding up "clean hands" to the gaze of friend and foe, and in November, 1885, with those same hands drive the golden spike that united the east and the west together.

Twenty-eight years have passed, and the great empire-builder, by his forethought and his friendship, is now acknowledged the head of Canada before the world. His wealth has increased by judicious investments, and Canada is ever the foremost recipient of his princely gifts. Honors have been heaped upon him, and nobody deserves them more. Hospitals in Canada have been enriched by his bounty, also in England and throughout the Empire. The higher education of women has also been remembered. Those of limited means and struggling to obtain an education have been aided by his generosity. It is pleasant to add that the high honors bestowed upon him are but the just reward of his public and private services. He is now ninety-three years old, with the health and vigor that promise many years of useful life. He was "Uncle Donald" to the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra of England, and to those who are in the circle of their friends. His marriage to Isabella Sophia Hardisty, of Labrador, is alike honorable and noble. An only child, a daughter, is married to Mr. R. J. Bliss Howard, of Montreal. The Barony, should male heirs become extinct, will be continued through the female line. In the honor roll of the empire-builders of this Dominion there is no nobler name than that of Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Perseverance and belief in the rights of all, have been his guide through life. Would that the young men of this broad Dominion emulate his example. His cousin, Lord Mount Stephen, is also a great man, but is overshadowed by the superior greatness of his kinsmen. The accession of new Provinces is generally inaugurated by contests and Legislative mistakes to be followed by rebellion. There were two rebellions in the Northwest Provinces after Confederation. The Hudson Bay Company, in 1868, surrendered to the Crown its territorial rights over the regions under their control. The Company to receive for this, £300,000 sterling (\$1,500,000) in money, and grants of land covering its trading-posts to the extent of fifty thousand acres. In addition, to receive as it shall be laid out and surveyed in Townships, one-twentieth of the land in the great fertile belt south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, also the privilege to trade, but not an exclusive monopoly. Jealousies at once arose, fearing the titles of the present settlers would be prejudiced. The disaffected refused to receive MacDougal as Governor