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God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to needless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

London, Thursday Oct. 26.

—The Quebec Government will likely follow the example set by the Ontario Administration and provide for teaching in the public schools the principles necessary to successful agriculture.

—The Hamilton Spectator pitches into several aldermen for criticising a public improvement decreed by the city engineer. Let us see; was not this engineer once accused by an alderman of trying to make the contents of a sewer run up hill?

Montreal journals continue to agitate, every now and again, for the building of a residence for the Governor-General in that city. The Governor-General has a home in Ottawa. Is not one big residence in this democratic country of ours enough for any man? Even if a large mansion were provided for the Governor-General at Montreal, it is questionable if he would occupy it more than a week or ten days in a year.

—In reply to the toast of his health at the banquet given in his honor by the director-general of the Chicago Exposition, Lord Aberdeen responded in felicitous terms. He said it would be one of the pleasures of his life to report to her majesty the Queen the flattering reception he had received in the United States. "And as I mention this matter," he continued, "I may say that in recent years the expressions of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States have been of an unusually cordial nature. I may be pardoned for expressing the hope that these are something more than mere official formalities. May we not hope that these two great powers, learning to know each other better, will go on toward a better and a firmer friendship in the years to come." This sentiment was warmly applauded by the large representative assemblage. The Governor-General appears to have been everywhere received with the greatest friendliness. He and Lady Aberdeen visited the Stock Exchange and were treated as no other visitors had been hitherto. While they remained, and while Lord Aberdeen made an interesting address on the importance of commerce, and expressed the hope that trade between the United States and Canada should be as free as possible. There was the most polite attention.

PULLING DOWN FLAGS.

In editorially magnifying the importance of the flag incident at the Irish village in Chicago on Saturday last, our city contemporary had an object in view. It desired to make it appear that the Irish people generally were antagonistic to British rule, despite the fact that the Liberal party of Great Britain is determined that a substantial measure of self-government shall be extended to that nationality.

Taking its cue from a sensational dispatch that seems to have unduly magnified the importance of a few roughs, who, for purposes best known to themselves, attempted to pull down the British flag at Blarney Castle, the Free Press has stated that the incident "reveals the fact that several thousands of Irishmen gathered around the mimic castle of Blarney on the Midway Plaisance were not willing to permit the Union Jack to adorn the castle flag pole." Now, Lady Aberdeen, who was present, and has no other desire than that the truth shall be told, asserts that this is a gross exaggeration, that the disturbance was confined to a few, and that there was absolutely no evidence that what the Free Press editorially asserts was "a fact" was anything of the kind.

Her Excellency requested that this explanation should be made public, in justice to all parties concerned, and our contemporary now says that it had no wish to magnify the incident. If that were its intentions, why did it give editorial endorsement to the sensational press dispatch? We are so used to receiving absurd and highly colored telegrams about flag pullings-

down that we would hesitate to characterize as a fact, and to use against an entire nationality, a generalizing sensational yarn such as our contemporary put its trust in.

We accept Lady Aberdeen's explanation without hesitation. Its reasonableness is borne out by the fact that on the day following the attempted flag pulling down at the Irish village we find no reference to the matter in the Herald, the leading journal in Chicago. By this we do not mean to assert that the few roughs did not act in an outrageous manner, but we can reasonably deduce from the omission the belief that the incident was magnified to a disgraceful extent.

This, as has been said, is not an uncommon experience. We recollect that when the Independent Order of Oddfellows met at Niagara Falls, Ont., the report was sent abroad that the United States flag, displayed in honor of brethren from the other side, had been pulled down and trampled in the dust. News of the "outrageous proceeding" was telegraphed far and wide, and no doubt many people were as ready to believe the story as was our contemporary to credit the exaggerated yarn from Chicago. Investigation subsequently made revealed the fact that on the night before the day on which the Oddfellows assembled a number of mischievous boys—so like boys, too—made a tour throughout the town and tore down flags wherever they could reach them. It was never definitely established that United States flags were among the number so handled, but if such had been the case, would any sane person have argued that the people of Niagara Falls, much less the people of all Canada, were sympathizers with the raiders?

Then it will be recollected that some time ago a few youths from this city, whose education had been neglected, insulted a camping party from Ohio by pulling down and destroying the little American flag that they floated from their tent at Port Stanley. An attempt was made to magnify this incident into a hostile attack on the United States visitors by the people of London's port, and some pretty lively reports of the affair were imagined and sent out. But the narrowness of the circle of hostility was speedily demonstrated when the people of Port Stanley united, together with the large majority of the London holiday-makers, and in public meeting assembled presented the visitors with a new United States flag, with the added request to look upon the misconduct which had resulted in the loss of the emblem it replaced as that of a few who knew no better.

We mention these incidents to show how these flag troubles are almost invariably overdrawn, and to demonstrate the necessity there is for newspapers accepting with reservation such sensational first reports as that on which our contemporary founded its statement of "facts," of which the Countess of Aberdeen has justly complained.

Turning to its argument that the Irish should not have local self-government because of such a "flag incident" as called out its tirade against the Gladstone Government, will the Free Press tell us why the fact that a few men in Chicago do not take kindly to the British flag is a reason for refusing the Irish people the right to local self-government? Are the Irish people not as much entitled to local self-government as we in Canada are?

THE POWER TO IMPRISON WITHOUT TRIAL.

The fact that a respected gray-haired old man, who has been a member of Parliament, and who for many years has edited a public journal in a creditable manner, has been sent to jail and heavily fined by a New Brunswick court because he courageously denounced an election outrage, has caused widespread comment. That the sympathy for Mr. Ellis is general is to put it mildly. If we were to say that indignation is pronounced because in this enlightened age a man could be jailed and mulcted in thousands of dollars at the will of men who entertained unfriendly feelings towards him, and who were, in a measure, both prosecutors and judges, we would not be putting the facts too strongly. We say nothing regarding the Ellis-Tuck case as such. Its merits have been debated in our news columns by independent authorities, and our readers have no doubt formed their own conclusions. What we desire to say has reference to the construction put upon the law of "contempt" by the New Brunswick bench. Contrary to the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, the prosecutors of Mr. Ellis have held that the editor of a public newspaper is guilty of contempt and may be imprisoned at will if he criticizes their acts in a manner that they hold to be contemptuous. We yield to no one in our respect for the judiciary, but we can never subscribe to the view that judges are infallible. Recent experience, in one notable instance, has been that judges may be made of very indifferent clay, indeed. To even the judge who becomes the partisan we would extend the right to punish for acts that interfere with or obstruct the course of justice—that is, it is the common interest of the community that justice shall in no way be impeded. But no judge, we care not how high his position, should be given carte blanche to imprison anyone for criticizing his official acts except under the

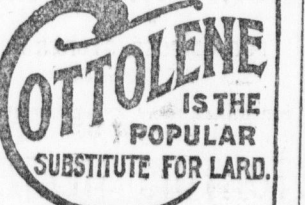
operations of the common or criminal law. Judge Tuck was denounced by Mr. Ellis as a partisan because of his conduct in connection with an election case in which there was, through one reason or another, a grave miscarriage of justice. If the criticism was well founded, it was in the public interest; if there were no good grounds for it, then Judge Tuck should have obtained his remedy by the same agency as is now open to his fellow citizens, who pay his salary. If Judge Tuck was grossly libeled, and desired to disprove and avenge the libel, why should he not have gone into court and submitted his case to a jury of his fellowmen?

The law of "contempt" is an engine of persecution which should be amended at the earliest opportunity if it has received proper interpretation at the hands of the men who have sent the New Brunswick editor to jail. No man's liberty should be taken from him until his defense has been heard and until the accused has been able to solicit the verdict of his peers. This is no mere party question. It affects the rights of the people. It is of vital importance to every journalist in the Dominion. There should be no difficulty in securing an amendment to the law incorporating the definition of the crime of contempt of court set forth by the British Privy Council in the Yelverton case. Mr. Mosely, editor of the Nassau (Bahamas) Guardian, for refusing to reveal the name of the author of a letter strongly criticizing Chief Justice Yelverton, was committed to jail for contempt of court. Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, pardoned Mr. Mosely; but the right of the chief justice to imprisonment under the circumstances was questioned, and eventually the case reached the Privy Council. The decision of that court was condemnatory of Yelverton's action. The judgment said: "That the letter in the Nassau Guardian, though it might have been the subject of proceedings for libel, was not, in the circumstances, calculated to obstruct or interfere with the course of justice or the due administration of law, and, therefore, did not constitute a contempt of court."

United action to secure an amendment to the Dominion law, clearly setting forth this view, should be taken before the ensuing session of Parliament. What say the officers of the Press Association?

COMPANION OUTRAGES.

The Toronto News asserts that Judge Tuck's action, for condemning which Editor Ellis, of St. John, N.B., was sent to jail and heavily fined, was on all fours with that of Judge Elliot, of London. "The latter, by a most improper exercise of judicial power, enabled a man to take a seat in Parliament, although a majority of the legal ballots had been marked against him. The former placed in the Commons the minority candidate and kept him there until public opinion forced the usurper to vacate the place so unjustly given him."



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- At 20c—10 pieces 42-inch colored cashmere, Friday
only at 20c.
- At 50c—5 pieces 46-inch all-wool cashmere henri-
etta, worth 75c.
- At 25c—One piece each black and navy serge, 42
inches wide, on Friday only at 25c.
- At 25c—8 pieces all-wool dress goods, 41 inches
wide, worth 40c, Bargain Day 25c.
- At 15c—8 pieces 27-inch cloth dress goods,
At 9c—20 pieces cord dress goods, 28 inches wide, a
variety of shades, worth 15c; Bargain Day only.
- At 50c—3 pieces 44 inches wide heavy all-wool serge
dress goods, regular price 75c, Friday only at 50c.
- At 49c—Ladies' German merino vests, worth 75c.
- At 11c—Ladies' cashmere gloves, worth 18c.
- At 58c—One case of ladies' corsets, popular make,
worth 90c, Bargain Day 58c.
- At \$1 08—Ladies' black fur collars, worth \$1 50.
- At \$1 08—Ladies' fur muffs, worth \$1 50.
- At \$2 98—Ladies' fur capes, worth \$4.
- At \$3 25—Ladies' natural opossum storm collars,
worth \$4 50.
- At 5c—100 gross bone and metal buttons, worth 20c,
for 5c card Bargain Day.
- At 22c—Children's heavy ribbed wool hose, worth
30c; at 24c, worth 32c; at 27c, worth 38; Bargain Day.
- At 21c—White lamb's wool boas; a bargain.
- At 8c—1,000 yards wide English prints, worth 12c.
- At 10c—4 pieces Oxford shirting, worth 14c.
- At 29c—One piece heavy twilled scarlet flannel, 30
inches wide, worth 38c.
- At 97c—One bale comfortables, full size, to-day
only 97c.
- At 16c—Five pieces grey flannel, light and dark,
worth 22c.
- At 25c—Three pieces fine navy flannel, all-wool,
worth 32c.
- At 31c—Two pieces wide table linen, unbleached,
worth 40c; to-day only 31c.
- At 12c—5 pieces very wide flannelette, worth 17c.
- At 17c—2 pieces factory sheeting, 72 inches wide,
worth 22c, to-day only 17c.
- At 40c—Two dozen unbleached table cloths, red
border, with fringe; a bargain.
- At 19c—Three pieces best quality feather ticking,
worth 28c, Bargain Day 19c.
- At 8c—Six pieces striped tweed dress goods, worth
12c.
- At 25c—One piece red and white tabling, worth 38c.
- At \$1 39—Two dozen tapestry table covers, regular
price \$1 75, to-day only \$1 39.
- At \$1 69—2 dozen All-Wool Embroidered Table Covers,
worth \$2 50. A bargain!
- At 45c—Three pieces Heavy All-Wool Striped Panting, worth
60c; cut free of charge.
- At \$3—50 pairs White All-Wool Blankets, full size, heavy
weight, worth \$4.
- At 20c—7 pieces Mollaton Flannel for Children's Dresses and
Skirts; a bargain.
- At 7c—10 pieces Art Muslins, worth 12c.
- At 75c—Men's Stiff Felt Hats. The greatest bargain ever
offered in Hats. Many have taken two and three. Worth
\$2 and \$2 50.
- At 50c—Men's All-Wool Underwear, worth 65c, Bargain Day
\$1 a suit.
- At 8c—50 pieces Velvet Ribbons, Satin back, 3 yards for
25c, worth 25c to 50c yard.

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