

## THE TRUE WITNESS

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WE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887

THE Celtic language is spoken by 940,000 people in Ireland, 64,000 of whom can speak no other.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been forced to admit that he found a strong Home Rule sentiment in the North of Ireland.

A MEXICAN prophet, who prophesied rain in the State of Sonora, has just been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Let us get up a subscription to send Wiggins to Mexico.

TEEMER won the boat race yesterday, defeating Gaudaur. Very little interest was taken in the event. What sporting men call hippodroming has brought the whole business into public contempt.

THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway has settled with the relatives or legal representatives of forty of the people who were killed at Chatsworth, and with sixty of those who were injured. The highest amount paid on a death loss was \$2,000. It was shown that the road was carelessly and recklessly managed.

THE National Republican Committee of the United States met in Washington, D.C., on December 24th, to fix on a date and place to hold the next National Republican Convention. It is not improbable that Mr. James G. Blaine will again be selected to oppose Mr. Cleveland, who seems to be the Democratic first choice for a second term.

"THE Home Rule Handbook," which is being issued in England, will contain contributions from the pens of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Mr. Morley and others. Mr. Gladstone's paper deals with the history of Ireland during the last 700 years, and Earl Spencer holds that home rule has a life in itself, and will exist independent of the land question.

WHILE the *Kacool* is denouncing unrestricted reciprocity and abusing all who advocate that scheme, a discerning public would like to know what it thinks of Postmaster-General McLellan's claim that Sir C. Tupper should not be opposed because he is going to Washington to secure reciprocity. Or is sauce for the Bluenose goose not applicable to the Montreal gander?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has received a cable despatch from Mr. Chamberlain stating that he will not visit Ottawa before going to Washington. Why should he? Is he not one of those divinely appointed statesmen, who, from the fact of his being a British subject, knows better what is good for Canada than Canadians do? Go to Ottawa, indeed; what could Ottawa teach the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, screwmaker by special appointment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, etc?

FROM arresting an English member of Parliament for asserting the right of free speech in Ireland there is but one step to arresting him for the same act in England. If the British people do not immediately declare unmistakably against this outrage by the Tory Government, they may expect soon to be ruled by batons, bayonets and bullets, as the Irish are. Certainly, we shall be greatly astonished should the sentence passed on Sir Wilfrid Blunt not raise a storm in England.

THE Drummond sugar refinery in this city turns out about 1,200 bbls sugar per day, averaging 300 lbs. to the barrel. Since the burning of the St. Lawrence Refinery the price of sugar has been raised one cent per pound all round. This is only an instance of the way the refiners fleece the public. When Scotch sugar was imported here some weeks ago they dropped the price so as to rob the importers of their profit, and put up the figure as soon as the imported article was disposed of. This is how the "combine" kills competition.

In a recent able address, Sir William Vernon Harcourt remarked that the men who had the best opportunity to judge of the difficulties of ruling Ireland were all in favor of granting Irishmen the right to govern themselves in local matters. He put the case in these telling words: "Why, at present, how many men, who have been Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland are Home Rulers? Far the greater majority. You will find Lord Kimberley, Lord Spencer, Lord Aberdeen—and I think I may add to the Tory Lord Carnarvon. How many Secretaries for Ireland who have been responsible for the government of Ireland are Home Rulers? There is Sir George Trevelyan—there is Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and there is Mr. John

Morley. These men, having observed the condition of Ireland, have come to the conclusion the only possible conclusion, that in a free country you can only govern the people by their own consent."

MINISTERIAL prints are styling Sir Richard Cartwright the leader of the Commercial Unionists. If he is such, he has the largest following of any man in Canada. His words which gained him this distinction are:—"I believe that if commercial union be carried out with any sort of prudence, it will in the main result in very great advantage to the great mass of the people of Canada, and more especially to every farmer, every lumberman, every fisherman, to everyone engaged in the transportation and to all who depend on these great classes, including nineteen-twentieths of the manufacturers themselves."

No wonder aristocracy is falling into contempt in the Old Country, and that reform or abolition of the House of Lords is becoming a live question. Another "noble" name has been added to the long list of titled scamps. The story briefly related in the despatches is as follows:—"Sir How Seeton Gordon, premier marquis of Scotland, has fled to Paris. A warrant is out for his arrest for rape, he having enticed a fourteen year old girl from her parents and seduced her. The crime was deliberately planned. He can never return to England."

ENGLISH detectives are trying hard to get up a dynamite scare over the death of the man Cohen. They must appear at least to be doing something for their pay. The attempt to drag the name of Mr. Dillon, M.P., into the matter is an old dodge. Tricks of this kind are constantly falling. Only the other day at a meeting in South Devon, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., stated that an endeavor had been made once by a Government informer to implicate him in a charge of attempted assassination of an Irish judge. One of the informers having had a dispute with his employers at Dublin Castle made a clean breast of it, warned the hon. member for South Tipperary to be on his guard, and put documentary evidence of what he revealed in Mr. O'Connor's possession.

THE labor movement has produced some extraordinary departures, not the least curious of which is reported in the New York papers. At a meeting of Episcopal clergymen in that city the heresies of Henry George and Dr. McGlynn were endorsed, and a high tribute to "the earnestness and unselfish devotion" of these leaders was paid by Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York. The object of the meeting was to bring the Episcopal Church and the poor into closer communion.

DR. DEGRONDS has written to say the report, that in the event of the Liberals of Sheffield failing to nominate him he would accept a nomination at the hands of the Conservatives, does him an injustice. He adds that he has been a faithful and devoted Liberal all his life and that he would accept no political preferment that does not come from the Liberals. The Doctor expresses his willingness to submit gracefully to the voice of the convention, whether it sends him to the head of the class or tells him to take a back seat.

THE Quebec *Telegraph* does not agree with Mr. Wiman's inference that there was no Canadian boddler. It says: "Just hand over a similar subscription like that of Indiana to this Canada, and our word for it that it would carry the Dominion in favor of annexation to the United States." No subscription whatever is needed. The Macdonalds have had to spend hundreds of millions in every conceivable form of bribery to prevent the natural gravitation of Canada towards the United States. If money must be spent in such work, the Imperialists will have to find it. The Americanization of Canada is a natural, inevitable process only retarded for a time by Macdonaldism, now on its last legs.

CANADA is styled the Boddler's Paradise by the American press. There is more truth in the name than our neighbors may think. It is in fact capable of proof at any moment that the Dominion Government is an institution by boddler, for boddler is the interests of boddlers. Thus it quite naturally comes that this country bears a strong resemblance to the cave of Adullam. Sir John Macdonald has succeeded in stamping his own character on the Dominion, but it is hardly fair that we should give a million and a quarter of our people and only get in return an occasional boddler. What we really want is unrestricted reciprocity in everything, including boddlers.

THE Toronto *Globe* clearly defines the issue as it now stands in British politics. The last faint echo of the disloyalty cry has died out. The real disloyalists are those who are trying to destroy the rights of British freemen. The *Globe* says:—

Sir Wilfrid's stout and gallant defiance of arbitrary rule will no doubt dissipate entirely the lingering idea that the contest for Home Rule is one of Irishmen against Englishmen. The struggle is between English Liberalism and English Toryism, the English masses and the English classes, people and aristocracy, Englishmen standing for justice and liberty against Englishmen standing for wrong and tyranny. When ministers dare to declare that free political speech shall not be permitted in one of the three British countries, and when such staunch John Bulls as Sir Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Rowlands declare the contrary, the Tories are doomed as certainly as ever was King Charles I. Salisbury may congratulate himself that the time has gone by for cutting off the head of one who advises the Crown to "thorough."

SIR WILFRID BLUNT, the English M.P. who was arrested at Woodford, a village in County Galway, four miles west of the Shannon, was formerly a Conservative, but is now an ardent admirer of the granting of self-governing powers to Ireland. He is well known in England as a philanthropist, and was the benefactor of Arabi Pasha at the time he was sent into exile. It is understood that his object in participating in the gathering, which was a peaceable one, was to show to the world that under coercion the right of free speech and peaceable assembly

is denied in Ireland by the Tory Administration. Lady Blunt is the daughter of the Countess of Lovelace, who died in 1852, and was married to Sir Wilfrid in 1869. The Countess of Lovelace was Augusta Ada Byron, only child of Lord Byron, the "Ada," sole daughter of my house and heart—"the child of love, though born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion"—known to every lover of English poetry. Sir Wilfrid Blunt is among other things the author of the poems of "Proteus," published a few years ago.

SUGAR TRUST, the title assumed by the combination of sugar producers and wholesale dealers in the United States, under which to rob the consumers, does not make the business any more respectable than would have been suggested by an appropriate name. The object is to corner the article in all markets of the country, and since the combination was completed it has had the effect to increase the prices to the retail dealers and consumers from one-fourth to one-half a cent a pound, and only a beginning has been made. No railroad iron, fuel or labor is paid for, and if combination between railroads to increase rates are unlawful, why should not the same rule apply to like combinations organized to raise the price of commodities, through which rascality the people are bled? There has been nothing in the worst railroad management in America that will approach this evil.

REFERRING to the attempts that certain parties are making to stir up a race and religious conflict in the Eastern Townships, the *Waterloo Advertiser* says:—"The English minority are in no immediate need of such championship. The Protestants are suffering no injustice nor hardships at the hands of the Mercier Government. That is more than could have been said at all times of Mr. Mercier's predecessors. Since Mr. Mercier has been in office he has shown his intention and his ability to govern the Province in the best interests of all classes and elements of the population. His critics are not able to point out a single instance in which the rights of the minority have been menaced, or in which the Protestants have not been treated with the utmost consideration."

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, the Nihilist philosopher, has written a letter setting forth reasons why the Chicago Nihilists should not be hanged. But all his arguments will go for nothing, because the judiciary of Illinois, backed by public opinion, has practically taken the ground that men who conspire to overthrow the constitution of the country with dynamite are enemies of society, who cannot be permitted to escape when found guilty of bomb-throwing. Nihilism is recognized as an evil that must be abated, and the way to do it is to calmly and with all judicial care hang every Nihilist caught practising his profession. This will encourage others of the same ilk to respect the institutions of the country that shelters them and try to become good citizens.

ENGLISHMEN who have started the movement in the States for the naturalization of their countrymen have met with considerable success. Their object is to make the British vote in American politics offset the Irish vote and generally to Anglicize the country. Their professions of loyalty are fervent as ever, but they hold that to make themselves felt they must become American citizens. They are, doubtless, right, but we should like to know how they are going to reconcile their loyalty to the British Crown with the following oath of allegiance:—

I—solemnly swear that it is bona fide my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to each and every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom I have been a subject.

Sworn, etc.

WRITING in the *Popular Science Monthly*, H. Brooke Davies advocates the establishment of a college for educating servants, and thinks that the institution should be so managed that a woman would feel as proud of a degree from the "College for Domestic Servants" as from any other college open to women. This is pure nonsense. The college where servants are educated is Poverty Hall. No woman would be a servant so long as she could get her living otherwise. Some women adopt lives of vice in preference. The sad fact is that they are not content with well-doing in the sphere of life to which they are called to labor. A really good servant can command respect, confidence, high wages, and an easy life compared to that of almost any mother of a family. Such women, however, do not long remain servants, so we have to put up with what we can get.

AN Orange lodge at Toronto adopted a resolution the other day disapproving of the hospitality extended by Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Ontario, to Cardinal Taschereau. Commenting on this pitiful exhibition of bigotry the *Ottawa Citizen* remarks the Toronto Orangemen a lesson in Christian courtesy, which is none the less pointed on account of coming from a paper whose Orange sympathies are well known. Of course the bigots will merely grin. They are accustomed to being lectured on the beauties of toleration and the "never to give and slow to take offence" doctrine. But the resolutions show what fruit they bear in their lodges. However, we cordially commend our contemporary for his just and manly remarks:—"We have in Ontario several hundred thousand Catholics; they work side by side with Protestants in promoting the industries and developing the natural resources of the Province; the same may be said of all the other Provinces—and if they are to be taught toleration, such a lesson as that sought to be conveyed by an Orange Lodge in Toronto or any other city is not likely to impress them favorably or conduce to harmony, without which the maintenance of constitutional government will be a mere mockery and a delusion. It is impossible to see how the extension of courtesy to one who has led a blameless life, whose example and precepts are doing much to cement the bonds of amity and good will between all

classes, especially in the Province of Quebec, could by any manner of means prove prejudicial to the Protestant religion."

ALL the world is amazed at the patience displayed by the Irish people under the present inhuman Tory Government. Besides the despatches which bear testimony daily to their noble conduct, Englishmen have written in terms of unmeasured denunciation of Castle tyranny and landlord cruelty. The following extract from a letter written by one of the largest merchants in South Wales to a Cork friend is another illustration of the peaceful attitude the people of Ireland have maintained throughout the trying times through which they are passing:—"I have not been over to your side as I had intended, and I doubt whether I could control myself had I been at your meetings that have been interrupted. Welsh blood is hot, and the great surprise to all this side, Tories as well as Liberals, is how on earth your people are able to keep the peace. We should burn and quarter the lot if they did the same thing here, but you are teaching us a lesson in this as you have done in other things. You have led the van in various reforms, have exposed a good many inequalities, and have roused the desire for reformation in various things. Now you, of all the people in the world, are teaching us patience."

WE heard a railway man, who knows whereof he speaks, say the other day that Dakota is more Canadian in population than Manitoba. And now Governor Church, of Dakota, in his report to Washington states that the large proportion of foreign immigrants are Canadians, and that the vast numbers which have crossed the international boundary line "have fairly startled that country, and the matter of loss of population through emigration to Dakota has become a subject of enquiry by the Provincial Government." This is the sort of commercial union brought about by Tory Government in Canada. The people of Canada moving into the States by thousands every year! Now, does it not stand to reason that if our provinces were on the same footing as the adjoining states, and offered the same advantages of living and prospering, that those people would stay at home? Commercial union would tend greatly to equalize the conditions on both sides of the line, and is really the only way this drain on the lifeblood of Canada can be stopped.

WHAT nonsense it is to look for consistency in politicians. Yet the *Halifax Chronicle* makes a good point in showing that in 1870 Sir Charles Tupper advocated a high tariff against American products as a means of obtaining trade concessions from that country. He objected to having this called a policy of retaliation: "I would like to ask," said he, "is there anything retaliatory in saying we are anxious for the freest commercial intercourse; we believe such intercourse is not only calculated to promote and foster friendly feelings, but we are able to show by ten years' experience that it has done the largest possible amount of good." Here we have the statements made by Dr. Tupper that they were "anxious for the freest commercial intercourse" with the United States, and the advocacy of a policy which he contended would be the surest and most effective way of bringing it about, and we have several leading Tory organs in the Dominion charging Liberals with disloyalty because they advocate unrestricted reciprocity with our neighbors! Consistency, thou art not a Tory jewel.

It is evident from that portion of the address of Mr. Arthur, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, given to the public, that he does not wish his organization to be regarded as a branch of the Knights of Labor or of any kindred association. He deprecates strikes, the abuse of property and of persons; that, he says, has brought the name of strike into disrepute, and warns the members of his order against being carried away by the "spirit of discontent which walks unchallenged from ocean to ocean across our broad continent, whispering greedily into the ears of men." He contrasts "the honest man, satisfied with a just remuneration which he has truly earned, until by his own effort he can rise to a higher position in life, and the loud-voiced bomb-thrower, who, scarcely able to speak the English language, seeks to win his own comfortable living from those who have worked for it, presuming upon the imagination and arousing false hopes in the hearts of those who are still more ignorant than himself."

How the fiscal policy of the Ottawa Government affects the shipping trade of the Dominion is shown by the annual shipping list just issued for 1886. It shows a total number of 6,294 registered vessels of an aggregate of 1,217,766 tons. This is a decrease of 21 in the number of vessels, and 14,090 in tonnage as compared with 1885.

THE name adopted for the new Tory organ to be started at Toronto, *The Empire*, indicates that Sir John Macdonald is determined on putting his following through another change. Liberal-Conservative is a name to be repudiated hereafter, and he will take his place at the head of the Imperial party. The old Tory principle is reasserting itself in another flower on the ancient U. E. stem. It is rather curious that this plant should run to seed so often. But this is a blossom of reversal, and clearly indicates the natural process in direction of dissolution.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been sent to prison for three months for exercising his undoubted right as a British citizen and a member of parliament. But, unlike all the Irish patriots who went to prison before him, he represents not Ireland alone, but the great masses of people in the sister island, who have declared themselves opposed to tyranny and in favor of justice to all sections of the United Kingdom. The cause for which Mr. O'Brien is suffering for is the cause of popular freedom not only in Ireland, but in England, Scotland and Wales. He as truly and directly represents the latter as he does the Irish

tenantry. It is now impossible to separate the Irish demands from the constitutional principles revered and maintained by Englishmen, some of whom have shown their willingness, as in the case of Sir Wilfrid Blunt, to suffer along with Irishmen in defence of British freedom against the common enemy—Tory misgovernment.

THE *Hamilton Times* thinks that, "instead of humbly approaching the throne of King Drummond, the retail grocers of Canada ought to determine to devote their energies to bringing about their independence of Drummond, and they ought to call upon their hundreds of thousands of customers to help them. There can be no difficulty in devising a plan. Let the sugar duties be abolished—the revenue can be spared without the least trouble, if the Government at Ottawa will cease indulging in unnecessary expenditures—and every wholesaler can import sugar from England at half the price he now pays Mr. Drummond. Mr. Drummond will then have to sell sugar for what it is worth or go out of the business. The money which the people of Canada would save by this change—several million dollars in the aggregate—would be expended for the products of various kinds of industry. No people can thrive who are subjected to the extortions of a whole series of "combines," and the "combines" are only possible because of the tariff. Instead of begging for generosity, let the grocers and other Canadians insist upon justice. They can get it if they use the means."

MAN'S conquests over the forces of nature follow so rapidly one upon the other these days that it is hardly possible to keep track of them. The electric light, new as it is, has been surpassed already by a Scotchman who has invented a new light suitable for outdoor illumination. It is named Lucigen, and is "produced by the consumption of a most intimate mixture of air and minutely divided oil particles." All that is required for the Lucigen light is a barrel of crude oil and a compressed-air engine, which transforms the oil particles into spray, and as the disintegration of the two elements is so rapid, a continuous bright flame is the result. As to its success, it is stated: "Three lamps on the terrace in front of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, lit up the whole grounds, and the oil consumed did not cost more than four cents per hour. Such is the immense volume and diffused power of the flame that small print can be read a quarter of a mile away from one lamp. Two of the lamps having been extinguished, this was actually proved by Mr. Augustus Harris, manager of Drury Lane Theatre, who was able to read down an avenue at over 500 yards from the lamp. The utility of Lucigen for outdoor purposes may be gauged by its victories. Besides being used for lighting many large engineering works, and such places as the Armstrong and Whitworth factories, it is employed in several railway stations in England; it has supplanted the electric light at the North Bridge Works, it is being set up along the whole length of the Suez Canal, it is in use in the maize fields in Egypt, and was employed in the recent mobilization of the French troops."

## MODERN BARBARIANS.

Speaking at Watertown, N.Y., on the 26th inst., Henry George gave utterance to a great truth. It is not new, nor was he its first discoverer or elaborator. However he put it in a true and striking form. "There is growing up in our great cities," he said, "a race of barbarians more savage than any that have ever marched to the destruction of the Roman Empire. In spite of our advances there come those periodic attacks of industrial paralysis. In spite of all the teachings of our churches, in spite of the recognition of political equality, while people prate of freedom, we are really falling under the rule of an aristocracy more grasping and debasing perhaps than any that ever held sway before. We have no kings, no dukes, no counts, no lords, but we have the boss."

The history of all nations of which we have any knowledge shows this development in the social organism. It seems natural—in evitable. No laws that can be conceived can prevent it, because it arises from the inherent constitution of humanity. Some men are wiser, stronger, more crafty than their fellows and will enslave the less capable one way or another. The United States are already in bondage to the money kings, who have corrupted legislators, and openly enter the election field to buy votes for cash. The plutocracy is as naturally a product of republican America as the nobility was from imperialism in Europe. But it is many degrees worse. It acknowledges no responsibility to government or people. It is, perhaps, the most complete embodiment of soulless selfishness that has ever appeared on earth. The nobles of Europe, had as they were, had duties which they owed to the state, the church and the people; those duties they performed, because they dare not neglect them without danger to themselves. But the republican plutocrat makes the State subservient to his schemes by debauching the men entrusted with the power of law-making. The plutocracy has proved itself absolutely conscienceless. It is business every time, and business is to make money. But we must not forget that the whole fabric of society now rests on a business basis. The motto all over is "Get there." From Vanderbilt with his three hundred millions down to the man working for daily wages the whole social system is bound together. No blow can be struck at the millionaire that will not be felt like an electric shock through the whole organization. The Barbarians, of whom Henry George speaks, may grow up, howland protest against the adamantine facts of a civilization founded on business principles, but until these Have-Nothings are numerous enough to outnumber the Have-Somethings, society will keep them down. They may propose and preach their doctrines for "the salvation of society," as Henry George does,

But society is governed by laws as immutable as gravitation, and will work out its own salvation or destruction, as civilized societies have done in the past. The continents of earth are strewn with the wrecks of dead civilizations: America not less than Asia. This should teach all men that is not here they shall fulfil their destiny; and this again should make us know that only in the paths of right conduct can we find the way to contentment. Plutocrat and Proletariat alike will be swept into the bottomless pit of everlasting failure if they follow not in this way. Meantime development proceeds. The world is growing better in thought, and word, and deed. The Barbarians may be noisy now, wolves were once noisy on the same spot, but there is

"Some far off divine intent  
To which the whole creation moves."

## THE PURCELL-STILWELL LIBEL CASE.

The senior Conservative organ in this city has ventured upon a new line of political adventure. Because Judge O'Connor, in the trial of the above case at Cornwall refused to allow counsel to produce evidence relating to circumstances alleged to have occurred many years ago, he is accused of having revived the doctrine that the greater truth the greater the libel. The organ of "party exigencies" is of opinion that the judge's decision "does not comport with modern interpretation of the law, or bove well for the liberty of the press." There may possibly be some consolation in this view of the case to the editor, who is so shallow as to believe it. A little examination, however, will show that Judge O'Connor was both legally and morally right, and that the liberty of the press, which may suffer by his decisions, is a sort of liberty which no honorable man cares to enjoy—the liberty to bring desolation, disgrace, misery, upon the innocent and the defenseless.

Some allowance is always made for extravagance of expression in the excitement of political contests. But it is a principle now recognized in journalism and on the platform, though sometimes ignored by dishonest men in parliament and private canvassing, that attacks on private character shall not be indulged. The reason for this is sound and just. Accusations of private immorality hurled against a man who is proposed by his friends and neighbors as a fit and proper person to represent them in parliament, are *prima facie* malicious, especially if the charges relate to circumstances alleged to have transpired many years previous to the publication. The charges may be true, but the fact that the parties implicated have made atonement for their folly, and by a subsequent virtuous life endeavored to retrieve their fault, is recognized universally as a bar to publication. Moreover, the progress of years has brought on the scene others whose fair fame and happiness would be wrecked and whose prospects in life would be ruined were political enemies permitted to expose in open court long past secrets of family history. No question of property is involved, no claim of public interest can be entered, no demand of justice can be pleaded in extenuation of attacks such as were made by the *Gleaner* on Mr. Purcell. The one object sought was to defeat a political opponent, and the editor appears to have been extremely imprudent in the use of the means he took to secure it. Probably, in fact, judging from similar cases, almost certainly, the editor was inspired by those for whom he was writing to make the attacks for which he has been brought to account. If he was convinced of the truth of the charges, he should, nevertheless, have thought seriously and consulted the best available authorities before he decided upon introducing the element of private scandal into political discussion. But the simple fact that he did so is proof of deplorable lack of judgment, that prime necessity in the editorial make-up, or else he permitted himself to be carried away by the passions of the contest, which is really no excuse, for if there is a time when a public instructor should keep cool and preserve a level head it is during the excitement of an election campaign. It would be a good thing were all editors to take this lesson to heart. Politicians will use editors, if editors are so foolish as to allow them to do so, and ten chances to one, they will leave the injudicious scribes and the proprietors of the newspapers to bear all the trouble, odium and expense of libel suits when the passing purpose of political animosity has been served.

But it may be argued on ethical grounds that a man of immoral character is not a desirable person to elevate to a representative position in the councils of the nation. Granted; but surely it is not to be permitted that his enemies shall drag him before the public as a moral leper in order that they may crush with scandal him whom they cannot defeat on public grounds. The scandal may be a pure invention. It is sure to be grossly, if not outrageously, exaggerated. It is rushed before an excited public with all possible sensationalism so as to gain the desired object. Coolness of judgment is not to be expected in men at such a time. A terrible injury is inflicted on the private character, not only of the person thus held up to public execration, but on that of women and children, who may be perfectly ignorant and innocent. Therefore, to permit partisans in a political contest to assail private character and afterwards allow them to hold public inquest into family affairs, of no interest whatever to the people at large, would be an outrage on justice. Even from an ethical standpoint such a course would be inadmissible, inasmuch as the exposure of such matters has a distinctly demoralizing effect on the public. Whatever of good can be claimed for it is offset a thousand fold by consequent evil. as it