

The Advertiser

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London, Wednesday, Sept 2, 1896.

Beyond question, the late Tupper Government was "in an unusual degree provisional."

A Toronto man has gone crazy over the silver question. This is not the first time that excitement over money has upset the mental balance of Torontonians. Several of the inmates of the asylum for the insane owe their mental unbalancing to losses caused by Toronto boom speculations.

The new Government chooses to appoint to the Senate Mr. Thibaudeau, a leading merchant in Montreal, instead of Mr. Angers, the lawyer, who resigned his place to run for the Commons, and was beaten. The Toronto Mail and Empire objects to the selection. But is it not known to be a good one, and cannot Mr. Thibaudeau hold the position with as much credit as his manipulating predecessor?

The Toronto World (Conservative) has been interviewing Prof. Goldwin Smith, "who is looked up to," says our contemporary, "all over the English-speaking world as a foremost authority on constitutional history, and parliamentary practice." And the Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain the other day was the guest of Goldwin Smith at Toronto. For such a "traitor," the professor seems to be getting along pretty fairly well.

According to the reports of the midsummer examinations, the London Collegiate Institute takes the lead among the institutes of the Province. Perhaps the people of London will think that an additional reason why they should have the new Provincial Normal School—Chatham Banner.

Certainly. The very fact that our Collegiate Institute stands pre-eminent among all similar institutions in the Province should give added strength to the movement in favor of the early construction of a Normal School in London. The city is in every way the proper center in which to establish the new institution.

Who Dismissed Him?

"In order to prejudice the public mind against the Governor-General and work up public sympathy for Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues of the late Government, certain journals declare in big, black type that the Tupper Government was dismissed by his Excellency," says the Montreal Witness. That is a very foolish attitude to assume. The fact is that the electorate of Canada dismissed Sir Charles Tupper and his associates on the 23rd of June, and the bitter attack on the Governor-General is made because it was impossible to use the Queen's representative as an agency to keep the Tupper machine going indefinitely.

London and Port Stanley.

The holiday season at Port Stanley is about over, and notwithstanding the keen rivalry of Springbank attractions, the L. E. and D. R. Railway has done a splendid business. The service was never better than this year, and much ahead of the service of many previous years. A vast number of people have been carried to and fro without accident. The officials of the road, from Mr. Woollett and Mr. Young down, have been courteous and attentive. There is no reason why the business next year should not be still greater. It has been suggested that the authorities may next season run more frequent and still quicker excursion trains, and perhaps provide some special attractions, as in the case of Springbank. Port Stanley and Springbank are not rivals. They are different, and there is ample business for each.

A Coming Senator.

Among those mentioned for vacancies in the Dominion Senate is Mr. R. A. E. Kennedy, proprietor of the Hamilton Times. Mr. Kennedy would fill a Senatorial chair with the best of them. He is a thoroughgoing business man, too, and that is the stamp of public representative that should be selected for every vacancy.

North Oxford.

At last accounts, the contest in North Oxford bye-election for the Legislature has narrowed down to Mr. Andrew Pattullo and Dr. Adams. Mr. Pattullo is not only the nominee of the Liberal convention, but a gentleman who has done much to advance the interests of the country, and who in the wider Provincial sphere could be relied on to do much good work as an independent, fearless representative. The Advertiser asks its numerous readers in the constituency to go to the polls on Monday next and aid in insuring a large majority for Mr. Pattullo.

Canada's Governors.

Characteristics of Governors-General, Past and Present.

Interesting After-Dinner Speech by Hon. Edward Blake in the British Metropolis.

In the Canadian Gazette, just received, there is a full report of the Dominion Day dinner in London England, presided over by Sir Donald Smith, High Commissioner. Most notable among the speeches was the interesting address of Hon. Edward Blake, which for several reasons we consider timely and worthy of reproduction just now. Mr. Blake proposed the toast of "The Governors-General, Past and Present." He said: I am fortunate, if anything about after-dinner speaking can be called fortunate, in the character of the toast I am invited to propose, because it is a toast which can be offered and, I am sure, will be received, not merely with good humor and politeness, but with absolute sincerity and truth. If, for example, I had been asked to propose the toast of the past and present and, let me add, the coming Ministers of Canada, I have no doubt that toast would have been received with good humor and politeness, but we should all have had a certain sense of unreality in dealing with it, recalling as it must do the fact that there were a good many of those administrations to which we have wished an early death—(laughter)—that there were some which we helped to kill, and that there was one, perhaps, that some of us had wished should die even before it came to the birth. (Renewed laughter.) My happier lot is to propose a toast to which we can agree, ex animo to join—the toast of those gentlemen past and that gentleman present who have from time to time, as the representatives of Her Majesty and the constitutional rulers of the country, been charged with the responsibility of accepting and placing full confidence in those advisers whom the wisdom or the folly of the nation from time to time has imposed upon them. (Laughter.)

REMINISCENCES OF LORD ELGIN.

However short my experience may have been of Governors-General in the capacity of adviser, this qualification, at any rate, advancing age has allowed me—I have had the honor and happiness of knowing no less than eight or nine constitutional monarchs of my country. It is 43 years since I first, as a lad, made the acquaintance of a Governor-General of Canada—a Governor-General of pre-Confederation Canada, it is true, but Canada for all that. He was a man who had a great opportunity, and who rose to that opportunity. I refer to the late Lord Elgin, a ruler not unfit to be mentioned on equal terms with any other Governor-General of that country. (Hear, hear.) It was his good fortune to be called to set upon firm foundations that great principle of responsible government, to which we own our political content with reference to our management of our own local affairs and with reference to our relations with the mother land. (Cheers.) His business it was, and admirably he fulfilled it, to lay upon solid foundations that principle. He assumed, in the phrase which will not soon be forgotten, the position, with reference to contending parties, of dignified neutrality, and he found himself and placed himself constantly in a position to receive and be received by all parties in the country upon a footing of equal kindness, confidence, and cordiality. (Hear, hear.) He lived in stirring times. The world revolves and opinions revolve, too. We hear a great deal today of preferential advantages about which smooth words are said, and we see something of strong acts at the same time perpetually forbidding the importation of live stock. (Cheers and laughter.) But some of us who talk of these things and see these things done, do not, perhaps, remember with equal vividness that 50 years ago Canadian and Canadian timber had preferential advantages over the corn and timber of the Crimea, and the Baltic. (Hear, hear.) Aye, but they were taken away and, of course, as in all serious commercial changes, great temporary injury, disadvantage, and discontent ensued; and it was with that condition of things, so active and acute that it promoted a wish even for political change—that among other disturbances Lord Elgin had to deal. He had to deal also with a political convulsion no less acute, occasioned by an act of which at this distance of time we may speak without any dread of rekindling party passions. The Houses of Parliament were burned. And Lord Elgin was stoned in the streets because he believed it to be his constitutional duty to assent to a bill passed by the Houses, and he had to overcome adulation, insult and attack on that account. He showed under these conditions a dignity and patience, firmness and consideration, toleration, and forbearance, beyond all praise, so as in a very few years to gain the confidence, awe, and the attachment of the whole people of Canada, including those most prominent in those early attacks. (Hear, hear.) He also showed great qualities with reference to the commercial and fiscal condition of our country, seriously involved as it was by the changes to which I have referred. He was intrusted with the duty of negotiating a treaty for promoting trade relations between the two neighboring countries of Canada

and the United States, and he succeeded by his tact, his capacity and powers of persuasion, in negotiating a treaty of advantage to both countries, but naturally, perhaps of more absolute advantage to the smaller than to the greater.

THE USES OF A GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Of all of Lord Elgin's successors I have, as I have said, known a little, and with some of them I have had the honor of more intimate acquaintance—they comprise names so well known in our country as Elgin and Head, Lisgar and Monck, Dufferin and Lorne, Lansdowne, Stanley and Aberdeen. (Cheers.) The more things became settled with us, the more plainly and clearly the path of responsible government was traced, the easier, no doubt, and plainer was the path of the head of the executive with reference, at any rate, to domestic affairs. But with reference to foreign and Imperial affairs, the Governor-General always has a double, a high and sometimes a very difficult task. It is his duty to have regard to the interests of the country, and the advice of his Ministers and also to Imperial interests; and it is his business—and often difficult and delicate it is—to attempt to reconcile these sometimes apparently conflicting interests so that all things may work smoothly. I can recall incidents in the case of almost every one of these constitutional monarchs of considerable difficulty and complexity, in which the highest qualities were required and were, as a rule, exhibited; and there are numerous occasions of which the public know nothing in which the Governor-General has had a function to discharge, all the more important because done silently, in privacy, and because the end is accomplished without any notice or public agitation whatever. (Hear, hear.) Our Governors-General in one sense, and happily, from my point of view, are the weakest heads of constitutional executives in the world, and the most dependent on their advisers. They come absolute strangers to the people over whom they are to rule. They come for a comparatively short period of time. They come without the advantages of connections or the opportunities of giving honors, without the advantage of a concentrated population to whom their presence and public appearance may make ceremonial address, and therefore, you may add, without any of those advantages which belong ordinarily to the heads of a constitutional executive. But they come, on the other hand, with the good-will pre-engage of the people over whom they are to rule—(hear, hear)—pre-engage because they come as the representatives of that sovereign during whose beneficent reign the large liberties of the Canadian people have been acquired and enlarged—(cheers)—because they come not as the friends of one party or the other, but as the real friends of all parties, prepared to deal equally and fairly by all, and to accord a like measure of confidence to every statesman of whatever side whom the voice of his country may recommend. They come as the rulers of a people without hereditary distinctions, without any marked differences of a social scale, rank or wealth, but who enjoy to a large extent that old blessed lot, "give me neither poverty nor riches," and who have long loved and cherished the blessings of political freedom. And they bring an unequalled opportunity of one kind. There is no such platform as the Governor-General of Canada has among a people uncommonly fond of listening to public speaking—(laughter)—and if I have one word of complaint to make it is that they have used it too frequently for indiscriminate laudation—(laughter)—and not as often as I could have desired for a little wholesome advice. (Renewed laughter, and hear, hear.) They have all had opportunities—some greater than others—and they have generally used these opportunities well. They have seemed to me to be sincerely impressed with a high sense of public duty, and more and more have been under their rule, enlarged, strengthened, confirmed and maintained the great blessing of local self-government according to the British system. (Cheers.)

SOME COCK-AND-BULL STORY.

I only mention in order to dismiss as an outrageous calumny some cock-and-bull story which I have read in the newspapers of some Governor not long since having been told by his advisers that they could not offer him any advice upon some matter for which they were responsible, and of some Colonial Secretary having told him that, instead of seeking advice where he could find it, and until he had found it, he should act himself under these circumstances upon his own judgment. This cannot be true. Such doctrines belong to remote days; they are long since past and exploded, and as untenable and impossible in Canada as in this country. I ask you, then, to drink the health of the Governors-General past and present. As to the present Governor-General, I have had the honor of his friendship for some years, and I have also had the honor of knowing his amiable consort, and I believe it may be said of both that there are no two persons of high station and great rank who are more absolutely impressed with the consciousness of the duty which they owe to their station and rank and of the responsibility which accompanies power, or who are more assiduous in the effort according to the best of their ability to devote to the public service the power with which they are intrusted. (Cheers.) We have here present one of the past Governors-General whose friendship, if I may say so, I have had the honor to enjoy. He also, with an absolute sincerity, with a cheerful alacrity, with a love which seemed to grow for the country in which his lot was temporarily cast, did his

duty by Canada, and to him who is a descendant of that Duke of Argyll who was the first to state fairly in the Legislature of this country, the priceless doctrine of responsible government, to which I have more than once alluded—to him who brought to our shores the beloved daughter of our beloved Queen—(cheers)—we are indebted not only for that which he did for us while he was with us, but for that interest in, and affection for, the country which he has exhibited since he left our shores. (Renewed cheers.) He has been promoted since then to the House of Commons—a voice: "Is it promotion?"—to a post which cannot be obtained and cannot be kept "without dust and heat, without sweat and occasional tumbles." And I have not the least doubt in the world, though I confess I was not there to see, that he was up till half-past eight on Tuesday morning passing the tellers in the division lobby instead of passing orders in council in the Cabinet Chamber and sustaining an Administration by his vote instead of creating Ministers by his mandate. (Laughter and cheers.) Thus, as in his former occupation, he plays his part according to his light in that great theater which is the center of political interest the world over, in that Assembly which, with all its faults and failings, is the most interesting in the world—(cheers)—which is at once the most important and engrossing, the most dreary and trundrum, the most dramatic and emotional, the most wearisome and fatiguing—(laughter)—the most excited and unrestrained, the most dignified and self-contained, the most far-reaching and effective among those greatest of all organizations for the advancement of mankind—the popular assemblies of the world. (Cheers.) I give you the Governors-General of Canada, past and present, and I ask you to couple with it the name of the Marquis of Lorne. (Loud cheers.)

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Man Drawn Into a Thresher—Another Meets Death in a Sawmill.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 2.—A terrible accident happened at Inverary yesterday. Adam Barr, about 55 years of age, was attending a steam threshing machine, when he was accidentally drawn into it. Before he could be released he was badly torn and had one of his legs cut off at the hip. An hour afterwards he died. He had been a resident of Inverary for many years and was highly respected.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—Eugene Bedard, a young man about 20 years of age, was killed almost instantly at Gilmour & Hughson's mills, Hull, yesterday morning. Bedard was placing some lumber in position on a saw, when it flew back and struck him on the chest. The force of the blow made a large hole in the young man's body, and he died within a few seconds. His father, who was also a mill man, met death by drowning a short time ago.

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During the exhibition in this city there will be reduced fares by boat and rail. Take advantage of them, see the fair, and if you are troubled with Superfluous Hair, or any other blemish of the face, hair, hands or figure, call and see us too. We are the fastest operators in removing superfluous hair by Electrolysis in Canada. Send stamp for "HEALTHY AND GOOD LOOKS".

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There the hesitation will be caused by not knowing what not to buy.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

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A great range of these much-sought-for goods. We start them in double width at 20c per yard. Also lines at 25c, 38c and 50c per yard.

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We are ready for you with the best line of Jet and sequenced Dress Trimmings by the yard, and also Vandyke Points, Pendant Trimmings, Collars and Ornaments in great variety, both in patterns and colors.

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