

ulterior purposes. There is no question at all, however, as to the blame attaching to the Minister, even if he be acquitted of guilty knowledge. He ought to have known, and at once to have stopped and exposed McGreevy's tricks."

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Extract from *The Globe*, October 17, 1891:

The *London Standard* (Tory) of September 25 has a long editorial reviewing the Canadian scandals. There is not much that is new, of course, in its treatment of so well-worn a topic. As might be expected, it dwells on the Quebec scandals, though, unlike the Tories of Canada, it does not pretend to say that two blacks make a white and that the Tory party is purged because Mr. Pacaud is unclean. It deplores the fact that "a matter which should be treated as a burning shame to the nation has been turned to the meanest party ends." "No honest Canadian," it adds, "can read the testimony given without feeling that corruption has saturated departmental and Parliamentary life." The *Standard* lumps Hector and Mr. Chapleau together. Though it may not be possible to show that either was "consciously connected with the gross practice of blackmailing which took place in their entourage, there has been no indication that they exercised ordinary care to make such misconduct impossible."

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Extract from *The Globe*, October 23, 1891:

*The London Despatch* (Liberal) of the 4th, writing of the Speech from the Throne at the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament, says:

"It does not allude to the fact that, though Lord Salisbury hailed the result of the last Canadian elections as a proof that the royalists in Canada still held the hearts of the people true to the Queen, these elections were won by a system of bribery and by thefts of public money more shameless and odious than any which history reveals in the annals of reputable nations. In other words, the allegiance of Canada to the British Empire is only effected, and can only be effected, by the demoralization