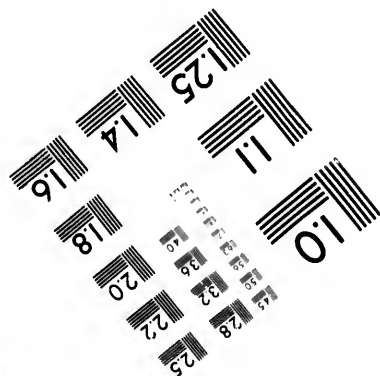
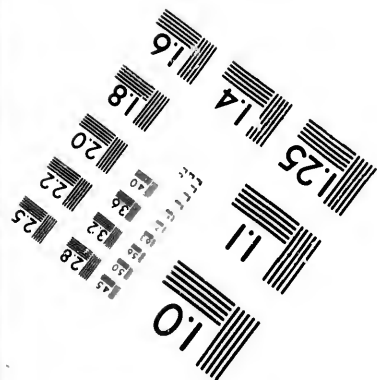
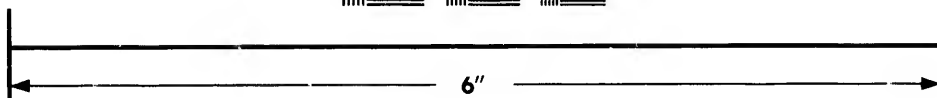
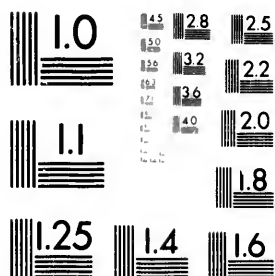


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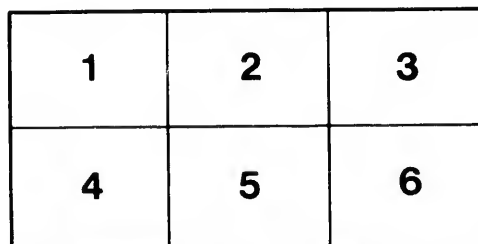
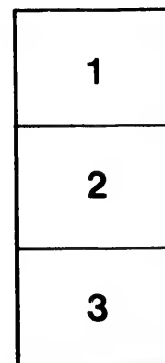
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## THE RECORD

-- OF THE --

# CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND PRESS

IN CONNECTION WITH

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING,  
BALLOT STEALING,  
PERSONATION,  
PLUGGING, AND  
BRIBERY BY WHOLESALE.

1900

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# **THE RECORD**

**OF THE**

## **CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND PRESS**

**IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR CLAIMS TO BE**

### **THE PARTY OF PURITY**

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**PAST MASTERS IN THE ART OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.  
AUTHORS OF A SCHOOL OF EXPERT PERSONATORS  
AND PLUGGERS; OF BALLOT-BOX STEALERS  
AND BALLOT STUFFERS.**

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In view of the attacks of the Conservative leaders and press over alleged wrongdoing in connection with recent elections, it becomes necessary to recall a few facts in the political history of the Province—not that two wrongs make a right, but merely to emphasize the fact that:

(1) the Conservative party has a long record of disreputable political practices to its everlasting discredit;

(2) that for years it produced and unblushingly benefitted by expert gangs of personators and pluggers, of ballot stealers and ballot stuffers;

(3) that Mr. Whitney and his colleagues, and their predecessors, have been as dumb as oysters in the presence of disclosure after disclosure of Conservative corruption;



(4) that not a word of condemnation thereof has emanated from them, either in Parliament or on the platform;

(5) that their press has been silent and that their leading organ has behind it a past which positively reeks with corruption, cowardice and treachery;

(6) and that to-day, when they call to the heavens for political purity, Conservative leaders and press alike are playing the part of arrant hypocrites.

The following facts, which are merely a few out of many that might be adduced, will abundantly prove the above assertions.

**Persons Reported by the Judges for Corrupt Practices in Conservative Election Trials.**

One would infer, from statements in the Tory press, that not a solitary Conservative had ever been reported by the judges for corrupt practices at Ontario elections, but the records of the election courts show that the judges are constantly reporting persons as having been guilty of the grossest forms of bribery in the interests of Conservative candidates. Take the following as instances:—

17 were reported by the judges for corrupt practices in South Ontario (Calder) trial of 1898.

5 were reported in the North Waterloo (Lackner, Con.) trial of 1898.

3 were reported in the Kingston trial, following the general election of 1894.

1 was reported in the West Algoma trial, following the general election of 1894.

1 was reported in the West Wellington trial, following the general election of 1894.

5 were reported in the North Bruce trial, after the general election of 1890.

11 were reported in the Hamilton trial after the general election of 1890.

2 were reported in the West Kent trial, following the general election of 1886.

7 were reported in the East Northumberland trial, following the general election of 1886.

5 were reported at the London election trial for the House of Commons in 1896.

1 was reported at the Kings (P.E.I.) trial.

1 was reported at the Richmond, N.S. trial.

**Conservatives Unseated Since 1888, when Mr. Whitney Came into Parliament.**

The readers of the Tory press might also assume, from their one sided way of dealing with current political events, that few if

any of their number had ever been unseated for corrupt practices. Read this list, which gives the names of fellow-members of Mr. Whitney unseated since he became M.P.P. When and where has he denounced the corruption which caused the unseatings?

1888. East Northumberland. Dr. Willoughby, Conservative, unseated.

1890. North Bruce. George (Con.) unseated.

1890. Hamilton. Stinson (Con.) unseated.

1895. West Algoma. Savage (Con.) unseated.

1895. Kingston. Smythe (Con.) unseated.

1895. West Wellington. Tucker (Conservative Patron) unseated.

1895. Haldimand. Senn (Con.) unseated.

1899. South Ontario. Calder (Con.) unseated.

1899. West Elgin. McDiarmid (Con.) unseated.

1899. North Waterloo. Lackner (Con.) unseated.

#### **Dominion Conservative Members from Ontario Unseated.**

1889. Haldimand. Dr. Montague (Con.) unseated.

1888. West Middlesex. Roome (Con.) unseated.

1891. Halton. Henderson (Con.) unseated.

1891. Glengarry. McLennan (Con.) unseated.

1891. South Victoria. Fairbairn (Con.) unseated.

1891. East Elgin. Ingram (Con.) unseated.

1891. Prince Edward. Miller (Con.) unseated.

1891. East Middlesex. Marshall (Con.) unseated.

1896. South Brant. Henry (Con.) unseated.

1896. North Ontario. McGillivray (Con.) unseated.

1896. East Simcoe. Bennett (Con.) unseated.

#### **Conservative Outrages Against the Will of the People.**

When the Conservative party is shouting hysterically for fairness and honesty in the conduct of elections, has it so soon forgotten the memorable

#### **North Ontario Election of 1896?**

When Major McGillivray occupied his seat in the House of Commons during the whole session of that year, manifestly without right or title, and who spoke and voted as a member and drew a session's indemnity. A recount was held in July of 1896, and it was proved that while the ballot boxes were in the possession of the re-

turning officer, after the election, they were tampered with in a most rascally way. Twenty-one ballots for Graham (Lib.) were removed, and twenty-one for McGillivray (Con.) were put in instead, the design always being to secure the seat in defiance of the wishes of the electors. Up to date, however, not a Tory paper has denounced this barefaced attempt to steal a riding, nor condemned the official corruption at its foundation.

Has it forgotten

#### **The East York Dominion Bye-Election of 1891?**

At the election of 1891, 5,980 votes were polled in East York. At the election of 1896, 7,587. Between these elections there had been no considerable increase in population in that riding, but rather a decrease. Moreover, the voters' lists of 1891 contained a very great number of fagot votes, and the conclusion is inevitable that McLean gathered in many hundreds of these fishy votes. What a fine field for personation is presented where the names of hundreds of non-residents are on a list who cannot possibly be known to the deputy returning officers! No wonder Mr. McLean said, after one of his elections, "I tell you, boys, the revision of the lists is where we won the fight."

Has it forgotten

#### **The South Grey Case of 1891?**

Dr. Landerkin's majority was 46. On the recount it was proved that *seven ballot boxes were opened after the election*, the envelopes holding the Landerkin ballots were taken out, 26 marked ballots abstracted and 26 forged ballots, marked for Blythe (Con.) substituted! Read it again; opening ballot boxes—stealing Liberal ballots—placing in lieu thereof forged Tory ballots!

Has it forgotten

#### **The West Northumberland Case of 1891?**

When Hargraft (Lib.) was elected by 36. On the recount it appeared that a deputy returning officer, while the ballots were in his custody, had taken them out of the box and put them in his safe. While the ballots were in the safe, someone tampered with them with the result that, on the recount, there were found 53 for Hargraft—some without initials, some with marks on the back, and some actually printed upon different paper from the regular ballots! Plainly, ballots were stolen and forgeries substituted. The Judges, however, refused to give effect to the fraud and the Liberal candidate was declared elected, thus nullifying the base conspiracy.

Has it forgotten

**The North Middlesex Case of 1891?**

Hutchins (Con.) had an apparent majority of 2. In the middle of a pile of ballots, that had been counted for Taylor (Lib.) were found three together, marked for both candidates. *The extra marks had been made after the election.*

Has it forgotten

**The South Wentworth Case of 1891?**

When the Conservative was elected by a majority of one. But 15 good ballots for Middleton (Lib.) were wrongly placed in the envelope with the spoiled ballots. The judge had no authority to open this envelope; the 15 ballots were not counted, and the Conservative was unfairly returned for the riding.

Has it forgotten

**The Chateauguay Case of 1891**

When Brown (Lib.) had a majority of 275, but by frauds similar to those practised in Ontario, as before mentioned, it was pared down to only 9. He thus narrowly escaped being cheated out of his seat, and the electors foiled in their expressed wish of a representative.

**Other Serious Irregularities.**

Has it forgotten, how in Prince Edward county and many other constituencies, deputy returning officers clearly acting in concert and in obedience to orders from some central source, omitted to enclose the necessary certificates and the ballots therefore could not be counted? There is no record of this occurring in any case except where the Liberal candidate was in a position to be damaged by the omission.

Has it forgotten the famous

**King's County (P.E.I.) Case of 1882?**

When Dr. Robertson (Lib.) polled 2,002 votes, and McDonald (Con.) 1,940. The duty of the returning officer was to return the Liberal as elected, but on the strength of a statement made to him that Dr. Robertson had not resigned his seat in the Local Legislature, he made a "special return." Not even Parliament, much less the returning officer, had the right to pronounce on Dr. Robertson's qualification, that duty having been relegated to the Courts. The case was referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee, which of course gave the Conservative minority candidate the seat.

Has it forgotten

**The Queen's County (N.B.) Case?**

When Baird (Con.) sat through a whole session by the act of a returning officer, who returned the minority candidate as elected on the pretext that the deposit of the Liberal candidate had been made, not by himself but by his agent. The matter was before Parliament several times, but the Conservative Government of the day systematically voted against every attempt to rectify the glaring injustice and once again the will of the people was thwarted.

Has it forgotten

**The Rykert Timber Limit Scandal?**

Which a sub-committee of the House was forced by the evidence to declare as "discreditable, corrupt and scandalous." Mr. Rykert, Conservative P. M. for Lincoln, purchased from the Conservative Government certain valuable timber limits for a trifle of \$2,500. An agent who examined the limits was bribed with \$10,000 to give a false report, upon which the limits were sold for \$200,000, which the beneficiary pathetically described as "a fund for his old age." In the correspondence there occurred the following messages: "I have Bowell working for me. John A.'s son, from Winnipeg, is here and I intend employing him to go to his father. . . . I think if you had young Tupper here and paid him pretty well, it would help us materially. . . . I have brought Macdonald and Tupper from Winnipeg and hope they will be able to induce their fathers to act promptly. . . . They have been working hard for me." After the limits had been secured, Rykert wrote to Adams: "If you can get \$200,000 in cash I would be inclined to let it go, and then go in for something still better!" "We deserve something for the trouble we have gone to and the amount of flesh we have lost in thinking over it." The House concurred in the report of the sub-committee as above quoted, but nothing more was done that session. Rykert was the candidate at the elections of 1896 and actually polled 2,523 Conservative votes as against 2,945 for Gibson (Lib.), 47 per cent. of those who voted therefor approved of Rykert's "disreputable, corrupt and scandalous" bargain, and were not abashed by it!

Has it forgotten

**The McGreevy-Langevin Scandal?**

Only the figures need to be given; they are eloquent enough:

Cost to contractors of work built.....	\$2,184,259
Cost to the country .....	3,138,234
Contractor's profits, a great part of which went into the Tory campaign fund .....	953,975
Loss to country, after deducting fair profits ..	700,000

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Has it forgotten about

#### **Senecal's Commissions?**

Amounting, on Printing Bureau Contracts, to.. 50,000  
Has it forgotten

#### **The Curran Bridge Scandal?**

Estimated cost .....	\$122,000
Government commission estimate of reasonable cost .....	160,000
Actual cost .....	430,000
Loss to country and gain to Tory campaign fund .....	270,000

Has it forgotten

#### **The Manitoba Election Frauds of 1896?**

It was proved before the Public Accounts Committee that wholesale frauds were perpetrated in Manitoba during the Dominion General Election of 1896. The conspiracy was hatched in Winnipeg. One Freeborn went up from Ontario, stating that he came from Mr. Birmingham, the chief organizer of the Tory party. One of the Conservative candidates to whom Mr. Freeborn offered his services, telegraphed to Mr. Birmingham about the man and received in answer:

**"He was a First-Class Man in North Bruce."**

Freeborn was thereupon employed in the elections, and his employment was for the express purpose of teaching deputy returning officers how to manipulate ballots. In this nefarious business he was helped by two men named Anderson and Waller. These three worthies went through the Province, and it was proved by incontestible evidence that they instructed many deputy returning officers, through whose crimes hundreds of Tory ballots were substituted for Liberal ballots. Several of the criminals confessed their guilt; prosecutions were entered against others, and some of them were convicted.

In the city of Winnipeg there was fraud of another kind. Whereas 5,000 or 6,000 ballots would have been sufficient in an honest election, there were 10,000 printed, and yet all had been used up at two o'clock and the polls had to be closed while more were printed? Altogether, the Manitoba elections furnish an instance of the boldest and most colossal election fraud in history, under the auspices of the "party of purity."



Has it forgotten

### **The Canadian Pacific Scandal?**

Which involved the sale of the Canadian Pacific Charter, along with fifty million acres of land and thirty million dollars in cash, by Sir John Macdonald to Sir Hugh Allan in return for the sum of \$360,000 given by Sir Hugh to Sir John. Sir John Macdonald actually defended the flagrant job, saying that it would have been all right if only the Conservative party had possessed a Club, and the money had been paid into the Club for party purposes.

Has it forgotten

### **Sir John A.'s Famous Ten Thousand Telegram?**

This refers to Sir John Macdonald's and Sir George E. Cartier's celebrated despatches to Sir Hugh Allan, of which the following are specimens:

" Montreal, 30 July, 1872.

" Dear Sir Hugh,—The friends of the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections; and any amount which you or your company shall advance for that purpose shall be recouped to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is below.

" Yours very truly,

" Sir Hugh Allan.

(Sgd.) " Geo. E. Cartier."

### *Now Wanted.*

Sir John A. Macdonald .....	\$25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin .....	15,000
Sir G. E. C .....	20,000
Sir John A. (add'l) .....	10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin (add'l).....	10,000
Sir G. E. C .....	30,000

### **Send me another Ten Thousand!**

" Immediate. Private.

" Toronto, Aug. 26, 1872.

" I must have another \$10,000. Will be the last time of calling; do not fail me; answer to-day.

"(Sgd.) John A. Macdonald."

### **The Bribery Conspiracy of 1884.**

In 1884 a determined attempt was made to defeat the Liberal Government by corrupting members of the Legislature. A conspiracy was entered into by Christopher W. Bunting, Edward Meek

F. S. Kirkland, a Wisconsin lumberman, one Frederick Stinson *alias* Lynch, and others. They hired John A. Wilkinson to approach members of the Legislature with offers of money as a bribe for securing their support of a new timber policy which the conspirators stated the Conservative Opposition was about to introduce. The members who were approached informed the Government of what was going on, and, at the instance of the Government, three of them agreed to take the bribery money with a view of bringing the conspirators to justice. The money was paid to the members by Stinson, in the presence of Wilkinson and a contractor with the Dominion Government, and on receipt was immediately handed over to the Speaker of the House. On 17th March, 1884, the matter was laid before the House by Attorney-General Mowat, some of the offenders were arrested, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On the recommendation of that Committee a Commission of three Judges was appointed to investigate the matter. The Judges' report was in brief:

That corrupt offers to members had been made by the conspirators.

That money was paid, and offices in the gift of the Dominion Government were promised to Liberal members on condition that they would vote against the Government.

That telegraphic messages to Wilkinson and Bunting were destroyed about two weeks after proceedings in the Police Court had been taken.

That all of the persons to whom offers of money and situations were made communicated them to some members of the Government, and had no intention of accepting for themselves any of the bribes so offered.

Owing to the destruction of the telegrams between Ottawa and Toronto, and the absence of the principal conspirators from the Province, the Commissioners were not able to trace the guilt in the affair farther back than to the persons named.

#### **Cases in which Local Members have been Unseated and Succeeded by Members of the Other Party.**

A singularly convincing test of the efficacy of the reform instituted by the Liberals when they cast upon the judges the duty of trying election petitions, is found in the fact that since the relegation of election trials to the Courts 17 Conservatives have been unseated and succeeded by Liberals, while only 7 Liberals have been unseated and succeeded by Conservatives. That is, the Liberals make three times as good a showing as the Conservatives do in this, the really conclusive result of the campaign against corruption. The above figures shed a bright light on the reasons why the Tory party so stubbornly resisted the change in the law as above stated. Before that change the Tory majorities in the Legislature simply did what

they liked in the way of seating and unseating members, and there was seldom a Parliament in which there were not several members sitting who were not elected, and frequently the whole majority of the Government was composed of such usurping members. Incidentally, the figures above given also show that the expenditure of large sums (as brought to light in the election courts) made by the Conservatives of Ontario in the hope of reversing the judgment at the polls has been a thoroughly unremunerative investment.

#### **Members Unseated Since Confederation.**

Since Confederation, the Liberals in Ontario have carried 558 seats as against 369 by the Conservatives. The percentage of Liberals unseated has therefore been 5.55%, and of Conservatives 9.05%.

In other words, one Liberal out of every eighteen has been unseated, and one Conservative out of every ten and a half; that is, there has been almost twice as much bribery and corruption proved against the Conservatives per capita as against the Liberals. Is there a parallel case in any age or country, under parliamentary institutions, where the corruption has been proved to be on the Opposition side?

#### **Election Trials by Judges Instead of by Committees.**

The placing of the trials of election petitions in the hands of the judges instead of in the hands of partisan parliamentary committees was wholly the work of the Liberal party, both in the Dominion and Ontario. The Conservative party in both Houses resisted the reform strongly year after year, and only surrendered when defeat was staring them in the face.

Under the Parliamentary Committee system, so tenaciously held by the Tories, gross injustices were perpetrated by packed tribunals, dilatory proceedings, partisan examinations and unjust verdicts, as the few examples hereunder given will prove. It was the regular practice, by the use of every kind of chicanery and fraud, to unseat a member if a Liberal, and to seat him if a Conservative. If it was found impossible to refuse to unseat a Conservative, it was the practice to lengthen the trials session after session, the usurping member retaining his seat in the meantime, and in one case until nearly a whole parliament had run its course before the Committee unseated their friend.

The arguments of the Conservative leaders against the transference to the courts were strangely alike in both Houses, viz., that they should in haste to adopt this form of English legislation, etc. The Tory party to a man voted against the reform measures of Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Brown in this matter until the Tory leaders, in the face of the defeat that was threatening them, surrendered and voted for the measures which they had before ignominiously kicked out of both Parliaments.

### **Some Examples of Tory Election Trials by Parliamentary Committees.**

Many flagrant examples of Tory manipulation of election trials by partisan Parliamentary Committees might be given. The following specimens will suffice, the first being

#### **The Quebec City Case of 1858,**

When the Conservative Government of the day practically entered into a conspiracy to keep three usurpers in the Quebec seats. At the general elections of 1858 Alleyn, Dubord and Simard, Government supporters, were declared elected, took their seats and voted as members. As soon as the House met a motion was made that the three members were elected by a number of votes wholly disproportionate to the population of the city, and that a large number of fictitious names were inscribed on the poll books, rendering a scrutiny impossible and asking that the return be declared null and void. An amendment, that the matter be referred to a select committee of the House, to inquire whether any facts existed requiring the House to anticipate the action of the General Committee on Elections, was negatived. Another amendment, for an inquiry at the Bar of the House, with a view to prompt punishment of the criminals, was also negatived. The petition against the return was referred to a committee of five, which met during the sessions of 1858, 1859 and until April 16, 1860. One of the members of the committee persistently absented himself, and was several times reported to the House, but was excused by party votes. A report was finally brought in on April 16, 1860, stating that huge frauds had been committed, that intimidation and violence were practised to a great extent, that two lives had been lost in the disorder, that a large number of persons voted without qualification and many several times; that men armed with sticks were allowed to remain in possession of the polls, and gross and open irregularities were permitted by the deputy returning officers; that the poll book was stolen and when returned 5,000 fictitious names had been added to it.

The Committee declared the election void and recommended that Quebec should be disfranchised for the remainder of that Parliament. The latter recommendation was not adopted.

Why is this old case mentioned? Simply because the fraudulent methods then adopted, in order to secure the seats for the Conservative candidates, are the same as those utilized ever since by that party to accomplish its illegal ends.

Another flagrant attempt to thwart the will of the people was

#### **The Russell County Case of 1858,**

When Mr. Fellows (Con.) was returned as elected by a majority of 14, but it was afterwards proved that in the township of Cambridge



alone, 395 names were recorded as having voted, whereas there were but 84 persons assessed. Petitions for a parliamentary committee examination on behalf of Loux (Lib.) were refused. Fellows sat and voted during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, when a prosecution being instituted he, with two accomplices, were convicted and sent to gaol, and Loux was elected to the seat he had been cheated out of two years before.

A few incidents in connection with this outrageous stealing of a seat may be interesting. A great number of the 395 names on the Cambridge list were stated to reside at Albany, Rome and Troy, although there were not then, and are not now, any such places in Russell County. The voters voted in a strangely regular manner. First came three persons voting on lot 14 of concession 7; followed by three on lot 15 of the 7th concession. Next, two persons on lot 16; six on lot 17; four on lot 19—all in regular order like a procession. When the voters did not come up in series according to property, they came up in alphabetical order for a change. Then thirty-two marched up, all beginning with "Mac." They were not all Macleans or Macdonalds or Mackenzies, indicating one numerous family in line, but were just a miscellaneous lot of Mac's. The names had plainly been copied from a directory.

One hundred and seventeen people voted as freeholders on the lands of one Casselman, an agent and scrutineer for the Tory candidate. Thus three-fourths of the alleged votes were fraudulent. Here again, without going further into details, we have an old time and vivid example of Tory practices. Truly, some of the members of that party have been and still are past masters in all the nefarious arts of political corruption, which have been practised for nearly half a century. And yet the present leaders have clearly forgotten all this evil record and are posing as the only immaculately pure ones of earth in a political sense.

#### **The Russell Case of 1863-5.**

Is another one in point. In an election held July 1st, 1863, Robert Bell (Con.) was elected for Russell. The result was petitioned against and a House Committee appointed, which met and transacted some formal work and then adjourned. It could not, however, be got together again, as the chairman and other Conservative members persistently absented themselves. Their absence was reported to the House and twice they were ordered to attend but did not. Bell sat throughout the session. In 1864 the same farce was repeated, the absentees being ordered to be present no less than eight times. Result: no trial, no report, and the member sat through another session. In 1865 the petitioner, tired out, abandoned the case, Bell was declared elected and the farce ended.

The above instances are sufficient to show the abuses connected with this old method of trying petitions, and the great improvement that followed their transfer to the courts, for which the Liberal party is entitled to the credit, and their opponents to the discredit of opposing as long as they dared.

### **The Liberal Party Always Improving the Election Laws.**

The Liberal Government in Ontario during its twenty-eight years of office, has been specially diligent in passing legislation, improving the Election Law and making more and more stringent the law against corrupt practices.

Before Confederation, any person guilty of corrupt practices was liable to imprisonment as well as to a fine.

In the several sessions after Confederation, Sandfield Macdonald changed the law and dropped the punishment of imprisonment, leaving bribers simply subject to a fine.

In the session of 1870-1 Mr. Blake moved strong resolutions in favor of punishing bribery by imprisonment; which resolutions were voted down by the Conservative majority.

Since then, there have been a number of amendments to the law in the direction of making punishment of bribery more severe, and in 1887 the judges were enabled to impose imprisonment for twelve months in default of payment of fines.

In 1894 the offence of personation was made liable to imprisonment and in 1899, imprisonment for six months, in addition to a fine of \$200, was imposed on any person injuring or destroying or aiding or abetting in injuring or destroying poll books, etc.

The Liberal party was the author of

### **The Ballot Law.**

The electors of Ontario need perhaps to be reminded that voting by ballot is the result of Liberal legislation in spite of Conservative opposition.

In 1874 the Mowat Government introduced the new system in Ontario, and in the same year the Mackenzie Government introduced it for the Dominion in lieu of the old plan of open voting, which gave rise to great abuses, intimidation and disorderly conduct.

The Conservative party, true to its reactionary principles, resisted the ballot law as long as it was possible, and as soon as it was instituted as the new system, set forces at work to evade its verdicts by stealing constituencies.

### **History of the Ballot Act.**

In the Session of 1873 Mr. Clarke of Wellington, afterwards Speaker of the House and Clerk of the House, introduced a Ballot Bill which came up for a second reading on the 6th of February. This Bill was strongly opposed by the leading Conservatives of the House, a six months' hoist being moved by the Conservative Premier. Among those who voted for the rejection of the Bill were such men as John Sandfield Macdonald, Boulter, M. C. Cameron, Meredith Monteith, Rykert and Tooley. Sir Oliver Mowat having

and the intention on behalf of the Government to take up the matter in 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.

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