

entertained in the town of Aberdeen, on August 3rd, at a banquet attended by some 200 people representative of all political opinions, and characterized by unstinted laudation of the guests of the evening. Lord Aberdeen made an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the brilliant enterprise of Canadians, the grand and romantic natural features of the Dominion, and its splendid scope for development in trade and agriculture. He also spoke of the advantage of its slower, but none the less sure, growth over that of the neighboring country, where stability was apt to be sacrificed to speed. In the middle of September their Excellencies arrived at Quebec, accompanied by their children and suite. After being sworn into office, the first duty of the Governor-General—and the principal one for the succeeding month—was the reception of addresses. It is neither correct nor wise to sneer at those manifestations of loyalty. No doubt, they become very monotonous to the Queen's representative. No doubt, also, there is a certain sameness about them, and a lack of spontaneity about the replies. But, none the less, the custom brings the different elements and organizations of our population into touch—and, we may hope, sympathetic and loyal communication—with the Governor-General, while the speeches delivered by him, especially when presented in the pleasing style which has marked those of Lord Aberdeen, cannot but do good. No amount of repetition, for instance, in different parts of the country, can take the point from His Excellency's appeal at Quebec—repeated in Toronto—for "the co-operation of all races upon a common ground, for a common cause, in the confirmation and extension of Canada's influence and resources."

Warmly welcomed at the Ancient Capital, at Ottawa, at Hamilton, at London, at Montreal, and at Toronto, Lord and Lady Aberdeen have already made an excellent impression upon

the public. Unaffected in manner and sincere in style, they have laid the foundations of a marked degree of popularity. The Governor-General has said some things worthy even of his eloquent predecessor, Lord Dufferin. For example, his definition of Canadian loyalty well merits public recollection:

"That intelligent kind of loyalty which, mingled with and strengthened, as it is, by personal regard and affection towards the illustrious occupant of the throne, is based, also, upon the definite recognition of the constitutional principles and constitutional securities with which this sentiment is essentially connected and associated."

At the opening of the Montreal Board of Trade building, His Excellency delighted the French-Canadians by speaking fluently in French, as well as in English, and told the audience before him, and incidentally the country as a whole, that "what we need more than unity of language, is unity of purpose." In Quebec a little later, he urged the German immigrants, who had just landed, "above all things, not to forget the religion in which they had been brought up, and to thank God, who had brought them safely to this God-fearing country, where all may practise their religion without fear of molestation." At a dinner, given by the Toronto Club, His Excellency referred to the British constitution as "giving the fullest scope for the development of popular and democratic institutions," and speaking at McGill University on Oct. 31st, referred to the fact that "a Canadian student, author, poet, scientist or theologian, who rises to eminence, does so as a Canadian, and brings fame to his country as such, because of the happy combination of Canadian nationality and patriotism with attachment to the mother country and her constitution."

Such pointed and eloquent phrases cannot but establish Lord Aberdeen in reputation and in popularity amongst Canadians everywhere. And Lady Aberdeen has made an equally favorable impression. So far as the work-