extend. Personally Sir John Macdonald was not enriched by his system. He only secured spoil for his party to keep himself in office, but we have seen that his colleagues received boodle and that members of Parliament levied blackmail for getting appointments for workingmen. As we have laid emphasis on the fact that corruption has been the monopoly of the Canadian Tories, we may be reminded that Mr. Mercier, the Liberal leader in the Province of Quebec, has also been proved to be corrupt. . . . Canada cannot expect to be purified as long as the present party remains in office. Sir Hector Langevin. who was Sir John Macdonald's lieutenant and would have been his successor had not the scandals at Quebec inconveniently appeared, has been in office for twenty years, and almost all the time at the head of the Public Works Department, which is a national bribery bureau. Who knows how many jobs he has engineered in his time? Nor can anything be expected from Mr. Abbott, the Premier. He was in the Canadian Pacific swindle with Macdonald and Langevin. Canada can only hope to emancipate herself from political corruption by inaugurating a new system under new men. . . . Now is the chance for the Liberal party to step in and save Canada."

Extract from The Globe, October 5, 1891:

The Newcastle Journal (Tory) of the 18th says:

"But it is to the Minister of Public Works the scandal is really traceable, for 'passive connivance'—though too strong a phrase to meet the view of the majority of Parliament—is probably as near as so very vague a phrase can be to an accurate description of the 'it's all right, as long as I'm not in it,' sort of sentiment that is at the bottom of a good many scandals in this world. It is hard to believe that Sir Hector Langevin was not in some way and to a certain extent cognizant of the acts of McGreevy. Many men have notoriously owed their escape from detection in complicity with frauds simply by taking care to appear ignorant of facts which it suited their purpose to permit; and it is never very easy to decide when such ignorance is accidental or wilful and intended to serve