

FAMOUS GOVERNORS OF CANADA.

By G. M. COPE.

Copyright by Publishers, Press, Ltd. In view of the arrival of a royal governor-general it may be well to recall Canada's past famous governors.

We have been singularly fortunate in the long line of distinguished soldiers and statesmen who have served her in the capacity of governor, protecting her in the early and difficult years of a young colony, guiding her through many a political crisis, and



FRONTENAC. The famous French governor.

larging and safeguarding her interests, and gradually fitting her for the complete control of affairs purely Canadian which she enjoys to-day. The men who, as governors, have helped to make the history of Canada, are also the men who have made the history of the globe, and it is with a thrill of pride that we realize that the names of Durham, and Balfour, and Elgin, and Stanley, and Grey, which also for great achievements in India mean so much to Canadians, stand and Egypt and South Africa, and for high distinction in letters and diplomacy, and this seems to make the unity of empire a very real thing.

In the early days the governor was the hardest-worked man in the country, and was usually chosen for his powers of active leadership in warfare, his capacity for organization and sustained toil, and the qualities of authority and inspiration so invaluable in a leader. His work was practically to do everything in particular, and to do it very well. Now, always the office of governor-general of Canada is a notable distinction in the gift of the crown, second only to that of the empire of India and though the position demands high qualities of tact and judgment the work is not so strenuous as in the old days. The position is chiefly a social one, and the rank of commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia is purely honorary.

Very different was the condition of affairs when in 1697 Samuel de Champlain became first governor of the infant colony. Born at St. Malo beside



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. Born at Brouage, France, in 1551; died at Quebec in 1635.

the sea, he spent most of his life upon it, and had all the sailor's daring and love of adventure. He was a sailor and a soldier too, for he had fought beside the king in the civil wars. His courage and resource, his refusal to consider defeat, eminently fitted him to be a leader of men, and for thirty years he lived for Canada, till with unflinching patience to establish the power of France in the wilderness, and to convert the Indian tribes to Christianity. In 1698 he founded Quebec, a city which has always held a unique regard in the minds of the governors of Canada. Champlain's tact and firmness in dealing with the colonists, his wise policy with the Indians, his energy and strong enterprise made him greatly beloved. When the French were forced to surrender to the English in 1629, he was sent to France, but in 1633 he returned to Quebec, this time accompanied by his child-wife. He now represented the authority of the Hundred Associates, and at once resumed his work, but not for long, as in December 1635 he died.

The name of the noble de Tracy who became viceroi of the French possessions in 1665, will always be associated with the famous Carignan Regiment which he brought out from France and notable for the complete subjugation of the Mohawks which he effected.

In 1672 Count Frontenac, a tried and skilful soldier in the armies of France and one of the most remarkable governors Canada ever had, came to Quebec. He was extraordinarily proud and haughty and could bear no opposition of any kind, but he gained immense influence over the Indians who held him in great awe. He built a strong fort at the outlet of Lake Ontario, where Kingston now

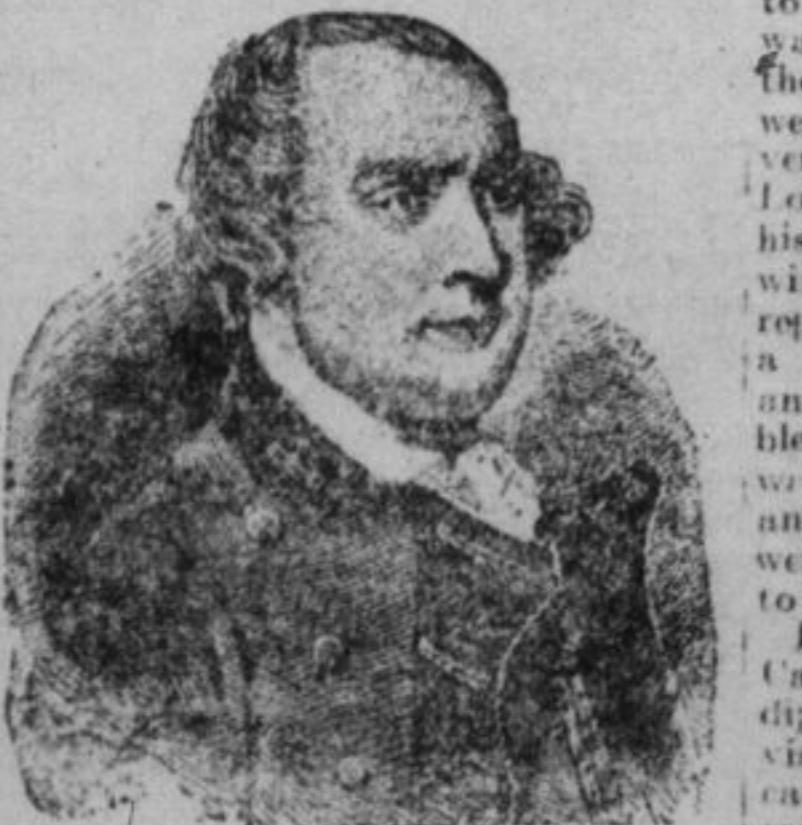
stands, and gave it his own name. In 1682 Frontenac, and the Intendant Duchesneau, with whom he quarrelled incessantly, were recalled to France. When Canada seemed on the brink of destruction owing to the folly of Frontenac, Frontenac was again sent out to take matters into his own hands and he speedily made his power felt. When the English admiral Saipé demanded his surrender, he made his famous reply, "I shall answer the English by the mouth of my cannon." The English retired, and as a lasting memorial of Frontenac's triumph the church of Notre Dame des Victoires was erected in Quebec, the gallant old warrior died in 1688.

The English Governors.

After Canada surrendered to the English in 1760, Gen. Murray was appointed first governor. He was so anxious to be just to the French, that he antagonized the English colonists. He was succeeded by Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, who was also in strong sympathy with the French Canadians. It was by his efforts that in 1774 the Quebec act was passed. The terms of this important act were: (1.) That civil cases were to be tried by French law, criminal cases by British law. (2.) A legislative council was appointed to assist the governor in law-making. (3.) The Roman Catholic church was to enjoy complete religious freedom, and Roman Catholics could hold public offices. (4.) The boundaries of the province were extended to the west.

This act by removing all the disabilities of the Catholics, gave great satisfaction to the French.

Lord Dorchester was an extremely able man, both wise and just, but he lived in the troublous times of Canadian history. The unwise policy of Great Britain toward her colonies, in maintaining the right of parliament to tax them, caused great irrita-



SIR GUY CARLETON. (Lord Dorchester). The governor who defended Quebec against the Americans during the siege of 1759-60.

tion and ultimately led to the recall of the American revolution. When the Americans under Arnold and Montgomery invaded Canada, Carleton held out as well as he could with his few supporters, but was forced to abandon Montreal. He expelled all whom he suspected of disloyalty, from Quebec, and prepared for siege. He repelled Montgomery and Arnold, and when British reinforcements arrived in May, he cleared Canada completely of the invaders.

The Americans made their headquarters in Montreal, and the viceroy de Ramsay, the residence of the French governors. This interesting historic building is now a public museum and contains most interesting relics of our early history, and of the heroes of Canada—priests and soldiers and statesmen.

After an absence of eight years, Lord Dorchester in 1786 was again appointed to the governorship of Quebec, the occupant of which was henceforth to act as governor-general of all the British-American provinces. His great good sense and warm feeling endeared him alike to the loyalists and to the French. By his efforts the British government prepared the Constitutional Act, the first step toward self-government, and passed it through parliament in 1791. Lord Dorchester's wise and temperate rule continued for five years more.



JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE. One of the early English governors.

About 1817 the harsh rule and mismanagement of the Family Compact caused the growth of a political body known as the reformers. Prominent among them were George Y. Mackenzie and Baldwin. They bitterly resented the Family Compact, and demanded that the executive council should be responsible to the assembly, and that the assembly should control the supplies of money, and receive accounts of the expenditure. In the election of 1824 they gained a majority in the assembly, but the proposals they made were all defeated in the legislative council, or vetoed by Sir John Colborne whose sympathy was with the ruling party. He built a strong fort at the outlet of Lake Ontario, where Kingston now

stands, and gave it his own name. In 1822 Frontenac, and the Intendant Duchesneau, with whom he quarrelled incessantly, were recalled to France. When Canada seemed on the brink of destruction owing to the folly of Frontenac, Frontenac was again sent out to take matters into his own hands and he speedily made his power felt. When the English admiral Saipé demanded his surrender, he made his famous reply, "I shall answer the English by the mouth of my cannon." The English retired, and as a lasting memorial of Frontenac's triumph the church of Notre Dame des Victoires was erected in Quebec, the gallant old warrior died in 1688.

leader. When the home government determined to allow the Canadians a few reforms of minor importance, Sir John Colborne was recalled in order that these might be more easily carried out. He was succeeded by Sir Francis Bond Head. Later on he returned to suppress the rebellion of 1837.



EARL OF MINTO. Whose term at Rideau Hall was marked by the national prosperity in the Dominion.

King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1788. Dalhousie College established by the soldier-general of that name was opened at Halifax in 1820, and is now a university. The Seminary of Laval at Quebec dates of course

from 1637. In 1830 the most important educational institution in the upper province, Upper Canada College, was founded.

A Great Statesman. John George Lambton, Lord Durham, was one of the greatest statesmen and most distinguished men who have ever held office in Canada. He was one of the four persons who drew up the Reform Bill in the administration of Lord Grey. From 1835 to 1837 he was ambassador to St. Petersburg. In 1838 he was sent out to Canada, where the constitution was suspended owing to the revolt in the lower provinces. His measures were prompt and statesmanlike, but very dictatorial, and the grossest of Lord's violent disapproval of some of his acts. He returned to England within five months and issued his report on Canada, which has become a classic, and which led to the union and to the establishment of responsible government. His personality was attractive, but he was very proud and very determined. His dying words were "Canada will one day do justice to my memory."

Lord Elgin who was appointed to Canada in 1846, was a man of great diplomatic gifts, and by repeated visits to New York and a personal campaign, he himself negotiated the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Lord Elgin came of a remarkable family and had a career of immense distinction. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He was appointed governor of Jamaica, where he met with great success. He had serious difficulties to contend with in Canada, but he met them with unflinching tact, and carried on a most successful administration. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava (G. E. B., etc.) was probably the most brilliant of statesmen and governors, and the most accomplished, witty and fascinating of personalities, who have ever graced the viceregal position. No account of his life and work seems to be able to do justice to the extraordinary charm he exercised upon all who came in contact with him, or to the intense love and admiration he inspired. He was an extremely able writer, and had a diplomatic career in Syria, India, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople of more than ordinary brilliance. In India he strengthened the frontier and annexed Upper Burma. In Canada his tenure of office was a triumphant one. He was immensely popular, the most delightful host and the most charming guest. The social functions given by him in Quebec and Montreal have never been surpassed in splendour, and he was greatly beloved.

The Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll, who became governor in 1878 was married to the Princess Louise, Queen Victoria's daughter. They received a splendid ovation, and a most warm and enthusiastic welcome upon their arrival in Halifax, in November. The queen called, "Lorne" lighted at reception. "So so." In March, 1879, the Protectionist Budget was passed.

Governors Before Confederation. The names of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Liguor, Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot, Metcalfe and Cathbert, though not so prominent in Canadian history as some others, are still held in honorable esteem, and are perpetuated in various public buildings, or streets. Charles Poulett Thomson, Lord Sydenham, indeed holds a place apart; he was an exceptional executive and devoted servant of the country, and took a special interest in municipal improvement, building excellent roads in Quebec and Montreal, etc. He made Kingston the capital of United Canada and carried on his own shoulders the main burden of the government. He died in 1841, and was by his own wish buried in Kingston.

Men of such diverse character and gifts as Lord Metcalfe, Lansdowne, Stanley, Aberdeen, Minto and Grey have all contributed to the service of Canada and the empire. Lord Lansdowne has had a political career of more than common brilliance. Lord Aberdeen has twice held office in Ireland and Lord Minto went direct from here to India, where he filled his eminent post admirably.

The wives of the governors—except the child-wife of Champlain who preferred the court of France to a wilderness—have been Indian princesses and evinced the greatest desire to take their part in the duties attached to the great position of vicerealty, and are not only society leaders, but also take an active interest in charities, in promoting industries, and in hospital work. Lady Aberdeen founded the excellent institution of the Maycroft Club, in Ottawa, and the Grey Cottage hospital, the direct outcome of her excellency's interest in the care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Our Retiring Governor-General. His Excellency Earl Grey came to Canada in 1894, and his extended term of office expires in September upon the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Lord Grey carries with him the sincere affection of all Canadians. His rule has been a most happy and prosperous one, and his tact, simple goodfellowship, and unusual ability have made him the friend of all classes. No governor-general has been more sincerely respected, and he will be greatly missed. He has always shown a specially warm interest in things French-Canadian and has made many close friends in Canada. Lady Grey, too, has endeared herself to very many during her six years in Canada, and the departure of their excellencies is looked upon with genuine regret.

Coming of a Royal Governor. The first member of the royal family to come out to Canada as the representative of the king, is awaited with peculiar interest and enthusiasm. The feeling of patriotic devotion to king and empire which has always been specially warm in Canadian hearts will be even stronger and deeper when the representative of his majesty is so closely connected with him.

Loyal Canada is waiting in acclaim with profoundest enthusiasm the brother of our late beloved King Edward, and the uncle of our present sovereign, and to once more, and more properly, express her recognition and appreciation of the signal honor done her.

Many drunkards are sent to jail when what they need is medicine. Brink has undermined their constitutions, inflamed their stomachs and nerves, until the craving must be satisfied, & it is not removed by a scientific prescription like Samaria.

Samaria Prescription stops the craving, restores the shaking nerves, builds up the health and appetite and renders drunk distasteful, even nauseous. It is odorless and tasteless, and dissolves instantly in tea, coffee or food. It can be given with or without the patient's knowledge.

Read what it did for Mrs. G., of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison Drug Store, and got your remedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge. I greatly thank you for all the peace and happiness that it has brought already into my home. The cost was nothing according to what he would spend in drinking. The cure of drink was putting me into my grave, but now I feel so happy, and everything seems so different and bright. May the Lord be with you, and help you in curing the world. I don't want my name published."

Now, if you know of any unfortunate needing Samaria Prescription, tell him or his family or friends about it. You may give your name, or if you have any friend or relative who is suffering, himself from its clutch.

Write to-day. A Free Trial Package of Samaria Prescription, with booklet, giving full particulars, testimonials, price, etc., will be sent absolutely free and post paid, in plain sealed package, to anyone asking for it, and mentioning this paper. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to-day. The Samaria Remedy Co., Dept. 7, 49 Colborne street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at J. B. McLeod's drug store, Kingston.

Connaught as a Shot. The fact that the sporting trophies that fell to the rifle of the Duke of Connaught during his visits to South Africa are now being placed in position in Bagshot Park, his country home in Surrey, reminds one that His Royal Highness is a capital sportsman and runs His Majesty's close in this direction. When he was in Uganda, the duke shot some splendid fions. His Royal Highness shot his first lion in India some years ago.

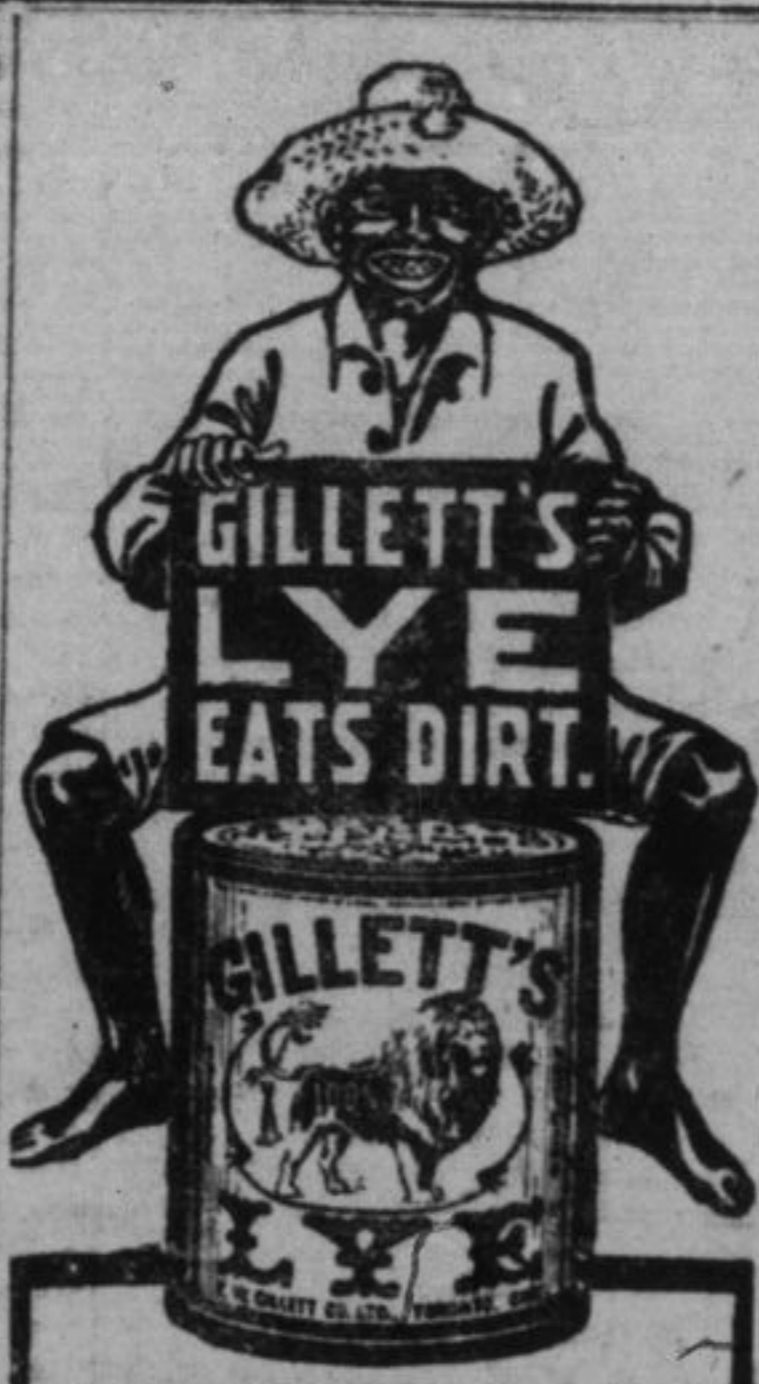
The True Difference. D. C. Richardson, the Mayor of Richmond, Va., was talking about a politician whose policy was remarkably obstructive and pique.

"Dash," said Mayor Richardson, "is one of those men who never learn the true difference between perseverance and obstinacy. Perseverance, you know, is a strong will, and obstinacy is a strong won't."—New York Press.

It is a severe test of a man's civility to have the minister call on him during business hours. A burned child dreads the fire, but the moth and the flame still seem to get together.

Be strong. The button to the door of success may be rusted and turned hard.

It's hard to reconcile an \$800 salary to a \$1,000 annual expense account.



GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT. FOR MAKING SOAP FOR WASHING DISHES FOR SOFTENING WATER FOR DISINFECTING SINKS CLOSETS, DRAINS ETC. MADE IN CANADA. E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO-ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL.

BETTER GET Your bins filled with Our Coal before the Fall rush comes on. P. WALSH Barrack St.

INDUBITABLY the best Rabbit Metal for all general machinery Bearings is Harris Heavy Pressure. Write for prices. The Canada Metal Co., Ltd. Fraser Avenue Toronto

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES NOW For Sale or to Rent. Sales Negotiated Rents Collected Fire Insurance Conveyancing and Real Estate. E. Blake Thompson, OVER NORTHERN CROWN BANK. MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON, ONT.

FIGS! FIGS! NEW FIGS just received at 15c and 20c per lb. Oreganoid grapes at 15c. CALIFORNIA GRAPES at 15c per lb. ITALIAN PRUNES at 15c per dozen. R. H. TOYE, 302 King St., Phone 141.

CHOCOLATES Fresh Arrival Ganong's Finest Chocolates LARGEST ASSORTMENT. Only 50c per Pound. A. J. REES, 166 PRINCESS ST. Phone 58

La Diva NON-RUSTABLE CORSET Medium Sized Women. The La Diva Corset No. 718 which is here illustrated is unequalled for short and medium figures, especially those requiring short boned corsets. It increases the apparent height, giving to the figure a graceful, sleek appearance, and insuring the proper set of the gown. While snug and cosy, the fit is so perfect that absolute comfort is achieved with it. The price is only \$3.50. Imported corsets of equal value cost about \$5.00, owing to the duty. Wherever well-gowned women are seen, at the theatre, at dinners, at balls, etc., you may be sure that many of them owe their chic appearance largely to a La Diva Corset. DOMINION CORSET CO., QUEBEC, Que. 21-11 Makers of the famous D & A Corsets.

Taste Real Vanilla Once. Just flavor a pudding with Shirriff's—and you will have no more use for extracts that are "vanilla" in name only. You get the rich, full, fragrant savor of the real vanilla bean of Mexico in Shirriff's True Vanilla. It goes so much further! It lasts so much longer! It flavors dainties so much more temptingly! And the difference in cookery results is simply wondrous! Shirriff's is aged long enough to get ALL the bouquet of the vanilla bean into this matchless extract. Caution: A smaller quantity required than of any other extract. Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are Lemon, Almond, Ratafia, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry and ninety more. Ask the Groceryman. The Mexican vanilla bean gatherer.