arning that

rds himself cles in the east winter, y before the remote her ich at home of an aspir-

author his
the lofty
re, "Lec"Three
se been a
ges public
r of public
ng them—
uence is so

owledge of d character nent to clog ud no enmidwin Smith e has taken d on to re-

7, 1874. r again preduring my t an honour

on to know enquire into ed for three ing Canada. ally charged inbecoming,

vince, would 7 me as Pro-IcCausland, n my public

profession to yours, and

SMITH.

h, 1874. nized to pronecessary to

sanction, if

"In the invitation addressed to me when I was in England, though it was stated that there would probably be other nominations, no name was mentioned, nor was there anything to lead me to suppose that the contest, if there was one, would assume a personal complexion, or turn upon anything except the ordinary qualifications of candidates. I accepted the invitation because I was sensible of the honour done me, and because I hold, as a general principle, that under the election system it is a man's duty not to draw back when called upon; but if he feels capable in any way of serving the public, to place himself at the disposal of his fellow-citizens.

place himself at the disposal of his fellow-citizens.

"The circumstances which have imparted so painful a character to the present contest occurred before I had settled in this country; I am not personally cognizant of them; and it would be entirely beyond the line of my duty, as well as at variance with my inclinations, to take any part in the con-

"While, therefore, I again most heartily and gratefully ratify my acceptance of your nomination, and while I desire as a candidate to be loyal to my friends, I must beg you to understand that my own qualifications, such as they are, form the sole ground on which I can appeal to the electors, and that I should feel it necessary to decline to lend my name or sanction to any pamphlet or circular relating to questions with regard to which, whatever may be my private conviction, I have neither the right nor the inclination publicly to express any opinion.

"Yours very truly, "Goldwin Smith.

"Samuel McAllister, Esq."

The following reply was sent to this letter:

" Токонто, 21st July, 1874.

"DEAR SIR,—In your letter addressed to me, and published in this morning's papers, you decline to lend your name or sanction to any pamphlet or circular relating to questions you have neither the right nor the inclination to express an opinion upon.

nor the inclination to express an opinion upon.

"After conferring with Mr. Browne, the Secretary of the Committee, I am safe to state that no proposal to get your sanction, much less your co-operation, to any pamphlet or circular that we thought it necessary to issue on behalf of our candidate, was ever entertained at the meeting.

It is true a suggestion of the kind was made, but it was at one dropped, as a general desire prevailed that the Committee should take the sole charge and responsibility of issuing any such pamphlet.

"Yours respectfully,
"SAMUEL MCALLISTER,

" Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., Toronto."

THE ANTECEDENTS OF DR. SANGSTER.

The other candidate for our suffrage is Dr. Sangster. He is a native of London, England, but has been amongst us in Canada since his childhood. He was trained at the Normal School: he afterwards taught in the Model School for several years, then took charge of the Hamilton Central School, from which he was promoted to be assistant-master in the Normal School and on the death of Mr. Robertson, he became head-master of that Institution, a position which he retained till 1871. While in the Normal School, he wrote a number of text-books that were largely used.

As early as the year 1867 rumours became current that imputed to Dr. Sangster improper and unbecoming behaviour to young ladies under his charge. These grew more general and persistent, until they reached the ears of the Council, which, however, paid little regard to them. At length his conduct towards a particular young lady attracted such universal attention and remark, that he found it necessary to resign his position in 1871. His pamphlet and letters will supply us with abundant materials for whatever else we may find necessary to say about him.

DR. SANGSTER AS OUR "FELLOW-TEACHER."

If Dr. Sangster is our fellow-teacher, then, by law, he is ineligible to represent us, and if he is not our fellow-teacher he merely uses the term to catch a few stray votes. It may be said he was our fellow-teacher in times past; but let us see to what extent he was. A good many of the changes that have been accomplished for the benefit of the profession and the advancement of education originated in the discussions, and from the efforts of the Ontario Teachers' Association. Its meetings have been held, with one exception, in Toronto, where he lived and taught, and have been attended by various gentlemen who, though not "fellow-teachers," took a deep interest in education; but for the past ten years Dr. Sangster has never elnet a helping hand to push on the work in which we have been engaged; he has never given those meetings the sauction even of his presence. Had he given his aid when, from his position as master in the Normal School, it would have been valuable, the benefits we are now enjoying, and in which he wishes to participate in a manner that reminds us of the story of the jackal and the lion,