The Canadian Champion,

The only Reform Journal in Halton.

MILTON, SEPT 6, 1872.

THE "HERALD'S" SLANDER.

In our issue of the 13th ult., we characterised in good Anglo-Saxon language a dirty little election squib inserted in the *Herald* of the previous week. The indignation of our cotemporary has been roused at our having expressed regret and surprise that a newspaper edited by a Minister of the Gospel should descend to such scurrility. In an article occupying a column of last week's issue this charge is endeavoured to be rebutted, not by fairly meeting the question, but by raising a false and immaterial issue.—The writer's "apology" is scarcely intelligible to an ordinary mind, but he evidently does not like to hear a spade called a spade. He is extremely fastidious as the New York minister of a fashionable church who warned his flock that the wicked will go to a place of "eternal uneasiness." Such affected circumlocution may suit the taste of the *Herald*, but men of sense prefer plain language. So far as we can discover, the chief ground of our offence is having "made a stab at the professional character" of the editor. We distinctly and positively deny the charge, and we say that the man, be he minister or layman, who can discover any just ground for the accusation, must be not only extremely sensitive to attack, but must be conscious of having deserved castigation. It is the galled steed that winces. We have as high regard for the character, and as great respect for the office of the ministry as any one, but we will not be deterred from our path of duty though we are occasionally compelled to criticise a cotemporary who, like the convicted criminals of former days, seek to escape punishment by pleading his benefit of clergy. The casuistry of the attempt to repudiate, while seeming to assume, the responsibility of the article in question is worthy of a follower of Loyola. It amounts to this, "*I am willing to assume all the responsibility, but am not all to blame*; that rascally publisher of mine *will* insert these things;" he takes, and at the same time endeavors to shirk the blame.

As to the homily on newspaper ethics with which the *Herald* favors his readers, we beg to say that our *theory* of professional etiquette and morality is as sound, while our *practice* is as perfect, at least, as his own. We have as firm a conviction as himself that "the editor of a paper in a Christain community is bound by the laws of Christianity and of honor whilst editing his paper, no matter what other profession in the interim occupies his attention, nor is there one code of law for one and another for another." But we maintain that the insertion of a low slander against a political opponent is unworthy of any paper, secular or otherwise, which claims to be respectable; that it is unprofessional, ungentlemanly and unchristian.

A POLITICAL JUDGE.

We notice with considerable surprise in the *Mail* of the 3rd inst., a communication from our County Judge, suggesting the formation of a club for the better organization of the "Moderate" party. The spectacle of a Judge openly interfering in politics or in anyway exhibiting a political bias is fortunately rare in this, or any other part of the British Empire. The Legislature, wisely intending that the Bench should be elevated above the arena of party strife, has enacted that no Judge should be allowed even to *vote* at an election: the judicial position is thus guarded to avert the slightest suspicion of partizanship, and to the honor of the Canadian Bench, be it said, the confidence of the country in the purity of their decisions is deservedly great. The reasons why a Judge of the superior Courts should keep himself sedulously aloof from politics are too various to require argument; they apply with even greater force to a County Judge who is brought into more frequent and direct contact with the people, and probably knows the political opinions of every man whose rights are adjudicated upon by him; he also finally decides appeals from the Courts of Revision, and all know that a careful manipulation of the voters' lists has turned the scale of victory in more than one close contest. If Judge Miller, or any other Judge, chooses to become a partizan, and interferes either directly or indirectly in politics, he will necessarily destroy that feeling of confidence which we ought to have in his impartiality, and will in this way seriously impair his usefulness in the county. The matter is one of the most grave importance, affecting not one political party only, but the general public. It was bad enough that the reputation of the county should have been imperilled by our Sheriff being a candidate for Parliament, but it will be infinitely worse if our Judge should actively interfere in furthering the success of any political party.

The business of the Geneva tribunal is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, although considerably retarded by the neccessary discussion of details.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Our columns are open to all.

OUR POLITICAL JUDGE.

To the Editor of the Champion.

SIR:—I notice in the Toronto organ of the Government, a newspaper notorious for its want of truth and fair play, a letter from our County Judge on "Party Organization."

I do not object to Mr Thomas Miller, the politician, giving *his* advice and council to the beaten Corruptionists, but what I do object to is that Thomas Miller, Esquire, *Judge* of the county and Surrogate courts of the county of Halton, should so far forget his position as to enter thus publicly the political arena, and offer his gratuitous advice to the "Moderate" party, who have been so badly beaten at the elections in Ontario.

Mr. Thomas Miller then, as he has chosen the position of organizer of the beaten forces of the Tory party, cannot object if his conduct should be noticed. He is the first Judge in Ontario, who has ventured thus far to come out publicly as a political partizan. I do not object however that he should hold, enjoy and even *express* in the circle in which he moves, his opinions on the political questions which may arise from time to time. But to take part with a party by enforcing his views on the people of this Province as to their duties, publicly in and through a partizan newspaper, or going from house to house advocating who should be elected and who should be opposed, laud J. A. Macdonald and denounce Blake and Mackenzie publicly, and even get into a towering passion, lose his temper and act the role of a political hack and partizan, is what I now and will hereafter object to. I am a firm believer in the nomination of judges by the crown, and the independence of the judiciary of this country. I oppose strongly the system which prevails in the neighboring republic, where the judges are elective, as well as *Sheriffs* and other officers connected with the administration of Justice, and we all know the fruit which such a baleful system brings forth. The independence of the judiciary therefore should be maintained as a first duty, and interference in the politics of the country by the Judges, Sheriffs and other executive officers connected with the administration of Justice, should at once be deprecated.

The Sheriff of this County being an ambitious man, under the tutelege of Judge Miller no doubt tried his luck in running against Mr. White. I do not object to *Mr.* McKindsey being a politician, but I do object to the *Sheriff* acting the part of a political partizan.

Not many years ago the question of the election of County Officers was advocated by a considerable party of influence and numbers in Ontario, and if the Dominion and the Ontario Governments permit their officers to interfere in the party politics of the country, I am not very sure but that we may have a renewal of the old cry again with more force than formerly. If the offices of Judge and Sheriff of this county were submitted to the test of public opinion, and the present incumbents were candidates, what would be the result. The fate of one is already sealed, and the other would be in a woeful minority. Neither of them would be acceptable.

I have every reason to believe that Judge Miller is hostile to the elective principle as applied to his own office, as well as to that of Sheriff. To be consistent, he should have observed the rule in his own case, and avoided all interference by acting with a party as he has done. By this act he has forfeited the confidence of the party, who with me do *not* desire to have a Political party Judge to decide important questions which may come before him; by this act also he has lost the confidence of many valuable friends. Many of his judicial acts and decisions have been questioned, with what propriety I will not now express an opinion; yet in the future I would not be suprised to find that his judgments may be more severely criticised, as he has himself opened the door in that direction.

Having trespassed so much upon your valuable time and space, I would be pleased to stop here; but I feel that Mr. Miller's letter of advice should not pass without criticism. He proceeds to show—I give his own words—"what I consider the great defect in the organization of the Moderate Party, or rather the reason why there is no organization, properly so called, in the Party, namely the want of a Central Committee and managing body." I take exception to this and state that the so-called "Moderate" party were well organized in this and other counties, as well as the cities, and worked with much concert and well, even worthy of a better cause.

Mr. Miller urges the organ to further and immediate action, and "not allow this matter to drop out of sight *now*. Organize! Organize! is the cry raised by Mr. Miller. Roberts of New York, and Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre in Ireland and America did the same. "Organize" then is the panacea for the "Moderate" party, according to Judge Miller, and by *his* mode the safety of the Moderate Party will be secured.—Not so, Mr. Miller. Your party is now badly beaten. They were tried in the balance of public opinion, and found wanting. Why should it be otherwise? Have you not, Mr. Editor, heard even Judge Miller pronounce against them? Did he not condemn on more than one occasion the violation of the constitution by the Ministry giving the "bribe" to Nova Scotia? Did he not declaim and declare against them for the Washington capitulation, whereby we were compelled to surrender to Yankee cupidity the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence River in perpetuity, the right of the valuable fisheries, with other advantages; and the want of foresight in presenting properly the claims for the Fenian invasion of our territory, and insisting upon indemnity for the past, and security for the future? Now, Mr. Editor, who were more strong in denouncing these acts than Mr. Miller, who, with or without reasons, has had occasion to change his opinions in favor of the "Moderate" party. If he had held his country before his party, he at least would have held them properly to account, and would have rejoiced at their downfall, instead of now clinging to party and not the best interests of his country.

We have a longer and darker catalogue of crime to which to call the attention of this same Judge Miller. Let him not forget their policy towards Manitoba and British Columbia, in their improper treatment of the people of the former, in their first policy and the many advantages they have now given to both in the violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, to obtain political support, in allotting a greater Representation in Parliament than their population and wealth justified; in their taking into their own hands the appropriation of thirty million dollars, and fifty million acres of the Public Lands, without the consent of the Representatives of the people being had in the first place to such appropriation; their retaining in the House of Parliament their pensioners, Col. Grey and Mr. Aquilla Walsh; their runious and short-sighted policy with reference to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway whereby they have lost to the country $12,000,000.

These and many other qustions of misconduct have caused their overthrow in Ontario, and he may cry until his *throat is sore* "Organize," and write as many inflammatory appeals as he pleases, the people will not reverse the just verdict rendered in the last contest, nor will five years time, nor even the next decade better or mend the matter.

Mr. Miller recommends the establishment of a "Union Club in Toronto." Mr. Editor, would he not make a capital President of such? His services, no doubt, would be highly appreciated; but then the office of Judge, which he holds, might possibly prevent his accepting such a public position, and he will no doubt content himself when he periodically visits Toronto with "being able to see and converse and advise with members of the Central Committee, and conductors of the Party Press;" and no doubt accept a membership as well as do outside work for the "Union Club;" endeavour, of course, out of his fat salary to "make the club a success financially," and being then a member of the Central Committee "would be elected by the whole members."

I am really at a loss to know what the Judge means by being elected "by the *whole* members." This matter or mode is new to me. Did he borrow this idea from Mr. Roberts or Mr. Stephens?

The cry raised and adopted by the Judge of the "Moderate" party and "Union Club" is a direct insult to the people of this county, as the Liberal party are *all* Unionists, maintaining British connection and British principles. They neither want elective Judges nor elective Sheriffs; neither do they want Tory Judges nor Tory Sheriffs, as such.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
A "MODERATE."

Trafalgar, Sept. 4th, 1872.

County Teachers' Association for Halton

To the Editor of the Champion.

DEAR SIR:—Last September the Teaches' of the Township of Nassagaweya formed an Association for their mutual benefit. It proved to be very interesting and profitable. It was composed of nine persons, bound together by no pledges but those of honor, which were faithfully kept.

Believing that a well-organized Association, holding its meetings in a central place, and embracing the talent and experience of the teachers of the entire County would cause such an interchange of ideas on subjects of vital importance to the teachers as would greatly enlarge their views and increrse their usefulness, the above association has decided to call a meeting for the purpose of forming a County Association, said meeting to be held at Wallace's Hotel, Milton, on Saturday, September 21st, at ten o'clock, A.M.

It is hoped that the object of the meeting will commend itself to all teachers and friends of education in the County, and that as many of them as possible will be present on that occasion.

HENRY HUSBAND,
Sec'y of N. T. A.

Nassagaweya, September 2nd, 1872.

Pillows though not belonging to the human species, come under the head of rational beings.

How is it a storm looks heavy when it keeps lightening? and the darker it gets the more it lightens?

In Massachusetts the legislative commitee on the Hoosac tunnel is known as the committee of the hole.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

ELECTORAL FRAUD IN PETERBORO'.—The greatest excitement prevails in Peterboro' over the fact that Dr. George Burnham, the returning officer for West Peterboro', has returned William Cluxton as duly elected, notwithstanding Mr. Bertram's majority of forty. The returning officer, at the nomination, demanded Mr. Cluxton's qualification; but that gentleman not having it ready, no demand was made on Mr Bertram. Mr Bertram, however, voluntarily put in his qualification on the second day after the election, three days before the return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The returning officer alleges his demand was a general one, although not directed to nor heard by Mr. Bertram. Mr. Burnham's conduct has been of the most partizan character, but his closing act has elicited the disgust of all respectable Conservatives. It is thought Mr. Cluxton has too much self-respect to lend himself to this disgraceful transaction.

COUNTING NOSES.—On the whole we think it is now almost certain that there will be a large majority in Ontario against the Government, and a small majority against it in the two Provinces which lately made up the Provinces of United Canada. We believe it will turn out that the numbers will stand not widely different from those subjoined, viz.:—

	Ministerial.	Opposition.
Ontario.....	33	55
Quebec.....	40	25
	73	80

If anything like this result shall be realzed, the question will present itself, whether a Premier from Ontario can carry on the Government against the overwhelming opinion of his own Province, and against the majority even in Canada proper, by aid of outlying Provinces, whose representation has in some cases been most unjustly made tenfold that of the older Provinces, which provide all the means for carrying on the Government; and which, in other cases, have been bought up wholesale by bribery under the name of better terms.—*Montreal Herald.*

A newspaper man from New Brunswick, at present in Toronto, states that very few men are to be found in that Province ready to pledge themselves supporters of the Government, and it is generally thought that a number of Independent members would accord to a Reform Administration a heartier support than has been accorded the present Government, from the fact that from principle they are Reformers.

The Brockville *Recorder* says that, now Sir John has been made a member of the Queen's Privy Council, the other members of the Council had better look out or he will "slap their chops."

Blake's majority over Hurdon in South Bruce is now put down as 1854!

SIR JOHN'S PRICE.

According to a western journal, the appointment of Sir John A. Macdonald to the Privy Council involves more than the honorary title of Right Honorable. It also includes the payment of the snug little sum of five thousand dollars a year to sir John for the balance of his mortal existence. This, then, is we presume part of his pay for that memorable change of sentiment which occurred between his famous despatch of July of last year, in which he denounced that treaty, and the next despatch in which he accepted it. The whole Canadian Parliament was confessedly puzzled to account for the remarkably sudden conversion of our Premier on that occasion. There was not a syllable in the published despatches to give any clue to it; no new arguments had been introduced, no new facts brought to light—yet without any apparent pressure or ostensible cause, Sir John turned a complete summersault in the twinkling of an eye, and from being its avowed enemy he became the warm friend of the obnoxious treaty. And now we are told he is to receive the title of 'Right Honorable' and a pension of five thousand dollars a year from the British Government. Is there any one so dull as not to see the connection between the two events, and to see the hitherto hidden cause of Sir John's so sudden conversion?

Sir John was cunning enough—he is always cunning—to keep this little bargain of his a secret until the elections were almost all over. In so far as the electoral success of his party was concerned, he was a wise man to do so. Had it been known before that the man who had made himself the leading and responsible party to the bargain and sale of our honor as a people, to the surrender of some of our most valuable rights, was in return for his treachery to us to receive personal honors and a pension from Gladstone, he and his party in Canada would have suffered infinitely more than they did in the recent electoral contest. They would have been annihilated. It was bad enough when it was known that he had subjected our country to humiliation and wrong, even though the secret motives to his action were unknown. The possibility that he might have been actuated by a proper spirit had to be recognized. But now, when the price of his mysterious change of policy is made public, there is no room left for any feeling but one of contempt. Let Judas take ship and get his thirty pieces of silver. He earned his price.—*Times.*

Ambitious and enterprising writers have at times done queer things in order to get at the bottom of some mystery. We have heard of reporters who have disguised themselves as beggars in order to pick out the secrets of the begging fraternity; of others who pretended to be thieves in order to find out the secret doings and habits of life of the criminal population; and of others who deliberately have had themselves arrested and cast into jail so that they might tell how prisons are worked. The latest enterprise of the kind has been exhibited in New-York, where, a couple of weeks ago, a *Tribune* reporter feigned to be mad, and had himself sent to a lunatic asylum, so that he might faithfully reveal the secrets of its management. In order to get in he succeeded in deceiving the doctors, a medical student and a nurse, and he seems to have done so very effectively. The feat was not, after all, perhaps, a very difficult one, for most newspaper writers are, in election times, quite capable of acting as if they were insane. Even in Canada there are some editors who could get into a lunatic asylum without any difficulty—the trouble for them would be to ever get out again.

The latest intelligence from Japan includes an announcement that a telegraph line from Nagaski to Yokohama, 600 miles, has been completed. When the instruments arrive the island will be in direct communication with San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Post Office system has been gradually growing up to its present proportions in the United Kingdom; and what with carrying samples of merchandise, money, valuables, seeds and specimens, as well as everything made of *paper*, it is difficult to see much more that it can do that is not already done. Meanwhile the telegraph and the railway have been growing up too; the former following hard after the Post, and the latter preceding it, and making its extension possible. Political economists have often urged the idea of railways being made Government works. Perhaps if the thought had taken root earlier, it might have been a great saving to the Kingdom. It possibly might have wrought there very well. It would not work here—at least as yet. But the telegraph system, like the express system, was smaller; its ramifications as great, but its capital smaller. And as further facilities seemed to be needed, but could not well be attained, the Government was urged to buy out the telegraphs and combine them with the Post Office. It was done—not without apprehensions of its failure, however. For the first few days of official working, the wires were overclogged—too many messages offered under the stimulus of novelty and low charges. But soon everything began to run more smoothly. Twelve and a half million messages were sent during the year—an increase of thirty per cent over the formerly large business of the telegraph companies. The messages for the press have increased from 6,000 words a day in 1868 (later figures are not given) to an average of about 60,000 in 1871. The estimated revenue of the telegraph for the current year is £1,021,210. The estimated expenditure is £670,000; leaving as a surplus to the credit of the Department the noble sum of £350,000. So the telegraph pays.

A still more important matter than whether it "pays," is "How are the public accommodated?" To this the answer is ready—"Better by far than ever." The companies could not establish offices in little out-of-the-way places—it could not be done without a considerable and continuous loss in every case. But where there is a Post Office, there may be a telegraph office. In the Post Offices the postmaster gets a penny a message for this extra work put upon them; and where the messages are very few, they are assured of at least from three to six shillings a week, *instead* of this commission. And the onerous changes for "porterage" are almost done away; for telegraph offices are brought so near almost everybody now, that it is but seldom more than a mile has to be travelled delivering a message. Twelve of the large cities and towns send one-half of the whole number of messages. On the average, the public pay sixpence a message *less* now than under the rule of the companies. Now, if during the current year the messages will be, as estimated, sixteen millions (and the estimated number last year was exceeded), the direct saving is £400,000. Fifty thousand less than this is the official estimate; the difference representing extensions, etc., chargeable to revenue.

And just as our country merchants do not now need to lay in a great winter stock to last till "navigation opens" on account of being able to supply themselves at all times by railway, so in Britain it begins to be found that country dealers may do with lighter stocks. They telegraph for small suplies of this or that—have them sent at once by rail or parcel-post—and transmit next day the payment by money order.

Mr. Scudamore has had his own troubles, no doubt, in perfectly organizing his enormous staff. He took on al. the employees he found in the employ of the various companies, and at former rates. He would doubtless find that many reductions could, after awhile, be made. For instance, fewer "Superintendents" and "Secretaries" would be wanted than were needed under so many proprietaries. And he finds he has to establish schools for learning telegraphy; for, whereas there are now no competing employers, there is less enthusiasm perhaps in qualifying for the duties. Mr Scundamore employs also a very large number of young women. Now, under any fair system of "equal rights" between men and women as employees; it would not be right that the men should do all the night work; so Mr. Scudamore ventured on what he deemed the "hazardous experiment" of employing a mixed staff. It has, however, succeeded perfectly. He even relieves the dryness of an official report by telling how an operater in England and another in Germany got "acquainted" through the wire at the respective ends of which they watched and worked: and how the acquaintance grew into an offer of marriage, and eventually a wedding day. Of all which our lady operators in Canada will take good heed. And if they find that fingering the telegraphic instrument is just as fine music to the industrious ears as the piano, and affect more of the one and less of the other—why the country (in most cases) will gain something: and so will the cause of *music*.

EMIGRATION FROM ALSACE AND LORANE.—The conquered provinces of France do not take kindly to German rule. Homes of long years' standing are broken up, and those who inhabited them are leaving for foreign parts. Unlike the Germans, the French are not great colonizers. Even in this country, where inducements are numerous to emigrants, and where wealth and reward invite the active and ambitious, we have had a comparatively small number of emigrants from France. When the war closed in France, and the German troops, with the exception of the army of occupation, vacated the French provinces, the Alsatians and Lorranians displayed a restive disposition, and a dislike to live under German rule. Emigration followed, and has since continued. The population of Metz has already been diminished by over one-third. About fifteen hundred of the inhabitants of the two provinces sought Algeria as their future home and refuge, but their destitute condition unfitted them for the colony they sought to establish. America is now the land which attracts the French emigrants, and Canada, rather than the United States, the particular location on the Continent. It is estimated that over seventeen thousand have already gone to Canada, and more are sure to follow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lord Granville has, by command of the Queen, sent a letter to Mr. Stanley, expressing Her Majesty's "appreciation of the prudence and zeal which he displayed" in opening up communication with Dr. Livingstone. Accompanying the letter was a magnificant snuff-box set with brilliants, from Her Majesty to Mr. Stanley.

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