

Carlton street and it was election time—there were a good many people from the country there to see you and I walked till you were done with some parties you were speaking to and then I stepped up. That was between your office and the corner of Queen Street.

Q. Did I tell you that, as far as that position was concerned, Mr. Wetmore had been appointed? A. Yes, he had been appointed.

Q. Did I tell you that Mr. Keohun, who was the representative for Carlton, had very ungenerally pressed for Mr. Wetmore's appointment and that he had been appointed? A. Yes, he had been appointed.

Q. Did I tell you that you were appointed temporarily and that William should have a permanent appointment? A. Yes, you were appointed temporarily and that William should have a permanent appointment.

Q. And told you that he had strongly urged Wetmore's appointment? A. Yes, he had strongly urged Wetmore's appointment.

Q. What time was that? A. Some time before the election, I don't know exactly when.

Q. In what period do you range these three interviews? A. Well, from the vacancy till the election in 1890. I could not tell you.

Q. You could not tell how long it was before the election? A. No, it might have been a month for all I know.

Q. How long was that before the election? A. I could not tell.

Q. It might have been a month? A. Yes, or it might have been six months. Every chance I got I went to see you.

Q. How many conversations would you like to say that you had with me from the time you got this letter from me and the election? A. Only one.

Q. Mr. Blair—Do you mean to say that Mr. Blair—Q. Between the time that you got the letter of October 14th from me and the election, how many conversations took place? A. After Mr. Barry's letter I had one conversation but I cannot say how many after I got your letter.

Q. Do you remember having a conversation with me after you got the letter from Mr. Barry? A. Yes, in my house.

Q. You will swear to that? A. Yes, I will swear to that.

Q. That was after you got the letter from Mr. Barry? A. No, I don't know whether it was after it or before it.

Q. You could not fix the time of any of these conversations, except that they took place between the 14th of October and the election? A. I could not say whether I had two conversations with you after that letter or one.

Q. To be positive, you wouldn't like to say you had more than one conversation after the date of that letter from me of October 14th? A. No, I would not.

Q. And you don't exactly remember when that conversation was? A. It was in my store.

Q. When? A. It was when you were going out canvassing.

Q. Can you fix a date? A. No, but it was before the election. How long before I could not say.

Q. Then I am correct in saying that you are positive of only one conversation with me after October 14th and before the election? A. That is all.

Q. The Chairman—Q. Do you remember that the house was dissolved at the time Mr. Blair called on you? A. It was, and the election was on.

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. Then we have got it settled to this point: that you can only be positive of three being the occasion on which you and I had a talk about Willie's appointment between the date of the letter you received from me, and the election? A. Yes, I would not be positive of more than one conversation after the letter of October, 1890.

Q. Shortly before the election you gave William some money to bring to me you say? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us when that was? I cannot remember it. I suppose the papers would tell.

Q. What papers could you refer to that would tell? A. That document I signed my name to. The declaration.

Q. Well, I would like to have you make some statement irrespective of that. You can refer to the same material that assisted you when you made that statement. Can you tell me when it was that you gave him that money? A. It was after the election.

Q. Mr. Powell—Q. What time would it be as respects Mr. Barry's letter? A. It was immediately after that. That was calling for it, and of course I gave it to him to take it to him or somebody.

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. You were not particular who he took it to? A. Well, I was, of course, but I don't know who he took it to.

Q. Mr. Pitts—Q. This \$200 was sent in answer to the letter of Mr. Barry? A. Yes.

Q. Did you give it to William with instructions that he was to give it to Mr. Blair or Mr. Barry? A. I wanted him to give it to Mr. Blair and to give something to Mr. Blair—Q. Do you give it to me? A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to say a moment ago that you were not particular whether he gave it to me or Mr. Barry? A. Well, I wanted him to get a voucher for it, and I thought Mr. Blair was the proper person.

Q. When did he return the money? A. I don't know.

Q. Within how many days? A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you think he brought it back within a month? A. It was not that long, I think.

Q. Have you any idea? A. No.

Q. Mr. Pitts—Q. Did not William bring the money right back to you? A. He did.

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. Do you swear that he brought the money right back? A. I don't know that he did.

Q. Would you swear positively that he brought the money back within a week? A. I would not.

Q. Would you swear that he told you, within a week after you gave him the money, that he had not paid it over to either Mr. Barry or myself or anybody? A. Well, when he couldn't get you to take it, he came back and told me you would not take it.

Q. When was that? A. It must have been right away.

Q. When will you swear it was? A. I wouldn't say that it was to-day or to-morrow or when it was.

Q. It might have been a week? A. No, I wouldn't say that it was.

Q. How soon after you gave it to him are you prepared to swear now that he returned

it to you and told you I wouldn't take it? A. I couldn't swear to any stated time.

Q. You could not swear that it was not less than a week? A. I could not swear that it was less than a week, or that it was a week. It was a short time afterwards.

Q. Might have been three, four or five days or a week, I could not tell.

Q. Did you get the money back yourself? A. He brought it back to me.

Q. Whenever it was that he brought it back he handed it over to you? A. Yes.

Q. How long before you parted with it again was it? A. It was quite a long time. It was after the election.

Q. Will you swear that he brought it back before the election? A. No, I won't, because I didn't keep any record of it.

Q. Do you keep a cash book? A. No.

Q. Do you keep any book showing what money you receive and what you pay out? A. No.

Q. Then you have no record whatever that will show the date when this money went out of your hands and when it came back? A. None.

Q. Then you got nothing whatever to go by further than what you stated? A. No.

Q. Was it \$200 that you gave him that day? A. Yes.

Q. In whose name parted with the \$200 again to whom did you give it? A. To my son William.

Q. You had not seen Mr. Wilson at all on the subject of the \$200—had no conversation with him up to this time? A. No, not till after he received it.

Q. You were not present when William paid the money, if he ever did pay it to Mr. Wilson, were you? A. I was not.

Q. Have you any paper in your possession which would show when William got the \$200 from you the second time? A. I have a paper to show when he gave it to Mr. Wilson.

Q. Will you hand me see it? (Witness produces a paper.)

Q. In whose hand-writing is that? A. My son William's.

Q. Did your son William bring back this paper to you? A. No.

Q. Then you have not got any paper which you say William brought back to you? A. No, I returned the original receipt to William when he gave me the note.

Q. When was that? A. I could not say from memory. (Producing a paper,) That is the time I gave the receipt up that I got from William.

Q. What is that paper? A. It is a copy of a note made by Wilson in favor of Mr. Anderson.

Q. You did not make this copy of the receipt yourself? A. No, I cannot write that way.

Q. Where was that copy found? A. In my house. It was written there.

Q. When was it written in your house? A. This is the date—13th February, 1890.

Q. Do you mean to say this copy was written on that date? It was written some time before I gave up the receipt.

Q. How many months before? A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Was it a year before? A. No, it wouldn't be that length of time.

Q. How many months? A. I could not say.

Q. What do you think the length of time was, using your best memory of it? A. I could not say.

Q. Might have been six or eight months before or a year? A. No, it would not be a year or nine months.

Q. Did you have that copy in your house months before the original was given back? A. I could not say.

Q. Under what circumstances was that copy made? A. Because I was afraid I was suspicious—I was afraid of the promises that had been made at different times.

Q. What were your suspicions of? A. Why, I had no many promises.

Q. What were you suspicious of? A. That everything was not going right.

Q. You were afraid the money would not be given to William? A. Yes, and feeling a little suspicious I kept these things.

Q. But you had the original receipt—why did you want the copy? A. Yes, but I had to give it up.

Q. But you did not have to give it up till the money was secure, did you? A. No.

Q. How did the doubt that you had about his getting the office lead you to take a copy of the paper which you had retained in your possession, and which you would not give up till you were secure? A. Well, I was afraid that he would not give up the money.

Q. A. Well, we had been promised as often that there was no stability about it I thought, and he had better have something sure to show.

Q. And you thought a copy would show better than the original? A. I did not have the original when I gave it up.

Q. But at the time you gave up the original you had the money secured by a note? A. Yes.

Q. And you had given up any expectation of Mr. Wetmore's office? You had up the receipt, hadn't you? A. Yes, I had given it up by that time.

Q. After you gave up the receipt and got the money, did you have any more hope of getting the office? A. No.

Q. Then why did you think it necessary to keep or preserve that paper? A. Because I was afraid of the parties, and my son was afraid.

Q. Afraid of what? A. Afraid of the promises not being fulfilled.

Q. But you could not expect it to be fulfilled after you gave up the original receipt? A. This was before the original was given up.

Q. Then it must have been made some time before the original was given up? A. Yes.

Q. Were you afraid that the original was going to be taken from you by force? A. No.

Q. You knew you could not be compelled to give it up till you were ready? A. No.

Q. Then why did you keep a copy of a paper when you had the original in your hands? A. Well, just the same as I kept copies of other papers.

Q. Mr. Powell—Q. At this time you would have the original and the copy. Why did you preserve both? A. Because the original was to be given up.

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. But it was not to be given up until either you had got the office or the money was paid or secured? A. No.

Q. Then you would have no further interest in it? A. I wanted to have a copy of it.

Q. For what purpose? A. Well, it was before I got the money that the copy was made.

Q. Why did you want to keep it? A. Well, because I was afraid of the promises made and not fulfilled, and so was William.

Q. Is that the only explanation you have for the copy? A. I have no other.

Q. Do you make a copy of every paper or every note you happen to get from anybody? A. No.

Q. Did you ever make a copy of any receipt or evidence that anybody owed you before? A. Yes.

Q. If I were to borrow \$1,000 of you and give you a note for it, would you make a copy of the note? A. No, because I would have the note to show.

Q. Well, you had the receipt to show in this case, hadn't you? A. Yes.

Q. Then as long as you had the receipt you did not want any copy? A. No.

Q. But you made this copy months before

you gave it up, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean to say that you remember when that copy was made? A. I told you I did not.

Q. Do you remember the occasion when that copy was made? A. It was made in my store for the purpose of having a copy of the agreement.

Q. And you had the original in your possession? A. Yes.

Q. And would keep it until you got either the office or the return of your money? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see William make the copy? A. Yes.

Q. Who else was present when he made it? A. My daughter.

Q. Did you compare it yourself? A. Yes, I stood there with him.

Q. You compared it very carefully did you? A. Yes.

Q. You will swear that it is a copy of the receipt that William brought to you? A. Yes.

Q. Do you say you handed back to Wilson a paper of which this is a copy? A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear on your solemn oath that that paper is an exact copy in every particular of the paper which you handed back to Wilson? A. I will.

Q. What time of day was it the copy was made? A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. Was it Sunday or Monday? A. It was not Sunday.

(Copy of receipt dated February 13th, 1890, put in evidence and marked No. 4.)

Q. Where did you have the original note in the hands of Mr. Black? A. Yes.

Q. Is not this copy in Mr. Black's writing? A. I cannot say whether it is or not.

Q. You did not make it yourself? A. No.

Q. Is it in William's hand-writing? A. No.

Q. Or Mary's? A. No.

Q. Where did you get that copy and when? A. I could not tell you where I got it.

Q. You would not like to swear that you had that copy in your hands at the same time that you had the original note? A. No, I never did.

Q. It will not be reasonable to suppose so? A. No.

Q. It would be altogether unreasonable for you to hold the copy and the original both at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Don't you think that copy came into your hands quite lately. Did it not come into your hands within a few weeks of the original? A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that it is the copy of the note? A. Well, I cannot read it.

Q. You never compared this with the original? A. No, I never did.

Q. It is an exact copy or not? A. No.

Q. You did not have this in your hands at the same time that you had the original? A. No, I never did.

Q. Tell me when you procured this copy, and from whom? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Did you had it over a week? A. I did not have it.

Q. Mr. Stockett—I may say I got it from Mr. Quinn.

Q. Mr. Blair—I certainly object to Mr. Stockett making such suggestions to the witness.

Q. Will you swear that you ever saw that paper before to-night? A. I will not.

(Paper marked for identification, No. 5.)

Q. Will you produce a paper here, which you say Mr. Wilson wrote for you as a letter of apology, or something to me? (Witness produces a paper.)

Q. When do you swear that you received this paper, or can you swear anything about the date? A. I cannot say.

Q. When? A. After I got that letter from you.

Q. How long after? A. Well, it would be a short time after in order to answer the question.

Q. How did it come to you? A. Well, it would be after the money had been given to Wilson the second time and you had got this alleged receipt? A. I could not say.

Q. He sent this to me to write to you on account of your being angry at the money I sent you. This was to modify it.

Q. You were angry about that? A. Why the thing itself speaks that way.

Q. It was in consequence of the letter you got from me that you got this? A. Yes, you were angry and I was too angry and stinging and they wanted me to write this to modify it because I did not state it to you in proper style—it was too rough—and this was sent to me to copy.

Q. But that would not be in answer to my letter because you had already written a letter to me in answer to that? Wasn't it after the election that this draft letter was sent to you? A. Yes, I think the house was in session when it came to me.

Q. Would that be the house that was in session before the election or after? A. It was after you called on me at my place. It was following the election of 1890.

Q. It was during the session was it? A. Yes, I was positive but I think so.

Q. Who handed that to you? A. My son.

Q. What did you do with it? A. I never did anything with it. I wouldn't copy it out and send it because I wouldn't come down on what I said. What I said I meant to stick to.

Q. You were disposed to completely disregard it and ignore my anger? A. Well, I thought I was nothing but what was right. I didn't think I should apologize and I did not.

Q. You think the house was in session when this was sent to you? A. Yes.

Q. Can you swear whose hand-writing that is? A. No.

Q. Only my son told me.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Wilson write? A. Yes, often.

Q. Then can you tell us who wrote it? A. No, I have no idea whether that is Mr. Wilson's writing or not.

(Paper marked for iden. No. 6.)

Q. Mr. Powell—I claim that paper should be put in evidence as part and parcel of the declaration.

Q. Mr. Blair—Do you say that I am here to substantiate the declaration?

Q. (Witness)—Do you claim that a paper handed to this witness by any person whatever and without the knowledge of the Attorney-General, would be evidence against him?

Q. Mr. Powell—I say that the Attorney-General having asked questions about it, it is then admissible in evidence.

Q. Mr. Blair—Can you see clear that the paper is not evidence as it stands, but I am perfectly willing that it should go in if it is the opportunity of finding out that it is Mr. Wilson's hand-writing.

Q. Mr. Powell—Q. This is the paper referred to by you in your declaration? A. Yes.

Q. As having been got by you from your son for the purpose of writing to Mr. Blair? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Pitts, that the paper be received in evidence.

(Disallowed.)

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. You have been writing some letters, it appears, to Mr. Wilson. Would you produce to me the letter which you say is a copy of one written on the first of April, 1890? (Witness produces paper.)

Q. Is that your hand-writing? A. No.

Q. Was it written in your presence? A. No.

Q. Or by your directions? A. No.

Q. Whose writing is it in? A. My son's.

Q. Whose writing is this on the back? A. It is supposed to be Mr. Wilson's. I don't know.

Q. Where did you find this paper? A. My son gave it to me among others.

Q. When did he give it to you? A. He gave it to me when he came home.

Q. Can you fix the date by any reference to the paper? A. No, I cannot.

Q. Mr. Blair—I am satisfied in my own mind that this is Mr. Wilson's writing. I have no objection to the paper going in. (Telegraph blank with writing on either side put in evidence and marked 7 and 8.)

Q. What next? (Witness produces paper.)

Q. Is this your hand-writing? A. No, I dictated it.

Q. In whose writing is it? A. William's.

Q. Do you say that it is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Wilson on April 10?

Q. Who wrote the copy? A. I wrote the original.

Q. Which was written first? A. This one.

Q. Do you remember it being copied? A. Yes.

Q. Do you deliver that letter to Mr. Wilson? A. No.

Q. Can you tell me that Mr. Wilson got it? A. I cannot.

Q. Mr. Blair—The inquiry proceeds this morning. I desire to renew my application I made yesterday, to appear as counsel in the case of Mr. Blair. I have to say that I think there was some misapprehension on the part of the chairman, from what he said to me after the adjournment, in my position. I do not claim to appear for Mr. Quinn as a witness per se, but as an interested party in the inquiry, and in support of my position I would cite from Best's "When examined in the interests, conduct and character of individuals, positions asking permission to employ such counsel have been examined as to whether they had been in cases involving the interests, conduct and character of Mr. Quinn, as a witness per se, and in order to protect his interests, and that no misapprehension shall be placed upon his testimony because of the failure to further examine him by counsel. I think this motion should be granted. I think it is not only a legal proposition, but a fair and equitable one that a gentleman placed in the position that Mr. Quinn is in consequence of his public relations, should be allowed to have the course this investigation has already taken, should have the benefit of counsel to advise, prepare an examination following the course that would be a cross-examination by the attorney general, and I ask it as a matter of fair play and justice toward him. Mr. Blair—I desire to place an application of this kind by the gentleman who has just spoken upon the ground of fair play would rather presuppose that that gentleman has been dealing with some regard to fair play throughout this inquiry. I am not capable of the rather violent presumption. Now, when this gentleman invites this committee to allow him an opportunity to appear as counsel on behalf of Mr. Quinn, I think that Mr. Quinn stands charged before this committee, and is liable to be dealt with in some manner as would be the case of a witness called by this tribunal. The authority cited by Mr. Phinney is not all in point. The language he has used in reply to the present case. I would readily concede that if an investigation were proceeding before the committee on public accounts, or any other committee examining into the conduct of the government or its officers or servants, and if there were witnesses summoned before that committee charged with tampering with the public funds, or in the event of its being proved against any such witness that he would be liable to some penalty, but what is the charge here? It would be a proper case for the witness to be represented by counsel for his own protection. But unless it does appear that the witness who is being examined before the committee is being examined touching a matter which involves some personal or pecuniary liability as the result of the examination, he has no right to appear by counsel. I would not say that upon an examination of the authority here referred to will be found that that was a case where witnesses were being examined as to whether they had been dealing improperly with the public funds and improperly discharging their public trust with reference to which they would be liable to some penalty. But what is the charge here? Is Mr. Quinn charged with anything or is he liable to penalty as the result of this examination?

Q. Mr. Powell—The act of Ann is in force.

Q. Mr. Blair—But surely he is in no different position from a witness before the court, summoned to state what his particular knowledge may be of the matter he is called upon to testify. He comes here not for the purpose of supporting his statutory declaration. He is not brought here by the gentleman who obtained the statutory declaration. He is brought here at my instance, not merely for the purpose of proving that I was not guilty, but to disprove my guilt. Mr. Quinn's conduct is not arraigned by the house or the committee in any way. Therefore it is a mere prevarication of terms to say that he has a right to appear by counsel as a party interested.

Q. Mr. Phinney—I am not going to discuss this matter further. The ruling must depend on the decision of the committee and their action of the authorities. If they view all the circumstances of the case and in view of the authority I have cited that they should refuse Mr. Quinn what he claims as their hands I will have to bow to their decision.

Q. Mr. Pitts—This declaration substantiates the position I took on the floor of the legislature, and I think there ought to be counsel for Mr. Quinn to protect his interests, because in protecting his interests they are protecting my character and my position as taken upon the floor of the legislature, and while ostensibly Mr. Blair is interested in clearing his character I am just as much so, and unless Mr. Quinn is represented we will be at a disadvantage in bringing out the facts.

Q. Mr. Powell—I think in a proceeding like this that interests the country, it does seem the proper thing that someone should have the privilege of appearing for both sides involved. What the public demand is a thorough investigation of this matter. It is of very little avail in clearing his reputation of the imputations cast upon it. If the attorney general allows is allowed to appear by counsel, it is entirely an ex parte proceeding. As regards Mr. Quinn, there can be no doubt that the old English law of Ann, which was afterwards imported into the colonies, is applicable to the case of an individual in the position of public officer, and it not only affects the vendor but the purchaser. In that way Mr. Quinn is interested in these proceedings and as much in the eyes of the law as the attorney general, and would be liable to precisely the same punishment. It is idle to say that he is not interested. He is not interested as a witness, but he is interested

in a proceeding which must, if his evidence is not correctly explained, upon the record lay him open by means of a confession to draw upon him the punishment which the law imposes for a violation of that statute.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—At the hands of this committee or of the house?

Q. Mr. Powell—At the hands of the law, and I think at the hands of the house too.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—This matter was disposed of last night by the Committee and I see no reason to change my opinion as then expressed. Both Mr. Stockett and Mr. Phinney at that time claimed to appear for Quinn. They claimed to appear on two grounds. One was that Mr. Quinn being interested had a right to be represented by being one of the parties charged; the other ground was that they claimed to appear as members of the legislature.

Q. Mr. Phinney—I don't press the second ground now.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—With regard to the second point I will read the very authority produced by Mr. Phinney himself and here I find it stated: "It has been decided that a member not a member of the committee has no right to be represented or to address the committee or putting questions to witnesses or interfering at all with the proceeding."

Q. Mr. Phinney—That applies to the case of a witness committed sitting with closed doors.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—No, that is just where you are wrong. You cannot make the committee secret without getting the authority of the house. It strikes me that it is not in the interests of fair play that these gentlemen are putting forward this proposition. It was open to the party who charged the attorney general to prosecute his charges and examine his witnesses and to appear here by counsel. He has chosen his own course and has declined to prosecute his charges. Is there any charge made against Mr. Quinn? There is none whatever. If he had never made this declaration, and if his name had never been mentioned in the house, would he not have been liable to be called as a witness in the ordinary way? Is there any attack made upon the character of Mr. Quinn or upon his honesty and integrity at all? There is not. He simply appears as an ordinary witness to be examined in reference to the charges made by the honorable gentleman.

Q. Mr. Blair—Phinney has put forward the claim that the right of members to appear before a committee and take part, is only taken away in the case of a secret committee. A secret committee is a committee at which no person is allowed to be present, and it is absurd to say that it applies only to that. Referring to page 123, Year 73, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, in a case before the committee of railways. I find the following ruling by the speaker: "The speaker wishes to take notice of the question of the right honorable gentleman, that no member had any right to interfere with the proceedings. (He had a right to examine and cross-examine witnesses but he might be present in the room." Mr. Blair also cited the Pendergast case page 406, Vol. 73 of the Commons Journals.)

Q. Mr. Blair—There is nothing in the fact that is brought before committee has pecuniary interest?

Q. Mr. Phinney—That is not an authority that comes to me as a matter of interest. That is only an instance. Where is there anything that limits it to questions of pecuniary interest?

Q. Mr. Blair—Where is there anything that says that because a man is a witness before a committee he has a right to appear by counsel?

Q. Mr. Tweedie—The authorities so far cited are against these gentlemen. If they have any other authorities they should produce them.

Q. Mr. Powell—The interest may be pecuniary or otherwise. That is the case of a coroner's jury. There is no charge made against anybody; it is simply a proceeding of investigation, but any party who feels that his interests in life or property are affected can appear and examine witnesses.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—Do you say that a witness summoned to attend the coroner's jury can attend by counsel?

Q. Mr. Powell—In the Stevens case Mr. and Mrs. Stevens appeared as witnesses and were represented by counsel.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—I am perfectly anxious to father my own charges but not Mr. Blair's charges. In the preamble of that resolution adopted in the house there are certain statements made impugning my character; don't you think I would have a right to ask for counsel in my interests.

Q. Mr. Blair—The house cannot impugn the character of a member.

Q. Mr. Pitts—I move that I be allowed to have counsel to protect my interests? Providing after this resolution has been passed and come before this committee there is no possibility of a resolution being framed by some means in the house that would say that I had brought frivolous or malicious charges, and have I not a right to protect my interests?

Q. Mr. Blair—I cannot undertake to anticipate what might be the further action of the house, but we can only deal with the present circumstances.

Q. Mr. Pitts—Well, in view of the fact that my name has been coupled with it extensively I think I ought to be represented.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—You put forward yesterday that you had no interest in the matter.

Q. Mr. Powell—I move that inasmuch as Mr. Pitts is interested in the matter of these charges he be allowed to be represented by counsel.

Q. Mr. Tweedie—I would move in amendment that inasmuch as Mr. Pitts has declined before this committee to prosecute the charges against the attorney general, and as much in the eyes of the law as a member of the committee and in no other capacity, he is not entitled to counsel.

Q. The amendment was put to the committee and carried.

Q. Will you please produce the paper referred to in paragraph 11 of your statement? (Witness produces paper.)

Q. Whose writing is that? A. Mine.

Q. What did you do with that? A. I sent a copy of it to Mr. Wilson.

Q. You made a copy of it? A. Yes.

Q. Was this the first writing or the second? A. I do not know.

Q. What did you do with that paper? A. I sent it to Mr. Wilson.

Q. You did not deliver it to him? A. No, I gave what you give it to A. I couldn't say whether I gave it to my son or mailed it.

Q. Did you make the original yourself? A. I did.

Q. Have you had this in your possession ever since? A. Yes.

Q. After having made a copy, where did you put this report? Where have you had it? A. I don't know.

Q. From that time down until when? A. Well, I have not had it all the time since I made it.

Q. When did it go out of your possession? A. Well, I think last winter a year ago.

Q. Did any other paper go out of your possession at the same time? A. Yes, all connected with this.

Q. All of the papers that you have produced here went out of your possession at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Was that before the house was in session last winter? A. I think it was.

Q. Did you have all these papers together—this copy of the alleged receipt, this letter dated March 12 and all these other papers you have produced here? A. Yes.

Q. Who did you give them to? A. John Black made it.

Q. For what purpose? A. I don't know for what purpose. He came and asked me to let him have them.

Q. What did Mr. Black come and ask for? A. If I had any papers connected with the election.

Q. With what election? A. Why, the election of Mr. Blair for the position and all papers connected with it.

Q. Who was with Mr. Black? A. No person.

Q. What did you tell him when he asked you for that? A. I gave them to him.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I didn't tell him anything then about the papers, but I gave them up to him.

Q. How long did he have them? A. I couldn't say—maybe a week or fortnight.

Q. Did you ask him for what purpose he wanted them? A. No, not then.

Q. He came and asked if you had any papers relating to this office and to the election, and you handed them right to him without making a single enquiry? A. Well, I asked him what he was going to do with them.

Q. What did he say to that? A. He said he was going to—well I cannot say what he was going to do.

Q. Well, what did he say to that? A. He wanted if there was anything in it he would brought up—investigated, I understood.

Q. You had not been talking with anybody at all before that? A. Well, no, when Lipsett's paper came out in the paper I might have said I got some papers too.

Q. Mr. Pitts—Q. Did you make any secret of it? A. No.

Q. Mr. Blair—Q. What object did you have in making it public? A. None.

Q. Had you any feeling against Mr. Wilson? A. No.

Q. Had you no bitter grudge against him? A. No, nor have I not to-day.

Q. You have a warm feeling towards him? A. Yes, he had a good feeling for Wilson before.

Q. Who did you have a feeling against? Who did you want to get at? A. Mr. Blair. He promised me such and such and didn't give it.

Q. You had no feeling against Mr. Wilson? A. No, he was doing all he could for me.

Q. And I was not doing anything? A. No, I had a good feeling for Wilson because he told me he would do all he could for my son.

Q. I was the one you wanted to get your hands into? A. I had a grudge against you because you promised so much and didn't fulfill anything.

Q. Had you parted with the possession of any of these papers or documents that you have produced here before the time that you gave them to Mr. Black? A. Not in my knowledge.

Q. Then you swear that from the time these papers were made until the time that Black called upon you, they had continued in your possession? A. Except one of them.

Q. Which one was that? A. That copy of the receipt from Wilson.

Q. Where was that? A. My son had it.

Q. When did he have it? A. He had it after he made it.

Q. He took it away after making it? A. Yes.

Q. How many years or months did he have it before you got it back? A. Well before I gave up the original he brought it back; it was in my possession after that.

Q. How long was it after he took this alleged copy of the receipt away before he brought it back? A. Well, I couldn't give you any idea.

Q. Do you remember William bringing it back to you? A. I do.

Q. Are you sure he brought it back himself? A. I am.

Q. How did he come to bring it back? A. Because I was going to settle with Wilson and get the note.

Q. Now try and refresh your memory a little. Did he bring it back at all? A. He brought it back to me.

Q. Do you remember that, or are you simply stating that from having found it afterwards? A. He brought it back to my house.

Q. Do you swear to that from knowing at the time that he had brought it back? A. Yes.

Q. Or did you simply find it in the house afterwards? A. Well, I found it among the papers.

Q. So that you cannot swear that he brought it back? A. I cannot swear when he brought it back.

Q. You cannot swear when he brought it back because you do not remember him actually bringing it back—all you say is you know he did because you found it afterwards? You believe he brought it back because you found it afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. And that is the only reason you swear to it? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you find it? A. Among the other papers.

Q. Whereabouts was it? A. In my desk.

Q. Did you find it in your desk or among William's papers after he died? A. No, I didn't. I had nothing to do with his papers.

Q. You got hold of some of his papers, didn't you? A. No, I was forbid to go there.

Q. Did he have his safe in your house? A. No.

Q. Where did he have it? A. In his office, or in the building his office was in.

Q. Didn't you open his safe after he died? A. No.

Q. You didn't open it before he died? A. No.

Q. Were you not at his safe after he died before anyone else as far as you know? A. No, I never knew anything about the combination or anything else.

Q. Where was the safe drilled open? A. In my store.

Q. And it was after the safe was drilled open that you found this receipt, was it not? A. No.

Q. Will you swear that it was not after the