

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at \$3 per acre.

Terms, one-tenth purchase money and interest (straight 6 per cent) cash, balance in nine equal annual instalments, an additional year given to actual settlers to make second payment, the remaining payments annually thereafter.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1896.

January 1st. President of the United States appoints a Commission in *re* boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

January 2nd. Opening of Canadian Parliament. Speech from the throne announces Legislation on the Manitoba School Question.

January 4th. Resignation of seven members of the Canadian Government. Senators Villeneuve, Owens, Sir William Hingston, Wood and O'Brien introduced. Adjournment of Parliament.

January 5th. Election of Hon. Col. Prior as Controller of Inland Revenue.

7th. Scott Act voted on in Moncton. Act supported. Meeting of Canadian Parliament after adjournment. Senators Aikins (Ex-Lieut.-Governor, Manitoba.) Baker and Adams introduced to the Senate.

January 8th. Nomination day in Manitoba. Eight government members elected by acclamation. Sir Mackenzie Bowell tenders his resignation to His Excellency the Governor General. His Excellency declines to accept it on the ground that the speech from the throne had not been considered by Parliament. Ninth Parliament adjourns to 14th instant.

January 14th. West Huron election—Cameron (Liberal) elected. Meeting of Canadian Parliament after four days adjournment.

January 15th. Elections in Manitoba; the Greenway Government sustained.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell completes his cabinet, six of those who resigned returning.

23rd. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is offered the nomination as representative in the Commons of the electoral district of Cape Breton.

An address of sympathy to the Queen and Princess Beatrice unanimously adopted by the Canadian House of Commons.

February 4th. Election of Sir Charles Tupper for Cape Breton.

February 6th. Manitoba Legislature opened.

February 8th. Convention between Great Britain and the United States signed; subject, Behring Sea Seal Claims.

February 11th. Remedial Bill (Manitoba Schools) introduced by Hon. A. R. Dickey, as Government measure in Commons of Canada. Sir Charles Tupper introduced into the Commons as Member for Cape Breton.

February 21st. D. MacKeen appointed to the Senate.

February 27th. The Manitoba Legislature adopts motion protesting against Dominion interference in Manitoba School matters.

March 3rd. Second meeting of the Remedial Bill moved in Canadian Commons.

March 4th. Vote in Ontario Legislature against attempt to interfere with Manitoba on the School Question.

March 20th. Manitoba Remedial Bill passes its second reading in Commons.

March 21st. Hons. A. R. Dickey, A. Desjardins and Sir Donald Smith appointed commissioners to arrange with Manitoba terms of settlement of School Question.

April 1st. Conference on Manitoba School Question closed without effecting a settlement.

April 7th. Official report of Messrs. Dickey, Desjardins and Sir Donald Smith on the Manitoba Conference, presented to the Senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Formal prorogation of the Ontario Legislature.

April 11th. Canadian Commons adjourns at midnight after a continuous session of 129 hours.

April 15th. Canadian Government withdraws the Remedial Bill after a continuous session of 60 hours.

April 16th. Prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature.

April 23rd. His Excellency the Governor General prorogues Parliament.

April 27th. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's resignation of the Premiership accepted by His Excellency the Governor General who sends for Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

April 30th. Government of Canada enters into contract with the Franco-Belgian Steamship Company for direct steamship service between Canada, France and Belgium, an annual subsidy of \$50,000 to be paid by the government.