

He told Mr. Kesler that he wanted him to swear in Mr. Allen, as he was a suitable man.

Mr. Kesler agreed, if Mr. Greenman was not there, to swear Mr. Allen in. Mr. Greenman did not appear on the election morning, but Mr. Allen did, and he was sworn in and acted as presiding judge, receiving the votes.

It appears from Mr. Allen's own account of himself that he has at different times gone under different names. He seems to have been unsettled. He says he was a foot-racer, and that his object in changing his name was for "professional reasons." He gives that as an excuse for changing his name at various places.

It seems that he came here last December and brought his family with him. Since then he has been tending bar in a saloon, which he mentions.

"Mr. Greenman states that Mr. McCallum spoke to him about acting as judge of election a day or two before the election, and suggested to him that he had better stay in his office—that it might become necessary to make arrests and issue warrants on election day. Under these circumstances this Mr. Allen was sworn in and acted.

"He appears before the court under very suspicious circumstances, and the evidence places Mr. McCallum also under very suspicious circumstances. It is to be regretted that any party should be so damaged in reputation, as it seems to have been by this action of Allen.

"There is no evidence here that casts the slightest suspicion upon any candidate or upon any other judge of election than Allen, nor upon the challengers or checkers, nor upon any other person, so far as I have been able to discover except Mr. Allen and Mr. McCallum.

"But when these circumstances are considered with the others they seem to give force to the effect of the statements of Blair and Thornberg, and those of the voters who testified they handed their votes for Young to the judge and they were not found in the box. When the returns were taken into account, they would have been just as they are, probably, if the statements of Blair and the other witnesses were true.

"When all this evidence is considered candidly and fairly in the light of all the circumstances which surround the case and the action of Allen, I am of the opinion that the weight of evidence is clearly against him, and that these votes—at least these three—cannot be counted for Williams. They ought to be counted for Mr. Young if they were wrongfully left out of the ballot box.

"In a government which rests on the will of the people, the people should see that that will is expressed—that it shall not rest upon deception and fraud, nor upon the action of a rascal and a wretch who attempts to overthrow the expression of the people's will, and thereby commits a crime akin to treason under a government which protects him.

"The judgement of this court is that Mr. Young was elected to this office and that Mr. Williams was not.

"I wish to call the attention—His Honor, without finishing the sentence, added: "I will have the grand jury brought in at 2 o'clock, and will say what more I have to say then."

"Upon the re-assembling of the court at 2 p. m., the grand jury having taken their seats, Judge Zane addressed them in the following terms:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury—I wish to ask your attention to a charge against one William J. Allen, who acted as judge at the second poll in the Fourth Municipal Ward at the school election held on the 14th day of July last.

"The charge, if true, is that he received certain votes and did not put them

in the ballot box afterwards, though he took other votes and put them in, thereby committing a fraud. It is this charge that I ask your attention to, and I charge you that it is your duty to investigate it thoroughly.

"There are circumstances, and facts also, which have come to my knowledge that seem to implicate one McCallum—his first name I do not now remember. It is your duty to investigate his conduct also.

"The statutes of the Territory passed for protecting voters and for purposes of securing a fair expression of the voice of the people on matters upon which they are asked to vote—of securing honest elections—provide that every officer or judge at an election who withholds, changes, or destroys any ballot papers, or fraudulently places any ballots in the ballot boxes, or takes any therefrom, or aids or attempts to aid in such acts, is guilty of a crime, and liable to be confined in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than seven years.

Another section of the statutes provides that any one who wilfully aids or abets in the commission of any of the aforesaid offenses shall be liable to imprisonment.

So that if you, after a full and fair investigation of all the evidence, find that, in your opinion, there is sufficient ground for believing that a conviction may be had, that an indictment should be found, that a trial before the petit jury should take place, then it is your duty to indict.

These laws, as I said, were passed for the purpose of protecting the voter—to allow of a fair expression of the will of the people, and to prevent fraud of a character such as is charged."

The evidence produced at the civil suit, and which drew forth the foregoing clear, just and forcible statements from Chief Justice Zane, was similar to that given at the trial which ended on Wednesday, with the exception that at the latter the testimony of Mr. Winters was added. There can be no question as to which of the two conclusions from the same premises was right. Judge Zane's expressions breathed the spirit of a patriot and a despiser of criminal trickery, while his decision was that of a conscientious and capable jurist, inspired by a high purpose to preserve the institutions of the country from the invasions of political hucksters.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

PROBABLY there is no other public man on this side of the Atlantic, whose name is so frequently mentioned as that of Sir John MacDonald, Prime Minister of Canada. Even in the United States his name is as familiar as that of any of our own statesmen. In the politics of Canada he has been a prominent figure during the past half century.

He is of Scottish ancestry, but has no hereditary claims to rank. He distinguished himself while yet a young man of twenty. He was appointed by the crown to defend a political prisoner named Shoultz, a Pole, who inaugurated a petty rebellion in Canada against British rule. MacDonald's argument

in defense of Shoultz ranks among the highest efforts of legal oratory. But his work was of no avail, for Shoultz was shot.

In early life Sir John was a great reformer and an advocate of liberalism; now he is the most staunch defender of royalty and of imperial connections in Canada. He is at present a knight of the orders of St. Michael and St. George, and a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. From the latter honor he is entitled to the prefix, "Right Honorable." It is thought that owing to his success in the recent elections, and to his pronounced antagonism to reciprocity with the United States, Lord Salisbury, acting under the Queen's wishes, will elevate him to the peerage.

Sir John MacDonald would make a successful politician in any country. He is a jovial, goodtempered fellow, and not at all averse to an occasional season of conviviality. His personal following is immense. Like Mr. Blaine, he has a faculty for remembering names and faces that is astonishing. Persons whom he had not seen for years he can remember, and when he meets one of these, he is apt to ask about every member of the whole family, dead or alive.

His favorite drink is gin and soda. This mixture in Canada is called a "bolins". Some time ago a book entitled "The Life and Times of Sir John MacDonald" was published by a man named Edmund Collins. The work was favorable to Sir John, and it occasioned Sir Richard Cartwright to say in the House of Commons: "I think it eminently fitting that a man, who, during his long career, has done justice to so many 'Collinses' should in the end have a Collins do justice to him."

One of Sir John's noticeable characteristics is pugnacity. Oliver Mowat, now Premier of Ontario, at one time censured his policy while speaking in the Commons. Sir John, who was sitting in the House at the time, hollowed as loud as he could: "I could lick that fellow quicker than h—ll could scorch a feather." On another occasion he was prevented by the sergeant-at-arms from striking the late William Hume Blake.

He has a rooted dislike for Americans, or rather "Yankees," as he calls them. He contends that Canadians are the real Americans, and that the people of the United States should be dubbed Yankees. The Cartwright-Winnau reciprocity scheme, he denominates "veiled treason." It is said, that British statesmen pat him on the back for his anti-reciprocity views. His Canada