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THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD ABERDEEN COMMENCES HIS CAREER AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess, arrived at Quebec on board the Allan liner "Sardinian" on Sunday, September 17, and one of his first acts was to attend divine service at the English Cathedral, after having taken up his official headquarters at the Citadel. On Monday, September 18th, at 11.30 A. M. he took the oath of office, and was installed as Governor-General of Canada in the Legislative Council Chamber in the Ancient Capital. Lord Aberdeen is reputed to be the most popular nobleman in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom, and he certainly won the hearts of the Irish during his term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he was greatly assisted by her Ladyship. Their Excellencies are good organizers, and are widely known for their noble philanthropy, and unostentatious generosity.

At the time of Lord Aberdeen's birth in 1847, his father held the title of Lord Haddo, which thirteen years later he changed to Earl of Aberdeen, succeeding his father, George Hamilton Gordon, the fourth Earl, who was Prime Minister from 1852 to 1855 and was condemned by the House of Commons, because of the mismanagement of the Commissariat department during the Crimean war, especially the winter of 1854, when British soldiers died in the trenches from starvation and the want of clothing to resist the inclemency of a Russian winter. His Excellency is, therefore, a grandson of this Prime Minister and comes of a most ancient and distinguished ancestry. He succeeded his elder brother George, who was a captain in the Aberdeenshire volunteer Rifles in January, 1870. This adventurous and eccentric brother was lost at sea while working as mate of the schooner "Hera" from Boston for Melbourne, Australia. He was swept overboard in a storm on the fourth day out and drowned. The Earl is now the seventh of his line. He was educated at Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1871 proceeding A.M. in 1877. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and when two years later the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1875 he was a member, and subsequently became chairman, of the royal commission to enquire into the subject of railway accidents. During 1877-78 he served as a member of the committee of the House of Lords on intemperance. He had now become known as a member of the Liberal party and one of its best debaters in the House of Lords. In 1886 Hon. W. E. Gladstone appointed him viceroy of Ireland, and as such he won well deserved popularity, and, it is said, on his leaving office the scene in Dublin, on the day of departure of the Earl and Countess, was such as had never been witnessed there since the leave-taking of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Since then Lord and Lady Aberdeen have led Liberal Society in a social way most successfully. In 1877 his Lordship made a tour of the United States and made several addresses there on the Home Rule question.

In 1891 the Earl rented Senator Sandford's residence in Hamilton spending the summer there and proceeding to British Columbia. Lord Aberdeen is a



LORD ABERDEEN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

member of many religious and philanthropic societies and was one of the first subscribers of £1,000 to the "Submerged Tenth" scheme of "General" Booth of the Salvation Army.

The Earl has filled many important public offices. When only 33 years of age he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. In the following year he was elected High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and spent five years in gathering experience at the headquarters of the Presbyterian organization. His early utterances at Quebec on September 18, at the opening of the Central Canada Fair, Ottawa on September 26, and at the opening of the Montreal Board of Trade building September 27th, have all given promises of great popularity in Canada.

The Countess of Aberdeen is no less a notability than her husband. Her Excellency is a daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, first Lord Tweedmouth, and sister of Mr. Edward Majoribanks, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the present Gladstone Cabinet. The Countess is a handsome woman, above the medium height, possessing a well-trained and highly cultivated mind, a warm and kindly heart, and has great strength

of character. She has the reputation of being a woman of progressive ideas, and is one of the hardest worked among the women of the English aristocratic class. She is the president of several of the Women's Liberal Associations in Great Britain, and while at Dublin Castle in 1866 she organized the Irish Industries Association, its object being to develop home industries among the poorer people. In this she has been most successful. She organized the whole scheme. There was a central office in Dublin for the selling of Irish made goods, and the industry grew so rapidly that in a short time a branch office was opened in London, and the one in Dublin removed to larger and more commodious quarters in that city. In order to strengthen the work of the Association it was decided to have a display of Irish industries at the Columbian fair in Chicago, and early this summer the Earl and Countess sailed for New York and Chicago passing through Montreal. But before leaving on her philanthropic mission she was presented with an address by the Queenstown Municipal Board, thanking her for her endeavors to promote cottage industries among the poorer classes of the Irish people. But the work upon which the Countess has

most set her heart of late years is the foundation of the Haddo House Association—a league which numbers many thousand members and associates drawn from all classes of Scottish women. Its object is a more sisterly interest in one another among women of every station in life, and especially among mistresses and their female servants.

Canada has, with her usual impulsive hospitality opened wide her arms to receive the distinguished children of the Common mother country. She has done so in the hope, almost the certainty, that their Excellencies term of office will be marked by improvement and development for Canada, in the very highest sense, and that year by year under his wise rule the Dominion may rise higher and higher in that knowledge which alone exalteth a nation.

The *Crusader* will be glad to hear from the secretaries and officers of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, the St. Patrick's Temperance Societies, and the C. T. A. A. as well as from the W. C. T. U's. on all points of interest. These societies are numerous, and we must therefore ask correspondents to remember that our space is limited.