Carleton street and it was election time— there were a good many people from the country there to see you and I waited till you

Q. What did I say then? A. You said you would do it as soon as you got a chance you would do it as soon as you could—and seemed to be angry at me for approach-

ing you that day.

Q. Didn't I tell you that, as far as that position was concerned, Mr. Wetmore had been appointed? A. You teld me he had been appointed temporarily.

Q. Didn't I tell you that Mr. Ketchum, had Q. Didn't I tell you that Mr. Ketchum, who was the representative for Carleton, had very urgently present for Mr. Wetmore's appointment and that he had been appointed?

A. You did not tell me that. You caid he was appointed temporarily and that William should have a place after the election and when things settled down. You spoke about Ms. Ketchum, of course.

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

Then I met you after that opposite the Royal Gasatte office.

coming down street opposite the Gazette office, and you gave me an answer that

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 1 know. Q. And those are all the con-

you can recall at the moment? A. Well, I had a conversation in your office.
Q. When? A. Before the election. I did not to my knowledge see you after the election at all. Q. What took place in the office? Well, just about the same thing.
Q. How long was that before the election?
A. I could not tell you.
Q. You couldn't fix the time at all? A.

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 election? A. Only one.

Mr. Powell—He don't 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.

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, when you were going to the country.

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

Q. You could not fix the time of any 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

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 one conversation was? A. It was in

going out canvassing.
Q. Can you fix a date? A. No, but it was before the election. How long before I O. Then I am correct in saying that you

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

to this point: that you can only be positive of there being one occasion on which you and I had a talk about Willie's appointment 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, 1889.

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

Q. Can you tell us when that was? I cannot remember it. I suppose the appearance of the property of the prop

cannot remember it. I suppose the papers

Q. What papers could you refer to that would tell? A. That document I signed Q. Well, I would like to have you make some statement irrespective of that. You you when you made that statement. Can 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.

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 the boy to take

it to him or somebody.

Mr. Blair—Q. You were not particular who he took to? A. Well, I was, of course.

He applied for it, and I gave it to him with the undentanding ta give it to him or you.

Mr. Pitts—Q. This \$200 was sent in manswer 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 get something— Mr. Blair—Q. Do you swear that you breezed him to give it to me? A. Wes. A Wes.

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 kim to get a voucher for it, and I hought Mr. Blair was the proper person.

Q. When did he return the money? A. He brought it lack a short time after that.

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 no idea? A. No.
Mr. Pitts—Q. Did not William bring the money right back to you? A. He did.
Mr. Blair—Q. Do you swear now that he brought the money right back? A. don't Q. Would you swear positively that he is uget the money back within a week? A.

Q. Would you swear that he told you, that he had not paid it over to either my-self or Mr. Barry? A. I would not say

Q. When was that? A. It must have

Q. When will you swear it was? A I wouldn't say that it was to-day or to-morrow Q. It might have been a week? A. No. 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? fore you gave it up, didn't you. A. Yes.

A. I couldn't sweet to any stated time.

Q. Do you mean to say that you remember when that copy was made? A. ess than a week? A. I could not swear I told you I did not. that it was less than a week, or that it was a short time afterwards. When that copy was made? A. It was Might have been three, four or five days or made in my store for the purpose of have a week, I couldn't tell.

Q. id 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. t was after the election.

Q. Will you swear that he brought it back before the electron? 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

A. None.

Q. You have got nothing whatever to go by further than you have stated? A. No.
Q. Was it \$200 that you gave him that day? A. Yes.
Q. When you parted with the \$200 again to whom did you give it. A. To my son William.
Q. You had not Q. You had not seen Mr. Wilson at all on

the subject of the \$200—you had no conver-sation 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 let me see it? (Witne duces a paper).

Q. In whose hand-writing is that? A. My

son William's Q. Did your son William bring Q. In your son within bring back this paper to you? A. No.
Q. Then yeu have net got any paper which you say William brought back to you?
A. No, I returned the original receipt to Wilson 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 Wilson.

Q. You would not like to swear that you had that copy in your bands at the same time that you had the original note?

A. No. I result not not in the copy in your bands at the same time that you had the original note?

that way.

Q. Where was that copy found?

ny house. It was written there Q. When was it written in your house 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 couldn't tell exactly. Q. Was it a year before? wouldn't be that length of time. Q. Then how many months?

Q. What do you think the length of Q. Might it have been six or nine months before or a year? A. No, it would not be a Q. Did you have that copy in your house nonths before the original was given back? A. I could not say for I did not charge my

memory with it.

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 you suspicious of? Why, I had so many promises.
Q. What were you suspicious of? 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

Q. But you did not have to give it up till the meney was secure, did you? A. No.
Q. How did the doubt that you felt about his getting the effice lead you to take a cepy of the paper which you had retained in your possessien, and which you would not give up till you were secured or paid the meney? A. Well, we had been promised se 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. A. Yes.

Q. And you had given up any expectation of Mr. Wetmore's office when you gave 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 indorsed note yeu had no 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 promises not being fulfilled.
Q. But you could not expect it to be

filled 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 Q. Were you afraid that the origina was going to be taken from you by force

Q. You knew you could not be compelled to give it up till you were ready 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

hands? A. Well, just the same as I kept copies of other papers.

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

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

Q. Is that the only explanation you have to offer? A. I have no other. Q. Can you swear now that william told you, inside of 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 nie you would not take it, he came back and told nie you would not take it, he came back and told nie you would not take it. 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

The opportunity witting.

Wilson's hand. writing.

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

Q. As having theen got by you from your seceipt or evidence that anybody owed 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 Q. But you made this copy months be-

ing a copy of the agreement.
Q. And you had the opin you had the original in your possession? A. Yes.
Q. And would keep it until you go either the office or the return of morey? A. Yes.

made it? A. My daughter.
Q. Did you compare it yourself? A.
Yes, I stood there with him.
Q. Yeu compared it very carefully did
you? A. Yes.

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

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 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).

(Copy of note shown)—Q. Who made that copy? A. I could not say.

Q. When was that made? A. I could not tall not tal

not tell you.

Q. Did you have the original note in the hands of Mr. Black?

A. Yes. Q. Is not this copy in Mr. Black writing? A. I cannot say whether it is or Q. You did not make it yourself? A

you had that copy in your bands at the same time that you had the original note?

A. No, I would not.

Q. Is it in William's hand-writing? A.

Q. It will not be reasonable to suppose for you to hold the copy and the original both? A. I would think so.

Q. Don't you think that copy came into your hands quite lately. Did it not one, that a gentleman placed in the position

the note? A. Well, I cannot read it.

Q. You never compared this with the original nete so you cannot tell whether 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 in your hands? A. No, I never did.

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

Q. Have you had it over a week? A. did not have it. Mr. Stockton-I may say I got Mr. Blair—I certainly object to Mr.

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 paper.)

Q. When do you swear that you received this paper.

this paper, or can you swear anything about it? A. I swear my son brought it to me. Q. When? A. After I got that letter be a short time after in order to answer.
Q. Would it be after the money had been given to Wilson the second time and you had got this alleged receipt? A. I could not tay. It was to be an answer to that letter.
He sent this to me to write to you on account of your being angry at the money I sent you.

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. Who told you 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 was it? A. Yes, you were angry and I made it too sharp 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

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 ent 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 I am not 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 and ignore my anger? A. Well, I thought I said 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. I do. Q. Can you swear whose hand-writing that is in? A. No. Q. Have you any belief about it? Only what my son told me.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Wilson write? 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).

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

handed to this witness by any person what-ever and without the knowledge of the Attorney General, would be evidence against

Mr. Powell—I say the Attorney General having asked questions about it, it is then admissable in evidence. Mr. Blair -I am very clear that the paper is not evider ce as it stands, but I am perfectly willing that it should go in if I have the opportunit of finding out that it is Mr.

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

(Disallowed).

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. Or by your directions? A. No. Q. Whose writing is it in? A. My son's It is supposed to be Mr. Wilson's. I don't Q. Where did you find this paper?

My son gave it to me among others.
Q. Waen did he give it to you? A. H. gave it to me when he came home.
Q. Can you fix the date by any refer to the paper? A. No, I cannot.
Mr. Blair—I am satisfied in my own : 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

Q. In whose writing is it? A. William's.
Q. Do you say that is a copy of a letter
ou sent to Mr. Wilson? A. Yes. Q. Who wrote the copy? A. I wrote the Q. Which was written first? A. This one. (Paper put in evidence and marked No. 9.) Q. Do you remember of it being copied?

Q. Can you tell me that Mr. Wilson got it? A. I cannot. Committee adjourned forning at 10 o'clock.

April 6, 10 a. m.

Mr. Phinney—Before the inquiry proceeds this morning, I desire to renew my application I made yesterday, to appear as counsel on behalf of Mr. Quinn. In doing so I may say that I think there was some misreprehensien on the part of the chairman, from

contact and character of Mr. Quinn, as a citizen and a man are involved, and in order to protect his interests, and that no miscon-struction shall be placed upon his testimony because of the failure to further examine

what is claimed to be a cross-examination of him by the attorney general, and I ask it as a matter of fair play and justice toward him.

Mr. Blair—I think 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 acting with some regard to fair play throughout this transaction, which is a rather violent presumption. Now, when this gentleman invites this committee to afford him an opportunity to appear as counsel on behalf of Mr. Quinn, he assumes that Mr. Quinn stands charged before this committee, and is liable to be dealt with in some manner as the result of the action of this committee. That is not Mr. Quinn's position before this tribunal. The authority cited by Mr. Phinney is not all in point. The language he has used is not capable of being applied to the circumstances of the present ease. I would 'readily concede that if an investigation were proceeding before

f an investigation were proceeding the committee on public accounts, 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 improperly dealing with the public funds, or in the event of its being proved against any such witness that he would be liable to some proceeding publicly or in the courts, that that 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 status at all to appear by counsel. I venture to say that upon an examination of the

improperly discharging their public trust with reference to which they would be liable to penalty. But what is the charge here? Is Mr. Quinn charged with anything or is he iable to penalty as the result of this examination?

position from a witness before the court, summoned to state what his particular knowledge may be of the matter in controversy. He comes here not for the purpose of supporting his statutory declaration. He is not brought here by the gentlemen who obtained the statutory declaration. He was 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 before the house or the committee is any way. Therefore it is a

Mr. Phinney—I am not going to discuss this matter further. The ruling must depend on the decision of the committee and their caction of the authorities. If they

cas and in view of the authority I have cited that they should refuse Mr. Quinn what he claims at their hands I will have to the position I took on the floor of the legislamy character and my position as taken upon the floors of the legislature, and while osten-sibly 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.

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 what the attorney general himself should want, for an exparte investigation can be of very little avail in clearing his reputation of the imputation of the fact that my name has been coupled with it extensively I think I ought to be represented.

Mr. Tweedie—You put forward vester-

ex parte investigation can be of very little avail in clearing his reputation of the imputations cast upon it. If the attorney general alone 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. That Act bears on an unlawful disposition of public offices, and it not only affects the vendor but the purchaser. In that way Mr. Quinn is interested in these proceedings just 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.

Sented.

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

Pitts is interested in the matter of these charges he be allowed to be represented by counsel.

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 claimed that he simply appears as a member of the committee and in no other capacity, he is not entitled to counsel.

The amendment was put to the committee and carried.

Q. Was it written in your presence? A. No. in a proceeding which mi t, if his evidence draw upon him the punishment which the law imposes for a violation of that statute,
Mr. Tweedie—At the hands of this comnittee or of the house?

Mr. Powell-At the hands of the law, an 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. Stockton and McPhinney 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 he being one of the parties charged; the other ground was that they claimed to appear as members of the legislature.

Mr. Tweedie—This matter was disposed of Q. What did you do with that paper? I sent it to Mr. Wilson.

Q. You did not deliver it to him? A. No Q. Who did you give it to? A. I couldn's 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

point I will read the very authority produced by Mr. Phinney himself and there I find it stated: "It has been decided that a member not a member of the committee has no right to attend whatever to address the committee or putting questions to witnesses or interfer-ing at all with the proceeding."

Mr. Phinney—That applies to the case of a secret committee sitting with closed

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 or to take any proces in the matter before the committee. herefore open to the attorney general to call vitnesses on his own behalf. Now these

esses in a proceeding which one gentleman himself abandoned. The claim they make that the witness should be represented by counsel is forced upon them by reason of the course they have taken them selves—by reason of the honorable gentleman declining to proscute his charges. Is there any charge made against Mr. Quinn? There is none whatever. If he had never made this solemn declaration and if his name had never bean mentioned in the house, would he not have called as a witness in made.

The proceed to example the process in a proceeding which the representation in the claim of the process of the course they have taken them any thing then about the papers, but I gave them all up to him.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I didn? tell him anything then about the papers, but I gave them all up to him.

Q. How long did he have them? A. No, not then.

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 electric declaration in the house, would be not tell him?

Q. What did you tell him?

Q. What did you tell him?

Q. How long did he have them?

Q. He came and asked if you had any papers relating to this office and to the electric declaration.

mr. Blair—Mr. 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 contend that it applies only to that. Referring to page 723, Vol. 73, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, in a case before the committee of railways. I find the following ruling by the speaker: "The Speaker wished to observe in reply to the question of the right honorable gentleman, that no member had any right to interfere with the proceedings. He had no right to examine witnesses though he might be present in the room." (Mr. Blair also cited the Pendergast case page 405, Vol. 73 of the Commons Journals). It can only be allowed where the party that is brought before committee has a pecuniary interest?

105, Vol. 73 of the Commons Journals). It can only be allowed where the party that is brought before committee has a pecuniary interest?

Mr. Phinney—That is not an authority that excludes other cases of interest. That is only an instance. Where is there anything that limits it to questions of pecuniary interest. pecuniary interest.

Mr. Blair—Where is there anything

that says that because a man is a witness pefore a committee he has a right to ap-Mr. Tweedie—The authorities so far cited are against these gentlemen. If they have any other authorities they should produce them.

Mr. Powell—The interest may be pecu

Mr. Powell—The interest may be pecuniary or otherwise. Take 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 interest is likely to be affected can appear and examine wit-

ness summoned to attend the coroner's jury can attend by counsel.

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

Mr. Tweedie—The child died in their own house. The fact that Mr. —

Mr. Powell—Anyway I would move, seconded by Mr. Pitts, that Mr. Phinney be allowed to appear in the interests of be allowed to appear in the interests of Mr. Quinn as a party interested, and that he be allowed to examine witnesses. Mr. Tweedie-Well, that was decided

ast night. Mr. Tweedie-I presume the offer that was made last night would still be open—that if the honorable gentleman who made these charges in the house wishes to father them there would be no objectitle. Did had a last of the control of the cont tion to his appearing by counsel.

Mr. Powell—If Mr. Pitts wants anycommittee in any way. Therefore it is a mere preversion of terms to say that he has a party body to appear for him he is entitled to a right to appear by counsel as a party

not because the submission of the matter is the action of the committee.

Mr. Pitts—I am perfectly anxious to father my own charges but not Mr. Blair's charges. In the preamble of that resolu-tion adopted in the house there are certain statements made impugning my character; don't you think I would have right to ask for counsel in my interests. Mr. Blair-The house cannot impuen the character of a member. Mr. Pitts-I move that I be allowed to

have counsel to protect my interests?

Providing after this resolution has been framed and come before this committee
—is there no possibility of a resolution being framed by some means in the house that would say that I had brought

Fiveleys or malicious charges and house.

charges he be allowed to be represented by No

Mr. Blair-Q Will you please pro is not correctly explained upon the record the paper referred to in paragraph 11 of your lay him open by means of a confession to 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 Q. You did not deliver it to him? A. No. Q. Who did 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?

you put this report? Where have you ha it? A. In my store.
Q. From that time down until when? Well, I have not had it all the time since

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 thesame 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 paper you have produced here? A. Yes. Q. Who did you give them to? A. John 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 notemen wish to come in under a cloak and occed to examine and cross-examine with and all papers connected with that.

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

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 wanted them? A. No, not then.

Q. He came and asked if you had any papears 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. 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 knife into? A. I had a grudge against year because you promised so much and didn't fulfil anything. Q. Had you parted with the poses any of these papers or documents that you have produced here before the time that you gave them to Mr. Black? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then you swear that from the timesthere were the same of the

Q. Then you swear that from 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.

Q. He took it away after making it. 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

Q. Do you remember back? A. I do. Q. Are you sure he brought it back him self? A. I am. Q. How did he come to bring it back? A. Because I was going to settle with Wilson and Q. Now try and refresh your memory as little. Did he bring it back at all? A. He

Q. Do you remember that, or are you simply stating that from having found afterwards? A. He brought it back to may Q. Do you swear to that from knowing at the time that he had brought it back. Q. Or did you simply find it in the house afterwards? A. Well, I found it among the

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 yon do not remember his actually bringing it back—all you say is you know he did because you found it afterwards? You believe he brought it back.

Q. Where did you find it? A. house that would say that I had brought frivolous or malicious charges, and have I not a right to protect my interests?

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.

Mr. Pitts—Well, in view of the fact that my name has been coupled with it.

Q. Did he have his safe in your hor office, or in the building his office was in.

Q. Didn't you open his safe after he died? Q. You didn't open it before he died?

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. In my store.
Q. And it was after the safe was drilled open that you found this receipt, was it not?

Will you swear that it was not after the