

price had been set upon that outlaw's head, would not have counted for much; but, coupled with Mr. O'Donohoe's former utterances, it shed some light upon a dark spot, and confirmed the popular belief that, in his eyes, insurrection and bloodshed, if not laudable, are, at worst, legitimate and harmless methods of diversion. These and other matters of a more purely personal character determined the course of the constituency. The Opposition had an additional advantage in the *personnel* of its candidate. He is not an active politician, it is true, but he possesses exactly those qualities which his rival lacks. Hence it happened that many who are rational men first, and Grits, if at all, afterwards, declined to be made the victims of any compact between Catholicism and its old traducer. They were not prepared to unlearn the old lesson in a day. They might have swallowed a less nauseous dose had the party physician been content to prescribe one; nothing would satisfy him but an emetic, and the result was that both the doctor and his physic were kicked into the street. If the confidence of these credulous patients was shaken, the effect upon the general intelligence of the Division was more marked and more decided. Of the four hundred and fourteen majority obtained by Mr. Platt, three hundred, at least, were recalcitrant Reformers, men who had more respect for themselves than they had for their party—men who preferred the interests of their country to the exigencies of a Quebec alliance, or the trumpety triumph of a Toronto journal. We observe that the *Mail* is endeavouring to take the victory to itself and to its party. Conservatism, as such, had very little to do with it. It elected neither Mr. Platt nor Mr. Cameron; for both owe their seats to a break-up of the Government party—the consequence of a too free use of the spur and the whip. But, as we have said already, even this cause of re-action, powerful though it was, would not

have been adequate to the production of such an effect, had not the insane confidence, the domineering assurance of the party engineers beguiled them into fatal mistakes. The battle was intended to be one for party without principle; the constituency preferred the triumph of persons and principles, leaving party to shift for itself. To crown all, the ballot interposed a shield between the faint-hearts and the eye and lash of their old master.

Major Walker, M.P. for London, has been disqualified, as he deserved to be; the only thing to be regretted is that he suffers alone. If the Judges had been as "strict to mark iniquity, and severe to punish sin" as we think, with all respect, they might have been, he would not be without companions in adversity. At least half-a-dozen who, to use Mr. Justice Gwynne's sober figure, had been "immersed" in the waters of bribery would have been put to dry in the judicial furnace. We are accustomed in Canada to see Governors and Judges abused when they fail to meet the wishes of particular men or coteries of men, but we must confess that the denunciation of the Common Pleas Court, because it declined to call black white, is about the most outrageous on record. So far from the bench having been filled by the Tory party with "violent political partisans," it is a notorious fact that all the Superior Court Judges who took an active part in politics before their elevation to the bench were Reformers; we, of course, except the President of the Court of Appeal, who has nothing to do with election cases. The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas acted with the greatest forbearance when he simply unseated Major Walker; and although many years ago he was said to be a Conservative voter, it would require more audacity than falls to the common lot to insinuate that the Judge's decisions have ever been influenced by any considerations unworthy of him as an upright magistrate and