kept these notes on hand and issued n on demand. They were supplied to the stant receivers from the head office. he committee then adjourned until Mon-

SPXTH DAY.

Committee on Privileges and Elec-met, Mr. Harcourt presiding. The ness was the adoption of the report at the Saturday meeting. The comthat a meeting shall be called if a wit-whose evidence is required can be found.

## IN THE POLICE COURT.

Friday morning, when the case was ators, who manifested a lively interest in receedings, many of them with difficulty aining their appreciation of the numer points dragged out of the witnesses dam to themselves. The first witness called Robert McKim, whose testimony was upon his statement made before the lative Committee, and printed above. was followed by was followed by other witnesses, but called to the stand and subjected to cross-examinations, which appear in to

SECOND DAY.

Inspector Ward's Testimony. spector WARD being called, identified pers produced as having been taken he possession of Messrs. Wilkinson and nd when these gentlemen were brought o. 2 police station on the night of the 17th (They were marked as Exhibits A. B. by the Police Magistrate.) Dr. McMichael-Wilkinson was brought

to, 2 police station by Government De-ave Rogers; a warrant for his arrest had issued by the Police Magistrate; he did know who had sworn out the warrant; force, he believed he was a Governdetective; when prisoners were ght to a police station they were searchsee that they had no dangerous weapons them; this was the chief object, but were also searched for valuables; there warrant ordering the search of the ers, it was merely the custom ; when a was released it was customary to give ick his property and get a receipt for it if a man was arrested on a charge of y the property was not returned; he ess) carried the letters produced up to louse of Parliament; he had a subfrom the House to de so.

Murphy—Do you remember a paper a large blot in it. There is a paper from us which has not been produced. remarkable thing that the only docu-bearing McKim's signature is wanting IRVING-We deny that there was any

ent taken from Mr. Wilkinson which ow brought into court. MURPHY-1 assert the contrary.

pector WARD -I found nothing in the MURPHY-Are you a politician ? Did to to Algoma to vote?
spector WARD—I did.

pector WARD (to Mr. Clarke)—The s were not separated when I took them to the Legislature. To whom did you give them? A. The Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Fraser.

Did you count them? A. No.
Did you read them? A. Yes.
Did you get them back from Mr.

2. A. He gave me back a portion of He made a selection from them, and you back the balance? A. Yes.

You left those he selected with him? A.

Did you go back to Mr. Fraser about papers? A. Yes. I went this morning t possession of them for the service of colice Court. Whom did you see? A. Messrs. Fraser

Nas Mr. Hardy there? A. No.

Was Mr. Hardy there? A. No.

With Mr. Fraser give you back all the
te? A. No. I cannot remember what
were left with Mr. Fraser. All these produced here were found upon Wills and Kirkland. You cannot say they are all the papers on Wilkinson? did you give them to Mr. Fraser and to get them back? A. Yes. And did not get them? A. No.

McKim's Evidence. McKim was called, and his examina was conducted by Mr. Irving. In that the \$5,000 note had been drawn at an agreement had been prepared for sign, and that a document purporting signed by Hou. D. L. Macpherson had shown to him. He identified the note d. D. L. Macpherson," and produced rt, as the one shown to him.

ss had read on the back of this note, ould name as my appointment to the ment to the within iment to the within named in a pen had been run through both he did not recognize or know the writing of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, saw Wilkinson write the other lines ccasion of the interview. Do you know what became of the

nent you have referred to? A. I do now: I did not sign it.
What was the substance of the agree-A. The effect was binding me to ith the Opposition and against the

How could such a short story as such a lengthy document? A. Well. was the substance of it; I can't give ne words; it was a middling lengthy ent and covered two sheets of foolscan remember anything more about it. What about the promissory note and tter just shown? A. The promissory promissory nd letter were to be put into an en-and placed in the hands of a third ; before that Wilkinson had named to a suitable third person, Mr. James of Guelph, and Mr. Bell, organ cturer; since then I saw Goldie's son, acturer; since then I saw Goldie's son, e said his father would not hold the s; then Mayor Boswell's name was sug, and also that of Alex. Campbell, y Receiver General; Wilkinson obto Campbell, aithough Meek saw no ion to him; then I objected to the whole as the agreement was the Alexandra. the agreement was that Mr. Bunting's uld be signed to the note for \$5,000 id they were good enough for it, and e agreement would be properly carried would get me a registrarship tha be worth \$1,000 a year until the fees ed that amount, and over when I would se fees; it was also promised that my see from Winnipeg to Edmonton would d; I still protested about Bunting's ng absent from the agreement, and and that Meek was good enough for eek then went out to see Bunting, and back to say that Bunting was then ing at the Queen's hotel; Wilnes and he would try and unting during the afternoon, and see me again in the evening at half en. I declined to make any engage-for that evening, as I wanted to attend peaker's dinner. At length an arrange-was made that I should meet Bunting ast ten o'clock.

Did you go to the MAIL office? A. Yes, s Mr. Bunting was engaged upstairs I message to him that I was there; at he was told I was there, and he came

was only afterwards.
What did Mr. Bunting say when he in? A. He asked if I was Mr. McKim, a mentioned each other's names. We ered his room and began talking the Government. We talked about ntages to the province of a coalition, Vhat else did you say ? A. The probaof defeating the Government was menlso the names of those gentlemen ould be taken into the new Govern-We also discussed whether it would ble to go to the country. Was that what you went about to olitics to Mr. Bunting!? A. Not ex-I was to see him about the note that I was to see him about ason had promised me.
What did you say to Mr. Buntis

about it? A. I told him that what Wilkin-son promised me was that I should get this Edmonton office. Mr. Bunting said that he would not sign any papers, but whatever I was promised he felt sure I would get.

Q. How long did the interview last? A. From about 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. I left Mr. Sunting on King street and went to my

O. Was there any subsequent meeting?

Yes, I met him once in the lobby of the

O. Had you any talk in the lobby? A. Q. Had you any talk in the lobby? A. Yes; but I said they might hear us if we remained there, so we went outside. There was a strong wind blowing at the time. Mr. Bunting said my business had been troubling me so that it had injured my health. We therefore went up a shaded street and began talking about what I had been promised.

Q. Was anything said about Wilkinson on this occasion? A. I told him Wilkinson had promised me the \$2,000, besides saying I would get the registrarship. Mr. Bunting said it would be carried out.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Bunting since then? A. Not since then, I saw Wilkinson the same night, and he gave me a letter to Mr. Meek. I called Mr. Creighton out and gave it to him.

eighton out and gave it to him. Q Did you have any meetings in the Walker house? A. Yes. Lyon, Meek, Wilkinson, and myself met in one of the rooms

at the Walker house. . The conversation was About Lyon's protest.
Q. What did Mr. Meek say? A. Mr. Meek said he would not consent to have the protest withdrawn, and apoke indignantly

Was there any other talk at this meeting? A. There was a general conversation regarding operations. Mr. Kirkland's name came up while we were speaking about this timber policy, and Mr. Wilkinson said we would have nothing to do with Kirkland, bewould have nothing to do with Airkiand, be-cause he might come afterwards and claim that he defeated the Government himself. We wanted the limits for ourselves, and Mr. Meek then said that he would put in an application for the solicitorship of the new

Q. Did you afterwards see any of the Q. Did you afterwards see any of the parties present at this meeting? A. I saw Mr. Meek at the Walker house, and Mr. Lyon and I were sitting talking together when Mr. Meek entered. He shook hands with us, and said he did not properly understand about the petition before, but he was willing now to have it withdrawn.

Q. You had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr. Wilkinson, I believe? A. Certainly, We were living almost daily in the same

We were living almost daily in the same house. At this time we had it fixed that I should get \$2,000. It appeared afterwards that they had not as much cash as they should have had, and I was to get \$500 after I got office. He said that when he gave me a sign I was to follow him up to his room. He did

I was to follow him up to his room. He did nod or wink at me, and I went up, and was introduced to Mr. Lynch.

Q. What transpired them? A. He said he would leave Mr. Lynch and myself together to settle our business. Mr. Lynch produced an envelope with some writing on it of the nature of a bet. I think there was something in the wording that mentioned Dowling yoting

nature of a bet. I think there was something in the wording that mentioned Dowling voting against the Government. Lynch opened the envelope, and began counting out some money in hundred dollar bills.

Q. You said you saw Lynch count out several hundred dollar bills; what followed? A. He saked me if I knew Meek, and I said I did. He then handed the money over towards me, and asked me to count it, and said we would place it in Meek's hands.

cash. I went out of the room and left him there. I saw him one night subsequently in the Walker house. He came in and walked around the place. I did not speak to him. I saw Wilkinson in did not speak to him. I saw Wilkinson in his room that night. Nothing particular occurred. He talked about the matter, and I said I would have nothing to do with that kind of arrangement. I saw him later that night, and he said Lynch had taken away the money, but he would be prepared to fix it all right next day. On Sunday Wilkinson called at my door and asked me to his room. He said he would fix the matter. He handed me the bills and said "count them." I counted ten one hundred dollar bills of the Bank of British North America. He took on to this room took place I think in March, and the House did not meet until sometime in December or January following. During the fall of that year two parties came to my house and offered to place the North Wellings to the fall of that year two parties came to my house and offered to place the North Wellings to registrarship at my disposal if I would you wou with John Sandfield Macdonald on the Speakership, and also on the address.

Q. So long ago as that your reputation was that of one likely to be approached? A. That might have been in the estimation of the Constitution.

Q. Was it not Speakership, and also on the address.

Q. So long ago as that your reputation was that of one likely to be approached? A. That might have been in the estimation of the Constitution. British North America. He took out of his

A BOUND BOBIN declaring in favour of a coalition Government and pledging me to vote against the Mowat Government. I signed it and put the money

in my pocket.

Mr. IRVING here put in exhibit H—the supposed copy of the text of the round robin found in Mr. Wilkinson's possession.

Witness resuming—I saw Mr. Kirkland witness resuming—I saw Mr. Alrkiand some time during the beginning of the session, shortly after we came to Toronto. I have met him several times. The first occasion on which I had any talk with him was at the Walker house. He did not board there. He was asking for Mr. Lyle. We had several contargations about this timber. there. He was asking for Mr. Lyle. We had several conversations about this timber policy of his and he thought it was better than the present policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. After I had heard his views I said I would see Mr. Pardee, I had a conversation with Kirkland in my room. We talked there for some time about his timber policy and I said I would see Mr. Pardee, He said it would be of no use as Mr. Pardee call that about Parker and West Wellington?
Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A.
It just depends on the kind of people you
would meet, I suppose.

Q. Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A.
It just depends on the kind of people you
would meet, I suppose.

Q. Do they call it lying or telling the
truth? A. I think they would call it misleading a man.
Q. Do you think that an honourable man
would mislead a person in that way. (Pause.)
We will put it in a mild way. Are you a
judge of what a honourable man is?
The Magistrate—I don't think this ought
to go on.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. CLARKE.

WITNESS—The promissory note signed by
Meek and Wilkinson was for \$5,000. They
showed me the note and said it was their
note. I cannot say whether it was signed in
my presence or before I came in. I objected
on the ground that it was not carrying out
Wilkinson's agreement.

Dr. McMichael-Your price was \$2,000 on the ground that it was not carrying out

Dr. McMichael—Your price was \$2,000 and he offered \$3,000.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL.
Q. You are a member of the Legislature?
A. Yes.
Q. Do I understand you that at the time sums were offered to you when Wilkinson came to you that you objected to the amount named? A. We had several interviews.
Q. I am speaking of the last interview?
A. That was in his own room at the Waiker house. The amount was fixed before that. I was to take \$1,000. He asked me if I would take his word for \$500. I told him then I would take \$1,000 and his word for the \$500. He told me that Lynch had taken away the money, and he would pay it next day.

O. There was a time was fixed before the \$500. He told me that Lynch had taken away the money, and he would pay it next day.

you and he did not agree as to the terms, and when your price was not so high. A. While the debate on the Address was going on I asked \$2,000 with the registry office at \$1,000 a year. You must undervalue me.

Q. I have taken your value exactly. What did you ask?

A. \$2,000 was the smallest sum I asked.

Q. Did you ever express any indignation at any time that these offers were made? A.

Q. You intended that to be a lie?

Q. You intended to act as an informer?
A. I did not look upon it as informing.
Q. Do you know what a whiskey informer is? He goes to buy whiskey and then tells

is? He goes to buy whiskey and then tells who gives it to him.

Q. You never considered the offer an insult? A. I did feel it as an insult, but did not show it. I thought I would let them go on and see how far they would go.

Q. Why was it broken off? A. When I did not get Mr. Bunting's note.

Q. Your price was raised from three hundred to two thousand? You stated it was not enough? A. I gave them to understand so.

Q. When they set the price at two thousand you accepted it? A. I did.

Dr. McMichael—Very well, sir, we will knock you down, that is your price.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER. The cross-examination was continued by
Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P.
Q. It was you who went to Mr. Bunting's coffice? He did not come to your's? A. Mr.
Wilkinson made the appointment unsolicited

by me.
Q. Will you swear that Mr. Bunting sent or you to come to his office? A. I cannot.
Q. You said you went to The MAIL building and met Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Meek there. That is a distinct office from the regular MAIL office? A. It is in the MAIL.

building.

Q. It is a large building, and there are several offices in it? A. I believe so.

Q. Now we come to the second time you saw Mr. Bunting, viz., in the convidors of the House. You had a little conversation there? A. Not in the House. We met and shook hands and walked towards the Speaker's door.

Q. It was you who suggested that both should go out? A. We went to one of the doors and I said, "They will hear us here,"

so we went out.

Q. Now, did Mr. Bunting himself ever offer you or hold out any inducement to you to betray your party? A. He pledged his word and honour that whatever Wilkinson and Meek agreed to would be carried out.

Q. So far as you are aware the only known. Q. So far as you are aware the only know-ledge that Mr. Bunting had of what Wilkin-son and Meek had done was what you told him? A. He told me when we came to that point-we had been talking over the whole

point—we had been talking over the whole situation as to the present Government and the Opposition, and in the event of the present Government being defeated about the formation of the new one, and the men that would be taken into it. We commenced with Mr. Meredith, and we even said something about the qualifications of the parties to go into the Government. I remember distinctly what he said. He said Mr. Meredith was a fine man, but that he did not come up to his idea. man, but that he did not come up to his idea

man, but that he did not come up to his idea of a leader.

Q. I suppose you professed to be quite willing to enter the coalition Government? A. I had no objection on that score.

Q. Is it not a fact from your examination here to-day that you were deliberately going to Mr. Meek, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bunting with the view to entran them into comto Mr. Meek, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bunting with the view to entrap them into committing this illegal act? Did Mr. Pardee know it? A. I believe he knew it.

Q. And Mr. Fraser? A. I believe so.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Mowat about it? A. I never spoke to Mr. Mowat about it from the time it.

ed for the other.

Q. Did you apply to Sandfield Macdonald for a registry once? A. I don't know. After the elections of 1871 we came back pretty evenly divided in the House. The elections took place I think in March, and the House did not meet until sematime in the matter.

might have been in the estimation of the Con-servative party, not in my own.

Mr. MURPHY—Answer my question; we are not on the hustings now, Mr. McKim. You were not appointed in Dufferin. Your son was? A. Yes.

Q. So the two of you, father and son, were

drawing salaries from the province, you having been returned to the House? A. Yes,
Q. You have a second son; what office did he get? A. He never had one. Q. Who was postmaster at Parker? A. It s the same person.
Q. So he held two offices? A. Yes.

Q. How long had you been treating before you mentioned anything to Mr. Pardee? A week? A. I don't think it was a week. Q. When you made that representation to Mr. Wilkinson did you tell him what you believed to be true or what you knew to be false? A. Well, I did not believe that Lyon would vote against the Government on all

occasions.
Q. And yet you gave Mr. Wilkinson to understand that he would? What do they call that about Parker and West Wellington? Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A. It just depends on the kind of people you would meet, I suppose.
Q. Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A. I think they would call it misleading a man.

house. The amount was fixed before that. I was to take \$1,000. He asked me if I would take his word for \$500. I told him then I would take \$1,000 and his word for the \$500. He told me that Lynch had taken away the money, and he would pay it next day.

Q. There was a time when, it seems to me, you and he did not agree as to the terms, and when your price was not so high. A. While signed by Mr. Bunting.

OCCURRENTAMINED BY MR. CLARKE.

Q. What instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pardee. I was told to let them go on, and see what they would do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee come to say "Let them go on?" A. I told him that I understoom from Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fraser I was to get the note signed by Mr. Bunting.

OCCURRENTAMINED BY MR. CLARKE.

Q. What instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee. I was told to let them go on, and see what they would do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee come to say "Let them go on?" A. I told him that I understoom from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pardee. I was told to let them go on, and see what they would do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee of the thing was in the conventions from Mr. Pardee. I was told to let them go on, and see what they would do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee of the thing was in the conventions from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pa

Q. Did you ever express any indignation at any time that these offers were made? A. Yes. I said I would not take the difference of the foreign with the open of the interview with Wilkinson and Meek, did you say you wanted Mr. Bunting's note? A. As soon as they presented this note of their own.

Q. You were the medium through which this bribery was conveyed to Mr. Ballour? A. I took the interview that Mr. Willing's note? A. I did not this bribery was conveyed to Mr. Ballour? A. I conveyed the intelligence to him. I went to Messrs. Pardee and Fraser and told think to occupy either.

That note? A. Yes.

Q. Nor since? A. I have not met or seen in the Government of the Government of the Sovernment of the interview that Mr. Will Government of the interview that Mr. Will Government

there could influence. I gave him the of Dowling, Lyon, and Balfour.

At the opening of the case a new indictment, charging the defendants with bribery, was read by the Magistrate. Objection was raised by the counsel for the defendants, who contended that the new indictment should got stand because it joined different defendants in different counts, and that it was only formed for the purpose of shutting out the evidence of certain defendants who were not charged in all the courts of the indictment. The magistrate took this view, and all the counts of the indictment except the first were struck out. Mr. Meck's name was not included in this count. His Worship appeared to think very little of the new indictment, for he released the defendants on their own bail with regard to it.

Balfour in the Box.

the new indictment, for he released the defendants on their own bail with regard to it.

Balfour in the Box.

Mr. W. D. Balfour, M.P.P., was then called to the witness box. On reaching the witness box he at once produced the notebook which has apparently been his close companion for some weeks past. Objection was taken to the notebook, and Mr. Balfour was informed that he would have to trust to his memory in giving evidence. He was rather nonplussed at this attatement, and after a moment's hesitation explained to Mr. Irving that he could tell a more connected story if allowed to refer to his notes. Counsel tor one of the defendants repeated that Mr. Balfour would have to test his memory first in giving evidence, but this was a task the latter gentleman did not appear to relish, being apparently affect that his notes and his memory might not tell the same story. Several times during his examination he pleaded for a glance at his notes, stating that he "had not charged his memory" with one thing or another. The examination-in-chief was conducted by Mr. Irving, and was merely a reiteration of Balfour's statements before the Legislative Committee, which appeared in last week's issue.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL.

Q. I understand you to say that Kirkland did not require you to vote. A. Solong as I made a speech which might affect the Government and they saw a number of their supporters were favourable to that policy, it was thought that, even if the motion were voted down, it might cause the Government to change their policy.

Q. What he wanted was to change the timber policy so that he might get some lands? A. Yes, that he might get some interest in the timber.

Q. He wanted to get this from the Government, and was willing to pay whatever were legitimate expenses? A. Well, yes; but the law of our legislature says such expenses are illegal.

Q. He told you be wanted to CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL

are illegal.

Q. He told you he wanted to pay whatever was legitimate to pay? A. Whatever I considered my services were worth. He said if I wanted to put it in my paper it would be Q. Did he bring you an article which he wished you to print for him? A. No.
Q. Did he bring you a long article written
at his request describing the timber district?

Q. Was it not that you might report to Mr. Bunting so that Mr. Harcourt would be assured you would support him if he led off against the Government? A. I think not. It might have been understood as one of the

Matters.
Q. To whom did you speak of the conversation which occurred between you and Wilkinson? A. I spoke to Mr. Pardee first in kinson? regard to the conversation with Mr. Kirk-land. I spoke to Mr. Pardee in regard to the conversation between Mr. Wilkinson and myself. Q. Did more than one conversation occu

between you before you reported? A. Yes. Q. Did you find that McKim, or Lyon, or any of the others who had been talking with of being found out? A. No, because I told Lyon immediately I was approached that if they paid me any money I would put it in the hands of the Speaker. I told Wilkinson the same things.

the hands of the Speaker. I told Wilkinson the same thing.

Q. Did you consent to any offer being made to you? A. I went to Wilkinson's room with some understanding that some offer would be made to me. McKim had intimated that an offer would be made.

Q. Did any member of the Government intimate the same thing? A. Members of the Government said it would be well to see what they would do, and to let them go on.

Q. Then it was a set plan between you and members of the Government to let these parties go on, and you accepted the bribe?

A. There was no such plan, and I had not made up my mind to accept anything from them.

Q. Was there any settled plan? A. I had communications with several members of the dovernment in regard to the matter, and incomed them what was going on. They said to let those parties go on and see how far they would go. would go.
Q. In-doing what? A. In trying to bribe

Q. And you were told to let them bribe you? A. I was not told to let them bribe me, because I did not intend they should

found Mr. Meek there. I had told Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fraser I was to get the note signed by Mr. Bunting.

Q. Did they instruct you to see if you could get Mr. Bunting's signature? A. They told me to go and see if I could get his signature.

Q. That was the object. Did you tell Mr. Bunting that you wanted his signature for that note? A. Yes. I said I would not take the other note.

Stood there wers a number of parties engaged in this business.

Q. What did Mr. Pardee say to you? A. I understood Mr. Pardee that I was to see what these parties proposed to do about it.

Q. At that time you had not made up your mind to point out that this man was committing an offence? A. No. I had not.

Q. Not withistanding your interview with the Government you still let them go on? A. I have not met or seen him since.

Mr. Thomas Goldie, of Guelph, was alled and examined by Mr. Irving, the ex-mination bringing out the points given in his tatement before the Legislative Committee, CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR, MACMASTER

Q. When you called at THE MAIL office, what did Mr. Bunting say to you in regard to the course suggested? A. He discouraged it in every way. I cannot give the words. Our meeting was quite accidental.

Q. What do you mean when you say Mr. Bunting discouraged it in every way? A. I explained to him that Laidiaw was not that kind of a man likely to change his politics, Mr. Bunting agreed with mee and thought it best not to trouble my head about it.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Bunting you did not care yourself to have anything to do with the matter? A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by the matter there? A. The matter of Laidlaw, and interfering in the matter Wilkinson had referred to.

Q. What remark did Mr. Bunting make about this? A. I cannet semember. The effect of it was to discourage the whole affair.

Dr. Dowling was next called, and was e and have been attending Parliament since the 23rd Jan. I know Mr. Wilkinson; saw him first in South Renfrew on the 11th Jan. last, during the elections. I met him at the Walker house subsequently when I was introduced to him by Mr. McKim; the interview which followed took place in a private room in the Walker house. I had reason to believe that I was going to meet Wilkinson that evening because I had received a communication to that effect. The interview lasted about half an hour; there was no interruption. Wilkinson stated there was con-

lasted about half an hour; there was no inter-ruption. Wilkinson stated there was con-siderable dissatisfaction among Mr. Mowat's supporters, and that he thought I would be disqualified on account of the decision of the judges in the first case against me, and gave me some reasons for thinking so. He said if I would change my politics in favour of a coalition Government the proceedings in the

would change my politics in favour of a coalition Government the proceedings in the protest would be dropped, and that if I chose to do so I would be reconped for expenses. If I would do these things they would give me a couple of thousand dollars, and two or three thousand dollars more if I resigned the seat. I stated that he hadn't the power to do as promised, and he said he would arrange for an interview with Mr. Bunting, as that gentleman had full power to have the petition withview with Mr. Bunting, as that gentleman had full power to have the petition withdrawn. That was the substance of the conversation. I had never been to Mr. Bunting's office, but knew where The Mail buildings were before. I was told there would be a man at the elevator who would direct me. I went to the House afterwards and spoke to some of the members. I did go to The Mail building. I asked the man in the elevator for Mr. Bunting, and was shown to his room. I went into the room, and Mr. Bunting was there, Mr. Bunting stood up and appeared to expect me. He said, "I want to have a chat with you." A man who was with him went away. He took me down a couple of flights of stairs to another room, ht saked me if I knew Meek, and I said I did. He then handed the money over towards me, and saked me to count it, and said we would place it in Meek's hands.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Mowat about it? A. I never spoke to Mr. Mowat about it? A. Inever spoke to Mr. Mowat about it from the time it first took place until the discourse was made in the House.

Q. Did he speak of others as likely to aid him in his object? A. That was what he was after. He said he did not care for the constituent of the time it first took place until the discourse was made in the House.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MURPHY.

Mr. N. Murphy, who contested West was proved to be one of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not be received in evidence.

His Worship said, he would note the objection and in the meantime take the evidence and in the meantime take the evidence.

Mr. New ILLES objected to any utterances of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not be received in evidence.

His Worship said, he would note the objection and in the meantime take the evidence.

Mr. McKim then resumed.

He said-expression of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not be received in evidence.

Mr. McKim then resumed.

He said-expression of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not be received in evidence.

Mr. McKim then resumed.

He said-expression of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not be received in evidence.

Mr. McKim then resumed.

He said-expression of the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not see the party engaged in carrying out the original plan, he submitted that his statement to another person could not see the party engaged in c

me.

Mr. Murphy objected to evidence being given as to conversation between Dowling and Lynch, but the Magistrate overruled the

objection.

WITNESS—I was with Lynch about twenty minutes. He asked me if I had been speaking with Wilkinson.

The MAGISTRATE—I don't think this can be fairly taken as evidence against Wilkinson.

Mr. MURPHY—Your Worship, that is what I objected to. objected to.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER, Q.C. Q. Were you not unseated after your first

Q. Were you not unseated after your first election? A. Yes.

Q. Were you not unseated for corrupt practices committed with your knowledge?

A. I was not unseated for corrupt practices.

Q. Did not two judges find you were guilty of corrupt practices committed with your knowledge? A. Yes, and before the nomination I thought it was perfectly legal.

Q. Well, now, you say that this affair was, in your opinion, a very scandalous matter?

A. Yes. I thought that these men offering money to the different members was a scandalous matter.

Q. When was the first suggestion made to

dalous matter.

Q. When was the first suggestion made to you that you should take money for your vote? A. I heard repeatedly at the beginning of the session rumours that money was being offered to the members, but I heard nothing definite until Thursday week last.

Q. That is the only offer made to you—the offer made on Thursday? A, I should say so.

say so.
Q. When the offer was made, were you insulted at it? A. Well, it was just like this— The Magistrate—Answer the question.
Witness—Well, really, I felt surprised.
The Magistrate—He asks you whether

The MAGISTRATE—He asks you whether you felt insulted?
WITNESS—I thought it was not a very creditable piece of business.
Q. Why did you put yourself in harm's way, and go down to Wilkinson? A. I thought I would go and see.
Q. After you had been to Wilkinson you reported to the members of the Government what had happened? A. I did.
Q. Which members of the Government did you tell? A. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Pardee.

you? A. I was not ton to me, because I did not intend they should bribe me.

Q. Did they not bribe you? A. No, because there must be a sum of money.

Q. Do you know what a guarantee is? A. I understood that it was a security that the agreement would be carried out.

Q. What becomes of a guarantee when the object is carried out? A. I pregume it would be returned.

Q. Then this money given to you by Wilkinson was a guarantee, and therefore to be returned? A. Yes.

Q. What instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. Q. How did Mr. Pardee come to say "Let them go on?" A. I told him that I understant in the system of the country to sum at the yound do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee come to say "Let them go on?" A. I told him that I understant in the system of the country to sum at the yound do.

Q. How did Mr. Pardee come to say "Let them go on?" A. I told him that I understant in the system of the country to sum of the country that the s Q. Any others? A. No.

t assisted you? A. I said I was unable to not assisted you? A. I said I was nnable to pay my own expenses.
Q. Did you tell him you were a poor man?
A. No. I did not.
Q. Do you swear that you did not tell him your expenses were \$5,000, and that you could not pay them very well. A. He asked me what the expenses were, and I told him they must be going up to four or five thousand dollars. I did not tell him that I could not pay them.
Q. Did you say you were a young man, just commencing life, and that it was a hard burden on you? A. There were no words to that effect.

to that effect.

Q. Did he ask if any one had assisted you?

A. He asked me if I had been assisted, and I told him the people round my neighbourhood were assisting me in my expenses.

Q. Did you tell him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000?

A. I told him I thought as

you to the extent of \$1,000? A. I told him I thought so.
Q. Are you not sure? A. It is possible that I may have said so.
Q. Did you say you would lose by taking it? A. I said if the people were to do that I would not gain anything by it.
Q. What do you mean by that? A. I mean that many of them were my own customers,
Q. And you could not charge them freely?
A. I should have to make some allowance.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Bunting on that occasion that you were not fond of politics? A. He said I was a young man and not a strong politician, and I said I did not know.
Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importance which side of politics you

Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importance which side of politics you were on? A. I don't remember.

Q. Will you swear you did not make that remark? A. Well, I may have said it.

Q. Do you remember for some time before you went to Mr. Bunting soffice that you talked pretty freely about these election costs? A. Well, in the hotel where I am stopping we used to talk pretty freely about this, how the Conservative party paid expenses, but the Reform party did nothing for me.

Q. Didn't you complain that the Reform party had not used you fairly?

The MAGISTRATE asked the object of the question.

question.
Mr. Macmaster—Well, if this witness has Air. MACMASTER—Well, if this witness has been making the same statement to other parties as he made to Mr. Bunting it goes far to prove what we are contending for. (To witness.) Did you state, as a fact, that your election expenses had been very heavy, and that your party had not sided you to pay them? A. Yes, I stated that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MURPHY.

CROSS-KLAMINATION BY MR. MURPHY.
Q. Did you ever tell Wilkinson of your election expenses? A. Previous to that time?
Q. Yes. A. I never saw him before.
Q. How then could he comment upon your expenses? We contend you have put your own words into Wilkinson's mouth. You say he knew the Reformers did not contribute a cent? A. He was probably told so. contribute a cent? A. He was probably told so.
Q. Were you not trying to draw out Wilkinson on that occasion? A. No.
Q. You did nothing to draw him out? You never brought in family matters? A. Wilkinson remarked that the election must have cost

me a good deal.
Q. Did you not read a letter from your wife n which she begged you to retire from politics because you could do so much better in your profession? A. Let me explain—

Q. Yes or no?
His Worship thought the witness might be allowed to explain.

Mr. MURPHY—Your Worship is bound to ollow the law.

His Worshir—That is your view of the

law.

Mr. MURPHY—I say that the answer must be a direct answer. This question requires no explanation. If my learned friend on the other side thinks an explanation necessary he can afterwards obtain it.

His Worship—Very well, the answer can With the answer can be given yes or no.
With the allowed in reference to the election costs and I said I did not know what they would be. I said I had got a letter from my wife and she even advised me

with him since.

ATE—Had you any converkinton about Lynch before winton about Lynch before winton about Lynch before winton about Lynch before. Wilkinson, you say, was tempting you to get you read your wife's letter to him. Did you ever tell him you did not care a d—for the Government and that you told Mr. Hardy so? A. No.
Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Hardy that you did not care for the Government? A. No.
Q. You never told him of any dissatisfaction on your part? A. No.

tion on your part? A. No.
Q. McKim never told you he was dissatisfied with the timber policy of the Govern-

fied with the timber policy of the Government? A. No.
Q. When first did you speak of the conspiracy to anybody? A. I never spoke of it till McKim and Bishop came to me.
Q. Not to any member of the Government?
A. Not before.
Q. How long after this? A. After seeing these two gentlemen I went up to the Parliament buildings and saw Messrs. Fraser and Pardee, and they seemed to know about the matter. I told them what had occurred.
Q. Did they give you any instructions? A. Q. Did they give you any instructions? A.

I told them that Q. I am not asking you what you told them. I want you to answer my question. A. They told me I ought to go and see Mr. Bunting coording to Wilkinson's instructions.

Q. For what purpose? A. Just to see what he would do and say in reference to this

matter.

Q. Then there was concert between you and Messrs. Pardee and Fraser, to see Mr. Bunting and induce him to do something which was unlawful? A. You are putting a wrong construction upon it.

Q. That is what we have been contending that it was the particular of the contending of the contending that it was the contending that it was the contending that it was the contending that it is the contending Q. That is what we have been contending all along, that it was a conspiracy to entrap Mr. Bunting. Would you have thought it of sufficient moment to have an interview with members of the Government if you had had a conversation with some other Conservative gentleman? Are you so much under the yoke that you cannot have a conversation with a Conservative without seeing a member of the Government? A. It was with reference to what occurred between Wilkinson and myself that I went to the Government.

myself that I went to the Government.

Dr. Cascaden's Evidence.

Dr. Cascaden, on being sworn, said:—I am a member of the Legislative Assembly, and arrived here the evening before the House opened and have been here since. I have known Mr. Meek, one of the defendants, probably about twenty-three years. I think I saw him in September last at the Rossin house, where I was staying. Before that, I think I had not seen him since the preceding meeting of the Legislature. I think I have seen him every session during the past five years. There was an interval of fifteen or sixteen hours between our first and second interviews. This was in the week beginning Tuesday, Jan. 29th. After shaking hands with me, Mr. Meek said he wished to speak in confidence with me, to which I readily agreed. Mr. Meek said he understood that my health was very poor and began talking of the necessity of obliterating party lines, or forming a Government on coalition principles. To this I assented. "I am afraid," remarked the witness, "that I can't give what occurred in the order in which it took place." Mr. Meek said there was a chance of forming a coalition Government, and assured me that there were five or six Government members. Mr. Meek said there was a chance of forming a coalition Government, and assured me that there were five or six Government members who were willing and would like to have my support. I replied that I could not oppose the Government; in fact, I assigned various reasons. He suggested to me that I might have a nice office—the registrarship of Regina, a house to live in and two or three or four thousand dollars to pay my expenses out there. My health was not good, and I told him I could not stand the austere climate. He then spoke of a situagood, and I told him I could not stand the austere climate. He then spoke of a situation in British Columbia. He asked me if I knew Mr. Bunting, and I replied no. He assured me that he was anthorized to make the propositions, and said, "You know my position in the party; and whatever is promised will be carried out." I thought matters had gone quite far enough, and brought the interview to a close, Mr. Meek asked me to think it over, and I told him I would. A second interview was arranged. At it Mr. ond interview was arranged. At it M. ok said that a coalition Government ha a arranged, and his Government capper

ers were to vote for it. I was a little anxious to get all the details. Mr. Meek said Mr. Meredith was to be in the Government, and, I think, three Reformers. I took the opportunity of breaking up the interview. Mr. Meek assured me that any proposals he had made emanated wholly from himself. In speaking about my support of a coalition Government, I told him my health could not be depended on. He said six resolutions were to be presented, and if I supported one of them that was all that would be required. He asked what I thought of his chances in the county, and I told him if he secured the Irish vote he could carry it. Previous to this interview with Mr. Meek I saw Mr. Bunting in the House, and was introduced to him a few days later by Mr. Ermatinger, M.P.P. On that day Mr. Bunting and I had an interview. Mr. Bunting spoke of Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, who was speaking when I left the House. He said Mr. Gibson was "going for" the Government, in other words, that he was taking an independent stand. He said he was glad to see Mr. Gibson taking the stand he was, for there was too much partyism in the Government of the province. I accused him at once of having sent Mr. Meek to me a few days previous to try and corrupt me. I said this in presence of others, and did a little "tall awearing" about it. Mr. Bunting used some forcible language, and to do him justice at once and positively disavowed any connection with Mr. Meek or his intentions.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL. Q. Where first did you and Mr. Meek meet? A. I do not remember where the conversation took place with Mr. Meek.
Q. You cannot tell us where you were?
A. Not positively. I know we were sitting, because I was unable to stand.
Q. Was Mr. Meek sitting? A. I do not

know.

Q. Whether you were in the Rossin house or in the street you do not know? A. I know! was not sitting on the street.

Q. You are quite sure? A. Yes. I cannot say whether I was in the Parliament house, or in the Rossin house.

Q. It could not have made an important impression upon you? A. It wades contact. mpression upon you? A. It made a serious mpression upon me.
Q. And yet not remember where it was?

Q. And yet not remember where it was?
A. That is true.
Q. Were there no others around you? A.
I did not observe them.
Q. Perhaps you were in the smoking room of the Hease? A. It might have been.
Q. It might not have been at all. Are you quite sure that the whole thing was not a dream? A. Oh yes.
Q. It was at some place, but you don't know where? A. I cannot say positively where, but I think it was the House.
Q. Was it on the floor? A. Not likely.
Q. In the robing room? A. No. Q. Was it on the floor? A. Not likely.
Q. In the robing room? A. No.
Q. In the corridors? A. No. There is no convenience for sitting there.
Q. Was it in the smoking room now? A li it was in the House I think it was.
Q. Of course you don't know what time of the day it was.

d. Of course you don't know what time of the day it was! A. It was in the evening.

Q. Were you talking by candle light? A. More likely by gas.

Q. You are quite sure as to the gas? A. Yes, if it was night.

Q. Were you sitting near the table? A. No. Q. In a chair or seat? A. I did not notice

Q. Very well, you have a splendid memory. It happened somewhere or other? A. Yes.
Q. The main object he proposed to you was to have a Government which would reconcile parties? A. Yes.
Q. That he was authorized by his party to

Q. That he was authorized by his party to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the parties? A. Oh, no, sir, that was not it.
Q. Was it not his object to reconcile parties and make a coalition? A. He avowed that was desirable.
Q. Did he name any other object? A. Nothing but removing the Mowat Government from power.
Q. He did not wish to introduce a Conservative Government?

Q. Well, was it not with the object of re-noving the asperities of party? A. I have reason to doubt it from the experience of the

past.

Q. Have you had any experience? A. No.
Q. Having told you what he wanted, if you had been an honourable man you ought to have told him that you disagreed with him?
A. I admit that; but I was alarmed lest there might be a well-laid and wide scheme to overturn the Government.
Q. What did you consider it your duty to do as an honourable man? A. To listen to the conversation. I made many excuses why I did not consent then.
Q. What were the objects of this terrible scheme? A. To replace the Government selected by the people last year in an unconstitutional manner.
Q. How unconstitutional? A. By seducing supporters of the Government by offering bribes.

Q. How did he bribe you? A. He offered Q. How did no order you? A. He offered me the registrarship.
Q. Was shat a bribe? A. Yes.
Q. Do not persons get positions of that kind from their own party? A. Well, it depends who does it and how it is done.
Q. Did you have ever a case in which you sned for the value of a promissory note. A.

Q. You never had such a case which you Q. You rever had such a case which you lost because the note was said to be a forgery?

A. No. A charge was made and I brought a libel suit, but the judge held that charges of that kind were privileged during elections. It was a libel of various charges.

Q. What was the libel then? A. Such as frequently occurred to political candidates. I was in the field in 1879, and rumours were circulated with the view of affecting my character.

Q. What were the principal charges made against you? A. They were very serious, but they increased my majority.
Q. Oh, yes, of course. I heard of a man out West who stole a sheep in order to get elected. (Laughter.) The charge was almost of murder—of causing the death of your wife? A. Oh, everything; but I brought an action for damages.
Q. And lost it? A. Yes.
Q. Were you not charged with having forged a receipt? A. Long after this election.

Q. Were you not charged with it? A. Yes; but it was held to be privileged, on account of the contest.

Q. Did not the jury find a plea of justification? A. No.

Q. Well, we think it was so. When I connect this with what you say in reference to Mr. Meek I see how much reliance to attach to it.

BY MR. MACMASTER. Q. In the interview you had with Mr. Bunting at the House, Mr. Monk and Mr. Ermatinger were both present? A. Yes.
Q. You say Mr. Bunting came into the refreshment room where you and your friends were sitting, and after stating that Mr. Gibson was speaking, he said that there was too much party feeling in the province? A. Yes.

Yes.
Q. That was the same remark Mr. Meek had made to you? A. Yes.
Q. And to which you acceded? A. Yes.
Q. You stated in your examination that when you accused Mr. Bunting of sending somebody to you he became indignant, and positively disavowed sending any one to you? A. He did positively and promptly. He said he sent no one to me, but I don't pretend to give you his exact words. BY DR. M'MICHAEL.

Q. Didn't you tell Mr. Meek that you had been promised a shrievalty? A. I had been promised no office, but I had no doubt from what I heard that I could have it if I wanted

because all the patronage of the Government had gone to East Eigin, and I was anxious that some of it should go to West Higin.

Q. Did you tell him you had shaken your fist in Mr. Pardee's face, and that you compelled them to give you a written undertaking in regard to the shrievalty? A. I positively swear that I never asked them for a written guarantee.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Meek that you swore at Mr. Pardee. A. I did, I believe. I told him I swore at Mr. Pardee.

Q. Did you tell him you shook your fist in his face? A. I believe I did.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Meek that you had forced the Government? A. I believe so.

This concluded Dr. Cascaden's evidence.

The only witnesses examined on Tuesday were Hon. Alex. Morris and Detective Murray. Mr. Morris in his testimony stated that when members of the Opposition held caucuses in the Parliament buildings the results were

in the Parliament buildings the results were invariably reported to members of the Government, and for that reason it had been found necessary to hold such meetings in the library of The Mail.

Detective Murray were a pair of black kids and an air of indifference in the witness-box, which was in keeping with his refusal to answer questions put him by counsel for the accused, the detective advancing the pleathat it was in the interests of the Government for him to keep his lips sealed on certain subjects.

By agreement of counsel, the case was en-larged until Wednesday, when disputed legal points will be argued before the Magistrate. BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A List of Canadian Dealers in Difficult A. Ward, hardware, Arkona, stock adv V. Sykes, tanner, Bloomfield, burnt out. A. R. Calder & Co., marble, Brampto J. W. Ames, harness maker, Brussels, assigne

Mark Turcotte, general store, Chute a Bou-deau, assigned in trust.

Alex Cochrane, founder, &c., Durham, burnt McCrae & Mitchell, boots and shoes, Hamilton, dissolved. W. & J. Down, general store, Hawkestone, re-moved to Markham. Henderson & Caifas, general store, Mildmay, E. O'Leary, tailor, Ottawa assigned in trust.

J. T. McKay & Co. grocers, Petrolia, dissolved, McKay continues.

Knox & Kerr, butchers, Teeswater, dissolved John McHardy, livery; M. McMullen, hotel Hugh Wylie, shoemaker, sold out. H. N. Gillies & Co., general store, Thamesville sold out grocery department, and dissolved. J. Yoltz,& Co., dry goods, Trenton, stock advertised to be sold. Miss Maggie Mess, millinery, Waterloo, failed, Odette & Wherry, commission and coal mer hants, Windsor, failed.

J. E. Fenton, grocer, Wroxeter, closing up. Barber Bros., general store, Arlington, closing W. Wineyard & Co., general store, Chester T. A. Harris, tinware and stoves. Durham, sold Henry Morton, jewelry and fancy goods, Has-Estate of James Brown & Son, general store, Haysville, sold.

Estate of F. H. Bell, boots and shoes, and of C. Fedrow, general store, Leamington, stock sold. Estate of Stoneman & Co., foundry, London, stock to be sold. Estate of Patterson & Fotheringham, knitting actory plant, etc., for sale. Estate of Valentine Wagn, founder, Neustadt, Humphrey Waters, livery, Niagara, chattels, to, to be sold. R. Mulligan, groceries and liquor, Pert Hope, business for sale. Estate of Oshawa Cabinet Co., stock, etc., to be

Selby Lee, boots, shoes, &c., Ottawa, stock for vative Government? A. No, he said that he would be willing to admit two or three Retormers in the Cabinet.

Q. Did he say that as coming from his party? A. He gave that as the determination arrived at a sa already half a dozen of the Government appropriate had a compared to the soid.

J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions, Thomas, sold out.

"Misses Butherford, millipery, Toronto, or promised for fifteen cents on the dollar.

G. S. Boutor & Co., general store, Trento steek to the soid.

G. G. Eakins, drugs, Guelph, returning Camphellford. J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions, St. Chomas, sold out.

Misses Butherford, millipery, Toronto, corpromised for fifteen cents on the dollar. G. S. Boutor & Co., general store, Trenton stack to be soid.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarth, catarrhal desiness, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army.

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OL

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. 0 0 0 To Consumptives.— nany have been happ to give their testimony in favour of the use of "Wibor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remed for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheris, and a diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Solby all druggists.

25 YEARS.

Mr. WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, Ont. writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never fail for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favour. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives so universal satisfaction."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bron-chitts, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Con-sumption, and all Threat and Lung Complaints 60 cents and 51 a bottle.