

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

And How it Has Been Filled Since Confederation.

EMINENT MEN WHO HAVE OCCUPIED THE POSITION.

Lord Minto's Approaching Departure Suggests Memories

OF THOSE WHO HAVE PRECEDED HIM IN OFFICE.

Canada's first Governor-General was Lord Monck. He had come to Old 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 in 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 \$32,000. 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 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, 1873. 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 became extinct.

Lord Dufferin.

The brilliant Earl of Dufferin assumed the governorship in June, 1872. He was personally the most popular of all the 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 deliverances 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 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 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 claim, and distinguished 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 farewell 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 1857, 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 premier-

ship 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 the good work in this country, left the Dominion with the heartiest good wishes of the masses of people. Owing to the fact that his party had 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 the 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 Landsdowne 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 a 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 Governor-Generals, 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.

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CITY COUNCIL.

Business Transacted at Monthly Session

SHARP DISCUSSION ON FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Prof. Jack's Preliminary Report on Water Supply.

ROBERT HAMILTON APPOINTED CARETAKER OF THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.

The city council met in regular monthly session last evening and transacted a large amount of business. A number of petitions for relief from taxation were received and referred to the assessment appeals committee. Prof. Jack submitted a preliminary report on the water system, which was read and placed on file. Robert Hamilton was appointed caretaker of the old burying ground, and it was decided to procure an order book for the city clerk's office and to establish a police record.

Those present at the meeting were: Mayor Palmer in the chair and Aids. Scott, Everett, Ross, Maxwell, Farrell, McKnight, Jewett, Stockford and Edwards.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The auditor's report was read by the mayor and adopted. The expenditures for the month were as follows:

Roads and streets.....	\$672.68
Public works.....	237.96
Fire Department.....	96.31
Contingencies.....	149.43
Alms House.....	36.45
City Hall.....	135.72
Wharves.....	14.62
Market.....	37.55
Old Burying Ground.....	3.21
Street Lighting.....	299.50
Sewerage and Water.....	1168.48

Total.....\$2,851.68

The monthly and quarterly salaries of the city officers were ordered to be paid. A check for \$25 was ordered to issue in favor of Mr. C. W. W. Beckwith as a superannuation allowance.

The Alms House Committee's report showed an expenditure for the month of \$275.89. The report was adopted and a check for \$100 was ordered to issue in favor of the commissioner.

The Water Supply.

A preliminary report of Prof. Jack on the water supply of the city was read by the city clerk. It will be found in another part of this issue.

Ald. Everett moved that the report be received and placed on file.

Ald. Farrell thought that in view of the great importance of the report that some more definite action should be taken other than to merely place it on file. The report was an excellent one and he thought it should be published for the information of the public.

Ald. Everett said he had no objection to the carrying out of Ald. Farrell's suggestion. The local papers should be asked to publish the report. The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The following statement on tax collections was read by Ald. Farrell and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

July 1903 for 1901.....	\$ 82.46
July 1903 for 1902.....	664.68
July 1903 for 1903.....	4,492.19
	\$5,239.33
July 1904 for 1901.....	6.30
July 1904 for 1902.....	119.14
July 1904 for 1903.....	892.45
July 1904 for 1904.....	4,078.72
	\$5,096.61

Water Extension.

Ald. Scott read a petition from P. M. McDonald, praying that the water system be extended to the dwelling house, now being erected by him below the residence of A. H. F. Randolph on Waterloo Row.

The report of the water committee recommended that the prayer of the petition be complied with on consideration of the petitioner paying

all the expenses, the amount to be refunded to him at such time when the necessary legislation is obtained, and a main put in by the city.

Ald. Farrell said he well understood the difficulties that confronted the water committee, still the plan proposed, was not without its objections. All who lived outside of the water limits might not be able to stand the expense necessary to procure an extension of the water service on the conditions proposed by the committee. Should the council decide to carry out the recommendation of the committee, it was a question in his mind whether or not a permanent pipe should not be laid down and afterwards have the work ratified by legislation. The council should do nothing to discourage those who proposed erecting nice dwelling houses within the limits of the city. He was surprised that when legislation was obtained to extend the main out York street, that it was not made to apply to other sections of the city.

Ald. Maxwell said that several residents of College road were anxious to have the water service extended and their claims should be considered by the council.

On motion of Ald. Scott, it was resolved that the recommendation of the committee be carried out, and it was agreed that other applicants should be granted the water service on the same terms.

The report of the committee was adopted and the recommendation ordered to be carried out.

Ald. Scott said that Mr. E. G. Hoben was very anxious to have the hydrant in front of his store on York street, removed to King street. Mr. Hoben's complaint was that the watering cart frequently halted in front of his store to load up, and therefore interfered with his business.

Ald. Farrell thought that Mr. Hoben had good ground for complaint and he advocated the removal of the hydrant to King street. The alderman did not approve of the plan of allowing the new hydrants to lie in the gutter, until such time as the workmen got ready to make the excavation. There was danger of the hydrants getting broken, and they were also in the way.

Ald. Farrell read a petition from the Fredericton Park Association praying to be relieved from taxation on their property, which is now assessed at \$3,000. It was pointed out that the Association derived no revenue other than what was obtained from race meetings, and also that the latter conferred a direct benefit upon the city. The petition was referred to the assessment appeals committee.

The old burial ground committee, through Ald. Jewett, recommended that Robert Hamilton be appointed caretaker of said burial ground in room of R. W. Gregory.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Band Grant.

A communication from the Fredericton Brass Band asking payment of the grant of \$75, was read by the mayor.

Ald. Farrell said the band had rendered good service this season by their open air concerts, and he thought the council should willingly pay over the money.

Ald. Scott thought that the council should pay over the grant to the 71st band as well.

Ald. Farrell said that he had not included the 71st band in his motion simply because they had not asked for payment of their grant. The matter could be dealt with at the next meeting.

Ald. Stockford favored making a grant to the band of the R. C. R., as remuneration for the semi-weekly concerts given by them on officers' square.

Ald. Farrell's motion was put to the meeting and adopted.

The mayor announced that he had been served with a writ in the suit of Charles N. Clark against the city.

On motion of Ald. Farrell, the city clerk was authorized to make an appearance in the suit on behalf of the city.

A communication from the Local Board of Health, requesting that the sewers be flushed monthly from now until October 1st, was read by the mayor.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutriment is not extracted from it. The body is weak and the blood impoverished.

The pocket can be mended. The stomach can be cured. That sterling medicine for the stomach and blood, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acts with peculiar promptness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases of the heart, blood, liver, and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.