

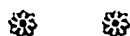
paper instinct which was developed in an eminent degree in the more pretentious efforts of later years. During 1866, and while still on the *Globe*, he conceived the idea of instituting a newspaper which would meet requirements in special directions as well as supplying the insatiable appetite for news. Thus was the *Daily Telegraph* started, and it existed for five years in the face of formidable competition. From 1872 until 1875 Mr. Robertson was the London, Eng., correspondent of the *Globe*. In the latter year he returned to Toronto as manager of the *Nation*, and early in 1876 he founded the *Evening Telegram*, which, as everybody knows, is acknowledged to be not only a power for good to the city but a most profitable venture for its enterprising proprietor.

Mr. Robertson has added not a little to his prominence and popularity by the active interest he has evinced for many years in the fraternity of Ancient Freemasonry. In the Grand Lodge of Canada he has held the distinguished offices of Grand Senior Warden, 1883, District Deputy Grand Master, 1886, Deputy Grand Master, 1888-90, and Grand Master, 1890-92, and at the present time is the Grand First Principal of the Grand R. A. Chapter of Canada. While Deputy Grand Master he visited over a hundred of the lodges, and during his sovereignty of the craft as Grand Master his visits numbered 367, which included 350 points in Ontario from the extreme eastern border to Rat Portage. These journeyings embraced about 30,000 miles of road and rail, a record attained by no previous occupant of the position, and one which few will care to emulate in the future. But if the craft has conferred honors upon him he in turn has devoted no inconsiderable share of his time and means to the craft. His researches into its early history in this country have

been rewarded with the most important discoveries to the fraternity, which in due time will be given to the world in the form of a work, the value of which, as an archaeological treasure, can not be measured by dollars.

He is also the author of a "History of the Knights Templars in Canada," "A History of the Cryptic Rite," and a compilation of useful Masonic hints and precepts, entitled "Talks with Craftsmen," all of which have met with great favor not only on this continent but in Great Britain.

Mr. Robertson is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, an institution which pre-eminently appeals to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Some years ago, at an outlay of about \$40,000, he founded "The Lakeside Home for Little Children," at the Park Point, near the lighthouse on Toronto Island. The equipment of this, as well as the older Home, was organized by him, and is admittedly the most admirable and complete of any similar institution on the continent. The wards of Mother hospital contains cots for the reception of some 160 children. The Lakeside Home, which is the summer habitation of the little ones who are convalescent, accommodates 150 patients, with about 40 employees—nurses and domestics. The average number of inmates in the College street Hospital is about 100. The latter building is imposing in appearance, and perfect in its appointments. On entering the visitor is at once impressed with the massiveness and beauty of its construction, and with one feature in particular—a handsome memorial window in stained glass erected to Mr. Robertson's first wife. The subject is Christ healing the sick child, and is the work of the famous English artist, Henry Holiday. The window has been viewed by thousands, and connoisseurs consider it one of the finest specimens of art in America to-day.



#### A BUDGET OF LIBEL NEWS.

TWO CASES TRIED AT HAMILTON THE LEGAL POINTS INVOLVED THE CANADA REVIEW CASE THE BRANTFORD CASES.



At the Hamilton fall assizes recently held before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, two libel suits were tried, the verdicts in which deeply concern every news writer and editor in the country. In one of these, *Beaton vs. Brierley*, the question involved was that of the liability of a newspaper for republishing from a foreign source an alleged false and libellous article without malice. The second, *Head vs. Spectator*, was also a case of republication of an article without malice; the question turned upon whether the matter of the article was, as the plaintiff alleged, libellous or not. In *Beaton vs. Brierley*, one of the famous "Beaton cases," the article in question, unless it could have been proven to be true, was admittedly libellous; and the only question was the measure of culpability of the defendant newspaper in republishing it.

##### BEATON VS. BRIERLEY.

The "Beaton case" will long be remembered as one of the most sensational newspaper stories ever published in this country. It appeared first in the *New York World*, whose reporter appears to have traveled over the greater part of the Southern and Eastern States, and into Canada in order to complete his

"scoop." The story told by the *N. Y. World*, was, shortly, to this effect: That a woman giving her name as Mrs. Mary Oliver had taken passage on the Dominion line steamer *Quyanlotte*, from South Carolina to New York in June, 1893, in company with an old man who went by the name of Cicero Harrison. One morning the old man was missing. Mrs. Oliver told the captain the old gentleman was her father, and a connection of Ex-President Harrison. The body of the man floated ashore, and was identified as being that of Cicero Harrison Case, a former merchant of Strathroy, Ontario, who had moved to Burlington, Ont. The *World* reporter claimed to have discovered "Mrs. Oliver" to be Mrs. Beaton, of Burlington. The story told how Mrs. Beaton, who was a tenant of Cicero Harrison Case, had been in the habit of going on journeys with old Mr. Case, and getting money from him. It further stated that the "Mrs. Oliver" of the steamer *Quyanlotte*, although she had been without money while on the steamer, had plenty of it after the disappearance of the old man, and that when the body of the old man floated ashore on the coast of Virginia not a cent was found upon him. It broadly hinted that "Mrs. Oliver," or Mrs. Beaton, knew more about the disappearance of the old man than she pretended, and left the reader with the impression that Mrs. Beaton, having got all she could out of the old man, had shoved him off the ship. The