

the borough, had determined to distribute a large quantity of coals among the poor in the borough, and wrote a letter to a gentleman expressing that desire. The coal was distributed, but instead of the coals being distributed as the respondent Parry had intended, to the poor of the district, cards were printed without his knowledge, and bearing the signature of one Dyer (who acted subsequently at the election as the respondent's agent for the election expenses), with these words on them, "Please deliver— cwt. of coals to A. D—, for Thomas Parry. B. B. Dyer;" and on the back of the cards were the words, "With Mr. Parry's compliments." Mr. Justice Grove, in giving judgment, says: "It has been over and over again held that an unfair and improper donation with the view, motive, and intention of securing a vote, is corrupt within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act, 1854. It might be a doubtful question (and it is one which was discussed in the *Windsor case*) whether, assuming two motives to exist—the one being pure, and the other with the intention to corrupt—you could exclude the corrupt intention and rely wholly upon the pure intention. I think that must be rather a question of degree. A man may wish to be charitable in a neighborhood, but at the same time he may have an eye to his own interests; and there must be in fact some limiting line, incapable of being defined in words, where the two things come to a nearly equal balance. We know, for instance, that persons looking forward to be candidates for Parliament are generally pretty liberal to the charities in the district, and such liberality, as far as I am aware, has never been held to vitiate the election; I suppose upon the grounds that such persons do not select voters, as contradistinguished from non-voters, as the objects of their charity; that the object itself is good, and that although the donors may in so bestowing their charity look to their personal interests and personal ambition, still a man is not to be injured in an object of personal ambition, merely because he does good which perhaps without that stimulus he might not