

- 1878.** Conservatives won in General Election. Canadians awarded 225 prizes at Paris Exhibition. Canada Temperance Act passed by Federal Parliament. Marquess of Lorne became Governor General of Canada.
- 1879.** Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the "National Policy."
- 1880.** Death of the Hon. George Brown, one of the "Fathers of Confederation."  
All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council from 1st Sept., 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.  
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquess of Lorne.  
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., chap. 1 (1881).  
First High Commissioner for Canada in London appointed.
- 1881.** March 21. Act passed extending the boundaries of Manitoba, chap. 14.  
April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.  
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- 1882.** May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca created.  
May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.  
June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.  
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.
- 1883.** Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.  
First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton. Standard time adopted.  
Marquess of Lansdowne became Governor General, being the fifth since the formation of the confederation.
- 1884.** Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.  
Centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario) by United Empire Loyalists.
- 1885.** March 26. Outbreak of Rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.  
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.  
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.  
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.  
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.  
May 16. Riel surrendered.  
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.  
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.  
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.  
July 17. Hon. J. C. Chapais, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," died.  
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.  
November 16. Hanging of Riel.
- 1886.** May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.  
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train, Canadian Pacific Railway, left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.
- 1887.** Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec; at this Conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President and twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed. Standard day adopted on the Intercolonial Railway.  
April 4. Important Conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.  
June 14. First C.P.R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.  
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
- 1888.** February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.  
June 11. Lord Stanley became the sixth Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.  
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
- 1889.** September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed and extended to James' Bay by Imperial statute, on address from Senate and House of Commons of Canada.