

station, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his or her vote on the paper, and folded up the paper so as to conceal his or her vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

Any ballot paper which has not on its back the official mark, or on which a vote is given to more than one candidate, or on which anything except the said number on the back is written or marked, by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and not counted.

After the close of the poll the ballot boxes shall be sealed so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers and shall be taken charge of by the returning officer, who shall, in the presence of such agents (if any) of the candidates as may be in attendance, open the ballot boxes and ascertain the result of the poll by counting the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate to whom the majority of the votes have been given.

The decision of the returning officer as to any question arising in respect of any ballot paper shall be final, subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

XXVII. Whenever there is an equality of votes between candidates at any election of a Member of the Council, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if he is a registered elector of the electoral district for which the election is held, may give such additional vote, but the returning officer shall not, in any other case, be entitled to vote at an election for which he is the returning officer.

XXVIII. A petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a Member of the Council, in this Order called an election petition, may be presented to the Supreme Court by any one or more of the following persons, that is to say,—(1) some person who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, (2) some person claiming to have had a right to be returned at such election, (3) some person alleging himself to have been a candidate at such election.

XXIX. Every election petition shall be tried before the Supreme Court in the same manner as a suit commenced by a writ of summons. At the conclusion of the trial, the Chief Justice shall determine whether the Member of Council whose return or election is complained of or any and what other person was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall certify such determination to the Governor, and, upon such certificate being given, such determination shall be final; and the return shall be confirmed or altered, or a writ for a new election shall be issued, as the case may require, in accordance with such determination.

XXX. At the trial of an election petition the Chief Justice shall, subject to the provisions of this Order or of any Proclamation to be made by the Governor, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority, and witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner, as nearly as circumstances will admit, as in a

trial of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

XXXI. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the election of Members of the Council shall be held and the registration of voters for the election of such members shall be effected at such times, in such places, and in such manner and form, and by such officers, and with such provisions for ascertaining the qualifications of voters and candidates, and all questions and disputes arising with regard to any such matters shall be determined by such tribunals and in such manner, as may from time to time be ordained by any law or laws enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and in the meantime, and until provisions have been made for the purposes aforesaid by the enactment of any such law or laws as aforesaid, as shall be directed by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be issued by the Governor and published in the Trinidad Royal Gazette. Every Proclamation made in pursuance of this clause shall from the publication thereof have the same force and effect as if it had been a Law enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council as aforesaid.

XXXII. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Order:—

(1) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

(2) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

(3) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the return of any person as an elected Member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.

(4) Every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person as an elected Member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.

(5) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the