

connect the two sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway—built from the east and the west—was driven in 1885.

From 1870 to 1876 the North-West Territories were governed by Lieutenant-Governors, who were at the same time Lieutenant-Governors of the province of Manitoba. They exercised autocratic powers, limited at first by directions from the Secretary of State, and after 1873 from the Minister of the Interior. From 1877 to 1887 the government was conducted by a resident Lieutenant-Governor and a Council, nominative at first, afterwards partly elective. As the population grew, the increased number of elected members rendered possible the transition to a Legislative Assembly, in which the Lieutenant-Governor gave place to a Speaker, chosen by the members from among themselves. Differences between the Assembly and the Lieutenant-Governor developed into the old-time struggle to make the advisory council responsible to the Assembly. The Territories attained the complete form of responsible government in 1897, when provision was made for an Executive Council chosen from the members, each of whom, on acceptance of office, was forced to seek endorsement from his constituents by going back for re-election. During the whole period of the existence of the Territorial Government there were certain matters upon which the Assembly did not possess the competence to legislate. It was not permitted to charter railway or telegraph lines, to administer justice in criminal matters, to borrow money upon the sole credit of the Territories, to amend its own constitution, or to