

## Poll No. 12.

42 Lister, Frederick R.  
46 McDonald, J. C.  
47 McKievor, D. W.  
57 Turner, Joseph.

as appears by the revised list of electors of said electoral division of Emerson, now produced and shown to me, and marked as Exhibit "A."

7. I at once made diligent inquiries as to these particular voters and as to their right to be placed upon the said electoral list, but could find no evidence that the said voters, or any of them, ever resided within the electoral division of Emerson. I then made application to the registration clerk to have these names struck off the said list of voters.

8. As to the description of residence of these individual voters, it was limited to townships, no section or other particulars being given in the list as to where these parties, or any of them, resided. I had summonses issued by the revising officer and placed them in the hands of responsible parties, actual residents and familiar with all other actual residents in the several townships quoted in the lists, with instructions to make every endeavour to serve these individual voters.

9. At the court of revision the parties whom I had so instructed to serve said summonses, appeared and stated that they could not find any of the said voters to effect service of said orders; and further stated that they could get no information that the said parties, or any of them, resided in the township set opposite their respective names in said list of voters. None of the parties sought for attended the court of revision, and, when application was made to strike their names off the said list, the revising barrister, the said W. E. Perdue, ruled that he would not strike them off the list until it was shown they had been individually served with a summons to attend the said court, and he allowed all the said names to remain on the list as finally revised, and the said names still remain on the said list as bona fide electors of said division, although they are not now, and never have resided in said electoral division.

10. Amongst the names struck off the said list of electors was the name of Donald Forrester, the registration clerk. As he resided and practised his profession as barrister in the city of Winnipeg, application was made to strike his name off. When challenged, he admitted his ineligibility, and the revising barrister had, therefore, no alternative but to strike his name off, which was done.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

D. H. McFADDEN.

Declared before me at the town of Emerson, in the province of Manitoba, this first day of April, A.D. 1897.

W. W. UNSWORTH.

A Notary Public in and for the prov. of Man.

Here is a registration clerk entrusted with the construction of the lists, and he actually, without having a shadow of a claim to vote, puts his name on the list with thirteen other names manufactured, names of people who had never lived in the district and did not live there then; and when the gentleman who was to be defeated by these manufactured votes asked to have them struck off.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.

and produced the men who had been instructed to serve the summons to prove that this could not be done because no such persons existed, the revising barrister refused to strike off the names on the ground that these people had never been served. That one fact shows the monstrous, the frightful character of this law and the desperate methods practised under this Act, which methods will be practised in the elections for this House of Commons if this Bill becomes a law, as proposed by the Solicitor General (Mr. Fitzpatrick). This same statement that I have just read has been repeated in substance by Mr. McFadden on the floor of the legislature of Manitoba, and without any attempt, so far as I am aware on the part of any person to contradict him. Mr. McFadden is reported as follows:—

Mr. McFadden said the Conservatives had not been very successful at the last election. Mr. Greenway can well afford to make little of the gentlemen of the Opposition. This Election Act is all right, if they can get honest revising officers. But they cannot get them. The Emerson list was copied day after day, and the clerk was asked if it were complete, and he said, yes. After the list was printed, however, a lot of names were put on, and because he, the speaker, could not swear that he had subpoenaed these names objected to, and of course he could not do that, because they never existed, they were allowed to remain on the list.

There is Mr. McFadden's testimony. Now, Sir, it requires no argument to show the frightful position we will be in if we adopt the Manitoba law. The hon. gentleman knows that a very striking evidence of the character of this Act is furnished by the character of the legislature of Manitoba. Why, Sir, I think that in the whole of that legislature there are only five or seven Conservatives.

The MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES (Mr. Davies). I think it larger than the proportion of Conservatives in this House.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. But I want to draw my hon. friend's attention to this fact, that when we ran the Dominion elections we divided the province of Manitoba.

The MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES. You have fallen from grace since then.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. The hon. gentleman knows that, notwithstanding the most desperate and stringent efforts in that province, where the difficulties were naturally and necessarily greater than in any other portion of this Dominion, we divided the province in the Dominion elections; and yet out of the whole legislature there are only five or seven Conservatives returned in the provincial elections. I think no better evidence could be given of the fraudulent character of this Act under which the local elections are run, and the necessity of hav-