

toral wrongdoing. He then read a letter written by Mr. Dryden to a man named Tooley. The latter was addressed as "My dear Tooley," and reference was made in the document to a person named "Jack." "If," said Mr. Carscallen, "I should ever be guilty of addressing a thief or felon as 'dear Tooley,' I will resign my seat in this House." The man referred to as "Jack" was Jack Thompson, who was shown at the election trials to be a member of the infernal gang which had been going about robbing the people of this Province. But who was Tooley? He was an hotel-keeper at Manchester who palmed off a worthless watch and a \$1 bill which had been raised to a \$5 on a young man named Fisher in return for a good watch. Tooley was tried, but allowed to go on suspended sentence. He was a man who had done all sorts of wrong to elect Mr. Dryden. Turning to the North Waterloo election, Mr. Carscallen charged that the Commissioner of Crown Lands secured the reappointment as returning officer of a man whom the returning officer dismissed for taking the ballots to the Liberal Club. The same man, Cummings, after being reinstated, was proven to have switched 21 ballots. (Opposition applause.) Mr. Carscallen said it was a legitimate conclusion to form, in view of the relations of the Commissioner of Crown Lands with Alex. Smith and James Vance, that the Minister knew the gang were going to North Waterloo to steal ballots. The evidence upon which this was based was a series of telegrams, one of which congratulated the Liberals upon the result of the manhood franchise registration in Berlin. Mr. Carscallen did not believe in obstruction under ordinary circumstances, but in the present case he would remain here all summer in order to keep the Government to the issue. (Loud Opposition applause.) He charged that the West Elgin ballots were deliberately, wilfully and with malice aforethought destroyed, with a full knowledge by the parties doing it of what they were destroying. The Government had forfeited the confidence of the country, and the Opposition should say to them, "You shall not have one dollar of supplies if it is in our power to prevent it." (Loud Opposition applause.)

New Opposition Leader.

Mr. Graham (Brockville) twitted the last speaker with posing as the new leader of the Opposition, and one who was going to frame a policy which hitherto had been left unframed. Reverting to the South African war, he expressed his pleasure at the unanimity of the House in regard to the subject of the British Empire, and referred to the appropriateness of the speeches of the Premier and Mr. Whitney. The Speaker's speech was peculiarly fitting, and it was another evidence that the French-Canadians were thoroughly loyal. The Speaker had eloquently referred to what the French-Canadians had done for Britain in the past. Today there were Girouards and Pelletiers supporting the British flag in Africa, and among them was a brother-in-law of Mr. Evanturel. (Applause.) He (Mr. Graham) was interested in

the war because on the field there was a son of a man whose name was a household word in this country, the late Christopher Finlay Fraser. There was also there the son of the member for North Lanark, Mr. Caldwell.

Students Arrive.

At this point the ladies' gallery was invaded by a large body of students, carrying banners and flags, with large, sonorous voices, held in control with difficulty. The sound of the bagpipes brought up the rear. This led Mr. Graham to remark that he was reminded of the "Cock of the North" at Dargai Ridge, a reference which brought forth cheers from the House and from the students, who, however, soon ceased.

Continuing, Mr. Graham, referring to the designation of pea-jacket Government, said there was sometimes enough in one man's pea-jacket to make an overcoat for another man. (Laughter.) He was glad to support a Government which had honestly spent nearly one hundred million dollars. He thought the Conservative party in this House never had a policy. Not only Canada, but the old country, were justly proud of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, as leader of the new Liberal Government, had done more to develop trade since 1896 than the Conservatives had done in their whole long reign of power previously. Mr. Graham deprecated the attempt to stir up racial strife, and expressed the hope that when the war in South Africa was over the people there would produce a man equal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to cement the two races.

At this point the House rose.

Rascality Revealed.

On resuming, Mr. Graham made an extended reference to the history of political corruption, and gave illustrations of ballot-tinkering of the most rascally sort on behalf of the Conservative party. He quoted from confidential instructions given to Conservative workers in Manitoba the following extraordinary clauses:—

We have the printing of the ballots, therefore a sufficient number should be printed extra to enable the deputy returning officer to have them marked for our candidate and ready to use after the count to replace those read out wrongly to the scrutineers. Or the deputy returning officer can have them marked and folded in his pocket to slip into the box in place of an opposition ballot if the opportunity happens. This, of course, will occur quite frequently if we have control of both scrutineers.

To get control of both scrutineers have one of our men, not a prominent one, but a supposed kicker, for instance, apply to the opposition to be put on as scrutineer inside. They are generally short of workers, and a few plausible men will turn the election in a close constituency. Or the man can write to their headquarters for scrutineer papers if he lives in the country.

Efforts should be made to make these methods work in wards that give the heaviest opposition vote.

Having control of both scrutineers, a large vote can be polled—dead and absent voters, etc., can have their ballots marked—there is no redress; both scrutineers were present.