

and the intention on behalf of the Government to take up the matter the next Session, Mr. Clarke's Bill was withdrawn, and in 1872 the leading features of the present Ballot Act became law in the Province of Ontario.

In the Dominion Parliament the Ballot Bill had to fight its way against the Conservative opposition as in the House of Assembly. In 1871, Mr. Tremblay, a Liberal from Quebec, introduced a Bill which was read a first time, but went no further. In 1872, the Bill was reintroduced, but rejected on motion for a three months' hoist by Sir John Macdonald. The Hon. Mr. Young of Galt, introduced a Bill in 1873, but on account of a change of Government, the Bill was allowed to drop. In 1874, the Hon. Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, carried a Bill through, which furnishes a basis for the present Act with regard to the ballot in the House of Commons.

#### A SUMMING UP.

The foregoing facts form a terrible indictment of the Conservative Party, and prove:

1. That their leaders of to-day are guilty of the rankest hypocrisy in crying from the house-tops about electoral wrong-doing in others while blind and dumb to their own black record.
2. That corrupt practices will be hard to eliminate while this attitude is taken by the Conservative party and press.
3. That that party is responsible during all its history for using men who made political corruption a fine art and who taught others their nefarious tricks.
4. That they have unhesitatingly accepted all the advantages derived from the gangs of personators and pluggers operating under their wing.
5. That the even more serious crimes of ballot stealing and ballot stuffing are to be laid at their doors in connection with many elections.
6. That the Conservative party has always had, in prime working order, a "machine" organization which their leaders have "hugged" to their hearts with big campaign funds to draw from, and that therefore their present pharisaical attitude is hypocrisy of the most unadulterated and disgusting kind.