

- all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See *Official Gazette* (Canada) August 5, 1893.
- Canadians awarded 2,126 prizes at Chicago Exhibition.
1894. January 1. Ontario voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic; majority, 81,769.
- March 15. Nova Scotia voted in favour of Prohibition of liquor traffic; majority, 31,401.
- June 28. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the Empire. The Imperial Government, New South Wales, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada were represented.
- July 23. Canadian readjusted Customs Tariff assented to by Governor General.
- August 27. United States Congress Tariff Bill became law without the signature of President Cleveland.
- December 12. Death of Right Hon. Sir John Thompson in Windsor Castle.
- December 21. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell became Premier of Canada and formed a new ministry.
1895. March 21. Remedial Order relating to Manitoba Schools passed.
- Liquor Commission reported.
- September 10. Sault St. Marie Canal opened.
- October 2. Proclamation giving to the unorganized and unnamed portions of the North-west the following names: Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts.
- Oct. 14. Treaty with France went into operation.
1896. January 2. Six Ministers resigned during debate on address. Sir Mackenzie Bowell reformed his Cabinet.
- April 24. Lord Strathcona of Montreal appointed High Commissioner for Canada in England.
- April 27. Resignation of Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier. Governor General sent for Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who formed a ministry.
- June 23. General elections. The Liberals won.
- June 25. Sir Leonard Tilley died.
- July 6. Order in Council enlarging the boundaries of the province of Quebec to the shores of Hudson Bay, and adding 118,450 square miles of territory to the province.
- July 11. Hon. W. Laurier accepted position as Premier.
- July 13. Liberal Ministry sworn in.
- October 13. Supreme Court of Canada gave judgment on fisheries reference case.
- November 9. Pacific Cable conference reassembled at London, England.
- November 12. Agreement signed to appoint arbitration tribunal to determine boundaries between Venezuela and Great Britain.
- November 24. Behring Sea Commission met at Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Justice King on behalf of Great Britain, and Mr. Justice Putnam on behalf of the United States, arbitrators.
1897. January 11. Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, appointed a member of the Privy Council of England.
- February 2. Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty of Arbitration signed at Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Senor José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister.
- February 11. Fire in the Western Block, Parliamentary Buildings, Ottawa.
- June 22. Special celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee throughout the British Empire.
- July 7. The Colonial Premiers appointed members of the Privy Council of England, viz., Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; George H. Reed, Premier of New South Wales; Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria; Sir Hugh M. Nelson, Premier of Queensland; Charles C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia; Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia; Richard J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand; Sir E. N. Coventry Bradton, Premier of Tasmania; Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, and Sir John Gordon Spriggs, Premier of Cape Colony.
- July 30. British Government gave notice of denunciation of the Treaties of Commerce with Belgium and Germany, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the self-governing Colonies of the Empire.
- August 16. Yukon Judicial District established by Governor General's proclamation.
- August 18. Second meeting in Canada of the British Association, in Toronto.
- October 6. Great Britain refused to agree to the request of the United States to allow Russia and Japan to take part in the Conference at Washington relative to the Behring Sea Seal question.