

said railway free of charge. The penalty of \$100 is imposed, pursuant to sec. 165 of the Act, and costs of prosecution. We find it proved also that Coyne provided for the giving of meat, drink, refreshments, and provisions in a miscellaneous manner to voters during the election for the purpose of influencing persons to vote, and for this the penalty of \$200 is imposed with all costs of and incident to the prosecution. These sums, as the prosecutor elects, to be recovered as in the case of Galvin. We do not find that any penalty can be imposed for the free transportation provided by Coyne by means of the steamer "Minnie M." The statute contemplates transportation by land and not on water. "Railway, cab, cart, waggon, sleigh, carriage, or other conveyance," are the words used, and, on the principle of *noscitur a sociis*, the last larger word "conveyance" cannot be so enlarged as to take in a steam vessel propelled on the water. See sec. 165 (1), (2), (3), of the Election Act.

As to Kennedy, his own evidence exculpating himself is more than countervailed by independent evidence given by the prosecutor. Kennedy was put in charge of the boat and its supplies, and on reaching Canadian waters these supplies of provisions and drink were furnished free to the voters on board both before and after and on the polling day. For this Kennedy is responsible, and he is found guilty under sec. 162 of the Act, and a penalty of \$200 and costs is imposed. He is also guilty of assisting in the personation of voters and procuring and inducing those to vote who had no right so to do, contrary to secs. 167 and 168 of the Act, and for this a penalty of \$100 and costs is imposed. Each of these fines and costs, if not paid within one week after taxation of the costs, shall be enforced by imprisonment of Kennedy for 6 months in the Central prison unless the amount of the penalties and costs shall be sooner paid: see sec. 188 (11), (15).

Upon the summons issued calling on J. B. Lamont to shew cause why he should not be found guilty of certain alleged corrupt practices under the Election Act of Ontario—such as illegally paying railway fares of voters and providing refreshment for voters, contrary to the statute, and for bribing certain voters—the only evidence taken was that of the person accused, which was given under the general objection raised by his counsel that he should not be called on to criminate himself. We directed him to give evidence, and he did so, making personally no objection to answer any of the questions asked. His own evidence is sufficient