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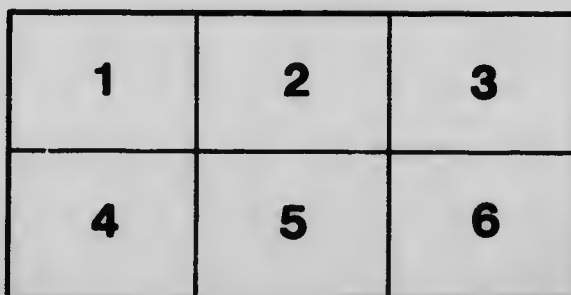
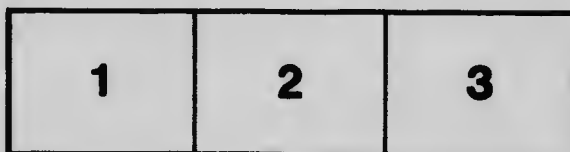
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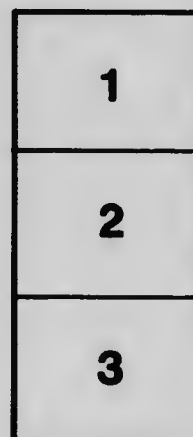
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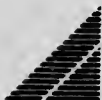
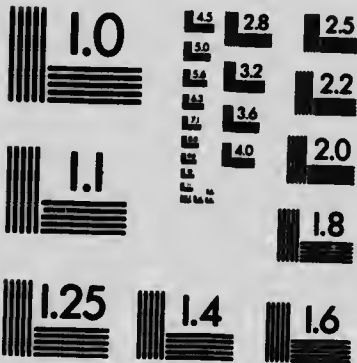
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APPENDIX

For Events of 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, see THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW for those Years.

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY FROM CONFEDERATION TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

1867 July 1.—The Confederation of the British American Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada comes into effect after a proclamation issued by the Queen from Windsor Castle on May 22nd. Lord Monck (appointed June 1st) becomes Governor-General with the Hon. John Alexander Macdonald as Prime Minister. The latter is created a K.C.B. by the Queen and the honour of C.B. is conferred upon Messrs. G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, W. McDougall, W. P. Howland, S. L. Tilley and Charles Tupper for their services to the cause of Union. Cartier and Galt decline the honour and the former is subsequently made a Baronet and the latter a K.C.M.G. Seventy-two Senators are also appointed—36 Conservatives and 36 Liberals.

July 1.—The Lieutenant-Governors appointed for the different Provinces are: Major-General Henry William Stisted, C.B., in Ontario; Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, in Quebec; Lieut.-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., K.C.B., in Nova Scotia; Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle in New Brunswick.

July 4.—The Hon. Hiram Blanchard is appointed Premier of Nova Scotia.

July 15.—The Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Q.C., becomes Premier of Quebec.

July 16.—The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Q.C., becomes Premier of Ontario.

Aug. 7.—Writs are issued for a general election which results successfully for the Government in every Province except Nova Scotia, where Dr. Tupper is the only supporter returned. The Government majority is 32.

Aug. 16.—The Hon. Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Q.C., is appointed Premier of New Brunswick.

Nov. 1.—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Bishop of Toronto, dies in that city.

Nov. 7.—The Blanchard Ministry in Nova Scotia resigns and is replaced by that of the Hon. Wm. Annand.

Nov. 8.—Parliament is opened by Lord Monck with the Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon as Speaker of the Senate and the Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., as Speaker of the House of Commons.

Nov. 18.—The Hon. John Rose is appointed Minister of Finance in succession to Mr. A. T. Galt.

Dec. 11.—Preliminary resolutions regarding the acquisition of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories are adopted by the Commons upon motion of Hon. William McDougall.

Dec. 21.—Parliament adjourns to March 12th, 1868, largely on account of the number of its members belonging to Provincial Houses.

1866 March 12.—Parliament re-assembles and is finally prorogued on May 22nd. During this first Session measures are passed indemnifying members at the rate of \$6.00 per day up to thirty days and \$900 if Session exceeds that period; for the management of the revenue and the imposition of stamp duties; for the establishment of the various Departments; for empowering the Government to raise money to build a railway connecting Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—the Intercolonial; for the organization of Militia and Banking systems; for the establishment of the Civil Service; and for the general government of Railways.

April 9.—The Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P., is shot by a Fenian emissary in Ottawa. P. J. Whelan is arrested, tried, found guilty and executed on February 11th, 1869.

April 13.—The funeral of D'Arcy McGee—orator, politician, poet and journalist—is held in Montreal with 20,000 people in the procession.

April 28.—The first Dominion Budget speech is delivered by the Hon. John Rose.

June 4.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Colonial Secretary, informs the Governor-General—in response to an Address to the Queen passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in March—that the Imperial Government will not allow that Province to withdraw from Confederation.

Dec. 29.—The Right Hon. Sir John Young, G.C.B.—Lord Lisgar—is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

1869 Jan. 25.—As a result of negotiations in London between the Hon. Joseph Howe and Dr. Tupper and of later correspondence between Sir J. Macdonald and Mr. Howe the Nova Scotia demands for secession are modified and an Order-in-Council is passed granting that Province a better financial basis for its position in Confederation. The estimated Provincial debt assumed by the Government is increased by \$1,186,756 and a special subsidy of \$32,698 is granted for a period of ten years.

Jan. 30.—The Hon. Joseph Howe becomes Secretary of State in the Dominion Government and sacrifices on behalf of Federal unity much of his wonderful personal popularity in Nova Scotia.

April 15.—Parliament meets in its second Session at Ottawa, is opened by Sir John Young and is prorogued on June 22nd. Acts are passed for the government of the North-West Territories and the organization of the Department of Finance. Measures ordering all executions to be private and enfranchising Indians under certain conditions also become law.

May 7.—The Budget speech of the Hon. John Rose is delivered and shows a surplus of \$201,836 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.

Aug. 7.—Royal assent is given to an Act of Parliament placing the salary of the Governor-General at £10,000.

Oct. 9.—The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., is appointed Minister of Finance in succession to Mr. Rose.

Oct. 20.—A meeting of French Half-breeds in the Red River Settlement expresses keen dissatisfaction with the announced purchase by the Dominion Government of the North-West Territory and Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay and Imperial authorities.

Oct. 31.—The Red River Rebellion commences by an agent of Louis Riel—the French Half-breed leader at Fort Garry—arriving at Pembina to warn the newly-appointed Lieut.-Governor (the Hon. Wm. McDougall) that he must not enter the North-West Territory.

Nov. 24.—Louis Riel, as "President" of the newly-established republican government, seizes the Hudson's Bay stores at Fort Garry.

Dec. 1.—The announced and intended payment by Canada of £300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company through the Imperial Government does not take place owing to the disturbances existing at the Red River and Mr. McDougall's proclamations, etc., are therefore—without his knowledge—rendered invalid.

- 1869** Dec. 7.—Riel captures Dr. John Christian Schultz and other friends of Canada, and imprisons them in Fort Garry. Dr. Schultz escapes and finally reaches Ontario, which he helps to arouse to a knowledge of the situation.
- Dec. 10.—Mr. Donald Alexander Smith—afterwards Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal—is appointed Special Government Commissioner to the North-West and leaves Ottawa for Fort Garry.
- 1870** Jan. 19.—Mr. Donald A. Smith reads publicly at Fort Garry a Proclamation of the Governor-General, dated Dec. 6th, and offering pardon to those insurgents who will disperse peaceably.
- Feb. 10.—The "Provisional Government of the North-West Territories" is formally organized with Riel as President.
- Feb. 15.—The 3rd Session of the First Parliament of Canada is opened at Ottawa by H. E. Sir John Young in the presence of H.R.H. Prince Arthur. It is prorogued on May 12th after passing legislation creating the Province of Manitoba out of the new North-West possessions; providing for a Super-annuation Fund for Civil Service employees and for the issue of a Dominion currency; regulating the coasting trade and the Banking system; imposing duties on salt, coal and grain and authorizing the seizure of American vessels within the three-mile limit off the Atlantic fishing coasts.
- March 4.—Thomas Scott, a loyal Canadian, is brutally murdered, or "executed," by order of Riel at Fort Garry.
- April 7.—Sir Francis Hincks, in his Budget speech, shows a surplus of \$341,000.
- May 11.—£300,000 is finally and formally paid over to the Imperial authorities for the Hudson's Bay Company claims, and gives Canada possession of the North-West under the British Crown.
- May 25.—A Fenian incursion into the Eastern Townships of Quebec takes place but is speedily repulsed by local forces at Eccles' Hill; and by combined regulars and volunteers at other points. For their services upon this occasion Lieut.-Colonels Brown Chamberlain, Wm. Osborne Smith, John Fletcher and Archibald McEachern are decorated with the C.M.G.
- June 9.—Mr. George Edwin King becomes Premier of New Brunswick.
- June 21.—The Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., M.D., joins the Dominion Government as President of the Privy Council.
- June 23.—An Order of the Queen-in-Council formally transfers Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories to Canada.
- June 23.—The Dominion Line of Steamships is established.
- July 15.—Manitoba and the Territories are admitted into the Dominion—the former as a duly constituted Province with a Legislative Council of 7 members, a Legislative Assembly of 24 members and a representation of two in the Senate and four in the House of Commons.
- Aug. 24.—The Military expedition under Colonel Carnet J. Wolseley—afterwards Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley—reaches Fort Garry after a long and trying journey. The Ontario and Quebec divisions are led respectively by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Peters Jarvis and Lieut.-Col. Louis Adolphe Casault. Riel and his leading satellites flee as the troops approach and escape over the American border. For their services in this campaign Lieut.-Colonels Jarvis and Casault are afterwards decorated with the C.M.G.
- Sept. 16.—Hon. Alfred Boyd becomes the first Premier of Manitoba.
- 1871** Jan. 11.—The first elections for the Provincial Legislature are held in Manitoba.
- Jan. 18.—Commissioners for taking the Census are gazetted and in April the result shows the population of the Dominion to be 3,496,877, divided as follows: Ontario, 1,629,842; Quebec, 1,190,050; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; Manitoba (1870), 11,953.

- 1871 Jan. 21.—The British Columbia Legislature passes Resolutions in favour of joining the Dominion.
- Jan. 22.—The Executive Council of Manitoba—first organized on Sept. 16th, 1870—is re-arranged so as to include amongst its members Messrs. John Norquay and Joseph Royal.
- Feb. 15.—The 4th Session of the First Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Liagar. It is prorogued on April 14th after passing an Act to establish a uniform currency throughout the Dominion; an Act to improve the Banking system by giving increased security to note-holders and depositors; an Act repealing the recently imposed duties on coal, flour, grain and salt; and an Act respecting administration of justice in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
- Feb. 16.—The Anglo-American Joint High Commission is appointed to discuss and arrange outstanding questions in dispute. The Canadian member of the British Commission is Sir John A. Macdonald and with him are associated Earl de Grey and Ripon—afterwards Marquess of Ripon—Sir Stafford Henry Northcote—afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh—Sir Edward Thornton and Prof. Montague Bernard. Mr. Hamilton Fish is the leading American Commissioner. With him are the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the Hon. Samuel Nelson, the Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar and the Hon. George H. Williams.
- Feb. 21.—The New Brunswick Ministry resigns and the Hon. George Luther Hatheway becomes Premier.
- March 2.—Mr. Donald A. Smith and Dr. John C. Schultz are elected, with two others, to the House of Commons from Manitoba.
- March 3.—Sir Francis Hincks shows a surplus of \$1,166,716 in his annual Budget speech.
- March 3.—The House of Commons at Ottawa adopts Resolutions approving the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion.
- March 14.—The Provincial elections in Ontario result in severe losses to the Sandfield Macdonald Government.
- May 8.—The Treaty of Washington is signed by the Joint High Commissioners. It provides for the settlement of the Alabama claims by a Court of Arbitration; refers the San Juan Boundary Case to the German Emperor; opens the Atlantic Fisheries to the United States for 10 years with a money compensation to be afterwards settled by Commission; admits fish and fish-oil free into either country; accords the Americans free navigation of the St. Lawrence and Canadian canals and the Canadians the free navigation of Lake Michigan.
- May 17.—The New Brunswick Legislature passes a Free School Bill introduced by Mr. George E. King, the Premier. It greatly displeases the Roman Catholic minority who appeal for intervention to both the Dominion and Imperial Governments but without success.
- May 17.—Both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature unanimously denounce the Treaty of Washington.
- June 29.—The Imperial Parliament passes the "British North America Act, 1871," empowering the Parliament of Canada to create new Provinces.
- July 4.—The Treaty of Washington is proclaimed by President Grant after the ratifications had been duly exchanged on June 17th.
- July 20.—British Columbia enters the Dominion. Three representatives in the Senate and six in the Commons are allowed and a substantial annual subsidy granted. The promise is made, as a condition of entry, that a transcontinental railway will be completed within ten years.
- Oct. 5.—A Fenian incursion into Manitoba results in the pursuit and capture of the invaders by American troops.
- Nov. 28.—First issue of Post Cards by the Dominion Post Office occurs.
- Dec. 19.—The Sandfield Macdonald Ministry in Ontario resigns and a new Government is formed by the Hon. Edward Blake, q.c.

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY FROM CONFEDERATION

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1872 April 11.—The 5th Session of the First Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Elgar and prorogued on June 14th. The principal incident of the Session is the introduction by Sir George Cartier, on April 20th, of the Pacific Railway Bill by which the Governor-in-Council is given power to make a contract with either of the two great Companies seeking the Charter, or with an amalgamation of the two, or with a new concern, and is authorized to grant a subsidy not exceeding 50,000,000 acres of land and \$30,000,000 in cash. Hardly less important is the measure giving effect to the clauses of the Washington Treaty affecting Canada. An Act regarding the re-arrangement of the representation, to accord with the new Census, is also passed.

April 30.—The third Budget speech of Sir Francis Hincks is delivered. The surplus is \$3,712,479.

May 22.—The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

July 8.—Dissolution of Parliament. The general elections result in the return of the Macdonald Government to power by a majority of six.

Oct. 21.—Under the terms of the Washington Treaty the German Emperor decides, as Arbitrator, upon the British Columbia boundary line question and awards San Juan Island to the United States.

Oct. 25.—Messrs. Edward Blake and Alexander Mackenzie retire from the Ontario Government and the Hon. Oliver Mowat becomes Prime Minister of the Province.

Dec. 23.—The Executive Council of British Columbia, led by Mr. John Foster McCreight, Q.C.—since entering Confederation—retires and the Hon. Amor de Cosmos becomes Premier.

Dec. 24.—The Quebec Legislature expresses the opinion that the Lieut.-Governor of the Province has power to create Queen's Counsel.

Dec. 28.—A number of Winnipeg (Fort Garry) political leaders are nominated members of an Executive Council to advise the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba upon matters affecting the North-West Territories.

1873 Feb. 8.—The Pacific Railway Charter is granted to a Company of which Sir Hugh Allan is President.

Feb. 22.—The Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., becomes Minister of Finance.

Feb. 26.—A new Provincial Ministry is formed at Quebec with the Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, Q.C., as Premier in succession to Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, who has held office since Confederation.

March 6.—The 1st Session of the Second Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Dufferin with the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C., as Speaker of the Senate and the Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., as Speaker of the Commons. During the Session, which closes on August 13th, an Act is passed rendering members of Provincial Legislatures ineligible for the House of Commons; a measure re-arranging Provincial subsidies under the Union Act so that the debt of Ontario and Quebec assumed by the Dominion should be placed at \$75,006,088 instead of \$62,500,000 and the allowances increased proportionately; an Act arranging salaries so that the Sessional Indemnity is raised from \$600 to \$1,000, the salaries of Ministers from \$5,000 to \$7,000 and the remuneration of Lieut.-Governors, Judges and Civil Servants increased in similar ratio. A Mounted Police force is also authorized for the North-West.

March 29.—The Ontario Legislature expresses the opinion that the Lieut.-Governor has the right to appoint Queen's Counsel.

March 29.—The North-West Mounted Police force is organized.

April 1.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley's Budget speech shows a surplus of \$3,125,345.

1873 April 2.—Mr. Lucius Seth Huntington, Q.C., moves in the House of Commons for a Special Committee to examine into the granting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Charter and makes serious charges against the Macdonald Government of having practically sold the charter for money to use in the recent elections.

April 3.—Sir John A. Macdonald proposes the appointment of the following Select Committee to investigate Mr. Huntington's allegations: the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Hon. James McDonald, the Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. A. A. Dorion—the first three being Conservatives.

April 18.—Mr. Hillyard Cameron introduces an Oaths' Bill allowing the Committee to examine witnesses on oath. It is subsequently disallowed by the Imperial authorities.

May 20.—Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., M.P., dies in London.

June 1.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, dies at Halifax.

July 1.—Prince Edward Island enters the Dominion with the Hon. James Colledge Pope as the first Premier.

July 4.—Letters and telegrams—afterwards proved to have been purchased—are published which indicate the receipt of large sums of money from Sir Hugh Allan by Sir John Macdonald and Sir G. Cartier during the elections of 1872.

Aug. 14.—A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Pacific Charter matter is appointed composed of the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, late a Puisne Judge of Quebec, the Hon. Antoine Polette, a Judge of the Superior Court in Quebec, and James Robert Gowan, Q.C., County Court Judge of Simcoe, Ontario. The Governor-General prorogues Parliament upon the advice of his Prime Minister.

Sept. 23.—The Hon. Lemuel Cambridge Owen becomes Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Oct. 23.—The 2nd Session of the Second Parliament of the Dominion is opened by Lord Dufferin.

Oct. 31.—The International Bridge across the Niagara River is opened.

Nov. 5.—After a seven days' debate upon the Address and without taking a vote upon Mr. Mackenzie's amendment of censure respecting the Pacific Railway Charter the Government of Sir John Macdonald resigns.

Nov. 7.—The new Liberal Ministry of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is announced and includes Messrs. Blake, Dorion and Cartwright. Parliament is prorogued.

1874 Jan. 2.—Parliament is dissolved. The result of the elections gives the Mackenzie Government a majority of 60.

Jan. 20.—Mr. Lucius Seth Huntington, Q.C., becomes a member of the Government as President of the Council.

Feb. 11.—The Hon. George Anthony Boomer Walkem succeeds Mr. de Cosmos, M.P.—who retires under the Dual Representation Act—as Premier of British Columbia.

March 27.—The 1st Session of the Third Parliament of Canada is opened by H.E. Lord Dufferin with the Hon. David Christie as Speaker of the Senate and the Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin as Speaker of the Commons. Prorogation takes place on May 26th after the passage of many measures amongst which is an Act authorizing a loan of £8,000,000 to be spent on the Pacific Railway and the Canal system; an Act increasing the *ad valorem* Customs duties from 15 to 17½ per cent.; an Act appointing all Federal elections for the same day, abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament and establishing voting by ballot; an Act placing the Intercolonial Railway in the charge of the Minister of Public Works; an Act making the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway a public work.

1874 April 14.—The Hon. Richard John Cartwright delivers his first Budget speech. The surplus for the fiscal year is \$1,638,822.

April 16.—Louis Riel, who had been elected from Provencher, Manitoba, is expelled from the House of Commons on motion of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell.

April 16.—An Agricultural College and Experimental Farm is established at Guelph.

April 27.—Sir Edward Thornton and the Hon. George Brown, as British Commissioners, submit certain detailed propositions to the United States Government as to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. After prolonged discussion a re-arrangement is found impossible.

June 1.—The Hon. Antoine Aime Dorion, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, is appointed Chief Justice of Quebec.

June 2.—The Dominion Grange is formed at London, Ont.

Sept. 22.—The Hon. C. E. B. de Boucherville becomes Premier of Quebec.

Oct. 3.—The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., in a speech at Aurora delivers the first important Canadian utterance since Confederation in favour of a Federated British Empire.

Nov. 17.—After strong protests from British Columbia regarding the slow progress made in constructing the Pacific Railway a compromise is effected between the contentions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments by a decision of Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, acting as arbitrator.

Dec. 3.—A new Ministry is formed in Manitoba with the Hon. Robert Atkinson Davis as Premier.

1875 Feb. 4.—Winnipeg—the Fort Garry and scattered settlement of a few years since—is made a City.

Feb. 4.—The 2nd Session of the Third Parliament of Canada is opened by H.E. Lord Dufferin and prorogued on April 8th after passing, amongst other measures, an Act of reform in the Postal Service, an Act dealing with the North-West Territories, and an Act constituting a Supreme Court for the Dominion.

Feb. 10.—The Premier—Mr. Mackenzie—moves a series of Resolutions in the Commons looking to the grant of an amnesty to all concerned in the North-West troubles of 1870—including Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue—after five years' banishment. They are carried by 126 to 50.

Feb. 16.—The Hon. R. J. Cartwright delivers his Budget speech. The surplus is \$888,776.

April 20.—Major-General Sir Edward Selby-Smyth is appointed to command the Militia of Canada.

May 8.—A new Ministry is formed in Nova Scotia with the Hon. Philip Carteret Hill as Premier.

May 19.—The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., becomes Minister of Justice.

June 15.—The union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, is consummated as the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court of Canada is organized with the Hon. William Buell Richards as Chief Justice. The Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., is appointed Chief Justice of Ontario.

1876 Feb. 1.—A new Ministry is formed in British Columbia with the Hon. Andrew Charles Elliott as Premier.

Feb. 10.—The 3rd Session of the Third Parliament is opened by Lord Dufferin and is prorogued on April 12th. The most important legislation

1876 includes an Act creating the District of Keewatin out of a portion of the territory between Ontario and Manitoba; an Act consolidating the Statutes relating to Indians; an Act dealing with the Supreme and Exchequer Courts; an Act for the winding up of insolvent Banks.

Feb. 25.—The Hon. R. J. Cartwright delivers his Budget speech. It shows a surplus of \$935,644.

March 10.—Sir John A. Macdonald, leader of the Conservative Opposition, moves the following Resolution in the House of Commons: "That this House regrets that His Excellency the Governor-General has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the re-adjustment of the tariff which would not only aid in alleviating the stagnation of business, but would also afford fitting encouragement and protection to the struggling manufactures and industries as well as to the agricultural products of the country." The motion is lost by 116 votes to 70.

May 19.—The Legislature of British Columbia passes an Act to organize its educational system.

June 1.—The Royal Military College is opened at Kingston.

June 5.—The Province of Manitoba abolishes its Legislative Council.

July 1.—The Intercolonial Railway connecting the Maritime Provinces with Quebec is opened.

Sept. 6.—A new Government is formed in Prince Edward Island with the Hon. Louis Henry Davies as Premier.

Oct. 7.—The North-West Territories are organized with the Hon. David Laird as Lieutenant-Governor assisted by a Council of three members.

Nov. 14.—The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., Grand Master of the Orange Order, dies at Toronto.

Dec. 13.—The Hon. René Edouard Caron, Q.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, dies at Quebec.

1877 Feb. 8.—The 4th Session of the Third Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Dufferin and is prorogued on April 28th.

Feb. 20.—The Hon. R. J. Cartwright in his Budget speech reveals a deficit of \$1,900,785.

March 2.—Sir John Macdonald moves a protectionist Resolution in the Commons as an amendment to the Budget proposals and Mr. A. T. Wood moves an amendment to this along somewhat similar lines. Both are lost upon party divisions.

March 7.—Sir John Macdonald moves the famous Resolution which becomes the basis of party policy in the ensuing general elections and which, after pointing out the alleged benefits of a protective tariff concludes with the declaration that: "Moving in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, (it) will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade." This is lost upon division by 114 to 77.

April 7.—A debate takes place in the Commons regarding the alleged action of the Speaker (Hon. T. W. Anglin) in doing the Government printing of New Brunswick and thus infringing the Independence of Parliament Act. No action is taken and a little later Mr. Anglin resigns his seat and is re-elected.

June 15.—The Commission appointed under the terms of the Washington Treaty to deal with the Atlantic Fisheries case meets at Halifax. M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, the Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg, of the United States, and Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Canada, are the Commissioners.

June 20.—The first business Telephone in Canada is established at Hamilton, Ont.

June 20.—The University of Manitoba is established.

- 1877** Oct. 8.—Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P., enters the Dominion Government as Minister of Inland Revenue.
- Nov. 3.—The Hon. William Henry Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal, dies at Toronto.
- Nov. 23.—The Halifax Fishery Commission awards Great Britain \$5,500,000 as payment for fishing privileges granted the United States under Art. 18 of the Washington Treaty. The American Commissioner dissents but payment is eventually made on Nov. 21, 1878—Canada receiving \$4,490,882 and Newfoundland the balance.
- 1878** Jan. 9.—Workingmen of Toronto entertain Sir John Macdonald at Dinner and present him with a gold watch and chain.
- Jan. 15.—A great Conservative Convention meets at Toronto.
- Jan. 16.—Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, is presented by H.E. the Governor-General with a medal in recognition of his winning the Emperor of Russia's prize for his work on Cavalry.
- Feb. 5.—An important Liberal Convention meets at Toronto.
- Feb. 8.—The 5th Session of the Third Parliament is opened at Ottawa by Sir William Buell Richards, Chief Justice and Deputy Governor, and is prorogued on May 10th.
- Feb. 22.—The Hon. Richard J. Cartwright delivers his fifth, and last, Budget speech. The deficit is \$1,460,027.
- Feb. 22.—Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of the Prime Minister, is presented on the occasion of her birthday with a gold and diamond necklace by the wives of her husband's supporters in Parliament.
- March 2.—Lieut.-Governor the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, of Quebec (Liberal) dismisses the De Boucherville Ministry (Conservative) on the ground of personal disagreement and non-submission of important documents for his consideration and signature. In subsequent discussions at Ottawa and on the platform the Liberals support the action of M. Letellier de St. Just and the Conservatives denounce it.
- March 8.—The Hon. Henri Gustave Joly, Q.C., forms a Liberal Cabinet for the Province of Quebec.
- April 16.—A joint Address of both Houses of Parliament is presented to H.E. the Earl of Dufferin by the leading representatives of the two great parties and is expressive of deep regret at his approaching departure from Canada.
- May 4.—The Hon. John James Fraser becomes Premier of New Brunswick.
- May 10.—The "Scott Act," or Canada Temperance Act, for the purpose of regulating the liquor traffic by local option, moved by Mr. R. W. Scott, Q.C., is passed by Parliament and receives the Royal assent.
- Aug. 2.—The Arbitrators appointed to determine the North-Western boundary of Ontario—Chief Justice the Hon. R. A. Harrison, Sir Francis Hincks and Sir Edward Thornton—meet at Ottawa and on the succeeding day sign an award.
- Sept. 17.—The result of the Dominion general elections—Parliament was dissolved on August 17th—is the return of 137 Conservatives and 69 Liberals and the consequent defeat of the Mackenzie Government.
- Oct. 5.—The Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., is appointed Governor-General of Canada.
- Oct. 16.—The Davis Ministry in Manitoba resigns and the Hon. John Norquay is called to the Premiership.
- Oct. 16.—The Mackenzie Ministry resigns office.
- Oct. 17.—Sir John A. Macdonald forms a Federal Cabinet which includes Mr. S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Dr. Tupper as Minister of Public Works.

- 1878 Oct. 12.—Lord Dufferin, in a farewell Canadian ceremony, lays the foundation stone of Dufferin Terrace at Quebec. Amongst those present is the Very Reverend Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster.
- Oct. 22.—The Hon. Simon Hugh Holmes, q.c., becomes Premier of Nova Scotia with the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, q.c., as Attorney-General.
- Nov. 1.—The Hon. Robert Alexander Harrison, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, dies at Toronto.
- Nov. 23.—His Excellency the Marquess of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrive at Halifax and are welcomed by a large British fleet in the harbour, in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and a most distinguished delegation of Canadian citizens. Enthusiastic receptions are also given them at points on the way to Ottawa—especially at Montreal.
- 1879 Jan. 11.—Sir William Johnston Ritchie is appointed Chief Justice of Canada.
- Feb. 14.—The 1st Session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Lorne. H.R.H. the Princess Louise is present. Prorogation takes place on May 15.
- Feb. 25.—A celebration takes place at Chambly, Quebec, in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Colonel the Hon. Charles Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry, c.b.—the hero of Chateauguay.
- March 5.—The Ven. Arthur Sweatman, M.A., Archbishop of London, is elected Bishop of Toronto after a severe conflict between the High and Low Church parties in the Synod and as a sort of compromise.
- March 11.—The Davies Government in Prince Edward Island resigns and is replaced by that of the Hon. William Wilfrid Sullivan, q.c.
- March 12.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley delivers his Budget speech and announces the re-organization of the Tariff along protectionist lines. The deficit is \$1,128,443.
- April 1.—The members of the Nova Scotia Legislature are given a banquet at Halifax by the Hon. S. H. Holmes, Prime Minister and the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, q.c., Attorney-General of the Province.
- May 1.—A Complimentary Dinner is given at Toronto to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, by members of the Liberal Party.
- May 20.—The Hon. Dr. Tupper becomes Minister of Railways and Canals.
- May 24.—The Governor-General, by Her Majesty's authorization, holds an investiture of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at Montreal and invests Sir Narcisse Fortin Belleau, the Hon. William Pearce Howland, c.b., the Hon. Charles Tupper, c.b., the Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, c.b., the Hon. Alexander Campbell and the Hon. Richard John Cartwright with the insignia and rank of K.C.M.G. The Hon. George Brown declines the honour.
- July 5.—After a prolonged constitutional contest, and a reference of the matter by Lord Lorne to the Colonial Office, M. Luc Letellier de St. Just is dismissed by the Dominion authorities from his position of Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.
- Aug. 14.—Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., is sworn a member of Her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council.
- Sept. 5.—H.E. the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrive in Toronto for a visit of some days' duration. They are warmly received and afterwards make a tour of Ontario.
- Oct. 15.—A great Banquet is given at Quebec with 350 guests present, to the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald in recognition of the honour received by him in being called to the Imperial Privy Council.
- Oct. 30.—The Joly Ministry in Quebec resigns and the Conservative party returns to power with the Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, q.c., as Premier.

- 1879 Nov. 4.—The Supreme Court of Canada decides that the Queen, or her representative the Governor-General, alone has the power to create Queen's Counsel in Canada.
- Nov. 27.—Sir John A. Macdonald is given a Banquet by 500 gentlemen at Ottawa.
- 1880 Feb. 12.—The Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, q.c., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, dies at Fredericton.
- Feb. 12.—The 2nd Session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada is opened at Ottawa by H.E. Lord Lorne. The Princess Louise is present and the Hon. D. L. Macpherson is appointed Speaker of the Senate. Prorogation takes place on May 7th.
- March 9.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivers his Budget speech. The deficit is \$1,937,909.
- March 14.—The Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton, M.P., dies at Ottawa.
- April 27.—The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., resigns the leadership of the Liberal Party.
- April 29.—At a Caucus of the Liberal Party the Hon. Edward Blake, q.c., M.P., is chosen Leader of the Opposition in the Commons.
- May 9.—The Hon. George Brown, Senator of Canada, dies in Toronto from the effects of a shot fired at him on March 25th by a man named Bennett.
- May 11.—The Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., becomes the first Canadian High Commissioner in London. In honour of his appointment he had been banqueted at Montreal on March 24th.
- May 23.—H.R.H. Prince Leopold arrives at Quebec and is received by the Governor-General and Princess Louise. He afterwards visits Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa in a private capacity and without public demonstration—owing to continued ill-health.
- July 1.—Major-General Richard Amherst Luard is appointed to the command of the Militia of Canada.
- July 31.—An Imperial Order-in-Council is issued declaring all the British possessions and territories in North America, outside of Newfoundland and its dependencies, to be included in the Dominion of Canada.
- Oct. 21.—The contract is signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of the Dominion Government and by Messrs. George Stephen, Duncan McIntyre, J. S. Kennedy, R. B. Angus, J. J. Hill; Morton, Rose & Company; Kohn, Reinach & Company; as incorporators of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- Nov. 15.—Edward Hanlan, of Canada, rows on the Thames against Edward A. Trickett, of Australia, and wins the championship of the world.
- Dec. 9.—The 3rd Session of the Fourth Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Governor-General and prorogued on March 21st, 1881. The great event of the Session is the discussion and passing of the Railway legislation and the final grant to the C.P.R. of \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land.
- 1881 Jan. 4.—The Hon. Thomas Moss, M.A., Chief Justice of Ontario, dies at Nice.
- Jan. 28.—The Hon. Luc. Letellier de St. Just dies at Rivière Ouelle, P.Q.
- Feb. 14.—Edward Hanlan wins the rowing championship of England against E. C. Laycock, of Australia.
- Feb. 18.—The Budget speech of Sir S. L. Tilley is delivered. The deficit for the year ending June 30th, 1880, is \$1,543,228.
- March 29.—The Hon. Edward Blake is banqueted at Montreal.
- April 21.—Mr. Blake is entertained at a great Banquet in Toronto.
- June 8.—The result of the Census is announced and the population of the Dominion is stated at 4,324,810.

- 1881 July 20.—A large Convention of the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces is held at Memramcook, N.B., under the Presidency of the Hon. P. A. Landry, Q.C., M.L.A., of New Brunswick.
- Oct. 10.—A Banquet is given H.E. the Governor-General at Winnipeg. Lord Lorne delivers an eloquent and important address.
- Nov. 14.—The Supreme Court of Canada decides the *cause célèbre* called the Mercer Escheat Case in favour of the claim that Provincial Governments have no right to escheat property to the Crown.
- Nov. 23.—Sir John Macdonald is entertained at a great political Banquet in Toronto.
- 1882 Feb. 9.—The 4th Session of the Fourth Dominion Parliament is opened by Lord Lorne and prorogued on May 17th.
- Feb. 16.—The new Parliament Buildings at Fredericton, N.B., are opened with much ceremony and a brilliant ball.
- Feb. 19.—The Reverend Adolphus Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., founder of the Ontario School system, dies in Toronto.
- Feb. 24.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivers his Budget speech. A surplus of \$4,132,743 is announced.
- Feb. 28.—The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales and "the father of Australian federation," visits Ottawa as the guest of the Governor-General.
- April 20.—The Hon. John Costigan introduces a Resolution in the House of Commons favourable to Irish Home Rule and in the form of an Address to the Queen. It passes without opposition and in the Senate by a vote of 36 to 6. The Colonial Secretary acknowledges it in a curt despatch intimating that the Canadian Parliament has exceeded its powers.
- May 3.—Mr. Blake moves a Resolution in the Commons demanding for Canada the independent right to negotiate commercial treaties. It is voted down by 101 to 58.
- May 8.—The four Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca and Saskatchewan are formed out of the North-West Territories.
- May 18.—The Dominion Parliament is dissolved and the result of the ensuing general elections is the return of the Macdonald Government to power by a majority of 67.
- May 23.—Mr. J. J. Fraser retires from the Premiership of New Brunswick to accept a Judgeship and is succeeded by the Hon. Daniel Lionel Hannington, Q.C.
- May 25.—The first meeting of the new Royal Society of Canada, organized by H.E. the Marquess of Lorne, is held at Ottawa and Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., is elected President.
- May 25.—The Hon. John Sparrow David Thompson, Q.C., succeeds Mr. S. H. Holmes as Premier of Nova Scotia.
- June 13.—Mr. G. A. B. Walkem, Q.C., resigns the Premiership of British Columbia to accept a Judgeship and is succeeded by the Hon. Robert Beaven.
- July 31.—A re-organization of the Quebec Government takes place with the Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C., as Premier in succession to Mr. Chapleau.
- Aug. 2.—Upon the retirement of the Thompson Ministry in Nova Scotia the Hon. Wm. Thomas Pipes becomes Premier.
- Aug. 12.—The Grand Trunk Railway and the Great Western Railway are amalgamated.
- Aug. 2.—Regina is made the capital of the North-West Territories.
- Sept. 20.—H.E. the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrive at Victoria, B.C., upon a state visit to the City and Province.
- Nov. 10.—It is announced from Rome that the Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed Archbishop of Halifax.

1883 Dec. 9.—Sir Hugh Allan, kt., Canadian capitalist and ship-owner, dies at Edinburgh.

Dec. 12.—The Michigan Central Railway agrees to operate the Canada Southern Railway and its leased and controlled lines for 21 years beginning on January 1st, 1883.

1883 Jan. 3.—An Ontario Liberal Convention is held at Toronto. Five thousand Delegates are present.

Jan. 30.—The Beaven Government resigns in British Columbia and is succeeded by that of the Hon. Wm. Smithe.

Jan. 30.—The Conservative Opposition in the Ontario Legislature present Mr. W. R. Meredith, q.c., LL.D., with a solid silver service and a gold watch and chain for Mrs. Meredith as a recognition of his eminent services to the party as its Provincial Leader since 1879.

Feb. 8.—The 1st Session of the Fifth Dominion Parliament is opened by the Deputy Governor—Chief Justice Sir Wm. Ritchie—and is prorogued on May 25th.

March 2.—The Hannington Ministry in New Brunswick resigns and is succeeded on the following day by that of the Hon. Andrew George Blair.

March 16.—The Governor-General-in-Council disallows for the third time the "Streams Bill" of the Ontario Legislature which involves questions of jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial Authorities. The previous disallowances were on May 21st, 1881, and Sept. 20th, 1882.

March 30.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivers his Budget speech and shows a surplus of \$6,316,352.

May 25.—A joint Address from the Houses of Parliament expressing regret at his approaching departure from Canada is presented to H.E. the Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. H.R.H. the Princess Louise is referred to also in the Address and is present at the ceremony.

May 31.—Sir Alexander T. Gait retires from the High Commissioner-ship in London.

June 30.—The Hon. Sir Albert James Smith, K.C.M.G., q.c., dies at Dorchester, N.B.

July 18.—The Mercer Escheat case, on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, is decided in favour of the Provincial right to escheat real property to the Crown.

Aug. 18.—The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

Aug. 29.—The Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church, and the Bible Christian Church unite in one organization as the Methodist Church of Canada.

Aug. 29.—The Salvation Army commences operations in Canada.

Sept. 18.—The Earl of Carnarvon, who presided over the birth of Confederation as Colonial Secretary, visits Canada and is banqueted at Montreal.

Oct. 17.—The Hon. Wm. Miller is appointed Speaker of the Canadian Senate.

Oct. 18.—A Banquet attended by over 500 guests and said to be the largest ever held in Montreal, is tendered in that City to the Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Minister of Public Works.

1884 Jan. 17.—The 2nd Session of the Fifth Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. Lord Lansdowne and is prorogued on April 19.

Jan. 22.—Alpheus Todd, C.M.G., LL.D., Librarian of the Parliament of Canada, dies at Ottawa.

Jan. 23.—Changes take place in the personnel of the Quebec Government and the Hon. John Jones Ross, M.D., M.L.C., becomes Premier.

- 1884 Feb. 22.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivers the Budget speech and reports surplus of \$7,064,492.
- April 7.—The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council decides with the Dominion disallowance of the "Streams Bill"—passed three times by the Ontario Legislature—and declares the measure within the power of the Provincial Legislature. This case, with that of the Escheats, constitute distinct triumphs for the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, as against the constitutional contentions of his political opponent, Ottawa, Sir John A. Macdonald.
- May 8.—Sir Charles Tupper is banqueted at Ottawa in view of his pending resignation of the Ministry of Railways and Canals to assume the duties of High Commissioner in London. On May 22nd he is dined by 30 of his constituents at Amherst, N.S.
- May 20.—Sir Richard J. Cartwright speaks in the Grand Opera House, Toronto, and precipitates wide discussion by declaring himself in favour of Canadian independence as against annexation to the United States or Imperial Federation.
- May 24.—After performing the duties of the position for nearly a year, Sir Charles Tupper is definitely appointed High Commissioner in London, and retires from the Canadian Government.
- June 16.—The Centennial of the settlement of Ontario by United Empire Loyalists is celebrated at Adolphustown.
- July 8.—Louis Riel arrives at Duck Lake, N.W.T., and commences operations amongst the ignorant Half-breeds and Indians.
- July 12.—Major-General Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., is appointed to command the Militia of Canada.
- July 15.—The long-standing difference between Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion as to the boundaries of the two Provinces mentioned is considered on appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The decision declares the boundary line as settled by the original Arbitrator's award to be "substantially correct."
- July 28.—The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia is reorganized with the Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding as Prime Minister.
- Sept. 15.—A Contingent of 400 Canadian *Voyageurs*, or boatmen, which had been asked for by General Wolseley, leaves Quebec under command of Lieut.-Col. Frederick C. Denison to take part in the Nile expedition for the relief of Gordon.
- Sept. 16.—The Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., Attorney-General and Premier of Ontario, is given a great reception in Toronto upon his return from England, where he had been arguing the case of Ontario in the Boundary question before the Privy Council. A banquet is given him in the evening at which the Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., presides.
- Nov. 18.—The Imperial Federation League is formed in London under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and with addresses from the Earl of Rosebery, Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Oliver Mowat.
- Nov. 21.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B., Q.C., is created a G.C.B., by the Queen.
- Nov. 25.—A statue to the late Hon. George Brown is unveiled in Queen's Park, Toronto, by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P.
- Nov. 26.—Sir John Macdonald is dined at the Empire Club, London. Lord Lorne presides and amongst those present are the Marquess of Salisbury, the Earls of Kimberley, Derby and Carnarvon and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.
- Dec. 17.—A Conservative Convention is held in Toronto with some 10,000 delegates in attendance and Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.L.A., in the chair.
- Dec. 18.—A great Banquet is given Sir John A. Macdonald in Toronto to celebrate the distinction recently conferred upon him by the Queen, and 1,200 persons are said to have been present.

1885 Jan. 13.—A Banquet which is stated to have been attended by more political notabilities than any similar event in Canadian annals is given Sir John A. Macdonald at Montreal.

Jan. 29.—The 3rd Session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Lansdowne and prorogued on July 20th.

Jan. 29.—A statue of Sir George E. Cartier is unveiled at Ottawa.

March 3.—Sir Leonard Tilley delivers his sixth and last Budget speech in the Commons. The surplus is \$754,255.

March 26.—The Saskatchewan Rebellion breaks out by an attack of Half-breeds under Gabriel Dumont upon North-West Mounted Police and Battleford Volunteers under Major Crozier near Duck Lake. Several of the latter are killed and the force is compelled to retreat.

March 27.—The Volunteers are called out by the Dominion Government and Major-General F. D. Middleton, C.B.—who is already on the way to the front—takes command of the Regiments which have hastened to respond to the call.

April 3.—Big Bear, a noted Indian Chief, joins the rising in the North-West—instigated by Louis Riel—and his band murders two priests and other white men at a place called Frog Lake.

April 21.—The second reading of the Electoral Franchise Bill is carried in the House of Commons after prolonged and severe controversy. The third reading is carried on July 3rd after a multitude of amendments are moved and defeated. The question involved is the Federal as against Provincial control of franchises for election to the Dominion Parliament. The former is the Government's policy.

April 24.—The Canadian Column under General Middleton engages the rebels at Fish-Creek. The Canadian losses are 11 killed and 48 wounded and the rebels retreat during the ensuing night.

May 2.—The Column under Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter attacks Poundmaker and his Indian force at Cut-Knife Hill and is compelled to retreat with a loss of 8 killed and 13 wounded.

May 2.—Major-General T. Bland Strange, R.A., in command of the 3rd Column, relieves Edmonton.

May 9.—General Middleton begins his attack upon the entrenchments of the rebels at Batoche.

May 9.—The Imperial Federation League in Canada is organized at Montreal with Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., as President.

May 13.—A dashing charge of the Canadian troops is made upon Batoche and the enemy's entrenchments carried. During the four days' fighting 8 Canadians are killed and 46 wounded.

May 16.—Louis Riel, "President of the Provisional Government," is captured.

May 26.—Chief Poundmaker and his principal men are arrested. On July 2nd Big Bear is captured.

June 8.—The Most Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Archbishop of Montreal (Montreal), dies at Sault-aux-Recollets.

June 30.—The Fishery Clause of the Washington Treaty expires.

Aug. 18.—Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., dies in Montreal.

Nov. 7.—The last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway is driven by Mr. Donald A. Smith in Eagle Pass, British Columbia.

Nov. 11.—The Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley resigns the position of Minister of Finance, and is appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

Nov. 16.—After trial and condemnation to death at Regina, appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench at Winnipeg and a pronounced agitation in Quebec against the punishment of death being inflicted, Louis Riel is executed at Regina for his part in the North-West Rebellion.

- 1885** Dec. 10.—The Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLellan, M.P., is appointed Minister of Finance.
- 1885** Feb. 1.—The Queen creates Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., a G.C.M. and Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Baronet. On May 29th Mr. Donald Alexander Smith is made a K.C.M.G.
- Feb. 25.—The 4th Session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada is opened by Lord Lansdowne. Prorogation takes place on June 2nd.
- March 11.—A prolonged debate begins in the House of Commons upon a motion censuring the Government for permitting the execution of Louis Riel. Most able and important speeches are delivered by the Hon. J. S. I. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of the Liberal Opposition. The vote is taken on March 25th and results in favour of the Government by 146 to 52.
- March 30.—Mr. A. W. McLellan delivers his Budget speech. Owing to the expenses incurred by the suppression of the Saskatchewan troubles there is a deficit of \$2,240,069.
- May 8.—It is officially announced at Quebec that Mgr. Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, has been made a Cardinal. Various congratulations and demonstrations follow.
- May 19.—The Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, Q.C., ex-M.P., dies in New York.
- July 6.—The first Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire meets in London and is addressed by, amongst others, Lord Lorne, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir A. T. Galt.
- Oct. 13.—A statue to Joseph Brant—Teyondanegaa—is unveiled at Brantford, Ontario.
- 1887** Jan. 15.—Parliament is dissolved and Sir John A. Macdonald appeals to the electorate for approval of his policy in permitting the law to take its course in the case of Louis Riel and for a renewal of the National Policy of Protection. The Liberals condemn the Government for alleged mis-government in North-West affairs and seek to carry their policy of Tariff reform. The elections are held on Feb. 22nd and result in a Conservative majority of 41.
- Jan. 22.—The Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Leader of the Liberal party, delivers an important speech at Malvern, Ontario, outlining his tariff policy and pledging due recognition of the interests and necessities of the manufacturers.
- Jan. 25.—As a result of the doubtful nature of recent Provincial elections the Hon. Dr. Ross resigns the Premiership of Quebec and is succeeded for two days by the Hon. Louis Olivier Taillon, Q.C.
- Jan. 27.—The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., resigns the High Commissionership in London and becomes Minister of Finance.
- Jan. 27.—The Ministry of M. Taillon, having been defeated on the motion for nomination of Speaker, resigns, and the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Q.C., Leader of the Liberal, or "Nationalist," Opposition, becomes Premier.
- March 29.—Mr. Wm. Smithe, Premier of British Columbia, dies and the Hon. Alexander Edmund Batson Davie, Q.C., succeeds him.
- April 4.—The first Colonial Conference opens in London with the Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Colonial Secretary, in the chair. Canada is represented by Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., LL.D.
- April 13.—The 1st Session of the Sixth Dominion Parliament is opened by Lord Lansdowne and is prorogued on June 23rd.
- May 4.—The Indian and Colonial Exhibition is opened in London by the Queen. Sir Charles Tupper takes an active part in its management.

May 12.—Sir Charles Tupper delivers his Budget speech and announces important changes in the tariff along the lines of lighter protection. The deficit—result of the North-West Rebellion—is \$5,834,572.

May 12.—The Quebec Government incorporates the Society of Jesus.

June 3.—The temporary retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake from the Liberal leadership on account of ill-health is announced. A few days later it is stated to be a permanent retirement and on June 24th the announcement is made that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier has accepted the position of Leader.

June 28.—The first through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway leaves Montreal for Vancouver.

Oct. 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright delivers an important speech at Ingersoll on Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Oct. 20.—An Inter-Provincial Conference is opened at Quebec and presided over by Mr. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. The Premiers of Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are present with other members of the Governments concerned and Resolutions are passed in favour of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States and better financial arrangements between the Provinces and the Dominion.

Nov. 21.—The Fisheries Commission meets at Washington for the negotiation of a treaty to settle outstanding controversies. The British representatives are Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir L. S. Sackville-West and Sir Charles Tupper. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. W. L. Putnam and Mr. James A. Angell represent the United States. It adjourns Dec. 10th.

Dec. 26.—The Norquay Government in Manitoba retires from office and is re-organized under the Hon. David Howard Harrison, M.D., as Premier.

Dec. 31.—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., visits Toronto, is entertained at a great Banquet and delivers a most important speech upon Imperial and international relations.

Jan. 19.—The resignation of the Harrison Ministry in Manitoba takes place and the Hon. Thomas Greenway becomes Premier with Mr. Joseph Martin, Q.C., as Attorney-General.

Jan. 24.—The union of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Northern and Hamilton and North-Western Railways takes place.

Feb. 15.—The Fisheries Commission at Washington, after re-assembling during the month, conclude their labours and announce the signature of a Treaty.

Feb. 23.—The 2nd Session of the Sixth Dominion Parliament is opened by Lord Lansdowne. It is prorogued on May 22nd.

Feb. 29.—It is announced that a Jubilee Endowment Fund of \$250,000 for Queen's University, Kingston, has been fully subscribed.

March 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright introduces in the House of Commons a Resolution urging the free exchange of manufactured and natural products between Canada and the United States and calling on the Government to take immediate steps to secure "full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade" with that country. An amendment approving the existing protective policy, is proposed by Hon. G. E. Foster and carried by 124 to 67 votes on April 6th.

March 17.—The Hon. George William Allan is appointed Speaker of the Senate in succession to the late Hon. J. Burr Plumb.

April 21.—The death is announced of the Hon. Thomas White, M.P., Minister of the Interior.

April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper delivers his second Budget speech. There is a small surplus of \$97,313.

May 1.—Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., is appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Lansdowne, who goes as Viceroy to India.

- 1888 May 23.—Sir Charles Tupper resigns the post of Minister of Finance, re-assumes that of High Commissioner in London and is succeeded (May 29) by the Hon. George Eulas Foster, M.A., M.P.
- July 12.—The Quebec Legislature passes the Jesuits' Estates Bill which undertakes to indemnify the Order for the loss of their Canadian property early in the century. A prolonged and unpleasant sectarian agitation is thus precipitated.
- Aug. 7.—Mr. William Cornelius Van Horne becomes President of the Canadian Pacific Railway in succession to Sir George Stephen.
- Aug. 21.—The Chamberlain-Bayard Fisheries' Treaty is rejected by the American Senate.
- Aug. 23.—President Cleveland asks the United States Congress to give him power to deal with Canada upon the basis of a possible abrogation of the bonding privilege. This result of the rejection of the Treaty and the return of Fishery conditions on the Atlantic Coast to the protection and assertion of what are deemed Canadian rights creates much discussion and excitement in Canada.
- Oct. 24.—A crisis develops in the relations of Manitoba with the Dominion over the immediate subject of the Red River Valley Railway being allowed to cross the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The issue, however, is only a part of the general question of C.P.R. monopoly and its right, under Dominion contract, to prevent competition for a term of years after construction is completed. The difficulty is adjusted, temporarily, by reference to the Supreme Court of Manitoba which decides on Dec. 22nd in favour of the Provincial contention.
- Oct. 31.—The 1st Legislature of the North-West Territories is opened at Regina.
- Nov. 24.—William O'Connor, of Toronto, defeats Teemer at Washington and wins the rowing championship of America.
- Dec. 13.—The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council decides in favour of Ontario in the important matter of Dominion *versus* Provincial jurisdiction involved in the St. Catharines Milling Company case.
- 1889 Jan. 4.—An important Dinner is given by the Board of Trade, Toronto, on the occasion of the visit made by His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston.
- Jan. 31.—The 3rd Session of the Sixth Dominion Parliament is opened by Lord Stanley of Preston and is prorogued on the succeeding 2nd of May.
- Feb. 18.—On behalf of the Liberal party Sir Richard Cartwright introduces a motion in the House of Commons praying the Queen to empower the Canadian Government "to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any foreign State for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada." It is rejected by a vote of 94 to 66 after prolonged discussion.
- March 3.—The Hon. George E. Foster delivers his first Budget speech. The deficit is \$810,032.
- March 5.—Sir Richard Cartwright moves in the House of Commons a Resolution calling for the reduction of Tariff duties and demanding that the proposed negotiations with the United States should be "conducted upon the basis of the most extended reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural products." It is defeated by a party vote of 121 to 77.
- Sept. 26.—After much agitation in Ontario and elsewhere upon the subject of the Jesuits' Estates Bill of the Quebec Legislature, a demand for Dominion disallowance is made in the Commons on motion of Lieut.-Col. W. E. O'Brien and rejected by a non-partisan vote of 188 to 13.
- June 11.—The protests against Dominion allowance of the Jesuits' Estates Bill, after taking the form of mass-meetings in Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere, culminate in a Convention held in Toronto and the formation of an Equal Rights Association.

July 17.—The Hon. A. P. Caron, M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, moves Parliamentary Resolutions of thanks to Major-General F. D. Middleton, C.B., for his conduct of the North-West campaign and the House also votes a grant of \$20,000.

Aug. 3.—By the death of the Hon. A. E. B. Davis, Q.C., his colleague, the Hon. John Robson, becomes Premier of British Columbia.

Aug. 23.—The honour of K.C.M.G., is conferred by the Queen upon the Hon. Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, and upon Major-General Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., for their services in connection with the suppression of the Rebellion.

Sept. 30.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., Leader of the Liberal party, visits Toronto and addresses a great meeting in the Pavilion.

Oct. 10.—His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne is entertained at a Banquet in Victoria, B.C., and delivers an important speech, as he also does on Oct. 21st at a similar entertainment in Winnipeg.

Nov. 5.—The Provincial authorities of Quebec pay the Society of Jesus the sum of \$400,000, and \$60,000 to the Protestant Board of Education. This is the last act in the drama of the Jesuits' Estates legislation and agitation.

1890 Jan. 16.—The 4th Session of the Sixth Dominion Parliament is opened by Lord Stanley of Preston. Prorogation takes place on May 16th.

Feb. 14.—Toronto University is partly destroyed by fire.

March 19.—The Manitoba Assembly passes a unanimous Resolution—reiterating previous declarations—protesting against the pressure of a protection tariff upon Western farmers and urging Reciprocity with the United States in manufactured articles and natural products.

March 19.—Mr. Joseph Martin's measure for the abolition of Separate Schools in Manitoba passes its third reading in the Legislature and on March 31st receives the Lieut.-Governor's assent in the name of the Queen.

March 20.—The retirement of the Hon. Joseph Martin, Q.C., from his post of Attorney-General of Manitoba is announced.

March 27.—The Budget speech of the Hon. George E. Foster is delivered and shows a surplus of \$1,865,035.

May 16.—Royal assent is given to the Dominion Bank Act regulating the issue of Bank notes.

May 16.—The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America is incorporated.

May 30.—T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught pass through Toronto and are given an elaborate welcome.

Aug. 15.—Delegates from the Anglican Synod of British North America meet at Winnipeg and pass a series of Resolutions which constitute the basis for the subsequent formation of a General Synod of the Church of England in Canada and the appointment of Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, as Metropolitan.

Aug. 21.—Major-General Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., retires from the command of the Canadian Militia and issues an Address to the people of Canada explaining and defending his position and policy in the suppression of the North-West Rebellion.

Nov. 20.—Major-General Ivor J. C. Herbert, C.B., is appointed to the command of the Militia of Canada.

Dec. 28.—Sir Joseph Hickson resigns the General Managership of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1891 Jan. 1.—Mr. Lewis James Seargeant is appointed General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Feb. 3.—The Dominion Parliament is dissolved.

1891

Feb. 4.—Announcements are made in the Conservative press as to the Government's proposed negotiations with the United States along lines of limited reciprocity.

Feb. 7.—Sir John A. Macdonald issues a spirited Address to the people of Canada denouncing his Liberal opponents, defending himself and his party and making the famous declaration, "A British subject I was born—a British subject I will die."

Feb. 7.—The *Toronto Globe* publishes a speech upon Reciprocity delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright in Boston which becomes one of the issues of the campaign.

Feb. 12.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier issues an Address to the people denouncing the Government, defending his party and taking issue with the Premier upon the charges contained in his manifesto.

Feb. 16.—Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper address a great mass-meeting in Toronto. The Premier denounces Mr. Edward Farrer of the *Globe* and lately of the *Mail* as an advocate of Annexation to the United States and reads some rather startling correspondence.

Feb. 22.—Sir Charles Tupper—who has hurried out from England to take part in the campaign—addresses a mass-meeting at Windsor, Ontario.

Feb. 27.—Mr. William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, joins in the electoral contest with a vigorous onslaught in the *Montreal Witness* upon the trade and tariff policy of the Opposition.

March 5.—Perhaps the keenest contest in Canadian history is concluded and results in a majority for the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald of 31—as afterwards recorded in divisions. Besides some already mentioned the important meetings of the campaign were those of Mr. Mercier in Montreal on Feb. 7th; Mr. Laurier in Quebec on Feb. 11th; Sir R. Cartwright in Toronto on Feb. 13th; Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson at Halifax on Feb. 14th; Messrs. Laurier and Mercier at Montreal on Feb. 17th; Mr. Oliver Mowat in Toronto on Feb. 18th; Sir J. Macdonald and Sir C. Tupper in Hamilton on Feb. 18th and in London on Feb. 20th; Mr. Mowat in East Toronto on Feb. 26th; and Mr. Laurier at Cobourg on March 3rd.

March 6.—The Address of the Hon. Edward Blake to his constituents in West Durham explaining his reasons for retiring from Parliament and politics and for not being able to support the Unrestricted Reciprocity policy of the Liberal party is made public and creates a profound impression—one which lasts through the ensuing bye-elections of 1892, and helps to greatly increase the Conservative majority.

April 21.—The Ministry in Prince Edward Island resigns and is replaced by that of the Hon. Fred. Peters, Q.C.

April 29.—The 1st Session of the Seventh Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. Lord Stanley of Preston and is prorogued on Sept. 30th.

May 15.—The House of Commons refers certain charges made by Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., against the Department of Public Works to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with Mr. Desiré Girouard as Chairman. Subsequently—on Sept. 16th—the Sub-Committee which was appointed to report to the House does so in a majority and a minority report. Each of these agree as to the existence of fraud and as to Thomas McGreevy's connection with it. But they differ as to the Minister's connection with the affair. The former—signed by Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Girouard and M. Adams—declares Sir H. L. Langevin guilty only of trusting his subordinates too fully. The latter—signed by Messrs. David Mills and L. H. Davies—declares the Minister guilty of personal corruption. The majority report is accepted by the House on Sept. 25th by a vote of 101 to 86.

May 31.—The Hon. Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec, dies at Montreal.

June 5.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., Premier of Canada, dies at Ottawa and is buried on June 11th at Kingston amidst tokens of deep national grief and public respect.

June 15.—The Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L., Conservative Leader in the Senate, becomes Prime Minister of Canada with Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, as Leader in the Commons.

June 23.—The Budget speech of the Hon. George E. Foster is delivered and shows a surplus of \$3,885,894.

Aug. 11.—In consequence of charges made against his Department which appear, upon investigation, to involve at least carelessness in its administration, Sir Hector L. Langevin resigns his position as Minister of Public Works and practically retires into private life.

Aug. 26.—The first Bulletin of the Census Commissioners places the population of Canada at 4,823,344—an increase in the decade of a little less than half a million. The exact figures are afterwards given as 4,833,239.

Sept. 19.—The St. Clair Tunnel connecting the Canadian and American sides of the St. Clair River by means of the Grand Trunk Railway, and uniting in this way the towns of Sarnia and Port Huron, is opened with imposing ceremony by Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Railway.

Sept. 29.—Thomas McGreevy, M.P., is expelled from the House of Commons for connection with the contracting scandals charged against the Public Works Department.

Oct. 28.—The Provincial Act abolishing Manitoba Separate Schools is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Nov. 17.—A Banquet is given the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., by the French-Canadians of Boston. The Liberal leader delivers a speech which is afterwards widely discussed.

Nov. 28.—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M.P., delivers an eloquent address before the Commercial Club of Providence, Rhode Island, in which he deals with the question of Reciprocity.

Dec. 14.—The Hon. Oliver Mowat, Liberal Prime Minister of Ontario, addresses an elaborate and important open letter to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in which he reviews the political policies and future position of Canada and declares vigorously in favour of British connection and against American assimilation.

Dec. 16.—Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C., of Quebec, dismisses the Mercier Government for alleged corruption.

Dec. 21.—The Hon. Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, M.D., former Administration in Quebec, appeals to the people upon the charges made against the late Mercier Ministry and is sustained by a sweeping majority.

1892 Jan. 14.—H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale dies in London. Much sympathy is expressed in Canada for the Queen and Royal Family.

Feb. 10.—A meeting is held at Washington to discuss international trade relations. Mr. James G. Blaine, United States Secretary of State, and General J. W. Foster are the American representatives and Messrs. Mackenzie Bowell, George E. Foster and Sir John Thompson the Canadian delegates. According to an official report of the proceedings signed by the Canadians and endorsed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, as correct, Mr. Blaine refuses to negotiate except on a basis of free trade in natural and manufactured products and a combined tariff against all other countries.

Feb. 25.—The 2nd Session of the Seventh Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. Lord Stanley of Preston. Prorogation takes place on July 9th.

March 10.—M. Honoré Mercier, Q.C., M.L.A., announces his retirement from the Legislature and from the leadership of his party in the Province of Quebec.

March 14.—A Royal Commission is appointed by Parliament to inquire into the Liquor Traffic and the question of Prohibition with Sir Joseph Hickson as Chairman.

March 22.—The Hon. George E. Foster delivers his Budget speech and shows a surplus of \$2,235,743.

1892 April 17.—The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Prime Minister of Canada dies in Toronto.

May 7.—The Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty is formally ratified by the British and American Governments.

May 24.—The Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, dies in Toronto.

June 21.—Sir Oliver Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario, dismisses Mr. Elgin Myers, Q.C., County Crown Attorney of Dufferin, for holding and expressing annexation views.

June 28.—The 2nd Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is held in London. Amongst the Canadian delegates are Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. R. R. Dobell.

July 2.—The Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C., becomes Premier of British Columbia by the dissolution of the Ministry through the death of the Hon. John Robson.

July 13.—Mr. Edward Blake, Q.C., is elected M.P. for Longford in the Imperial House of Commons.

July 23.—Provincial Prohibition is favoured in Manitoba by a vote of 18,637 to 7,115.

July 30.—The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, on appeal from the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court, upholds the right of the Manitoba Government and Legislature to abolish Separate Schools in that Province.

Aug. 6.—The death is announced of Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University.

Sept. 25.—The death of the Hon. Sir William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice of Canada, is announced. He is succeeded by the Hon. Samuel Henry Strong.

Sept. 28.—The Legislative Council of New Brunswick is abolished.

Nov. 25.—Sir John Abbott resigns the Premiership of Canada owing to ill-health. A new Government is formed by the Hon. Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., and is announced on Dec. 5th.

Dec. 7.—The Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., becomes Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. M. de Boucherville resigns the Premiership on the 16th of the month and the Ministry is re-organized under the Hon. Louis Olivier Taillon, Q.C.

1893 Jan. 5.—An important Banquet of the Board of Trade is held in Toronto and addressed by Sir John Thompson, Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat.

Jan. 12.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., speaks in Toronto and outlines the Liberal policy.

Jan. 25.—Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., speaks at Stayner and announces his final break with the Government and the Conservative policy.

Jan. 26.—The 3rd Session of the Seventh Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. Lord Stanley of Preston and is prorogued on April 1st.

Feb. 14.—The Budget speech is delivered by Hon. G. E. Foster and shows a surplus of \$155,978.

Feb. 16.—Sir Richard Cartwright moves a Resolution in Parliament declaring that the protective tariff bears heavily and unjustly upon the consuming classes of the community and that the amount of taxes collected should be "limited to the sum required to meet the necessities of the Government, efficiently and economically administered." The vote against the motion is 126 to 72.

May 22.—The appointment of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada is gazetted, in succession to Lord Stanley of Preston—who had become Earl of Derby by the death of his brother on April 21st.

June 21.—A Convention of the Liberal party of Canada is held at Ottawa under the Chairmanship of Sir Oliver Mowat. A series of Resolutions is passed defining Liberal policy, protesting against the protective tariff and approving the principles of Reciprocity.

Aug. 15.—The Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal at Paris—composed of the Baron de Courcel, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, M. Gregors Gram, Lord Hannen, Sir John Thompson, the Hon. John M. Harlan and the Hon. John T. Morgan—announce their Award. By a majority vote, the American members dissenting, the Behring Sea is declared an open sea but regulations are described as desirable in order to prevent the too great destruction of seal life.

Sept. 17.—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, leaves for Australia in order to try and promote closer trade relations between those Colonies and Canada. The general result of his visit is the Conference of 1894.

Sept. 19.—The Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., dies at Montreal.

Oct. 30.—The death is announced of the Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Q.C., late Prime Minister of Canada.

Nov. 1.—A Statue of Sir John A. Macdonald is unveiled at Hamilton. Similar memorials are unveiled at Toronto on Oct. 15th, 1894; at Montreal on June 6th, 1895; at Kingston on Oct. 23rd, 1895; and at Ottawa on July 1st, 1895.

Dec. 15.—A Provincial Plebiscite in Prince Edward Island supports Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic by 6,118 votes to 1,923.

Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court of Canada decides that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba has no right of appeal to the Dominion authorities against the School Act of 1890.

March 15.—A Provincial Plebiscite in Nova Scotia shows a vote of 43,756 to 12,355 in favour of Prohibition.

March 15.—The 4th Session of the Seventh Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. It is prorogued on July 23rd.

March 27.—The Hon. George E. Foster delivers his Budget speech and shows a surplus of \$1,354,556.

March 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright moves a Resolution in the House of Commons denouncing high protective duties and proposing the elimination of the principle of protection from the tariff and the promotion of "freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States." It is rejected by 126 to 72 votes.

June 22.—The death of the Most Rev. Alexandre Antoine Taché, Archbishop of St. Boniface, takes place.

June 28.—A Colonial Conference is opened at Ottawa with Mr. Mackenzie Bowell as Chairman and welcoming addresses from H.E. Lord Aberdeen and Sir John Thompson. Delegates are present from the Imperial Government, New South Wales, Tasmania, Cape Colony, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada. Resolutions are passed in favour of an Imperial Customs Union and a Pacific Cable. The Conference adjourns on July 11th and banquets to the Delegates ensue at Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

Sept. 14.—The death of the Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Canadas before Confederation, occurs.

Sept. 24.—The Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, dies at Montreal.

Dec. 12.—Shortly after his reception by Her Majesty the Queen and installation as a member of the Imperial Privy Council, the Rt. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., dies at Windsor Castle.

1894 Dec. 21.—Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is called to the Premiership of Canada in succession to Sir John Thompson and succeeds in re-organizing the Ministry. He is shortly afterwards honoured with a K.C.M.G.
 Dec. 22.—After every possible honour has been done his memory in London, the remains of Sir John Thompson are placed on board *H.M.S. Blenheim* and the war-ship conveys them to Halifax where a State funeral is to be held.

1895 Jan. 2.—In the presence of H.E. the Governor-General and the chief dignitaries of the Dominion the State funeral of the late Sir John Thompson is conducted by Archbishop O'Brien in the Cathedral of St. Mary, Halifax.

Jan. 29.—The second decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council in the Manitoba School Question is announced. It declares the right of the Catholic minority to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council for the correction of grievances at the hands of a Provincial majority.

March 4.—Mr. Theodore Davie resigns the Premiership of British Columbia to become Chief Justice. He is succeeded by the Hon. John Henry Turner.

March 4.—The Dominion Government, with all the members present excepting the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Hon. D. Ferguson and Sir Frank Smith, meet in Council at Ottawa and hear the arguments in the Manitoba School Case. Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q.C., of Winnipeg, speaks for the minority and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., of Toronto, against.

March 19.—Mgr. Louis Philippe Adelard Langevin, D.D., is consecrated Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, and at once takes high Catholic ground on the School question.

March 21.—The Governor-General-in-Council issues a Remedial Order commanding the Manitoba Government to restore the Separate Schools to the Roman Catholic minority as they were prior to the legislation of 1890. Otherwise, it is announced, Federal legislative authority will be invoked.

April 4.—A Conference takes place between Canada and Newfoundland; the delegates for the Dominion being Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. G. E. Foster, the Hon. John G. Haggart and Sir Adolphe Caron. Those for Newfoundland are the Hon. Robert Bond, the Hon. G. H. Emerson, the Hon. E. P. Morris and Mr. W. H. Horwood. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is elected Chairman and Mr. J. Lambert Payne, of Ottawa, acts as Secretary. The terms agreed upon, however, are not found to be acceptable to the Newfoundland Legislature.

April 18.—The 5th Session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen and is prorogued on July 22nd.

April 24.—The Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic is presented to Parliament. It declares that Prohibition would wipe out large revenues; that the combined system of license and regulation should not be departed from; that a total Prohibitory law could not be enforced and would be of too coercive a character to commend itself to fair-minded men; that if such a thing should be attempted compensation would be necessary to the manufacturer and sellers of liquor. The Reverend Dr. McLeod dissents from this Report.

April 30.—Sir Henry Tyler, President for many years of the Grand Trunk Railway, resigns and is succeeded on May 10th by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, K.C.M.G.

May 3.—Mr. George E. Foster delivers his Budget speech and shows a deficit of \$1,210,333.

June 5.—A motion introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin in favour of Woman Suffrage is defeated by a vote of 105 to 47.

June 13.—The Manitoba Legislature passes a Resolution refusing to accept or obey the Dominion Order-in-Council regarding Separate Schools and the legislation of 1890.

June 13.—The Canadian Canal at Sault Ste. Marie is opened.

June 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting at Kingston, passes a Resolution deploring the Dominion Government's attempt to interfere with Manitoba School laws.

July 7.—A Cabinet crisis occurs at Ottawa in connection with the Manitoba School Question. Messrs. A. R. Angers, J. A. Ouimet and Sir Adolphe Caron threaten resignation. Mr. Angers resigns on July 11th.

July 20.—Private T. H. Hayhurst, of Hamilton, wins the Queen's Prize at Bisley.

July 25.—A Memorial to the men who fought and died at Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812-14 is unveiled. A similar one is unveiled at Chrysler's Farm on Sept. 25th and at Chateaugay on Oct. 26th.

July 26.—It is announced that the Dominion Government has sent a second communication to the Manitoba Government ordering action in the School question.

Oct. 2.—Major-General W. J. Gascoigne becomes Commander of the Canadian Militia.

Oct. 14.—The Commercial Treaty negotiated with France by Sir Charles Tupper, arranged with the co-operation of the British Minister at Paris, and approved by the Governments concerned, comes into operation.

Oct. 28.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Hibbert-Tupper visit Washington to try and obtain a settlement of the Behring Sea Fishery claims under the Award made at Paris.

Dec. 14.—On account of dissatisfaction with Government policy in the Manitoba School question the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Comptroller of Customs and Grand Master of the Orange Order, resigns his position in the Ministry.

Dec. 17.—President Cleveland issues his menacing Message regarding the Venezuelan boundary question. Its tone is deeply resented in Canada and the general feeling is expressed that if war must come the Dominion will do its full duty by the Empire.

Dec. 21.—The Manitoba Legislature is dissolved, Mr. Greenway appeals to the people on the School issues and receives a large majority endorsing his attitude of refusal to obey the Remedial Order-in-Council.

Dec. 26.—The Dominion Government receives the final answer of the Manitoba Government. It definitely and positively refuses to re-establish any form of Separate Schools and suggests the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the past and present school systems of the Province.

1896 Jan. 1.—Mr. Charles Melville Hays is appointed General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Jan. 2.—The 6th Session of the Seventh Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen whose Speech foreshadows legislation regarding Manitoba Schools. Prorogation takes place on April 23rd.

Jan. 4.—A Cabinet crisis at Ottawa results in the resignation of seven Ministers—Messrs. G. E. Foster, A. R. Dickey, W. H. Montague, J. G. Haggart, W. B. Ives, J. F. Wood and Sir C. H. Tupper.

Jan. 7.—Discussion in Parliament over the Crisis indicates various contradictory reasons for the situation. Mr. Foster states that it is due to personal differences with Sir Mackenzie Bowell and not to differences of principle. The Opposition takes the view that it is largely due to conflicts of opinion on the Manitoba School question.

Jan. 8.—The Governor-General refuses to accept Sir Mackenzie Bowell's resignation on the constitutional ground that the Speech from the Throne has not yet been considered by Parliament and that the Premier is and must be responsible for it.

Jan. 9.—The Premier in the Senate defends his position and personal reputation in the crisis now occurring.

- 1896 Jan 15.—The political crisis is ended, the Cabinet is partially reorganized, the retiring Ministers withdraw their resignations. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.—who had arrived in Ottawa on Dec. 15th—resigns the Hon. Commissionership and becomes Secretary of State. Sir Hibbert Tupper accepts the Solicitor-Generalship without a seat in the Cabinet, instead of his former position as Minister of Justice.
- Jan. 31.—Mr. George E. Foster delivers his eighth Budget speech. deficit of \$4,153,876 is shown.
- Feb. 11.—The Remedial Bill for the enforcement of the Order to restore Separate Schools in Manitoba is introduced in the House of Commons.
- Feb. 15.—Mr. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, informs the House of Assembly at Halifax that the Imperial Government declines to interfere in the matter of the proposal to abolish the Legislative Council.
- Feb. 27.—By a vote of 31 to 7 the Manitoba Assembly adopts the motion of Attorney-General, the Hon. Charles Sifton, protesting against Dominion interference with the Provincial education policy.
- March 3.—The second reading of the Remedial Bill is moved by Sir Charles Tupper. He defends it on the ground of maintaining the integrity of the constitution. Mr. Laurier demands further investigation, opposes the treatment of the question by a moribund Parliament and criticizes the measure generally. The second reading passes on March 20.
- March 21.—The Hon. A. R. Dickey, q.c., m.p., the Hon. A. Desjardins, m.p., and Sir Donald A. Smith are appointed Dominion Commissioners to Manitoba for the purpose of trying to arrange a compromise on the School question.
- April 7.—The official Report of the Commissioners to Manitoba dealing with the negotiations, and their collapse, is presented to Parliament.
- April 15.—After repeated all-night sittings and continued obstruction in procedure and business a dead-lock is finally reached in the House of Commons and the Remedial Bill is withdrawn by the Government.
- April 24.—Sir Donald A. Smith is appointed High Commissioner to London and a member of the Canadian Privy Council.
- April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigns the Premiership and the Ministry is re-organized under the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., q.c.m.g., c.b., as Premier on May 1st. The other principal change is in the accession of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, q.c., m.p., as Minister of the Interior.
- April 28.—Parliament expires by effluxion of time.
- May 9.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council announces, upon appeal, that: "The Province of Ontario has the right to enact local Prohibition under the Federal constitution but that the Province can neither stop the manufacture of liquor for sale outside of its boundaries nor trench on the right of the Federal Government to govern the importation of liquor into the various Provinces of the Dominion."
- May 12.—Upon the acceptance of a seat in the Dominion Cabinet by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Mr. Edmund James Flynn, q.c., LL.D., Commissioner of Public Works, re-organizes the Quebec Government as Prime Minister.
- May 17.—A *Mandement* regarding the Manitoba School question, signed by the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the ecclesiastical Provinces of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, is issued.
- June 3.—Ratifications are exchanged of an agreement between Great Britain and the United States regarding the claims of British sealers.
- June 9.—The Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire meets in London. The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain presides and delivers an address in which he favours British preferential duties, under certain freer trade conditions, within the Empire.
- June 23.—The general elections take place in Canada, the Tupper Government is defeated and the Liberal majority is found, by subsequent vote in the House, to be 34.

June 25.—The death is announced of the Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

July 8.—H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen declines to sanction certain appointments to office proposed by an Order-in-Council of the Tupper Administration. Sir Charles Tupper at once resigns and on July 13th the first Liberal Government of the Dominion since 1878 is formed with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P., as Prime Minister. The members of his Cabinet include Sir Richard J. Cartwright, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte and three Premiers of Provinces—Sir Oliver Mowat of Ontario, Mr. W. S. Fielding of Nova Scotia and Mr. A. G. Blair of New Brunswick.

July 17.—Upon the retirement of the Hon. A. G. Blair the New Brunswick Ministry is re-organized under the Hon. James Mitchell.

July 20.—The Nova Scotian Government is re-organized, after Mr. W. S. Fielding's retirement, under the Hon. George Henry Murray, Q.C.

July 25.—The Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., LL.D., succeeds Sir Oliver Mowat as Premier of Ontario.

Aug. 16.—The death is announced of the Hon. Sir David Lewis McPherson, K.C.M.G., Senator of Canada.

Aug. 19.—The 1st Session of the Eighth Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen and is prorogued on Oct. 5th. The Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., is appointed Speaker of the Senate and the Hon. J. D. Edgar, Speaker of the Commons.

Aug. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper is chosen Leader of the Opposition by a Conservative Caucus at Ottawa. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is selected, two days earlier, to lead the party in the Senate.

Nov. 15.—The terms of the agreement between Great Britain and the United States for submission of the Venezuelan question to arbitration are made public after prolonged and troublesome negotiations.

Nov. 20.—It is announced that the Laurier Government representing the Dominion and the Greenway Government representing the Province—both Liberal in politics—have effected a compromise and settled the Manitoba School question. The national character of the schools is to be preserved and there is to be no restoration of Separate Schools, but provision is made for bi-lingual teaching and for religious exercises if desired by the parents.

1897 March 25.—The 2nd Session of the Eighth Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen and is prorogued on June 29th.

March 25.—The Manitoba Legislature passes a measure regarding the compromise on the School question.

April 20.—In the Nova Scotian Provincial elections the Conservative party only obtains three seats.

April 22.—The Hon. William Stevens Fielding presents his first Budget to the House of Commons. It shows a deficit of \$330,551 and announces a policy of preference in the tariff upon British goods to the extent of 25 per cent. The existence of certain British treaties, however, and the wording of the Act itself, subsequently compels, for a time, the admission of other countries to the preference.

May 26.—Having been defeated at the polls, Mr. E. J. Flynn, the Conservative Premier of Quebec, resigns and a Liberal Administration is formed by the Hon. Felix Gabriel Marchand, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

June 5.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., Premier of Canada, sails for England to attend the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. On June 12th he is entertained with other Colonial Premiers at Liverpool; on June 14th at Edinburgh by the Chamber of Commerce; on June 18th by the Imperial Institute, London. The Queen makes him a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and a G.C.M.G. on June 20th and on June 30th the University of Oxford confers on him the degree of D.C.L. Sir Wilfrid addresses a meeting of members of

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1897 Parliament on July 5th and the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris on July 19th. On Aug. 8th he receives the Legion of Honour from President Faure and on Aug. 12th is received by the Pope at Rome; on the 16th he is presented with a medal by the Cobden Club in London; and on August 27th arrives once more in Canada. On Sept. 16th he is dined by the Montreal Board of Trade.

June 20.—The celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee commences in Canada and is marked by intense enthusiasm and demonstrations of loyalty in every city and hamlet. The honours conferred upon the occasion by Her Majesty include a peerage to Sir Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., with the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal and a G.C.M.G. to Mr. Laurier, Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., and Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.

July 28.—A royalty of two per cent. is imposed upon the product of Klondike mines.

July 30.—It is announced that Great Britain has declared her intention of terminating the Belgian and German Treaties which have hitherto prevented purely Colonial preferences for British goods and have temporarily "hung up" the Fielding Tariff preference.

Aug. 1.—One-half of the tariff reduction of 25 per cent. upon British goods goes into operation.

Aug. 8.—The Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D.D.—appointed June 25th—is consecrated Archbishop of Montreal.

Aug. 31.—The British Medical Association meets at Montreal.

Oct. 27.—Upon the resignation of Mr. Fred Peters, Q.C., the Government of Prince Edward Island is re-organized under the Hon. Alexander Bannerman Warburton, B.A., B.C.L.

Oct. 29.—The Hon. Mr. Mitchell resigns the Premiership of New Brunswick and is succeeded by the Hon. Henry Robert Emmerson, LL.B.

Nov. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies visit Washington to discuss the Behring Sea claims and other questions. A series of conferences with Secretary Sherman follow.

Nov. 18.—Sir Oliver Mowat resigns the post of Minister of Justice at Ottawa and is succeeded by the Hon. David Mills, Q.C., Senator. Sir O. Mowat becomes Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Dec. 8.—The prolonged dispute between the Provinces and the Dominion authorities as to the power of creating Queen's Counsel is decided in favour of the Provinces by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Dec. 22.—The Arbitrators—Hon. W. L. Putnam of the United States Federal Circuit Court and the Hon. G. E. King of the Supreme Court of Canada—who have been appointed to assess the damages claimed by Canada under the Behring Sea Award of 1893, after over a year's work and consideration, award the Canadian sealers \$463,151. With an addition of \$10,000 this amount is paid on June 16th, 1898.

Dec. 24.—The Pope issues an Encyclical upon the Manitoba School question which finally disposes of that troublesome problem. His Holiness advises the Catholics of Manitoba to accept the concessions given in the Laurier-Greenway settlement but declares them inadequate and expresses the hope that the Province itself may eventually do justice to the minority.

1898 Feb. 3.—The 3rd Session of the Eighth Dominion Parliament is opened by H.E. the Earl of Aberdeen and is prorogued on June 13th.

Feb. 11.—The Hon. R. W. Scott announces in the Senate, on behalf of the Government, that after the 1st of August next the tariff will be arranged so as to limit the full fiscal preference of 25 per cent. which then comes into force to British Colonies.

March 16.—The Yukon Railway Bill, providing for large grants of land and money for the rapid building of a railway to the Klondike, passes the House of Commons.

March 30.—The Dominion Senate throws out the Yukon Railway Bill by a vote of 52 to 14 on the ground of the terms being excessive. The Government claims that this action will delay settlement and play into the hands of American competitors. An agitation is started in Liberal papers for the abolition of the Senate but dies gradually away.

April 5.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding delivers his Budget speech. The deficit is \$519,982.

April 12.—The death is announced of H.E. Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec. His successor in the See is Mgr. Louis Nazaire Bégin, D.D.

May 30.—A Conference is held at Washington between General John W. Foster and Hon. John A. Kasson for the United States and Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir Louis Davies for Great Britain and Canada. It is decided to appoint a Joint Commission for the discussion of all outstanding questions between the countries.

June 13.—The death is announced of the Hon. Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, K.C.M.G.

July 12.—The Duke of Norfolk, British Postmaster-General, announces that the views of the Canadian and other representatives at the recent Conference on postal rates have prevailed and that a letter-post of one penny per half ounce will be established for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal.

July 25.—The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

July 28.—The Imperial Military Commission to investigate the character and condition of Canadian defences—composed of Colonel Lake, Colonel Leach, Colonel Dalton and Captain White, R.N.—commences its work. Its subsequent Report is, of course, confidential.

Aug. 1.—The second half of the Preferential tariff reduction upon British goods goes into operation.

Aug. 8.—Lieut.-Governor the Hon. T. R. McInnes, M.D., of British Columbia (Liberal) dismisses the Government of Mr. J. H. Turner (Conservative) and calls on the Hon. Robert Beaven to form an administration. He fails to do so and on Aug. 15th the Hon. Charles Augustus Semlin takes up the task and forms a Cabinet with Mr. Joseph Martin, Q.C., M.L.A.—late of Manitoba—as Attorney-General.

Aug. 10.—Mr. A. B. Warburton, Premier of Prince Edward Island, becomes a Judge and is succeeded by the Hon. Donald Farquharson.

Aug. 23.—The British and American Joint High Commission opens at Quebec with Lord Herschell as Chairman and the following representatives present: For Canada—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir. L. H. Davies and Mr. John Charlton, M.P.; for the United States—Gen. J. W. Foster, Hon. George Gray, Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, Hon. John A. Kasson, Hon. N. Dingiey and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge; for Newfoundland—Sir J. S. Winter and the Hon. A. B. Morine. The subjects of discussion include Reciprocity, Protection of seals, Atlantic Fisheries, mutual mining rights and Allen Labour Laws, war vessels on the Lakes, the Alaska Boundary question, the transportation of merchandise in bond, etc. The Conference adjourns on Oct. 10th, meets at Washington on Nov. 10th and adjourns on Dec. 19th to the 5th of Jan., 1899. From the latter date until Feb. 20th the discussion continues and finally ends in a disagreement upon the Alaskan boundary question so pronounced as to render adjournment again necessary. The next meeting of the Conference is announced for Quebec on Aug. 2nd but it does not re-assemble.

Aug. 23.—Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, assumes his office of Major-General in command of the Canadian Militia.

Sept. 29.—A Dominion Plebiscite is held upon the question: "Are you in favour of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufac-

1880 ture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors, for use as beverages?" The answer by Provinces is as follows:—

Province.	For.	Against.
Ontario	154,498	115,284
Quebec	28,434	122,760
Nova Scotia	34,678	5,370
New Brunswick	36,919	9,575
Manitoba	12,419	2,978
British Columbia	5,731	4,756
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146
Territories	6,238	2,824
	278,380	264,693

Dec. 13.—It is announced that Lord Strathcona has endowed the Royal Victoria College for Women at Montreal with \$1,000,000.

Dec. 15.—Penny Postage is inaugurated throughout a considerable portion of the British Empire.

1880 Jan. 1.—Two cent postage comes into force in Canada as a result of the policy of the Post Office Department under the administration of the Hon. Wm. Mulock, Q.C., M.P.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Commissioner in the Yukon Territory, opens an inquiry into alleged irregularities of officials and concerning various mining grievances and charges. In his Report—presented to Parliament on May 30th—he declares the allegations not sustained.

Feb. 10.—Archibald Lampman, Canadian poet, dies at Ottawa.

Feb. 18.—In the Provincial elections in New Brunswick the Emmerson Government wins all the seats but four.

March 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier writes a letter on the Prohibition question to Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, in which he makes the following statement: "I venture to submit for your consideration, and the consideration of the Dominion Alliance, who believe in prohibition as the most efficient means of suppressing the evils of intemperance, that no good purpose would be served by forcing upon the people a measure which is shown by the vote to have the support of less than 23 per cent. of the electorate. My object is simply to convey to you the conclusion that in our judgment, the expression of public opinion recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction by the Government of a prohibitory measure."

March 16.—The 4th Session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada is opened by H.E. the Earl of Minto and is prorogued on August 11th.

April 13.—The New Brunswick Legislature rejects by 34 to 7 votes the Resolution of the Premier (Hon. H. R. Emmerson) declaring that the time is ripe to give the Provincial franchise to women.

May 2.—Mr. W. S. Fielding delivers his Budget speech and shows a surplus of \$1,722,712.

May 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduces a Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons which is claimed to embody the principle of County boundaries and proposes the appointment of a Commission of Judges to deal with points of difference or difficulty. The Opposition, led by Sir Charles Tupper, denounces the measure as unnecessary and unconstitutional on the verge of another Census and involving, thereafter, another re-arrangement. The measure passes the House but is thrown out by the Senate on July 29th.

June 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier submits to the House of Commons the protocol of the Anglo-American Commission showing the American claim for a Commission of six jurists, without an umpire, to deal with the

Alaskan question as against the British plan of one British and one American jurist with an umpire; and the further claim that all settlements claimed should, practically, remain under American control whatever the decision of the Tribunal.

June 5.—The announcement is made that British Columbia legislation excluding both Chinese and Japanese immigrants has been disallowed at Ottawa—partly because of the different character of the two races and partly because of Japanese relations with Great Britain.

June 12.—Sir William C. Van Horne retires from the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway but retains the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors. Mr. Thomas G. Shaughnessy succeeds him.

June 26.—Sir Hibbert Tupper moves a Resolution in the House of Commons which makes specific charges of corruption in the Yukon and demands a Royal Commission of Inquiry. It is voted down on the 20th inst. after an elaborate reply by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

July 25.—The Hon. Wm. Mulock introduces a Resolution in the House of Commons approving the construction of a Pacific Cable under the joint auspices of Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. It is passed unanimously and a Bill introduced to carry the proposal into effect.

July 31.—A Resolution proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and seconded, in Sir Charles Tupper's absence, by the Hon. G. E. Foster, is passed unanimously by the House of Commons as follows: "That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which Her Majesty is Suzerain, from the refusal to accord to Her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government; that it regrets that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of Her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions; that this House, representing a people which has largely succeeded, by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights, in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such a measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in full possession of equal rights and liberties."

July 31.—The Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir James David Edgar, K.C.M.G., Q.C., dies and is succeeded by Mr. Thomas Bain.

Aug. 7.—After a political crisis arising out of the intractable character of Mr. Joseph Martin, he is dismissed from office and replaced, as Attorney-General of British Columbia, by Mr. Alexander Henderson.

Oct. 1.—Mgr. Diomede Falconio, Papal Delegate to Canada, arrives at Quebec.

Oct. 2.—A large meeting of Militia Officers is held at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, and a Resolution moved by Lieut.-Colonel James Mason and Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison, expressing the hope that the Dominion Government will promptly offer a Contingent of Canadian Militia to assist in supporting the interests of the Empire in South Africa, is carried unanimously.

Oct. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, declares in an interview given to the *Toronto Globe* that it would be unconstitutional for the Government to send the Militia, or a portion of it, out of the country without the sanction of Parliament. "In this present case our limitations are clearly defined. And so it is that we have not offered a Canadian Contingent to the Home authorities."

Oct. 3.—The Award of the Anglo-American Arbitration Tribunal—under a Treaty signed February 2nd, 1897 re Venezuela—is announced and decides largely in favour of the British claims.

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1890 Oct. 9.—The corner stone of the Chicago Government Buildings is laid by President McKinley. Sir Wilfrid Laurier represents Canada at the ceremony and succeeding Banquet.

Oct. 17.—After some agitation in Canada and despatches between Ottawa and London it is announced that troops will be allowed to volunteer for service in South Africa. They will go to the front as a Battalion and will not be separated into units as at first suggested. Lieut. Col. W. D. Otter is to command the 1st Contingent with Lieut.-Col. Laurence Buchan as second in command.

Oct. 18.—The Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, q.c., retires from the Premiership of Ontario and from public life. He is succeeded by the Hon. George William Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education, and the new Cabinet is sworn in on the 21st inst.

Oct. 30.—A temporary arrangement, or *modus vivendi*, as to the Alaskan boundary question, is announced.

Oct. 30.—After three weeks of intense popular enthusiasm, active recruiting, drilling, travelling and volunteering throughout the Dominion, the *Sardinian* sails from Quebec with the first Canadian Contingent on board.

Nov. 18.—The death is announced of Sir John William Dawson, kt., c.m.g., f.r.s., f.g.s., f.r.s.c., lately Principal of McGill University, Montreal.

Dec. 7.—The Provincial general elections are held in Manitoba and the Liberal majority of about 25 is turned into a small Conservative majority.

1900 Jan. 1.—The first fight of the South African War in which Canadians participate and the first in any war in which Canadian, Australian and British troops have stood side by side, takes place at Sunnyside where the British force of nearly 6,000 men is commanded by Lieut.-Col. T. D. Filcher and the hundred soldiers of the Royal Canadian Regiment are led by Capt. R. K. Barker.

Jan. 6.—The Greenway Government in Manitoba resigns office as a result of its defeat at the polls. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, q.c., son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Leader for some months of the Manitoba Opposition, becomes Premier and forms a Cabinet which is sworn in on January 10th.

Feb. 1.—The 5th Session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada is opened by H.E. the Earl of Minto and prorogued on July 13th.

Feb. 9.—The Redistribution Bill of the preceding Session is introduced again in the House of Commons by the Hon. Wm. Mulock. It passes the House but is again rejected by the Senate on March 28th. The Opposition policy is embodied in an amendment presented by Sir Charles Tupper which proposes the appointment of a Judicial tribunal to redistribute the constituencies after the next elections.

Feb. 13.—Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in a brief speech proposes a vote of \$2,000,000 for payment of the Canadian Contingent's expenses to Cape Town. Sir Charles Tupper supports the vote as only an instalment of what should have been done and declares that the pay of the troops while in the field should also have been borne by Canada. Messrs. Bourassa and Monet oppose the entire policy of the Government in the matter.

Feb. 18.—The first Battle of Paardeberg occurs. All the Officers of the Canadian Contingent are present with eleven exceptions and the Battalion is 872 strong. In this memorable fight 20 Canadians are killed or fatally wounded, including the popular Captain H. M. Arnold, of Winnipeg. Lieut. J. Cooper Mason and 60 others are wounded.

Feb. 21.—News of the Canadian casualties at Paardeberg arrives in a despatch from Mr. Frederick Hamilton and causes widespread sorrow mingled with pride. The Prime Minister at once cables Colonel Otter as

follows: "I desire to convey to you and your men the grateful thanks of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed in the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifice made by her sons for the honour of the Empire. The wounded have our sympathy and prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people."

Feb. 22.—The London *Times* says of the Paardeberg fight that: "The Canadians have just paid their first sacrifice of life and blood to the cause of the Empire. They mourn their dead and grieve over their wounded with the spirit of an Imperial people. The achievements of their soldiers and the sacrifices by which those achievements were accomplished confirm them the more in their resolve to do their full duty in the present emergency."

Feb. 27.—Precipitated into action by a brave advance of the Royal Canadians toward his trenches, General Cronje and 4,000 Boers surrender to Lord Roberts on the anniversary of Majuba Hill. The Field Marshal cables the War Office that: "In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian Contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Major Pelle'er was wounded, eight men killed, and 20 men wounded." Cablegrams of congratulation and sympathy combined come pouring into the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Chamberlain wires the following to Lord Minto: "Her Majesty the Queen desires you to express to the people of Canada her admiration of the gallant conduct of the Canadian troops in the late engagement, and her sorrow at the loss of so many brave men."

Feb. 27.—The Semlin Ministry in British Columbia is dismissed by Lieut.-Governor T. R. McInnes who calls upon Mr. Joseph Martin to form a Government. The Legislature on March 1st passes a vote of non-confidence in the new Premier with only three dissenting voices but is at once pro-rogued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

March 1.—Dr. Borden in answer to inquiry states that the 1st Contingent was made up of 18 officers and 377 men from Ontario, 16 officers and 240 men from Quebec, 3 officers and 100 men from New Brunswick, 3 officers and 131 men from Nova Scotia, 1 officer and 53 men from Manitoba, 2 officers and 61 men from British Columbia, 1 officer and 30 men from Prince Edward Island.

March 23.—Mr. W. S. Fielding delivers his Budget speech in the House of Commons and shows a surplus of \$4,837,740. He also announces the increase of the British preference in the Tariff from 25 to 33½ per cent. and states that Loans to the Dominion of Canada have, at last, been placed upon the list of securities in which, by British law, trust funds may be invested.

March 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, after denouncing the Preferential tariff for alleged inefficiency in helping British trade and because it hinders the movement for a Canadian preference in the British market moves the following Resolution in Parliament: "That this House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in, and commerce between, these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire; and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory." It is defeated by a vote of 88 to 48.

May 3.—A cablegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Lord Minto is made public stating that nearly £2,000 had been subscribed at Cape Town within three days for the sufferers from the Ottawa fire and adding: "This is not a rich town and citizens have enormous demands on their purses at the present time. Response due to strong feeling of gratitude for Canadians' part in the war and appreciation of gallantry of Canadian soldiers."

May 30.—News of the fall of Pretoria—though slightly in advance of the actual fact—causes an ebullition of spontaneous enthusiasm in Toronto such as had never been known in its history. Elsewhere the celebrations

1900 are prominent and in Australasia as in Great Britain and Canada the Imperial spirit finds extraordinary expression.

June 1.—Although not himself a believer in Prohibition Mr. H. J. McDonald, Premier of Manitoba, introduces in the Legislature a measure for the prohibition of the liquor traffic based largely upon the Prince Edward Island legislation. It eventually passes but the constitutionality of its enactment is taken to the Courts.

June 2.—A measure regarding Copyright, introduced by the Hon. S. A. Fisher in the House of Commons, passes its second reading and eventually becomes law. It amends existing enactments so as to give fuller protection to Canadian publishers and yet meet the requirements of authors and the long-standing objections of British authors and publishers.

June 4.—The Royal Canadian Regiment forms one of the fourteenth Infantry Battalions which march past Lord Roberts in the public square of Pretoria and watch the Union Jack as it slowly rises above the Boer Legislative Buildings of the Transvaal Capital.

June 5.—Official news of the fall of Pretoria is received and celebrations are held at places where the unconfirmed intelligence of May 30 was not accepted. Mayor Prefontaine proclaims a public holiday in Montreal and the Courts adjourn after eloquent speeches from the Bench and Bar—notably from Mr. Thomas Fortin, M.P., and Mr. Justice C. P. Davidson in London, Stratford and St. John join in the celebration.

June 7.—In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, moves an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen upon the progress of events in South Africa. It is, in part, as follows: "The feeling of pride and satisfaction with which we hail every fresh addition to the long and glorious roll of deeds wrought by British valour and resource are enhanced on the present occasion by the proud consciousness that through the active co-operation of her sons on the battlefield Canada is entitled to share in a new and special manner in the joy of the present triumph. We rejoice that the conflict, now happily drawing to a close, will result in the removal of those disabilities under which many of our fellow-subjects have laboured so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of your Majesty's gracious rule over the whole of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficent administration of justice and equal laws." A dramatic incident occurs through the opposition of Mr. Henri Bourassa who speaks amid shouts of "traitor" and "shame" and declares the war to have been both unjust and inglorious. The Premier responds with the statement that he believes England had never fought a more just war than this and the motion eventually passes, unanimously, amid the strains of the National Anthem.

June 8.—The first Prohibition measure passed in a Canadian Province receives the Royal assent through the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island. It prohibits both the retail and wholesale selling of liquor except for very limited and specific purposes.

June 9.—After some months of weak and distracted administration of affairs in British Columbia the general elections take place and the Ministry of Mr. Joseph Martin is defeated by a complicated vote in which only eight personal supporters are elected out of 38 members.

June 15.—Mr. James Dunsmuir is sworn in as Premier of British Columbia and succeeds in forming a reasonably strong Cabinet. It is completed on June 21st.

June 20.—The Hon. T. R. McInnes is dismissed from office as Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia by the Governor-General-in-Council. He is replaced by the Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.

June 25.—The Minister of Militia speaks at length in the House of Commons as to the recent work of his Department and gives the following figures of the force raised for special service in connection with the War:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
1st Contingent and reinforcements.....	44	1,079	7
2nd Contingent (Mounted Rifles).....	38	70	750
2nd Contingent (Artillery)	19	520	427
Strathcona Horse	28	512	599
2nd Special Service Battalion (Halifax). 29		975	..

There were also 21 artificers for service with Imperial forces, 15 officers for instructional purposes, 6 chaplains, 8 nurses and 4 members of the Postal Corps, making a total of 188 officers and 3,835 non-commissioned officers and men sent out to date. Dr. Borden also refers to the services of the Canadian Infantry at Paardeberg, the Cavalry at Kroonstadt and around Pretoria, the artillery from Beira to Mafeking, the Strathconas under Sir Redvers Buller in Natal and the Transvaal.

June 28.—The Emergency Ration Committee reports to House of Commons in majority and minority statements—the political line being strictly drawn. The majority report the charges against the Militia Department as to the supply of inferior food to the troops to be unfounded; the minority declare them fully sustained.

July 7.—The Hon. Dr. Borden reads a cablegram, from Lord Roberts to Lord Minto, in the House of Commons as follows: "I have much pleasure in bringing to your Excellency's notice the good work done by the First and Second Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, who have been repeatedly conspicuous for their gallant conduct and soldierlike instincts. During the attack by the Boers on Katbosch on the 22nd of June a small party of Pincher Creek men of the 2nd Battalion displayed the greatest gallantry and devotion to duty, holding in check a force of Boers by whom they were largely outnumbered."

July 17.—Lord Minto receives a despatch from Lord Roberts stating that Lieut. Harold L. Borden, son of the Minister of Militia, had been killed in action on the previous day. The House of Commons, on motion of the Premier, seconded by Mr. N. F. Davin for the Opposition, expresses its regret and its sympathy with the Minister.

July 19.—Major-General R. H. O'Grady-Haig, C.B., D.S.O., assumes command of the Canadian Militia in succession to Major-General Hutton, C.B., who, after a somewhat stormy career in Canada, resigned on Feb. 9th in order to go to South Africa.

Aug. 31.—The Hon. H. R. Emmerson resigns his position as Premier of New Brunswick in order to participate in the coming Dominion elections. He is succeeded by the Hon. Lemuel John Tweedie.

Oct. 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier lays the foundation stone of the great bridge which is to be built across the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

Oct. 3.—Owing to the death of the Hon. F. G. Marchand on Sept. 25th he is succeeded by the Hon. Simon Napoleon Parent, M.L.A., Commissioner of Lands and Mayor of Quebec, who succeeds in re-organizing the Ministry.

Oct. 29.—The Government of Manitoba is reconstructed under Mr. Rodman Paen Rohlin as Premier in succession to the Hon. H. J. Macdonald, who retires in order to help Sir Charles Tupper in the Dominion elections.

Oct. 29.—A splendid Banquet is given Lord Strathcona by the Board of Trade and citizens of Toronto as a recognition of his patriotic services in raising and equipping the Regiment which bears his name.

Nov. 5.—After preparations extending over weeks Toronto welcomes "C" Company of the 1st Contingent home with an enthusiasm unequalled in its history—except perhaps by the spontaneous outburst of Pretoria Day. The city is decorated as it never was before and the men under Capt. R. K. Barker pass through miles of cheering multitudes until the Drill Shed is reached where they are formally welcomed.

Nov. 7.—The Dominion general elections result in a decided victory for the Laurier Administration by a majority of about 50. The chief issues

1900 involved are the original policy of the Government as to sending troops to the Transvaal and the question of mutual inter-British preferential tariffs instead of simply a Canadian preferential duty upon British goods. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, and Hon. H. J. Macdonald—the three Conservative leaders—are defeated and Quebec goes almost entirely Liberal.

Nov. 8.—Lord Roberts sends a despatch to the War Office regarding important actions on Nov. 6th and 7th as follows: "Smith Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting mentioned was very hard. His force consisted of 250 mounted troops from the 5th Lancers, the Royal Canadian Dragoon and Mounted Rifles, two Royal Canadian Artillery guns, four guns of the 84th Battery and 900 infantry of the Suffolks and Shropshires. On casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought splendidly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Komati from which they were beaten out November 6, but were prevented by Colonel Evans, the Canadian Mounted Troops and two of the 84th's guns galloping two miles and seizing it in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard with the Canadian Dragoons and two Royal Canadian guns under Lieutenant Morrison. Smith Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry convoys." Amongst the wounded are Lieut. J. H. Elmsley, Lieut. R. E. W. Turner and Lieut. H. Z. C. Cockburn of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Nov. 15.—On the eve of departure to resume his duties in London Lord Strathcona is presented by Mayor Prefontaine with an eulogistic address on behalf of the citizens of Montreal. The following reference is made to the War: "Always alive to the sense of need of Imperial unity you have in this great and memorable year come forward as a champion of the righteous cause and, by the equipment of a body of volunteers for service in South Africa, you have given strong succour to the Empire in its hour of trial. All true Canadians rejoice in the exploits of Strathcona's Horse, and feel a reflected glory in their association with one who had the will and the power to render so unique a service." Mr. J. Israel Tarte in the course of his speech describes Lord Strathcona as "not only a great Canadian but a great Britisher."

Nov. 18.—It is announced that Mr. George Bell Reeve will succeed Mr. Charles M. Hays as the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Nov. 29.—Colonel Otter and his men arrive at Southampton and are received on landing from the *Hawarden Castle* by Major-General R. N. Stewart, the Duke of Abercorn, Earl Grey, Lord Strathcona, Colonel Mackinnon and others. At Addison Road Station, London, they are welcomed by General Trotter, Lord Onslow and Lord Strathcona and marched to the barracks through crowded streets and cheering people. A message of welcome is received from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught dated Dublin, Nov. 27th, and as Chairman of the Reception Committee expressing his deep regret at not being able to be present personally. His Royal Highness adds: "I have read with pride and pleasure the accounts of the splendid services rendered by the Canadian troops to the Empire in the numerous engagements in which they took part in South Africa. I also share with all Englishmen the feelings of sorrow for those brave Canadians who fell in this war. I am no stranger to Canada nor to her troops. I always remember with pleasure that I shared with her Militia in the defence of her frontier during the Fenian invasion of 1870, and for which service I wear the Canadian medal."

Nov. 30.—The Royal Canadians are reviewed by the Queen—accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Albany—at Windsor and are entertained at luncheon by order of Her Majesty. The officers, including Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. L. Buchan, Major S. M. Rogers, Capt. A. H. Macdonell, Surgeon-Major E. Fiset, Capt. H. E. Burstall, Capt. W. T. Lawless, Chaplain the Rev. J. Almond, Capt. J. Cooper Mason, Lieut. A. E. Swift,

10 Lieut. R. H. M. Temple, Lieut. A. E. Carpenter, Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, Lieut. F. L. Vaux, and Lieut. F. D. Lafferty, are presented to the Queen and the first three gentlemen have the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

Dec. 3.—The returning members of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Household Cavalry are reviewed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Dec. 5.—Colonel Otter and his officers are entertained at a Banquet by the Canada Club with Lord Strathcona in the Chair. In the afternoon the Colonel and his officers and men had visited the House of Commons in charge of Mr. Chamberlain who addressed them as follows in connection with this unique compliment: "I feel it a great honour to have this opportunity of meeting you and telling you what I fear you must be tired of hearing, how deeply we all feel the debt of gratitude which we owe to you for the splendid patriotism you displayed in coming to the assistance of the Mother-country in her time of stress and need, and for the admirable skill and gallantry which you have shown at the front. You have evoked the utmost feelings of pride in and admiration for your conduct, and you have done that which will help to build up, even more strongly than it existed before, the honour of the Empire. You have shown to the world that the Empire is united, and we count on you in the future, as the past justifies us in doing, to assist in carrying forward the great work which the Empire has undertaken and to give it a future position even greater than that which it now occupies." Colonel Sir Howard Vincent also spoke and Colonel Otter replied briefly. The Colonial visitors were then conducted to the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Aberdeen and welcomed there by other peers.

Dec. 5.—The Royal Canadians are given a Luncheon at Kensington Palace by the Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll.

Dec. 12.—Colonel Otter and his men sail from Liverpool on the *Lake Champlain*. They are given a splendid popular send-off with farewell speeches by the Lord Mayor and the Bishop of Liverpool.

Dec. 24.—The discussion as to Canadians being allowed to recruit for Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell's South African Constabulary is brought to a head by a cable from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor-General. Referring to His Excellency's telegram of Dec. 4th the Colonial Secretary states that "Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction that recruits are coming forward in Canada for the South African Constabulary and will have much pleasure in accepting up to 1,000 men.

Dec. 27.—A splendid Banquet is given Colonel Wm. Dillon Otter, A.D.C., by the Citizens of Toronto. Lieut.-Col. James Mason is in the chair and the other guests include H.E. the Governor-General, the Hon. G. W. Ross, and the Hon. Wm. Mulock.

