

this outrage were Henry Sherwood, a son of Judge Livius P. Sherwood, Charles Richardson, a student in the office of the Attorney General, John Beverley Robinson and James King, a student in the office of the Solicitor General, Henry J. Boulton. The Government took no action against these perpetrators. It was at that time, when rankling under a sense of personal injury, that Mackenzie became acquainted with Randall. A warm and intimate friendship sprang up between them, and Lindsay in his "Life of Mackenzie", says that the connection produced its effect upon Mackenzie for life. He was touched by Randall's misfortunes and his sympathy for his friend found a ready outlet in attacks more vigorous than ever on the Solicitor General, H. J. Boulton. The fact that Hon. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Stuart, the Sheriff at Brockville, who sold the property, and Judge Sherwood who purchased it were brothers-in-law, and that Hon. J. B. McCauley, who had made the affidavit, that he did not know Randall's address and Judge Hagarman were also brothers-in-law, was not overlooked in defining his conception of the Family Compact. The failure of Randall to obtain relief, due to legal technicalities afforded the text of many editorials on the inadequacy of the Courts.

As explained before Randall was a member of the House of Assembly representing the County of Lincoln. A perusal of the Journals of the House shows that he was active and untiring in the performance of his duties. His name frequently appears as the mover and seconder of resolutions and a study of the votes indicates that he was a man of strong opinions who did not hesitate, when his judgment prompted him to oppose measures which his friends were in favour of.

Randall was a member of the Reform Party and was undoubtedly influenced in his decision to apply to Parliament for relief by his friends in the House of Assembly. Several bills were introduced and passed by the House of Assembly for his benefit, but these bills because of their political character failed to pass the Upper House. It must be admitted from a study of these bills passed by the Reformers in the Lower House and thrown out by the Tories in the Upper House that the Reform Party were as much intent on making political capital out of