

court for disqualification. It was one of them, Madiver, who wrote to a friend:—"Come along, John; come and help us put down bribery and corruption. Vote for Walker," adding, "Tear this up and burn it. Come along, John; we have lots of money." The Judge declared the corruption was unprecedented in his experience. Another agent, Mr. Haggarty, confessed, "I spent between \$500 and \$800. About \$300 I spent in treating and influencing." He was rewarded by the Mackenzie Administration with a position in the North-west. Col. Walker's reward came from the Mowat Administration, a registration.

Mr. H. H. Cook, who was unseated for bribery, confessed to spending \$28,000 in two elections. "In 1871 I spent \$13,000, in 1872 \$15,000; in 1874 my expenditure was much smaller." The Hon. D. Mills gave him (after their defeat of 1878) an enormous timber limit in the North-west.

Mr. Malcolm C. Cameron, unseated for bribery, confessed in court to spending from \$10,000 to \$14,000. In a pamphlet he boasted:—"I spent time and money in carrying South Ontario and defeating an ex-Minister of the Crown." He also confessed:—"I spent \$6,000 in contesting Russell, which contest I claim to have had a good effect in subsequently securing that constituency for the Reform party."

In the same election of 1874, the manager of the Ontario Bank, by instructions from the Hon. John Simpson, President, wrote to customers of the bank a letter, in which it was said:—"We are largely interested in the success of the present Government, and its continuance in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of the bank." The writer then urged the person to whom the letter was addressed to vote and work for the Liberal candidate. Sir Richard Cartwright did not fail to hand over the anticipated reward, for he greatly increased the Government deposits in the bank, not bearing interest. Mr. Simpson's own description in court of his proceedings was:—"I mesmerized them in batches of 15 or 16, and turned 100 that night at Glen's."

It was the same Hon. John Simpson to whom the Hon. George Brown, the great chief of the party, wrote in reference to a Provincial election:—"We must make a big push on polling day; will you come down handsomely?" Mr. Justice Wilson declared of Mr. Geo. Brown's letter:—"It is a letter written for corrupt purposes, to interfere with freedom of election. It is an invitation to the recipient, as one, with some others and the writer, to concur in committing bribery and corruption at the polls."

In 1878 they were either more moderate or covered their tracks, having only five unseated for corrupt practices, Messrs. Hughes, Niagara; Aylsworth, East Hastings; Christie, Argenenteuil; Whelan, North Ontario, and La Rue, Bellechasse.

In 1882 the Liberals were still more careful, having only two of their candidates unseated for corrupt practices at the general election and subsequent by-elections, Mr. D. W. Allison, Lennox, and Mr. G. W. Ross, West Middlesex, now Minister of Education in the Mowat Administration.

In 1887 they returned to their old practices, having the following candidates unseated for corrupt practices at the general election and subsequent bye-elections:—

J. WALDIE, Halton.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Kent, Ont.

JOS. GAUTHIER, L'Assomption.

A. E. MALLORY, East Northumberland.

J. M. PLATT, Prince Edward.

W. C. EDWARDS, Russell.

THOS. ROBERTSON, Shelburne.

J. LOVITT, Yarmouth.

C. W. COLTER, Haldimand.

Thus, since the trials of election cases were entrusted to the judges, in 1873, no less than 72 cases have occurred of Liberals being unseated for corrupt practices, while on the Conservative side there were only 56 cases among a far larger number of elections, they having been in a considerable majority most of the time.

Voters, these are the gentlemen who want to get into power to raise the standard of political purity.