## WEEKLY COURT.

## Re DENISON, REX v. CASE. <br> Mandamus-Police Magistrate-Sentence for Criminal Offence-Personation of Voter-Referendum-Judicial Discretion-Right of

Motion by E. J. Ritchie (prosecutor) for a mandamus to compel the police magistrate for the city of Toronto to impose upon Adam S. Case the sentence prescribed by sec. 167 of the Ontario Election Act. On 4th December, 1902, Ritchie was deputy returning officer at polling sub-division No. 45 in ward 6 of the riding of West Toronto, in connection with the Referendum vote, that is to say, the vote taken on the Ontario Liquor Act, 1902. Adam S. Case appeared at that poll and told the poll clerk his name was James Brophy of 142 Dowling Avenue, Toronto. Case refused to take the oath, and was arrested on the warrant of the deputy returning officer for personation. On the 26 th December Case was convicted by the police magistrate and fined $\$ 50$ and costs or six months in gaol at hard labour. The prosecutor's contenof $\$ 400$ and imprisonment forlty gestion of bad faith magistrate.
A. Mills and W. E. Raney, for the prosecutor.
J. Haverson, K.C., and T. C. Robinette, K.C., for defendant.
J. W. Curry, K.C., for the magistrate.

Britton, J., held that if the maristre tion as to the sentence, it damus should not be , it was a judicial discretion, and manupon an offender be granted. Passing sentence by the Court there is only a properly convicted is judicial, even where Short on Informefinite and particular penalty prescribed. Counties R. W. Citions, pp. 250, 263, Regina v. Eastern E. 731, High on Extraord \& E. 547, Rex v. Hewes, 3 A. \& 148, Regina v. Justicaordinary Legal Remedies, 3rd ed., sec. to. This is virtually of Middlesex, 9 A. \& E. 540, referred asked for the opinion an appeal. The magistrate has not in the matter; the accus the Court ; the Crown is not moving viction. Whitehead $v$. The is not asking to quash the conIt need not occasion. The Queen, 7 Q. B. 582, distinguished. some difficulty in dealing with the police magistrate found

