

by the opposition judges, were qualified and commissioned by the Police Commissioners.

After the municipal election, charges of various kinds, including incompetency, insufficiency, drunkenness, gross carelessness and intimidation of voters by overbearing, dictatorial conduct, were laid before the Board by respectable and credible gentlemen, against thirty-one of the judges of said election. Of this number, thirteen were Democratic Conservative judges. The rest were opposition judges. They were all removed, and in their stead, thirteen Democrats, seventeen Republicans and one Reformer, were appointed by the Police Commissioners themselves, without recommendation, and were qualified and commissioned. The Board saw fit to adopt this course, because it had been greatly harassed in the appointment of judges for the municipal election, and felt convinced that it could select discreet men from both political parties to act as judges of election in the places of those who had been removed as aforesaid. The evidence showed that they succeeded in getting a better class of men than those whom they had removed.

Some stress was laid upon the removal of the three judges of the municipal election for the fourth precinct of the nineteenth ward. But the evidence was positive and uncontradicted, that they had not returned to the Sheriff the "list of qualified voters," which had been furnished by him to them, nor "checked off the names of voters thereon," after they had voted, as required by law. The knowing neglect of either was a misdemeanor under the Registration Act.

Of course, the Police Commissioners gave to none of the parties, thus removed, a trial, and for the obvious reasons, that they were neither required by law to do so, nor had the time, prior to the ensuing State election, to do it. The evidence showed that no one so removed ever asked for a trial, or an investigation, or for the cause or ground of his removal.

Stress was also laid upon the assertion that upwards of three-fourths of the Democratic Conservative judges and clerks were employees of the City and State Governments. It will be remembered that the first overture for the appointment of office-holders for such positions, came from the opposition party, and that its representatives were told that such parties would not be considered as disqualified, because they held office. The evidence showed that four-twentieths of the Democratic judges and clerks were State and City office-holders, whilst three-twentieths of the opposition-judges and clerks were federal office-holders.

Stress was also laid upon the fact, that the names of the judges and clerks of election had not been published by the