

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

How it has been Filled Since the Union. Sketches of the Men.

Canada's first Governor-General was Lord Monck. He had come to O. J. Canada as Governor before Confederation, namely, in October, 1861, and was privileged to see the new Dominion inaugurated. He remained in office till November, 1868, and thus spent seven momentous years in this country—the trying years of party deadlocks, the coalition Ministry, and the efforts to carry union. "I like him amazingly," wrote Sir John Macdonald to a friend, "and shall be very sorry when he leaves, as he has been a very prudent and efficient administrator of public affairs. He has managed the relations between Canada and the United States ever since he has been Governor and during all the American War with infinite discretion." He and Sir John Macdonald continued friends after the former returned to live in England and kept up a correspondence. Lord Monck was an Irish peer, the fourth viscount of the name, was born in county Tipperary in 1819, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and succeeded to the title 1849. He sat in the British House of Commons for several years, and was a lord of the treasury in the Palmerston Administration from 1855 to 1857. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, with a seat in the House of Lords, at Confederation, as a tribute to his services in inaugurating the union. He died in 1894, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Lord Monck.

LORD LISGAR.

There was difficulty in getting a successor to Lord Monck. Parliament had, in a fit of economy, cut down the salary from \$50,000 to \$32,500. The bill doing so was subsequently disallowed by the Imperial authorities—one of the very few Canadian laws with which Downing Street has ever interfered. Several men declined the office. Lord Mayo, who had accepted, threw it up in disgust, and went to India, where he was assassinated. Finally, Sir John Young, who had just returned from the Governorship of New South Wales, was appointed. He had had long experience in official life, as Lord of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. A Liberal in politics, he was appointed by the Tory Premier Mr. Disraeli. He was sworn in as Governor General in February, 1869, and held the office till June, 1872. He was created Baron Lisgar. In the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, who was Prime Minister during his whole term of office, he was an "ideal Governor," the ablest of all these under whom that experienced statesman had served. Lord Lisgar died in 1876, not long after leaving Canada, and having no heir the title came extinct.

LORD DUFFERIN.

The brilliant Earl of Dufferin assumed the Governorship in June, 1872. He was personally the most popular of all our Governors. During his term of office he visited British Columbia and smoothed over the agitation there against the Dominion. He kept up good relations with the United States. He sailed safely through the stormy political episode known as the Pacific Scandal. He was liked by all creeds and classes. His witty speeches were the talk of the whole continent. His weightier deliverance were equally acceptable. From the people's standpoint he, not Lord Lisgar, was the "ideal governor." Lord Dufferin's subsequent triumphs made him one of the most famous diplomatists in Europe. He served at Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Constantinople and Cairo. He spent four years as viceroy of India. He was made warden of the Cinque Ports. He was created a Marquis by Queen Victoria. He died in 1900 at the age of 72. He left Canada in November, 1878.

LORD LORNE.

The Marquis of Lorne was a member of the House of Commons when Lord Beaconsfield, during his second Premiership, appointed him Governor General. The fact that a daughter of Queen Victoria was his wife and would accompany him to Canada centred popular interest in the Princess quite as much if not more than, the Governor General himself. He assumed office immediately after Lord Dufferin's departure in the autumn of 1878, and performed much useful work during his term of office. He was born in 1845, educated at Eton and at St. Andrew's University in Scotland, and was married in 1871 to Princess Louise. The chief political event of importance during his term was the dismissal of M. Letellier, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, an act which he referred to the Imperial authorities, who advised him to take the advice of his responsible ministers, which he did. He founded the Royal Society of Canada with the aim of bringing together in an organized body the literary and scientific men of Canada. He was no speech maker as Lord Dufferin was, but he was assiduous in performing all the public duties of his office and he left this country greatly respected. Ever since he has been in England one of the warmest friends of the Dominion. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Argyll upon his father's death a few years ago and is now a member of the House of Lords. He has

contributed to both English and American periodicals valuable articles upon Canada, and while precluded to a great extent from active political work, owing to his relationship with the Royal family, has had as useful a career since his departure from Canada in 1883 as he had here.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne was appointed Governor General in August, 1883. It was before the split in the Liberal party, and he was then a Liberal peer selected by Mr. Gladstone for the Canadian post. He is the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne, and a descendant of the famous Lord Shelburne who, with Charles James Fox, made the treaty of peace with the United States in 1783. Lord Lansdowne was born in 1845, succeeded to the title in 1866, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and is married to a sister of the present Duke of Abercorn. During his term of office in Canada he had to deal with the acute controversy between Canada and the United States over the Atlantic fisheries question, and distinguishing himself as a careful and painstaking Governor. He joined the Liberal Unionists, and on leaving Canada in 1888 was sent to India as Viceroy. On returning from that post he identified himself with the Conservative party, and is now Foreign Secretary in the Balfour Ministry. While not an orator, Lord Lansdowne made some excellent speeches while in Canada, and his fare well address at a banquet in Ottawa breathed the kindest feeling for the Canadian people.

LORD STANLEY, OF PRESTON.

In June, 1888, Lord Stanley of Preston, a peer in his own right, and also second son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, was selected as Governor General. He had been in the army and had filled offices in several Conservative Administrations. A few years ago, on the death of his brother, who was unmarried, he succeeded to the ancient Earldom of Derby. In Canada, Lord Stanley was always popular, although not a brilliant man in public affairs. He and Lady Stanley were well liked by all those who came in contact with them, and although the political situation at the time was somewhat stormy owing to the anti-Jesuit agitation, the Governor acted in a strictly constitutional manner and retired from the country with the esteem of all. The other day he was elected to succeed the Duke of Devonshire as President of the British Empire League, but since his return to England has not taken part in public affairs.

LORD ABERDEEN.

Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1893, and his Governorship is so recent as to require no reference. He was born in 1847, educated at St. Andrew's and Oxford, filled the Vice-Royalty of Ireland for a short time in 1886, and was appointed to Canada by Mr. Gladstone during the last Premiership of that great statesman. Lord Aberdeen, like his brilliant predecessor, Lord Dufferin, was in office when a change in Government took place in Canada, with all its resultant agitations and recriminations. He and Lady Aberdeen, who devoted so much of her time to good work in this country, left the Dominion with the heartiest good wishes of the masses of the people. Owing to the fact that his party has been in opposition since his return to England, Lord Aberdeen has not filled a place in any Government, but he is a Liberal peer of distinction, and upon the defeat of the Balfour Ministry will almost certainly have a place in a new Ministry.

LORD MINTO.

The Earl of Minto, whose term of office is now drawing to a close, was appointed Governor-General July 25, 1898. He knew Canada well, having been military secretary to Lord Lansdowne from 1883 to 1886, and was, therefore, no stranger in official circles when he came out. He was born in London in July, 1845, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and saw some military service as a young man. He succeeded his father, the third Earl of Minto, in 1891, and married in 1883 the daughter of General Grey. He has won the admiration and kindly feeling of the Canadian people. Lord Minto as a soldier took a great interest in the despatch of Canadian troops to take part in the South African war, and no person took more pleasure than his Excellency in their successes during the war. A soldier, rather than a politician, Lord Minto has filled the office with dignity and assiduity, and the announcement that he is soon to leave Canada has called forth a number of expressions of esteem for his devotion to the public service. It is fair to say that while Lord Dufferin stands out conspicuously for his exceptional ability as Governor-General, the country has never had a weak or unsatisfactory Governor-General, and their influence in public affairs has always been for good. No one now thinks that £10,000 a year is too much to pay a Governor-General, and no voice is raised that this office is not well filled by a British public man. There have been suggestions at one time and another that eminent Canadians like the late Sir John Macdonald or Lord Strathcona would be satisfactory Governors-General, but these suggestions were due to the personal esteem in which men of that kind were and are held, rather than any implication that the appointments of the past have not been creditable and satisfactory to the Canadian people.

MY LOVE.

(Each line of this poem is taken from the works of poets in the following order: Lowell, Hood, Wordsworth, Charles G. Eastman, Coleridge, Longfellow, Stoddard, Tennyson, Alice Cary, Coleridge, Alice Cary, Campbell, Bayard Taylor, Frances S. Osgood, T. S. Perry, Hood, Ralph Hoyt, Miss Edwards, Barry Cornwall, Coventry Patmore, Bayard Taylor, Tennyson, T. Buchanan Read, Browning, Alexander Smith, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hervey, Wordsworth, Osgood.)

I only knew she came and went
Like troutlets in a pool,
She was a phantom of delight,
And I was like a fool.

One kiss, dear maid, I said and sighed,
Out of those lips unshorn;
She shook her ringlets round her head,
And laughed in merry scorn.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
You heard them, O my heart;
'Tis twelve at night by the castle clock,
Beloved, we must part.

"Come back, come back!" she cried in grief,
"My eyes are dim with tears,
How shall I live thru all the days?
And thru a hundred years?"

'Twas in the prime of summer time
She blessed me with her hand?
We strayed together deeply blest,
Into the dreaming land.

The laughing bridal roses blow,
To dress her dark-brown hair;
My heart is breaking with my woo,
Most beautiful, most rare!

I clasped it on her sweet, cold hand,
The precious golden link!
I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
"Drink, pretty creature, drink."

And so I won my Genevieve,
And walked in Paradise;
The fairest thing that ever grew
Atween me and the skies.

Love.

Love's a whetstone to the mind.—Aureon.

Love stoops as fondly as he soars.—Wordsworth.

Love's best habit is in seeming trust.—Shakespeare.

They who love are but one step from heaven.—Lowell.

Love is not where most it is professed.—Spencer.

The deeper the love the more exacting it is.—George Sand.

There is but one kind of love, but there are a thousand different copies of it.—La Rochefoucauld.

Love is never lost. If it be not reciprocated, it will flow back and soften and purify the heart.—Irving.

Love looks through spectacles which make copper appear like gold, poverty like riches and foul tears like pearls.—Cervantes.

A Chinese Dog Story.

The following dog story is a favorite one in China:

"There was a Chinaman who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them sleeping on his couch of teak-wood and marble, whipped them and drove them forth.

"The next night when he came home the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies; therefore he gave them another whipping.

"The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it."

Strange.

A story is being told of a printer employed in one of the largest American publishing houses who was asked by a friend what was the most important book to be published by the firm during the coming year.

"—," he answered, naming a work whose forthcoming appearance had aroused much interest.

"What sort of a book is it?"

"It's an autobiography written by the man himself," explained the printer impressively. "Harper's Weekly."

Words for the Wordy.

Two good phrases for people who speak long and wearisomely have come as useful weapons in the approaching hot weather.

One is the comment of a politician on a Washington orator: "He has a good train of thought, but it lacks terminal facilities."

The other comes from the village humorist, who said of the village orator: "He's the only feller I ever knew who could set his face talkin', an' then go off an' leave it."

Preferred a Bird in the Hand.

"Mr. Heavyweight," said the minister, "is willing to subscribe \$10,000 for a new church provided we can get other subscriptions making up the same amount."

"Yet you seem disappointed," said his wife.

"Yes, I was in hopes he would contribute a hundred dollars in cash."

Rough house methods have to be used on the young man who cannot take the hint when the girl yawns.

Orange Meat
An Ideal Breakfast

His Heart.

Frayed round the edges,
Worn at the tip
Punctured and battered,
With many a rip.

Gladly she took it,
And said that she knew
What there was of it
Was perfectly true.

—London Star.

The Westminster Gazette says:—"Few would connect the common bath brick of our kitchen with a caprice of nature, or would credit that there is but one spot on the entire globe where these scouring-blocks can be manufactured. Yet so it is, for all bath-bricks are made in Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and there only, because the River Parrett deposits for a distance of a few hundred yards only the peculiar compound of sand and slime of which they are composed. Farther up the stream the salt contains too much mud, lower down the proportion of sand is too great. Every ebb, therefore, the workmen remove the soil from this favored spot which Dame Nature has placed there the previous tide. Nowhere else in this world is a similar compound to be found.

The city editor had sent out a reporter to interview physicians regarding a story that the jar incident to riding on trolley cars had caused a new nervous disease to appear.

The reporter returned and said there was nothing in the story.

"There is no jar to riding on a street car," he said, "There is only the occasional jolt when the car starts or stops too suddenly."

"Well," said the editor, with some asperity, "there is no difference, is there between a jolt and a jar?"

"Oh, yes there is," said the reporter. "Did you ever hear of preserves being put up in a jolt?"

Just Like the Rest.

She: He seemed to have a high opinion of my common sense. He said I was the only girl he knew whom he couldn't flatter.

He: And did that please you?

She: Of course.

He: Ah, then, you're just like the other girls."

Real Good of Him.

Kind Lady—Let me see, this is the second time I have given you a meal, isn't it?

The Hubo—Dat's wot, ma'am. An' jist ter show dat I ain't ungrateful I'll give youse a tetermonial wid me autergraft ter be used for advertisin' purposes.

"So you are looking forward to a good time this summer?" "Yes, sir," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Going out of town?" "No, I'm going to send mother and the girls out of town. Then I'm going to sit in my shirt sleeves, smoke my pipe in the parlor, and hire a street piano to play all the rag-time I want." Washington "Star."

Piles

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- " Pomade,
- " Silva Putz Silver Polish,
- Diamond Hamen Dressing, half pints and pints, Standard Ha Dressing, U. N. O. Dressing, Frank Miller's Harness Soap in pans and cakes, Eagle Brand Colgate's Harness soap in cakes, Climax Water Proof Oil Harness Blacking, Crystalline Axle Grease, Mica Axle Grease, Asbestoline Axle Grease, Imperial Axle Oil, McLean's Axle Oil, Beaver Brand Axle Oil, Bickmore Gall Cure, Lotasine Gall Cure, Imperial Hoof Ointment, Dr. Daniel's Hoof Ointment, 3rd Seat for Carriages, Brushes, Curry Combs, Cards, Mane Combs, Wagon Washers, Shoe Thread, Wax, Harness Awns and Needles, Blacksmiths' Leather Aprons.

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