

SIR SAMUEL WAY.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

HIS 59TH TERM.

TOTAL SERVICE, 6 YEARS
7 MONTHS.

ALMOST A RECORD.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart., will to-day be sworn in once more as Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, and he will administer the Government until the arrival in the State of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Galway, who has been selected by the Imperial authorities to succeed Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet. General Galway has arranged to leave England on March 23, and he is expected to reach Adelaide on Saturday, April 18. Sir Samuel Way has probably occupied the positions of officer administering the government, Deputy-Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, more often than any other official in the British Dominions, and his total term of service in those capacities exceeds in length that of any Governor of South Australia with the one exception of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., who was appointed on June 8, 1855, and who relinquished the office on March 4, 1862, a period of six years and nine months. Sir Samuel Way has already in the aggregate served in the viceregal office for six years and slightly over seven months, so that by the time General Galway lands in Adelaide and is sworn in the Lieutenant-Governor will have exceeded by a few days the term of Sir Richard MacDonnell. He will thus create an absolute record so far as the incumbency of the position of Administrator of the Government is concerned. In this connection it will be interesting to give the terms of the 17 Governors who have represented the British Sovereign in this State. They are as follow:—

Terms of Governor.

1. Captain Hindmarsh, 1 year 7 months.
2. Colonel Gawler, 2 years 7 months.
3. Sir George Grey, 4 years 5 months.
4. Colonel Robe, 2 years 10 months.
5. Sir H. Fox Young, 6 years 4½ months.
6. Sir R. McDonnell, 6 years 9 months.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, 5 years 11½ months.
8. Sir James Fergusson, 4 years 2 months.
9. Sir Anthony Musgrave, 3 years 7½ months.
10. Sir W. W. Cairns, 2 months.
11. General Sir W. Jervois, 5 years 3 months.
12. Sir W. Robinson, 6 years 16 days.
13. The Earl of Kintore, 6 years.
14. Sir Fowell Buxton, 3 years 5 months.
15. Lord Tennyson, 3 years 3 months.
16. Sir George Le Hunte, 5 years 7½ months.
17. Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, 5 years.

Sir Samuel Way's First Term.

Sir Samuel Way was appointed Chief Justice of South Australia on March 18, 1876, in succession to Sir Richard Hanson, who had died eight days previously. He was called upon to administer the government of the province within less than a year of that date on the departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave. He held the position for nearly two months, and then stood aside on the arrival of Sir William Wellington Cairns, a brother of Lord Chancellor Cairns. That gentleman, however, was suffering from illness when he arrived in Adelaide, and after holding office for a few weeks he resigned. Sir Samuel Way therefore was once more called upon to undertake the duties of Governor, and during the period of this second tenure of office he had the honor of opening the last session of the eighth Parliament, in which he had sat as a legislator and a Minister of the Crown. It fell to his lot to dissolve this Parliament, and he sometimes playfully refers to the fact that Oliver Cromwell and he are the only per-

sonages in English and colonial history who dissolved the Parliaments of which they had been members. Shortly after General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, a distinguished military engineer, was selected to fill the viceregal office. He was invited by the British War Office to advise them on matters of defence, and so it happened that Sir Samuel Way was once more entrusted with the duty of administering the government, this time for a period of six months. During the subsequent term of General Jervois there were two occasions on which Sir Samuel acted as Governor for brief periods, and he was six times Deputy-Governor during the stay of Sir William Robinson. He did his work so well that it was proposed that he should be appointed to fill both the viceregal and the judicial offices permanently, or, at least, for an indefinite term. This suggestion, however, met with his strong disapproval as being unconstitutional and tending to weaken the connection between South Australia and the mother country. Sir Samuel was, however, in 1890 appointed Lieutenant-Governor, that being the first occasion on which such a distinction had been conferred upon a Chief Justice before his retirement from office.

Becomes Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Samuel Way, who was Deputy-Governor several times during the period of office of the Earl of Kintore, first exercised his powers as Lieutenant-Governor on Novem-

ber 3, 1893, and he retained that position until May 19 of the following year. Lord Kintore in the interval made the trans-continental journey from Darwin to Adelaide. On the departure of Lord Kintore for England on January 17, 1895, the dormant commission of Sir Samuel Way again became operative, and on this occasion he retained office for more than nine months. Then Sir Fowell Buxton arrived and took up the reins of government. When that distinguished baronet returned to England Sir Samuel Way was again Lieutenant-Governor for over six months prior to the arrival of Lord Tennyson and while his lordship was acting as Governor-General of the Commonwealth on the departure of the Marquis of Linlithgow, the longest term of office enjoyed by Sir Samuel Way as Lieutenant-Governor was served. That lasted from July 17, 1902, to July 1, 1903, or only a few days less than a year. Sir George Le Hunte then arrived and assumed the viceregal office. During his occupancy of the position Sir Samuel Way acted as Deputy-Governor on 18 different occasions, and after the departure of Sir George Le Hunte for Trinidad he was once more Lieutenant-Governor for nearly two months pending the arrival of Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, who was sworn in on May 29, 1900, his appointment dating from February 18 of the same year. Admiral Bosanquet was absent from the State on only five occasions while he held the office of Governor, but he was away from Adelaide on several provincial trips, and Sir Samuel Way was thus sworn in as Deputy-Governor 14 different times. To-day his commission as Lieutenant-Governor once more becomes active. Sir Samuel Way has always filled the office of Governor with dignity

and tact, and he possesses the entire confidence both of the Imperial and State authorities, as well as the unstinted admiration of the citizens of South Australia. An interesting coincidence is evident in the fact that he was born in the same year as the State. He has resided in Adelaide for within a week or two of 61 years, and he saw the establishment of constitutional government here.

The following table shows the dates and terms during which Sir Samuel Way has filled the position of Governor in South Australia:—

Sir Samuel Way's Governorships.	
Period.	Days
1. Jan. 29 to March 24, 1877	55
2. May 17 to Oct. 2, 1877	149
3. Feb. 14 to Aug. 13, 1878	181
4. Sept. 8 to Oct. 2, 1879	25
5. Jan. 9 to Feb. 19, 1883	42
6. Oct. 24 to Nov. 10, 1884	18
7. Nov. 2 to Nov. 10, 1886	9
8. Oct. 28 to Nov. 10, 1887	14
9. Nov. 1 to Nov. 13, 1888	13
10. Dec. 31, 1888, to Jan. 5, 1889	6
11. March 5 to April 11, 1889	38
12. Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, 1889	7
13. Nov. 1 to Nov. 22, 1889	22
14. Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, 1889	8
15. October 24 to Nov. 18, 1890	26
16. July 7 to July 19, 1892	13
17. Nov. 3, 1893, to May 19, 1894	199
18. Oct. 31 to Nov. 10, 1894	11
19. Jan. 17 to Oct. 29, 1895	276
20. Mar. 30 to April 14, 1896	16
21. May 1 to May 7, 1896	7
22. April 22 to May 9, 1898	19
23. Sept. 30, 1898, to April 10, 1899	193
24. Nov. 6 to Nov. 24, 1901	19
25. July 17, 1902, to July 1, 1903	349
26. Oct. 31 to Nov. 7, 1903	8
27. Jan. 21 to Feb. 22, 1904	33
28. Aug. 20 to Aug. 30, 1904	11
29. April 17 to July 18, 1905	93
30. Jan. 12 to Jan. 24, 1906	13
31. Feb. 8 to Feb. 22, 1906	15
32. May 21 to June 8, 1906	19
33. Jan. 19 to Feb. 2, 1907	15
34. Feb. 14 to Feb. 22, 1907	9
35. March 23 to March 30, 1907	8
36. April 13 to May 4, 1907	22
37. Oct. 21 to Oct. 26, 1907	6
38. July 6 to July 10, 1908	5
39. July 16 to July 22, 1908	7
40. Aug. 5 to Aug. 21, 1908	17
41. Oct. 17 to Oct. 24, 1908	8
42. Oct. 31 to Nov. 7, 1908	8
43. Nov. 11 to Nov. 24, 1908	14
44. Jan. 2 to March 29, 1909	87
45. Sept. 29 to Oct. 10, 1909	12
46. Oct. 18 to Oct. 23, 1909	6
47. Nov. 22 to Nov. 27, 1909	6
48. April 5 to April 17, 1910	13
49. Aug. 10 to Aug. 17, 1910	8
50. Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, 1910	8
51. Oct. 27 to Nov. 5, 1910	10
52. March 27 to April 4, 1911	8
53. Aug. 2 to Aug. 16, 1911	15
54. Nov. 2 to Nov. 10, 1911	9
55. June 20 to June 22, 1912	3
56. Nov. 4 to Nov. 8, 1912	5
57. April 7 to April 13, 1913	7
58. June 16 to June 21, 1913	6
59. Feb. 21, 1914 to —	—
Total	2,231
(Equal to 6 years 221 days.)	