

of the vacant offices to be deferred, holding that such a course would be unconstitutional. Messrs. S. C. Biggs and John Taylor were then given the positions. The House was dissolved in the following October, a redistribution bill having previously been passed; and on December 16th a general election was held, Mr. Biggs having previously resigned. Mr. Norquay was returned by acclamation; and all the other members of his Government, except Mr. Taylor, were elected. Mr. Taylor's office as Minister of Agriculture was subsequently filled by Hon. Maxime Goulet, member for La Vérandrye. He and Senator Girard, who had also been taken into the Cabinet, were both elected by acclamation. Mr. Norquay retained the Premiership until December, 1887, when he and Hon. Mr. Lariviere resigned, and Hon. Dr. Harrison formed a cabinet. On the defeat of the Harrison Government and the accession of Hon. Mr. Greenway to the premiership, Mr. Norquay became the leader of the Opposition, being chosen to that position by the Conservative party. In 1872, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Marquette in the House of Commons; he did not again divert his attention away from provincial affairs for the sake of Dominion honors. On various occasions he visited Ottawa in connection with the adjustment of affairs between the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba; and he had the pleasure of seeing his native Province rise gradually to a more satisfactory position in regard to subsidy and other claims. To write in detail the history of the Hon. John Norquay would be to write the history of Manitoba. Though he did not reach an