

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL DESCENDS FROM MOST DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

Eight Dukes Have Held the Title, All of Whom Have Had Distinguished Careers—Sketch of the Present Duke's Career.

The new Governor-General of Canada comes of one of the most distinguished families in the British Islands. Curiously enough, the most famous members of it have been the first and the last; that is to say, the last Duke, as distinct from the present representative. Moreover, these two peers were distinguished by the most dissimilar qualities.

The first Duke of Devonshire was a member of an old Suffolk family who had migrated to Devonshire. He was William Cavendish, and was born in 1640, at the beginning of one of the most troublous periods in British, or perhaps in this case, it may be permissible to say, English history. In accordance with the old-time custom he made what was called The Grand Tour, returning to England in 1661, where he immediately took up an attitude of unyielding opposition to the prevailing corruption of the Court of those days. It is said that he risked his liberty and even his life on many occasions by his courageous defence of public rights, but the enemies he undoubtedly made could not hurt him until he was finally provoked by a notorious bully, Captain Colpepper, whom he struck in the presence of the King, a somewhat serious offence in those days.

Fined £30,000.

At the same time the enormous fine of £30,000 (\$150,000) which was inflicted upon him was certainly dictated by a spirit of revenge. It turned him definitely against the Court party, and he was one of seven prominent men of the day who sent the famous letter to King William and Queen Mary asking them to come and take the Crown. He was the first to greet the new rulers when they returned to England, and was subsequently made Duke of Devonshire and loaded with honors. It was during his enforced retirement, after the infliction of the tremendous fine already mentioned, that he retired to his country estates and commenced the building of Chatsworth, the "Palace of the Peak," the most magnificent private residence in a country which is famous for its beautiful homes.

The first Duke was followed by six others, good and indifferent, but none bad. Then came the eighth Duke, who was born in 1833 and died in 1908. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Victorian era, although he was one of the quietest and most unassuming of men.

While not occupying any great place in political life, the present Duke has filled many important offices with credit to himself and the country. He was born in 1868 and is therefore 48 years of age. The Duchess is a daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has two sons and four daughters. The Devonshire dukedom, before it was revived in favor of the Cavendish family was held by Charles Blount one of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers, who received it for his services in Ireland. It became extinct on his death in 1606, and remained so until 1684 when it was given to the present holders.

The present Duke has no less than six stately residences in the United Kingdom: Chatsworth and Hardwick

Hall in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire, Compton Palace in Eastbourne, Lismore Castle in Wexford, and the famous Devonshire House in Piccadilly, London.

The following from the London Daily Telegraph may be taken as a fair summary of the new Governor-General's personality. "He is a man everyone trusts because of the earnest conscientiousness with which he discharges his duties and the simplicity of his character. He is not an orator, but convinces his audience very much as his uncle did by the strong common-sense and the practical wisdom of his recommendations and the obvious sincerity of his temperament. If he ever gives an impression of weariness or boredom it is only to those not acquainted with the Cavendish manner and who mistake a certain slowness for carelessness. Careless he never is but is not anxious to put himself forward unless certain his advice is wanted.

"He is an admirable man of business, possesses a great deal of method, has a good head for figures and everyone instinctively feels he is a safe man, a man who is wanted because he inspires implicit confidence. His chief merits are resolution, strength and unconquerable will. He is an ideal servant of state on the ground, not so much of actual performance as of character. When he has convictions he acts upon them. No one is better fitted than the Duke to represent in Canada all that Great Britain stands for in the world. Everyone who knows him will look forward with utmost confidence the career awaiting him across the Atlantic.

"After leaving Cambridge University the Duke served a firm of accountants and acquired a second knowledge of finance. Later, he studied law in the Temple.

Canada will possess a very charming hostess. The Duchess has for years been Mistress of Robes to Queen Mary. Their principal seat, Chatsworth, Derbyshire, is famous with tourists the world over. Nearby is the model village of Edenser, where many of the Cavendish family are buried, including Lord Frederick Cavendish, a victim of the Fenians at Phoenix Park.

"Devonshire House, Piccadilly, is one of the most prominent town houses in London. It has been since the first week of the war the Red Cross Centre.

On His Own Resources.

A colored man applied to the manager of one of the Pittsburgh theatres for work. After a number of questions he asked why he was seeking work.

"Well, Boss," was the reply. "It's jes dis way. Yoh see mah wife done lost her job, and it kinder looks as though I'll have to hustle fo' mahself."

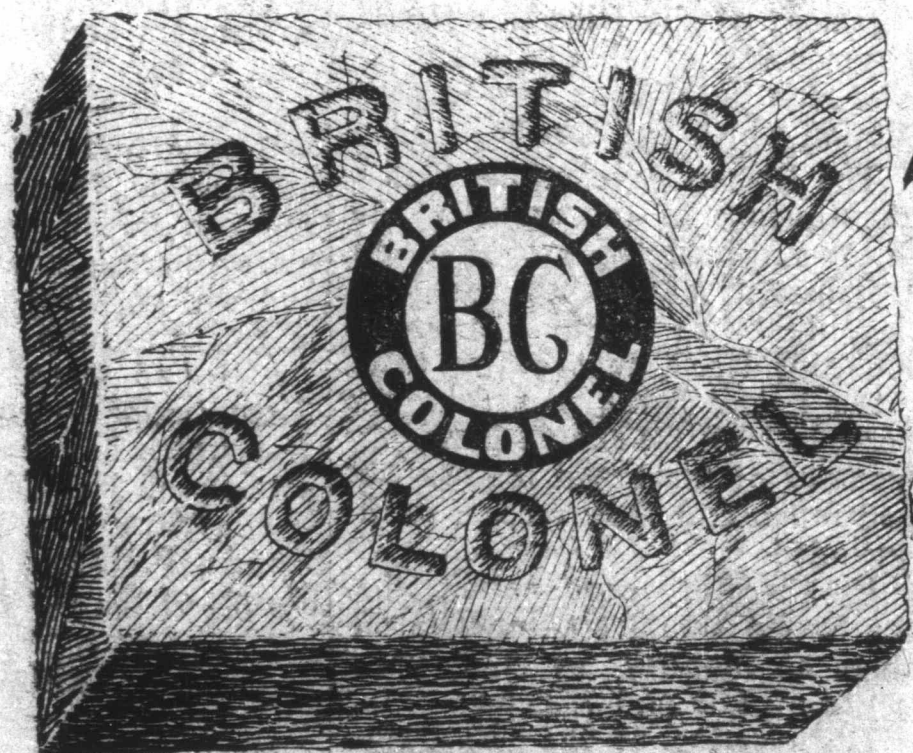
He Knew.

"Now," said the professor of chemistry. "Under what combination is gold most quickly released?" The student pondered a moment. "I know, sir," he answered. "Marriage."

BRITISH COLONEL



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BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS

MONTREAL, June 28.—New York is mystified at the continued large shipments of gold which are reaching that city from Ottawa. Another shipment of \$10,000,000, the largest single consignment since the movement started on May 12 brought total imports since early last month to \$110,000,000. The feature of the movement has been that while this enormous amount of metal has been arriving on the other side the weekly statements of the Bank of England have actually shown increases in the amount of bullion held. This

has, naturally, created the belief that Great Britain and the Allies have not shown their hand, so far as resources are concerned, and that most likely they still hold a very large amount of gold available for use in paying for American exports, which, so far, has not appeared among their reserves.

As the origin of the metal has so far been withheld, it is unlikely that it will be disclosed until after the end of the war. Two theories on this subject prevail. One is that the gold has been quietly accumulated at Ottawa from South African consignments; the other that the gold has been brought to this country from Russia by way

of the Pacific. A story some time ago similar to the latter theory was denied, but the fact that the Bank of Russia is now reporting weekly bullion decreases is taken to add color to the early reports.

Last year the total gold imports of the United States amounted to \$451,955,000. The total gold exports were \$41,000,000, making excess imports of \$421,000,000. Of the gold imports about \$209,000,000 was received from Canada last year. In addition, \$146,740,000 was received at New York from various sources, \$66,745,000 at San Francisco and \$7,540,000 at Washington.

How Germany is Cloaking Losses Suffered by Navy

ROTTERDAM, via London, June 30.—The Conrart in an article gives what it says are the German Admiralty's reasons why it did not make known in its first report of the recent battle off Jutland, the loss of the battle cruiser Lutzow and the light cruiser Rostock, as follows:—

"When the first report was sent out our two ships had not been sunk but were being towed badly damaged back to Germany. Finally both sank after the survivors and wounded had been taken off."

"If the German Admiralty had stated in its first report that attempts were being made to save the ships, British destroyers would undoubtedly have been sent to try to sink them."

"My hired man," stated Farmer Hornbeak, "is the finest specimen of petrified motion that I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing."