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LINKED TO THE PAST

LIKEWISE TO BRITISH CROWN BY OFFICE OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Some Governors Ontario Has Known—Our Military Governors Before Confederation of the Dominion—A Slave-owning Governor—Curious Incidents That Give Sidelight on Authority Exercised by Early Incumbents.

By the office of Lieutenant-Governor, Ontario is linked to an interesting past, and also to the British Crown. On ordinary occasions the Lieutenant-Governor of the province represents the Dominion Government, but there are times when he becomes the direct representative of the Sovereign. Such an occasion is the opening or closing of the Legislature, the celebration of the King or Queen's birthday or the holding of an official levee. All bills are assented to "in his Majesty's name." In recognition of this viceregal character it has been decided that the Lieutenant-Governor is entitled at the times mentioned to have six bars of the National Anthem played.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor as we have it to-day is a continuation and a modification of that of Governor as administered from 1792 by various incumbents. The prerogative of mercy was withdrawn at Confederation from the provincial Governors, and their powers were limited to those specially conferred by statute. For their official conduct they are responsible to the Dominion Government, at whose pleasure they hold office.

Our Military Governors.

In the early days of Ontario, or Upper Canada, as it was then known, the Governor was generally a military officer. His principal duty was that of commander-in-chief of the militia. If he could spare the time he would devote some attention to civil affairs, but it was not uncommon for the Governor to treat them as minor matters to be dealt with by subordinates. The Governor was sent out from England, or called to Canada from some other colony. This system resulted in frequent interregna, when the office fell to the hands of an administrator, or President, as he was known, because he was president of the Privy Council. With only a few of the names of our early Governors and presidents is the average citizen of Ontario now familiar. The subject has been dealt with exhaustively by Mr. D. B. Read, K.C., in his book entitled, "The Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada and Ontario. Simcoe and Brock, of course, stand out pre-eminent. The latter, who did not bear the title of Governor, but of president, is enshrined imperishably in the memory of all Canadians. Simcoe is distinguished because he was the first Governor of Ontario, and laid the foundation of British institutions in this province. To his good judgment we owe the fact that Toronto, then known as York, became the capital of the province. He saw in the situation of this city the prophecy of future greatness. But this enterprise—a highway to Lake Simcoe was opened up and named Yonge street after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War in 1791. Governor Simcoe combined the qualities of a soldier and a statesman better than any of his successors.

A Slave-owning Governor.

Along with Simcoe came to this province Peter Russell, who was Inspector-General under Governor Simcoe. On the retirement of the latter Russell became administrator. Some years after his term of office he advertised for sale in the Gazette and Oracle: "A black woman named Peggy, aged 40, and a black boy, her son, aged 15." It seems strange nowadays that a British Governor should own slaves, but though there were anti-slavery laws even in those days, it seems that these particular individuals did not come within their scope, as they were imported prior to the enactments, and the law applied only to the future.

One obtains a curious sidelight on the authority exercised by the early Governors from incidents attributed to Governor Peter Hunter. There had been delay in issuing the patents for land to certain new arrivals. Governor Hunter called the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Jarvis, publicly to account for it. Mr. Jarvis said he had been unable to attend to the matter owing to pressure of business. "Then," said the Governor, "if they are not forthcoming every one of them by noon on Thursday next (two days hence), by George, I'll un-Jarvis you." Whatever this mysterious threat meant, it had its effect. The same Governor issued a notice requiring public officials to be

in attendance every working day at their offices from ten in the morning till seven in the evening. It was during his regime that a shortage of lawyers was discovered in the province. Accordingly an Act was passed authorizing the Governor to license without examination persons of talent to practise law. D'Arcy Boulton was one of the appointees who were afterwards dubbed "heaven-descended barristers." Governor Hunter was the first Governor in Ontario to die in office.

Money Spent Without Authority.

His successor, who was merely a stop-gap, appointed to carry on the province until the next Governor arrived, got into an embarrassing trouble. On becoming administrator Commodore Alexander Grant found in 1805 that a number of salaries, amounting to about 48,000, were unpaid. His predecessor had had these formerly paid out of the balance in the hands of the Receiver-General after other expenses had been paid. As he was only temporarily in office, Mr. Grant followed that precedent, and ordered payment without authority of the Legislature. It caused an uproar and led to a formal demand by the Assembly that the money be replaced in the treasury. The difficulty was finally got around by the Legislature voting the money spent. We are quite familiar with the process now which is carried on by a Governor's warrant. The agitation against the expenditure was, curiously enough, promoted by Mr. Justice Thorpe, who, though on the bench, led the Opposition. For a long time he filled the dual positions. Finally he was removed from office as judge, and appointed to the bench as Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, whether he went, abandoning his Canadian political prospects.

A Governor's Libel Suit.

When Francis Gore arrived from Bermuda Mr. Grant's term of office as president expired. Mr. Gore enjoyed the distinction of serving two terms as Governor at separate times. He enjoyed another distinction which was less gratifying. One of the high officials, Surveyor-General Watt, had sided with Mr. Justice Thorpe in his agitation against the Government. Mr. Gore accordingly had Mr. Watt, an appointee of the Imperial Government, removed from office. Some time afterwards a libelous pamphlet appeared, attacking Mr. Watt. It was charged that the Governor was the instigator of the pamphlet. A libel suit was entered against him by Mr. Watt. It was not shown that Mr. Gore had either written the document, or had it printed, but he was accused of circulating it, inasmuch as he had handed a copy of it to Attorney-General Boulton. The judge declared that the delivery of the pamphlet constituted a libel, and the jury found for the plaintiff. Out of this quarrel grew the attack upon Mr. Gore which was made in the Imperial Parliament on the basis of discontent and oppression in the province. Mr. Gore retired to face his accusers in England. The attack was a failure. In those days the Governors had great powers, but they had many drawbacks, not the least being that they had to defend themselves and their administrations both in Canada and in England.

His Last Hope Realized.

(From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.)

IN THE first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1890, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his travelling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhea, which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by all druggists.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR BUILDINGS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Buildings, P. E. Island" will be received until SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1903, for the Wooden Buildings required on the Murray Harbour Branch: NINE STATIONS, TWO WATER TANKS, ONE ENGINE-HOUSE.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Charge, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; the Assistant Engineer's office, Murray River, P. E. I.; and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., 6th July, 1903,
July 7—1191

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, according to the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1883, and Acts in amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: 1. The name of the Company is to be "THE CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are: To establish, maintain, operate, conduct and carry on a general telephone business in all its branches, including the building of offices, the setting up, erecting and constructing of poles and posts, stringing or putting up of wires, making of connections, laying and selling of telephone instruments, wires and all other fittings, appliances and apparatus ordinarily used and employed in carrying on a telephone business, and generally to do all and everything necessary to complete, support, use, work and maintain a system of telephonic communication, extending from the City of Saint John, N. B., to the City of Fredericton, N. B., and White's Cove to Fredericton, and also between such other points in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury as the said Company may hereafter deem necessary and expedient or in its interest to so connect by telephone, also to make connection with any other Telephone Company or to lease the system of or amalgamate with any other Telephone Company; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, own and hold such lands, licenses, privileges, buildings, plant and other real and personal property as may be required for the above purposes; to erect and maintain the necessary posts, poles, wires and other works along the public streets and highways between the above named places or in the territory above specified and for that purpose to have full power and authority for the said Company, its successors or assigns, its or their agents, servants and workmen to enter upon the sides or sides of all or any of the public roads, bridges, streets or highways along which the said Company may deem it advisable to extend the said line or lines of telephone, and upon the same to set up, erect and construct such and so many posts, poles or other works as the Company in its discretion may deem necessary for making, completing, supporting, using, working and maintaining a system of communication by telephone between the said places or within the said territory; to stretch wires thereon and from time to time as often as may be necessary to keep the same in as good condition as the same were before they opened up the same, and shall make such repairs without any unnecessary delay, and on failure of the said Company to do so, the Supervisor or Commissioner of Roads may carry the same at the expense of the said Company. And provided also that nothing in the said Letters Patent be granted to the said Company shall authorize the said Company to interfere with or impair the system of any existing Telephone Company, and provided also, that the Company shall not be authorized to place any post, pole, or other erection opposite the window or entrance to any dwelling-house or other building.

3. The office or principal place of business is to be at Belleisle Creek in the County of Kings.
4. The amount of the capital stock of the Company is to be ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.
5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: George G. Seville Belleisle Creek, K. Co., Merchant; Edwin G. Evans, Hampton, K. Co., Civil Engineer; J. Michéau Seville, of the City of St. John, Merchant; Lauchlan P. Farris, of White's Cove, K. Co., Farmer; William Pugsley, of the Parish of Rothesay, K. Co., Barrister-at-Law; James Domville, of the Parish of Rothesay, K. Co., Senator.
6. The applicants shall be the first or provisional directors of the Company.
Dated this sixth day of July, A. D. 1903

ARTHUR I. TRUESMAN,
Solicitor for Applicants.

July 9—d121

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 14th, 1903, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

No. 6 Mixed for Moncton	6.25
No. 2 Express for Halifax and Campbellton	7.50
No. 136 Suburban for Hampton	13.15
No. 138 Suburban for Hampton	18.15
No. 156 Suburban for Hampton	22.40
No. 4 Express for Moncton and Point du Chene	11.00
No. 26 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	11.45
No. 8 Express for Sussex	17.10
No. 134 Express for Quebec and Montreal	19.00
No. 12 Mixed for Moncton	20.00
No. 10 Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.15

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

No. 9 Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.45
No. 7 Express from Sussex	9.00
No. 133 Express from Montreal and Quebec	12.55
Nos. 135, 137, 155 Suburbans from Hampton	7.45, 15.30, 22.00
No. 5 Mixed from Moncton	16.10
No. 3 Express from Moncton and Point du Chene	17.30
No. 25 Express from Halifax and Pictou	17.45
No. 1 Express from Halifax	19.15
No. 81 Express from Moncton, (Sunday only)	1.35

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Moncton, June 11, 1903.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Kingston School House," will be received until the thirteenth day of July for the erection and completion of a frame building for the "McDonald Consolidated School" at Kingston, Kings Co., N. B. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of McKean & Dunn.

Each tender must include the entire completion of the building in every respect. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

McKEAN & DUNN, Architects,
Walker Building, Canterbury street, St. John
July 9—d1f

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

On both sides of Aberdeen street just below Northumberland street, different sized lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
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Barrister.
May 20—dood1f