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JOURNALS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

VOL. XXXVI

JOURNALS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, EARL OF MINTO AND VISCOUNT MELGUND OF MELGUND, COUNTY OF FORFAR, IN THE PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BARON MINTO OF MINTO COUNTY OF ROXBURGH, IN THE PEERAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN, BARONET OF NOVA SCOTIA, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, ETC., ETC, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

BEING THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

NINTH PARLIAMENT

1901

VOL. XXXVI.

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JOURNALS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

CANADA

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the FIRST day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear : NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA. there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the EIGHTH day of the month of OCTOBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and, taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWELFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

AT Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern,—GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER next ; NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, the Honourable HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this NINTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Canada.

CANADA

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament ; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the NINTH day of OCTOBER, instant, and to be returnable on the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZÉAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this NINTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy Governor General.

[L .S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.*

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING :

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of said Dominion.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable HENRI ELZÉAR TASCHEREAU, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this NINTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA

MINTO.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the FIFTH day of the month of DECEMBER, next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and, taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peeruge of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of NOVEMBER in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ottawa.

CANADA

MINTO.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,* QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the FOURTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said FOURTEENTH day of JANUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA, to appear are to be held and constrained; for WE DO WILL THAT you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc. etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of DECEMBER in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

JOURNALS

OF THE

SENATE OF CANADA.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1901

Wednesday, the sixth day of February, in the first year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord King Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, being the First Session of the Ninth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, as continued by Prorogation to this day.

The Members in attendance in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Ottawa, were :—

The Honourable Messieurs

Baker,	Jones,	Mills,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Kerr,	Montplaisir,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	O'Brien,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	Owens,	Vidal,
Clemow,	MacKay (Alma),	Paquet,	Villeneuve,
Dandurand,	McCallum,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Watson,
Dickey,	McDonald (C.B.),	Power,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	McHugh,	Primrose,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Drummond,	McLaren,	Reid,	Yeo,
Ferguson,	McMillan,	Scott,	Young.
Gillmor,	McSweeney,		

PRAYERS.

The members of the Senate were informed that a Commission under the Great Seal had been issued, appointing the Honourable Lawrence Geoffrey Power, to be the Speaker of the Senate.

The said Commission was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

R. W. Scott, *For Attorney General, Canada.* } To the Honourable Lawrence Geoffrey Power, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in Our Dominion of Canada, a member of the Senate and a Senator of Our Dominion of Canada.

Greeting :

Know you, that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, We have constituted and appointed, and We do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Lawrence Geoffrey Power, to be the Speaker of the Senate of Canada.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said Office of the Speaker of the Senate of Canada unto you, the said Lawrence Geoffrey Power, with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments and advantages unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-ninth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Recorded, 5th February, 1901.
Liber 168, Folio 60.

Joseph Pope,
Dep. Registrar General of Canada.

The Honourable the Speaker then took the Chair at the foot of the Throne, to which he was conducted by the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod preceding.

The Mace [which before lay under the Table) was then laid upon the Table, and it was

Ordered, That the said Mace be carried before His Honour.

The Honourable Mr. Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received several Certificates from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the same were then read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journal, and they are as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 4th September, 1900.

This is to certify that the Honourable Henri Elzéar Taschereau, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the third day of the month of September, A.D. one thousand nine hundred (1900), John Valentine Ellis, Esquire, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* the Honourable Charles Burpee, resigned.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-first day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), Robert Mackay, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, for the Division of Alma, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable A. W. Ogilvie, resigned.

H. G. MAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-first day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), Andrew Trew Wood, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the Province of Ontario, *vice* the Honourable Donald MacInnes, deceased.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), Lyman Melvin Jones, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the Province of Ontario, *vice* the Honourable David Reesor, resigned.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the

twenty-first day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), George McHugh, Esquire, of the County of Victoria, in the Province of Ontario, for the Province of Ontario, *vice* the Honourable Sir Frank Smith, deceased.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. St. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Andrew Trew Wood was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. Wood presented Her Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-Beloved Andrew Trew Wood, of Hamilton, in our Province of Ontario, in our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion ; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purpose aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden ; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Wood came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Wood, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the House that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Lyman Melvin Jones was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. Jones presented Her Majesty's Writ summing him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lyman Melvin Jones, of Toronto, in Our Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of our said Dominion ; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden ; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Jones came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Jones, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the House that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable George McHugh was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. McHugh presented Her Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved George McHugh, Esquire, of the County of Victoria, in Our Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion ; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden ; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. McHugh came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly,

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. McHugh, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the House that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Robert MacKay was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. MacKay presented Her Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows:—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Robert MacKay, Esquire, of Montreal, in Our Province of Quebec, in Our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do appoint you for the Alma Electoral Division of Our Province of Quebec; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. MacKay came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. MacKay, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from the Governor General's Secretary.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 4th February, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that The Honourable Mr. Justice Gwynne, in his capacity as Deputy Governor will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY GRAHAM, Capt. A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
&c., &c., &c.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed.

The Honourable John Wellington Gwynne, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, Deputy Governor, being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House,—"It is the Deputy Governor's desire that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come,

The Honourable the Speaker said,

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I have it in command to let you know that His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Parliament of Canada until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law ; but, to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

The Honourable John Wellington Gwynne, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, Deputy Governor, was pleased to retire, and the House of Commons withdrew.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday, 7th February, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kerr,	Mills,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	King,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Clemow,	Kirchhoffer,	O'Brien,	Villeneuve,
Dandurand,	Landry,	Owens,	Watson,
Dever,	Lougheed,	Paquet,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Lovitt,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Drummond,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable John Valentine Ellis was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis presented Her Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

H. E. Taschereau,
Deputy Governor General.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-Beloved John Valentine Ellis, of St. John, in Our Province of New Brunswick, in Our Dominion of Canada, Esquire.

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern, We have

thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, The Honourable Henri Elzear Taschereau, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Third day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Command,
H. G. LaMothe,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Ellis came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Ellis, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, being seated on the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House,—"It is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come with their Speaker,

The Honourable Louis Philippe Brodeur said :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favourable interpretation.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate then said :—

MR. SPEAKER,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you that he fully confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Commons to His Majesty's Person and Government ; and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges. I am commanded also to assure you, that the Commons shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Excellency the Governor General was then pleased to open the Session by a Gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Acting on the advice of my Ministers, I had, previously to the great grief which has fallen upon the nation, tendered an invitation on your behalf to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York to conclude his intended visit to Australasia by one to the Dominion of Canada, and I am glad to be able to inform you that His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his acceptance of the same. I still hope that that visit may not be considered impossible. I have no doubt of the warmth of the welcome with which he will be received.

My Government has learned with great satisfaction of the progress being made with the Pacific Cable scheme, and I trust that nothing may occur to delay its early completion.

Last summer, I made a tour through Canada as far as Dawson City and was everywhere received with unqualified proofs of devotion and loyalty. During my journey, I was, from personal observation, much impressed with the great activity displayed in the development of the mining and agricultural industries of the country, and with the substantial increase in its population. The thrift, energy and law-abiding character of the immigrants are a subject of much congratulation and afford ample proof of their usefulness as citizens of the Dominion.

It gives me great pleasure to note the excellent display made by Canada at the Universal Exposition in Paris. The fine quality and varied character of Canadian natural and industrial products is evidenced by the number of awards won in nearly every class of the competition. It is a remarkable testimony to the effectiveness of our cold storage transportation facilities, that fresh fruit grown in Canada secured a large number of the highest awards. It is extremely gratifying to observe that, as a result of the display of Canadian resources, considerable foreign capital has found its way into Canada for investment and large orders from foreign countries have been received for Canadian goods.

The improvement of the St. Lawrence route continues to engage the very careful attention of my Government. During the past year, ship channels have been widened and deepened, additional lights and buoys have been provided and, in a short time, there will be telegraph and cable communication with Belle Isle. These additional securities will tend to make safer and more efficient than ever our great waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic.

I am glad to observe that the revenue and the general volume of trade continue undiminished, and even show a moderate increase over the very large figures attained during the past year.

Measures will be submitted to you for the better supervision of the export trade in food products, and also in connection with the Post Office, the Pacific Cable and various other subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you.

The Estimates for the succeeding year will likewise be placed upon the Table at an early date.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend to your earnest consideration the measures to be submitted to you, invoking the Divine blessings upon the important labours on which you are again entering.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire, and the House of Commons withdrew.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate a Bill intituled: "An Act relating to Railways."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable the Speaker reported His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and the same was then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Senate do take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr Scott, it was

Ordered, That all Senators present during this Session be appointed a Committee to consider the Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament, and that the said Committee have leave to meet in this House, when and as often as they please.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, with leave of the House, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 11th February, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Armand,	Ellis,	MacKeen,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Baird,	Ferguson,	McCallum,	Perley,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McDonald (C.B.),	Poirier,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McHugh,	Primrose,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Jones,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McLaren,	Scott,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Clemow,	Landry,	Merner,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Lougheed,	Miller,	Watson,
Dever,	Lovitt,	Mills,	Wood (Hamllton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E I.),	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Owens,	Young.
Drummond,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. (Two Petitions.)

By the Honourable Mr. Clemow,—Of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Railway Company ; of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters; and of the W. C. Edwards Company, Limited.

By the Honourable Mr. Owens,—Of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the British Yukon Railway Company.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of His Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Ninth Parliament,

The Honourable Mr. Ellis moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament ; namely :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After Debate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That further Debate on the said motion be postponed until to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, 8th February, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House has passed an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing the deep and heartfelt sorrow of this House at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the said Address.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,
JOHN GEO. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

The said Address to His Majesty was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty :

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

In common with our fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire, we deplore the loss of a great ruler whose manifold and exalted virtues have for three generations commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

As representatives of the Canadian people, we mourn for the beloved Sovereign under whom our Dominion first rose into being, and to whose wise and beneficent sway are due in no small measure its growth and prosperity.

May we venture to add that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there has come to each one of us a sense of personal bereavement which, we say it with all possible respect and duty, makes Your Majesty's sorrow our own.

We pray that the God of consolation may comfort Your Majesty and the members of the Royal Family in this affliction.

It is with feelings not less deep and sincere than those to which we have just given utterance that we hail Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of your ancestors. We beg to assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and government, and to express our unbounded confidence that the glory and the greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's people at home, will suffer no diminution under Your Majesty's gracious rule.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Address be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow, and that it do then stand as the First Item on the Orders of that day.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended October 31, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 15.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 25.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 27.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A detailed Statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada since last Return (6th February, 1900) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 23, Chap. 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 37.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Annual Return under Chapter 131 (R.S.C.) intituled : " An Act respecting Trade Unions," submitted to Parliament in accordance with Section 23 of the said Act.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 43.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Poirier,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Primrose,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Reid,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Jones,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Shenyn,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Merner,	Snowball,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Clemow,	Landry,	Mills,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald, (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Yeo,
Dickey,	McCallum,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Watson presented to the House the following Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE,
OTTAWA, 11th February, 1901.

In the matter of Lilias Middleton, Petitioner for a Bill of Divorce.

I hereby certify that I have received from the Petitioner the sum of two hundred dollars, in accordance with Rule 108 of this House.

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Then, the Honourable Mr. Watson presented the Petition of Lilias Middleton, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and

The same was laid on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate,—Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 34.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott presented to the Senate,—Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1900.—Marine.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 21.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott presented to the Senate,—Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1900.—Fisheries.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 22.)

The Honourable Mr. Mills, with leave of the House, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That pursuant to Rule 79, the following Senators be appointed a Committee of Selection, to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees, namely :—The Honourable Messieurs Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Bolduc, Lougheed, Miller, Ferguson, King, Scott, and the mover ; and to report with all convenient speed the names of the Senators so nominated.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons that an Address be presented to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing the deep and heartfelt sorrow of this House at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and requesting that the Senate will unite with the House of Commons in the said Address.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the Senate do agree with the House of Commons in the said Address by filling up the blank space left therein with the words "Senate and."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That His Honour the Speaker do sign the said Address on behalf of the Senate.

Ordered, That one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the said Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, by filling up the blank with the words "Senate and."

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General in the following words : —

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the Senate and of Canada, in Parliament assembled, have agreed to an Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing the deep and heartfelt sorrow of this House at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the said Address in such a way as Your Excellency may see fit, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That His Honour the Speaker do sign the said Address on behalf of the Senate.

Ordered, That one of the Masters in Chancery do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Address, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned Debate on the Honourable Mr. Ellis' motion, viz. :—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament; namely :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addreesed to both Houses of Parliament.

After further Debate.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

His Honour the Speaker presented to the Senate,—The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for 1900, which is as follows :—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the year 1900 :—

The literature of the war in South Africa and of the expedition to China has been duly provided.

The various economical questions that are before the public have not been neglected.

The revised statutes of the various American States have been procured to the date of latest revision.

Correspondence has been opened in order to provide the necessary exchange of documents with the Australasian Confederation.

Several important additions have been made to the section of the early history of America. Among others are the following :—

Harrisse, H. Découverte et Evolution cartographique de Terreneuve, 1497–1769, 4to. Paris, 1900.

DeRoo, P. History of America before Columbus.

Fiske, John. Old Virginia and her neighbours. Illustrated.

Hariot's Brief and True Report of Virginia. Ed. by H. Stevens.

Chauveton, Urb. Voyage de quelques Français en Floride, édit originale de 1579.

The Reprint of the Jesuit Relations, by R. G. Thwaites, has reached the 71st vol.

Attention may be drawn to the importance of the last mentioned Americana. Its translation into English will enable the students of American history, not conversant either with the Latin or French language, to consult these valuable records which have become, as a critic expresses it, "The source from which we must draw almost all the historic material of New York and Canada during the first century and a half of their exploration by Europeans."

The Librarians have deemed it their duty at the opening of several previous sessions to call the attention of Parliament to the want of space in the Library. During the last few years all manners of devices had to be resorted to in order to find shelf accommodation for the new books ; but the climax seems to have been reached in this matter. It will not be out of place to recall to members of Parliament that the Library accommodation was found deficient when it was taken possession of in 1877. In connection with this, it will be found appropriate to quote what the late Librarian, Dr. Todd, presented to Parliament in his report for 1877 :—

"So far back as the 14th May, 1859, when the erection of Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was first determined upon, the undersigned submitted to the Board of Works a memorandum specifying the nature and extent of the accommodation required for the Library.

This memorandum pointed out that the Library premises should include 'one large apartment, with three tiers of light iron galleries,' capable of containing 200,000 volumes. Likewise rooms, to be grouped around the centre chamber, for the exhibition of maps and pictures, for offices, for private study, and for necessary uses in the administration of a large and growing department. Full particulars as to the size and disposition of these rooms were embodied in this memorandum ; including the exact number of feet of shelving required for the number of volumes which it was estimated that the Library would hereafter contain. By this calculation it was shown that at least 25,000 feet of shelving would be needed to hold 200,000 volumes of the average size.

This memorandum was approved by the Board of Works ; and printed copies of it were sent to all competing architects, with instructions to prepare their plans in strict conformity thereto. The plans finally chosen corresponded, in general design, with your Librarian's suggestions, and he was notified by Mr. Samuel Keefer, the then Secretary of the Board, that his recommendations on behalf of the Library would be unreservedly carried out.

As the new building approached completion and it became necessary to prepare for the transfer of the books, your Librarian caused measurements to be made to ascertain the shelving at his disposal for the various classes and divisions of the Library, when, to his surprise and disappointment, it was discovered that only about 7,000 feet of shelving had been placed in the central room, which, accordingly, could not contain more than about 56,000 volumes."

Members of Parliament will see from the above report written over twenty years ago, that the question of finding more space for the Library forces itself on their attention.

Amongst the list of donations to the Library during the past year, special mention should be made of the following :—

From the Royal Humane Society, London : A collection of their annual publications covering the period from 1820 to 1899, in sixty volumes.

From the British Museum : Illustrated guides to the various sections, embracing Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, as well as other exhibits.

From Her Majesty's Stationery Office : A useful assortment of legal and parliamentary publications, including a set of the new revision of the Imperial statutes, in fourteen volumes.

From the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies : A most valuable collection of documents relating to the question of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, and of the Boundary arbitration regarding Venezuela, together with a rich collection of fifty-two maps relating to the subject-matter.

The list of donations to the Library and the list of books deposited under the Copyright Act have been prepared and are hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DECELLES, *G.L.*
MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, *P.L.*

(For list of donations to the Library of Parliament, 1900, Vide Sessional Papers, No. 33.)

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. de Boucherville, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McDonald (C.B,),	Poirier,
Baird,	Ellis,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Scott,
Boiduc,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Jones,	McSweenay,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Carmichael,	King,	Miller,	
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Clemow,	Lougheed,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Cochrane,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Dever,	McCallum,	Perley,	Young.
Dickey,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Clemow,—Of the E. B. Eddy Company (Limited).

By the Honourable Mr. Jones,—Of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act confirming a certain agreement of lease entered into with the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway Company.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming a certain agreement made with the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.

Of the Hudson Bay and North-west Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Company and to extend its transit facilities to a point or points upon the northerly shores of Lake Superior, and a line to point or points on the Ottawa River ; to amalgamate with other Companies, and to extend the time and completion of the said Railway.

Of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and amending Acts.

Of the W. C. Edwards Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of Incorporation by allowing them to hold shares in the capital stock of any Company of a similar nature.

Of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway by the Trustees for the Bondholders.

Of the British Yukon Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to construct and operate their line of railway from Fort Selkirk to Dawson City, thence westerly to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and, with consent of the Governor in Council, to construct branch lines not exceeding fifty miles in length.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1901.

The Committee of Selection appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, have the honour to report herewith the following lists of Senators selected by them to serve on each of the said Standing Committees, namely :—

The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament :—

The Honourable the Speaker, and the Honourable Messieurs :—Allan, Almon, Baker, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Casgrain (de Lanaudière), Drummond, Cowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Masson, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Ross, Scott, Wood (Westmoreland), Young.—17.

The Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Cochrane, Dever, Dobson, Ellis, Ferguson, Fiset, King, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacKeen, Mackay (Alma), Merner, O'Donohoe, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Primrose, Reid, Shehyn, Templeman, Wark, Watson.—21.

The Committee on Standing Orders :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Clemow, Gillmor, Macdonald (P.E.I.), Macdonald (Victoria), McKay (Truro), Prowse, Yeo, Young.—9.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Aikins, Allan, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Carmichael, Casgrain (Windsor), Clemow, Cox, Dandurand, Drummond, Ferguson, Forget, Hingston, Sir William, Kerr, Lougheed, Mackay (Alma), McDonald (Cape Breton), McCallum, McMillan, McSweeney, Miller, O'Brien, Perley, Primrose, Scott, Shehyn, Villeneuve, Wark, Wood (Westmoreland), Wood (Hamilton), Yeo.—30.

The Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Allan, Baird, Baker, Bolduc, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Clemow, Cochrane, Cox, Dickey, Drummond, Ferguson, Forget, Jones, Kerr, King, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Lougheed, Lovitt, Macdonald (Victoria), Mackay (Alma), MacKeen, McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Truro), McLaren, McMillan, Miller, Mills, Ownes, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Prowse, Scott, Snowball, Sullivan, Templeman, Vidal, Villeneuve, Wood (Hamilton).—40.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Armand, Baird, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Carmichael, Casgrain (de Lanaudière), Dandurand, Dever, Dobson, Fiset, Gillmor, Gowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Landry, McHugh, McSweeney, Merner, Mills, Montplaisir, O'Brien, O'Donohoe, Reid, Shehyn, Snowball, Sullivan, Young.—25.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Bolduc, Bowell, Sir Machenzie, K.C.M.G., Casgrain (Windsor), Fiset, King, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Lougheed, Lovitt, Macdonald

(Victoria), McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McLaren, Miller, Montplaisir, Owens, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Perley, Prowse, Scott, Vidal, Villeneuve, Watson, Wood (Westmoreland).—25.

The Committee on Debates and Reporting :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Ellis, Ferguson, Kerr, Landry, Macdonald (P.E.I.), McCallum, Templeman, Vidal.—9.

The Committee on Divorce :—

The Honourable Messieurs :—Baker, Gowan, C.M.G., Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Lougheed, Mills, Primrose, Templeman, Wood (Westmoreland).—9.

The Committee on the Restaurant :—

The Honourable the Speaker, and the Honourable Messieurs :—Bolduc, Lougheed, McKay (Truro), McMillan, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G.—7.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

With the leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns to-day it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock, A.M., to-morrow, and that there be two distinct sittings on that day, one to commence at 11 o'clock, A.M., and the other at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative and

Ordered accordingly.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Thursday, 14th February, 1901.

The Senate met at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Baird,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Perley,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Poirier,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McLaren,	Primrose,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Kerr,	McMillan,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	McSweeney,	Scott,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Merner,	Shehyn,
Clemow,	Lougheed,	Miller,	Snowball,
Cochrane,	Lovitt,	Mills,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	O'Brien,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	O'Donohoe,	Young.
Ellis,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Watson,—Of Lilias Middleton, of the City of Toronto ; praying that the fee of two hundred dollars, deposited by her in her application for a Bill of Divorce from Lancelot Willoughby Middleton, may, on account of her poverty, be refunded to her.

By the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,—Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Moosonee.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Resolved, That the Honourable the Speaker, and the Honourable Messieurs :—Allan, Almon, Baker, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Casgrain (de Lanaudière), Drummond, Gowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Masson, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Ross, Scott, Wood (Westmoreland), Young—(17), be a Committee on the Library of Parliament.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, informing that House that the Senate has appointed the Honourable the Speaker, and the Honourable Messieurs :—Allan, Almon, Baker, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Casgrain (de Lanaudière), Drummond, Gowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Masson, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Ross, Scott, Wood (Westmoreland), Young (17), a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, as far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of this House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Resolved, That the Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Cochrane, Dever, Dobson, Ellis, Ferguson, Fiset, King, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacKeen, Mackay (Alma), Merner, O'Donohoe, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Primrose, Reid, Shehyn, Templeman, Wark, Watson—(21), be a Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, informing that House that the Senate has appointed the Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Cochrane, Dever, Dobson, Ellis, Ferguson, Fiset, King, Macdonald (P.E.I.), MacKeen, Mackay (Alma), Merner, O'Donohoe, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Primrose, Reid, Shehyn, Templeman, Wark, Watson—(21), a Committee to superintend the Printing of the Senate during the present Session and to act on behalf of this House with the Committee of the House of Commons as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Honourable Messieurs :—Carling, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Clemow, Gillmor, Macdonald (P.E.I), Macdonald (Victoria), McKay (Truro), Prowse, Yeo, Young—(9), be a Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the Honourable Messieurs :—Aikins, Allan, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Carmichael, Casgrain (Windsor), Clemow, Cox, Dandurand, Drummond, Ferguson, Forget, Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Kerr, Lougheed, Mackay (Alma), McDonald (Cape Breton), McCallum, McMillan, McSweeney, Miller, O'Brien, Perley, Primrose, Scott, Shehyn, Villeneuve, Wark, Wood (Westmoreland), Wood (Hamilton), Yeo—(30), be a Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Honourable Messieurs :—Allan, Baird, Baker, Bolduc, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Clemow, Cochrane, Cox, Dickey, Drummond, Ferguson, Forget, Jones, Kerr, King, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Lougheed, Lovitt, Macdonald (Victoria), Mackay (Alma), MacKeen, McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Truro), McLaren, McMillan, Miller, Mills, Owens, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Poirier, Prowse, Scott, Snowball, Sullivan, Templeman, Vidal, Villeneuve, Wood (Hamilton)—(40), be a Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Honourable Messieurs :—Armand, Baird, Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Carmichael, Casgrain (de Lanaudière), Dandurand, Dever, Dobson, Fiset, Gillmor, Gowan, C.M.G., Hingston, Sir William, Kt., Landry, McHugh, McSweeney, Merner, Mills, Montplaisir, O'Brien, O'Donohoe, Reid, Shehyn, Snowball, Sullivan, Young—(25), be a Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Bolduc, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.MG., Casgrain (Windsor), Fiset, King, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Lougheed, Lovitt, Macdonald (Victoria), McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McLaren, Miller, Montplaisir, Owens,

Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Perley, Prowse, Scott, Vidal, Villeneuve, Watson, Wood (Westmoreland)—(25), be a Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Honourable Messieurs :—Bernier, Ellis, Ferguson, Kerr, Landry, Macdonald (P.E.I.), McCallum, Templeman, Vidal—(9), be a Committee on Debates and Reporting.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the Honourable Messieurs :—Baker, Gowan, C.M.G., Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Lougheed, Mills, Primrose, Templeman, Wood (Westmoreland)—(9), be a Committee on Divorce.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

On motion ef the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Honourable the Speaker, and the Honourable Messieurs :—Bolduc, Lougheed, McKay (Truro), McMillan, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G. —(7), be a Committee on the Restaurant.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for 1900.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. de Boucherville, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns this afternoon it do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the sixth of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Senate met at Three O'clock in the afternoon.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dickey,	McKay (Alma),	Perley,
Bernier,	Dobson,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Bolduc,	Eliis,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Reid,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Carmichael,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Hingston (Sir William,)	Merner,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Jones,	Miller,	Vidal,
Clemow,	Kerr,	Mills,	Watson.
Cochrane,	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Yeo,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Young.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their First Report, as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, which expires on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh instant, be extended to Friday, the fifteenth day of March next.

That the time limited for presenting Private Bills, which expires on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, be extended to Friday the twenty-ninth day of March.

That the time limited for receiving Reports on Private Bills, which expires on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, be extended to Friday, the third day of May next ; and

That the time limited for presenting Petitions for Divorce, which expires on Saturday, the ninth day of March, be extended to Friday, the fifteenth day of March, next

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS McKAY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dever, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Standing Committee on Interna Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their First Report, as follows :—
Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to Nine (9) Members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Acting Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was
Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented their First Report.
Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce beg leave to make their First Report, as follows —
Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to Nine (9) Members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Acting Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was
Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented their First Report.
Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills have the honour to make their First Report, as follows :—
Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to Nine (9) Members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

Ph. LANDRY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (P.E.I.), it was
Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours beg leave to make their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to Nine (9) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,
For Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowel, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House hath agreed to their Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, expressing their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, in such manner as to His Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne; by filling up the blank therein with the word "Commons."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1901.

The Senate met at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Baird,	Drummond,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Baker,	Eilis,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bernier,	Ferguson,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Fiset,	Merner,	Shenyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Gillmor,	Miller,	Snowball,
Carmichael,	Jones,	Mills,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kerr,	O'Brien,	Templeman,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	O'Donohoe,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landry,	Owens,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	Macdonald, (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received a Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the same was then read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), George Landerkin, Esquire, M.D., of Hanover, in the Province of Ontario, for the Province of Ontario, *vice* the Honourable George Crawford McKindsey, deceased.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the House that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable George Landerkin was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Scott.

The Honourable Mr. Landerkin presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and
Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows:

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-Beloved George Landerkin, Esquire, M.D., of Hanover, in Our Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Sixteenth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Landerkin came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

Then the following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor),—Of G. F. Clark and others, of the Town of Aylmer, and others of elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Perley,—Of John Abell, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; of William Cameron Edwards and others, of Rockland, and others of elsewhere; and of Robert Williams and others, of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson,—Of the McClary Manufacturing Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Jones,—Of the Honourable Richard Harcourt and others, provisional directors of the Mather Bridge and Power Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McCallum,—Of the incorporated Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Aikins,—Of the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited).

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland),—Of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited).

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company; of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; of H. P. Dwight and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; and of the Klondike Mines Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,—Of George Casimir Dessaulles and others, of the City and District of St. Hyacinthe, and others of elsewhere; of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railways Company; of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited); of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company; of Francis H. Clergue and others, Sault Ste. Marie, and others of elsewhere (two Petitions); of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company; and of the Algoma Central Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull, P.Q.; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation.

Of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and amending Acts.

Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Moosonee; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating the Bishop of Keewatin for the time being and his successors a corporation sole and confirming and ratifying a certain Resolution of the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land respecting certain Trust Funds of the Diocese of Moosonee.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate,—The Report of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900; Part III. Adulteration of Food.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate,—A Return of Orders in Council published in the *British Columbia Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of sub-section *(d)* of section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate,—A Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 53.*)

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate,—A Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette* in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the North-west Irrigation Act.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, presented to the Senate,—A Statement for Parliament relative to fishing bounty payments for the year 1899-1900, required under section 4, of Chapter 96, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels."

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return giving names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service of Canada during the calendar year 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed during the year 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A supplementary Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 25th April, 1899, for a return showing :—

1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23.

2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon.

3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest thereon.

4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum.

6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advanees out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Council.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 61.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return showing the reductions and remissions under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, Chapter 35, 58–59 Victoria, during the fiscal year ended 30th of June, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 51.)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Civil Service List of Canada, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 30.)

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Statement of Affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited), for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 62.)

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate a Bill (A) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, informed the Senate that he had received a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, under his Sign Manual, which His Excellency had commanded him to deliver to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

MINTO.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

I have received with gratification the loyal Address which you have adopted in reply to the Speech with which I opened the Session of the present Parliament.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 4th March, 1901.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Return from the Clerk of the Senate in reference to the property qualification of Senators.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE,
OTTAWA, 25th February, 1901.

LIST of the names of the Members of the Senate who have fyled in this Office, in compliance with the 100th Rule of the Senate, a renewed declaration of their Property

Qualification, within the first twenty days of the First Session of the Ninth Parliament of Canada :—

1. Honourable Joseph F. Armand,
2. " Robert B. Dickey,
3. " William Miller,
4. " James Dever,
5. " Matthew H. Cochrane,
6. " Alexander Vidal,
7. " Richard W. Scott,
8. " Lawrence G. Power (Speaker),
9. " Sir Charles Alphonse P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G.,
10. " Joseph R. Thibaudeau,
11. " Charles B. de Boucherville, C.M.G.,
12. " Thomas McKay,
13. " Donald McMillan,
14. " William McDonald,
15. " Joseph Bolduc,
16. " Michael Sullivan,
17. " Francis Clemow,
18. " Pascal Poirier,
19. " Samuel Merner,
20. " Charles E. Casgrain,
21. " Lachlan McCallum,
22. " William D. Perley,
23. " James Reid,
24. " George A. Drummond,
25. " Samuel Prowse,
26. " James A. Lougheed,
27. " Peter McLaren,
28. " Hippolyte Montplaisir,
29. " Jabez B. Snowball,
30. " Andrew A. Macdonald,
31. " John Dobson,
32. " Auguste C. P. R. Landry,
33. Honourable Thomas A. Bernier,
34. " Clarence Primrose,
35. " Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.,
36. " John N. Kirchhoffer,
37. " Donald Ferguson,
38. " George T. Baird,
39. " Sir William H. Hingston, Kt.,
40. " Josiah Wood,
41. " James O'Brien,
42. " Joseph O. Villeneuve,
43. " William Owens,
44. " James C. Aikins,
45. " George B. Baker,
46. " Alfred A. Thibaudeau,
47. " David Mills,
48. " George A. Cox,
49. " George G. King,
50. " John Lovitt,
51. " Raoul Dandurand,
52. " Jean B. R. Fiset,
53. " John Yeo,
54. " William Kerr,
55. " Peter McSweeney,
56. " Joseph P. B. Casgrain,
57. " Robert Watson,
58. " Finlay M. Young,
59. " Joseph Shehyn,
60. " Arthur H. Gillmor,
61. " James R. Gowan, C.M.G.,
62. " Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.
63. " James W. Carmichael.

The Honourable Mr. Gowan and the Honourable Sir John Carling made their declarations before Commissioners.

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to receive the renewed declaration of Property Qualification from those Members of the Senate who have not had the opportunity to make and fyle the same, in accordance with Rule 100 of this House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, 15th February, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, informing their Honours that this House has appointed Messieurs Borden (Halifax), Bourassa, Brock, Casgrain, Clancy,

Clarke, Davies (Sir Louis), Flint, Fraser, Heyd, Hyman, Johnston (Lambton), Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Monk, Roche (Marquette), Scott and Wade, to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, 15th February, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.:—Messieurs Bennett, Casgrain, Clarke, Davis, Holmes, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Johnston (Cape Breton), Johnston (Lambton), LaRivière, Lavergne, Loy, Maclean, McCool, Marcil (Bonaventure), Oliver, Parmelee, Préfontaine, Richardson (Grey), Scott, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Thompson, and Tisdale, will act as members, on the part of this House, of the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 7th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Armand,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Baird,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McMillan,	Scott,
Carmichael,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Merner,	Snowball,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Cochrane,	Landry,	Mills,	Templeman,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Owens,	Yeo,

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. McCallum,—Of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Owens,—Of the Orford Mountain Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr,—Of the Rathbun Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,—Of Hugh Blain and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Perley,—Of James Stovel, of the Town of Edmonton, in the District of Alberta ; praying that he may be relieved from paying the fee required by Rule 109 in his application for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Margaret Stovel, and that he may be relieved from attendance upon the Divorce Committee and the evidence taken in the Town of Edmonton.

By the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier,—Of John Sharples and others.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—The accounts and vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—Supplement to the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.—Marine Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 21a.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 8th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Poirier,
Baker,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McMillan,	Scott,
Carmichael,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Merner,	Snowball,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Templeman,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E I.),	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Ellis,	McCallum,	Perley,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Templeman,—Of Honourable James Robert Stratton, of Peterborough, and others of elsewhere ; and of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Fiset,—Of the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière),—Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company ; of *Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada* ; of the South Shore Railway Company ; of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company ; and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company ; and of David McNicoll and others, of Montreal and others of elsewhere.

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland),—Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company ; of the Great North-west Central Railway Company, and of the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McHugh,—Of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of A. Bourbonnais, of North Temiscaming, and others of elsewhere.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of G. F. Clark and others, of the Town of Aylmer, and others of elsewhere, in the Province of Ontario ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian Mutual Aid Society."

Of the incorporated Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of William Cameron Edwards and others, of Rockland and elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated as "The Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company."

Of Robert Williams and others, of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company."

Of McClary Manufacturing Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, increasing their capital stock, and for other purposes.

Of the Hon. Richard Harcourt and others, provisional directors of the Mather Bridge and Power Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement of their proposed works, and for other purposes.

Of John Abell ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the time of Patent No. 33,944.

Of the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act for the winding up of the Company, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act granting them equal powers with other Loan Companies as to investing and borrowing moneys and holding real estate in addition to the power of investment they already have, and for other purposes.

Of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming certain proceedings of the shareholders, extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Company to that of the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company, and to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act confirming their amalgamation with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company and the Manitoba and South-eastern Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of H. P. Dwight and others, of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada."

Of the Klondike Mines Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway.

Of George Casimir Dessaulles and others, of the Province of Quebec ; praying for the passing of an Act of incorporation under the name of "The Union Railway Company."

Of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes.

Of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited), Montreal, Quebec ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, and for other purposes.

Of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to construct a line from the Town of Sudbury north-easterly, fifty miles, to Lake Tamagaming, and from a point on the Company's line in the Township of Drury or Hyman, thence north-westerly, a distance of fifty miles, and for other purposes.

Of Francis H. Clergue and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The St. Lawrence Lloyds," and to carry on the business of Inland Navigation and Transportation Insurance.

Of Francis H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada" for the purpose of manufacturing iron, steel and nickel, and for other purposes.

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company, of Montreal, Province of Quebec ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and

to extend the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes in connection herewith.

Of the Algoma Central Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act, changing the name of the Company to that of "The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company" and to have the power to enter into agreements or to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes in connection herewith.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 20th June, 1900, for a Return showing :—

1. Which of the cars enumerated in the Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, as having "arrived at Halifax and St. John, respectively, previous to the 10th April last and which had not been unloaded at that date," have been since unloaded.

2. Dates upon which such cars were severally unloaded.

3. Amount of demurrage collected on each car.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
FRIDAY, 8th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Second Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case :—

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act confirming a certain agreement of lease entered into with the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway Company.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming a certain agreement made with the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.

Of the Hudson Bay and North-west Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Company; to extend its transit facilities to a point or points upon the northerly shores of Lake Superior; and a line to a point or points on the Ottawa River to amalgamate with other companies, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway.

Of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and the amending Acts.

Of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway by the trustees for the bondholders.

Of the British Yukon Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act allowing them to construct and operate their line of railway from Fort Selkirk to Dawson City, thence westerly to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and with consent of the Governor in Council to build and operate branch lines not exceeding fifty miles in length;—and

Of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and the amending Acts.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 11th March, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER.*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bolduc,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Templeman,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Vidal,
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Watson,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of George T. Denison, President, and George E. Evans, Hon. Secretary, of the British Empire League in Canada; and of C. A. Lett and others, of the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the House the following Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE,
OTTAWA, 14th February, 1901.

In the matter of James Ward McDonald, Petitioner for a Bill of Divorce.

I hereby certify that I have received from the Petitioner the sum of two hundred dollars, in accordance with Rule 108 of this House.

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Then the Honourable Mr. Perley presented the Petition of James Ward McDonald, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act granting him a Divorce from his wife Janet McDonald, and

The same was then laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of Mary Agnes Snively and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. McMillan,—Of George Earl Church and others, all of the City of London, England, and others of elsewhere in Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of Hon. James Robert Stratton, of Peterborough, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as The Kettle River Valley Railway Company, and to construct and operate a line or lines from a point on the International boundary near Cascades, in British Columbia, to a point at or near Carson.

Of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act declaring their railway to be one for the general advantage of Canada, giving them leasing powers, and for other purposes.

Of the Guelph Junction Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to construct branch lines, not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length, from any railway which they are from time to time authorized to construct, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway.

Of Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, changing its capital stock and board of management and of regulating shares, securities, loans, deposits, and for other purposes.

Of the South Shore Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying the titles of property which the said Railway Company has to the railway line called The Montreal and Sorel Railway, The Great Eastern and part of the Montreal and Atlantic Railway, and to issue bonds and to extend the time for the completion of the said railway.

Of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company, incorporated under the Legislature of Manitoba ; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated under the Dominion Government, declaring their works to be for the general advantage of Canada, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to construct a line of railway from a point at or near Stonewall or Teulon, or a point on the Company's line between those places, thence generally north-west to a point on the east shore of Lake Manitoba between Marsh Point and the north boundary of the Township Twenty-five, and in aid of the construction thereof to issue bonds, or in lieu consolidated debenture stock.

Of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and to construct or acquire steam and other vessels and appointing Montreal as the place of its head office.

Of David McNicoll, of Montreal, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," and to construct a railway from a point at or near Arrowhead or Arrow Lake, thence by the most direct route, via Trout Lake or Duncan River, to some point on the north end of Kootenay Lake, in the Kootenay district, and for other purposes.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway and its bridge.

Of the Great North-west Central Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway.

Of the Columbia and Western Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to bond their railway and branches from Midway westward the same extent as they are allowed to do another line from Rossland to Midway.

Of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to extend their line of railway from the Village of Bobcaygeon, through the Townships of Verulam, Harvey, Galway and Snowdon, to a point on the line of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, within ten miles of Furnace Falls, and to extend the time for the completion of their railway.

Of A. Bourbonnais and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company and to build a railway from

the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Temiscaming and Kippewa Lakes, in Pontiac County, to James Bay.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable between Canada and Australia; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable; together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the House, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ellis,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Armand,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C. B.),	Prowse,
Baker,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Carmichael,	Kerr,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Mills,	Templeman,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Cox,	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamllton),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. MacKeen,—Of John Mather and others.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson,—Of Edward Seybold and others.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company ; and of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McMillan,—Of D'Arcy Scott and others of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; and of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act giving them power to amalgamate, purchase or lease the line or lines of any other Electric Railway Company which their lines of railway may join or intersect, and for other purposes.

Of the Orford Mountain Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare the works they are authorized to construct, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, to be works for the general advantage of Canada ; also to empower them to construct or acquire and operate a railway from a point on their main line, between Lawrenceville and Eastman, easterly, to Magog, and for otber purposes.

Of the Rathbun Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and respeeting the number of Directors, and for other purposes.

Of Hugh Blain and others, of the City of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated as "The St. Mary River Bridge Company."

Of John Sharples and others ; praying for the passing of an Act to connect by railway the Quebec Bridge with Quebec City.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
TUESDAY, 12th March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their First Report, as follows :—

In obedience to Rule 110 of Your Honourable House, Your Committee have examined the Notice of application to Parliament, the Petition, the proposed Bill, the evidence of publication and of the service of a copy of the said Notice on the person from whom the divorce is sought, and all other papers referred to Your Committee with the Petition of Lilias Middleton, of the City of Toronto, Ontario ; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Lancelot Willoughby Middleton.

1. Your Committee find the said Notice, Petition and proposed Bill regular and sufficient.

2. Due proof has been made that the Rules of Your Honourable House have been complied with as to the publication of the said Notice and as to the service of a copy thereof upon the Respondent personally.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
TUESDAY, 12th March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Second Report, as follows :—

In obedience to Rule 110 of Your Honourable House, Your Committee have examined the Notice of application to Parliament, the Petition, the proposed Bill, the evidence of publication and of the service of a copy of the said Notice on the person from whom the divorce is sought, and all other papers referred to Your Committee with the Petition of James Ward McDonald, of the Town of Carleton Place, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Janet Ward McDonald.

1. Your Committee find the said Notice, Petition and proposed Bill regular and sufficient.

2. Due proof has been made that the Rules of Your Honourable House have been complied with as to the publication of the said Notice and as to the service of a copy thereof upon the Respondent personally.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell called the attention of the Senate to certain telegrams, letters and an affidavit which appeared in a number of newspapers, published in Canada during the month of October, 1900, as follows :—

From the Montreal "Gazette" of the 13th October, 1900.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Oct. 12.—At the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in North Grey, Dr. E. H. Horsey, the Liberal candidate, spoke at Annan, when he was opposed by Mr. H. G. Tucker.

During Mr. Tucker's address reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he had been refused a senatorship.

Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook and learned from him that the reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000.

Mr. Cook refused the position under the circumstances, and stated that he would do all in his power to oust those who were guilty of such barefaced acts of corruption.

Dr. Horsey also stated that he had been approached by Mr. Cook and requested to use his influence in getting Mr. Cook a senatorship.

Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker, in reply to a telephone message, the following words :—

"*Re* your question, I never asked Dr. Horsey to assist me in getting a senatorship. I have no confidence in the man and knew he had no influence. I was an applicant for a senatorship, but when it was offered to me the price was too high.

H. H. COOK."

Last night at North Keppel Dr. Horsey denied that Mr. Cook had ever named any members of the Cabinet, and as a result of a conversation over the 'phone to-day, Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker in the following words :—

"Price demanded from me for a senatorship was $10,000.

H. H. COOK."

From the Montreal "Herald" of the 15th October, 1900.

The *Gazette* this morning publishes the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier :—

To the Editor of the *Gazette :*

SIR,—In the *Gazette* of this morning there appears a telegraphic report of a meeting held at Owen Sound, Ontario, in which the following statement occurs :

"During Mr. Tucker's address reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. "Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he "had been refused a senatorship."

"Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook, and learned from him that the "reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the "Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, "offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career "in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000."

Commenting on the above, you say editorially :

"Mr. Cook was an old, prominent and hard-working Liberal, and was to get his "seat at a bargain, for $10,000. What did the unknowns pay? Who was to get Mr. "Cook's $10,000, and what was to be done with it? These are questions that Sir "Wilfrid Laurier must answer personally. He is the head of the Government that "named the senators. He personally advised the Governor General when senators were "appointed. He cannot go to the country on polling day with this charge unanswered, "and with the senatorial toll taker unexposed and unpunished."

I am not prepared to admit that a man in public life should be answerable for charges of this character, unless they are supported by some kind of evidence which would give them colour at first sight. I, however, waive the right of ignoring such an accusation, and I here and now make the statement for myself and my colleagues, that there is not a shadow of foundation in the charge of Mr. Cook; that I never directly or indirectly, through an agent or otherwise, made any demand upon him for any sum of money, big or small, or for anything else.

I give the whole charge the most unqualified and emphatic denial, and I challenge the proof of the same.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Montreal, October 13.

From the Toronto "World," October 16, 1900.

In an interview with a representative of the *World* yesterday, Mr. H. H. Cook said:

"I have read the statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by way of denial that he or any agent of his demanded from me any sum of money, &c. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to speak in Toronto to-morrow night, and I shall wait to see what he may have to say then upon this subject. In the meantime, I say that the statement already made by me to Mr. Tucker is absolutely true, and I shall very shortly make a full statement of the whole transaction, or what would have been a transaction, had I consented to be bled. Possibly Sir Wilfrid may be willing to escape responsibility by denying the agency of the parties. There were two of them who approached me, but no such pretense will avail them. The connection of these gentlemen with the members of the Government is known to every one, and he will simply not be able to deceive any one by pretending that they did not come to me directly from the Government, or that the proposition they made was not made by authority."

From the "Mail-Empire" of 31st October, 1900.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. H. COOK IN REPLY TO SIR WILFRID'S DENIAL.—HAS DOCUMENTS AND WITNESSES.—IS WILLING TO PLACE EVIDENCE BEFORE A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Having made a statement to the effect that I had been asked by a person acting on behalf of the members of the present Dominion Cabinet, or certain of them, to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars in consideration of my being appointed a member of the Senate of Canada, and this having been called in question, I deem it my duty to make a plain statement to the public of the transaction, or attempted transaction. I am the more convinced that it is my duty to do this because the Prime Minister, Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has, I am informed, made a statement which he evidently desires the public to accept as a denial, or authoritative contradiction, of the aforesaid statement made by me.

I, therefore, say that the facts in connection with this matter are as follows:—

I was a candidate for election as the representative in the Dominion House of Commons of the East Riding of the County of Simcoe in the year 1896, and in that contest was supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet as the candidate of the Liberal party. Failing in the election for the East Riding of Simcoe, I made application to be appointed to a position in the Senate of Canada, then vacant.

In connection with this application I had interviews with members of the Cabinet and others, and wrote and received letters from them, the originals or copies of which I have kept.

After these negotiations had proceeded for a considerable length of time I received a telegram from Ottawa, from one of the leading Reform members known to possess the confidence of the Laurier Government, requesting me to meet him at the Union station in Toronto. I did meet him as requested, and he then showed me a letter which had been written to him by one of the members of the Cabinet (for the purpose, as he said, of being shown to me), in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I had applied for, provided I would "do something." I thereupon asked him what this expression was intended to mean, and what was the "something" I was asked or expected to "do."

He then informed me that I would be required or expected to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars.

I told him very emphatically that I would not pay that or any other sum. He thereupon said that he would not accept my answer as final, but would see me again after I should have had time to give the matter further consideration.

Later I again met him in Toronto, when he again told me that he was authorized to say positively that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named, that is, ten thousand dollars, I would be appointed a Senator. I again refused to pay any sum of money.

I further say that I have in my possession a large number of letters written by members of the Government and persons acting on behalf of one or more of such members, and copies of some letters, the originals of which I was requested to return after perusal, and did return; also copies of letters written by me in reply to letters so received, and that these letters and copies of letters bear corroborative evidence in support of the statement above made by me.

And I further say and promise that should an investigation be made by a competent and impartial non-partisan commission into the whole matter of the sale or attempted sale of senatorships, as it has been recently intimated by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell may be made, I will appear before such commission and give evidence, and produce the correspondence and copies of correspondence which I have in my possession, and will also furnish the names of witnesses who can corroborate my statements.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

I, Herman Henry Cook, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, lumber merchant,

Do solemnly declare that all the foregoing statements are true in substance and in fact.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

H. H. COOK.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 30th day of October, A.D. 1900.

H. GORDON,
Notary Public, Ontario.

SEAL

From the Toronto "Globe" of Oct. 31, 1900.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S REPLY TO THE STATEMENT OF MR. COOK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—"In answer to Mr. H. H. Cook's last statement, I reiterate my denial, already published, I never authorized anybody, either directly or indirectly, to interview Mr. Cook on behalf of the Government. Nobody had my authority, either written or verbal, from me to approach him, and I characterize the whole accusation as a foul slander.

WILFRID LAURIER."

Then, the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landry,

That in view of the gravity of the statements and allegations contained in the foregoing quoted telegrams, letters and affidavit, reflecting as they do upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, a Special Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statements and allegations made in such telegrams, letters and affidavit, with power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, employ shorthand reporters, and, if deemed advisable, engage Counsel; and to report from time to time.

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Prowse, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (7) intituled: "An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Reid,
Armand,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Scott,
Baker,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Templeman,
Carmichael,	Kerr,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Mills,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Cox,	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Primrose,	Young.
Drummond,	McCallum,	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were brought up and laid on the Table :—
By the Honourable Mr. Drummond,—Of Lt.-Col. D. T. Irwin and others.
By the Honourable Mr. Watson,—Of Geo. W. Smith and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of George T. Denison, President, and George E. Evans, Hon. Secretary, of the British Empire League in Canada ; praying for the passing of an Act nationalizing all cables between British possessions and all land-lines necessary to complete a Pan-Britannic telegraphic service.

Of C. A. Lett and others, of the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Century Life Insurance Company," and to carry on the business of life insurance.

Of Mary Agnes Snively and others, of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian Nurses Association."

Of George Earl Church, of London, England, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Trans-Canada Railway and to build a line of railway from a point on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway or on the Great Northern Railway, and to deflect the main line to the south end of James Bay, and to build branches from points on the main line to Toronto and Winnipeg and to deep water near the mouth of the Nottoway River, and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Third Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case:—

Of the W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation by allowing to hold or own shares in the capital stock of any Company of a similar nature.

Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Moosonee; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating the Lord Bishop of Keewatin for the time being and his successors a corporation sole, and confirming and ratifying a certain Resolution of the Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land respecting certain Trust Funds of the Diocese of Moosonee.

Of the Hon. Richard Harcourt and others, provisional directors of the Mather Bridge and Power Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement of their proposed works, and for other purposes.

Of the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act for the winding up of the Company, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Of the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act granting them equal powers with other Loan Companies as to investing and borrowing moneys, and holding real estate in addition to the power of investment they already have, and for other purposes.

Of the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying and confirming certain proceedings of the shareholders, extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of Hon. James Robert Stratton, of Peterborough, and others of elsewhere; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Kettle River Valley Railway Company," and to construct and operate a line or lines from a point on the International boundary near Cascades, in British Columbia, to a point at or near Carson.

Of the Guelph Junction Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to construct branch lines, not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length, from any railway which they are from time to time authorized to construct, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway.

Of the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company, incorporated under the Legislature of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated under the Dominion Government, declaring their works to be for the general advantage to Canada, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to construct a line of railway from a point at or near Stonewall or Teulon, or a point on the Company's line between those places, thence generally north-west to a point on the east shore of Lake Manitoba between Marsh Point and the north boundary of the Township Twenty-five, and in aid of the construction thereof to issue bonds, or in lieu consolidated debenture stock.

Of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and to construct or acquire steam and other vessels, and appointing Montreal as the place of its head office.

Of David McNicoll, of Montreal, and others of elsewhere; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," and to construct a railway from a point at or near Arrowhead or Arrow Lake, thence by the most direct route, via Trout Lake or Duncan River, to some point on the north end of Kootenay Lake, in the Kootenay district, and for other purposes.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway and its bridge.

Of the Great North-west Central Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway.

Of the Columbia and Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to bond their railway and branches from Midway westward to the same extent as they are allowed to do on the line from Rossland to Midway.

Of William Cameron Edwards and others, of Rockland and elsewhere; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated as "The Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company."

Of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Company to that of the Ottawa, Gatineau and Western Railway Company, and to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes.

Of the Klondike Mines Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway.

Of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act giving them power to amalgamate, purchase or lease the line or lines of any other Electric Railway Company which their lines of railway may join or intersect, and for other purposes.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1901.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their Second Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that Mr. Samuel Barnett be appointed a Sessional Messenger.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce *re* Middleton relief Bill,

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Watson presented to the House the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of March instant.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce *re* the McDonald relief Bill,

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly,

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the House the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens,

That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of March instant.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned debate on the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell's interpellation calling the attention of the Senate to certain telegrams, letters and an affidavit which appeared in a number of newspapers published in Canada during the month of October, 1900, as follows:—

From the Montreal "Gazette" of the 13th October, 1900.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Oct. 12.—At the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in North Grey, Dr. E. H. Horsey, the Liberal candidate, spoke at Annan, when he was opposed by Mr. H. G. Tucker.

During Mr. Tucker's address reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he had been refused a senatorship.

Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook and learned from him that the reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000.

Mr. Cook refused the position under the circumstances, and stated that he would do all in his power to oust those who were guilty of such barefaced acts of corruption.

Dr. Horsey also stated that he had been approached by Mr. Cook and requested to use his influence in getting Mr. Cook a senatorship.

Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker, in reply to a telephone message, the following words :—

"*Re* your question, I never asked Dr. Horsey to assist me in getting a senatorship. I have no confidence in the man and knew he had no influence. I was an applicant for a senatorship, but when it was offered to me the price was too high.

H. H. COOK."

Last night at North Keppel Dr. Horsey denied that Mr. Cook had ever named any members of the Cabinet, and as a result of a conversation over the 'phone to-day, Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker in the following words :—

"Price demanded from me for a senatorship was $10,000.

H. H. COOK."

From the Montreal "Herald" of the 15th October, 1900.

The *Gazette* this morning publishes the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier :— To the Editor of the *Gazette :*

SIR,—In the *Gazette* of this morning there appears a telegraphic report of a meeting held at Owen Sound, Ontario, in which the following statement occurs :

"During Mr. Tucker's address reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. "Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he "had been refused a senatorship."

"Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook, and learned from him that the "reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the "Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, "offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career "in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000."

Commenting on the above, you say editorially :

"Mr. Cook was an old, prominent and hard-working Liberal, and was to get his "seat at a bargain, for $10,000. What did the unknowns pay? Who was to get Mr. "Cook's $10,000, and what was to be done with it? These are questions that Sir "Wilfrid Laurier must answer personally. He is the head of the Government that "named the senators. He personally advised the Governor General when senators were "appointed. He cannot go to the country on polling day with this charge unanswered, "and with the senatorial toll taker unexposed and unpunished."

I am not prepared to admit that a man in public life should be answerable for charges of this character, unless they are supported by some kind of evidence which would give them colour at first sight. I, however, waive the right of ignoring such an accusation, and I here and now make the statement for myself and my colleagues, that there is not a shadow of foundation in the charge of Mr. Cook ; that I never directly or indirectly, through an agent or otherwise, made any demand upon him for any sum of money, big or small, or for anything else.

I give the whole charge the most unqualified and emphatic denial, and I challenge the proof of the same.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Montreal, October 13.

From the Toronto "World," October 16, 1900.

In an interview with a representative of the *World* yesterday, Mr. H. H. Cook said :

"I have read the statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by way of denial that he or any agent of his demanded from me any sum of money, &c. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to speak in Toronto to-morrow night, and I shall wait to see what he may have to say then

upon this subject. In the meantime, I say that the statement already made by me to Mr. Tucker is absolutely true, and I shall very shortly make a full statement of the whole transaction, or what would have been a transaction, had I consented to be bled. Possibly Sir Wilfrid may be willing to escape responsibility by denying the agency of the parties. There were two of them who approached me, but no such pretense will avail them. The connection of these gentlemen with the members of the Government is known to every one, and he will simply not be able to deceive any one by pretending that they did not come to me directly from the Government, or that the proposition they made was not made by authority."

From the "Mail-Empire" of 31st October, 1900.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. H. COOK IN REPLY TO SIR WILFRID'S DENIAL.—HAS DOCUMENTS AND WITNESSES.—IS WILLING TO PLACE EVIDENCE BEFORE A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Having made a statement to the effect that I had been asked by a person acting on behalf of the members of the present Dominion Cabinet, or certain of them, to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars in consideration of my being appointed a member of the Senate of Canada, and this having been called in question, I deem it my duty to make a plain statement to the public of the transaction, or attempted transaction. I am the more convinced that it is my duty to do this because the Prime Minister, Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has, I am informed, made a statement which he evidently desires the public to accept as a denial, or authoritative contradiction, of the aforesaid statement made by me.

I, therefore, say that the facts in connection with this matter are as follows :—

I was a candidate for election as the representative in the Dominion House of Commons of the East Riding of the County of Simcoe in the year 1896, and in that contest was supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet as the candidate of the Liberal party. Failing in the election for the East Riding of Simcoe, I made application to be appointed to a position in the Senate of Canada, then vacant. In connection with this application I had interviews with members of the Cabinet and others, and wrote and received letters from them, the originals or copies of which I have kept.

After these negotiations had proceeded for a considerable length of time I received a telegram from Ottawa, from one of the leading Reform members known to possess the confidence of the Laurier Government, requesting me to meet him at the Union station in Toronto. I did meet him as requested, and he then showed me a letter which had been written to him by one of the members of the Cabinet (for the purpose, as he said, of being shown to me), in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I had applied for, provided I would "do something." I thereupon asked him what this expression was intended to mean, and what was the "something" I was asked or expected to "do."

He then informed me that I would be required or expected to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars.

I told him very emphatically that I would not pay that or any other sum. He thereupon said that he would not accept my answer as final, but would see me again after I should have had time to give the matter further consideration.

Later I again met him in Toronto, when he again told me that he was authorized to say positively that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named, that is, ten thousand dollars, I would be appointed a Senator. I again refused to pay any sum of money.

I further say that I have in my possession a large number of letters written by members of the Government and persons acting on behalf of one or more of such members, and copies of some letters, the originals of which I was requested to return after perusal, and did return; also copies of letters written by me in reply to letters so received, and that these letters and copies of letters bear corroborative evidence in support of the statement above made by me.

And I further say and promise that should an investigation be made by a competent and impartial non-partisan commission into the whole matter of the sale or attempted sale of senatorships, as it has been recently intimated by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell may be made, I will appear before such commission and give evidence, and produce the correspondence and copies of correspondence which I have in my possession, and will also furnish the names of witnesses who can corroborate my statements.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

I, Herman Henry Cook, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, lumber merchant,

Do solemnly declare that all the foregoing statements are true in substance and in fact.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

H. H. COOK.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 30th day of October, A.D. 1900.

H. GORDON,
Notary Public, Ontario.

SEAL

From the Toronto "Globe" of Oct. 31, 1900.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S REPLY TO THE STATEMENT OF MR. COOK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—"In answer to Mr. H. H. Cook's last statement, I reiterate my denial, already published, I never authorized anybody, either directly or indirectly, to interview Mr. Cook on behalf of the Government. Nobody had my authority, either written or verbal, from me to approach him, and I characterize the whole accusation as a foul slander.

WILFRID LAURIER."

And his motion:

That in view of the gravity of the statements and allegations contained in the foregoing quoted telegrams, letters and affidavit, reflecting as they do upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, a Special Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statements and allegations made in such telegrams, letters and affidavit, with power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, employ short-hand reporters, and, if deemed advisable, engage Counsel; and to report from time to time.

The question of concurrence being put upon the said motion,

The Honourable Mr. Landerkin, in amendment, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,

That all the words after "That," in the said motion, be omitted, and the following be substituted:—

"This House affirms that it is at all times ready to investigate any charge of corrupt practice, or of misconduct in office, which can be properly brought in this House specifically made against any Minister of the Crown, of the Government of Canada, when any Senator from his place in this House declares he has been credibly informed and

believes it to be true, and that if granted a Committee of Inquiry, he will be able to establish the same; and that it is wholly contrary to the spirit and principles of our system of government and with the dignity of this House, to institute an inquiry reflecting upon the honour of some Minister unnamed in respect to charges that no Senator affirms to be true and which no one says, if granted a Committee, he can establish.

The question of concurrence being put thereon; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as foilow:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Carmichael,	Jones,	O'Donohoé,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanandière),	Kerr,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Thibaudeau (Vallière),
Cox,	King,	Power (Speaker),	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landerkin,	Scott,	Watson,
Dever,	McHugh,	Shehyn,	Wood (Hamilton),
Eilis,	MacKay (Alma),	Snowball,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McSweeney,	Templeman,	Young.—30.
Gillmor,	Mills,		

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dodson,	MacKeen,	Owens,
Armand,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Kirchhoffer,	McMillan,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald, (P.E.I.),	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Brien,	Wood (Westmoreland).
Dickey,	McKay (Truro),		—34.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question being again put upon the main motion; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	MacKeen,	Owens,
Armand,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Kirchhoffer,	McMillan,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Brien,	Wood (Westmoreland).
Dickey,	McKay (Truro),		—34.

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Carmichael,	Jones,	O'Donohoe,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kerr,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Thibaudeau (Vallière),
Cox,	King,	Power (Speaker),	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landerkin,	Scott,	Watson,
Dever,	McHugh,	Shehyn,	Wood (Hamilton),
Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Snowball,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McSweeney,	Templeman,	Young.—30.
Gillmor,	Mills,		

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (6) intituled: "An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr McSweeney, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 14th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Jones,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Sullivau,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Templeman.
Cochrane,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Wark,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Watson,
Dickey,	MacKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Drummond,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Young.
Ferguson,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria),—Of the Honourable George A. Cox and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McMillan,—Of Archibald Campbell and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of John Mather and others ; praying for the passing of an Act to be incorporated as "The Alaska and North-western Railroad Company," and for other purposes.

Of Edward Seybold and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The United Empire Life Insurance Company."

Of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act to declare the works they are authorized to construct by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and to extend the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of D'Arcy Scott and others, of the City of Ottawa, ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them to acquire water powers in the Dominion of Canada, to convey or transmit same, and to manufacture, purchase, lease or amalgamate with any other companies having similar power, and to build a railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited) ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, including the present stock.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That in pursuance of the Order of the Senate made on Wednesday, March 13th instant, the Select Committee to inquire into the truth of the statements and allegations made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook do consist of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier and the Honourable Messieurs Baker, Ferguson, Landry, Jones, Kirchhoffer, Miller, Young, Wood (Westmoreland), Dandurand, Kerr, and the mover.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the House a Bill (D) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of Justice in the said Territory."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (24) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. MacKay (Alma), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (31) intituled: "An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (7) intituled: "An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 15th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Reid,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bernier,	Jones,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Carmichael,	King,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Templeman,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Wark,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Ellis,	McCallum,	Primrose,	Yeo,
Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of George Frederick Benson, of the City of Montreal, and others of elsewhere ; and of William Jackson Conroy, of the Town of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec, and others of elsewhere.

By the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria),—Of the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of Lt.-Col. D. T. Irwin and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.

Of George W. Smith and others ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct and operate a railway from a point in Township 38, Range 23 West of the Fourth Meridian, in the District of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, westerly to a point in Township 39, Range 7 West of the Fifth Meridian, and for other purposes.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (6) intituled : "An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Monourable Hr. Scott,

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1901.

The Members convened were ;—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Ellis,	McLaren,	Reid,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Jones,	Merner,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Mills,	Templeman,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Owens,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Scott,—Of the Corporation of the City of St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of George A. Cox and others, of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company" and to build a railway from Michel in the East district of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, to the International boundary, and for other purposes.

Of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes.

Of Archibald Campbell and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian National Bank," and for other purposes.

Of George Frederick Benson, of Montreal, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Pontiac Colonization Railway Company."

Of William Jackson Conroy, of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company."

Of the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited) ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their Electric railway, and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Templeman presented to the House a Bill (E) intituled : "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (D) intituled : "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of Justice in the said Territory," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (31) intituled : "An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (24) intituled : "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Ellis,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McLaren,	Reid,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie).	Jones,	Merner,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	Kerr,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	King,	Mills,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Watson,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	McCallum,	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McDanald (C.B.),	Poirier,	Young.
Drummond,	McHugh,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the House the following Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1901.

In the matter of James Stovel, Petitioner for a Bill of Divorce.

I hereby certify that I have received from the Petitioner the sum of two hundred dollars, in accordance with Rule 108 of this House.

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Perley, with leave of the House, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens,

That Rule 106 of the Senate be suspended, and that permission be given James Stovel, of the Town of Edmonton, to present a Petition for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Margaret Stovel.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Then the Honourable Mr. Perley presented the Petition of James Stovel, of the Town of Edmonton, in the District of Alberta ; praying for the passing of an Act dissolving his marriage with his wife, Margaret Stovel.

The same was laid on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—The First Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Library of Parliament.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

First Meeting in 1901.

REPORT.

The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament met a first time in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate on Friday, March 8th, at 11 a.m.

The report of the Librarians was read and adopted.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to examine and report on the space for accommodation of books in the Library.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to audit the Library accounts.

The Committee resolved to recommend to the notice of the Government the work entitled "Speakers' Decisions," by L. G. Desjardins, with a view to the purchase of copies for the use of Members.

The Committee then adjourned.

L. G. POWER,
Chairman.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,
THE SENATE,
7th March, 1901.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fourth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case:—

Of the E. B. Eddy Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation.

Of G. F. Clark and others, of the Town of Aylmer and elsewhere, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian Mutual Aid Society."

Of the Orford Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act declaring the works of the said company to be for the general advantage of Canada, making certain changes in their Act of incorporation, and for other purposes.

Of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern and Yukon Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act declaring their railway to be one for the general advantage of Canada; giving them leasing powers, and for other purposes.

Of the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to extend their line of railway from the village of Bobcaygeon to a point on the line of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway within ten miles of Furnace Falls, and to extend the time for the completion of the said railway.

Of George Earl Church and others, of London, England, and others of Canada, Provisional Directors of the Trans-Canada Railway; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed works, by allowing them to deflect their main line to the south end of James Bay, and build branches to Toronto and Winnipeg and to deep water on the Nottoway River, and for other purposes.

Of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act declaring their works to be for the general advantage of Canada, and extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to increase their capital stock to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, including the present stock.

Of Lt.-Col. D. T. Irwin and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association;"—and

Of John Mather and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Alaska and North-western Railroad Company."

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fifth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of Edward Seybold and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The United Empire Life Insurance Company," and find that while Rule 49c has not been strictly complied with, it was shown to your Committee by affidavits from the different newspapers that the advertising was being done, and as the time will have matured before the Bill can be considered by the Committee to whom it may be referred, your Committee recommend that the Notices be deemed sufficient, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Merner, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. McMillan presented to the House a Bill (F) intituled: "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the House a Bill (G) intituled : " An Act respecting the Demise of the Crown."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year ended 31st December, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The Honourable Mr. Ferguson called the attention of the House to the following article which appeared on the 11th instant in the *Guardian* newspaper, published in Charlottetown, P.E.I. :—

PROHIBITORY LAW ALL RIGHT.

" We learn that while at Ottawa recently the Premier and Honourable B. Rogers submitted to Honourable David Mills the question of the validity of the prohibitory law passed here at the last session of the legislature. The Minister of Justice gave the opinion that notwithstanding the Manitoba Prohibition Act had been found invalid, the Island Act is a good law and quite within the power of the legislature to enact. This is good news."

And inquired of the Minister of Justice :—

1. Is the above statement correct ?

2. Did the Minister of Justice report officially on the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed by the Prince Edward Island Legislature during its last session, and was such report favourable to the constitutionality of the said law ?

3. Did the Minister of Justicé report officially on the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in the year 1900, before the said law was declared *ultra vires* by the court of Manitoba ? And if so, was such report adverse to the constitutionalty of the said law ?

Debated.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (D) intituled : " An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of Justice in the said Territory."

In the Committee.

The title read and postponed.

First section read and agreed to.

Second section read and postponed.

Third and fourth sections read and agreed to.

Fifth section read and postponed.

Sixth, seventh and eighth sections read and agreed to.

Ninth section read and amended by substituting the word " ordinances " for the word " laws " in the second line of said section.

Tenth and eleventh sections read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (31) intituled : " An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bernier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (24) intituled : " An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (8) intituled : " An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (20) intituled : " An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 21st March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,
Baker,
Bernier,
Bolduc,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),
Carling (Sir John),
Carmichael,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),
Casgrain (Windsor),
Cochrane,
Dandurand,
Dever,
Dickey,
Dobson,
Drummond,
Ellis,
Ferguson,
Fiset,
Gillmor,
Hingston (Sir William),
Jones,
Kerr,
King,
Kirchhoffer,
Landerkin,
Landry,
Macdonald (P.E.I.),
Macdonald (Victoria),
MacKeen,
McCallum,
McDonuld (C.B.),
McHugh,
McKay (Truro),
McLaren,
McMillan,
McSweeney,
Merner,
Miller,
Mills,
Montplaisir,
O'Brien,
O'Donohoe,
Owens,
Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Perley,
Poirier,
Primrose,
Prowse,
Reid,
Scott,
Shehyn,
Snowball,
Sullivan,
Templeman,
Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Vidal,
Wark,
Watson,
Wood (Hamilton),
Wood (Westmoreland),
Yeo,
Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By His Honour the Speaker,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the Town of Toronto Junction, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ;—and

Of the Corporation of the City of St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec ; both praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (8) intituled : "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Sixtieth Rule of this House be dispensed with in so far as it relates to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (20) intituled: "An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 22nd March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Ferguson,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Baker,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Reid,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Young.
Ellis,	McHugh,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Niagara Falls ; of the Corporation of the Village of Lancaster ; of the Corporation of the Town of Parkhill ; of the Corporation of the Village of Kemptville ; of the Corporation of the Village of Holland Landing ; of the Corporation of the Town of Wallaceburg ; of the Corporation of the Town of Aurora ; of the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury ; and of the Corporation of the Municipality of Thedford, all in the Province of Ontario ; of the Corporation of the Village of Eastman ; and of the Corporation of the Town of Bedford, both in the Province of Quebec.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (7) intituled : "An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (31) intituled: "An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow :—

Page 1, line 21.—Leave out "twenty" and insert "fifteen."

Page 1, line 28.—Leave out "is" and insert "may be."

Page 2, lines 10 and 11.—Leave out "at Waterloo and St. Johns," and insert "in the districts through which the said railway passes."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth, Forty-first and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, with several amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (24) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (8) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Third Report, as follows :—

With respect to the Bill (B) intituled : "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," evidence has been adduced before Your Committee as to the service personally upon the person from whom the divorce is sought, of a copy of the notice of the second reading of the said Bill, and a copy of the Bill.

Your Committee find that such service has been made personally upon the said person and that it is regular and sufficient.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Fourth Report, as follows :—

1. Your Committee have carefully considered the Petition presented to Your Honourable House on 14th February, 1901, by Lilias Middleton, of the City of Toronto, praying that the fee of $200, paid by her under Rule 108 of the Senate, previous to the presentation of her Petition for a Bill of Divorce from Lancelot Willoughby Middleton, now a prisoner in the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario, may, on account of her poverty, be refunded to her.

2. Your Committee have also carefully considered the statutory declarations by the Petitioner and others, filed in support of the said application.

3. Your Committee recommend that the said sum of $200 be refunded to the Petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Fifth Report, as follows :—

In obedience to Rule 110 of Your Honourable House, Your Committee have examined the Notice of application to Parliament, the Petition, the proposed Bill, the evidence of publication and of the service of a copy of the said Notice on the person from whom the divorce is sought, and all other papers referred to Your Committee with the Petition of James Stovel, of the Town of Edmonton, District of Alberta, North-west Territories, praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Stovel.

1. Your Committee find the said Notice, Petition and proposed Bill regular and sufficient.

2. Due proof has been made that the Rules of Your Honourable House have been complied with as to the publication of the said Notice and as to the service of a copy thereof upon the Respondent personally.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (F) intituled : "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (G) intituled : "An Act respecting the Demise of the Crown."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the First Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Library of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, with leave of the House, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until Tuesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ellis,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Allan,	Ferguson,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Baker,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bernier,	Jones,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Carmichael,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Watson,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dandurand,	McKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Yeo,
Dickey,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Young.
Dobson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Hamilton),—Of the Council of the Municipality of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Niagara Falls ; of the Corporation of the Village of Lancaster ; of the Corporation of the Town of Parkhill ; of the Corporation of the Village of Kemptville ; of the Corporation of the Village of Holland Landing ; of the Corporation of the Town of Wallaceburg ; of the Corporation of the Town of Aurora ; of the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury ; of the Corporation of the Municipality of Thedford, all in the Province of Ontario ; of the Corporation of the Village of Eastman ; of the Corporation of the Town of Bedford, both in the Province of Quebec ; all praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Sir John Carling, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
March 22nd, 1901.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their First Report :—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

59. Copy of an agreement dated the 16th day of February, 1901, made between the Government of the Colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland,

Agent-General for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "The Extension Company") of the second part.

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years.

67. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government and between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada.

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

37. Detailed statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 6th February, 1900, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

38. Return showing the expenditure on account of Unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1900, to the 5th February, 1901.

39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1900-1.

40. Statement of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1900, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee.

41. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

42. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

43. Annual Return under Chapter 131 (R.S.), intituled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions."

44. Return of Over-rulings by the Treasury Board of the Auditor General's decisions between the commencement of the Session of 1900 and the Session of 1901.

45. Copy of an Order in Council relative to the issue of licences to United States fishing vessels.

46. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the Civil Service during the calendar year 1900.

47. Statement in reference to Fishing Bounty Payments for the year 1899-1900.

48. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, of the report of the engineer who surveyed Napanee River in 1900, and for a return showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey.

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, of a certain report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto Harbour by Engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy.

50. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 1st October, 1900.

50*a*. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the Department of the Interior has had since the previous return was presented to Parliament under the Resolution of the 20th February, 1882.

50*b*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 14th February, 1901, for copies of all applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, or the

Minister of Railways and Canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the city of Ottawa.

51. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, Chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

52. Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act.

53. Return of Orders in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

54. Return of Orders in Council published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

55. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, showing :—

1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by Parliament each year to railways during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive.

2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway.

3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways, or to each and every company or individual who may have become vested with said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments.

4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway.

5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received.

6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by Parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year.

56. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of the address presented by the citizens of Dawson to His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that city in 1900, all Orders in Council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said address and the requests and representations contained therein.

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the Government or staff in Dawson City.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Rourke.

Also, all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the town in Dawson.

58. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory for 1900, pursuant to 61 Victoria, Chapter 6, section 7.

58*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith.

58*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for copies of all reports from Mr. Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon District, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the report referred to on page 5025 *Hansard*, May 10, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward

58*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, of all reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge; showing also the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible; the wages and allowances for each man so employed; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire; and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each; the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting the same; the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality; the terms of the charter-party; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used; how many scows were used and on what terms; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton*, the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof respectively; copies of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection; the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid $350 or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the Government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at Government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports, and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson.

58*d*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return (1900), the number of permits issued therefor, names and post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith.

58*e*. Regulations governing the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon Territory.

58*f*. Copy of the correspondence relative to the Huston liquor permits.

62. Statement of Affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited), for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1900.

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, of a certain report, with the evidence, presented to the Department of the Interior by the Commissioners

appointed on June 19th last to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw.

64. Return to an Address to the Senate, dated the 20th June, 1900, showing :—

1. Which of the cars enumerated in the Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, as having "arrived at Halifax and St. John, respectively, previous to the 10th April last and which had not been unloaded at that date," have been since unloaded.

2. Dates upon which such cars were severally unloaded.

3. Amount of demurrage collected on each car.

65. Copy of the correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the Inland Revenue Department during the past year in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the Department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty.

68. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian Department and Alexander Marchel, Chief of the Band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian Reserve of Saint Ann de Restigouche, P.Q., for years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian Agent or his duties in connection with the said Band.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Bernier moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. O'Brien,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all correspondence relating to the immigration of the Doukhobors; and also, copies of all petitions, reports, memorandums or representations sent to the Government by said Doukhobors, or by any one on their behalf, since their settlement in Canada.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (42) intituled: "An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (35) intituled: "An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (36) intituled : "An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company,' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. MacKeen, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (48) intituled : "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Allan,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bolduc,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	King,	Merner,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Township of Clifton; of the Corporation of the Village of Hensall; of the Corporation of the Village of New Rockland; of the Corporation of the Village of Creemore; of the Corporation of the Village of Grand Valley; of the Corporation of the Town of Orangeville; of the Corporation of the Village of Port Carling; of the Corporation of the Town of Petrolia; of the Board of Trade of the City of Brantford; of the Corporation of the Village of Streetsville; of the Corporation of the Town of Berlin; of the Corporation of the Town of North Toronto; of the Corporation of the Village of Fergus, all in the Province of Ontario; and of the Corporation of the Village of Knowlton, in the Province of Quebec; and of the Corporation of the Town of Windsor; of the Corporation of the Town of Lunenburg, both in the Province of Nova Scotia; and of the Corporation of the Village of Carberry, in the Province of Manitoba; and of the Corporation of the Town of Regina, in the Province of Assiniboia, in the North-west Territories.

By His Honour the Speaker,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Midland; and of the Corporation of the Village of Markham, both in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. McCallum,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Cayuga, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson,—Of the Corporation of the Township of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario; and of the Corporation of the Town of Lethbridge, in the North-west Territories.

By the Honourable Mr. McHugh,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Bobcaygeon, in the Province of Ontario.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (6) intituled "An Act respecting the Supreme

Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow :—

Page 3, line 8.—After " branch " insert " the capital value of."

Page 3, line 10.—After " the " insert " capital."

Page 3, line 12.—After " the " insert " capital."

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 15.—After " whereas " insert " by its petition the Dominion Corporation has declared that."

Page 1, line 18.—After " and " insert " that it."

Page 1, line 20.—After " and " insert " that."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McHugh, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Sixth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case :—

Of the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

Of the McClary Manufacturing Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, increasing their capital stock, and for other purposes.

Of William Jackson Conroy, of the Town of Aylmer, and others of elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company.

Of the Honourable George A. Cox and others, of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company.

Of Hugh Blain and others, of Toronto and elsewhere ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the St. Mary River Bridge Company.

Of C. A. Lett and others, of the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Century Life Insurance Company.

Of the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation by allowing them to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes ;—and

Of the Dawson City Electric Company, Limited ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation by extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed works, and for other purposes.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Seventh Report.

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for presenting Petitions for Private Bills to the Senate, which expired on Friday the fifteenth instant, be extended to Tuesday the ninth day of April next ; and

That the time limited for presenting Private Bills to the Senate, which expires on the twenty-ninth instant, be extended to Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dever, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then the following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. McSweeney,—Of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba.

By the Honourable Mr. Templeman,—Of Henry Borden Bell and others, in the Province of British Columbia.

By the Honourable Mr. McMillan,—Of The Honourable Geo. W. Ross, and others.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Sixth Report, as follows :—

With respect to the Bill (C) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," evidence has been adduced before Your Committee as to the service personally upon the person from whom the divorce is sought, of a copy of the Notice of the Second Reading of the said Bill, and a copy of the Bill.

Your Committee find that such service has been made personally upon the said person and that it is regular and sufficient.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (24) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (D) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act, and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce on service of notice of the Second Reading of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton."

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce on the Petition of Lilias Middleton for a refund of the fee on her application for a Bill of Divorce.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce on the Petition of James Stovel for a Bill of Divorce.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (F) intituled: "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (G) intituled : " An Act respecting the Demise of the Crown," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 28th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C. B.),	Primrose,
Allan,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Young.
Ellis,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. McCallum,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Mount Forest, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Perley,—Of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Vidal,—Of the Village of Arkona, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Ellis,—Of the Common Council of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

By His Honour the Speaker,—Of the Village of Hintonburgh, and of the Corporation of the Town of Owen Sound, both in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Prescott, and of the Corporation of the Town of Toronto Junction, all in the Province of Ontario ; both praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system ;—and

Of the Council of the Municipality of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario ; praying for the passing of an Act that the 24th of May be made a legal holiday.

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria) presented to the House a Bill (H) intituled : "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (14) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (31) intituled: "An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. MacKeen presented to the House a Bill (I) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alaska and North-western Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That all the Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 29th March, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ellis,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Allan,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Baird,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Baker,	Gillmor.	McLaren,	Scott,
Bernier,	Jones,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	Merner,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Vidal,
Carmichael,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Wood (Hamiiton),
Dandurand,	Macdonalà (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Hamilton),—Of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Jones,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Paris, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland),—Of the Corporation of the Town of Almonte, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the Township of Clifton ; of the Corporation of the Village of Hensall ; of the Corporation of the Village of New Rockland ; of the Corporation of the Village of Creemore ; of the Corporation of the Village of Grand Valley ; of the Corporation of the Town of Orangeville ; of the Corporation of the Village of Port Carling ; of the Corporation of the Town of Petrolia ; of the Board of Trade in the City of Brantford ; of the Corporation of the Village of Streetsville ; of the Corporation of the Town of Berlin ; of the Corporation of the Town of North Toronto ; of the Corporation of the Village of Fergus, all of the Province of Ontario ; and of the Corporation of the Village of Knowlton, in the Province of Quebec ; of the Corporation of the Town of Windsor ; of the Corporation of the Town of Lunenburg, both in the Province of Nova Scotia ; of the Corporation of the Village of Carberry, in the Province of Manitoba ; and of the Corporation of the Town of Regina, in the District of Assiniboia, in the North-west Territories ; of the Corporation of the Town of Midland ; of the Corporation of the Village of Markham ; of the Corporation of the Village of Cayuga ; of the Corporation of the Township of Guelph ; of the Corporation of the Town of Lethbridge ; of the Corporation of the Village of Bobcaygeon, all in the Province of Ontario ; all praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Com-

pany of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

Of the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of the said Company's works.

Of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act confirming and ratifying a certain indenture of lease and agreement entered into with the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company and other railway companies.

Of Henry Purdon Bell and others, of the Province of British Columbia; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company, and to build a railway from some point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or between Ashcroft and Kamloops Lake, thence to the Cariboo waggon road near the 100 Mile House, and for other purposes;—and

Of G. W. Ross and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company to carry on the business of Life Insurance and to assume the business of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (21) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (34) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (114) intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial year ending 30th June, 1901, and for other purposes relating to the public service," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (6) intituled: "An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the rolief of Lilias Middleton,"

The Honourable Mr. Watson presented to the House,—The Certificate of the Clerk of the Senate,

Which said Certificate was then read by His Honour the Speaker, as follows:—

I, Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate, hereby certify that notice of the day fixed by Order of the Senate, made on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of March instant, for the second reading of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," was, pursuant to Rule 112, posted up at the door of the Senate throughout a period of fourteen days after the first reading of the said Bill, and between the said thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1901, and the twenty-eighth day of March, A.D. 1901.

Given under my hand at the Senate Chamber, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the Bill for the relief of Lilias Middleton be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald,"

The Honourable Mr. Vidal presented to the House,—The Certificate of the Clerk of the Senate,

Which said Certificate was then read by His Honour the Speaker, as follows:—

I, Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate, hereby certify that notice of the day fixed by Order of the Senate, made on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of March instant, for the second reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," was, pursuant to Rule 112, posted up at the door of the Senate throughout a period of fourteen days after the first reading of the said Bill, and between the said thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1901, and the twenty-eighth day of March, A.D. 1901.

Given under my hand at the Senate Chamber, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU.
Clerk of the Senate,

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Vidal moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling,

That the Bill for the relief of James Ward McDonald be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Vidal moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling,

That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (35) intituled: "An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (42) intituled: "An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (D) intituled : "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act, and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory."

In the Committee.

Second section reconsidered and amended by adding the following thereto: "but no such police magistrate, and no partner or clerk of any such police magistrate, shall act as agent or solicitor or counsel in any cause, matter, prosecution or proceeding of a criminal nature, or in any case which may be investigated or tried before such police magistrate or justice of the peace."

Section five reconsidered and struck out of the Bill, and the following substituted therefor :

5. Each of the police magistrates so appointed shall *ex officio*, within the territorial limits of his jurisdiction, be a justice of the peace and have and exercise the authority and jurisdiction of two or more justices of the peace sitting or acting together.

2. Each such police magistrate shall also within such limits be a magistrate for the purposes of Part LV. of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction of such a magistrate, including that vested in police magistrates of cities and incorporated towns by section 785 of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, as that section is enacted by section 3 of chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1900, and his jurisdiction under the said Part shall be absolute without the consent of the person charged, except where such jurisdiction is dependent upon the provisions of said section 785 or of sections 789 and 790 of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, as amended.

Ordered, That the following be added to the Bill as section 8*a* :—

8*a*. There shall be an appeal to a judge of the Territorial Court from the final judgment of a police magistrate in any civil case where the amount in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds one-half of the maximum sum to which the jurisdiction of the police magistrate extends.

The tenth section reconsidered and struck out of the Bill, and the following substituted therefor :—

10. For the purposes of Part LII. of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, and amendments, the court of appeal from the verdict or judgment of the Territorial Court or a judge thereof shall be the Supreme Court of Canada.

2. For the purposes of the said Part LII. the court of appeal from the judgment of a police magistrate proceeding under section 785 of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, as amended, shall be the Territorial Court *en banc*.

3. The judgment of the Territorial Court upon any such appeal from a police magistrate shall be final and conclusive if the judges of the court are unanimous therein, otherwise there shall be an appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of Canada.

4. In the said territory the appeal from a summary conviction or order under Part LVIII. of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, shall be to a judge of the Territorial Court sitting without a jury at the place where the cause of the information or complaint arose, or the nearest place thereto where a court is appointed to be held.

The title of the Bill again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were read by the Clerk.

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (G) intituled: "An Act respecting the Demise of the Crown."

In the Committee.

The title read and amended as follows:—

After "Act" leave out "respecting" and insert "to make certain provisions necessitated by."

Section one read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Prowse, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was read by the Clerk.

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of the House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (F) intituled : " An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Miller, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, with leave of the House, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the tenth of April next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Then the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate continued until Wednesday, the tenth of April next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Drummond,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirer,
Baird,	Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Ferguson,	MacKeen,	Prowse,
Boiduc,	Fiset,	McCallum,	Reid,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Carmichael,	Kerr,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	McSweeney,	Templeman,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Cox,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Lougheed,	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	Lovitt,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria),—Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and of the Board of Trade of New Westminster, both in the Province of British Columbia.

By the Honourable Mr. Dobson,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Bowmanville, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. MacKeen,—Of Janet McDonald, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Ontario, wife of James Ward McDonald of the same place, Commercial Traveller ; praying that Your Honourable House will be pleased to order that her said husband be ordered to pay to your petitioner a sum of money to enable her to pay the fee of Counsel ; to buy wearing apparel and to pay costs of bringing eight witnesses to Ottawa, and also the costs of your petitioner and her witnesses while in Ottawa, and granting your petitioner such further relief in the premises as Your Honourable House may seem meet.

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee ; of the Corporation of the Town of St. Marys ; of the Corporation of the Town of Simcoe ; of the Corporation of the Town of Renfrew, and of the Corporation of the Town of Port Arthur, all in the Province of Ontario ; of the Corporation of the Village of Beebe Plain, and of the Corporation of the Town of St. Michel, both in the Province of Quebec ; of the Corporation of the Town of Parrsboro, and of the Corporation of the Town of Sydney Mines, both in the Province of Nova Scotia ; and of the Corporation of the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia.

By His Honour the Speaker,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Chambly Canton, and of the Corporation of the Village of Sutton, both in the Province of Quebec ; of the Corporation of the Town of Prince Albert, in the District of Alberta, and of the Corporation of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Mount Forest; of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines; of the Corporation of the Village of Artona; of the Corporation of the Village of Hintonburgh; of the Corporation of the Town of Owen Sound; of the Corporation of the Town of Paris; of the Corporation of the Town of Almonte, all of the Province of Ontario; of the Common Council of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

Of the Municipal Council of the City of Hamilton; praying that aid may be given to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company for the entire distance, in addition to the usual Dominion subsidy.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (23) intituled: "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Fiset, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lovitt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (55) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McHugh, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (71) intituled: "An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (91) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (92) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act further to amend The Canada Evidence Act, 1893," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company, Limited," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Sixtieth Rule of this House be dispensed with in so far as it refers to this Bill, as well as to all other Private Bills originating in the Senate which have not been read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (14) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gilmor, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alaska and North-western Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. MacKeen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Fiset, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lovitt, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (21) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (34) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr Scott,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 11th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,
Baird,
Baker,
Bernier,
Bolduc,
Boucherville de (C.M.G.),
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),
Carmichael,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),
Casgrain (Windsor),
Cox,
Dever,
Dickey,
Dobson,
Drummond,
Ellis,
Ferguson,
Fiset,
Gillmor,
Hingston (Sir William),
Jones,
Kerr,
Kirchhoffer,
Landerkin,
Landry,
Lougheed,
Lovitt,
Macdonald (Victoria),
MacKay (Alma),
MacKeen,
McCallum,
McHugh,
McLaren,
McMillan,
McSweeney,
Miller,
Mills,
Montplaisir,
Owens,
Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Poirier,
Primrose,
Prowse,
Reid,
Scott,
Shehyn,
Snowball,
Templeman,
Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Wark,
Wood (Hamilton),
Wood (Westmoreland),
Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Forest.

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr,—Of Messrs. Chrysler & Bethune, solicitors for Thomas Bradshaw and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of Messrs. Chrysler & Bethune, solicitors for Thomas Bradshaw and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ; praying for leave to present a Petition incorporating them with power to promote the study of financial and actuarial science, accountancy and commercial education in general, notwithstanding the expiration of the time fixed for receiving Petitions for Private Bills has expired, be now read and received.

The said Petition was then read by the Clerk.

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière) presented to the House a Bill (J) intituled : "An Act respecting Applications for Railway Charters."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (E) intituled : "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 12th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,
Baird,
Baker,
Bernier,
Bolduc,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),
Carmichael,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),
Casgrain (Windsor),
Cox,
Dandurand,
Dever,
Dickey,
Dobson,
Ellis,
Ferguson,
Fiset,
Gillmor,
Jones,
Kerr,
Kirchhoffer,
Landerkin,
Landry,
Lougheed,
Lovitt,
Macdonald (Victoria),
MacKay (Alma),
MacKeen,
McCallum,
McHugh,
McLaren,
McMillan,
McSweeney,
Miller,
Mills,
Montplaisir,
Owens,
Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Poirier,
Primrose,
Prowse,
Reid,
Scott,
Shehyn,
Snowball,
Sullivan,
Templeman,
Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Vidal,
Wark,
Wood (Hamilton),
Wood (Westmoreland),
Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the City of Sherbrooke; of the Corporation of the Town of Saint Stephen, and of the Corporation of the Village of Chippawa.

By the Honourable Mr. Vidal,—Of the Supreme Grand Executive of the Sons of England Benefit Society.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporations of the Towns of Napanee, St. Marys, Simcoe, Renfrew, Port Arthur, Bowmanville, Ottawa and London, all in the Province of Ontario; and of the Towns of St. Michel, Beebe Plain, Chambly, and the Village of Sutton, all in the Province of Quebec; of the Towns of Sydney Mines and of Parrsboro', both in the Province of Nova Scotia; of the Cities of Victoria, Kamloops, and of the Board of Trade of New Westminster, all in the Province of British Columbia; and of the Corporation of the Town of Prince Albert, in the District of Alberta; all severally praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (20) intituled : "An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (36) intituled : "An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (42) intituled : "An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (48) intituled : "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (21) intituled : "An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (40) intituled : "An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (34) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders be reduced to Three Members.

The Honourable the Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received a Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the same was then read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the fourth day of April, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), Joseph Godbout, Esquire, of St. François, Beauce, P.Q., for the Division of La Salle, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable Joseph Arthur Paquet, deceased.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (27) intituled : " An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Reid, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (23) intituled : " An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Fiset, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lovitt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (49) intituled : " An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (54) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (55) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (71) intituled : " An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (91) intituled : "An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (92) intituled : "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (13) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, in accordance with the Fifty-ninth Rule of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (32) intituled : "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 15th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFRÉY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Reid,
Allan,	Ellis,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Baird,	Ferguson,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Carmichael,	Landry,	Owens,	Wark,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Lougheed,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dever,	MacKeen,	Primrose,	Young.
Dickey,	McCallum,	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Joseph Godbout was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Sir Alphonse Pelletier, K.C.M.G.

The Honourable Mr. Godbout presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-Beloved Joseph Godbout, Esquire, of Our Province of Quebec, in Our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern,

We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do appoint you for the La Salle Electoral Division of Our Province of Quebec; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Fourth day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

By Command,
H. G. LaMothe,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Godbout came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr Godbout, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

Then the following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. McCallum,—Of the Board of Trade, in the City of St Thomas, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Ridgetown; of the Corporation of the Village of Ayr, and of the Corporation of the Village of Lakefield, all in the Province of Ontario; and of the Corporation of the Village of Gretna, in the Province of Manitoba.

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company; praying for leave to present a Petition for the introduction of a Private Bill, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for so doing has expired, be now read and received.

The said Petition was then read by the Clerk.

By the Honourable Mr. Landerkin,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor),—Of the Corporation of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,—Of Thomas Bradshaw and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas Bradshaw and others, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying to be incorporated as an Association for the promotion of the study of Financial, Actuarial Science, Accountantship, and for other purposes, be now read and received.

The said Petition was then read by the Clerk.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Acting Governor General's Secretary :—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of giving assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and House of Commons during the present Session.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY GRAHAM, Captain, A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
MONDAY, 15th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Eighth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case :—

Of Robert Williams and others, of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act confirming their amalgamation with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, the Manitoba and South-eastern Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of George Cassimer Desaulles and others, of the Province of Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of "The Union Railway Company."

Of the Rathbun Company; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, respecting the number of Directors, and for other purposes.

Of A. Bourbonnais and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company."

Of George W. Smith and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Alberta Central Railway Company."

Of Archibald Campbell and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as The Canadian National Bank.

Of George Frederick Benson, of Montreal, and others of elsewhere; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as The Pontiac Colonization Railway Company;—and

Of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation and to extend the time for the completion of the said Railway, and for other purposes, &c.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Ninth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
MONDAY, 15th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Ninth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of Messieurs Chrysler and Bethune, of the City of Ottawa; praying for leave to present a Petition on behalf of Thomas Bradshaw, of the City of Toronto, and others, who are desirous of being incorporated as an Association for promoting the study of Financial and Actuarial Science Accountantship, &c., notwithstanding the time limited for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired. Your Committee being satisfied with the reasons for the delay in presenting the Petition in this case, recommend the suspension of the 52nd Rule of the Senate and that leave be given to the said parties to present a Petition as prayed for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-second Rule be suspended in so far as the same relates to the Petition of Chrysler and Bethune, as recommended in the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Tenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
MONDAY, 15th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Tenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of the Honourable G. W. Ross and others; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to assume the business of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company and of the Temperance and General Life Insurance Company of North America; and find that the notices required by Rule 49c are not complete (being short in point of time). However, as the proposed measure chiefly affects the policyholders and shareholders of the companies interested, and as it was shown to Your Committee that each of

these had been personally served with a notice of the application for the proposed amalgamation; and as it will be for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any one shall arise therefrom; Your Committee recommend the suspension of Rule 49*c* in this case.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That Rule 49*c* be suspended in so far as the same relates to the Petition of the Honourable G. W. Ross, as recommended in the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eleventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
MONDAY, 15th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Eleventh Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions:—

Of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba; praying that the Rules requiring the publication of notices in reference to their Petitions, viz., for an Act relating to a lease of certain railways in Manitoba; and also for an Act relating to an agreement respecting certain railways in Manitoba by the Canadian Northern Railway, be suspended.

Your Committee being of the opinion that substantial compliance with the Rules has been made, by the wide publicity given by the press of Manitoba and elsewhere, respecting the proposed legislation; they recommend that the 49th and 50th Rules be suspended, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bills shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the 49th and 50th Rules be suspended in so far as they relate to the Petitions of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba, viz, for "An Act relating to a lease of certain railways in Manitoba," and, also, for "An Act relating to an agreement respecting certain railways in Manitoba by the Canadian Northern Railway," as recommended in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (6) intituled: "An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the Senate the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Stovel."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,

That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of April instant.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (29) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories' Game Preservation Act, 1894," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate a Bill (L) intituled: "An Act to amend chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled: 'An Act to amend The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act' and to make better provision for the trial of claims against the Crown."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The House adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House resumed.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House,—"It is the Deputy Governor's desire they attend him immediately in this House."

Who, being come with their Speaker,

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the Titles of the Bills to be passed, as follow:—

An Act relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company.

An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

An Act respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, The Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed The Honourable The Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

"The Commons of Canada have voted the supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service.

"In the name of the Commons I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—'An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial year ending 30th June, 1901, and for other purposes relating to the public service, to which I humbly request Your Honour's assent.'"

Then after the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had read the Title of the Bill.

The Clerk of the Senate, by His Honour's command, did thereupon say:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Acting Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which the Deputy Governor was pleased to retire, and

The House of Commons withdrew.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Senate, a Return showing the number of tenders received by the Post Office Department for the carrying of the mail from Coe Hill Mines, in the north riding of the County of Hastings, to Apsley, in the east riding of the County of Peterboro'; the names of the persons who tendered, the sum asked for the conveyance of such mails, and the name of the person to whom the contract was awarded.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (20) intituled: "An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (42) intituled: "An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (21) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (34) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (91) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 16th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ellis,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Allan,	Ferguson,	McLaren,	Reid,
Armand,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Scott,
Baird,	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Baker,	Jones,	Merner,	Snowball,
Bernier,	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Bolduc,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Templeman,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Lougheed,	O'Donohoe,	Wark,
Carmichael,	Lovitt,	Owens,	Watson,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Casgrain (Windsor),	McKeen,	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dickey,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—
By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Clifford.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—
Of the Corporation of the Town of Forest ; of the Corporation of the City of Sherbrooke ; of the Corporation of the Town of Saint Stephen ; of the Corporation of the Village of Chippawa ; all severally praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

And of the Supreme Grand Executive of the Sons of England Benefit Society ; praying for the passing of an Act constituting the 24th day of May a perpetual holiday in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable between Canada and Australia ; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable ; together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the House, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No.* 59*a*.)

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (35) intituled : "An Act respecting the

Mather Bridge and Power Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (49) intituled : "An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (71) intituled "An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (23) intituled : "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (No. 23) intituled : "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," have, in obedience to Order of Reference of twelfth April instant, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report the same with the following amendments, viz. :—

Page 1, line 18.—Leave out clauses two and three, and insert the following clauses :—

"2. No person shall be a director of the company unless he be the holder of at least one share of the stock of the company, and have paid up all calls thereon.

"(*a*) But so long as the City of Guelph shall hold $20,000 capital stock of the company, and shall be the holder of the bonds of the company, any alderman of the city and any *bona fide* ratepayer of the city then qualified for election as an alderman of the city and any of the shareholders of the company, shall be eligible to be directors of the company ; the mayor of the city for the time being shall be *ex officio* a director ; and the council of the city may by by-law, passed after its organization in each year, appoint five directors of the company from among those qualified by this Act for such appointment ; and such directors so appointed shall take office immediately after the holding of the annual general meeting of the company first held after such appointments are made, and shall hold office, for one year thereafter.

"(*b*) The word 'five' in the fifth line of section 6 of chapter 79 of the Statutes of 1884, *An Act to incorporate the Guelph Junction Railway Company*, is hereby struck out, and the word 'three' inserted in lieu thereof, and the words 'by the shareholders other than the City of Guelph from among themselves,' are inserted after the word 'chosen' in the sixth line of the said section.

"(*c*) The three directors so elected, together with those appointed by the council of the City of Guelph as hereinbefore provided and the *ex officio* directors, shall constitute the board of directors of the company.

"3. The directors of the company shall, upon the request of any of the present shareholders of the company holding ten shares of the capital stock of the company, and upon whose shares ten per cent only has been paid, issue a fully paid up share for one hundred dollars to each of such shareholders holding ten shares as aforesaid, being for the aggregate amount paid upon his present shares, and shall pass a by-law or by-laws, which the said directors are hereby empowered to do, cancelling the subscription for and all liability upon the remaining nine shares held or subscribed for by any such shareholder or shareholders; and thereupon all liability of any such shareholders for the payment of the amount of the said remaining shares subscribed for or now held by them respectively, or any part thereof, shall cease and determine; and the word 'shareholder' in this section shall include as well any one or more persons holding shares in trust as those holding the same in their own right.

"4. It shall be lawful for the corporation of the City of Guelph, subject to the laws of the Province of Ontario, to acquire any fully paid up shares in the company, and to hold the same as well as those now held by the said city.

"5. Section 7 of the said Act to incorporate the company, chapter 79 of the Statutes of 1884, is repealed.

"6. Subsections (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 2 shall not come into force until the first day of January, 1902."

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twelfth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twelfth Report.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Bill (13) from the House of Commons, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," which was referred to them under the Fifty-ninth Rule of the Senate; and Your Committee find that the notices given are sufficient for the building and operating of a railway from Toronto to Collingwood only, and not as contemplated by the Bill "or other port on Georgian Bay."

Your Committee being satisfied with the reasons given why no Petition had been presented in this case, recommend the suspension of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules of the Senate in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules of the Senate be dispensed with in so far as the same relate to the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," as recommended in the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (13) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway and Transport Company," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Thirteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Thirteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of Thomas Bradshaw and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as an Association for the promotion of the Study of Financial, Actuarial Science, Accountantship, and for other purposes; and find that the notices required by Rules 49 and 50 are short in point of time.

Your Committee, however, recommend that Rules 49 and 50 of the Senate be suspended in so far as they relate to the said Petition, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That Rules 49 and 50 of the Senate be suspended in so far as the same relate to the Petition of Thomas Bradshaw and others, as recommended in the Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fourteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition : —

Of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company ; praying for leave to present a Petition for an "Act amending their Act of incorporation," notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired.

Your Committee being satisfied with the reasons given for the delay in presenting the Petition in this case, recommend the suspension of the 52nd Rule of the Senate, and that leave be given to the said parties to present a Petition as prayed for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-second Rule be suspended in so far as the same relates to the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, as recommended in the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Then the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell presented to the Senate the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fifteenth Report,

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for presenting Private Bills to the Senate, which expires this day, be extended to Tuesday, the thirtieth day of April instant.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dever, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Ferguson moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General ; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of a Return giving the names and addresses of all fishermen in Queen's County, P.E.I., who claimed bounty and received the same, for season of 1900, with the amount paid to each.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (68) intituled : "An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (82) intituled : "An Act respecting the Rathbun Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (91) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting Applications for Railway Charters," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (93) intituled : "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McCallum,	Prowse,
Allan,	Drummond,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Reid,
Baird,	Ellis,	McHugh,	Scott,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Kirchhoffer,	Merner,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Vidal,
Carmichael,	Landry,	Mills,	Wark,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Watson.
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Cox,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmereland),
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dever,	McKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Young.
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Board of Trade of the City of St. Thomas ; the Corporations of the Cities of Ridgetown and Windsor, the Villages of Ayr and Lakefield, and of the Town of Goderich, all in the Province of Ontario ; also of the Village of Gretna, in the Province of Manitoba ; all severally praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (G) intituled : "An Act to make certain provisions necessitated by The Demise of the Crown," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (12) intituled : "An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (19) intituled : "An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (51) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (25) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (37) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Seventh Report, as follows:—

In the matter of Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald."

Your Committee have considered the Petition of Janet McDonald, of the Town of Carleton Place, wife of the said James Ward McDonald, and Respondent in the matter of the said Bill, referred to your Committee on the 10th of April instant, and praying that the said James Ward McDonald may be ordered to provide her with money for conducting her defence thereto.

Your Committee recommend that an order of your Honourable House be made to the following effect:—

1. That the said James Ward McDonald deposit with the Clerk of the Senate forthwith, the sum of $25 in order to enable the Respondent to conduct her defence.

2. That he deposit hereafter from time to time, if so ordered by your Committee, such further sums as your Committee may deem necessary further to provide for such purpose.

3. That the sums so deposited be paid out, upon such orders as your Committee think fit to make from time to time, for counsel fees, and if necessary, expenses of witnesses for the Respondent and other proper expenses of her defence; the balance, if any remaining, to be returned to the said James Ward McDonald.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Ferguson, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
17th April, 1901.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their Second Report :—

The Committee recommend that each member of the House of Commons and those members of the Press Gallery who have served continuously for three consecutive years be supplied with a leather trunk at this the first Session of a new Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. FERGUSON,
for Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (35) intituled : "An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (49) intituled : "An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved, on division, in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (71) intituled : "An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (23) intituled : "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (13) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act respecting the Rathbun Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (32) intituled : "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (115) intituled : "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (116) intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 18th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Poirier,
Allan,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,
Baird,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Baker,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William,)	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C,M.G.),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kirchhoffer,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	Landerkin,	Miller,	Templeman,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Mills,	Vidal,
Clemow,	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Cox,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Vidal,—Of the Corporation of the City of Chatham, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Ellis,—Of the Corporation of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the Village of Clifford, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

And of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company; praying for the passing of a Bill to enable the Company to issue and negotiate unsecured debentures to the extent of $300,000, and conferring on the holders thereof the right to vote at meetings of the Company.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (E) intituled : " An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
THURSDAY, 18th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (E) intituled : "An Act to amend the Trade Mark and Design Act," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Thursday, the eleventh of April, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report the Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction.

The grounds upon which they have arrived at such decision are that the passage of the Bill would be contrary to the spirit of the Trade Mark and Design Act and to sound public policy.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Drummond, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 18th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Sixteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition and find that sufficient notice has been given :—

Of John Abell, of the City of Toronto ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the time of Patent No. 33,944.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventeenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 18th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Seventeenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition: —

Of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company ; praying for the passing of a Bill to enable the company to issue and negotiate unsecured debenture, to the extent of $300,000 ; and conferring on the holders thereof the right to vote at meetings of the company ; and find that no notices have been published in the *Canada Gazette* or in any local newspapers.

It being shown to your Committee that the necessity for the proposed legislation has arisen so recently to admit of the proper notices being given, and as all the parties chiefly interested are agreed in the matter, your Committee recommend the suspension of the 49th and 50th Rules of the Senate in this case, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the 49th and 50th Rules of the Senate be suspended in so far as the same relate to the Petition of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, as recommended in the Seventeenth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell presented to the Senate a Bill (M) intituled : "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented a Petition from the British America Assurance Company.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of the British America Assurance Company, now presented; praying this House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced granting to the said company the power to own, equip, maintain, operate and navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers and other appliances for ice-breaking and wreck-relieving, and to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock or shares in any company incorporated for the purpose solely or among other things of owning, equipping, maintaining, operating or navigating on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers or other appliances for wreck-relieving and ice-breaking, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, be now read, received and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

And the same was done accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented a Petition from the Western Assurance Company.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of the Western Assurance Company, now presented; praying this House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced granting to the said company the power to own, equip, maintain, operate and navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers and other appliances for ice-breaking and wreck-relieving, and to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock or shares in any company incorporated for the purpose solely or among

other things of owning, equipping, maintaining, operating or navigating on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers or other appliances for wreck-relieving and ice-breaking, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, be now read, received and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

And the same was done accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (53) intituled : " An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Aikins, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (43) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyd's," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. MacKay (Alma), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., called attention to the following circular which has been issued and sent to Census enumerators in the Province of Ontario, with blanks to be filled with information for the use of the Liberal organizations of that province, which reads as follows :—

Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario.
Month of....., 1901.
Male residents 16 years of age or over .....
Polling subdivision No.....
Municipality of .....
Electoral district of .....
Per.....
P. O. .....
To.....
P. O.....

Two copies to be prepared by the gentleman so chosen for each subdivision and sent to the Liberal candidate in the last Provincial election, or candidate now nominated for the next Provincial election. The schedule which is to be filled up by the enumerator calls for the following information :—

Name of resident—surname, Christian name (be careful to give name of each lot of each male person who is eighteen years of age or over).

Politics .....
Date of birth .....
Month, day, year .....
Number of lot or house, concession or street .....
Post office address .....
Nationality .....
Religious denomination and church .....
Remarks .....

And inquired of the Government whether this circular was issued and circulated with the knowledge, consent or authority of the Government, or any member thereof? If not, have any steps been taken to suppress it, or have any instructions been given to

county or riding Census commissioners, or to enumerators, not to ask for or seek the information sought by said circular? If so, what instructions have been sent? If not, is it the intention of the Government to take steps to prevent these officials from asking the questions suggested in said circular?

Debated.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid upon the Table of the Senate, copies of all reports and maps made by engineers, or any other employee of the Government, who have surveyed and examined that portion of the Province of Ontario lying between Rice Lake and Port Hope, or some points adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a feasible route exists for the construction of and making the southern terminus of what is known as the Trent Valley Canal, at or near Port Hope, on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

The Honourable Mr. Allan called the attention of the Government to the condition of the grounds surrounding the Parliament Buildings, and inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to do anything towards putting the grounds surrounding the buildings in proper order, and repairing the injuries done to many of the trees and shrubs within the said grounds.

Debated.

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand presented to the Senate a Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to amend the Patent Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

In the Committee.

The title read and postponed.

The first section read and amended as follows:--

Page 1, line 14.—Leave out from "place" to "and" in line 17, and insert: "in the British Isles, or in the continent of Europe north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, not being a port or place within the Mediterranean Sea."

Page 2, line 10.—Leave out from "3" to "certificate," in line 37, both inclusive.

Page 2, line 39.—After "Columbia" insert the following as clause A :—

2. Section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"8. Every master of a ship subject to the provisions of the next preceding section, who violates any of the provisions of the said section, shall, for each such violation, incur a penalty not exceeding, except as hereinafter provided, eight hundred dollars ; and every master of a sailing ship who sails in such ship, after the first day of October or before the sixteenth day of March, and every master of a steamship who sails in such steamship after the twelfth day of October or before the sixteenth day of March in any year, from any port or place in Canada to any port or place in the British Isles or in the continent of Europe north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, not being a port or place within the Mediterranean Sea, without the certificate therein mentioned, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or to both."

And after some time the House was resumed and

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next, and that the said Bill, as amended, be reprinted for the use of members.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (L) intituled : "An Act to amend Chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled : 'An Act to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, and to make better provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 19th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Allan,	Ellis,	McDonald (C.B,),	Prowse,
Baird,	Ferguson,	McHugh,	Reid,
Baker,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Kirchhoffer,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Templeman,
Carmichael,	Landry,	Mills,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (93) intituled : "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (12) intituled : "An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (19) intituled : "An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited)," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (116) intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.
First section read and agreed to.
Second section read and postponed.
Third section read and amended as follows:—
Page 1, line 3.—Leave out "forty" and insert "twenty."
Page 2, line 4.—After "land" insert "or land occupied by him in the vicinity."
Page 2, line 7.—Leave out "forty" and insert "twenty."
The remaining sections severally read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (L) intituled: "An Act to amend Chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled: 'An Act to amend The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, and to make better provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commone by their Clerk, with a Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Eighth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Eighth Report, as follows:—

In obedience to the Order of Reference made Friday, the 29th of March last, your Committee have heard and inquired into the allegations set forth in the Preamble of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," and have taken evidence touching the same and the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

Your Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all papers and instruments put in evidence before your Committee.

Your Committee recommend that the said Bill be passed without any amendment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 22nd April, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Bernier,	Gillmor,	McDanald (C.B.),	Reid,
Bolduc,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Scott,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Jones,	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie).	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Templeman,
Cochrane,	Landry,	Mills,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Ferguson,	MacKeen,	Primrose,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McCallum,	Prowse,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Merner,—Of the Board of Trade of the City of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Corporation of the City St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Corporation of the City of Chatham, in the Province of Ontario; severally praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited)," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Furguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (43) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyd's," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Reid, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (116) intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act."

In the Committee.

Section 2 reconsidered, struck out of the Bill and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"2. Subclauses 2 and 3 of section 36 of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following subclause substituted therefor:

"2. Provided that any person who satisfies the Minister that because of illness, delay in bringing his family to the homestead entered for, or other causes, he will be prevented

or was prevented in perfecting his entry for such homestead within the period of six months above mentioned, may be granted by the Minister a further period of six months in which to perfect the same; but no person shall be granted more than twelve months from the date of entry for the perfecting thereof."

The title of the Bill was again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be reprinted, as amended, for the use of the Members and that the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr Jones, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (44) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (52) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (56) intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (58) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Ninth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No 28,
FRIDAY, 19th April, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Ninth Report, as follows:—

In obedience to the Order of Reference made Friday, the twenty-ninth of March last, your Committee have heard and inquired into the allegations set forth in the Preamble of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," and have taken evidence touching the same and the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

Your Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all papers and instruments put in evidence before your Committee.

Your Committee recommend that the said Bill be passed with the following amendments, which are necessary to make the Bill in accordance with the evidence adduced before your Committee.

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 6.—After "Janet" insert "Hunter."

Page 1, lines 6 and 7.—Leave out "together."

Page 1, line 8.—Leave out from "February" to "seven," both inclusive, and insert "March, nineteen hundred."

Page 1, line 9.—Leave out "three," and insert "five;" Leave out "all" and insert "three."

Page 1, line 10.—Leave out from "that" to "that" in line 14, and insert "she has committed adultery with divers persons on divers occasions."

Page 1, line 16.—Leave out "together."

Page 1, line 20.—Leave out "said" after "petition," and insert "as above set forth."

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1901.

The Members convened were ;—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Lougheed,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Perley,	Yeo,
Drummond,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Young.
Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable the Speaker,—Of the Corporation of the municipality of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (116) intituled : " An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1901

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Ferguson,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Baker,	Fiset,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bolduc,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Jones,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Carmichael,	Landerkin,	Merner,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landry,	Miller,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lougheed,	Mills,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Lovitt,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Yeo,
Dobson,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Young.
Drummond,			

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of the Board of Trade of the City of Guelph, in the Province of Ontario ; praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Eighteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case :—

Of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited, Montreal ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, and for other purposes.

Of Francis H. Clergue and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The St. Lawrence Lloyd's," and to carry on business of inland navigation and transportation insurance.

Of Francis H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and others ; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as " The Clergue Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada," for the purpose of manufacturing iron, steel and nickel, and for other purposes ;—and

Of the Algoma Central Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Company to that of " The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company," and to have the power to enter into agreements or to amalgamate with other companies, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (51) intituled: " An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (N) intituled : " An Act to amend the Patent Act," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Special Committee composed of the Honourable Messieurs Wood (Hamilton), Jones, Baker, Ferguson, Lougheed, Drummond, and the mover.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (L) intituled : " An Act to amend Chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled : 'An Act to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act,' and to make better provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (97) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMillan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (B) intituled : "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (115) intituled : "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Templeman, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (93) intituled : "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (92) intituled : "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (44) intituled : "An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company,'" was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (56) intituled : "An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (58) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting W. C. Edwards and Co., Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cochrane, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (70) intituled: "An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (75) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McHugh, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (83) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, in accordance with the 59th Rule of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (85) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (107) intituled: "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 25th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Reid,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kirchhoffer,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Templeman.
Carmichael,	Landry,	Mills,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Primrose,	Young.
Drummond,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—
By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—
Of the Corporation of the Municipality of the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario ; praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Sir John Carling, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Third Report.
Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
April 19th, 1901.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their Third Report :—
The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—
59*a*. A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable from Canada to Australia ; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable ; together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the

telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the House, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers and Distribution.*)

72. Copy of correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada. (*Sessional Papers.*)

74. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Hon. the Privy Council, dated 23rd March, 1901, on a memorandum from the Minister of Inland Revenue submitting herewith the Report of the Commissioners appointed under date of 2nd January, 1901, to investigate, inquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the port of Montreal, &c. (*Sessional Papers.*)

Mr. Borden (King's) presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois County, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike. *Sessional Papers.*)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

58*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, in tabular form, showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior (past and present) under the Mining Regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided.

58*h*. Copies of all correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson City.

58*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of August 2nd, 1900 :—

"OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 2, via Bennett, Aug. 7. F. C. Wade, Dawson,—Sir Wilfrid has handed me your message. Am endeavouring to remove difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other Departments. Superintendent Taché, of the Public Works Department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of readjustment of royalty which will lighten tax and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of Mining Branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convinces me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months.

"(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON."

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for a list of all railway corporations now doing business in Canada under charter of the Dominion Parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants, or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each.

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, showing :—

1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion Grain Elevators at St. John, N.B., and at Halifax and the cost of each.

2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and exported.

3 The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries.

4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators.

5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators during each year since they have been built.

71. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them.

71*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, telegrams, &c., respecting the pay of the men of "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them.

75. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of the complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and all other papers, correspondence, &c., relating to the case of Cinqmars *vs.* Senecal, decided by the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown side), on the 17th of December, 1900.

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, for a list of school lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made; also, price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser.

77. A copy of the correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the Minister of Agriculture *re* cost of space in the various Imperial Buildings and cost of the Trocadero and Vincennes Buildings, together with reports and minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900.

77*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, or any member of the Canadian Commission and Lord Strathcona or the Royal Commission or the Colonial Secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition.

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, showing: (*a*.) Net receipts and expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. (*b*.) The expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901.

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on page 65 of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1900; also showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with, respectively; also, copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease.

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1901, for copies of all letters, papers and other correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee.

80*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all rules and regulations and all correspondence in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the Polling District of Prospect and Dover.

80*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association in the County of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the Government or Department of Marine and Fisheries from the said association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid.

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the Government wharf at or near the Ferry, East River Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the Crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof since 1st January, 1897. The person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the Government since 1st January, 1897. The moneys which have been expended by the Government thereon since 1st January, 1897. The dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise ; also all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the Government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf since 1st January, 1897.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing:—

1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the Department of Interior, Outside Service.

2. His duties and his salary.

3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a Homestead Inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time.

4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as Homestead Inspector, probably have received it.

5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not.

6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his.

7. The cause of his dismissal.

8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them.

9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley.

10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions.

11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured.

12. Whether it is customary for the Department of Interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that Department. If not, why was that course followed in this case.

13. The result of said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted.

14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation.

15. A copy of this notification.

16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his report.

17. Whether the files of the Department in the case under investigation furnished the complainants.

17*a*. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the Department to the complainants.

18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the Department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaint.

19. Whether he made this request more than once ; if so, how many times did he do so. What reply was given him in each case.

20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place.

21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position.

22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the said position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations.

23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity.

24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official.

25. The number of Instructors made during the twelve months ending 30th Nov. in years 1896–97–98–99 by all parties acting as Homestead Inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as Homestead Inspectors were they engaged at. Also the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the Department received for such applications.

26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley.

27. The date of Mr. Burley's report.

28. Whether any further charges have been made.

29. If so, by whom and their nature.

30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them.

31. Whether it is not the custom of the Department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct.

32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson.

33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the Department of the Interior; his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary.

34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer.

35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson.

36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the Department or any other person.

37. How long the investigation lasted.

38. What it cost the Department.

39. What the Department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant.

40. Did the Department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant.

41. Did the Department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case.

42. Was the Department asked to do so, and to what amount.

43. If so, what reason was given for declining to or refusing such request.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1901, for copies of all petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl Street sub-post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell; also for copies of all communications and papers which led the Inspector to make inquiry with regard to any of these matters.

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1901, showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering (where tenders were called for) for coal and wood, or either, for the uses of the Government of Canada since 1st July, 1899; copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for; also the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid; also the location of each Government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case. Also the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender since the above date to the Government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied.

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1901, showing:—

1. The number of immigration agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900,

together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed, number of days employed each year and amounts paid each year to each person employed, and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion Government. If still in the employment of the Government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he was working.

2. The number of agents employed by the Government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894–5–6–7–8–9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent, the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the Government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of such agents during each of said years.

3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894–5–6–7–8–9 and 1900 by the Government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of the said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agents in connection with his office and charged to the Government of Canada.

4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the Government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment

86. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th February, 1901, for copies of the evidence, exhibits and report of the inquiry held at Inverness, in the County of Megantic, by Hon. Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the Post Office of Kinnear's Mill.

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1901, for a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the past ten years.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Landry—called the attention of the Government to the following facts:—

On the 27th of March last Capt. C. F. Winter, Adj. The Gov. Gen. Foot Guards, spoke to the officers of the Ottawa Brigade upon some observations from recent experiences in South Africa and their application to Canadian Defence. The lecturer

was introduced by Major General O'Grady-Haly, Commanding the Militia, who presided. Among his observations are the following:—

" ..... The Oliver equipment had not found much favour among the men, and the waterbottle which goes with it was strongly condemned—the best proof of this being that the regiment procured the army waterbottle at the very first opportunity, and the individual men, whenever they could, got a 'Tommy's' set of straps to replace their own. The main objection to the Oliver was the excessive pressure on the back of the neck between the shoulders, which resulted when carrying the blanket, etc., on the hips. The bandolier was the proper way to carry ammunition on the person, but it must always be covered by a flap, otherwise cartridges work loose and are lost. It was a fact that in South Africa the men of the regular regiments used to say that they could always tell where the 'Canadians' had been by the amount of loose ammunition left behind. Haversacks wore out very quickly on service, and those of Royal Canadian after seven or eight months' service were a sight once seen to remember for ever .....

" Boots were always a question of extreme import to an infantryman, but it was not conducive to Canadian pride to find the regulars' ammunition boots superior and more lasting to those sent with the troops from Canada. Too much attention could not be paid to this matter."

Major Gen. O'Grady-Haly, in summing up and moving a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, stated " he had listened to the lecture with the keenest interest, and hoped it would not be the last time he would hear Capt. Winter. ..... He was also in accord with the lecturer about the Oliver equipment—he was in Canada when this had been tried for the Imperial Service and rejected at Halifax some years ago. Too much stress could not be laid upon the necessity of giving men a good waterbottle." (*Vide* "The Military Gazette," April 16th, 1901.)

And inquired:—

Is it the intention of the Government to investigate into the complaints brought forward by Capt. Winter and to improve the general equipment of the Canadian Militia?

In the meantime is it the intention of the Government to discontinue the distribution of the Oliver equipment to the Canadian Militia and to substitute to it a more suitable one?

How do the Government explain the fact that the Oliver equipment has been selected for the Canadian Militia when the same equipment has been refused and rejected by the Imperial authorities after a trial made in Canada, at Halifax, some years ago?

Debated.

With leave of the House,

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the Bill (B) intituled : " An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton, be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading this day.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing

Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," and the papers referred to them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Second Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McHugh, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (52) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

In the Committee.

Section one was reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 18.—Leave out from "upon" to "(*a*)" line 22, and insert: "any space where the deck of such ship is not closed in any cargo of any description to

a height exceeding three feet above the deck ; or upon any uncovered space upon the upper deck, or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the registered tonnage of such ship."

Page 1, line 25.—Leave out from " prepared " to " (*d*)," line 29.

Page 1, line 37.—Leave out " wood."

Section two reconsidered and agreed to.

Section three read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were read by the Clerk.

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put on each, they were severally agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (50) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dobson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (23) intituled : " An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill, without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 26th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Gillmor,	McKay (Truro),	Reid,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Kirchhoffer,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	Landry,	Mills,	Templeman,
Carmichael,	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Watson,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	MacKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	MacKeen,	Primrose,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Prowse,	Young.
Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented their Tenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 28,
FRIDAY, 26th April, 1901.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Tenth Report, as follows :—

With respect to the Bill (K) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Stovel," evidence has been adduced before your Committee as to the service personally upon the person from whom the divorce is sought, of a copy of the Notice of the Second Reading of the said Bill, and a copy of the Bill.

Your Committee find that such service has been made personally upon the said person and that it is regular and sufficient.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Monday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (29) intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the House on Monday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting W. C. Edwards and Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dobson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (85) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Shehyn, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (90) intituled : "An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (107) intituled : "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 29th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Reid,
Allan,	Gillmor,	McMillan,	Scott,
Baker,	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	King,	Merner,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	Mills,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Carmichael,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Watson,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	McCallum,	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	McDonald (C.B.),	Primrose,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,	Young.
Ferguson,			

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba ; praying for the passing of an Act extending the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba northwards towards Hudson's Bay.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (L) intituled : "An Act to amend Chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled : 'An Act to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act,' and to make provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled : "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (50) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (Windsor), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dobson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (C) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,
That the said Report be taken into consideration by the House to-morrow.
Which being objected to.
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and
Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (107) intituled: "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell," was read a second time.
On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was
Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, on whom was referred the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Stovel."
The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,
That the said Report be adopted.
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and
Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate, presented their Third Report.
Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
FRIDAY, 26th April, 1901.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their Third Report, as follows:—
1. Your Committee have examined the accounts of the Clerk of the Senate for the year ended 30th June, 1900, and find them correct.
2. The Clerk has accounted to the satisfaction of your Committee as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Letters of Credit		$165,831 80
Bills of Exchange		274 96
Revenue from various sources		3,944 58
Total		$170,051 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of the Speaker		$ 4,000 00
Indemnity to Senators		86,237 01
Salaries and Contingent Expenses		71,558 48
Payments on account of Revenue		401 87
Fees on Private Bills, refunded		800 00
Balance in Bank written off		3,051 37
Amounts deposited to credit of the Receiver General:—		
Revenue	$3,944 58	
Refunds	58 03	
		4,002 61
Total		$170,051 34

3. The Estimates for the years ending respectively 30th June, 1901 and 30th June, 1902, have been prepared and sent in at the end of the years 1899 and 1900, and are as follows:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Salary of the Speaker	$ 4,000 00	$ 4,000 00
Indemnity to Senators	92,900 00	92,000 00
Salaries and Contingent Expenses	73,888 00	72,976 00
Total	$170,788 00	$168,976 00

4. Supplementary votes have been asked, to provide, under the present fiscal year, for leather trunks for 81 Senators, $2,025.00, and for expenses of Committees, $2,500.00.

5. Your Committee recommend that the stationery and other articles required for the next Session of Parliament be ordered according to the list provided by your Committee and deposited with the Stationery Clerk, and that the distribution be made in a way similar to that of past Sessions.

6. Your Committee recommend that the usual small trunk of Stationery be supplied to Senators at the next Session of Parliament,

7. Your Committee recommend that Arthur Ralph, messenger in the Stationery Office, be appointed to assist the Newsroom-keeper, and that William O'Neil, permanent messenger, be appointed to assist as packer in the Stationery Office.

8. Your Committee recommend that the rule followed for the Civil Service, and universally adopted by private employers, with regard to the payment in full of salaries of persons serving with the Canadian Contingents in South Africa, be followed in the case of Mr. A. S. A. M. Adamson, Junior Clerk, and that all deductions from his salary made in consequence of his absence on military duty in Halifax and in South Africa, be refunded to him.

9. Your Committee recommend that the services of Mr. Percy Thompson, who has been discharging Mr. Adamson's duties during the latter's absence on leave, be continued until the end of this Session, and that he be paid as hitherto at the rate of $2.00 a day.

10. Your Committee recommend that the salary of Mr. W. L. Lambkin, keeper of the newsroom, be increased from $700 to $750 a year.

11. Your Committee recommend that the services of Moïse Gagnon, sessional messenger, be dispensed with.

12. Your Committee recommend that their present chairman be authorized to make the same arrangements for the next Session of Parliament as to the employment of a shorthand writer and typewriter to assist the Law Clerk, as have been hitherto authorized.

13. Your Committee recommend that 100 copies of the book by L. G. Desjardins, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, entitled "Speakers' Decisions, House of Commons, Canada," be purchased for the use of Senators and officers. The edition in English, or the edition in English or French, to be supplied as individual Senators may desire.

14. During the recess, your Committee caused the bathrooms in the basement to be renovated and put in good sanitary condition, and one of the rooms to be fitted up as a toilet and shaving room for the use of Senators. They recommend that the expenditure thus incurred be approved; and that Napoleon Audette, who was placed in charge of these conveniences; in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons, be considered and paid as a sessional messenger.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—The Joint Report (and accompanying maps) signed by Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Otto H. Tittmann, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the two Commissioners appointed to report upon a provincial boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, about the head of Lynn Canal.

A copy of the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1901, relating to this matter, is also attached.

Ordered, That the same do lie on this Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 101.*)

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (22) intituled : "An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (59) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (73) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (87) intituled : "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and Northwestern Railway Company, and the Waskada and North eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 30th April, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Reid,
Allan,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	King,	Merner,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Lougheed,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Primrose,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Prowse,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Nineteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 30th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Nineteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice has been given in each case :—

Of H. P. Dwight and others, of Toronto; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

Of Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada ; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of incorporation, changing its capital stock, regulating shares, securities, loans, deposits, and for other purposes.

Of John Sharples and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company to connect by railway Quebec Bridge with the City of Quebec, and also with the Drummond Counties Railway.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twentieth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 30th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twentieth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions:—

Of the Western Assurance Company; and

Of the British America Assurance Company; both praying for the passing of Acts amending their Acts of incorporation by empowering them to own and operate ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers on the lakes and rivers of Canada, and find that no notices have been given in either case.

Satisfactory reasons having been given to your Committee for the proposed legislation, they recommend the suspension of the 49th and 50th Rules, as it will be fully competent for the Committee to whom the Bills shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That Rules 49 and 50 be suspended in so far as the same relate to the Petitions of "The Western Assurance Company" and "The British America Assurance Company," as recommended in the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-first Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 30th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-first Report.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Bill (83) from the House of Commons, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," which was reported to them under the Fifty-ninth Rule, and find the notices given are sufficient.

Your Committee, fully satisfied with the reasons why no Petition had been presented in this case, recommend the suspension of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules in so far as they relate to this Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules be dispensed with in so far as the same relate to the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," as recommended in the Twenty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a Second Reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company, Limited," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,
TUESDAY, 30th April, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company, Limited," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Tuesday, the ninth of April instant, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report that the Preamble of the Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, for the reason that the passage of the Bill would conflict with existing rights.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (M) intituled : "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (44) intituled : "An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (56) intituled : "An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (58) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

Page 1, line 11.—After "Company" insert "and the works which the Company is hereinafter authorized to undertake are declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (41) intituled : "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (52) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company." reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dobson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (55) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 4.—Leave out from "Railway" to "in" in line 5 and insert "at or near Quyon Station."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate a Bill (O) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A copy of a communication from the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain in answer to the Joint Address of the Senate and House of Commons to His Majesty the King on the demise of Queen Victoria.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

(Copy.)

From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

Canada.
No. 96.

DOWNING STREET,
6th April, 1901.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 54, of the 25th of February, forwarding an Address to the King from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, expressing sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal Family on the occasion of the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and tendering assurances of devoted attachment to His Majesty's Throne and person.

2. I have duly laid the Address before His Majesty, and I have received His Majesty's commands to signify his most cordial appreciation of the loyal and sympathetic sentiments to which it gives so affectionate and eloquent an expression. His Majesty is deeply grateful to his faithful Parliament of Canada for the loving tribute which their Address bears to the memory of Her late Majesty, and he will hope and endeavour, relying on their loyal co-operation, to justify their confidence in his ability to maintain undiminished the glorious and beneficent results of Her late Majesty's reign.

I have the honour, etc., etc.,

(Sgd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable
The EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G., etc., etc., etc.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate a Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to amend the Interpretation Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate a Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid on the Table of the Senate, not later than Wednesday, the 8th of May next, a Return showing the indebtedness of the several provinces of Canada separately at the time they entered Confederation, and how much of said debt was assumed by the Federal Parliament; and also, as nearly as possible, the debt of the several provinces by bonds, guarantees, notes or otherwise up to the 1st May next.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (99) intituled : "An Act respecting *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada*, and to change its name to *Le Crédit Hypothècaire du Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Aikins, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (109) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (124) intituled : "An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (125) intituled : "An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill (59) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," on Wednesday, the first of May, be discharged from the Orders of that day, and the said Bill be now referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, in accordance with the Fifty-ninth Rule of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (K) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Stovel,"

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the House,—The Certificate of the Clerk of the Senate.

Which said Certificate was then read by His Honour the Speaker, as follows :—

I, Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate, hereby certify that notice of the day fixed by Order of the Senate, made on Monday, the fifteenth day of April instant, for the second reading of the Bill (K) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Stovel," was, pursuant to Rule 112, posted up at the door of the Senate throughout a period of fourteen days after the first reading of the said Bill, and between the said fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1901, and the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1901.

Given under my hand at the Senate Chamber, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker,
That the Bill for the relief of James Stovel be now read a second time.
Which being objected to,
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and
The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.
The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker,
That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Divorce.
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and
Ordered accordingly.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.
Sections one and two read and agreed to.
Section three read and amended as follows:—
Page 1, line 11.—After "fruit" insert "nor cranberries, whether wild or cultivated."
Section five read and agreed to.
Upon section six being read, it was moved that the same be adopted.
Which being objected to, the Committee divided:

YEAS 8; NAYS 11.

So it was resolved in the negative.
Upon section seven being read, it was moved that the same be adopted.
Which being objected to, the Committee divided:

YEAS 8; NAYS 11.

So it was resolved in the negative.
Sections eight, nine, ten read and agreed to.
Section eleven read and agreed to, and the following inserted as subsection 2 thereof:—
"2. The inspector shall give notice by letter or telegram to the packer whose name "is marked on the package before he marks the words 'falsely marked' on such "package."
Sections twelve to eighteen, inclusive, severally read and agreed to.
It was moved that the following be added to the Bill as section A:—

A.

"The provisions of the General Inspection Act, from section 1 to 26, inclusive, and "all amendments thereto, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any inspection which may "be done under this Act."

After some time the House was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.
On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was
Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to morrow.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill (87) intituled : "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company," on Wednesday, the first of May, be discharged from the Orders of that day, and the said Bill be now referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, in accordance with the Fifty-ninth Rule of the Senate.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 1st May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Allan,	Gillmor,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Baker,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bernier,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Lougheed,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Lovitt,	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Yeo,
Drummond,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	Young.
Ferguson,	MacKay (Alma),		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (F) intituled : " An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 1st May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (F) intituled : " An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of March 29th last, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report the same with the following amendments, viz.:—

Page 1, line 12.—After clause 1 insert the following clauses :—

" 2. Section 3 of chapter 67 of the Statutes of 1892 is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, and shall be deemed to have formed part of the said Act as from the date of its enactment :—

" 3. Upon the application of any person, firm or corporation within the city, town or village, or other territory within which a general service is given, and where a telephone is required for any lawful purpose, the Company shall, with all reasonable despatch furnish telephones for premises fronting upon or within feet of any highway, street, lane or other place along, over, under, or upon which the Company has constructed or may hereafter construct a main or branch telephone service or system, upon tender or payment of the lawful rate semi-annually in advance."

"3. The Company shall be subject to any general Act hereafter passed by the Parliament of Canada respecting rates to be charged by telephone companies in Canada, and the provisions of any such Act shall not be deemed to be in derogation of the powers or privileges of the Company under its charter or other Acts relating thereto."

Your Committee recommend that the Bell Telephone Company be ordered to submit to your Committee a complete list of the shareholders of the Company before the said Bill for provision to increase the capital is further proceeded with.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Drummond, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (14) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 7.—Leave out "F" and insert "J".

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Landerkin, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited)," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited)," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 17.—After "due" insert the following as clause A.

Clause A.

The directors of the Company shall give notice, in one newspaper published in the City of Toronto and one newspaper published in the City of Winnipeg, calling upon those having or claiming to have claims against the said Company to send in the same to the Manager thereof by a day to be therein named, not later than six calendar months after the first publication of such notice, and such notice shall be published at least six times in each of such papers, and the Directors shall not be bound to take notice of any claim sent in after the expiration of the said six months;

"Provided, however, that the foregoing provision of this subsection shall not apply to persons appearing by the books and records of the Company to be creditors thereof and to have claims against the Company."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited)," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Drummond, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting W. C. Edwards and Company (Limited)," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McCallum, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cochrane, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act respecting the Rathbun Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line ult—Insert after "purpose":—

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter 116 of the Statutes of 1882, section 6A of *The Companies Clauses Act*, as added thereto by section 1 of Chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1900, shall apply to the Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (110) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Owens moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Landry moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc,

That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, with instructions to amend the same by leaving out the word "Paspébiac" wherever it occurs and substituting therefor the word "Percé."

2. By leaving out all the words after "near" at the end of the 19th line, and replacing them by the following :—

"Percé, in the County of Gaspé, the road to follow the seaside at a distance from "it never exceeding three miles ; and may operate the railway between Metapedia and "its eastern terminus at a point near Percé ; such powers of construction to be exercised "before the 31st of December, 1902, for the first ten miles of the road extending from "New Carlisle eastward to Percé, before the 31st December, 1903, for the following "twenty miles extending in the same direction, and before the 31st December, 1904, "for the balance of the road finishing at its eastern terminus at Percé ; such powers "of construction to cease as to such portions of the railway as are not then as aforesaid "completed."

The question of concurrence being put on the amendment, the same was resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being put on the main motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (44) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company,'" was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (56) intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (58) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company," was, as amended, read a third time

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (41) intituled : " An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (52) intituled : " An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (84) intituled : " An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (75) intituled : " An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (79) intituled : " An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (55) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (C) intituled : " An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald," and the papers referred to them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act concerning the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lovitt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the Whole House for their consideration presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Report.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) reported that the Committee had instructed him to report that, in their opinion, the Report in question would be more properly considered by the House than by the Committee; which opinion His Honour the Speaker communicated to the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the House to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale."

In the Committee.

Section A, proposed to be added to the Bill, was reconsidered and withdrawn.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (33) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 2nd May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McDonald (C.B.),	Poirier,
Allan,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Baker,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Bernier,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Jones,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Boucherville de (C.M.G.),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E I.),	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Drummond,	McCallum,	Perley,	Young.
Ferguson,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 16th April, 1901, for copies of a Return giving the names and addresses of all Fishermen in Queen's County, P.E.I., who claimed bounty and received the same, for season 1900, with the amount paid to each.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 105.*)

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (97) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

Page 5, line 36.—After "Company" insert "in so far as the said Act is not inconsistent with any provisions of this Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (43) intituled : "An Act to incorporate 'The St. Lawrence Lloyds,'" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow :—

Page 3, line 1.—After "Company" insert "provided however that the Company shall not engage in the business of insurance authorized by this section until at least two hundred thousand dollars have been paid up in said capital stock."

Page 4, line 1.—After "14" insert "The powers granted by sections 6, 7 and 8 of."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (51) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel Steel Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow :—

Page 1, line 35.—Leave out "thirty" and insert "forty."

Page 3, line 15.—After "Corporation" insert the following as subsection *(f)* :—

"*(f.)* Subscribe for, take, hold, or purchase the shares, stock, bonds and debentures or other securities of any company heretofore or hereinafter incorporated for transportation purposes, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the Company, or having for its object, or any of its objects, the promotion of any of the objects which the Company is authorized to carry out, or any object auxiliary thereto or connected therewith; or may subscribe for, take, hold, or purchase the shares, stock, bonds and debentures and other securities of any company which may wholly or in part derive its rights, privileges, or franchises from the Company, and having objects wholly or in part similar to those of the Company, and the Company may advance money by way of mortgage or otherwise on any of the said shares, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in this section mentioned, and may sell, bind, transfer, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of such shares, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities."

Page 3, line 35.—After "10" insert "The powers granted by sections 7 and 8 of." and leave out all the words after "expire" in line 35 to "if" in line 37.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (50) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Primrose, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dobson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 2nd May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-second Report.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the following Bills from the House of Commons, viz. : Bill (59) "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," and

Bill (87) "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company," which were referred to them under the Fifty-ninth Rule, and find that the notices required by the 49th and 50th Rules are sufficient.

Your Committee, being fully satisfied with the reasons why no Petition had been presented in either case, recommend the suspension of the 53rd and 54th Rules in so far as they relate to these Bills.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the Bill (59) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," as recommended in the Twenty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (59) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 2nd May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-third Report.

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for receiving Reports from any Standing or Select Committee on a Private Bill, which expires to-morrow (Friday, the 3rd instant) be extended to Friday, the seventeenth instant.

Your Committee also recommend that the Sixtieth Rule of the Senate be dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Perley moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid on the Table of the Senate, not later than the 15th instant, a Return showing how many Doukhobors have made homestead entries of 160 acres of land each, and in what particular district of the North-west Territories they have made such entries, and who own or have entries for the land the villages are built on. Also, how many hay permits have been granted to the Doukhobors, and the quantity permitted to each Doukhobor, and the particular section of the North-west Territories such permits have been granted. And further, how many wood permits have been granted to the Doukhobors and the number of cords or quantities given each person as may be designated.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (14) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company" was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited)," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited)," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting W. C. Edwards and Company, Limited," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act respecting the Rathbun Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (O) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (P) intituled : "An Act to amend the Interpretation Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (L) intituled : "An Act to amend Chapter Sixteen of the Statutes of 1887, intituled : 'An Act to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act,' and to make better provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (Q) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (99) intituled : "An Act respecting Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada, and to change its name to Le Crédit Hypothècaire du Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Prowse, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (109) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (124) intituled : "An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (125) intituled : "An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (110) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, returning the Bill 92 in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
WEDNESDAY, 1st May, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House hath agreed to the 3rd 4th and 5th of the amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 92, intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

And hath amended the 1st and 6th amendments as follows, viz.:—

Page 1, line 3.—Leave out "British Isles" and insert "United Kingdom."

Page 3, line 4.—Leave out "British Isles" and insert "United Kingdom."

And hath disagreed to the 2nd amendment for the following reason:—

"Because the original Section of the Bill is already sufficiently plain, and the amendment is consequently unnecessary."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,
J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Message be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Rules be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the Bill (87) intituled: "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company," as recommended in the Twenty-second Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (87) intituled: "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 3rd May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Ferguson,	McCallum,	Poirier,
Allan,	Fiset,	McDonald (C.B,),	Primrose,
Baker,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Prowse,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bolduc,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Jones,	McMillan,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Merner,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Yeo,
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Young.
Drummond,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (32) intituled : "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale," as amended.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be again committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill, as amended.

In the Committee.

Section 18 reconsidered and amended as follows :—

Page 3, line 39.—After "Act" insert " and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them."

Page 3, line 42.—After "behalf" insert "and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act and punishable as such."

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (51) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (50) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)."

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria) moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan,

That the Report on Bill (H) "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company," be not now concurred in, but that the Report, and the said Bill be referred back to the Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, with the instruction to consider the advantage to residents in the Yukon to have access to a coal supply, and to consider the position of the shareholders in the aforesaid Company who have expended $150,000 in works of development, with the view that the Bill may be favourably reported.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bernier,	Landerkin,	McKay (Truro),	Primrose,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	McLaren,	Snowball,
Jones,	McDonald (C. B.),	Mills,	Templeman,
Kerr,	McHugh,	O'Donohoe,	Wark.—17.
King,			

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	McSweeney,	Prowse,
Allan,	Godbout,	Merner,	Vidal,
Boucherville, de (C. M. G),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Wood (Hamilton),
Carling (Sir John),	Lovitt,	Perley,	Yeo.—19.
Cochrane,	McCallum,	Power (Speaker),	

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (43) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (59) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (87) intituled: "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to amend the Interpretation Act," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 6th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Scott,
Baker,	Gowan (C.M. G.),	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Bernier,	King,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Carling (Sir John),	Lovitt,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Watson.
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	McCallum,	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	McDonald, C.B.	Poirier,	Yeo,
Ferguson,	McHugh,	Primrose,	Young.
Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell rose in his place, and informed the House that the Honourable John Jones Ross, a member thereof, is deceased.

Then the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That out of respect to the memory of the late Honourable John Jones Ross, the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and

The Honourable the Speaker then declared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 7th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	King,	Merner,	Templeman,
Cochrane,	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Ferguson,	McCallum,	Perley,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McDonald (C.B.),	Poirier,	Young.
Gillmor,	McHugh,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Merner,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Young,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the Order for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours on the Bill (H) intituled : " An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company " be restored to the Orders of the Day for to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (F) intituled : " An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (Q) intituled: " An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (99) intituled : "An Act respecting *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada*, and to change its name to *Le Crédit Hypothécaire du Canada*."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons agreeing and disagreeing to certain amendments made by the Senate to the Bill (92) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (43) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gowan, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gowan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (33) intituled : "An Act respecting Victoria Day," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (26) intituled : "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (63) intituled : "An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (64) intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (121) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Post Office Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Poirier,
Allan,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Primrose,
Baker,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Prowse,
Bernier,	Jones,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	King,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Owens,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Drummond,	McCallum,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Yeo,
Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Perley,	Young.
Fiset,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 8th May, 1901.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their Fourth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the condition of the building and furniture.

They submit the following suggestions as to repairs, alterations and improvements, and they recommend that the Department of Public Works be requested to carry these out before the beginning of the next Session of Parliament.

1. RENOVATIONS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The walls surrounding the galleries of the Senate Chamber are in bad condition. In having them done over, paint in oil should be used instead of the water colouring heretofore used, which gets defaced as soon as a leakage in the roof takes place, which appears to be of frequent occurrence.

The seats should also be brought nearer the guard rail to prevent visitors crowding at that point, and the noise caused thereby, which is a source of such annoyance on state occasions might thus be abated.

2. Carpets.

Part of the carpet in the lobby of the Senate will be unfit for use after this Session. If a new carpet is put down in the Senate Chamber this year, part of the old carpet could be utilized in the lobby.

3. Wardrobe Room.

A linoleum covering for the floor of the wardrobe room is much needed in place of the worn-out carpet now in use, linoleum would give better satisfaction than a carpet, while the old carpet, which is only worn out in places, could be utilized in smaller rooms.

4. Toilet Rooms, &c., on the 1st and 2nd Floors.

The toilet rooms and the wash basins in the various rooms are also in great need of renovation. The old style of inclosed plumbing work, which can never be free from musty and unwholesome smell, should be replaced by open plumbing work with modern traps, and hot water should be introduced in all the lavatories. Modern urinals and water-closets should also replace those at present in use.

5. Dressing Room and Bath Room.

The floors of the dressing room and bath room in the basement are in a very bad condition and should be renewed. As this would necessitate the removal of the very old-fashioned boxed up bath-tubs, these should be replaced by modern porcelain lined ones fitted up with open plumbing. The ventilation in these rooms is not too good at best, and the boxing up of the plumbing tends to make the atmosphere in them more stuffy and musty, and therefore unwholesome. If properly made double windows were put up in these rooms, it would prevent the water from running down and spoiling the walls, which is constantly occurring. The dressing room, when in proper repair, is large enough to permit the installation of a barber's chair or two, which would add greatly to the comfort of Senators.

6. Buvette.

The Buvette is also in a wretched condition. All the wood-work in it ought to be taken out and renewed.

7. Fire-places.

Your Committee recommend the substitution of gas for coal, as a fuel in the grates of the Senators' rooms. If the labour required in making and attending these fires, as well as the waste of coal and injury done to the walls and wood-work by the smoke, soot, coal-dust and ashes be taken into consideration, it will be found that the cost would not be greater ; the heating would also be under better control, a desideratum not easily obtained when burning coal in a small room. A sample of such a grate fire has been put up in the small dining-room of the restaurant in place of the gas-logs placed there last year, which had got out of order, and which, when used, threatened the occupants of the room with asphyxiation.

8. Your Committee also recommend that the Post Office be fitted with lock-boxes, in order that Senators may obtain their letters at any hour.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourabl · Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate to morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (124) intituled: "An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell; seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (109) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMillan, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McCallum, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (125) intituled: "An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (110) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow:—

Page 4, line 34.—Leave out "3."

Page 4, line 37.—Leave out "9" and insert "11."

Page 4, line 44.—After "Company" insert "but nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to constitute the Company a loan company within the meaning of the 'Loan Companies Act, Canada, 1899'."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 8th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Friday, the third day of May instant, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report:

That the Bill be not further considered by the Committee on Banking and Commerce during the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Drummond, seconded by the Honourable Mr Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (Q) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (33) intituled : "An Act respecting Victoria Day," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Forty-first Rule of this House be dispensed with in so far as it relates to the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

His Honour the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A List of the Shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then laid on the Table.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Miller, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott it was

Ordered, That the said List be printed immediately for the use of the Members of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (26) intituled : "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 9th May, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Fiset,	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Allan,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Scott,
Baker,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McMillan,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Jones,	McSweeney,	Templeman.
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Miller,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Yeo,
Drummond,	MacKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Young.
Ferguson,	McCallum,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Wood (Hamilton),—Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Mayor and Council of the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba, and of the Corporation of the Town of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario; severally praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

The Honourable Mr. O'Donohoe moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McDonald (C.B.),

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General; praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid on the Table of the Senate, the original papers comprising books 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on the substructures of the two bridges over the Lachine Canal at Wellington Street, Montreal, with the accompanying drawings and appendix.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)," be restored to the Orders of the Day for to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (131) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts," to which they desire the concurrence of this House

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (127) intituled: "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the Senate a Bill (R) intituled: "An Act further to amend The North-west Territories Representation Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Perley presented to the Senate a Bill (S) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.'"

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (124) intituled: "An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (109) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (125) intituled : "An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (110) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (F) intituled : "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the first amendment be amended by striking out all the words after "therefor" in line 2, to "3" in line 4, and by filling up the blank space with the figures "500" in line 7.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the second amendment be agreed to.

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Debate on the said amendments be adjourned until Tuesday next, and that it do then stand as the First Item on the Orders of that day.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Baker,—Of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal ; praying to be permitted to present a Petition for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the duration of Patent No. 25018 ; notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired ; be now read and received,

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the statements and allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, 9th May, 1901.

The Special Committee appointed by the Orders of your Honourable House made on March 13th and 14th, 1901, to inquire into the statements and allegations contained

in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, have the honour to report as follows :—

Your Committee, in obedience to the said Orders of reference, submit herewith a report of their proceedings, together with the evidence, oral and documentary, given under oath before them, and the addresses of Counsel heard by the Committee, no instruction having been given them in the said Orders to make a finding thereon.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Chairman.

(Vide Appendix No. 1.)

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 10th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Gillmor.	McDonald (C.B.),	Prowse,
Allan,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Scott,
Baker,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Jones,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	McSweeney,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C,M.G.)	King,	Miller,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kirchhoffer,	Mills,	Vidal,
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Cochrane,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamiiton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	Macdonalà (Victoria),	Perley,	Yeo,
Ferguson,	MacKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Young.
Fiset,	McCallum,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Landry,—Of the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc, it was

With leave of the House,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, presented this day ; praying the House to suspend all rules and formal notices regarding a Bill to be introduced amending the Act incorporating the Great Northern Railway of Canada, and Acts amending same, by enacting that notwithstanding the provisions of section 13, chapter 40 of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, 1892 (55-56 Victoria, c. 40), the bonds issued by the company secured upon the railway, exclusive of the bridge over the Ottawa River, by indenture of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series A, and the bonds issued by the company upon the bridge built over the Ottawa River, secured by deed of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series B, shall all rank equally, *pari passu*, both upon the railway of the company and the bridge on the Ottawa River, and the revenues of both the railway and bridge shall be treated and considered as one security for all the bonds of both Series A and B :

That the trustee or trustees for the holders of bonds Series A and B, may, in the event of default by the company, sell the railway and bridge over the Ottawa River together for one price, which shall be distributed amongst the holders of bonds of the railway, Series A and B, without distinction, in proportion to their respective holdings, and if the railway or the bridge be sold separately, the holders of bonds Series A and B, without distinction, will be entitled to rank upon the price realized in proportion of their holdings respectively :

And that, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, it be now read, received and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The said Petition was then read by the Clerk and received.

By the Honourable Mr. McHugh,—Of the Corporation of the Town of Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer,—Of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alaska and North-western Railway Company," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
FRIDAY, 10th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alaska and North-western Railway Company," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of the 9th of April, ultimo, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report the Preamble not proved to their satisfaction, for the reason that the passage of the Bill would conflict with existing rights under a charter already granted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (59) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (87) intituled : "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (26) intituled : "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (107) intituled : "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bernier called the attention of the Government on the alleged neglect of duty on the part of the Customs officers with regard to immoral publications and advertisements introduced into this country ; and asked what is the law in connection with these importations, and whether it is the intention of the Government to have the law carried out in this matter ?

Debated.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, it was

Ordered, That as the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce recommended that the Bill (O) intituled : "An Act to incorporate The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance" be not further considered by the said Committee during the present Session, the fees paid thereon be refunded to the promoters, less the cost of printing and translation.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada*, and to change its name to *Le Crédit Hypothécaire du Canada*."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be discharged from the Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (121) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Post Office Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons agreeing and disagreeing to certain amendments made by the Senate to the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the amendments made by the House of Commons to the 1st and 6th amendments made by the Senate, be agreed to, and

That the Senate doth not insist on their 2nd amendment to which the House of Commons have disagreed.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate hath agreed to their amendments to the 1st and 6th amendments made by the Senate, and that the Senate doth not insist on their 2nd amendment to which the House of Commons have disagreed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (63) intituled: "An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (64) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be not now adopted, but that the said Report and Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours for further consideration.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The House adjourned until Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 13th May, 1901.

The Members convened were ;—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Godbout,	McKay (Truro),	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McLaren,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	King,	McMillan,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Poirier,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Primrose,	Yeo,
Dobson,	McCallum,	Prowse,	Young.
Ferguson,	McDonald (C.B.),	Scott,	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read :—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Pembroke ; and of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, both in the Province of Ontario ; praying for the passing of such legislation as will prevent the Bell Telephone Company of Canada from increasing its rates as they existed in 1892, and requiring them to supply telephones to persons willing to pay for the same whose premises are upon or adjacent to a main line or branch of their system.

And of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba ; praying for such legislation as will repeal all duties now imposed upon agricultural implements imported into the Province of Manitoba, and for other purposes.

The Honourable Sir John Carling, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 3rd, 1901

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg to present the following as their Fourth Report :—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

61. Supplementary Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 25th April, 1899, showing :—

(1.) The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories respectively, under the authority of Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23.

(2.) The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon.

(3.) The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest thereon.

(4.) The amount advanced out of the said principal sum in aid of education in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(5.) The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum.

(6.) And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Territories. (*Sessional Papers.*)

87*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages in the Government Labour Bureau between the Department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois County, Province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the Militia Department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion Government in reference to said strike. (*Sessional Papers.*)

91. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1901, for a Return showing copies of all memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the Government of the North-west Territories, and any member thereof, and the Government of Canada, and any member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories. (*Sessional Papers.*)

100. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all Orders in Council, regulations and other documents since the first day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland. (*Sessional Papers.*)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

54*a*. Statements showing amount outstanding on account of Pre-emptions, Grazing Leases, and upon Timber, Mineral and other Dominion Lands.

58*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1900, for copies of all applications, records, reports, letters and memoranda relating to claims No. 18 and 26 and 16B referred to on pp. 197, 204, including the letter from Alexander McDonald to Major Walsh, pp. 197, 198 (pages refer to Blue-book Yukon Evidence presented to Parliament during Session of 1899).

Also the records or papers showing the dates when royalties became due, and when royalties were collected in the Yukon District in 1897 and 1898, in the case of Alexander McDonald's claims and mining interests.

(*b*) Alexander McDonald's letter of 20th July, referred to at p. 211 (Yukon Blue-book of Evidence, 1899).

(*c*) Return or report of Major Walsh *re* Royalties (referred to on page 211, Yukon Blue-book Evidence, 1899).

(*d*) Reports and papers relating to the case of Jenkin Llewellyn, referred to on pp. 211, 212, 213 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(*e*) Reports and papers relating to cases dealt with under Judge Maguire's ruling referred to on p. 246 (Yukon Blue-book above).

(*f*) Reports and papers relating to Phil. Miller's case, p. 247 (Blue-book above).

(*g*) Reports and papers relating to Murphy's case, 247 (Blue-book above).

58*k*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 4th March, 1901, for copy of the memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and

any communications to the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon Territory, and all reports, communications and Orders in Council respecting the same or any subject of the said memorial.

89. Copies of the Forms of Oaths administered, and circulars issued in connection with the Census of 1901.

90. Copies of tenders for supplies for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

92. Copy of the agreement with Steamship Companies for Cold Storage Service during the years 1900 and 1901.

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1901, showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the Government across the Lachine Canal at Côte St. Paul, also estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the Government of Canada upon this subject.

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the Department having reference to this matter.

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, showing the quantity of Servis Railroad tie plates purchased by the Government since June 30, A.D. 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1901, for copies of all contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney Railway yard and at North Sydney Junction; also a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds), and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements; also how much was paid for ditching, clearing and close-cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet; also for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates.

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1901, showing: The number of leases of water power granted on the Welland Canal and feeder; the names of the lessees; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted; the names of the present holders; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating.

98. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 4th March, 1901, for copies of all accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Harbour Commissioners *vs.* the Queen, which was completed by payment in 1898.

99. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 11th March, 1901, for copy of all correspondence between the Canadian and the British Government relating to commissions to be granted Canadian officers in the British Army.

The Committee recommend as per report of a Sub-Committee that Messrs. R. B. Davidson and T. W. Alexander of the Distribution Office of the House of Commons be granted an increase of fifty dollars each and that Mr. Aug. Lemay, messenger in the said office receive an additional sum of twenty-five dollars, these increases to date from 1st July, 1901.

The Committee also recommend the purchase of a typewriter for use in the Distribution Office of the House of Commons, and that a telephone connection be installed between said office and the vaults below.

The Committee further recommend that a sufficient number of lists of Senators and Members of Parliament furnished with paper covers be printed for distribution to the press and to others on the list who are now entitled to receive parliamentary matter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (59) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (87) intituled: "An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (107) intituled: "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (127) intituled: "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (131) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the statements and allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflected upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (121) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Post Office Act."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (R) intituled: "An Act further to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (S) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed during the present Session, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company,'" was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 9th May, 1901, for the original papers comprising books 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on the substructures of the two bridges over the Lachine Canal at Wellington Street, Montreal, with the accompanying drawings and appendix.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 93a.*)

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 15th April, 1901, for a Return showing the number of tenders received by the Post Office Department for the carrying of the mail from Coe Hill Mines, in the north riding of the County of Hastings, to Apsley, in the east riding of the County of Peterboro' ; the names of the persons who tendered, the sum asked for the conveyance of such mails, and the name of the person to whom the contract was awarded.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 108.*)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 14th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Gillmor,	McDonald (C.B.),	Scott,
Baker,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McKay (Truro),	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de(C.M.G),	Kerr,	McMillan,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	King,	Merner,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Carling (Sir John),	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Lovitt,	O'Donohoe,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	Yeo,
Ferguson,	MacKay (Alma),	Primrose,	Young.
Fiset,	McCallum,	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Ailsa Craig, in the Province of Ontario.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 14th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-fourth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that sufficient notice have been given in each case :—

Of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, empowering them to build a line of railway from the Town of Sudbury to Lake Temagaming, and from a point on the Company's line in the Townships of Drury or Hyman for distances of fifty miles in each case, and for other purposes.

Of D'Arcy Scott and others ; praying to be incorporated as a Company to acquire and develop water powers in the Dominion of Canada, for the production of light, heat and power, and for other purposes.

Of the South Shore Railway Company ; praying for the passing of an Act ratifying the titles the said Company has in the Montreal and Sorel Railway, the Great Eastern Railway, and part of the Montreal and Atlantic Railway, and for certain other purposes.

Of Mary Agnes Snively and others, of Toronto; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as "The Canadian Nurses Association."

Of the Grand Falls Water-Power and Boom Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time for the completion of their proposed works.

Of Henry Purdon Bell and others, of the Province of British Columbia; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them as a Company to build and operate a Railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Ashcroft and Kamloops Lake, thence to the Cariboo wagon road near the 100-Mile House, and to the forks of the Quesnelle and Fraser Rivers;—and

Of the Common Council of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick; praying for the passing of an Act vesting certain foreshores in the said City.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 14th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-fifth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal; praying to be permitted to present a Petition for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the duration of Patent No. 25,018, notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired; and your Committee being satisfied with the reasons for the delay in this case, recommend the suspension of the 52nd Rule, and that leave be given the said party to present a Petition as prayed for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the 52nd Rule be suspended in so far as the same relates to the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, as recommended in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Baker,—Of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the period of duration of Patent No. 25,018, be now read and received.

The said Petition was then read by the Clerk, and received.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 14th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-sixth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending the Act incorporating the Great Northern Railway of Canada, and Acts amending same, by enacting that notwithstanding the provisions of section 13, chapter 40 of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, 1892 (55-56 Victoria, c. 40), the bonds issued by the Company secured upon the railway, exclusive of the bridge over the Ottawa River, by indenture of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the Company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series A, and the bonds issued by the Company upon the bridge built over the Ottawa River, secured by deed of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the Company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series B, shall all rank equally, *pari passu*, both upon the railway of the Company and the bridge on the Ottawa River, and the revenues of both the railway and the bridge shall be treated and considered as one security for all the bonds of both Series A and B :

That the trustee or trustees for the holders of bonds Series A and B, may, in the event of default by the Company, sell the railway and bridge over the Ottawa River together for one price, which shall be distributed amongst the holders of bonds of the railway, Series A and B, without distinction, in proportion to their respective holdings, and if the railway or the bridge be sold separately, the holders of bonds Series A and B, without distinction, will be entitled to rank upon the price realized in proportion of their holdings respectively : and find that no notices have been published in the *Canada Gazette* or any local newspaper.

It being shown to your Committee that the necessity for the proposed Legislation has arisen too recently to admit of the proper notices being given, and as it is also a matter of internal economy, and as all the parties interested in the matter are agreed,—your Committee recommend the suspension of the 49th and 50th Rules in this case, as it will be quite competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Shehyn, it was

Ordered, That the 49th and 50th Rules be suspended in so far as they relate to the Petition of the Great Northern Railway of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending the Act incorporating the Great Northern Railway of Canada, and Acts amending same, by enacting that notwithstanding the provisions of section 13, chapter 40 of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, 1892 (55-56 Victoria, c. 40), the bonds issued by the Company secured upon the railway, exclusive of the bridge over the Ottawa River, by indenture of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the Company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series A, and the bonds issued by the Company upon

the bridge built over the Ottawa River, secured by deed of trust and mortgage, dated the 1st of January, 1900, by and between the Company of the one part and the Central Trust Company of New York of the other part, and designated as Series B, shall all rank equally, *pari passu*, both upon the railway of the Company and the bridge on the Ottawa River, and the revenues of both the railway and bridge shall be treated and considered as one security for all the bonds of both Series A and B :

That the trustee or trustees for the holders of bonds Series A and B, may, in the event of default by the Company, sell the railway and bridge over the Ottawa River together for one price, which shall be distributed amongst the holders of bonds of the railway, Series A and B, without distinction, in proportion to their respective holdings, and if the railway or the bridge be sold separately, the holders of bonds Series A and B, without distinction, will be entitled to rank upon the price realized in proportion of their holdings respectively, as recommended in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (29) intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (117) intituled : "An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (122) intituled : "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (133) intituled : "An Act respecting Pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry called the attention of the Government to the following document :—

"ST. CHARLES, 4th May, 1901.

"To the Honourable
"P. LANDRY, Senator.

"SIR,—The census being finished in my locality and the enumerator not having come "to my house, I would like to know from you what should be done. I belong to Voting "District No. 1, St. Charles. The enumerator was Dr. O. E. Perron. He could not "have forgotten me, being a confrère of mine and almost my neighbour. My family is

" composed of seven persons, who cannot be in the census, nobody having been seen for " this purpose. My political opinions are probably the cause of my having been ignored. " What shall I do to get justice ?

" I have the honour to be,

" Yours very truly,

" (Sgd.) C. H. PLANTE, M.D."

And inquired :—

1. Whether the Government intends to order the officer charged to make the census in District No. 1 of the Parish of St. Charles, County of Bellechasse, to do his duty by going to the domicile to collect the information which he is obliged to have.

2. If the Government does not give such an order, what way is it going to follow to obtain the necessary information ?

Debated.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (F) intituled : " An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

After further Debate.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley,

That the second amendment be agreed to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kirchhoffer,	O'Brien,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Scott,	Wark,
Godbout,	MacKay (Alma),	Shehyn,	Watson,
Hingston (Sir William),	McHugh,	Snowball,	Yeo,
Kerr,	Mills,	Sullivan,	Young.—20.

NON-CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Casgrain (Windsor),	McCallum,	O'Donohoe,
Armand,	Gillmor,	McDonald (C.B.),	Power (Speaker),
Baker,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McKay (Truro),	Prowse,
Bernier,	King,	McLaren,	Templeman,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Landry,	McMillan,	Vidal, and
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Lovitt,	Merner,	Wood (Westmoreland).
Carling (Sir John),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Miller,	—27.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (121) intituled : " An Act further to amend the Post Office Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (63) intituled : " An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 15th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,
Allan,
Baker,
Bernier,
Bolduc,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),
Carling (Sir John),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),
Casgrain (Windsor),
Dandurand,
Dever,
Dickey,
Dobson,
Ferguson,
Gillmor,
Godbout,
Gowan (C.M.G.),
Jones,
Kerr,
King,
Kirchhoffer,
Landerkin,
Landry,
Lovitt,
Macdonald (P.E.I.),
Macdonald (Victoria),
MacKay (Alma),
McCallum,
McDonald (C.B.),
McHugh,
McKay (Truro),
McLaren,
McMillan,
Merner,
Miller,
Mills,
O'Brien,
O'Donohoe,
Owens,
Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),
Perley,
Poirier,
Primrose,
Prouse,
Scott,
Shehyn,
Snowball,
Sullivan,
Templeman,
Vidal,
Wark,
Watson,
Wood (Hamilton),
Wood (Westmoreland),
Yeo,
Young.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received a Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the same was then read by the Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 15th May, 1901.

This is to certify that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), Arthur Miville Dechene, Esquire, of St. Roch des Aulnaies, P.Q., for the Division of La Durantaye, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable John Jones Ross, deceased.

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To S. E. St. O. CHAPLEAU, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (J) intituled : "An Act respecting Applications for Railway Charters," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (J) intituled : "An Act respecting Applications for Railway Charters,"

have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Tuesday, sixteenth of April last, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report that your Committee are in favour of the principle of the Bill; but, in consequence of the lateness of the Session, they recommend that leave be given to withdraw the Bill for the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted, and that the said Bill be withdrawn.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (85) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred back for further consideration their Report on the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dawson Electric Company (Limited)," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No 8,
WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom, by order of your Honourable House made on Friday, the 10th May instant, was referred back for further consideration their previous Report made on Tuesday, the 30th April last, upon the Bill (H) "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)," have, in obedience to the said Order, reconsidered the Bill, and now beg leave to report that they have heard counsel on behalf of the promoters, and on behalf of the Klondike Mines Railway Company opposing the Bill, but that no sufficient reasons have been offered to your Committee for changing the decision previously arrived at by them as expressed in the said Report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (S) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company,'" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bernier, from the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting, presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting have the honour to make the following Report.

Your Committee recommend that Mr. H. R. Holmden be again appointed for the next Session of Parliament, upon the reporting staff of the Senate, to be paid at the rate of thirty dollars ($30) per week, with the understanding, however, that his services may be dispensed with at any time during the Session upon one week's notice given to him.

His services to be: to attend Standing and Special Committees of the Senate, and prepare a synoptical report of the discussion and proceedings in each of them; and have the same placed in the hands of the Press reporters (newspaper correspondents) for early use.

Also, to prepare a synopsis of the Debates of the Senate, during the progress of the Debate, and have the same ready to be handed to the Press reporters not later than one hour after the rising of the Senate, in the afternoon. In case the Senate should sit in the evening, then the synopsis of the evening Debate shall be delivered to the Press reporters not later than one hour after the rising of the Senate.

Your Committee also recommend that Mr. Peter McLeod and Mr. William Chapman be engaged as temporary assistants to Mr. Joseph Bouchard, in the translation of the arrears of the Debates of the Senate for the Sessions of 1900 and 1901, and that each be allowed one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) for each page of such translation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. BERNIER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bernier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. O'Brien, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

The Honourable Sir John Carling, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 10th, 1901.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their Fifth Report:—

The Committee having investigated various complaints setting forth that there is an unreasonable delay in the translation, printing and distribution of Parliamentary returns and reports in French, beg leave to report:—That after a painstaking inquiry they find that the complaints in question are amply justified.

Returns and reports in French are printed and distributed from six months to a year and a half after they have appeared in English. In the opinion of your Committee such a state of affairs is not creditable to a Parliament in which the two languages are on the same footing, nor just to the Members and the portion of the population requiring to use them. Your Committee are convinced that not only is some reform necessary,

but that it might be brought about with slight expense. With that end in view, your Committee take the liberty of recommending :—

1. That so far as possible the Departmental reports should be prepared in a few weeks at latest after the close of the fiscal year.

2. That in each Department issuing a long report there should be a special translator, whose duty it should be to translate from the English copy as fast as it is prepared, so that the English and French copy might go to the Printing Bureau concurrently.

3. That in view of the fact that the work of the Bureau has outgrown the facilities for handling it, an annex should be built, affording sufficient room for additional plant and presses, and accommodation for all the hands required for the efficient and economical working of the Bureau.

In conclusion the Committee desire to express their belief that if these recommendations were carried out the translation, printing and distribution of returns, reports and documents in French could be done so expeditiously that all cause of complaint would be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 2nd May, 1901, for a Return showing how many Doukhobors have made homestead entries of 160 acres of land each, and in what particular district of the North-west Territories they have made such entries, and who own or have entries for the land the villages are built on. Also, how many hay permits have been granted to the Doukhobors, and the quantity permitted to each Doukhobor, and the particular section of the North-west Territories such permits have been granted. And further, how many wood permits have been granted to the Doukhobors and the number of cords or quantities given each person as may be designated.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows :—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 107.)

A message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (103) intituled : "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company, Limited, the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (136) intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (69) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this Honse.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (81) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (D) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follow:—

Page 1, line 11.—Leave out "not" and leave out from "practising" to "peace" inclusive in line 16. and insert "professionally while holding office."

Page 1, line 17.—After "The" insert "annual."

Page 1. line 17.—After "be" insert "$2,400."

Page 1, line 19.—After "be" insert "$2,400."

Page 1. line 21.—After "Canada" insert "the said Magistrates may be paid in addition to said salaries such living allowances as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council."

Page 3, line 4.—Leave out "a judge of"

Page 3, line 6.—Leave out from "exceeds" to "extends" in line 8, and insert "$100 the appeal in such case shall be heard upon the evidence taken before the Police Magistrate and the judgment of the Territorial Court shall be final."

Page 3, line 37.—After "Act" insert the following as Clauses A and B.

A. Section 2 of the Yukon Territory Act, chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1898, is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

"2. The territory described in the Schedule to this Act is hereby constituted and "declared to be a separate territory under the name of the Yukon Territory, and the "same shall no longer form part of the North-west Territories."

B. The Schedule to the said Act is hereby repealed and the Schedule to this Act is substituted therefor.

SCHEDULE.

"The Yukon Territory shall be bounded as follows:—On the south, by the Province "of British Columbia and the United States Territory of Alaska; on the west, by the "said United States Territory of Alaska; on the north, by that part of the Arctic

"Ocean called Beauford Sea; and on the east, by a line beginning at the point of inter-"section of the left bank of the Liard River, by the northern boundary of the Province "of British Columbia in approximate longitude 124° 16″ west of Greenwich; thence "north-westerly along the line of the water-shed separating the streams flowing into the "Liard River below the point of beginning, or into the Mackenzie River, from those "flowing into the Liard River above the point of beginning, or into the Yukon River; "to the line of watershed of the basin of Peel River; thence northerly along the line of "watershed between the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers to the Sixty-seventh degree of north "latitude; thence westerly along the parallel of the Sixty-seventh degree of north "latitude to the line of watershed between the Peel and Yukon Rivers; thence northerly "along the said line of watershed to the trail across the portage in McDougall Pass "between Rat and Bell Rivers; thence due north to the northern limit of the Yukon "Territory; the said Territory to include the islands within twenty statute miles from "the shores of the Beauford Sea as far as the aforesaid due north line from McDougall "Pass."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next, and that a sufficient number of copies of them be printed for the use of Members.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (F) intituled: "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada."

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be withdrawn.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (121) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Post Office Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (131) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.

Section one read and agreed to.

Section two read and amended as follows :—

Page 1, line 8.—After "SCHEDULE" insert the following :—

Section 205. By substituting for subsection 6 thereof, as enacted by chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1900, the following :—

"6. This section does not apply to—

(*a*) the division by lot or chance of any property by joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons having joint interests (*droits indivis*) in any such property; or—

(*b*) raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable or religious object, if permission to hold the same has been obtained from the city or other municipal council, or from the mayor, reeve, or other chief officer of the city, town, or other municipality, wherein such bazaar is held, and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding fifty dollars."

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (R) intituled : "An Act further to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (127) intituled : "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the statements and allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflected upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be received.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (64) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act 1900."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (122) intituled: "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (133) intituled: "An Act respecting Pensions of Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McHugh, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (120) intituled: "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, in accordance with the 59th Rule of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (137) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Friday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Friday, 17th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Scott,
Baker,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McKay (Truro),	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Jones,	McLaren,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Kerr,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Kirchhoffer,	Miller,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Vidal,
Carling (Sir John),	Landry,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Lovitt,	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,	Young.
Fiset,	McCallum,	Primrose,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (103) intituled : " An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company, Limited, the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twenty-seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
FRIDAY, 17th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-seventh Report :—

Your Committee have examined the following Petition :—

Of Eudora Sibbald, of the City of Montreal ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Commissioner of Patents to extend the period of duration of Patent No. 25,018, and find that no notices have been published, but as ample and sufficient reasons were given for the non-publication and delay in this case to your Committee, they recommend the suspension of the 49th and 50th Rules, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered that the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the 17th, 49th and 50th Rules be suspended in so far as the same relate to the Petition of Eudora Sibbald, as recommended in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. Baker presented to the House a Bill (T) intituled : "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented their Twenty-eighth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
FRIDAY, 17th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-eighth Report :—

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Bill (120) intituled : "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion

of Canada," which was referred to them under the Fifty-ninth Rule, and find the notices required by the 49th and 50th Rules are sufficient.

Your Committee, being fully satisfied with the reasons why no Petition had been presented in this case, recommend the suspension of the 53rd and 54th Rules in so far as they relate to this Bill, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the 17th, 53rd and 54th Rules be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill (120) intituled: "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," as recommended in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (120) intituled: "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," be placed upon the Orders of the Day now.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented their Twenty-ninth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
FRIDAY, 17th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Twenty-ninth Report.

Your Committee recommend that the last clause of Rule 52 ("nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of the Session") be suspended for the remainder of the Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dever, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Landry called the attention of the Government to the following document sent to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons :—

AN APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN RESERVE,
SAINT ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE, P.Q., 9th February, 1901.

To the Members of the Senate
And the Members of the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—As chief of the band of Micmac Indians residing here, with the full approval of the members of the council of the band and of all the men of the band, with very few exceptions, I desire to appeal to you to secure for the band that justice and fair treatment which the Department of Indian Affairs has refused to grant to it.

I ask for no favours for the band, I merely ask that you have brought before you for examination the petition and letters which I have, during the last few months, sent to the Department in regard to the Indian agent for the band, and the replies of the Department to the same, and if, after an examination of the same, you consider that the band is entitled, as wards of Government, to have the complaints made against the agent investigated, I ask that you insist upon a fair and impartial inquiry into the matter by some competent person.

That you may thoroughly understand the situation, I beg leave to direct your attention to the following facts :—

1. The agent lives twenty miles from the reserve and seldom visits it, and when he does visit it he fails to give attention to the affairs of the band in a satisfactory manner, and in my opinion he does not possess that education or business ability which would enable him to give those affairs the attention they properly should receive.

2. About two years ago the band was given the right to elect a chief and council for the purpose of managing its affairs, and an election was held and a chief and councillors were then elected, but, although often requested so to do, the agent has never called a meeting of the council.

3. Owing to the incapacity of the agent or his neglect of duty and his refusal to call a meeting of the council to enact such regulations as are necessary for preserving peace and good order, there is often much unruly and disgraceful conduct on the reserve.

Although the members of the band can not vote in Dominion elections, I do not think that for that reason they should be refused that fair treatment which is the right of all British subjects, even if by granting it the Government may be compelled to remove from office one of its active supporters.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the band, I appeal to you to see that, putting aside all political considerations, the Government administers the affairs of the band with due regard to the rights of the people

I have the honour to remain,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
ALEX. MARCHEL,
Chief.

And inquired if the complaints made against the Indian agent of the Indian reserve of Ste. Anne de Restigouche have been investigated, and if so, what is the result of such an investigation ?

If no investigation has yet been held, is it the intention of the Government to hold one, and when ?

If not, why ?

Debated.

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), called attention to the conflicting claims of the Dominion and Provinces to exercise control of the fisheries, and inquired if the Dominion Government intends giving effect to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—by arranging and settling the question of separate jurisdiction, Dominion and provincial—or will the Dominion contest the right of the provinces to assume control of the fisheries under legislation and regulations based on the judgment of the Privy Council, which is in the following language :—

"That the beds of all rivers and lakes (which had not been granted) were the property of the province in which they were situated;

"That the waters of such rivers and lakes, and the fish therein, were also provincial property;

"That the sole right to issue fishery leases, licenses and permits to fish, and to receive fees for such leases, licenses and permits, was vested in the province exclusively;

"That a provincial legislature is not empowered to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, either generally or unless and until the Dominion Parliament sees fit to deal with the subject;

"That a provincial legislature is empowered to deal with fisheries in so far as they fall within the description of property and civil rights, or within the description of any subject assigned to provincial legislatures; and

"That a provincial legislature may impose a license duty on fishing in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes."

Debated.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the fee paid upon the Bill (F) intituled : "An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada," be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the fee paid upon the Bill (H) intituled "An Act respecting the Dawson City Electric Company (Limited)," be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (47) intituled : "An Act to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (80) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (89) intituled : "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (95) intituled : "An Act respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railways Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (98) intituled : "An Act incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (104) intituled: "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, in accordance with the Fifty-ninth Rule of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (108) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (85) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (8) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company,'" was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (131) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts."

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Landry moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc,

"That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out clause 3."

The question of concurrence being put on the amendment to the main motion, the same was, on a division, resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the main motion, it was, on the same division reversed, resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (117) intituled: "An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain Staple Commodities."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Bernier moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal,

That the said Report be amended by adding the words "made by him" after the word "translation," at the end of the Report.

The question of concurrence being put on the said amendment, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Bernier, seconded by the Honourable Mr Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Report, as amended, be adopted.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament.

The Honourable Sir John Carling moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Primrose,

"That the said Report be amended by striking out clause two, and inserting instead thereof the following clause:—(2). That the Report of each Department should be, as much as possible, translated by the same translator, whose duty it should be to translate from the English copy as fast as it is prepared, so that the English and French copies might go to the Printing Bureau concurrently."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Primrose, it was

Ordered, That the said Report, as amended, be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (136) intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (69) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Perley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (81) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (D) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act, and to make further provision for the administration of justice in the said Territory."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to the said Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (R) intituled: "An Act further to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Perley, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (64) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act 1900."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (122) intituled: "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.

First and second sections read and agreed to.

Third section read and postponed.

Fourth and fifth sections read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Templeman, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress thereon, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That they have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (133) intituled : " An Act respecting Pensions of Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (111) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Jones, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Primrose, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (137) intituled : " An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (105) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lovitt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, the Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That this House do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Then the Honourable the Speaker, according to Order, declared the Senate continued until to-morrow at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Saturday, 18th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :--

The Honourable Messieurs

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

Allan,	Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Fiset,	McCallum,	Scott,
Bolduc,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Shehyn,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Jones,	McKay (Truro),	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Templeman,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	Mills,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Lovitt,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Wark,
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Sir John Carling, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 17th, 1901.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their Sixth Report :—

That as there will be no further meeting of the Committee this Session, the Chairman be empowered to order the printing or otherwise of any returns that may be brought down from either House, and generally to act until the end of the Session in all other matters that come properly within the cognizance of this Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir John Carling, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the statements and allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflected upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
May 15th, 1901.

The Special Committee appointed by the Orders of your Honourable House, made on March 13th and 14th, 1901, to inquire into the statements and allegations contained

in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, have the honour to make their Second Report, as follows :—

Under the authority given by the said Order made by your Honourable House on March 13th, 1901, your Committee engaged Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., on March 19th, 1901, as Counsel to advise and assist your Committee in the conduct of the proceedings before them.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of $1,000 be paid to Mr. Ritchie for his retainer and all charges for professional services.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the fees upon the Bill (I) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Alaska and North-western Railway Company," be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (117) intituled : "An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain Staple Commodities," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (136) intituled : "An Act to amend the Railway Act."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.

Upon section one being read, it was moved that it be amended as follows :—

Page 1, lines 10 and 11.—Leave out "the Exchequer Court of Canada, hereinafter called the Court," and insert "the Court."

The question being put on the said motion, it was resolved in the negative.

The said section was then agreed to.

Sections two to seventeen inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Primrose, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (64) intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act 1900."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.

Section one read and amended as follows :—

Page 1, line 11.—After "1" insert "and subsection 2."

Section two read and agreed to.

Section three read and amended as follows :—

Page 1, line 39.—After "stub" insert "there being a line of perforations between the ballot and the counterfoil and between the counterfoil and the stub."

Section four read and agreed to.

Section five read and amended as follows :—

Page 2, line 47.—Leave out from "residence" to "then" in line 49, and insert "from a part of such city or town comprised in such electoral district to a part thereof not so comprised."

Section six read and agreed to.

Section seven read and postponed.

Section eight read and agreed to.

Section nine read and amended as follows :—

Page 5. Leave out the whole of Section 9 (including Form P and everything printed on page 5) and substitute therefor the following :—

"9. Form P in schedule One to the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

P.—(*Section 48.*)

Form of Ballot Paper.

Front.

The black line above the first name shall extend to the upper edge, and the black line below the last name shall extend to the lower edge of the ballot paper, and all black lines be prolonged to the edge of the paper.

1. WM. R. BROWN
of the City of Ottawa, Barrister.

2. FRANK HAMON
of the City of Ottawa, Artist.

3. JOSEPH O'NEIL
of the City of Ottawa, Gentleman.

4. JOHN R. SMITH
of the City of Ottawa, Merchant.

Form P—(*Continued.*)

Form of Ballot Paper.

Back.

No. 325

No. 325

P. B. No.....

D. R. O.
INITIALS

R. O.
STAMP.

Electoral District of
Ottawa City
Nov. 24, 1900

James Brown, Printer
Ottawa

Sections ten, eleven and twelve read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Perley, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress thereon, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That they have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (137) intituled : "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (45) intituled : "An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (138) intituled : "An Act to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Mills presented to the Senate a Bill (U) intituled : "An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Continuance in Office of Judges of Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was.

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 20th May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Fiset,	McCallum,	Primrose,
Baker,	Forget,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bolduc,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Gowan (C.M.G.),	Merner,	Sullivan,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Jones,	Miller,	Templeman,
Carling (Sir John),	King,	Mills,	Vidal,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dechene,	Lovitt,	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Poirier,	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Member without ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Arthur Miville Dechene was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Mills and Fiset.

The Honourable Mr. Dechene presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and

Ordered, to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows :—

CANADA.

Minto.

[L.S.]

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Trusty and Well-Beloved Arthur Miville Dechene, Esquire, of Our Province of Quebec, in our Dominion of Canada,

GREETING :

KNOW YE, that as well for the special trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern,

We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of our said Dominion; and We do appoint you for the La Durantaye Electoral Division of Our Province of Quebec; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this your are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Thirteenth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

By command,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Dechene came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by Law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Dechene, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, presented their Thirtieth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
MONDAY, 20th May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Thirtieth Report:—

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, Limited," which was referred to them under the Fifty-ninth Rule, and find that no notices have been published for this Bill, but as ample reasons were given for the non-publication and non-presentation of a Petition, they recommend the suspension of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Rules in so far as they relate to this Bill, as it will be competent for the Committee to whom the Bill shall be referred that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McKAY,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That Rules 49, 50, 52 and 54 be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill (104) intituled : "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, Limited," as recommended in the Thirtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Bill (104) intituled : "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, Limited," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading now.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Biil be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Allan, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (120) intituled : "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Landry, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (T) intituled : "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald," repoted that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 18th April, 1901, for copies of all reports and

maps made by engineers, or any other employee of the Government, who have surveyed and examined that portion of the Province of Ontario lying between Rice Lake and Port Hope, or some points adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a feasible route exists for the construction of and making the southern terminus of what is known as the Trent Valley Canal, at or near Port Hope, on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 109.*)

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (67) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Merner, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Merner, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Merner, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (106) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Shore Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (135) intituled: "An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bolduc, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (139) intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (140) intituled : "An Act to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (141) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies," to which they desire the concurrence of this House

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (142) intituled : "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (C) intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald,"

And also the Bill (B) intituled : "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

A message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, in the following words :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SATURDAY, 18th May, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Select Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the Bill (C) No. 130, intituled : "An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,
J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SATURDAY, 18th May, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the Bill (B) No. 128, intituled : "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,
J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (53) intituled : "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company (Limited),"

Also the Bill (43) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds,"

Also the Bill (55) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company,"

Also the Bill (14) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company ;"

Also the Bill (68) intituled : "An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company ;"

Also the Bill (51) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada ;"

Also the Bill (110) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada ;"

Also the Bill (58) intituled : "An Act to Incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company ;"

And also the Bill (97) intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (M) intituled : "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

Page 1, line 18.—After "bonds" insert the following as *subsection 2* :—

"2. The bonds issued under this section shall have conspicuously printed across the face or in the body thereof the words 'This bond is not a lien upon the property or assets of the Company.'"

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (63) intituled : "An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (122) intituled : "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act."

In the Committee.

The third section was reconsidered and agreed to.
The title was again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.
On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was
Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.
The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.
The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?
It was resolved in the affirmative.
Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (47) intituled : "An Act to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens," was read a second time.
On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Second Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the statements and allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflected upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate.
On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones, it was
Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (117) intituled : "An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain Staple Commodities."

In the Committee.

Title read and postponed.
The first and second sections were read and agreed to.
The third section was read and amended as follows :—
Page 2, line 10.—Leave out "such."
It was moved that the said section be further amended as follows :—
Page 2, line 19.—Leave out from "Canada" to "shall" in line 20.
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the Committee divided :

YEAS, 9 ; NAYS, 21.

So it was resolved in the negative.
The sections four, five and six were severally read and agreed to.
The section seven was read and amended as follows ;—
Page 4, line 7.—After "hundred" insert "and one."
Sections eight and nine read and agreed to.
Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Templeman, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

It being Six o'clock, His Honour the Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

7.30 P.M.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (64) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act 1900."

In the Committee.

Section seven was reconsidered and agreed to.

Ordered, That the following be added to the Bill after section 2:—

"Subsection (*a*) of section 41 is repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"(*a*) Cause to be posted up notices of his having granted such poll, indicating the names, residences and occupations of the candidates nominated, in the order in which they are to be printed on the ballot papers hereinafter mentioned: which notices shall, as soon as possible after the nomination, be placarded at all the places where the proclamation for the election was posted up, and shall be in the form (*I*), and in Prince Edward Island he shall cause to be placarded at the same time and places such notice or advertisement regarding the qualification of voters as is required to be posted under the provincial law."

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Perley, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (45) intitutled: "An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House, to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (138), intituled: "An Act to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 21st May, 1901.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Dobson,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,
Baker,	Drummond,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Bernier,	Forget,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bolduc,	Gillmor,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Boucherville de (C.M.G.),	Godbout,	Miller,	Templeman,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Gowan (C.M.G.),	Mills,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Carling (Sir John),	Hingston (Sir William),	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Landerkin,	O'Brien,	Wark,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Landry,	O'Donohoe,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (P.E I.),	Owens,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dechene,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dever,	McCallum,	Primrose,	Young.
Dickey,	McHugh,		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (89) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dickey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (95) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western Railways Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman. it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (98) intituled: "An Act incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (108) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (69) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Vidal, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Vidal, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (81) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company,'" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudiere), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Sir John Carling, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to amend the Patent Act," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
TUESDAY, 21st May, 1901.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Patent Act," have the honour to make a Report as follows:—

Your Committee have taken the Bill into consideration, and recommend that in view of the early prorogation of Parliament, no further action be taken upon it during the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. DANDURAND,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière), it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (120) intituled: "An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (127) intituled : "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (139) intituled : "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Perley reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (140) intituled : "An Act to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Owens reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (141) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Vidal reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (142) intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," was read a second time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Baker reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Allan, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the amendment made to the said Bill without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (47) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (45) intituled: "An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

It being Six o'Clock, His Honour the Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

7.30 P.M.

His Honour the Speaker, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Library of Parliament, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

SECOND REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on the Library have the honour to present a Second Report as follows:—

The Committee met a second time in the Chambers of the Speaker of the Senate, on Monday, 20th May, at 11 a.m

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Sub-Committee of Audit was read and adopted. A copy is hereto annexed.

The report of the Sub-Committee on the lack of space in the Library was read and adopted. A copy is hereto annexed.

The Librarians were instructed to forward to the Prime Minister a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee on Library accommodation.

L. G. POWER,
Chairman.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,
20th May, 1901.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE LIBRARY.

According to your instructions, your Sub-Committee have examined the Library of Parliament and beg to report that they have found all space on the shelves crowded with books; that in many sections they stand in double rows, a practice which leads to confusion.

Your Sub-Committee has also noticed that the Librarians have been compelled to resort to all sorts of devices to store the constant additions of works coming to the collection entrusted to their care, such as placing on the main floor book-cases and temporary shelving against the wall, all of which tend to destroy the artistic appearance of the Library.

With a view of finding some space until Parliament sees its way to supply more substantial accommodation, they suggest that a third gallery be placed in the Library; collections of works not often called for, could be stored in this additional space, thus giving more accommodation in other sections of the Library.

They also beg to draw the attention of your Committee to the ceiling which stands in need of repairs.

All respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. P. B. CASGRAIN,
Chairman.

" THOS. B. FLINT.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY AUDIT SUB-COMMITTEE.

Your Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Library Committee of Parliament for the Session of 1901, to audit and report upon the account of Receipts and Expenditure connected with the Library of Parliament, since the 31st March, 1900, (the date of the last audit), report as follows:—

They have examined the Statements and Vouchers, as well as the Account Books submitted to them by the Accountant; said vouchers being numbered 6152 to 6679, both numbers included; also the vouchers for Bills of Exchange lettered D of 1899-1900 and A, B, C, D, E, and F of 1900-01, respectively, and find them to correspond.

They also submit, herewith, for the information of Parliament, an Abstract of the Account Current of the Library, from 1st April, 1900, to the 30th March, 1901, together with other requisite subsidiary statements, including a statement, classified by subjects, of the expenditure for books during the same period, as prepared by the Accountant.

Your Sub-Committee desire to certify to the correct and businesslike manner in which the books of accounts are kept by Mr. John Smith, the Accountant, thus affording every facility for examination and audit.

CHAS. S. HYMAN,
Chairman.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure in each month, classified under "Appropriation" Headings, from 1st April, 1900, to 30th March, 1901.

	Books for the General Library, including Binding.			Books on American History.	Contingencies.	Totals.
	English.	French.	Binding.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
From the Appropriations for 1899-1900—						
During April, 1900	127 75	299 56	360 05	35 34	230 15	1,052 85
" May, 1900	106 09	530 92	67 46	50 95	161 24	916 66
" June, 1900	225 37	589 81	16 97	126 83	459 53	1,418 51
" July, 1900	314 81	35 74	.....	186 99	119 15	656 69
	774 02	1,456 03	444 48	400 11	970 07	4,044 71
From the Appropriations for 1900-01—						
During July, 1900	1,962 73	5 15	363 53	10 38	566 00	2,907 79
" August, 1900	9 00	.....	.....	3 00	78 00	90 00
" September, 1900	759 18	11 00	.....	59 71	504 76	1,334 65
" October, 1900	169 16	187 98	109 14	76 58	520 69	1,063 55
" November, 1900	747 89	56 11	.....	57 90	93 11	955 01
" December, 1900	260 50	53 99	.....	46 31	190 90	551 70
" January, 1901	1,006 00	329 09	694 29	111 33	161 31	2,302 02
" February, 1901	1,138 95	696 05	.....	93 01	147 50	2,075 51
" March, 1901	261 93	384 60	.....	66 83	346 81	1,060 17
Totals	7,089 36	3,180 00	1,611 44	925 16	3,579 15	16,385 11
Deduct amount expended on Contingencies						3,579 15
Total amount expended on Books and Binding						12,805 96

JOHN SMITH, *Accountant.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

STATEMENT—Classified by Subjects—of the Expenditure on Books and Binding, from 1st April, 1900, to 30th March, 1901.

	$ cts.
Religion, Philosophy and Education	827 53
History and Biography	2,120 36
Geography and Travels	444 77
Sciences	623 36
Useful Arts	496 67
Fine Arts	197 70
Sports and Games	17 02
Philology, Literary History and Bibliography	304 03
Belles Lettres	1,156 23
Encyclopedias and Magazines	1,596 08
Law, Constitutional History, Parliamentary Papers, &c	2,160 74
Political Economy, Social Science, Commerce, Statistics	753 68
Directories	125 41
Binding	1,611 44
Insurance, Commission, Postage, &c	370 94
Total	$12,805 96

JOHN SMITH, *Accountant.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT of Account Current of the amounts received and disbursed for Books and Binding from 1st April, 1900 to 30th March, 1901.

1900.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1900.	*Expenditure from balance of Appropriations for 1899–1900.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mar. 31.	To Balance of Appropriations for 1899-1900, unexpended, to date	3,086 57		July 26	By Amount expended on English books, to date.	774 02	
	Less amount not used and allowed to lapse, 31st July, 1900	11 93		"	" French "	1,456 03	
			3,074 64	"	" books on American History, to date	400 11	
July 19.	To Amount of Appropriations for 1900–01 :—			"	" binding, to date	444 48	
	Books for the General Library, including binding	12,000 00					3,074 64
	Books for the Library of American History	1,000 00		1901.	*Expenditure from Appropriations for 1900-1901.*		
			13,000 00	Mar. 30	By Amount expended on English books, to date.	6,315 34	
				"	" French "	1,723 97	
				"	" books on American History, to date	525 05	
				"	" binding, to date	1,166 96	
							9,731 32
					Total amount expended on books and binding since 1st April, 1900		12,805 96
					Balance of appropriations for 1900-01, not yet expended		3,268 68
			16,074 64				16,074 64

STATEMENT OF CREDITS AND EXPENDITURE THEREFROM, SHOWING THE BALANCE IN BANK OF MONTREAL.

1901.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Mar. 30.	Letters of Credit on Bank of Montreal and Bills of Exchange on London, England, received to date, on account of the Appropriations for 1900–1901		12,401 52
" 30.	Deduct amount expended on books and binding to date, from the Appropriations for 1900–01.	9,731 32	
" 30.	Deduct amount expended on contingencies, to date, from the Appropriations for 1900–01	2,609 08	
			12,340 40
	Actual balance		61 12
	Add amount of outstanding cheques (see list)		138 41
	Bank balance		199 53

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE.

1901.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Mar. 30	Total amount expended on English books since 31st March, 1900	774 02 6,315 34	7,089 36
" 30	Total amount expended on French books since 31st March, 1900	1,456 03 1,723 97	3,180 00
" 30	Total amount expended on books on American History since 31st March, 1900	400 11 525 05	925 16
" 30	Total amount expended on binding since 31st March, 1900	444 48 1,166 96	1,611 44
			12,805 96

JOHN SMITH, *Accountant.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1901.

LIST of Outstanding Cheques drawn on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa.

Date.	Name of the person or firm in whose favour cheque is drawn.	No.	Amount.
1901.			$ cts.
March 19....	Natural History Society, St. John, N.B ...	6646	1 00
" 22.....	Joel Maunsell's Sons, Albany, N.Y.....	6657	5 00
" 26.....	The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md.....	6661	13 00
" 26.	C. Théoret, Montreal.....	6663	5 50
" 28 ...	Henry Ami, Ottawa	6667	2 00
" 28.....	L'Abbé A. H. Gosselin, St. Charles de Bellechasse, P.Q.	6668	7 50
" 28	Ls. Jos. Tarte & Frère, Montreal.....	6669	2 00
" 28.....	American Association for the Advancement of Science.....	6670	1 41
" 29.....	University of Chicago.	6671	9 00
" 29.....	C. Théoret, Montreal.....	6672	10 00
" 29	Ernest Lavigne, Montreal....	6673	6 00
" 30 . .	Ann McGuire, Ottawa.....	6674	15 50
" 30.....	M. Black, Ottawa.....	6675	15 50
" 30 . ..	B. Ambrose "	6676	15 50
" 30	Philomène Roy, Ottawa..	6677	15 50
" 30	D. Roy, Ottawa	6678	2 00
" 30.....	Thomas Lynton, Ottawa.....	6679	12 00
			138 41

JOHN SMITH,
Accountant.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Snowball, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (143) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (106) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Shore Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball,

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Templeman, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 22nd May, 1901.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Allan,	Drummond,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Baker,	Forget,	McMillan,	Snowball,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	Merner,	Sullivan,
Bolduc,	Godbout,	Miller,	Templeman,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G),	Gowan (C.M.G.),	Mills,	Thibaudeau (de la Vallière),
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Montplaisir,	
Carling (Sir John),	Landry,	O'Brien,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Donohoe,	Vidal,
Dandurand,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Watson,
Dechene,	MacKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Wood (Hamilton),
Dever,	McHugh,	Primrose,	Wood (Westmoreland),
Dickey,	McKay (Truro),	Scott,	Young.
Dobson,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (105) intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Templeman, seconded by the Honourable Mr Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (135) intituled : " An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventieth Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Landry, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (106) intituled : "An Act respecting the South Shore Railway Company," presented their Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows :—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 1901.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (No. 106) intituled : "An Act respecting the South Shore Railway Company," have, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Tuesday, May 21st, examined the said Bill, and now beg leave to report that the preamble of the said Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction.

The ground on which they have arrived at such decision is that the matters proposed to be dealt with by the Bill are the subject of litigation now pending.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE B. BAKER,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (144) intituled : "An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (145) intituled: "An Act to further amend the Railway Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudière) reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (150) intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Snowball reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (155) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Penitentiary Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Baker reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (156) intituled : "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Sullivan reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (64) intituled : "An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, returning Bill 117 in the following words :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 1901.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House hath agreed to the 1st of their amendments to the Bill No. 117, An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities.

And hath disagreed to the 2nd amendment for the following reason :—

"Because the provisions of this subsection fixing the date as October 1st, 1900, are those of an Act passed last Session, and which is now in force and in consequence thereof the original date must be preserved. The provisions are merely a transfer from the Weights and Measures Acts to a special Act."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Senate do not insist on their second amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth not insist upon their second amendment made to the said Bill to which the House of Commons hath disagreed.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (Q) intituled : "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892 ;"

And also the Bill (U) intituled : "An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Continuance in Office of Judges of Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (151) intituled : "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Perley reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (152) intituled : " An Act to provide for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Templeman reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative,

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (146) intituled : "An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Perley reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

It being Six o'clock, His Honour the Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

7.30 P.M.

The Honourable Mr. Baker, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (67) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Vidal, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the Second Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Library of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Snowball, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (143) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint."

In the Committee.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (S) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company,'" and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (112) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Snowball, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (T) intituled: "An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow:—

Page 2, line 4.—Leave out from "and" to the first "and" in line 5 and insert "a fee of not less than twenty dollars."

Page 2, line 6.—After the second "of" insert "the said"; leave out from "fees" to "and."

Page 2, line 8.—Leave out "eighteen" and insert "three."

Page 2, line 12.—Leave out "eighteen" and insert "three."

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Seventy-second Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to their amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Mills moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

That when the House adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock noon:—That there be two sittings of the House to-morrow, that beginning at twelve o'clock noon, and a second beginning at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and that such sitting be deemed a separate day.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock noon.

Thursday, 23rd May, 1901.

The Senate met at Twelve o'clock, noon.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

Allan,	Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Perley,
Bernier,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.)	Godbout,	McLaren,	Scott,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Gowan (C.M.G.),	McMillan,	Snowball,
Carling (Sir John),	Landerkin,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Dandurand,	Landry,	Mills,	Templeman.
Dechene,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	O'Brien,	Watson,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Donohoe,	Young.
Dickey,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Allan,—Of the Corporation of the Village of Wroxeter, in the Province of Ontario.

His Honour the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Governor General's Secretary :—

OTTAWA, May 23rd, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber, to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Thursday, the twenty-third at Three o'clock, P.M.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GRAHAM, Captain, A.D.C.,
Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (157) intituled : "An Act to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order, adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

In the Committee.

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Mills, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (158) intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1901, and the 30th June, 1902," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the House,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the Seventeenth and Forty-first Rules of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (127) intituled: "An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be discharged from the Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (112) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Mills, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Scott,

The Senate adjourned until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Senate met at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Members convened were :—

The Honourable *LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER*, Speaker.

Allan,	Gillmor,	McHugh,	Primrose,
Baker,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Scott,
Bernier,	Gowan (C.M.G.),	Miller,	Snowball,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landerkin,	Mills,	Sullivan,
Dandurand,	Landry,	O'Brien,	Templeman,
Dechene,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Owens,	Vidal,
Dever,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Perley,	Watson,
Dobson,	MacKay (Alma),	Poirier,	Young.

The House was adjourned during pleasure.
After some time the House was resumed.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, being seated on the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House,—"It is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House."

Who, being come with their Speaker,

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the Titles of the Bills to be passed severally, as follow :—

An Act respecting the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.
An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.
An Act respecting the British Yukon Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association.
An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act.
An Act respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.
An Act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.
An Act to make certain provisions necessitated by the Demise of the Crown.
An Act to amend the Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894.
An Act respecting the Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples.
An Act to amend the General Inspection Act.
An Act respecting Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties.
An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canada National Railway and Transport Company.

An Act respecting the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company."

An Act respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company

An Act respecting the Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company (Limited).

An Act respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited).

An Act respecting the E. B. Eddy Company.

An Act respecting W. C. Edwards & Company (Limited).

An Act to incorporate the Bishop of Keewatin.

An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company (Limited).

An Act respecting the Rathbun Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Aid Society.

An Act respecting Victoria Day.

An Act respecting the Western Assurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Sovereign Bank of Canada.

An Act respecting the British America Assurance Company.

An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale.

An Act to further amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships.

An Act respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company.

An Act to amalgamate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company (Limited), the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

An Act to incorporate the Alberta Central Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

An Act respecting Pensions of Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and Men of the Permanent Militia, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company, Limited, the Portage and North-western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-eastern Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Yukon Territory Act and to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in the said Territory.

An Act to amend the Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

An Act for the relief of James Ward McDonald.
An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton.
An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-west Loan Company, Limited.
An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Lloyds.
An Act to incorporate the Arnprior and Pontiac Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Century Life Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the McClary Manufacturing Company.
An Act to incorporate the Algoma Iron and Nickel-Steel Company of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.
An Act to amend the Franchise Act, 1898.
An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act.
An Act to provide for a further annual allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island.
An Act to incorporate the St. Mary River Bridge Company.
An Act respecting the Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company.
An Act respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway Company.
An Act incorporating the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Power Company.
An Act respecting the Algoma Central Railway Company, and to change its name to The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, Limited.
An Act respecting the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.
An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act.
An Act to amend the Electric Light Inspection Act.
An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.
An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act to restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens.
An Act to amend the Pacific Cable Act, 1899.
An Act to remove Doubts concerning the continuance in office of Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown.
An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.
An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.
An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.
An Act to further amend the Railway Act.
An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.
An Act further to amend the Penitentiary Act.
An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897.
An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1900.
An Act respecting the Packing and Sale of certain Staple Commodities.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.
An Act to incorporate the Quebec Terminal and Railway Company.
An Act to amend an Act passed during the present Session, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company."
An Act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald.
An Act to provide for the payment of Bounties on Lead Refined in Canada.

An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the Construction of the Lines of Railway therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words : —

"In His Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

"The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following Bill :— 'An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1901, and the 30th June, 1902,' to which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

Then, after the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had read the Title of the Bill,

The Clerk of the Senate, by His Excellency's command, did thereupon say :—

"In His Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the FIRST SESSION of the NINTH PARLIAMENT of the DOMINION with the following Speech :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament I desire to thank you for the assiduity and zeal with which you have considered the many important subjects that have been brought before you.

It has been pleasing to note that the Act making the 24th day of May a legal holiday has met with such general approval, evincing, as it does, a desire to pay a worthy tribute to the memory of a sovereign who was so endeared to her subjects.

The establishment of a Branch of the Royal Mint in Canada marks a new departure in our monetary system and is gratifying to the pride of the people, evidencing, as it does, the increasing wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

I am glad to observe the interest shown in so many cities and towns throughout Canada in the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. It affords an assurance that they will receive a hearty welcome.

The subsidy granted for the establishment of a line of steamers between Canada and France will, I am confident, aid materially in developing and increasing a trade with France that will prove advantageous to both countries.

The Act providing for a further allowance to the Province of Prince Edward Island removes from controversy a long pending claim against the Dominion, and has been accepted in full satisfaction for all damages arising out of the alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of Union in respect to intercommunication between the Island and the Mainland during the winter season.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the liberal supplies you have granted towards the development of our resources. This action is amply justified owing to the expanding revenue of the last two years.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons ;

I congratulate you upon the adoption of many important measures in addition to those named, and I do not doubt but that they will contribute to the general advancement and prosperity of the Dominion.

The SPEAKER of the Senate then said:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the second day of July next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until the second day of July next.

DIAGRAM OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

1ST SESSION, 9TH PARLIAMENT, 1901.

THRONE.

Speaker:
HON. LAWRENCE G. POWER,
Halifax.

HON. MESSIEURS—

Lovitt, Yarmouth.
YEO, Port Hill.
Fiset, Gulf.
Templeman, N. Westminster.
Fulford, Brockville.
Armand, Repentigny
Clemow, Rideau.
Casgrain, Windsor.
Dobson, Lindsay.
Ellis, St. John.
Wood, Hamilton.
Thibaudeau, De La Vallière.
McSweeney, Moncton.
PAQUET, Lasalle.

Wark, Fredericton.
MASSON, Mille-Iles.
Gowan, Barrie.
Dandurand, de Lorimier
Pelletier, Grandville.
King, Queen's, N.B.
McMillan, Alexandria
McCallum, Monck.
McLaren, Perth.
Primrose, Pictou.
Jones, Toronto
Landerkin, Grey.
McHugh, Victoria, O.

Carmichael, New-Glasgow.
Casgrain, DeLanaudière
Snowball, Chatham.
Cox, Toronto.
Mills, Bothwell.
Scott, Ottawa.
Miller, Richmond.
Cochrane, Wellington
McDonald, Cape Breton.
O'Donohoe, Erie.
Bolduc, Lauzon.
Thibaudeau, Rigaud.
KERR, Cobourg.

S. E. ST. ONGE CHAPLEAU.

A. A. BOUCHER.

Clerks Table.

Reporters:
A. & G. HOLLAND.

HON. MESSIEURS—

Wood, Westmoreland
Carling, London.
Lougheed, Calgary.
Ferguson, Queens, P.E.I.
Bowell, Hastings.
~~Allan~~, York, Ont.
Macdonald, Victoria, B.C.
Drummond, Kennebec.
Aikins, Home.
Poirier, Acadie.
~~Ross~~, De la Durantaye.
Landry, Stadacona.
~~Villeneuve~~, DeSalaberry.

MacKay, Alma.
MacKeen, Cape Breton.
Dickey, Amherst.
Vidal, Sarnia.
Baker, Bedford.
Sullivan, Kingston.
Dever, Sr. M. St. John.
McKay, Truro.
Merner, New Hamburg
Prowse, King's, P.E.I.
Macdonald, P.E.I.
Gillmor, St. George.
Shehyn, Laurentides.

Montplaisir, Shawenegan.
Hingston, Rougemont.
DeBoucherville, Montarville
Kirchhoffer, Brandon.
Perley, Wolseley, N.W.T.
Owens, Inkerman.
Reid, Caribou.
Forget, Sorel.
Bernier, St-Boniface
O'Brien, Victoria, Qué.
Baird, Victoria, N.B.
Watson, P. la Prairie.
Young, Killarney.

Sergeant-at-Arms,
J. DE ST. D. LE MOINE.

BAR.

Black Rod,
R. E. KIMBER.

February, 1901.

SENATORS OF CANADA

ALPHABETICAL LIST

1st SESSION, 9th PARLIAMENT, 1 EDWARD VII

1901

SENATORS.	DESIGNATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
The Honourable		
AIKINS, J. C.	Home	Toronto.
ALLAN, G. W.	York	Toronto. — dead
ARMAND, J.	Repentigny	Montreal.
BAIRD, G. T.	Victoria	Perth Centre, N.B.
BAKER, G. B	Bedford	Sweetsburg, Que.
BERNIER, T. A.	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man.
BOLDUC, J.	Lauzon	St. Victor de Tring, Que.
BOUCHERVILLE, DE, C. E. (C.M.G.)	Montarville	Boucherville, Que.
BOWELL (Sir Mackenzie), K.C.M.G.	Hastings	Belleville, Ont.
CARLING (Sir John), K.C.M.G.	London	London, Ont.
CARMICHAEL, J. W.		New Glasgow, N.S.
CASGRAIN, J. P. B.	de Lanaudière	Montreal.
CASGRAIN, C. E.	Windsor	Windsor, Ont.
CLEMOW, F.	Rideau	Ottawa, Ont.
COCHRANE, M. H.	Wellington	Hillhurst, Que.
COX, G. A.		Toronto.
DANDURAND, R.	de Lorimier	Montreal.
DECHENE, A. M.	La Durantaye	St. Roch des Aulnaies, Q.
DEVER, J.	St. John	St. John, N.B.
DICKEY, R. B.	Amherst	Amherst, N.S.
DOBSON, J.	Lindsay	Lindsay, Ont.
DRUMMOND, G. A.	Kennebec	Montreal.
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Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Macdonald, W. J	Victoria	Victoria, B.C.
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Poirier, P.	Acadie	Shediac, N.B.
Power, L. G. *(Speaker)*	Halifax	Halifax, N.S.
Primrose, C.	Pictou	Pictou, N.S.
dead Prowse, S.	King's	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
Reid, J.	Cariboo	Qnesnelle, B.C.
Scott, R. W.	Ottawa	Ottawa.
Shehyn, J.	Laurentides	Quebec.
Snowball, J. B.	Chatham	Chatham, N.B.
Sullivan, M.	Kingston	Kingston, Ont.
Templeman, W.	New Westminster	Victoria, B.C.
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Thibaudeau, J. R.	Rigaud	Montreal.
Vidal, A.	Sarnia	Sarnia, Ont.
Dead Villeneuve, J. O.	de Salaberry	Montreal.
Wark, D.	Fredericton	Fredericton, N.B.
Watson, R.	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Wood, J.	Westmoreland	Sackville, N.B.
Wood, A. T.	Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont.
Yeo, J.	East Prince	Port Hill, P.E.I.
Young, F. M.	Killarney	Killarney, Man.

SENATORS OF CANADA

ACCORDING TO SENIORITY

1st SESSION, 9th PARLIAMENT, 1 EDWARD VII.

1901.

THE HONOURABLE LAURENCE GEOFFREY POWER, SPEAKER.

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WILLIAM MILLER	Richmond	Arichat, N.S.
DAVID WARK	Fredericton	Fredericton, N.B.
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ALEXANDER VIDAL	Sarnia	Sarnia, Ont.
RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT	Ottawa	Ottawa.
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Sir ALPHONSE PELLETIER, C.C.M.G.	Grandville	Quebec.
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FRANCIS CLEMOW	Rideau	Ottawa.
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CHARLES EUSÈBE CASGRAIN	Windsor	Windsor, Ont.
LACHLAN MCCALLUM	Monck	Stromness, Ont.
WILLIAM DELL PERLEY	Wolseley	Wolseley, N.W.T.
JAMES REID	Cariboo	Quesnelle, B.C.
GEORGE A. DRUMMOND	Kennebec	Montreal.
dead SAMUEL PROWSE	King's	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED	Calgary	Calgary, N.W.T.
LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODRIGUE MASSON	Mille Isles	Terrebonne, P.Q.
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WILLIAM OWENS	Inkerman	Montreal.
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LOUIS J. FORGET	Sorel	Montreal.
ALFRED A. THIBAUDEAU	De la Vallière	Montreal.
DAVID MILLS	Bothwell	Ottawa, Ont.
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GEORGE GERALD KING	Queen's	Chipman, N.B.
JOHN LOVITT	Yarmouth	Yarmouth, N.S.
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BY

PROVINCES

ONTARIO—24.

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9. HIPPOLYTE MONTPLAISIR	Shawinegan.	Trois Rivières.
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15. GEORGE B. BAKER	Bedford.	Sweetsburg.
16. LOUIS J. FORGET	Sorel.	Montréal.
17. ALFRED A. THIBAUDEAU	De la Vallière.	Montréal.
18. RAOUL DANDURAND	De Lorimier.	Montréal.
19. JEAN BAPTISTE ROMUALD FISET	Gulf.	Rimouski.
20. JOSEPH P. B. CASGRAIN	DeLanaudière.	Montréal.
21. JOSEPH SHEHYN	Laurentides.	Québec.
22. ROBERT MACKAY	Alma.	Montréal.
23. JOSEPH GODBOUT	La Salle.	St. François, Beauce.
24. ARTHUR MIVILLE DECHÊNE	La Durantaye.	St. Roch des Aulnaies.

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5. WILLIAM MCDONALD	Little Glace Bay.
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7. GEORGE GERALD KING	Chipman.
8. PETER MCSWEENEY	Moncton.
9. ARTHUR H. GILLMOR	St. George.
10. JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS	St. John.

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1. SAMUEL PROWSE	Murray Harbour. dead
2. ANDREW A. MACDONALD	Charlottetown.
3. DONALD FERGUSON	Charlottetown.
4. JOHN YEO	Port Hill.

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2. JOHN NESBITT KIRCHHOFFER	Brandon.
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The Honourable	
1. WILLIAM DELL PERLEY	Wolseley.
2. JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED	Calgary.

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No. 20.—Canadian Northern Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 122. Bill brought up and read 1°, 155. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 167. Reported without amendment, 177. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 187. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 52, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 21.—Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Company, Limited the Portage and North-Western Railway Company and the Waskada and North-Eastern Railway Company Act:

BILLS—*Continued.*

Petition of the Executive Government of the Province of Manitoba, 98. Read, 104. Reported, 124. 49th and 50th Rules suspended, 124. Bill brought up and read 1°, 234. 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 234. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 240. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 53, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 22.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 203. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 208, 209. Reported without amendment, 216. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 222. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 54, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 23.—Canadian Patriotic Fund Association Incorporation Act:

Petition of Lt.-Col. D. T. Irwin *et al.*, 63. Read, 74. Reported, 80. Bill brought up and read 2°, 104. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 113. Reported without amendment, 117. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 127. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 92, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 24.—Century Life Insurance Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of C. A. Lett *et al.*, 54. Read, 63. Reported, 97. Bill brought up and read 1°, 102. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 112. Reported with an amendment, 183. Agreed to, 183. Read 3° passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 193. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 93, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 25.—Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 149. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 154. Reported without amendment, 176. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 186. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 55, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 26.—Columbia and Western Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 54. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 172. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 188. Reported without amendment, 215. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 222. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 56, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 27.—Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Abell Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 139. Bill brought up and read 1°, 156. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 168. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 170. Reported without amendment, 216. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 222. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 88, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 28.—Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Eudora Sibbald Act:

Petitions of, 212, 226. Read, 212, 226. Reported, 226, 241. 52nd Rule suspended, 226. 17th, 49th and 50th Rules suspended, 241. Bill presented and read 1°, 241. 17th and 41st Rules suspended, 241. Read 2°,

BILLS—*Continued.*

and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 241. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 259. Returned by Commons with amendments, 17th and 72nd Rules suspended, agreed to and the Commons acquainted thereof, 287. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 113, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 29.—Credit Foncier du Bas Canada Bill :

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 173. Bill brought up and read 1°, 179. Order of the day for second reading postponed, 195, 203. Discharged from the Orders of the Day, 216, 217.

No. 30.—Criminal Code, 1892, further amendment Act :

Bill presented and read 1°, 178. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 195. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the whole, 202. Order of the Day postponed, 208, 217, 223. Committed, reported with an amendment, agreed to, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 236, 237. Returned by Commons without amendment, 284. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 42, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 31.—Culling of Lumber and the Inspection of Staples Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 137. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 145. Committed and reported without amendment, 148. Read 3°, passed, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 151. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 30, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 32.—Customs Tariff, 1897, amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 283. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 22, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 33.—Dawson City Electric Company Limited Bill :

Petition of, 74. Read, 76. Reported, 97. Bill presented and read 1°, 101, 102. Read 2°, 60th Rule dispensed with and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 112. Reported against, 175. Motion to refer back Report to Committee negatived on a division, 198, 199. Restored to the Orders of the Day, 202, 211. Referred back to Committee on Railways, &c., 217, 218. Again reported against, 232.

No. 34.—Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada, incorporation Act :

Petition of H. P. Dwight *et al.*, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 173. Bill brought up and read 1°, 185. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 196. Reported with amendments, and agreed to, 207. Read 3°, passed, and sent to the Commons for concurrence, 212. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 94, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 45.—Demise of the Crown Act :

Bill presented and read 1°, 81. Order of the Day for Second reading postponed, 88. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 100. Committed, reported with an amendment, agreed to, 17th and 41st Rules dispensed with, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 108. Returned by Commons without amendment, 134. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 37, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 36.—Department of Public Printing and Stationery Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 238. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 249. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 255. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 18, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 37.—Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. Limited, Act :

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 152. Bill brought up and read 1°, 156. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 168. Reported without amendment, 184. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 194. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 95, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 38.—Dominion Elections Act, 1900, amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 204. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 217. Order of the Day postponed, 238, 248. Committed and ask leave to sit again, 252, 255. Again Committed, reported with amendments, agreed to, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 264, 265. Returned by Commons without amendment, 283. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 16, 1 Edward VII., 1900.)

No. 39.—Dominion Land Amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 125. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 142. Committed and ask leave to sit again, 145. Again Committed and reported with amendments, agreed to, 148, 149. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 166, 167. Returned by Commons without amendment, 228. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 20, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 40.—Doubts Concerning the Continuance in Office of Judges of Dominion and Provincial Courts upon the Demise of the Crown Act to remove :

Bill presented and read 1°, 255. 19th and 41st Rules dispensed with, read 2°, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 255, 256. Returned by Commons without amendment, 284. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 38, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 41.—Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co. Limited Act :

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 134. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking &c., 144. Reported without amendment, 183. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 193. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 96, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 42.—E. B. Eddy Co. Act :

Petition of, 33. Read. 44. Reported, 79. Bill brought up and read 1°, 155. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 167. Reported without amendment, 184. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 97. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 97, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 43.—Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Ry. Co. Act :

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 95. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways &c., 106. Reported without amendment, 117. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 127. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 57, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 44.—Electric Light Inspection, Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 261. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 270, 271. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 29, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 45.—Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of Robert Williams *et al.*, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 122. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 118. Reported without amendment, 175. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 186. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 58, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 46.—Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company Amendment Act:

Bill presented and read 1°, 211. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 223. Reported without amendment, 232. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 246. Returned by Commons without amendment, 287. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 59, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 47.—Franchise Act, 1898, Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 203. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 217. Order of the Day postponed, 230. Committed; reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 15, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 48.—Gas Inspection Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 260, 261. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 270. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 28, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 49.—General Inspection Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 137. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 147. Committed and reported without amendment, 154. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 164. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 24, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 50.—General Inspection further Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 228. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 238. Committed and ask leave to sit again, 248. Again Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 262, 263. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 25, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 51.—Grand Falls Water Power and Boom Company Act:

Petition of, 98. Read, 104. Reported, 226. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 245. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 266, 267. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 99, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 52.—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Act relating to:

Petition of, 25. Read, 33. Reported, 52. Bill brought up and read 1°, 62. Read, 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 73. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules dispensed with, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 85. Royal Assent, 125. (Chapter 61, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 53.—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Act respecting:

Petition of, 25. Read, 33. Reported, 52. Bill brought up and read 1°, 82. Read 2°, 60th Rule dispensed with and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 83, 84. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules dispensed with, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 86. Royal Assent, 125. (Chapter 60, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

54.—Great Northern Railway of Canada Act:

Petition of, 214. Read, 214, 215. Reported, 227, 49th, 50th Rule suspended, 227. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 260. Reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 279, 280. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 62, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 55.—Great North West Central Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 54. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 95. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 106. Reported without amendment, 117. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 126. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 63, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 56.—Guelph Junction Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 118. Reported with amendments, 129. Agreed to, 130. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 136. Returned by Commons without amendment, 165. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 64, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 57.—Harbour Commissioners of Montreal further advances Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 261. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 271, 272. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 9, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 58.—Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 50. Reported, 52, 97. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 118, 119. Reported without amendment, 129. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 136. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 65, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 59.—Inland Revenue Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, referred to Committee of the Whole. Reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 280, 281. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 23, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 60.—Inland Waters Seamen's Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 119. Committed and reported without amendment, 127. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 133. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 33, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 61.—Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance Incorporation Bill:

Petition of Thomas Bradshaw *et al.*, 121. Read, 122. Reported, 131. 49th and 50th Rules suspended, 131. Bill presented and read 1°, 177. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 195. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 199. Reported against, 207, 208. Motion that the fees paid be returned less the cost for printing and translation, 216.

No. 62.—Interpretation Amendment Act:

Bill presented and read 1°, 178. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 195. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, 199, 200. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 200. Returned by Commons without amendment, 211. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 11, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 63.—Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of A. Bourbonnais *et al.*, 50. Read 55. Reported, 122. Bill brought up and read 1°, 238. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 249. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 268, 269. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 66, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 64.—Inquiries and Investigations into Shipping Casualties Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 115. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 133. Order of the Day postponed, 144, 148. Committed and reported without amendment, 154. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 164. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 35, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 65.—Judges of Provincial Courts Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 211. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 223. Committed and reported without amendment, 236. Motion in amendment to third reading negatived on division, 246, 247. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 247. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 39, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 66.—Judges of Provincial Courts further Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 281, 282. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 40, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 67.—Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of Henry Borden Bell *et al.*, 98. Read, 104. Reported, 226. Bill brought up and read 1°, 238, 239. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 249. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 279. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 67, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 68.—Kettle River Valley Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of Hon. James Robert Stratton *et al.*, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 245, 246. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 267. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 68, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 69.—Klondike Mines Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 94. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 106. Reported without amendment, 117. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 126. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 63, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 70.—Kootenay and Arrowhead Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of David McNicoll *et al.*, 50. Read, 54. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 150. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 154. Reported with an amendment and agreed to, 176. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 187. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 70, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 71.—Kootenay Central Railway Company Incorporation Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 155. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, 155. Reported, 174, 53rd and 54th Rule suspended, 175. Placed on the Orders of the Day, 175. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 189. Reported without amendment, 215. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 222. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 71, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 72.—Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 54. Reported, 79. Bill brought up and read 1°, 155. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 167. Reported without amendment, 177. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 187. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 72, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 73.—London Mutual Fire Insurance Company Act:

Petition of, 33. Read, 44. Reported, 52. Bill brought up and read 1°, 134. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 144. Reported without amendment, 183. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 193. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 103, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 74.—Manitoba and North-West Loan Company, Limited, Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 141. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 148. Reported with an amendment, 184. Read 3°, passed and sent to the Commons for concurrence, 193. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 104, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 75.—Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 225. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 246. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 267, 268. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 74, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 76.—Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Assurance Company incorporation Act:

Petition of Hon. G. W. Ross *et al.*, 98. Read, 104. Reported, 123. Rule 49c suspended, 124. Bill brought up and read 1°, 146. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 153. Reported with an amendment and agreed to, 190. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 198. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 105, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 77.—Marking and Inspection of Packages Containing Fruit for Sale Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 119. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 133. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 137. Order of the Day postponed, 147, 164, 169. Committed and ask leave to sit again, 180. Again reported with amendments, and agreed to, 189. Again committed, further amended, agreed to, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 197, 198. Returned by Commons without amendment, 211. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 27, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 78.—Mather Bridge and Power Company Act:

Petition of Hon. Richard Harcourt *et al.*, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 94. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 106. Reported without amendment, 128, 129. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 136. Royal Assent 291. (Chapter 106, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 79.—The McClary Manufacturing Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 97. Bill brought up and read 1°, 132, 133. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 137. Reported with an amendment, 185. Agreed to, 185. Read 3°, passed and sent to the Commons for concurrence, 194. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 107, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 80.—McDonald relief Act:

Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate, 52. Petition of, 52. Reported in accordance with Rule 110, 58. Bill presented and read 1°, 66. Sixth Report of Standing Committee on Divorce as to Service, &c., 98. Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate, 105. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Divorce, 106. Seventh Report on Janet McDonald Petition praying that means may be provided to conduct her defence, &c., 135. Adopted, 136. Reported with amendments, 150. Postponed, 169, 170. Adopted, 188. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 188. Message communicating evidence, &c., 188. Returned by Commons without amendment, 261. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 117, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 81.—Middleton relief Act:

Certificate from the Clerk of the Senate, 28. Petitions of, 28, 36. Reported in accordance with Rule 110, 58. Bill presented and read 1°, 66. Third and Fourth Reports of Divorce Dommittee as to Service, &c., 87. Adopted, 99. Certificate of the Clerk of the Senate, 105. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Divorce, 105. Reported, 146. Adopted, 153.

BILLS—*Continued.*

Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 163. Message communicating evidence, &c., 163. Returned by Commons without amendment, 261. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 118, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 82.—Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company Bill :

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 123. Bill brought up and read 1°, 287. Read 2°, 290.

No. 83.—Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company Act :

Petition of, 57. Read, 72. Reported, 80. Bill brought up and read 1°, 82. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 84. Reported without amendment, 116. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 126. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 75, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 84.—Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company Act :

Petition of, 49. Read, 57. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111. Read, 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 118. Reported without amendment, 129. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 136. Royal Assent, 291. (Chapter 76, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 85.—Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company, Limited, the Portage and North Western Railway Company, and the Waskada and North Eastern Railway Company, under the name of the Manitoba Railway Company, Amalgamation Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 172. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 181. Reported, 53rd and 54th Rules suspended, 196. Placed upon the Orders of the Day, 196. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 199. Reported without amendment, 216. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 222. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 73, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 86.—North West Territories Representation further Amendment Act :

Bill presented and read 1°, 211. Order of the Day for Second reading postponed, 223. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 237. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 248.

No. 87.—Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 246. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, &c., 246. Reported, 49th, 50th, 52nd and 54th Rules suspended, 258, 259. 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 259. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 269. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 77, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 88.—Ocean Steamship Subsidies further Amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 261. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 271. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 6, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 89.—Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railways Company Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 97. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 245. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 267. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 78, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 90.—Orford Mountain Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 49. Read, 57. Reported, 79. Bill brought up and read 1°, 73. Order of the Day for Second reading postponed, 77. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 82. Reported with amendments, agreed to, 17th, 41st and 70th Rules dispensed with, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 86. Returned by Commons without amendment, 102. Royal Assent, 125. (Chapter 79. 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 91.—Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 277. 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, referred to Committee of the Whole, 277. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 286, 287. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 4, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 92.—Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, change of name Act:

Petition of, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 149. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 154. Reported without amendment, 176. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 186. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 80, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 93.—Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Incorporation Act:

Petition of William Cameron Edwards *et al.*, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 135. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 144, 145. Reported without amendment, 185. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 194. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 108, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 94.—Packing and Sale of certain Staple Commodities Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 228. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 247. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 251. Committed, reported with amendments, agreed to, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 263, 264. Message from Commons agreeing and disagreeing to amendments, 283. Commons acquainted that the Senate doth not insist upon their amendment, &c., 284. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 26, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 95.—Pacific Cable, 1899, Amendment Act:

Bill brought up and read 1°, 255. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 265. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 272, 273. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 5, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

BILLS—*Continued.*

No. 96.—Patent Act Amendment Bill :

Bill presented and read 1°, 142. Read 2°, and referred to a Special Committee, 153. Reported against, 269.

No. 97.—Penitentiary Act, further Amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 282, 283. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 40, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 98.—Pensions to Officers of the Permanent Staff and Officers and men of the Permanent Militia Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 228. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 238. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 249. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 17, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 99.—Post Office, further Amendment Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 204. Read 2° and referred to Committee of the Whole, 217. Committed and reported without amendment, 223. Order of the Day postponed, 229. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 236. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 19, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 100.—Prince Edward Island, further Annual Allowance Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 255. Read 2°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 265. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 3, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 101.—Quebec Harbour Commissioners Amendment Act :

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No. 102.—Quebec Terminal and Railway Company Incorporation Act :

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No. 103.—Railway Amendment Act :

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No. 104.—Railway Act, further Amendment Act :

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No. 105.—Rathbun Company Act:

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No. 106.—Safety of Ships further Amendment Act:

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No. 107.—St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company Act:

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No. 108.—St. Lawrence Lloyds Incorporation Act:

Petition of Francis H. Clergue *et al*, 44. Read, 51. Reported, 152. Bill brought up and read 1°, 141. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 148. Reported with amendments, 191. Order of the Day postponed, 199. Agreed to, read 3°. passed and sent to the Commons for concurrence, 203. Returned by Commons without amendment, 262. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 110, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 109.—St. Lawrence Power Company Incorporation Act:

Petition of D'Arcy Scott *et al*, 57. Read, 72. Reported, 225. Bill brought up and read 1°, 235. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 247. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 268. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 111, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 110.—St. Mary River Bridge Company Act:

Petition of Hugh Blain *et al*, 49. Read, 57. Reported, 97. Bill brought up and read 1°, 17th and 41st Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 244, 245. Reported without amendment, 17th and 70th Rules suspended, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 266. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 112, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 111.—Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company Act:

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 64. Bill brought up and read 1°, 149. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 164. Reported without amendment, 176. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 187. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 83, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

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No. 112.—Senate and House of Commons amendment Act :

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No. 113.—Similkameen and Keremeos Railway Company Incorporation Act :

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No. 114.—South Ontario Pacific Railway Company's Act :

Petition of, 50 Read, 54. Reported, 65. Bill brought up and read 1°, 73. Order of the Day for second reading postponed, 77. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 82. Reported without amendment, 86. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 99. Royal Assent, 125. (Chapter 85. 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 115.—South Shore Railway Company's Bill :

Petition of, 50. Read, 55. Reported, 225. Bill brought up and read 1°, 260. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 277, 278. Reported against, 280.

No. 116.—Sovereign Bank of Canada incorporation Act :

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No. 117.—Stovel relief Bill :

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No. 118.—Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 238. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, 238. Reported, 17th, 41st, 53rd and 54th Rules suspended, 242. Read 2° and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 242. Reported without amendment, 259. Read 3° passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 269. Royal Assent, 293. (Chapter 101. 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 119.—Subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned Act :

Bill brought up and read 1°. 17th and 41st rules suspended, read 2°, referred to Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 285, 286. Royal Assent, 294. (Chapter 7. 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

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No. 120.—Supply Bill, No. 1 :

Bill brought up and read 1°, 104. 17th and 41st Rules dispensed with, 104. Read 2°, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 105. Royal Assent, 126. (Chapter 1. 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 121.—Supply Bill No. 2 :

Bill brought up and read 1°. 17th and 41st Rules suspended. Read 2°, read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 290. Royal Assent, 294. (Chapter 2, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 122.—Supreme and Exchequer Courts Amendment Act :

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No. 123.—Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters Act :

Petition of, 25. Read, 33. Reported, 52. Bill presented and read 1°, 71. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 74. Reported with amendments and agreed to, 96, 97. Read 3°, passed and sent to Commons for concurrence, 105. Returned by Commons without amendment, 124. Royal Assent, 125. (Chapter 100, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 124.—Trade Mark and Design, Amendment Bill :

Bill presented and read 1°, 76. Order of the Day for Second Reading postponed, 99, 108, 113. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 114. Reported against, 139.

No. 125.—United Empire Life Insurance Company Incorporation Act :

Petition of Edward Seybold *et al.*, 57. Read 72. Reported, 80. Bill brought up and read 1°, 102. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 112. Reported without amendment, 183. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 193. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 115, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 126.—Unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894 :

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No. 127.—Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company Act :

Petition of, 57. Read, 72. Reported, 80. Bill brought up and read 1°, 149. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 164. Reported without amendment, 177. Read 3°, passed and the Commons acquainted thereof, 187. Royal Assent, 292. (Chapter 86, 1 Edward VII., 1901.)

No. 128.—Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company Incorporation Act :

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No. 129.—Victoria Day Act:

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No. 130.—W. C. Edwards Company, Limited, Act:

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No. 131.—Western Assurance Company Act:

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No. 132.—Yukon Territory and to make further provision for the Administration of Justice in the said Territory Act:

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APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

FIRST SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901

VOLUME XXXVI

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—o—

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No. 2.—EVIDENCE of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilias Middleton." (*Printed for the use of Senators and members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 103 of the Senate.*)

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FIRST SESSION—NINTH PARLIAMENT
1 EDWARD VII., 1901

THE SENATE OF CANADA

REPORT

OF

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Appointed to inquire into the Statements and Allegations, contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the Privileges and Dignity of the Senate

TOGETHER WITH

THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THE EVIDENCE HEARD ON OATH AND THE EXHIBITS FILED

AND

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL

OTTAWA
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1901

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FIRST SESSION—NINTH PARLIAMENT

1 EDWARD VII., 1901

THE SENATE OF CANADA

REPORT

OF

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Appointed to inquire in the Statements and Allegations contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the Privileges and Dignity of the Senate.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, May 9, 1901.

The Special Committee appointed by the Orders of your Honourable House, made on March 13 and 14, 1901, to inquire into the statements and allegations, contained in certain telegrams and letters and in an affidavit made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, which reflect upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, have the honour to report as follows :—

Your Committee, in obedience to the said Orders of reference, submit herewith a report of their proceedings together with the evidence, oral and documentary, given under oath before them, and the addresses of Counsel heard by the Committee, no instruction having been given them in the said Orders to make a finding thereon.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Chairman.

FIRST SESSION—NINTH PARLIAMENT.

1 EDWARD VII., 1901.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SENATE OF CANADA TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. H. H. COOK, OF TORONTO, AS TO OFFERS OF A SENATORSHIP HAVING BEEN MADE TO HIM.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1901.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned debate on the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell's interpellation calling the attention of the Senate to certain telegrams, letters and an affidavit which appeared in a number of newspapers published in Canada during the month of October, 1900, as follows:—

From the Montreal "Gazette" of the 13th October, 1900.

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Oct. 12.—At the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in North Grey, Dr. E. H. Horsey, the Liberal candidate, spoke at Annan, when he was opposed by Mr. H. G. Tucker.

During Mr. Tucker's address reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he had been refused a senatorship.

Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook and learned from him that the reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent, who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000.

Mr. Cook refused the position under the circumstances, and stated that he would do all in his power to oust those who were guilty of such barefaced acts of corruption.

Dr. Horsey also stated that he had been approached by Mr. Cook and requested to use his influence in getting Mr. Cook a senatorship.

Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker, in reply to a telephone message, the following words:—

"*Re* your question, I never asked Dr. Horsey to assist me in getting a senatorship. I have no confidence in the man and knew he had no influence. I was an applicant for a senatorship, but when it was offered to me the price was too high.

H. H. COOK."

Last night at North Keppel Dr. Horsey denied that Mr. Cook had ever named any members of the Cabinet, and as a result of a conversation over the 'phone to-day, Mr. Cook telegraphed Mr. Tucker in the following words:—

"Price demanded from me for a senatorship was $10,000.

H. H. COOK.

From the Montreal "Herald" of the 15th October, 1900.

The *Gazette* this morning publishes the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier :— To the Editor of the *Gazette :*

Sir,—In the *Gazette* of this morning there appears a telegraphic report of a meeting held at Owen Sound, Ontario, in which the following statement occurs :

"During Mr. Tucker's address, reference was made to the manifesto of Mr. H. H. Cook, and in reply Dr. Horsey claimed that Mr. Cook had left his party because he had been refused a senatorship."

"Mr. Tucker afterwards telephoned Mr. Cook, and learned from him that the reason he had left his party was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and stated that, owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party, he would receive it upon payment of $10,000."

Commenting upon the above, you say editorially :

"Mr. Cook was an old, prominent and hard-working Liberal, and was to get his seat at a bargain, for $10,000. What did the unknowns pay? Who was to get Mr. Cook's $10,000, and what was to be done with it? These are questions that Sir Wilfrid Laurier must answer personally. He is the head of the Government that named the senators. He personally advised the Governor General when senators were appointed. He cannot go to the country on polling day with this charge unanswered, and with the senatorial toll taker unexposed and unpunished."

I am not prepared to admit that a man in public life should be answerable for charges of this character, unless they are supported by some kind of evidence which would give them colour at first sight. I, however, waive the right of ignoring such an accusation, and I here and now make the statement for myself and my colleagues, that there is not a shadow of foundation in the charge of Mr. Cook ; that I never, directly or indirectly, through an agent or otherwise, made any demand upon him for any sum of money, big or small, or for anything else.

I give the whole charge the most unqualified and emphatic denial, and I challenge the proof of the same.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Montreal, October 13.

From the Toronto "World," October 16, 1900.

In an interview with a representative of the *World* yesterday, Mr. H. H. Cook said :

"I have read the statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by way of denial that he or any agent of his demanded from me any sum of money, &c. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to speak in Toronto to-morrow night, and I shall wait to see what he may have to say then upon this subject. In the meantime, I say that the statement already made by me to Mr. Tucker is absolutely true, and I shall very shortly make a full statement of the whole transaction, or what would have been a transaction, had I consented to be bled. Possibly Sir Wilfrid may be willing to escape responsibility by denying the agency of the parties. There were two of them who approached me, but no such pretense will avail them. The connection of these gentlemen with the members of the Government is known to every one, and he will simply not be able to deceive any one by pretending that they did not come to me directly from the Government, or that the proposition they made was not made by authority."

APPENDIX No. 1

From the "Mail-Empire" of 31st October, 1900.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. H. COOK IN REPLY TO SIR WILFRID'S DENIAL.—HAS DOCUMENTS AND WITNESSES.—IS WILLING TO PLACE EVIDENCE BEFORE A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Having made a statement to the effect that I had been asked by a person acting on behalf of the members of the present Dominion Cabinet, or certain of them, to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars in consideration of my being appointed a member of the Senate of Canada, and this having been called in question, I deem it my duty to make a plain statement to the public of the transaction, or attempted transaction. I am the more convinced that it is my duty to do this because the Prime Minister, Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has, I am informed, made a statement which he evidently desires the public to accept as a denial, or authoritative contradiction, of the aforesaid statement made by me.

I, therefore, say that the facts in connection with this matter are as follows :—

I was a candidate for election as the representative in the Dominion House of Commons of the East Riding of the County of Simcoe in the year 1896, and in that contest was supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet as the candidate of the Liberal party. Failing in the election for the East Riding of Simcoe, I made application to be appointed to a position in the Senate of Canada, then vacant. In connection with this application I had interviews with members of the Cabinet and others, and wrote and received letters from them, the originals or copies of which I have kept.

After these negotiations had proceeded for a considerable length of time, I received a telegram from Ottawa, from one of the leading Reform members known to possess the confidence of the Laurier Government, requesting me to meet him at the Union station in Toronto. I did meet him as requested, and he then showed me a letter which had been written to him by one of the members of the Cabinet (for the purpose, as he said, of being shown to me), in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I had applied for, provided I would "do something." I thereupon asked him what this expression was intended to mean, and what was the "something" I was asked or expected to "do."

He then informed me that I would be required or expected to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars.

I told him very emphatically that I would not pay that or any other sum. He thereupon said that he would not accept my answer as final, but would see me again after I should have had time to give the matter further consideration.

Later I again met him in Toronto, when he again told me that he was authorized to say positively that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named, that is, ten thousand dollars, I would be appointed a Senator. I again refused to pay any sum of money.

I further say that I have in my possession a large number of letters written by members of the Government and persons acting on behalf of one or more of such members, and copies of some letters, the originals of which I was requested to return after perusal, and did return; also copies of letters written by me in reply to letters so received, and that these letters and copies of letters bear corroborative evidence in support of the statement above made by me.

And I further say and promise that should an investigation be made by a competent and impartial non-partisan commission into the whole matter of the sale or attempted sale of senatorships, as it has been recently intimated by the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell may be made, I will appear before such commission and give evidence, and produce the correspondence and copies of correspondence which I have in my possession, and will also furnish the names of witnesses who can corroborate my statements.

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

I, Herman Henry Cook, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, lumber merchant,

Do solemnly declare that all the foregoing statements are true in substance and in fact.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

H. H. COOK.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 30th day of October, A.D., 1900.

H. GORDON,
Notary Public, Ontario.

SEAL.

From the Toronto "Globe" of Oct. 31, 1900.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S REPLY TO THE STATEMENT OF MR. COOK.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—"In answer to Mr. H. H. Cook's last statement, I reiterate my denial, already published I never authorized anybody, either directly or indirectly, to interview Mr. Cook on behalf of the Government. Nobody had my authority, either written or verbal, from me to approach him, and I characterize the whole accusation as a foul slander.

WILFRID LAURIER."

And his motion :

That in view of the gravity of the statements and allegations contained in the foregoing quoted telegrams, letters and affidavit, reflecting as they do upon the privileges and dignity of the Senate, a Special Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statements and allegations made in such telegrams, letters and affidavit, with power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, employ short-hand reporters, and, if deemed advisable, engage Counsel ; and to report from time to time.

The question of concurrence being put upon the said motion,

The Honourable Mr. Landerkin, in amendment, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,

That all the words after "That," in the said motion, be omitted, and the following be substituted :—

"This House affirms that it is at all times ready to investigate any charge of corrupt practice, or of misconduct in office, which can be properly brought in this House specifically made against any Minister of the Crown, of the Government of Canada, when any Senator from his place in this House declares he has been credibly informed and believes it to be true, and that if granted a Committee of Inquiry, he will be able to establish the same ; but that it is wholly contrary to the spirit and principles of our system of government and with the dignity of this House, to institute an inquiry reflecting upon the honour of some Minister unnamed in respect to charges that no Senator affirms to be true and which no one says, if granted a Committee, he can establish.

APPENDIX No. 1

The question of concurrence being put thereon ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Carmichael,	Jones,	O'Donohoe,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kerr,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Thibaudeau (Vallière),
Cox,	King,	Power (Speaker),	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landerkin,	Scott,	Watson,
Dever,	McHugh,	Shehyn,	Wood (Hamilton),
Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Snowball,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McSweeney,	Templeman,	Young.—30.
Gillmor,	Mills,		

NON-CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	MacKeen,	Owens,
Armand,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Kirchhoffer,	McMillan,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Brien,	Wood (Westmoreland).
Dickey,	McKay (Truro),		—34.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question being again put upon the main motion ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Aikins,	Dobson,	MacKeen,	Owens,
Armand,	Drummond,	McCallum,	Perley,
Baker,	Ferguson,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Primrose,
Bernier,	Hingston (Sir William),	McLaren,	Prowse,
Bolduc,	Kirchhoffer,	McMillan,	Reid,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Casgrain (Windsor),	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Montplaisir,	Vidal,
Cochrane,	Macdonald (Victoria),	O'Brien,	Wood (Westmoreland).
Dickey,	McKay (Truro),		—34.

NON-CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Carmichael,	Jones,	O'Donohoe,	Thibaudeau (Rigaud),
Casgrain (de Lanaudière),	Kerr,	Pelletier (Sir Alphonse),	Thibaudeau (Vallière),
Cox,	King,	Power (Speaker),	Wark,
Dandurand,	Landerkin,	Scott,	Watson,
Dever,	McHugh,	Shehyn,	Wood (Hamilton),
Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Snowball,	Yeo,
Fiset,	McSweeney,	Templeman,	Young.—30.
Gillmor,	Mills,		

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That in pursuance of the Order of the Senate made on Wednesday, March 13th instant, the Select Committee to inquire into the truth of the statements and allegations made by Mr. Herman Henry Cook do consist of the Honourable Sir Alphonse Pelletier and the Honourable Messieurs Baker, Ferguson, Landry, Jones, Kirchhoffer, Miller, Young, Wood (Westmoreland), Dandurand, Kerr, and the mover.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 2,
TUESDAY, March 19, 1901.

Pursuant to rule and notice, the Special Committee appointed to inquire into certain statements made by Mr. Herman H. Cook, of Toronto, as to offers of a Senatorship having been made to him, met this day at 12.30 p.m.

Present : The Honourable Messieurs :—Baker, Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, and Wood.—(12).

The Clerk of Committees, having called the Committee to Order, read the Order of appointment, and it was

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Miller, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson

Resolved that the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell be the Chairman of this Committee.

The Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell took the chair accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved that Messrs. Holland Bros., Official reporters of the Senate, be appointed shorthand reporters of the Committee.

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, that Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., be retained as Counsel on behalf of the Senate to conduct the investigation before the Committee to inquire *re* Mr. Cook's charges.

The question being put thereon, it was, on a division,

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, it was,

Ordered that Mr. Herman H. Cook do attend before this Committee on Tuesday the 26th day of March inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. in Committee Room No. 2 of the Senate, and that he do then produce with him all such papers and documents in his possession as relate to the subject into which this Committee is appointed to inquire ; and that he be requested to give notice immediately to the Committee of the name or names of such witnessess as he wishes to produce in support of his charges ; and that the chairman take such steps as he deems necessary to secure the attendance of such witnesses, in accordance with Senate Rule No. 88.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, it was,

Resolved that the Chairman be authorized to settle with Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., the amount to be paid for his retainer and for his services as Counsel to this Committee.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Committee send a copy of every day's proceedings to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not later than the day following each proceeding.

The Committee then adjourned till 26th March inst., at 11 a.m., unless summoned by the Chairman to meet sooner.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate.
Clerk of Commitees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8.
TUESDAY, March 26, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 11 a.m.

Present: The Honourable Messieurs: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman; Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood.—12.

George C. Holland, official reporter of the Senate, duly made affirmation to act as shorthand writer.

Fiske Johnston, an official reporter of the Senate, was duly sworn to act as shorthand writer.

On motion of the Hon. Sir Alphonse Pelletier, K.C.M.G., seconded by the Hon. Mr. Miller, it was

Resolved that the evidence taken before the Committee be printed, translated into French by the translators of the Senate, and distributed as speedily as possible after each day's proceedings as follows:—

	Copies.
To each Senator	3
To each Member of the House of Commons	1
To each Counsel	4
For the Press	50

And such additional number of copies, not exceeding 200 in English and 100 in French, as are necessary for the purposes of the Committee and for general distribution.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, appeared of Counsel for Mr. Herman H. Cook.

The Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C, of Toronto, appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

Mr. Herman Henry Cook, of Toronto, Lumberman, was then duly sworn and examined.

Exhibits Nos. 1 to 16, 16*a*, and 17 to 24, were produced and filed during the examination of Mr. Cook.

(*For Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix.*)

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, March 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The cross-examination of Mr. H. H. Cook, by the Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., was resumed.

The following questions being put to the witness:—

'Who was it you first saw in October, 1900, about making this public?

'Was it, or was it not, prepared in the Mail and Empire building?'

Counsel for Mr. Cook objects that this line of evidence is not admissible, and that it is entirely irrelevant to whom Mr. Cook disclosed these matters.

The Committee, on division, permitted the question.

The witness still refusing to answer the question, it was

Ordered, That the question be answered.

The witness being asked the following questions:—

'Who gave you the declaration to be signed?

'With whom did you discuss the question before it was put in the final shape?'

And having refused to answer, the Committee divided upon whether the witness should be compelled to answer, as follows:—

Yeas.—Honourable Messieurs Baker, Dandurand, Jones, Kerr, Landry, Miller, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland)—9.

Nays.—Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Ferguson and Kirchhoffer—3.

Ordered, accordingly.

During the examination of Mr. H. H. Cook, this day, Exhibits Nos. 25 to 43, both inclusive, were filed.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix).

The Committee then adjourned until 3.45 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,

Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901.

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee met again this day at 3.45 p.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The cross examination of Mr. H. H. Cook was continued.

Frank Macdonald, of Toronto, Lumber merchant, was duly sworn and examined.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix).

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baker,

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, March 28th at 10 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON

Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice the Committee met this day at 10 a.m.

Present the Honourable Messieurs :—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland).—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Hyland Hancock, of Toronto, bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Company, was duly sworn and examined.

A question being put as follows :—

'What did Mr. Cook say to you after Mr. Preston left the office?' was objected to by the Hon. Mr. Blake, K.C., as inadmissible, Mr. Cook's statements to the witness not being evidence.

The objection was overruled.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., President of the Privy Council, was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibit No. 44 was filed.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce, was duly sworn and examined.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dandurand, W. T. R. Preston, Esq., of London, England, Inspector of Immigration Agencies, was called as a witness, and was duly sworn and examined.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Jones, Samuel Clarke Biggs, Esq., of Toronto, barrister, was called as a witness, and was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibit No. 45 was filed.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix).

The Committee then adjourned until 4 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to the adjournment the Committee met again this day at 4 p.m.

Present the Honourable Messieurs:—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland).—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Mr. H. H. Cook was recalled and further examined.

The respective Counsel declare that they have no further evidence to produce.

Ordered, That the witnesses be discharged from attendance.

Ordered, That Counsel address the Committee at its next meeting in the following order:—

1. Mr. Marsh, K.C., for Mr. Cook.
2. Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., for those against whom the charges are made.
3. Mr. Ritchie, K.C., to sum up on behalf of the Committee.

Ordered, That the Law Clerk communicate to the Counsel the date of the next meeting of the Committee as soon as it is fixed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, April 23, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir A., K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq, K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Chairman read a telegram from R. A. Bayley to him, dated March 28, 1901, *re* certain letters being in possession of Dr. Wilson, the executor of the estate of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and also read the Chairman's telegram in reply thereto.

The Chairman also read extracts from the *Globe*, Toronto, April 4th, 1901, and the Toronto *Daily Star*, April 22, 1901, referring to certain statements made by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, as to his letter to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 43.

The Chairman also submitted a letter from Mr. W. T. R. Preston to him, dated Ottawa, April 19, 1901, on the same subject.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Miller, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved, that the investigation be re-opened generally.

J. K. Kerr, Esquire, K.C., of Toronto, appeared on behalf of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, and asked that experts be summoned to examine Exhibit No. 43.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved, that Mr. W. T. R. Preston be called and re-examined.

W. T. R. Preston, Esq., of London, England, Inspector of Immigration Agencies, was then recalled and further examined.

J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., Law Clerk of the Senate, was duly sworn and examined.

Ernest Bérubé, Senate Messenger, was duly sworn and examined.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix.)

The Committee then adjourned till 2 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, April 23, 1901.

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee met again this day at 2 p.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., was recalled and further examined.

M. G. Cameron and John D. Wilson, witnesses summoned in this matter, were ordered to retire during the examination of Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.

Exhibits Nos. 46, 47, 48 were produced and filed.

John D. Wilson, of London, Ontario, Doctor of Medicine, was duly sworn and examined.

The witness produced a letter-book containing copies of letters written by the late on. M. C. Cameron.

Extracts from the said letter-book were read and it was

Ordered that they be incorporated with the evidence as Exhibits Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., was further examined. John D. Wilson was further examined.

Ordered that the said John D. Wilson be discharged from attendance, and that he be allowed to take with him the said letter-book produced before the Committee.

Malcolm Graham Cameron, of Goderich, Ontario, was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibits Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 were produced and filed.

J. K. Kerr, Esq., K.C., applied again on behalf of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, for the appointment of experts to examine Exhibit No. 43.

The respective counsel declared that they desired to produce no further evidence.

The application of J. K. Kerr, Esq., K.C., was then refused.

The Clerk of the Senate produced and filed exhibit No. 58.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix.)

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, April 24th, at 10.30 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood, (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Mr. M. Graham Cameron respecting a statement made by him in his evidence and desiring to withdraw an expression used with reference to his brother-in-law, Dr. John D. Wilson.

Ordered that the said letter be filed as exhibit No. 59.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., then addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. H. H. Cook.

(*For the Exhibit, see Appendix.*)

The Committee then adjourned until 8 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1901

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met again this day at 8 p.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., addressed the Committee on behalf of those against whom the charges are made.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, April 25, at 10 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, April 25, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., addressed the Committee and summed up the evidence.

Ordered, that all the exhibits filed, arranged in the order of their respective dates, be printed as an appendix to the Minutes of Evidence.

Ordered, that all the Proceedings and Evidence before the Committee to date be printed together.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

Present: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Ferguson, Jones, Kirchhoffer, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—8.

The other members of the Committee being unavoidably absent no business was transacted.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Miller,

The Committee adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,
THURSDAY, May 9, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10 a. m.

PRESENT : The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, it was

Resolved, that the Chairman be authorized to report recommending that there be paid to Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., for his retainer and for his services as Counsel to advise and assist this Committee, such amount as may be settled by the Chairman under the resolution of this Committee passed on March 19th, 1901.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Miller, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was *Resolved unanimously :*

That this Committee, appointed under Order of the Senate to inquire into certain statements and allegations of H. H. Cook respecting his application for a senatorship, as fully set out in the Order of Reference, report to the Senate the proceedings of the Committee, and the evidence taken under oath before us, and the addresses of Counsel, no instructions having been given to us in the said Order to make a finding thereon.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

FIRST SESSION—NINTH PARLIAMENT

1 EDWARD VII., 1901

THE SENATE OF CANADA

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. HERMAN H. COOK, OF TORONTO

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

LIST OF WITNESSES

	Evidence at page.
1. Herman Henry Cook	1
" " " recalled	80
2. Frank E. Macdonald	44
3. Hyland Hancock	48
4. Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G	49
" " " " recalled	56
5. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G	50
" " " recalled	56-57, 109, 126, 130
6. W. T. R. Preston	61
" " recalled	86
7. Samuel Clarke Biggs	66
8. J. G. A. Creighton, Law Clerk of the Senate	104
9. Ernest Bérubé, Senate Messenger	107
10. John D. Wilson	124
" " recalled	129
11. Malcolm Graham Cameron	131
12. S. E. St.-O. Chapleau, the Clerk of the Senate	141

ERRATA.

Page 22—In Exhibit No. 30, the date should be March 13, not November 13.

Page 27, Line 17—For "23rd of March, 1898," read "3rd of March, 1898." *Vide* Exhibit No. 16 A.

Page 41, Line 2—For "LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, TORONTO," read "LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, ONTARIO."

Page 56, Line 21—For "March, 1900," read "March, 1899."

Page 61—At bottom of page, for "THE CHAIRMAN.—I have not the slightest objection" read "THE CHAIRMAN.—I have not the slightest objection to that being put on record."

Page 125, Line 10—For "1890 and 1897" read "1896 and 1897."

Page 129, Line 31—For "Yes, but not to Mr. Cox" read "Yes, but not to Mr. Cook.'

Page 141—In Exhibit No. 58, for "*vice* Hon. Thomas Read, deceased," read "*vice* Hon. Robert Read deceased."

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice the Committee met this day at 10 a.m.

Present the Honourable Messieurs :—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland).—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Hyland Hancock, of Toronto, bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Company, was duly sworn and examined.

A question being put as follows :—

'What did Mr. Cook say to you after Mr. Preston left the office?' was objected to by the Hon. Mr. Blake, K.C., as inadmissible, Mr. Cook's statements to the witness not being evidence.

The objection was overruled.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., President of the Privy Council, was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibit No. 44 was filed.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce, was duly sworn and examined.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dandurand, W. T. R. Preston, Esq., of London, England, Inspector of Immigration Agencies, was called as a witness, and was duly sworn and examined.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Jones, Samuel Clarke Biggs, Esq., of Toronto, barrister, was called as a witness, and was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibit No. 45 was filed.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix).

The Committee then adjourned until 4 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to the adjournment the Committee met again this day at 4 p.m.

Present the Honourable Messieurs:—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young and Wood (Westmoreland).—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Mr. H. H. Cook was recalled and further examined.

The respective Counsel declare that they have no further evidence to produce.

Ordered, That the witnesses be discharged from attendance.

Ordered, That Counsel address the Committee at its next meeting in the following order:—

1. Mr. Marsh, K.C., for Mr. Cook.
2. Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., for those against whom the charges are made.
3. Mr. Ritchie, K.C., to sum up on behalf of the Committee.

Ordered, That the Law Clerk communicate to the Counsel the date of the next meeting of the Committee as soon as it is fixed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, April 23, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir A., K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq, K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Chairman read a telegram from R. A. Bayley to him, dated March 28, 1901, *re* certain letters being in possession of Dr. Wilson, the executor of the estate of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and also read the Chairman's telegram in reply thereto.

The Chairman also read extracts from the *Globe*, Toronto, April 4th, 1901, and the Toronto *Daily Star*, April 22, 1901, referring to certain statements made by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, as to his letter to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 43.

The Chairman also submitted a letter from Mr. W. T. R. Preston to him, dated Ottawa, April 19, 1901, on the same subject.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Miller, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved, that the investigation be re-opened generally.

J. K. Kerr, Esquire, K.C., of Toronto, appeared on behalf of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, and asked that experts be summoned to examine Exhibit No. 43.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, it was

Resolved, that Mr. W. T. R. Preston be called and re-examined.

W. T. R. Preston, Esq., of London, England, Inspector of Immigration Agencies, was then recalled and further examined.

J. G. A. Creighton, Esq., Law Clerk of the Senate, was duly sworn and examined.

Ernest Bérubé, Senate Messenger, was duly sworn and examined.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix.)

The Committee then adjourned till 2 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, April 23, 1901.

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee met again this day at 2 p.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., was recalled and further examined.

M. G. Cameron and John D. Wilson, witnesses summoned in this matter, were ordered to retire during the examination of Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.

Exhibits Nos. 46, 47, 48 were produced and filed.

John D. Wilson, of London, Ontario, Doctor of Medicine, was duly sworn and examined.

The witness produced a letter-book containing copies of letters written by the late on. M. C. Cameron.

Extracts from the said letter-book were read and it was

Ordered that they be incorporated with the evidence as Exhibits Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., was further examined. John D. Wilson was further examined.

Ordered that the said John D. Wilson be discharged from attendance, and that he be allowed to take with him the said letter-book produced before the Committee.

Malcolm Graham Cameron, of Goderich, Ontario, was duly sworn and examined.

Exhibits Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 were produced and filed.

J. K. Kerr, Esq., K.C., applied again on behalf of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, for the appointment of experts to examine Exhibit No. 43.

The respective counsel declared that they desired to produce no further evidence.

The application of J. K. Kerr, Esq., K.C., was then refused.

The Clerk of the Senate produced and filed exhibit No. 58.

(For the Evidence and Exhibits, see Appendix.)

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, April 24th, at 10.30 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood, (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Mr. M. Graham Cameron respecting a statement made by him in his evidence and desiring to withdraw an expression used with reference to his brother-in-law, Dr. John D. Wilson.

Ordered that the said letter be filed as exhibit No. 59.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., then addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. H. H. Cook.

(*For the Exhibit, see Appendix.*)

The Committee then adjourned until 8 p.m. this day.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1901

SECOND SITTING.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met again this day at 8 p.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., appeared of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., addressed the Committee on behalf of those against whom the charges are made.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, April 25, at 10 a.m.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
THURSDAY, April 25, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10 a.m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for the Committee.

A. H. Marsh, Esq., K.C., appeared of Counsel for Mr. H. H. Cook.

Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., addressed the Committee and summed up the evidence.

Ordered, that all the exhibits filed, arranged in the order of their respective dates, be printed as an appendix to the Minutes of Evidence.

Ordered, that all the Proceedings and Evidence before the Committee to date be printed together.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees

APPENDIX No. 1

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10.30 a.m.

Present: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Ferguson, Jones, Kirchhoffer, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—8.

The other members of the Committee being unavoidably absent no business was transacted.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Miller,

The Committee adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,
THURSDAY, May 9, 1901.

Pursuant to adjournment and notice, the Committee met this day at 10 a. m.

PRESENT: The Honourable Messieurs Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Baker, Dandurand, Ferguson, Jones, Kerr, Kirchhoffer, Landry, Miller, Pelletier, Sir Alphonse, K.C.M.G., Young, Wood (Westmoreland)—12.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, it was *Resolved*, that the Chairman be authorized to report recommending that there be paid to Charles H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C., for his retainer and for his services as Counsel to advise and assist this Committee, such amount as may be settled by the Chairman under the resolution of this Committee passed on March 19th, 1901.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Miller, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baker, it was *Resolved unanimously*:

That this Committee, appointed under Order of the Senate to inquire into certain statements and allegations of H. H. Cook respecting his application for a senatorship, as fully set out in the Order of Reference, report to the Senate the proceedings of the Committee, and the evidence taken under oath before us, and the addresses of Counsel, no instructions having been given to us in the said Order to make a finding thereon.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

Attest,

J. G. A. CREIGHTON,
Law Clerk of the Senate,
Clerk of Committees.

FIRST SESSION—NINTH PARLIAMENT

1 EDWARD VII., 1901

THE SENATE OF CANADA

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. HERMAN H. COOK, OF TORONTO

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

LIST OF WITNESSES

	EVIDENCE AT PAGE.
1. Herman Henry Cook	1
" " " recalled	80
2. Frank E. Macdonald	44
3. Hyland Hancock	48
4. Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G	49
" " " " recalled	56
5. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G	50
" " " recalled	56-57, 109, 126, 130
6. W. T. R. Preston	61
" " recalled	86
7. Samuel Clarke Biggs	66
8. J. G. A. Creighton, Law Clerk of the Senate	104
9. Ernest Bérubé, Senate Messenger	107
10. John D. Wilson	124
" " recalled	129
11. Malcolm Graham Cameron	131
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ERRATA.

Page 22—In Exhibit No. 30, the date should be March 13, not November 13.

Page 27, Line 17—For "23rd of March, 1898," read "3rd of March, 1898." *Vide* Exhibit No. 16 A.

Page 41, Line 2—For "LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, TORONTO," read "LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, ONTARIO."

Page 56, Line 21—For "March, 1900," read "March, 1899."

Page 61—At bottom of page, for "THE CHAIRMAN.—I have not the slightest objection" read "THE CHAIRMAN.—I have not the slightest objection to that being put on record."

Page 125, Line 10—For "1890 and 1897" read "1896 and 1897."

Page 129, Line 31—For "Yes, but not to Mr. Cox" read "Yes, but not to Mr. Cook.'

Page 141—In Exhibit No. 58, for "*vice* Hon. Thomas Read, deceased," read "*vice* Hon. Robert Read deceased."

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1901.

The Committee met at 11 a.m., Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., in the Chair.

C. H. RITCHIE, Esq., K.C., of Counsel for the Committee.

The Hon. S. H. BLAKE, K.C., of Counsel for those against whom the charges are made.

A. H. MARSH, Esq., of Counsel for Mr. Cook.

Mr. HERMAN HENRY COOK, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario lumber merchant, having been duly sworn, testified as follows :—

Examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee.

Q. You were an applicant for appointment to the Senate in 1896?—A. I was.

Q. And you pressed your claims on the Government from that time on?—A. Yes.

Q. Up to what time did you continue to press your claims?—A. Until the appointment following after Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation.

Q. Did you, in 1896, have a conversation with any of the Ministers of the Crown with reference to your appointment?—A. I had.

Q. Can you tell the Committee about what time of the year you had the first conversation with him?—A. The first conversation I had, I think—I know it was just after Sir David MacPherson's death. I think it was about the 20th or 21st of August.

Q. Was it in consequence of his death you had the interview?—A. Yes.

Q. That was what led you to have the interview?—A. Yes.

Q. With whom did the interview take place, and where?—A. Well, my first interview was with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He advised me to see Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Did you see these gentlemen?—A. I did.

Q. Will you tell us, shortly, what conversation you had with both or either of them?—A. The conversation with Sir Oliver Mowat was not very pointed. I did not obtain from him his consent to support me. I then had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, and he received me kindly and said that he was prepared to advocate my appointment to the Senate, but not for the first appointment—that there was another gentleman who had precedence, you might say.

Q. Give us the language that he made use of, as near as you can?—A. He stated to me : "My dear Cook, the first appointment cannot go to you, but there will be a vacancy very shortly, because Senator MacPherson is very ill."

Q. I thought you told us that Sir David MacPherson was dead when you made your application?—A. That was on or about the 20th or 21st.

Q. He told you that Sir David MacPherson was ill?—A. I meant Dr. Ferguson. Senator Ferguson was very ill, and that he would not likely survive very long, in which case, he had no doubt my appointment would be made, and Senator Cox and I—he did not mention Mr. Cox's name—but the other Senator and I would walk into the Senate

on the same day, we would be appointed at the same time, they would not make the first appointment until they made the second.

Q. You say he told you that some person had precedence, what do you mean by that?—A. Some other person had the first call.

Q. Was there any reason given for that person having the first call?—A. Yes, he gave me some reasons.

Q. Tell the Committee, please, what they were?—A. He said: 'Although I recognize your claims better than the other party's, and equal or as good as any one in the province of Ontario, still, he has more recent claims upon us, and we have to appoint him.

Q. Was any indication given to you of the nature of the claim of this gentleman? A. Well, he assisted in the elections.

Q. On the stump?—A. No, he had never taken the stump.

Q. Did he indicate how he had assisted?—A. The impression was——

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the parties against whom the charge is made. I do not think the impressions should be given. We want the facts and the Committee will draw their own conclusions.

Q. I do not care to have your impressions. Give us the facts on which you formed your impression, and we can tell whether the impression was justified by the facts or not?—A. I said to him 'I know who the party is, although you will not tell me, and I know the services he rendered to the party. He assisted them in money in the last election, Mr. Cox, and I think probably he is more entitled to it than I am under the circumstances,' and withdrew.

Q. Will you tell us all that passed between you on that interview?—A. That is all, practically.

Q. That, you say, was shortly after Senator MacPherson's death?—A. Yes.

Q. You recollect it was 1896; can you tell what time of the year?—A. Some time in August, if I recollect right. He died at sea, and we were not seized of the information until the ship arrived, and I think immediately after it became known I came to Ottawa, and I had these interviews just referred to.

Q. That is the first interview that you had with Sir Richard; did you continue pressing your claim for appointment afterwards? You say you recognize the Senator you have named as being entitled to the first appointment in consequence of financial assistance. Did you continue to press your claims afterwards?—A. As soon as Senator Ferguson died.

Q. Perhaps you had better carry out first the different interviews you had with Sir Richard. You have given us one that you think took place in August, 1896. Now, after this interview with Sir Richard, did you have an interview with any other person who alleged that he was acting with the knowledge of Sir Richard?—A. Yes.

Q. With whom?—A. With the Honourable M. C. Cameron.

Q. Do you recollect what was the communication you had with him?—A. I had a communication, an interview with him at the same time I had with Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. At Ottawa?—A. Yes, at Ottawa.

Q. In connection with the same matter—that is your appointment to the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive any letters from Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. It was in 1896 you had the interview with Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive any letters from Mr. Cameron?—A. I did.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. Well some of the letters he requested to be returned.

Q. After perusal?—A. Yes, after perusal.

Q. And you kept copies of them?—A. I kept copies of them. I returned the originals.

Q. Have you got a letter dated August 24, 1896?

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. Blake, Counsel for those against whom the charge is made. If this were before a court of law, the production of a copy is never received if the original can be produced. The original may be in existence.

Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate. I undertake to connect Mr. Cameron with the correspondence and with the Minister first referred to.

Q. Is this a true copy of the letter you received, the original of which you returned? —A. Yes, that is a true copy.

Q. That is the letter of August 24th, 1896?—A. Yes. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 1.)

Q. I see that there was a letter from you dated 28th of August, 1896, in reply to that. Is this a true copy?—A. Yes. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 3.)

Q. I have here a copy of a letter dated 27th of August, 1896, from M. C. Cameron to yourself. Is this a true copy?—A. Yes. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 2.)

Q. There is a blank in the letter? What is that?—A. I could not decipher that in Mr. Cameron's letter.

Q. Who is understood by C.?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q Who is M.?—A. Sir Oliver Mowat.

Q. On the 29th of August there is another letter from Mr. Cameron to you. Is this a copy?—A. Yes. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 4.)

Q. Then there is a letter of the 31st August, 1896, H. H. Cook to M. C. Cameron. Is this a copy?—A. Yes. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 5.)

Q. Then there is a letter dated September 1st from Mr. Cameron to yourself? (Letter read). Will you produce a copy of this?—A. I will produce a copy as Exhibit No. 6.

Q. The next letter is dated September 6th, 1896, from M. C. Cameron to yourself. Is this a copy?—A. Yes. (Filed as Exhibit No. 7.)

Q. The next is a telegram from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook, dated 1st October, 1896?—A. Yes. (Filed as Exhibit No. 8.)

Q. Did you comply with his request and meet him?—A. Yes.

Q. Where?—A. At the Union Station, Toronto.

Q. What passed between you?—A. When he stepped off the train he said to me he was on his way home, and he had to take the next train, which left in a few moments. He said I am going in to have breakfast, and come in with me while I am eating breakfast. While at breakfast he pulled a letter from his pocket and opened it with a table knife, and said: "I have a letter here from Sir Richard Cartwright, given to me just as I was leaving Ottawa, and I have not opened it myself? This letter stated....

Q. What became of that letter? Did he give it to you?—A. I read it and he asked me to give it back again.

Q. Did you ask him to leave it with you?—A. We walked out and discussed the question. I asked him what it meant.

Q. Did you ask him for the letter? Did he leave the letter with you?—A. No.

Q. He took it away with him?—A. Yes.

Q. You say you did read it?—A. I did read it.

Q. What did it say?—A. It said: "Our friend Cook must surely do something in this connection" or something like that.

Q. In what connection?—A. I asked him what did that mean, he said it meant a senatorship, and I asked him what is that? He said ten thousand dollars.

Q. You say the letter contained some expressions equivalent to Surely our friend Cook mustdo something, and you asked what it meant, and he said ten thousand dollars? —A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?—A. I demurred. I was very indignant. I said I would not give a cent. I had served the party long enough to have an appointment, and that I would not give one red cent for that appointment or any other.

Q. You say you were indignant and told him you would not give anything?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, what did he say?—A. We went then out on the platform and before he stepped on the car we were talking, talking pretty loudly, and I was considerably excited, and he begged of me to speak low for fear some people would hear what we had to say.

By the Honourable Mr. Miller :

Q. Did you recognize the writing of that letter?—A. I did.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate :

Q. Whose writing was it?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright's. It was in his own handwriting. Mr. Cameron asked me to meet him on his return. He said I am returning to Ottawa next week, and if you will meet me at the Rossin House probably you will be in a better mood, a better temper, and we will discuss the question. I did meet him, and before I left I said : Let me retain the letter until you return next week. He said : " No, I have got strict instructions not to let it out of my possession."

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you see the signature to the letter?—A. I saw the signature to the letter.

Q. And you knew Sir Richard Cartwright's signature?—A. I knew Sir Richard Cartwright's signature.

Q. And you will swear that was his letter?—A. I will swear that was his letter.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate :

Q. You say he said to you, that you had better see him on his return when you would probably be in a better frame of mind?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to see him at the Rossin House?—A. I did.

Q. How long was that after the interview at the Union Station?—A. Within a week.

Q. What time of the day did you see him?—A. I went there at noon. He had not yet arrived. He arrived on a later train, and I saw him in the evening.

Q. You went to see him with whom, or did any one go with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Who went with you?—A. Mr. S. C. Biggs.

Q. How did you come to get Mr. Biggs to go with you? What relationship existed between you?—A. He was my solicitor.

Q. Had he been your solicitor for some time?—A. Yes, for some time before.

By the Chairman :

Q. Was that Mr. Biggs, formerly of Manitoba?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate :

Q. Did you tell him of the interview?—A. I told him of the interview I had with Mr. Cameron at the station.

Q. Why did you ask him to go with you? What was your object?—A. He suggested going with me. He said " I think I can convince Mr. Cameron you have done so much for the party that you ought to get the appointment without paying for it."

Q. He knew what you had done for the party?—A. I suppose so.

Q. At all events, he thought he could convince them you had done so much in the past that you ought not to pay anything?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he go with you?—A. He did. I introduced him to Mr. Cameron. I said " Mr. Cameron, this is Mr. Biggs." Mr. Biggs said " I know Mr. Cameron very well," and I said " Now, Mr. Cameron, you need not be afraid to talk in the presence of Mr. Biggs, he is my solicitor," and he talked very freely and repeated the statement made at the station. I declined to purchase it.

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Q. Was that all that took place at the interview at the Rossin House?—A. Well, that is the substance of it.

Q. The substance was, you were urging your claims, and Mr. Biggs was also urging your claims to recognition for past services to the party?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any person present at the meeting at the station except yourself and Mr. Cameron?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any further correspondence with Mr. Cameron at a later date?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive a letter from him?—A. Yes, I received a letter from him in connection with the second appointment, that is the appointment of Sir Oliver Mowat?

Q. After the interview at the Rossin House, apparently your efforts ceased for a time until there was another vacancy?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Cameron to urge your claim again with regard to the new vacancy?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you get a letter from him in connection with it?—A. I did.

Q. What was the date of it?—A. September 30, 1897.

Q. Is this the original letter?—A. It is.

(Letter read and filed as Exhibit No. 9.)

Q. Had you written to him prior to that time?—A. I did, and I probably did not keep a copy of the letter.

Q. Have you searched your letter-book?—A. I have, but could not find it.

Q. Can you explain what is the reference to your having the cards in your own hands and not playing the game?—A. Yes.

Q. What?—A. Because I had the option of purchasing for $10,000.

Q. And you refused to do it?—A. I refused to do it.

Q. Is that what the reference is to there?—A. Yes, that is what the reference is to there.

Q. Is that the last letter you had from Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. That was in September, 1897; did you have any conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright after that time? Were you in Ottawa at any time after that?—A. That is before the appointment to fill Sir Oliver Mowat's place?

Q. I do not know?—A. Yes, out in Ottawa.

Q. Can you give us approximately the dates? Was it in 1897, 1898 or 1899?—A. It was either in December, 1897, or in May, 1898—either one of these dates I was here. On one of these dates I had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Will you please tell us what took place at the interview you had?—A. Well, we talked for some time about the appointment to be made to the Senate.

Q. A new appointment?—A. The appointment of Mr. Kerr——and discussed the matter at some length; and on my return, when I was just leaving the office, I said: "By the way, Sir Richard, Mr. Cameron demanded from me for one of the other appointments, $10,000. Is that correct?" "Well," he said, "Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes and he took this means of obtaining it." He said it in that way—Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes, and he took this means to obtain it, or something of that sort. That was the gist of it.

Q. Did he say who had suggested the $10,000?—A. I think he said that Mr. Cameron had suggested the $10,000.

Q. He himself did not, in the letter?—A. No.

Q. Nothing was said about it?—A. No.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did he say he objected to Mr. Cameron making the proposal to you?—A. No, he knew Mr. Cameron was going to make it.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate:

Q. And the suggestion was from Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. He got Sir Richard Cartwright to write this letter, saying you should do some thing, and Mr. Cameron interpreted it in his own way?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he say anything further about whether the money was got or not?—A. No, I left the office.

Q. At that time they wanted the money?—A. At that time they wanted the money—the first time, not that time.

Q. In this second interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, did he suggest anything about wanting money for the new appointment at all?—A. No.

(Mr. Blake, Counsel for the parties accused, objects to Counsel leading witness.)

Q. Have you given us the whole of the conversation that took place between you and Sir Richard at this time?—A. Sir Richard said he was very anxious I should get the appointment. He worked very hard for it and did the very best he could.

Q. You say you left him after this interview. You cannot say whether it was in December, 1897, or May, 1898?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any communication with Sir Richard after that?

(Copy of letter dated 25th August, 1896, from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, Exhibit No. 10. Letter, 27th August, 1896, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook produced.)

MR. MARSH.—Mr. Cook desires me to say that this letter with a number of other letters received from Sir Richard Cartwright are marked confidential and he would prefer not to produce them and would not produce them of his own free will unless forced to do so by the committee.

MR. RITCHIE.—There is no privilege.

MR. BLAKE.—We are not claiming any privilege in respect of these letters or in respect to these conversations.

(Letter, 27th August, 1896, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook marked strictly confidential, Exhibit No. 11. Copy of letter 28th August, 1896, from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, Exhibit No. 12. Copy letter 19th October from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, Exhibit No. 13. Letter, 21st October, 1896, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 14.)

Q. Then there is apparently a jump in your correspondence with Sir Richard from 1896 to 1898?—A. Yes.

Q. The correspondence is opened again on the 14th January, 1898?—A. Yes.

(Copy letter from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, 14th January, 1898, Exhibit No. 15. Letter, 10th February, 1898, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 16. Letter, 9th March, 1898, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 17. Copy letter, 16th March, 1898, from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, Exhibit No. 18. Letter, 3rd March from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, Exhibit No. 16a. Letter, 18th March, 1898, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 19. Letter, 25th June, 1898, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 20. Letter, 13th March, 1899, from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, Exhibit No. 21. Copy letter, from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, 13th March, 1899, Exhibit No. 22. Copy letter, from Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright, 1st August, 1899, Exhibit No. 23.)

Q. The letter which you referred to as having sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a copy of which you sent, is the letter of the 27th July, 1899?—A. Yes.

Q. That is a letter written by you and addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier?—A. Yes.

(Letter, 27th July, 1899, from Mr. Cook to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Exhibit No. 24.)

Q. Do you know anything about the letter referred to in this letter of 21st August? Have you made a search for the letter?—A. No.

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Q. Will you make a search for it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you bring all your correspondence here?—A. I supposed it was here.

Q. At all events you will have a search made for it?—A. Yes.

Q. You told us that in your interview of August, 1896, Sir Richard told you that there was another gentleman who was applying who probably had stronger claims, that you could not get the first but you would get the second?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not get either the first or second?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any further interview with him as to why you did not get the second?—A. You mean when the vacancy occurred.

Q. By reason of Senator Ferguson's death. Senator Macpherson was dead at the time and he told you you would have to wait, and Senator Ferguson was very ill and not likely to recover and probably both appointments would be made at once.—A. I ceased advocating my claims when I found the name of the Honourable David Mills was proposed.

Q. He was proposed for the vacancy of Senator Ferguson?—A. No, I believe he got Senator Macpherson's place. He got one of the appointments.

Q. At all events you heard his name mentioned afterwards?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not press your claims against his?—A. No.

Q. You thought his claims were paramount to yours?—A. I thought they were better.

Q. You withdrew as to that?—A. I withdrew as to that.

Q. Have you told us everything in connection with all your interviews with any Minister or any other person with reference to your appointment to the Senate? Can you think of anything else of substance--anything that is important?—A. I do not remember anything else just now.

Q. Did any other person ever see you in connection with the appointment?—A. I consulted with the members of the Government.

Q. You interviewed most of them you say and some you corresponded with, but did any other person see you about it?—A. I had conversations with a good many.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any person in your own office?—A. Yes.

Q. With whom?—A. With Mr. Biggs.

Q. I am not speaking of your solicitor, but any other person with reference to your appointment—any person outside of your solicitor? I am not speaking of communications between your solicitor and yourself?—A. How long since?

Q. I am speaking now since you commenced to press your claims in 1896, up to the time you withdrew your application?—A. I have had communication with parties within a short time.

Q. But there is nobody else that you know of that you had communication with or that discussed it with you?—A. No.

Q. You have not had any conversation with any person else about the payment of $10,000 or any other sum?—A. No.

Q. Since you withdrew your application have you had any communication with anybody with reference to the matter? Have you been pressing your claims at all?—A. No, there has been no vacancy that occurred since Mr. Kerr's appointment—at least up to the time I wrote my letter withdrawing my name as an applicant, there was not.

Q. Have you given us all the letters now, so far as you know, that have any materia] bearing upon the subject matter of this investigation? - A. I think so.

Q. Have you withheld any letters?—A. I have not.

Q. Did you have correspondence with any person else beside Sir Richard?—A. Yes, I corresponded—do you mean whilst the negotiations were going on?

Q. Yes—A. Yes, I corresponded with the Hon. David Mills, but nothing one way or the other bearing on this case.

Q. Nothing that bears on the matter?—A. Nothing that bears on the ten thousand dollars matter.

Q. Did any person ever suggest ten thousand dollars to you excepting Mr. Cameron?—A. No.

Q. And Mr. Cameron died some time ago?—A. Yes. He was appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-west Territories afterwards.

By the Honoarable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. I would like to ask you, Mr. Cook, if you had any conversation in the Russell House at any time with other parties with reference to the appointment?—A. There is no doubt I have. Do you mean with ministers?

Q. With ministers or members of Parliament?—A. Yes, I have had.

Q. It has been stated broadcast, we have heard a great deal about the conversations with Dr. Landerkin, Mr. Sutherland and other people down there. I would like to know if there was any material conversation between you and those gentlemen?—A. Oh, I do not know. We used to have jokes occasionally.

Q. We know that Dr. Landerkin was a joker?—A. He used to joke about the ten thousand dollars. I told him I thought he would never get here if he had to pay ten thousand dollars.

By Counsel for the Senate:

Q. You say you had conversations probably with Dr. Landerkin and Mr. Sutherland in which ten thousand dollars was referred to?—A. Yes.

Q. But that did not impress itself upon your mind?—A. No.

Q. You regarded that as a joke?—A. Yes.

Q. Although it referred to the ten thousand dollars?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did it refer to the ten thousand dollars?—A. Yes.

By Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. There is one matter I wanted to bring out that I think you must have forgotten You gave me instructions about it in November, and I would like to recall your mind to the question whether any official of the Ontario Government ever approached you with reference to this matter, of course, not mentioning any names. Does that recall anything to your mind?—A. Yes, it does.

Q. Who is the psrson?—A. Mr. W. T. R. Preston.

Q. What was his position at the time?—A. I think he was librarian of the Ontario Government at the time at the Parliament Buildings.

Q. Tell me what took place between you and Mr. Preston?—A. Mr. Preston wrote me a letter, I was away from home at the time the letter was written, stating—

Objected to.

Q. Just tell the interview—what took place?

By Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Q. Could you fix the date?—A. No.

Q. Or about?—A. No, it was before this appointment was made, before Mr. Kerr was appointed. He came to my office and said he had just a short time ago come from Ottawa, and he was instructed to ask me for ten thousand dollars for a senatorship.

By Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. How did he greet you?—A. When he came into my office from the corridor, from the hall, to my outer office, he passed through the outer office, and he said "Good morning, Mr. Cook"—or rather "Good morning, Mr. Senator." I said, Good morning, Mr. Preston, and then he walked in and closed the door behind him, and said that he had returned from Ottawa, and was instructed to ask me for ten thousand dollars for the appointment. He told me either—I have forgotten whether he said the Govern-

ment or Sir Richard Cartwright told him to come and see me, and I told him most emphatically that I would not give him ten thousand dollars, or the Government, or Sir Richard Cartwright, or any one else, for a senatorship, and he stated "Well, if you don't give it you won't get the appointment. They are very desirous of giving it to you and want to give it to you, but they won't give it to you without you pay the ten thousand dollars. You are able to pay it, and they want money for party purposes." That is about the gist of the conversation, and he went out of the office.

By Counsel for the Senate:

Q. What position did he occupy besides at that time—any position?—A. He has been a kind of organizer for the party.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. In federal politics?—A. Oh, I think both federal and local.

Cross-examined by Counsel for the parties accused:

Q. Had you forgotten that last conversation until reminded by your counsel, Mr. Marsh? Had you forgotten that last interview in your answers to my learned friend Mr. Ritchie?—A. Yes, I did not think of it at the moment.

Q. It had passed out of your mind; memory possibly a little defective?—A. I suppose it must have been a little defective on that occasion.

Q. No reason why that would be a prominent item, that your memory should be more defective on that than any other matter, I suppose?—A. I know it was defective in that, I know I did not think of it at the time.

Q. You have been thinking a good deal over that? I see a pretty mass of brief prepared here?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you stated to Mr. Ritchie all that is covered by the affidavit, which is the basis of these proceedings, all your corroborative evidence? Have you presented it all either in the shape of documents or persons who will corroborate you?—A. Well there may be some detail.

Q. Take the documents, are there any documents other than those which you have presented here, that you are aware of that would throw any light on the subject?—A. Yes, I have another letter, I did not say anything about it—a letter from Mr. W. T. R. Preston.

Q. That letter which you have referred to is the one. Any letter excepting that?—A. No.

Q. No letter excepting that?—A. No, not that I can recollect just now.

Q. Any document, memorandum or paper, or have you produced everything?—A. I think so.

Q. The only person that you say is aware of these matters beyond Sir Richard Cartwright, and the late Mr. Cameron, is Mr. Biggs?—A. I beg pardon?

Q. The only person that you are aware of knowing anything with regard to these matters is the late Mr. Cameron, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Biggs?

Counsel for Mr. Cook objects to any question being asked which has a tendency to make the witness disclose the names of his other witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN.—I can see no objection to the line of examination pursued by Mr. Blake.

Mr. RITCHIE.—I have no objection to mentioning the names. The names are Mr. Biggs, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Frank Macdonald, and Mr. Preston.

By Counsel for the parties accused:

Q. And these are all the witnesses in corroboration of your statement?—A. Yes.

Q. I understand from your statement that you personally interviewed all the ministers of the Government. Would that be correct?—A. All the Ontario ministers.

Q. You did then, yourself personally, interview all the ministers of the Government in Ontario?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you interview any outside of those?—A. The members?

Q. No, I mean any of the ministers outside the province of Ontario?—A. I think not.

Q. I do not understand that you tell the honourable members of this Committee that either you made any approach, or any approach was made to you during any of these interviews in connection with any sum of money to be paid for a senatorship?—A. Would you repeat that?

Q. I do not understand you to say that at any of these interviews any approach was made by you to any member of the Government or by any member of the Government to you in respect of the payment for a senatorship?—A. Nothing excepting what I told Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. So far as you personally are concerned, interviewing all the Ontario members of the Government and none others, nothing was said by any member of the Government to you in respect to the payment for a senatorship, nor did you say anything to them with respect to what passed between you and Sir Richard Cartwright? That is so.—A. That is my recollection.

Q. And that is an important matter, if it had taken place no doubt you would have remembered it. You were very much interested in getting the senatorship?—A. Yes, I was anxious.

Q. Was this statement in your telegram correct, that you had been offered the senatorship, but they wanted you to pay too much for it, the price was too high?—A. Yes, I sent that telegram.

Q. What was it that passed between you and Sir Richard Cartwright that you imply was an offer in respect of money for a senatorship?—A. What passed between us?

Q. Yes?—A. I could just reiterate the statement I made a little while ago, that in the conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright, just as I was on my feet leaving the office, I asked him if Cameron had authority from him or the Government to ask ten thousand dollars, and he stated that Cameron was the author, or that Cameron wanted the ten thousand dollars for party purposes, and that he assented to it for that purpose.

Q. Was that what you told us before?—A. I think it is.

Q. That Cameron wanted it for party purposes, and that he assented to it?—A. I said that he told me—Sir Richard Cartwright told me that Cameron had spoken to him, and that Cameron wanted it for party purposes.

Q. Just give us a little nearer if you can, the language—what took place?—A. I do not know that I could give it any nearer than that.

Q. What had been the conversation which preceded it for instance?—A. We were talking about the senatorship and about the appointment.

Q. You were pressing your claims?—A. Yes.

Q. The claims that you usually pressed?—A. Yes.

Q. That you were a U. E. Loyalist?—A. No, I did not mention that. I only mentioned that in the letter.

Q. That your father was, your uncle, and your brothers?—A. Yes, sisters, aunts and uncles, and I am proud of it.

Q, You being under oath say that you presented these thoughts. Then you also said you were a Methodist, and that there was not a fair Methodist representation in the Senate in one of your letters which I have before me, and that it was displeasing to the Methodists that there should not be a larger representation in the Senate?—A. Mr. Kerr will fill that bill.

Q. Perhaps they thought you would fill it better. Then you also presented to them the fact that Sir Oliver Mowat was wrong when he said he wanted men of ability in the Senate? You presented to a member of the Government the fact that you had all

that ability to which Sir Oliver Mowat referred?—A. I was not egotistical in that. I stated that I knew I was deficient in that respect, but that I still have some.

Q. I thought you presented the fact that your success in life showed you had that ability which Sir Oliver Mowat thought you had not, and it would be better to put men of ability in the Senate. You did that, and then I think you went through your twenty-five years political course, and the money you have spent as an additional reason for it?—A. Yes.

Q. In the interview with Sir Richard Cartwright did you present all these questions, or what did you present?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright advised me to write out that letter and give him my claims.

Q. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier?—A. Yes.

Q. Which you did so, embodying what I have just been speaking of?—A. Yes.

Q. It was at that interview was it?—A. No, it was not at that interview. I think it was at a former interview.

Q. Would you give the date?—A. I could not do it.

Q. Would you give the date of this interview at which you said there was this statement made by you and to you?—A. Which statement?

The Committee then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

(Sgd.) GEO. C. HOLLAND,
Official Stenographer.

(Sgd.) FISKE JOHNSTON,
Official Stenographer.

WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1901.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Chair.

Counsel for Mr. Cook states that he has been informed that two witnesses have come from Toronto, whose names were mentioned yesterday, and asks that they should retire from the Committee while Mr. Cook is giving his evidence.

Counsel for the Government states that he has no objection, and the two gentlemen referred to retired.

Cross-examination of Mr. Cook, by Counsel for the Government, continued :—

Q. On thinking over your evidence given yesterday, is there any portion of it you desire to alter or qualify ?—A. No, there is none of it that I want to qualify.

Q. Could you fix more accurately the date of the meeting at the station at which you say the late Mr. M. C. Cameron was present? Would it be somewhere about August 15 or 16, do you think, or if not what date would you put to it ?—A. Well, the telegram was sent on October 1, asking me to meet him on the morning train.

Q. Then the date you put to that meeting at the station would be, what ?—A. According to that telegram that would be the second.

Q. Of what ?—A. Of October.

Q. The second October, you think, was the date of the meeting at the train ?—A. Yes.

Q. Would it be as much as ten days after that, that on the return of Mr. Cameron you had the meeting at the Rossin House ?—A. It would be impossible for me to tell the time afterwards.

Q. Could you not guess within a week of it ?—A. It was on his return to Ottawa, and he named the date and I did not keep a memo. of it.

Q. Would it be within a week, a month, or what ?—A. Certainly within a month.

Q. Certainly within a month of that ?—A. Yes. I do not say it was within a month. I say I do not intend to define the time of his return, but it was on his return from Goderich.

Q. Would you say within two months ?—A. I think it was within a week or ten days myself.

Q. But you would not say nearer than a week or ten days or a month ?—A. I would not say. I could not give the exact time.

Q. That being so, in October, 1896, this offer, as you state, was made. You, of course, knew that it was an infamous thing ?—A. Certainly I did, and I characterized it as such.

Q. And you knew he was making you an infamous proposal ?—A. Yes.

Q. And of course you at once broke off with him ?—A. Sir !

Q. You would not have anything to do with an infamous man after that ?—A. Oh, I do not say I broke off with him.

Q. Then you will tell me how many years after that Mr. Cameron lived ?—A. Mr. Cameron died after he was appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Q. Was it two years or two years and a half after ?—A. I do not exactly know the time.

Q. I am not asking you exactly ?—A. I would not even say the year, but he died after he was appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Q. At all events during all the period of his life you never made public this infamous act of his ?—A. No, I did not, except in conversation with some individuals.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Except in conversation with some individuals, and you possibly will not give me the names?—A. I cannot give you the names.

Q. The time?—A. I cannot give you any time.

Q. The place?—A. I cannot give you any place.

Q. You cannot give me time, place or name?—A. No.

Q. Did you make it public in any way until October of 1900?—A. The first I made it public was by telegram, my message, the telephone to Mr. Tucker, of Owen Sound.

Q. That was in October, 1900?—A. That was just the time the elections were going on.

Q. You waited then to make it public until the time the elections were going on?—A. Yes.

Q. And that was in October, 1900?—A. I would not say what time the elections were going on.

Q. Up to that time, unless to an individual here and there that you do not name, you said nothing about it?—A. Excepting a party—excepting Mr. Biggs.

Q. You did say it to Mr. Biggs?—A. I did.

Q. Is that the person to whom you referred as being the person to whom you told this?—A. That is one of the persons.

Q. Anybody else?—A. I do not know of anybody else.

Q. You do not remember?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Mr. Biggs at that time was standing in a confidential relationship to you as you understood?—A. Yes.

Q. And he is the only person that you can name to the Committee that you ever mentioned it to until 1900?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was it you first saw in October, 1900, about making this public?—A. My telegram——

Counsel for Mr. Cook objects that this line of evidence is not admissible and that it is entirely irrelevant to whom Mr. Cook disclosed these matters.

The CHAIRMAN.—The widest latitude will be given to Counsel in this inquiry.

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED PARTIES.—I do not propose to introduce names, unless Mr. Cook choses to do it, or if the names be given to the Chairman, I am perfectly satisfied.

Q. In October, 1900, before the making of this declaration, you saw some persons as to it?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it or was it not prepared in the Mail and Empire building?

Counsel for Mr. Cook objects in that the question is entirely irrelevant.

The CHAIRMAN.—The question is as to the truth of these charges, and unless Mr. Blake desires to establish that there was a conspiracy, I do not think we have anything to do with it.

COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED PARTIES.—I propose to show that Mr. Cook intended or desired to run in East York in the Reform interest. That it was suggested that he should do it in the Conservative interest. I propose to show he did not intend to go out of political life at all, and I propose to show it was those persons that drew this, that requested of him that he should sign this declaration.

The Committee permitted the question, on division.

Q. Will you kindly tell me whether this paper was prepared and signed in the Mail and Empire building in the city of Toronto?—A. It was not.

Q. Had you there a meeting with Mr. David Blaine and with some others discussing the question of this declaration?—A. I had not.

Q. Did you see Mr. W. F. McLean in connection with it?—A. I did not.

Q. Or Mr. David Blaine?—A. I did not.

Q. Or Mr. Samuel Barker?—A. I did not.

Q. Or Mr. St. John?—A. I did not.

Q. Or Sir Charles Tupper?—A. I did not. Go on. You could give a good many more names than that.

Q. What names then will you give me?—A. I do not propose to give you any.

Q. Why not? I am at liberty to ask you the question under the ruling of the Committee. Who are those who saw you in connection with the making of this declaration, or that you saw, for I understand it was necessary that you should go to their offices, they would not come to yours? Who saw you in connection with it?—A. Well, I had a conversation—I issued that upon my own authority in reply to Laurier's denial of the charge.

Q. I daresay that, but it is not the question I am asking you. Who saw you about it and put it into shape for you in writing?—A. I decline to answer that question.

Q. But the Committee have ruled that you should answer the question. Who was it that aided and helped you in the preparation of this declaration?—A. I decline to name them.

Q. But you have no right to decline, I humbly suggest. Mention the names of those persons who had to do with the preparation of this declaration?—A. I cannot give it to you.

Q. Oh, yes. Is your memory all gone?—A. I cannot give it to you.

Q. Is your memory all gone? Do you forget about it?—A. No, I do not forget about it, but I cannot give it to you.

Q. But I think it would be strong corroborative evidence. You have undertaken to give that. I ask for the ruling of the Chairman, whether a witness is not bound to give the answer?

By Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Do you mean to say, Mr. Cook, that you knew the party and that you will not give the name?—A. I do not know the party.

Q. When you say you will not answer, is it because you are unable to answer?—A. I am unable to answer.

By Counsel for the accused parties:

Q. Why are you unable to answer?—A. I did not see him write it.

The CHAIRMAN.—The ruling of the Committee is if Mr. Cook can remember who the parties are he should answer, but I understand he is unable to answer.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties:

Q. In a matter of this kind, Providence did not interfere and place the affidavit before you? How did it come? Let us have it Mr. Cook? How did it come into existence—do not waste our time?—A. I am unable to say who wrote the declaration.

Q. With whom did you discuss it? There was a discussion you know before its preparation for some two days, and then it was prepared, and then there was a discussion and a going of it over as to documents and papers, and so on; who were those that had to do with it?—A. I cannot tell you who had to do with it.

Q. Don't say you can't tell me; say you won't tell?—A. No, I do not say that.

Q. Do you mean here, on your oath to say that you are not aware of a single person you discussed this with, or that you do not know any one who was in active preparation of it, or who brought it to you?—A. Not to my personal knowledge.

Q. Inferentially, who did you see?—A. You declined to let me say that yesterday.

Q. That was right when you were not right to do it. Now you are invited.—A. I take the same ground to-day you took yesterday.

Q. That is the position you take when you will not give the names of the parties who had to do with it?—A. I cannot give you the names of the parties who wrote this declaration.

Q. Will you give us the names of the parties who had the procuring of this declaration?—No answer.

By Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Q. Do you mean to say that you did not write the declaration yourself?—A. No, I did not write it.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties:

Q. Then to whom did you entrust the writing of it? You will pardon me for saying it looks very like trifling with the Committee, but I cannot help making that remark. To whom did you entrust the preparation of this?—A. Well, I did not entrust it to any one.

Q. Who took upon himself to do it for you? You know the nature of the oath that you are bound to tell the truth, and the whole truth about it in reply to any question asked. How did the document come into existence?—A. It is impossible for me to answer. I cannot answer that.

Q. To whom did you give any instructions upon which such a paper would be based? To whom did you give that memorandum or jotting in connection with it? Who gave you the paper to be signed? All this you must have in your mind, for it only took place in October, 1900. Is your memory so defective that you cannot give us that?—A. I took the full responsibility for the affidavit; I made the affidavit and I take the full responsibility of it.

Q. You are obliged to, but that is not the answer to my question; who gave you the declaration to be signed?—A. I will not answer that.

Q. With whom did you discuss the question before it was put in the final shape?—A. I will not answer that.

Q. You won't answer that? You have not forgotten it?—A. I won't answer that question.

Mr. Blake asks for the ruling of the Committee.

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—Mr. Cook is acting under advice of his Counsel, the questions being utterly irrelevant.

The Committee divided on the question, and the yeas and nays being taken, it was decided that the witness should answer. Yeas 9; nays 3.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties:

Q. Will you kindly answer my question Mr. Cook?—A. What is your question?

Q. My question was, who had to do with the instructions given in respect of this declaration, and who saw you in the meantime while it was being prepared, and who finally brought it to you, and was present when you signed it?—A. I decline to answer the question.

Q. Will you only answer such questions as are pleasing to you, or what position do you take?—A. I am advised by my counsel. I have a counsel here and I am advised by him not to answer.

Q. Is it because you are afraid of criminal proceedings if you answer the question? Are you afraid of criminal proceedings being taken if you answer the question?—A. I do not propose to answer that question.

Q. Will you tell the Committee what is the reason you will not answer?—A. No.

Q. In the meantime I will leave that. We will return to it again, and you may be in a softer humour. That being so, then from 1896 to 1900, four years, you said nothing about this? The only one that you say that you ever said anything about is to

Mr. Biggs. You then make it public in October, 1900. Now, when you found in 1896 this alleged proposal made, you still continued to write and discuss the matter with Mr. M. C. Cameron?—A. I wrote letters, and I received his replies that are already in evidence.

Q. And he broke off from you finally in September, 1897, stating he would not have anything further to do with it?—A. Yes.

Q. It was not you broke off from him, but he broke off from you. But you still considered him your friend?—A. Yes, he broke off from me because I would not give him the ten thousand dollars.

Q. You know that he is a dead man and cannot be here?—A. I hope he is alive—and you will be when you pass—in the spirit.

Q. In the spirit of honesty and truth I hope. Then you still continued your efforts to benefit the country by being made a senator yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. And there were some letters which I should like before asking you questions about the details of these meetings, if they took place, to give to you. I may just ask you a question lest there should be any doubt about it before these letters are read. You affirmed yesterday that no Minister of the Crown made you any approach directly or indirectly, nor did you make to any Minister of the Crown an approach directly or indirectly save and except that which you referred to in connection with Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Yes.

Q. That is correct—an improper approach you understand?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the matter is all clear, and it is brought down to that one matter of Sir Richard Cartwright, and that one conversation?—A. Yes.

Q. You did a good deal of direct application yourself. You are a man of impulse and vigour, and you used a good deal of it in promoting your canvass for your senatorship?—A. What do you mean?

Q. I mean to say you wrote a great many letters, or, at least, they were written for you, like the declaration, and you saw a good many people. I have a good many letters here. I will not trouble the Committee with more than a dozen of them. Is there any Minister of Ontario that you did not approach by letter or orally?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Not one? Then you had them approached in addition to that. You began at an early date. This is your handwriting, is it not? You will not deny it? It is not a declaration (handing letter to witness). See if that is your signature to it?—A. Yes. I think so.

Q. There is only one H. H. Cook, is there not?—A. Yes, probably there will never be another.

Q. We will say amen to that, I think. Then what you say is this: the shoes were there, but they were scarcely cold when this letter came, now filed as exhibit No. 25.

EXHIBIT No. 25.

TORONTO, August 25th, 1896.

SIR,—The late regretted death of Senator MacPherson has made a vacancy in the Senate for what was known as the Saugeen district of the province of Ontario, a division which I have had the honor for the last twenty years of being the representative of the Liberal party, either in the House of Commons or in the Provincial Legislature, and, I might add, a division in which I have been an active and liberal worker for the last twenty-five years.

From every side among the Liberals, since this vacancy has occurred, it is suggested to me that I should be appointed to the Senate to represent this division, and it is further suggested from many sources that I should lay my claims before you in respect thereto.

I need not remind any one so well versed in the history of the Reform party in this country as yourself, that for the last seventy years my family have been ardent supporters of the cause. You are no doubt well aware that we are U. E. Loyalists, and that my

father and my uncle, John Cook, as long ago as 1828, as devoted followers of William Lyon Mackenzie, in the country and the latter in the Legislature, did their part in fighting for responsible government. Subsequently thereto my brother William, both as a private citizen and as a member of Parliament, threw all his weight and influence in favour of the Reform party. Later still, my brother Simon served the party as a member of the Local Legislature for two terms, from the county of Dundas. My brothers George and John have always been active and loyal supporters of the party, contributing largely to its legitimate expenses.

For the last twenty-five years I have constantly been a candidate in the county of Simcoe, or some part of it, having contested ten elections; my chief opponent being Dalton McCarthy, one of the strongest supporters, until lately, of the Conservative cause. These constituencies were very large and very expensive to contest, and I took the field championing the cause, in most cases, to a successful issue, when no other Liberal could be found willing to face my opponents.

Q. Who were your opponents you spoke of?—A. Mr. Bennett was my opponent.
Q. The Conservative candidate?—A. Yes.
Q. The letter continues:—

"During all this time I have been a faithful and continuous contributor to the legitimate expenses of our party, bearing the expenses of my personal elections myself in addition. I know that you will not question my loyalty or integrity.

At the last election I again entered the field in East Simcoe in the hope of redeeming that constituency, as I had previously done for Sir Oliver Mowat's government, but failed because of the Patron candidate who took away largely from my vote and because of the corrupt practices resorted to by my opponent. I may say in this regard that I have caused a petition to be filed to unseat my opponent and hope to succeed.

I mention these things to show that I have a strong claim to the position which my friends are urging me to seek, and which I have made up my mind that I desire to have, viz., the Senatorship.

I understand others are seeking the position; against them I have not one word to say. I am told that their claims consist largely in their monetary gifts to the party. If that alone were the test, it strikes me that I would stand second to none; but active personal work for so many years should count for something, and higher and above all, a practical knowledge of legislation in parliament for twenty years.

I apologise for the length of this communication, and trust my claim to the appointment asked for will be recognized and acted upon.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. WILFRID LAURIER, M.P.,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Who wrote this for you?—A. Who wrote this for me?
Q. Yes?—A. That was written in Biggs' office.
Q. Who wrote it—Mr. Biggs?—A. It was written on his typewriter.
Q. Who dictated it?—A. He and I dictated it together.
Q. I did not think any single person could write it?—A. I gave the information.
Q. Really, had you anything to do with that, or, really, was it Mr. Biggs that drew it?—A. Mr. Biggs knew nothing at all about the circumstance of my ancestors being seventy years in the country.
Q. But there was so much self laudation in it?—A. The laudation was all put in by Mr. Biggs.
Q. Then the next is just a little reminder? That is your signature, is it not (handing letter to witness)?—A. Yes.

Q. The letter is as follows :—

EXHIBIT No. 26.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING,
COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Oct. 7, 1896.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I have a letter this morning from the Minister of Justice, stating that he had, in accordance with my request, sent you Mr. Blake's letter to me in reference to the appointment of Senator.

Would you kindly hand it to Sir Richard Cartwright and greatly oblige?

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

Q. I believe Sir Richard Cartwright stood by you in the question of your right to be appointed Senator, Mr. Cook? He was one of your most ardent supporters and did what he could for you in this matter?—A. I believe so. His letters indicate that.

Q. Have you any reason to question it?—A. I have no reason. I do not know that I have any reason to question it.

Q. Nobody else would know better than yourself?—A. No.

Q. That is the same Sir Richard Cartwright of whom you were speaking yesterday? There is only one, like yourself?—A. Yes, and only one Sam Blake?

Q. On the 23rd October, 1896, you kept the matter going again. That, I think, is your handwriting, but it is on the Biggs' typewriter, I am afraid? (Handing letter to witness.)—A. Yes, that is my signature. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit 27).

EXHIBIT No. 27.

TORONTO, 23rd October, 1896.

(*Private.*)

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I had the honour yesterday of seeing Sir Richard Cartwright, and the surprise of being asked by him to withdraw my claim to be appointed a Senator to fill one of the vacancies now existing. I certainly objected then most strongly to that course. He informed me that it was your wish that he should see me and urge me to consent to the course he proposed.

When I consider the matter it seems to me impossible that you could for a moment desire me to step aside at my time of life and let the position which I have fairly earned and to which by almost common consent I am fairly entitled, be given to another man. When I was in Ottawa last the old members (that is the old guard) to a man declared that my claims were paramount to any of the aspirants for the seat, and most of them offered to go with me to you and urge the matter upon you.

Q. What do you mean by the term "the old guard?"—A. The old members who were in the House when I was in it.

Q. People who were getting so old they were useless, do you mean?—A. No.

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Q. What did you mean by the old guard?—A. I mean the old members who were in the House here a long time, and who were in when I was in.

Q. Not the members of the Senate?—A. I do not refer to the members of the Senate. I was a member of the House of Commons.

Q. Did the old guard go with you?—A. I do not know.

Q. This is Biggs' ratiocination?—A. It is his phraseology.

Q. The letter continues:—

"Here in the city, and everywhere I go in the country, it is not only conceded that my claim is the best, but if I venture the assertion that I know nothing about the appointment, the idea that anyone else would be appointed in preference to myself, is scouted. I am very confident that the failure to appoint me will be, no matter what I may say, regarded as a great injustice to me. At least such are the expressions heard from leading liberals on every side. Even the Hon. Edward Blake in a short note to myself expressed the pleasure it would give him to hear of my appointment, a note which I by his permission showed to Sir Oliver Mowat.

Q. Why do you put the word "even" before the name Edward Blake?—A. Because he is in Ireland now, I suppose.

Q. The letter continues:—

"There are two vacancies now; why should I, if I wish to enjoy the honour of such an appointment, withdraw my just claims and await the shoes of men living, and as likely to live as myself. Indeed such a course on my part could only mean that I would be willing to forever forego the honour, unless indeed under very exceptional circumstances. Then again for whom am I to withdraw, and what are his special claims to my consideration. I know not. It is true I have not the appointment, but I am fairly entitled to it, and if anyone else gets it he gets what I ought to have. I know you feel this yourself or you would not care whether I withdraw or not. You would no doubt prefer that I should do myself the injustice of sacrificing my claims rather than that you yourself should do me the injustice of refusing me these just claims. Why should either be done? I have heard of only one reason, and that was given me by Sir Oliver Mowat himself, and it was that he wanted men of ability appointed."

Q. You did not consider it sufficient reason that they only wanted men of ability appointed, as a reason for your refusal?—A. I did not consider that it applied to myself.

Q. Your letter continues:—

'I cannot discuss that very much, without being accused of egotism, and yet I will say one word about the matter, and it is this, for twenty-five years I have taken my part in all practical questions in Parliament and succeeded in retaining the respect and esteem of my fellow members, both in the House and in the committee room. Which one of my competitors has shown more ability, if success counts for anything; who of them has held more positions of trust, or more honourable positions of trust than myself? I do not desire to and am not speaking against any of them, but I am defending myself from Sir Oliver's charge of mediocrity. The only fault I can find with my ability is that in the past I have devoted so much of it to the Reform party, and yet I am proud of that fault. Why, sir, for the last seventy years my family have been ardent supporters of that cause. We were U. E. Loyalists. My father and my uncle, John Cook, as early as 1828 joined the cause with which William Lyon Mackenzie was identified, and subsequently did their part both in the country and the legislature in the battle for responsible government. My brothers, William and Simon, both at different times carried and held seats in Parliament for the Reform party and were ready and willing contributors to our cause for many years, never giving an uncertain sound, and never failing the party in its dire need. My brothers, John and George, have always been active loyal supporters of the party, contributing more than their fair share to its legitimate funds. As for myself, I have spent several small fortunes in politics, never shirking the hottest fight or the most laborious toil for the last twenty-five years.

When D'Alton McCarthy was the rising hope of the Conservative party I was his chief opponent in the Reform interests, and generally with success. Only those who have canvassed constituencies like the county of Simcoe, can form any idea of the sacrifice of time, comfort and means necessary for such a contest. In addition to all this I have always been a large and generous contributor to the general party funds, never drawing therefrom, but paying all my own election expenses. Indeed, I have not confined my contributions to the general fund and my own elections. Only a few years ago I paid all the election expenses of the Hon. T. Anglin in his contest in North Simcoe with D'Alton McCarthy. When Mr. Drewery was a candidate in East Simcoe for the Local House, I contributed $2,500 towards his election expenses. If Thomas Moss, John O'Donoughue and Mr. Wilkes could give testimony, they would say at once that I was by far the largest contributor to their election expenses. I had the honour and I count it an honour, of giving the sum of $5,000 to Mr. Mackenzie after the defeat of his Government, to assist him in his time of need, and failing health. Nor was my giving confined to Ontario alone, as Mr. Blake could testify, for he received from me a cheque on one occasion for $2,500 to assist Mr. Mercier in paying his legitimate expenses in carrying the province of Quebec. I might enumerate many other instances, but I have said enough to show you that neither my interest in the party nor my contributions to the party have been confined to the general fund or to my own elections. Last election I entered the field in East Simcoe in the hope of redeeming that constituency, as I had done once before for Sir Oliver Mowat. It is true I failed, because of treachery and the Patron vote and the corrupt practices resorted to by our opponents. The expenses, labour and sacrifices of the contest were none the less. Indeed, I am sure that some of the payments made would, if I am rightly informed, be a surprise to you, especially as one of the recipients now wants a senatorship. Even defeat has not disheartened me nor made me slumber, but I have protested the election with, I believe, every chance of success. Need I enumerate more; surely not. What purpose have I had in view? Primarily the success of the party, and therewith your success. Incidentally my own success, in so far as my fair merits are concerned. Why then should 'the ox be muzzled that threadeth out the grain.' I know the political record of the claimants for the position, but with the apostle Paul I can say 'I am more abundant in labour than they all.'

I will not say more, for you yourself, in your letter to me dated 2nd January last say "I am satisfied in all justice that you have done your share, but we can't afford to let you go. The next contest must be the supreme effort of our lives, and you are one of those upon whom I most rely."

I do not think it would be in the interest of the Liberal party to have it go forth that the party under Mr. Laurier refused to do justice to the long, loyal, and devoted services which I have rendered to the party, and deliberately, while admitting my claims to the place, appoint some other person. Certainly such a course would be poor encouragement to the younger men of the party to stand loyally by it through the coming years. In view of all the facts I cannot believe that you seriously wish me to withdraw my application for the position, a thing I could not think of doing, and retire into oblivion; indeed that would be impossible for a man of my vigour and energy, unless there was no other course open to me.

I respectfully urge my appointment to fill one of the present vacancies in the Senate for this province.

I apologize for this letter, but I felt that I must write you after seeing Sir Richard.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Honourable WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

Q. This letter was written after lunch was it?—A. I do not know the time of day.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. It might have been in the night? This was written after that man was guilty of the infamy of wanting you to buy the senatorship?—A. Yes—what is the date of that letter?

Q. Was it not written after he made the infamous proposal to you?—A. I do not know. I cannot tell you that from memory.

Q. You can, because you told me it was about the first of October?—A. I told you his telegram was about the first of October.

Q. And that you met him on the second, and this letter is dated 23rd of October, three weeks after?—A. I told you all along I pressed my claims after that.

Q. You referred to justice and all that?—A. Yes.

Q. Then on the 29th of October, 1896, you wrote again to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows:—

EXHIBIT No. 28.

(Private.)

TORONTO, October 29, 1896.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I have your favour of the 26th inst., and regret that my claim to be appointed Senator should be embarrassing to you. I wrote you very candidly in my last letter. I have again very carefully re-read that letter and I find that your quotation is not quite correct. I did not write the letter for purposes of controversy, but because I was asked by Sir Richard Cartwright at your suggestion, as I understood him, to withdraw my claim to one of the present vacancies. I wrote on the spur of the moment, thinking that you did not fully understand my past services or you would not have asked me to withdraw my claims. I think I am a reasonable man, and that I could recognize them if any one else had superior claims to my own.

The plain suggestion is that I should withdraw now and wait for other Ontario senators to die. Is that reasonable at my time of life? I have pressed my claim on the ground of superior merits from a party standpoint, and can prove to you that I am right, even if giving were as some contend, the only qualification.

It seems to me strange that it is worse for me to press my claims than for the other nine (each perhaps of less merits) to press their claims.

Believe me I do not wish to annoy or embarrass you, but I cannot agree with you that my view is not reasonable.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Honourable WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Q. Then you wrote again. Is that letter signed by you, and could you put a date to it. Could you say whether it is 1898 or 1899. (Letter handed to witness)?—A. No I cannot.

Q. Just read it over and try and think?—A. I cannot. I do not remember.

Q. Then I can only give this of the date 21st of August. It is addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This, at all events, was two years after the infamous proposal was made to you, which you have characterized as one coming to you from the Premier of the Dominion of Canada—the person you speak of here:—

EXHIBIT No. 29.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., (LTD.) HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River. All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, August 21, 189 .

Hon. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I notice by the papers that you sailed for home on the 19th instant, and as I am leaving for a trip up the lakes and will not return for two or

three weeks, I take this the first opportunity of congratulating you upon your very great success at the last session of Parliament, and upon your grand reception in Great Britain and elsewhere.

I was delighted and overjoyed at the manner in which you upheld the dignity of our common country. Words fail to express my admiration of your dignified stand in reference to all Canadian matter during your visit abroad, and I have no doubt you have raised Canada in the estimation of Great Britain to a very high degree.

Trusting you will live long to enjoy the honours you have so deservedly won,

I remain,

My dear Sir Wilfrid,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Q. You did not send the cable over that he was an infamous man and tried to buy you ?—A. I never said so.

Q. Did you not say so in your statement here, that Sir Wilfrid and others through an agent had approached you ? You put Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name there first. Now, is that the infamous man to whom you write these congratulations ? Then, again, is this yours (handing to witness letter dated March 13, 1899) ?—A. Yes, that is my writing.

EXHIBIT No. 30.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.

All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Nov. 13, 1899.

Personal.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—Referring to the vacancy in the Senate I wish to draw your recollection to a conversation I had with you in your office when I was claiming the appointment to the vacancy created by Sir David MacPherson on the ground that I represented Simcoe, a portion of the district over which he presided. You remember you stated then that the Government had abandoned the question of district representation in Ontario in the Senate, and that it made no difference where the party lived who was appointed.

I understand there is some objection to my appointment now on the ground that I lived in Toronto. You will remember that both Senators MacPherson and Ferguson lived in Toronto whose places were filled by Senator Mills from London, and Senator Cox from Toronto. Senator Reid was of Belleville, but his vacancy was filled by Sir Oliver Mowat of Toronto. Now, should I be appointed Toronto would have no greater representation than it had before. I claim, however, this cannot prevail in my case as I represented a constituency in the country and all my battles were fought there.

I want further to draw your attention to a letter you wrote Sir Richard Cartwright for him to read to me, before the appointments of Senators Mills and Cox in which you ask me to wait for the next appointment.

Now, the next appointment is to be made and I feel sure I shall have your support.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of what I and my friends have done for the Liberal party. You know all that. Nor is it necessary for me to say that my future efforts will be for good government. Trusting I shall not be disappointed, and awaiting your reply, I remain, my dear Sir Wilfrid,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q You say you understand there is some objection to your appointment now. Whose shoes had fallen then?—A. I understood the last appointment had not been made then.

Q. Who had died?—A. It was Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation, I think.

Q. So that you were going to help this man who had tried to get ten thousand dollars from you to good government. Look at this letter: did you receive it from Sir Wilfrid Laurier? (Letter dated 14th March, 1899, handed to witness).—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 31.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.
OTTAWA, March 14, 1899.

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Toronto.

DEAR MR. COOK,—I have your favour of yesterday with reference to the Senate. I will hand over the same to my colleagues from Ontario who, as you very well know, have the primary say in the matter.

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

Q. Did you bring down your letter book?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got it here?—A. Yes.

Q. I was asking you the question, in September, 1897, Mr. Cameron broke with you, writing the letter to which we have reference. You took up then, did you not, considerably with the Minister of Justice, the Hon. David Mills, and you began to correspond with him?—A. I did correspond with Mr. Mills, yes.

Q. In the December following, the period after the letter which you received from the late M. C. Cameron, you wrote Mr. Mills a letter. Will you kindly say whether this is your signature. (Handing letter to witness).—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 32.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADLAIDE STS.

Mills at French River,
Georgian Bay. All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1897.

Personal.
Hon. DAVID MILLS, Q. C.
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I have not had the pleasure of meeting you since your acceptance of the portfolio of Justice, and will now take the opportunity of congratulating you.

I, as one of the old Liberals feel that you have at last been justly dealt by, although you had to wait some eighteen months before that justice you deserved was meted out to you.

Note.—By leave of the Committee the remainder of this page was not put in, as referring entirely to a private matter.

I hope that justice will be meted out to me at no distant date to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Sir Oliver Mowat. I am looking forward from day to day for this announcement.

Would you kindly drop me a line to say when I may expect it.

With compliments of the season and many happy returns, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Q. This seems to have been one word for Mr. Mills and two for yourself. What did you expect. The Senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. Then on the 9th of March 1899, you write this letter to Mr. Mills :—

EXHIBIT No. 33.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, March 9, 1898.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I see by your reply to Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate yesterday that the appointment of a new Senator for this province will be made immediately.

I am looking forward with pleasure to the announcement, as I know I can depend upon your promise made to me of the first appointment.

Thanking you in advance, I remain
Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Q. You believed when you wrote it you could rely on Mr. Mills, and that he would do what he had promised?—A. Yes.

Q. Then on the 13th of June, 1898, you wrote this letter to Mr. Mills—(Letter handed to witness)—is that your signature?—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 34.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD., HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, June 13th, 1898.

My DEAR MILLS,—Now that the session is over, I expect the appointments of judges, &c., will be made without delay.

In this event I trust the appointment to the vacant senatorship will not be overlooked.

I am confidently awaiting the call.

Trusting you have withstood the heavy labour of the past session well I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Q. Then on the 16th of July, 1898, you write again to Mr. Mills. (Letter handed to witness.) Is that your signature?—A. Yes.

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EXHIBIT No. 35.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, July 16, 1898.

Personal.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I cannot but express my very great disappointment that my appointment to the Senate has not yet been made. You know I have the promises of the leading Ontario ministers, and I had hoped, after receiving your letter of 16th ult. to have been appointed ere now. If you will refer to that letter you will see that you left the impression that the vacancy would be filled at an early date, but that the judgeships were a source of great anxiety to you. I notice by the papers that the appointment of Senators from the other provinces, and also the vacant judgeships have been filled; but it appears that I am the only one left out in the cold. I trust I won't be left there until I become an icicle. I know I can depend upon the ministers who made me the promise, and feel satisfied that it will not be long before it is made.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P.C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

P.S.—I am leaving in a few days for my mills, Georgian Bay, to be away some time, and trust the announcement will be made before I go.

Q. Will you kindly mention whose promise you had at that date, 16th July, 1898? "I have the promise," you say, "of the Ontario ministers." Whose promise had you?—A. Oh, I don't remember just now whose. I know I had conversations with most of the members. They always received me kindly, and said they would like to see me appointed to the Senate.

Q. You say you have the promise of the leading Ontario ministers? To whom do you refer there?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright would be one of them.

Q. You do not make him two for the purposes of the letter. Who would be the other?—A. Mr. Mills was one who said he would support me.

Q. Who else?—A. Mr. Mulock spoke very favourably.

Q. Did he say he would support you?—A. He did not just say he would support me.

Q. There was a "fly in the pot of ointment"?—A. Yes, just a little bit.

Q. Who else?—A. I do not know of any other.

Q. Perhaps this was a big statement: "the leading Ontario ministers." Then, on the 18th July, 1899, you wrote this letter, did you not? (Letter handed to witness)—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 36.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD., HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River.
All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, July 18, 1899.

(*Private,*)

MY DEAR MILLS,—Now that there is another vacancy in the Senate, I should like very much to know the objections, if any, of those opposed to me before, to my being appointed this time.

With kind regards, and trusting you are bearing the strain of the long session well,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P.C.,
Ottawa.

Written on the face of the above is the following note :—

"Mr. Cook had a personal interview with the M.J. on July 21, 1899.—J.D.C.

"P.S."

Q. Do you remember what vacancy that was?—A. There could be but three vacancies.

Q. Where was this?—A. One filled by Mr. Kerr.

Q. Please glance at this letter dated January 19th, 1899, and state if that is your signature? (Letter handed to witness)—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 37.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD., HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.

All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Jan. 10, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the ultimo I wrote you a note *re* the Senate appointment, to which I did not get nor expect a reply. On 26th December, having heard you were in London, I wired you that I wished to have an interview with you on your return to Ottawa. I received a message from the telegraph company that you were out of town and would not return until Tuesday morning. I received no reply from you, and am afraid you thought my interview was in connection with the senatorship. I do not wish to bore you in this connection, because I know I have your promise and that of Sir Richard and Mr. Scott. I was informed by Mr. Patterson that he was contented to leave it to you and Sir Richard, and I am told, on what I consider good authority, that Mr. Mulock will favour me. Being in possession of these facts, I have no reason to feel uneasy. I wish to explain my telegram. I desired to ascertain some information of importance to me at all events. I wanted to know if the Bill giving Reid the building of a railway across Newfoundland also gives him control of all the Crown lands of the island, or, if not all, what portion. I would like to have a copy of this Bill. Knowing you are so well versed in the constitution of not alone British countries but others as well, and no doubt of Newfoundland, you could tell me who has control of the Crown lands in that country, whether it is a Commissioner as we have it in Ontario. I may say privately that I have been approached in connection with pulp and other wood industry which appear to grow in abundance in Newfoundland.

If you can give me this information or obtain it for me I should be obliged.

Hoping the explanation will be satisfactory and my request granted,

I remain, yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Q. You say "I know I have your promise and that of Sir Richard and Mr. Scott." Was that one other of the Ontario ministers who had promised?—A. Yes, Mr. Scott had favoured me.

Q. And again on the 21st of February, 1899, you wrote Mr. Mills. Is not that your signature? (Handing letter to witness.)—A. Yes.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 38.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE: ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STREETS.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay. All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, February 21, 1899.

MY DEAR MILLS,—The rock on which the Commission at Washington stranded is all right; an adjournment will not hurt us; they did right in my judgment in stopping where they did. Now, of course, the session will soon be held, and I look forward with pleasure to the appointment to the vacancy in the Senate.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P. C.,
Ottawa.

Q. Then you corresponded also, more or less, with Sir Richard Cartwright, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the 23rd of March, 1898, you wrote a letter which I did not put in, because my learned friend, Mr. Ritchie, put it in yesterday. Then you write on the 14th of June, 1898, as follows: "I have been expecting to receive the call to the Senate so long anticipated. However, no doubt, now that the session is over, and the other appointments are made, mine will not be overlooked." That is signed by you also.

EXHIBIT No. 39.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD., HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River.
All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, June 14th, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I have been expecting to receive the call to the Senate so long anticipated, however, no doubt, now that the session is over and the other appointments are made, mine will not be overlooked.

With kind regards, I remain
Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

Q. Then, the letter of October 11, is signed by you also?—A. Yes.

EXHIBIT No. 40.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at
Point Edward, Ont. (near Sarnia). All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, Oct. 11th, 1898.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.
Ottawa, Ontario.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I am getting very impatient. You know that hope deferred maketh the heart sick. For nearly a year now I have been expecting to be appointed

senator, and you know I had reason to expect to be so appointed. For some time I have been thinking about dropping you a line about the matter, but of late your position as a commissioner at Quebec (knowing as I do the tremendous amount of work that would devolve on you) caused me to stay my hand. Now, the adjournment is made, can you not give me a moment's thought and get the appointment through?

Really I am getting very tired of waiting; especially as my friends are continually referring to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Q. Did you think there was any use in writing to a man that wanted a ten thousand dollar bribe when it was unpaid?—A. Sir!

Q. Did you think there was any use in writing to a man that wanted a ten thousand dollars bribe, when the ten thousand dollars was unpaid?—A. The ten thousand dollars was unpaid!

Q. Yes?—A. Well, I did not pay no ten thousand dollars.

Q. And you did not pay any attention?—A. I did not pay any attention.

Q. But these are the terms on which you are corresponding with Sir Richard Cartwright two years after?—A. Yes.

Q. On March 9, 1899,—and I think this begins with the Biggs imprimatur—you write "Just allow me to give you one last shot before the vacancy is filled in the Senate." Was that yours or Biggs?—A. I do not know.

Q. However, you gave it anyway?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was Mr. James McMullen?—A. That is the ex-M.P.

Q. He was one of the old guard?—A. Yes, he was one of the old guard.

Q. Did you call these gentlemen your friends in respect of whom you made this statement in October, 1900?—A. My letter speaks about that.

EXHIBIT No. 41.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at
Point Edward, Ont., (Near Sarnia). All correspondence address to Company.

Personal. TORONTO, March 9, 1899.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.,
Minister Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—Just allow me to give one last shot before the vacancy is finally filled in the Senate. Mr. James McMullen, M.P., told me yesterday that if the question of residence would not stand in my way, doubtless my claims were the best of any who were desiring the appointment. Should this question arise, I beg to say that the appointments of Hon. Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox filled vacancies in the Senate that were created by the deaths of MacPherson and Ferguson, who were resident in the city of Toronto, Sir Oliver Mowat filled the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Reid, of Belleville, and Sir Oliver was a Toronto man. At the time Mr. Cox was appointed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that residence would have nothing to do with the appointment in the Senate for Ontario; as they had abandoned district representation. You stated that you did not consider me a Toronto man, as I represented Simcoe. Hon. Mr. Mulock stated that if the question of representation was brought up, Toronto would be entitled to more Senators. I believe this cry of residence, if it receives any strength, has only been gotten up to defeat me, and I feel sure that my friends there will not allow it to prevail. I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. This letter speaks of your friends. Your friends where? At Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you call these gentlemen your friends after they attempted to bribe you?—A. The letter speaks for itself.

Q. Then we have the letter of the 13th March, 1899?—A. I think that letter has been put in already.

(Letter to be annexed to Exhibit 22, Exhibit 22 being a copy of the letter.)

Q. In this letter you speak of an implied promise. An implied promise for what?—A. For the senatorship.

Q. That is when the next appointment came?—A. Yes.

Q. Look at this letter, the 23rd November, 1899?—A. That is my letter.

EXHIBIT No. 42.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at Point Edward, Ont. (near Sarnia). All Correspondence Address to Company.

Private.

TORONTO, November 23rd, 1899.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—You will pardon me if I give you some information that I think you should know.

There was a gentleman that you know very well, in whom I am sure you would have confidence, provided I gave you his name, told me he was visiting in your county in connection with his business. He had occasion to call at almost every town and village in the constituency. He states there is an underground discussion of throwing you overboard next election. He told me from what he could gather that this emanated from one of your colleagues in the Government, that does not live over a hundred miles from Woodstock. I feel bound to make this known to you because of the strong feeling I entertain for you. I do not forget the past, and I give you this from the very kindest motive, so you can investigate for yourself. I have now given you the key of the situation, but were I in conversation with you, would not hesitate to give you the full facts as I am told they exist. I do not want a reply to this letter.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Q. You speak "of the strong feeling I entertain for you." Strong feeling of kindness, or respect, or what? What did you mean by that?—A. I expect that is what I meant.

Q. And you felt it your duty to warn him in regard to some underground work that was going on, because of your feeling of regard for him?—A. Yes.

Q. You spoke and have given me the date, as nearly as you can, of a meeting at the railway station which was by appointment. You cannot give it any nearer than you think it was about the 2nd of October. At that appointment, what was it that took place? Just give us as nearly as you can?—A. Why do you want to know?

Q. I want to know what took place at the interview at the railway station on the 2nd of October, 1896?—A. Well, I met Mr. Cameron at the station.

Q. How long did the train remain there, you remember?—A. I think it remained a very short time.

Q. Fifteen or sixteen minutes?—A. A short time. I do not know how long a time. I could not tell you whether fifteen or sixteen minutes. I could not tell you anything about it, but he said to me, "I have got to catch the next train."

Q. It is a matter of great moment for us to be able to test the accuracy of your memory, because all this depends upon your memory. Do you mean to say you cannot tell me how long the time was?—A. I cannot tell you the date of the arrival or the departure of the train he was going on. I know it was only a short time.

Q. Ten, fifteen, or thirty minutes, or an hour?—A. I know he told me.

Q. You have told us that. You do not facilitate by telling something I have asked. You could not tell at all whether it was ten minutes or an hour he remained there. We will take that. Was he in the breakfast room or dining room, or where, when you met him?—A. I met him just as he stepped off the car.

Q. Did you follow him into the dining room?—A. He asked me to go into the dining room.

Q. And going into the dining room he sat down to his meal, and you did not let the pressure of the senatorship interfere with his taking his breakfast, did you?—A. He ordered his breakfast, and whilst it was being brought to him he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a letter and said "I have a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright, it was handed to me when I was leaving. I have not read it yet," and he took out his knife and opened it.

Q. Was it posted?—A. No.

Q. A delivered letter?—A. A delivered letter.

Q. Was it written, do you remember, in the hand writing of his secretary?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it signed "Sir Richard Cartwright," or "Sir R. Cartwright" or how was it signed?—A. I could not tell you. I think it was the ordinary signature.

Q. You cannot tell me whether it was Sir Richard Cartwright, or Sir R. Cartwright?—A. I do not think he ever signed "Sir" to his letters.

Q. Just swear which ever way you like, we will take it. Would you recognize the letter if it was shown to you?—A. I think probably I might.

Q. Have you made any inquiry of the family of Mr. M. C. Cameron about this letter?—A. I have not.

Q. You think you would recognize it?—A. I think probably I might.

Q. Was it on notepaper or on letterpaper?—It was on notepaper.

Q. That you are sure of?—A. I think so. This is what you call letter letterpaper on the table, these pads. It was in a large envelope.

Q. What was the date of it?—A. I do not remember the date. I do not remember whether there was a date to it or not.

Q. And you do not remember how it was signed?—A. I do not think I looked at the date.

Q. Was it written on more than one side?—A. I think not. I think it was just on one side.

Q. Did you ever tell any one that you had a copy of that letter?—A. I do not think that I did

Q. I am told you did?—A. Well, I have not a copy of it.

Q. I know that. You think it was on note paper, and you think it was written on one side, and you think it was in Sir Richard's hand writing. You will not say how it was signed, or whether there was a date to it. Was there not even a day of the week to it?—A. No, I do not think so. I am not sure about that. I did not look at the date. I just looked at the body of the letter.

Q. You did not look at the beginning of it. Are you quite sure that was not a letter addressed to you, "My dear Cook"?—A. No, it was not addressed to me, and I could not get it.

Q. Was it not headed "My dear Cook"?—A. Well, the name Cook was in it.

Q. Will you swear that it did not begin "My dear Cook"?—A. Yes, I will swear it was not addressed to me.

Q. I say did the letter begin "My dear Cook"? Would you recognize it if it were given to you now?—A I think I would.

Q. By what?—A. I think I would recognize it by the reading of the letter.

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Q. But that comes back to a question of your memory of the letter. At all events will you swear that the letter that was shown to you did not begin "My dear Cook"?—A. I will swear that it was not addressed to me, or I would have kept it. If it commenced "My dear Cook," why the letter would have been mine, and I would have kept it, but he refused to let me keep it.

Q. Will you swear that it did not begin that way?—A. I will swear that it did not commence in that way, and it was not addressed to me, and he said the letter was not to go out of his possession.

Q. What, according to your memory, was stated in the letter?—A. Well, there were statements in the letter ——

Q. Just give to the gentlemen of the Committee, as nearly as you can, what was in the letter?—A. Well, I can only give the same as I gave yesterday.

Q. I do not know whether it was the same or not, but kindly give us it?—A. The gist of the matter was ——

Q. Not the gist of the matter, because you may take a wrong gist out of it. The question is, what was in the letter. It is for the gentlemen of the Committee to say what the gist of it is. Just give, as nearly as you can, what the letter contains?—A. Well, a portion of the letter contains ——

Q. The letter began, how?—A. I do not know just how.

Q. He handed you the letter. How did you know when you got to the point that was of moment to you? How did the letter begin?—A. I know that the word "Surely" ——

Q. How did the letter begin?—A. I cannot tell you exactly how it commenced, but I know ——

Q. You cannot tell me how it began? Give me, as nearly as you can, how the letter began?—A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. Did it begin, "My dear Cameron, you are going back to Goderich"?—A. I do not know that.

Q. What did it say, so far as you remember? If it was only one side of a sheet of note paper, there could not have been more than eight or nine lines in it, and two or three words in each line. There would not be more than twenty-five or thirty words in all?—A. I do not suppose there was. I do not know.

Q. Try and reproduce it, because this is the charge which you are making. Try and reproduce the letter to the gentlemen of the Committee, as nearly as you can?—A. The letter stated: "Our friend Cook surely must do something."

Q. That is the beginning of it?—A. I won't say that it is the beginning. That is the body of it.

Q. I ask you to give as nearly as you can the letter as you read it? How did it begin?—A. I tell you it is impossible for me to say how it began or how it ended, but I know that.

Q. It is impossible for you to say how it began or how it ended?—A. Yes.

Q. There would not be, I suppose, more than three sentences in it?—A. Oh I think so—a good deal more.

Q. On a sheet of note paper?—A. I know he stated our friend Cook surely must do something, and I asked him what that something meant.

Q. You think in this letter there was the statement "Our friend Cook must surely do something"?—A. Yes.

Q. You swear that these are the exact words?—A. I think these are the exact words.

Q. Will you swear that these are the exact words?—A. I think those were the words.

Q. Will you swear to it?—A. I swear to the best of my knowledge those were the words.

Q. If a person has an absolute knowledge he swears positively. If he doubts his recollection he puts it in the way you say and I understand it is in that second way he put it, and what was it that you say you think was in the body of it?—A. The body of

it was, he made the demand—at least he said "Our friend Cook surely must do something" and I asked him then.

Q. I am not asking you that. You will get to that. You say that was in the middle of the letter, and without knowing how it was led up to or what followed, you think there were what words?—A. I think the words in the letter were "Surely our friend Cook must do something".

Q. Surely our friend Cook must do something?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he mean by that that you could not stay still, or what?—A. I asked him the meaning.

Q. That is all that you remember about the letter?—A. Yes, that is about all.

Q. If it is only about all, give us the remainder?—A. That is my recollection of it.

Q. That is your recollection of it. "Our friend Cook must surely do something?"—A. Yes.

Q. Had you ever had such a letter written to you before?—A. I do not think so.

Q. And no such letter written to you since?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Then it was so doubtful to your mind that you did not recognize what it meant, and you felt it necessary to apply to Mr. Cameron; is that the case?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not know what that meant, "Our friend Cook must surely do something." It was indefinite and uncertain. Was all this at the breakfast table?—A. Part of the time at the breakfast table, and part of the time afterwards.

Q. How did you put it to him, as to the explanation of these words?—A. I asked him what it meant, and he said it meant the appointment to the Senate.

Q. What I am asking is this: did that take place at the breakfast table?—A. That took place at the breakfast table.

Q. And he answered you at the breakfast table?—A. That it meant a senatorship, and I said "What is the something."

Q. You are giving it to me as it took place?—A. Yes.

Q. You asked him what it meant, and his reply was that it meant a senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask him anything more?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you ask him next?—A. I asked him "What does this something mean," and he says "It means ten thousand dollars for the appointment to the Senate."

Q. Did you kick him at once?—A. Well, I spoke pretty——

Q. Did you kick him at once?—A. No, I am not in the habit of throwing people downstairs.

Q. You are a reticent quiet man. You did not do anything of that kind at all to him?—A. I did not hit him nor kick him.

Q. You did not at once leave him?—A. No.

Q. You remained on?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the reason of that? Did you want him to buy you? Hankering after it, or what was the reason you did not leave him?—A. What is that?

Q. Did you want to be bought that you remained there, or why did you not leave him?—A. I was not in the buying or selling business for a senatorship.

Q. You continued your conversation with him, did you?—A. Upon this subject.

Q. And you thought then that Mr. Cameron informed you that he would want $10,000 for a senatorship? Did he say anything about party expenses?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you not tell me that? What did he say about party expenses?—A. He said the party would require it.

Q. For their expenses?—A. The party would require it for party purposes.

Q. Then of course you never had anything more to do with Cameron after that?—A. Oh, yes, I had.

Q. He had set a price upon your head?—A. Oh, yes, I had.

Q. Had you?—A. Yes.

Q. You astonish me. In connection with the senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. You went to that man who was guilty of the thought that H. H. Cook could be bought for a $10,000 bill, and you discussed that matter with him?—A. I was not bought. They wanted me to buy. You are reversing the business.

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Q. You were to be bought with a $10,000 bill?—A. No, they were in the market to be bought.

Q. Put it any way you please. It is your conscience not mine. You did continue this discussion with him? Did you arrange to see this man again?—A. I did.

Q. Did you bring a policeman down with you?—A. No.

Q. You did not think a man who made that offer to you would pick your pocket? —A. No, I do not think Cameron would.

Q. He had some redeeming feature. You arranged, did you, then, to see him again?—A. Yes.

Q. And when was it that you arranged to see him?—A. Well, on his return from Goderich.

Q. And how did you know the time of his return?—A. He told me the day on which he was going to return.

Q. And you telephoned the Rossin House, I believe?—A. I did not,

Q. Made surer than that by going there yourself?—A. I did.

Q. You went there and found out. Did you make an appointment with Mr. Cameron?—A. I told him I would meet him at the Rossin House.

Q. What time?—A. Well, that day.

Q. It was all arranged on the platform?—A. We discussed the question on the platform, and I read the letter over again on the platform a second time.

Q. Give me your memory of the second reading?—A. My memory is just the same on both readings.

Q. Had you any further discussion on the platform, because if you had I should like to know what it was?—A. Nothing more than to meet him on his return.

Q. Nothing more than that?—A. I expect that is about all.

Q. Will you tell me on this evening—what was the date of that? You could not give me it—the end of October, you thought?—A. No, I said some time on his return, I did not say the end of October.

Q. A week or ten days or a month, you would not say which it was? Did you meet him alone?—A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not go and meet him alone?—A. No.

Q. Did you arrange to meet anybody there?—I arranged to have a party go with me. A party said "You had better take me along with you."

Q. How did the party know?—A. Because I was in conversation with him.

Q. The same day, or when?—A. I think it was the very same day. I think about that time, but I could not say what time it would be.

Q. Did you go round and meet him and take him down with you?—A. I went to his office.

Q. Did you go from his office?—A. We went from his office to the house, about twelve o'clock in the day, and we found he was not there.

Q. Did you go to his office, or did he come to yours?—A. No, I went to his office.

Q. Who is the person?—A. Mr. Biggs.

Q. The Hon. S. C. Biggs?—A. Yes.

Q. You went to Mr. Biggs' office and requested him to go down with you to the Rossin House, and he went?—A. I went to the office and told him the story and he said, "Take me along with you, as your solicitor, or I will go with you as your solicitor."

Q. Did you want to have a witness to what took place?—A. No, the idea that I had was—

Q. Wait a minute.—A. You want to know, and I will tell you.

Q. I will give you the question, and you can answer it. You can give all your explanations at another time. Did you not think it would be well, dealing with a man you stamp as infamous, to have a witness to what took place between you?—A. I took him with me, but not as a witness.

Q. You had that much trust and confidence in him yet?—A. Yes.

Q. You went at noon and you did not find him there, and what did you next do in connection with this?—A. I returned to my office.

Q. Did you give it up, as he had not come down?—A. No, I expected he would come on a later train.

Q. And did he do so?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Biggs go on the second occasion?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he come down to your house, or meet you at the Rossin House, or how?—A. No, I went to his house.

Q. You went to Mr. Biggs' house?—A. Yes. I went in the evening, and he was at dinner.

Q. Why did you go to his house in the evening?—A. To get him to go with me. We arranged about it.

Q. Did he go with you at once?—A. He was at dinner.

Q. Did you go down in advance to the Rossin House?—A. No, we went down together. I waited till he got through.

Q. You went down to the Rossin House and he went in first?—A. I went in first.

Q. Sure?—A. Yes.

Q. Absolutely sure?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he accompany you in to Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. You are quite sure of that?—A. Yes.

Q. It was not that Mr. Biggs went in first, and had some conversation with him?—A. No.

Q. You know who says that?—A. Who?

Q. Mr. Biggs?—A. Which?

Q. That he went in first and had some discussion with Mr. Cameron, and that you went in subsequently?—A. I know that I went in with Mr. Biggs and Biggs followed me, and I introduced Mr. Cameron as my solicitor at his request, and he said by doing that Mr. Cameron would not refuse to talk to him.

Q. And Mr. Cameron did not know him?—A. Yes, he knew him, and he said "Oh, I know Mr. Cameron well."

Q. Were you not out of the room some portion of the time that Biggs was there?—A. What do you mean?

Q. Were you not out of the room some portion of the time that Mr. Biggs was there with Mr. Cameron?—A. No.

Q. Sure of that?—A. Yes, swear positively to it.

Q. When you went in what was your first subject of discussion with Mr. Cameron?—A. We commenced talking about the ten thousand dollars, about the senatorship.

Q. How long did your interview last?—A. I do not know how long. We were there perhaps half an hour or an hour, perhaps not so long.

Q. Anybody in the room can say perhaps, but the question is how long were you there?—A. I did not time myself.

Q. Your memory does not serve you to answer that question?—A. No.

Q. Then did you begin to discuss the question of the senatorship?—A. I think so.

Q. And who spoke first?—A. I think it was myself.

Q. You think so?—A. Yes, I spoke first, and then Cameron talked.

Q. What did you say when you introduced the subject?—A. I do not remember the conversation that took place, the whole of the conversation, excepting——

Q. Why do you say "I do not remember the conversation except"? Why should you not remember the opening conversation?—A. Yes, I remember the opening conversation.

Q. What was it?—A. I cannot remember every word that was said.

Q. How did it open?—A. I think that I told Mr. Biggs—I said "What do you think? This man and the Government have demanded from me"——

Q. Which did you say, this man or the Government?—A. Well, I say through the Government—either Sir Richard Cartwright or the Government through this man.

Q. You said that to Mr. Biggs?—A. Yes, that they demanded from me ten thousand dollars.

Q. You said to Biggs, "This man, the Government"—or who?—A. Or Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Through this man, have done what?—A. Have demanded from me ten thousand dollars payment for the senatorship, and Mr. Biggs said something like this, "Surely

not." His object was to convince Mr. Cameron—I took him there, and he said that he had such power of eloquence that he thought he could convince Mr. Cameron that I should get the appointment without paying for it.

Q. But he had not greater power of eloquence than you?—A. I do not boast much about it.

Q. Well, there were to be two trumpets there, at all events?—A. One was small.

Q. And Mr. Biggs said "Surely not"?—A. Yes.

Q. Tragically, I suppose?—A. Yes, tragically.

Q. What came next?—A. Well, we discussed the question.

Q. That gives no information to the Committee. What was said?—A. Well, Mr. Cameron said I could not get it unless I paid the ten thousand dollars.

Q. That was the next thing that happened?—A. Yes, something like that.

Q. You had not brought a stick down with you?—A. No. I did not clench my first either.

Q. Nor a pistol?—A. Nor a shillelah, nor a blackthorn.

Q. Like the young lady under the gaslight, rather beckoning than anything else?—A. No.

Q. Then what happened afterwards?—A. I went home.

Q. That is all that happened?—A. We were talking there.

Q. Tell us something that happened. There is no use saying: "We met at the Rossin House and that is the end of it."—A. We might have discussed.

Q. You might have discussed whiskey and water, but what did happen?—A. I tell you that is about all that took place about the senatorship.

Q. You did not ask him what he would think of five thousand dollars instead of ten thousand dollars?—A. No.

Q. Think of that again?—A. No, nor five cents.

Q. And no other sum was ever mentioned except the ten thousand dollars?—A. No.

Q. What would five thousand dollars have done?—A. I tell you it would not have touched me, and one thousand dollars would not have touched me, because it was not a question of money. I could have put ten thousand dollars as easily as I could five thousand.

Q. Did you ever say to any person that you did not believe that Cameron had any instructions from Ottawa at all and wanted the money for his own purposes?—A. No, I did not say that.

Q. You swear to that?—A. I swear I have no recollection of telling such a thing.

Q. I ask you will you swear you did not say it?—A. I say I have no recollection.

Q. I ask you again if you on that very evening did not say "I do not believe that Cameron has any instructions from Ottawa, and I believe he wants that money for his own purposes"?—A. I could not have said so in the face of the letter.

Q. I am asking what you did say?—A. I say I did not do it.

Q. You swear that?—A. Yes.

Q. Not merely that you do not recollect?—A. No.

Q. You now have come up to an absolute statement?—A. I mean to say that I absolutely declare that I did not say that I believe that Mr. Cameron was trying to get this money for himself.

Q. Did you believe he had no instructions from Ottawa in regard to it?—A. He told me only——

Q. Did you say on that very same evening on returning home that you did not believe that he had any authority from Ottawa to make any such demand, and in addition to that that you thought that any money that he was asking for, that he wanted for himself?—A. No, sir, I did not say it.

Q. You swear to that?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not at a subsequent day make the same statement in regard to Mr. Cameron?—A. I do not remember what took place in the past at any time, but I do not think I ever did.

Q. Will you swear you did not?—A. I do not think I ever did.

Q. Will you swear that you did not?—A. I do not think I ever did.

Q. Will you swear you did not?—A. I will swear to the best of my knowledge I never did.

Q. You will not go further than that—to the best of your knowledge?—A. No.

Q. Your memory is sometimes defective?—A. We are all human.

Q. Even the man wanting to be a senator?—A. Yes.

Q. That is all that you will say about that matter. Now that is a matter which took place, which you say you never made public until four years had elapsed, that base conspiracy to buy a senatorship is something that you never let out of you until the eve of the election?—A. Oh, I might have mentioned it.

Q. You say you mentioned it to Mr. Biggs?—A. Yes.

Q. But you would not give me anybody else?—A. I might have mentioned it to some friends.

Q. But give the name?—A. I have mentioned it to some friends.

Q. To whom before October, 1900, because you remember this morning that you have already told me Mr. Biggs is the only name you can give me?—A. I say it is very probable that I may have told some of my friends.

Q. To whom did you mention it?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. You could not tell the name of any person. I am right in saying you could not give me the name of any person excepting Mr. Biggs through all the four years that you ever mentioned this to?—A. Well, I might tell you a little something now if you will permit me to say it. Very likely I spoke to some of my friends.

Q. I am very anxious to get an answer to my question, and that is the name of any person: that is all I am asking you?—A. Will you allow me to answer?

Q. I will allow you to answer the name of any person to whom you mentioned that?—A. Well, I received a letter the other day....

Q. I am asking you.... A. I am telling you....

Q. I am asking you up till October, 1900—I am not asking you what took place in the rotunda of the Rossin House which was referred to yesterday?—A. It is very likely I told my friends.

Q. I am not asking very likely: I am asking the names?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. You cannot give me the name of any person else to whom you mentioned it?—A. No.

Q. We pass by that for the time, and we come to the question as to a conversation that you said you had, which was given rather indefinitely, and I therefore trouble you about it—a conversation you said you had with Sir Richard Cartwright in regard to this?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you kindly first tell me when it was that took place?—A. I think it was in the fall of 1897 or the spring of 1898. I cannot tell the date exactly.

Q. But you are giving us a good deal of leeway there, from 1897 to 1898: cannot you come a little nearer than that?—A. I think it was somewhere in the fall or spring.

Q. You might as well say in the year?—A. Well, you put it a little while ago that I might remember within a year or two years.

Q. I have the liberty to test your memory because the whole of this depends upon it?—A. Certainly.

Q. And you cannot tell me whether this took place in the fall of 1897 or the fall of 1898?—A. No. I said the fall of 1897 or the spring of 1898.

Q. Well, I give you now the opportunity of fixing the date?—A. I cannot fix the date.

Q. Can you tell me where it took place?—A. At his office?

Q. Anybody present?—A. No.

Q. How did you come to be there?—A. I went to see him in connection with the position made vacant by Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation.

Q. You know this was the man who was said to have had to do with this most shameless plot; you knew that?—A. Yes.

Q. And still you went to see him about his using his influence to give you another vacancy—that you should fill it?—A. Yes.

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Q. Whose vacancy was it that you desired to get?—A. I think it was Mr. Mowat's resignation.

Q. We may be able to fix the time by this. How long after the resignation of Mr. Mowat was it that you had this interview? You generally did not seem to lose much time. Did you do it on this occasion?—A. I say it was in the fall of 1897, or spring of 1898.

Q. You have told me you thought it was after the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me whether it was a week after, or ten days?—A. I do not know. I think the appointment was made in March, if I remember, or in November, 1899. I am not quite sure. I cannot remember that.

Q. I am giving you something that I thought might help you in these dates?—A. I think it was in March, 1899.

Q. And as you cannot say whether it was the end of 1897, or the beginning of 1898, I am asking you whether you can put it at a certain period past the resignation of the senator to whom you have referred?—A. I know it was either in the fall or spring.

Q. Can you give it in that way?—A. I cannot give you the date.

Q. You see I am trying to help you?—A. Yes, I am much obliged to you. You are very kind. I appreciate it.

Q. But you are not responding to it. Now, giving you the period of the resignation, how long after the resignation was it that you paid this visit to Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Oh, some time after.

Q. Was it a week or month?—A. Oh, no. The resignation I think took place in—it was the time that Mr. Mills was sworn in as Minister of Justice, Sir Oliver Mowat resigned his position in the Senate and Minister of Justice, and Mr. Mills was elevated to the Senate, and was sworn in. I cannot remember when it was. I know they did not fill the vacancy in the Senate for a considerable time.

Q. The least I think you could do would be take the trouble to furnish us with the date this thing happened, and as you cannot say whether it was the end of 1897, or the beginning of 1898, you stating it was after the resignation of Mr. Mowat, I am asking you, if you could tell the gentlemen of the committee how long afterwards it was?—A. The appointment was not made for a long time afterwards.

Q. No matter when the appointment was made, you might have gone in at once and laid your claim before Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Oh, I corresponded with him.

Q. But I want to know about this visit?—A. The visit in which I mentioned it to him?

Q. Yes?—A. I tell you it was in the fall of 1897 or the spring of 1898.

Q. You cannot get nearer than that?—A. No.

Q. It was in his office, and you think it was prompted to you by the resignation of Mr. Mowat, and you desired to get his place?—A. Yes.

Q. When you came to visit Sir Richard you did not give, I thought, very distinctly yesterday, what happened. What do you say took place? You did not shake hands with him, of course?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. You did shake hands?—A. Yes.

Q. Having shaken hands, what did you say or do?—A. I do not know everything that took place there.

Q. I am certain of that, but did the meeting take place at all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It did?—A. Yes.

Q. To remind you of it, had you more than one conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright about this time, or is this the only one?—A. No, I think I had some others too. I think the correspondence shows I met him at the Rossin House.

Q. But this was the only occasion on which this phase of the matter was brought up?—A. Yes.

Q. And was this the first occasion of your meeting Sir Richard after your meeting of Mr. M. C. Cameron at the station?—A. No.

Q. It was not?—A. No.

Q. How many times had you met him?—A. From 1896?

Q. Yes, 1896 to 1897 or 1898, had you met him?—A. Yes.

Q. Where?—A. At the Rossin House.

Q. How many times?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. If you have no memory what is the use of coming here presenting your story. Between your meeting in October, 1896, at the Rossin House———A. I say I met Sir Richard on some occasions.

Q. Did you meet him two or three times between that and the occasion on which you say there was this conversation?—A. Probably I did.

Q. It is not a question of probability, it is a question of fact?—A. Well, I cannot say.

Q. Did you meet him at all?—A. I did.

Q. You are certain of that?—A. Yes.

Q. You met him and had a conversation with him in the Rossin House between these two parties. Just to drop that for a moment, where did this conversation take place that you referred to as the end of 1897, or beginning of 1898?—A. About what?

Q. What you are here about?—A. You mean the conversation in reference to the ten thousand dollars and his letter to Mr. Cameron?

Q. You have said so, that conversation that you referred to, where did that take place?—A. It took place in the office.

Q. In the city of Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. And between that you met him two or three times, you say, probably?—A. Yes.

Q. But you had never said a word to him upon this subject?—A. No.

Q. Did you think it was fair to Sir Richard Cartwright, whom you say was your friend all through, not to let him know that this office of senatorship was being dangled before you for ten thousand dollars?—A. I thought he knew all about it after writing the letter. He should have known all about it after the letter.

Q. If he knew all about it, why did you think it necessary to refer to it in the end of 1897, or the beginning of 1898?—A. I just thought I would refer to it.

Q. You just referred to it by chance?—A. I thought I would ask him about it, as the appointment was going to be made.

Q. It had not startled you very much?—A. Well, parties sometimes ask money for purposes of the party, and I expected they were taking this way of doing it. I have had them ask me for ten thousand dollars more than once.

Q. You were accustomed to that?—A. I have often given moneys to the party. You might ask your brother Edward whether I did or not, and he will probably testify to it.

Q. To your giving him ten thousand dollars?—A. No, although I have given him large sums of money.

Q. You are dealing with ten thousand dollars?—A. Yes, I know.

Q. You must not get into the big style At all events, on this occasion in the city of Ottawa, give us as nearly as you can what took place. You say you did not go there with a bludgeon, or pistol or anything, because you had met him before, and said nothing about it, but on this occasion what did you say?—A. I sat at his table, or near by his table, on a chair he has that I always sit on, and I suppose all his visitors that wish to have a conference——

Q. I was not asking you whether you sat on one chair or two chairs, I ask you what happened when you were in there?—A. Well, I tell you. Sitting on a chair is something that happened, is it not?

Q. Now, what happened?—A. Just as I was leaving his office, I walked out; part of the way, I walked just in front of his counter, and I said: "By the way, Sir Richard, Cameron demanded from me ten thousand dollars for the late senatorship. Was that correct?" "Oh! yes," he said, "Cameron wanted some money for party purposes, and he took this means to get it"; and that is about it, something like that—took this means to get it.

Q. Just repeat that over again. I did not catch the first part of it. It was just as you were leaving the office, so that you had not gone there to speak to him about it, evidently, but just *en passant*; what did you say?—A. I said: "By the way, Cameron asked me for $10,000 for the last appointment, one of the last appointments."

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Q. You did not pretend to say to him that he, Sir Richard, had asked it?—A. I just put the question that way.

Q. And you stated to him that Mr. Cameron had made the demand?—A. Yes.

Q. You said Mr. Cameron had made the demand of ten thousand dollars for that senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you ask him for an answer to that?—A. Which?

Q. Did you ask him for an answer to that?—A. Oh! he answered without my asking for an answer.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said that Cameron wanted some money for party purposes at the time, and they took this means of obtaining it.

Q. He said that Cameron wanted some money for party purposes, and he took that means——A. You know, Mr. Blake, I ain't going to swear to each and every word. I have not the ability—you may have it—to carry in my head every word that is uttered—the individual words. I do not possess that ability. Some other witnesses may possess that great ability, but I have not got it. I am going to tell you exactly the meaning of what has taken place on these occasions, and I may tell it, as my friend says, in a different phraseology.

Q. And you are going to give the Committee your meaning of what took place. I thank you for telling that. It is important. What we want is the facts, and not your meaning. Now, go on with what you are telling me?—A. He said that Cameron required some money for party purposes at that time.

Q. And what did you reply to that?—A. I did not reply anything to it at all.

Q. Did he not say—you say you cannot remember the very words—but did he not say that he supposed that Mr. Cameron wanted some money at that time for party purposes?—A. I do not think he did.

Q. Will you swear that he did not? You cannot tell us the words, you can only give us the meaning and you are giving us the meaning you took from it?—A. The meaning is this, that he wanted it for party purposes.

Q. Now, having given your meaning of it, I want you to give me the words. Will you swear that what was stated was, that he supposed that Mr. Cameron at that time wanted money for party purposes?—A. Cameron, he said, wanted money for party purposes.

Q. Will you swear he did not say he supposed?—A. I will not say he said he supposed.

Q. Will you swear he did not say it?—A. No, I will not swear to it. I know that he knew the letter was written.

Q. Did you say a word to him about the letter—because this is the first we have heard of it?—A. I do not know.

Q. You never referred to that letter to anybody, until October, 1900?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the case, is it not?—A. Which?

Q. You never referred to this letter that you speak of as being produced at the station till October, 1900?—A. You pretend to have it there.

Q No, sir, I do not.—A. You put it up and pretended you had it there.

Q. No, sir, I did not. What did I put up?—A. You put up a letter as if it was a letter from Cartwright to Cameron.

Q. I had a letter before me which was on mourning paper, which could not be that letter?—A. No, sir, you put up a letter there and tried to make this Committee believe it was the letter that was shown to me. It left that impression on my mind.

Q. Here is a letter which I have received, R. J. Cartwright, and I simply said to you, was it note paper, or was it on the other paper?—A. And that was the idea, you wanted to get my attention off, and draw me to make a wrong statement.

Q. You are a good deal sharper than I thought you were. Did that take you in in any way?—A. No, because I knew you had not it, but that was the impression you endeavoured to leave.

Q. At all events that was the only occasion on which you mentioned that, if your memory serves you right you have given us all that took place?—A. Yes.

Q. Then I was going to ask you a word or two about the interview which you allege with Mr. Preston. Had you known Preston for some time?—A. Yes, I think he is pretty well known.

Q. You think what?—A. I think that he is pretty well known.

Q. I did not ask you that. I ask was he known by yourself?—A. Yes, I know him.

Q. And have known him for years?—A. Yes.

Q. You had been speaking to him a good deal, had you not about the senatorship?—A. Never in the world but the once.

Q. Never asked him what the chances were, or the prospects, or whether he could not put in a good word for you down here?—A. Why, my dear man, I thought so little of the man, I would not ask him a favour, I would not believe him, I would not trust him, I would not have anything to do with him except—I would not have anything to do with him at all.

Q. And you never had anything to do with him?—A. Well I have not had much since I have come to know him.

Q. You never had anything to do with him?—A. He called at my place about some little matters.

Q. Had he done anything as bad as offer you ten thousand dollars for a senatorship?—A. What is that, sir?

Q. Had he done anything as bad as offer you ten thousand dollars for a senatorship?—A. Had he done anything?

Q. Yes, or asked you ten thousand dollars for a senatorship?—A. I do not know that he ever done anything—I do not remember that he ever did me any great harm.

Q. It was just a little preliminary attack upon his character?—A. Well, we know him pretty well.

Q. At this interview will you tell me how you came to meet?—A. Who?

Q. Mr. Preston?—A. Mr. Preston wrote me a letter.

Q. Was there any matter that you were discussing then with him?—A. No sir.

Q. Where did the meeting take place?—A. In my office.

Q. Where was that?—A. At Toronto.

Q. Where?—A. In the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

Q. Where did it take place?- A. In my office.

Q. Where is your office?—A. It is in the Freehold Loan Building in Toronto.

Q. Do you remember when that was?—A. I cannot remember the date.

Q. Could you remember even the year?—A. I think it was in 1898.

Q. Can you not give the Committee a little more accurate knowledge upon that?—A. I think it was in 1898.

Q. Will you swear it was?—A. Some time before the appointment was made, I know.

Q. There were eight appointments since you were in the field?—A. I am now talking about the appointment that I sought, I only sought three appointments. That is MacPherson's and Ferguson's and Mowat's vacancies.

Q. At all events you think it was in 1898 and you cannot give the Committee anything nearer than that?—A. Sometimes, considerable of a time before the appointment was made.

Q. Will you say that it was in the year 1898?—A. Well, I think it was.

Q. But you cannot say whether the spring or the fall or the summer?—A. No, I cannot say that.

Q. He having written to you, you gave him an appointment?—A. He asked me to phone him up, and let him know when I returned.

Q. And you telephoned him?—A. I was away from home.

Q. He was telephoned?—A. I asked him according to his letter—told him that I was at home. He wanted to see me upon some question.

Q. Upon what?—A. He wanted to see me.

Q. But upon what?—A. Well, I do not know just now.

Q. But did he not mention it in the letter to you? Where is the letter?—A. The letter is in the hands of my solicitor.

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EXHIBIT 43.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, TORONTO.

TORONTO.

MY DEAR MR. COOK,—Let me know as soon as you arrive in the city. I want to see you confidentially regarding a matter in which you have an intimate political interest.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. R. PRESTON.

Q. Is that the letter that you refer to?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything in that that would show you the date? Who has put that mark in pencil there?—A. I did.

Q. That is the letter to which you referred just now?—A. Yes.

Q. And some time in 1898 that was written?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you met him, did you?—A. He met me.

Q. According to appointment?—A. Yes.

Q. Possibly you would be able to remember the date. Was this before or after your meeting with Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. It was after—I think it was after.

Q. How long, did you say?—A. I am not sure. I think it was after, I would not be very positive about that.

Q. You would not be positive whether it was before or after?—A. No.

Q. Your best memory upon it is that it was after?—A. Yes.

Q. Your memory upon that is that it was how long after?—A. Well I could not say.

Q. Having that letter, and he having come to your office, what took place?—A. He said that he had come from Ottawa, and they wanted ten thousand dollars for the appointment to the senatorship.

Q. And they wanted ten thousand dollars for the appointment to the senatorship?—A. I do not know whether he said the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Or they?—A. It was either the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright, I have forgotten the expression.

Q. Or they?—A. How do you mean?

Q. You have just stated that he said they wanted $10,000 for the senatorship?—A. Well, I mean either the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Your statement now is that either the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright wanted $10,000 for the senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. Anything further?—A. I said I would not give it.

Q. Is that all that you remember of that conversation?—A. He stated that if I did not pay the $10,000 I could not get the appointment.

Q. Anything else?—A I said I would not give a cent.

Q. Anything else?—A. He said that if I did not give it, someone else would.

Q. Anything else?—A. I aked him if he thought there were fools enough in this country to give ten thousand dollars for it.

Q. And what did he say to that?—A. Well, he said he thought there were plenty of them.

Q. Looking hard at you. Anything else?—A. I do not know of anything else, I do not remember anything else.

Q. Really is that all?—A. Yes.

Q. He did not say it was wanted for party purposes?—A. He said the Government or Sir Richard wanted it for party purposes.

Q. Why did you not give that before? A word makes all the difference in conversation. Why did you not give me that before? I have to suggest it to you—did he not say for party purposes?—A. I never supposed for a moment the Government would take ten thousand dollars from a man, or any member of the Government, and put it in their pockets—I never supposed that for a moment.

Q. He did say it was wanted for party purposes?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you not remember whether he said it was Sir Richard Cartwright or the Government?—A. No, I cannot remember. It was one or the other. I looked upon it as about the same thing.

Q. You knew of course at this time that Mr. Preston was not the Dominion organizer, that somebody else had been put in that place years before?—A. Who was the person else?

Q. Did you suppose he was party organizer at this time?—A. I always supposed he was organizer and assisted on all occasions, even when he was librarian.

Q. You thought at this time he was party organizer for the Dominion?—A. Well, I knew he was librarian.

Q. That is a very different thing?—A. At least I expected he was librarian.

Q. Did you expect that at this time, he was party organizer for the Dominion?—A. Well, I did not expect anything else? You do not want me to give expectations to the Committee?

Q. I want you to answer questions and as speedily as you can reasonably. Did you or did you not expect he was party organizer for the Dominion?—A. I take your own advice, and I must not give expectations.

Q. Answer the questions please. Did you think at that time he was organizer for the Dominion?—A. Well, I knew he was a kind of general duffer for the Liberal party.

Q. Did you or did you not think he was at that time the party organizer for the Dominion?—A. I think he always helped the party, and sometimes hurts them to.

Q. Did you think he was at that time party organizer for the Dominion? Can you not answer the question whether you did or did not?—A. I did not know what he was, did not think anything about it.

Q. Did you or did you not think it?—A. It is a long time to think that. You said I must not think that.

Q. Did you or did you not then think he was organizer for the Dominion?—A. I know that he had a close intimacy with the Government.

Q. Did you or did you not think he was organizer for the Dominion?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Did you think it?—A. I do not know.

Q. I am not asking you whether you know?—A. I tell you I thought he was always ready to assist them, and was a general duffer for the party, even when he was a Liberal

Q. At any time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you think he was general organizer for the Dominion at that time?—A. No, I did not know that he was organizer for the Dominion at that time. He was librarian at that time.

Q. Did you think he was general organizer?—A. I know that he was a friend of the Government.

Q. Can you not answer, did you not know?—A. I knew he was Librarian at the Parliament Buildings at Toronto, and if a man can hold two positions, I expect that he was—if a man can hold two positions then he was.

Q. Then you think he was organizer?—A. I won't say he was organizer.

Q. Then the only position you will give him is the polite epithet of being the duffer of the party for all kinds of jobs?—A. I think so.

Q. Did you think he had influence with the party in Ottawa?—A. Well, I do not know whether he had influence with them or not.

Q. Did you part with him just upon the terms that you have referred to?—A. Yes, I know our conversation was very short.

Q. And that is the only time you saw him in reference to the matter?—A. That is the only time I remember meeting him in connection with the matter.

Q. Do you remember any other persons you asked to come down here and help you in this way?—A. Any other persons?

Q. Yes?—A. You would want me to infer from that that Preston was one of them?

Q. I would not think that. You have told us a number of persons?—A. Well, I sent a party down here.

Q. Who is that?—A. I sent Mr. Biggs down here.

Q. For what purpose?—A. To assist me in reference to the appointment to the senatorship and to see the ministers.

Q. What date was that?—A. Oh, I do not know, I cannot tell you.

Q. Could you not tell within a year?—A. No, I cannot tell it from memory.

Q. Can you tell anybody else that you either sent down, or being here, asked to help you?—A. I do not remember any body else.

The Committee then adjourned till 3.45 p. m.

THE COMMITTEE RESUMED AT 3.45 p.m.

Mr. H. H. COOK called and re-examined.

By Mr. Ritchie:

Q. You said that Mr. Biggs had been your solicitor for some years?—A. Yes.

Q. He wrote some of those letters which have been produced here as evidence?—A. Yes.

Q. Is he your solicitor at the present time?—A. No.

Q. When did he cease to be your solicitor?—A. I think, if my recollection serves me right, about two years ago.

Q. Are you on friendly terms, or have you been for the last two years?—A. Not very friendly.

Q. I do not want to go into the reasons why he ceased to be your solicitor, you had at all events some difference?—A. Yes.

Q. You told my learned friend that you saw Mr. Biggs after you had the interview with Mr. Cameron at the Union Station, in October, you recollect telling us that?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, soon after that interview did you see Mr. Biggs?—A. I think it was the same day.

Q. Did you tell him the purport of what passed between yourself and Mr. Cameron?—A. I did.

Q. Then you made the statement to my learned friend, that Mr. Biggs said you had better take him along I think to see Mr. Cameron on his return trip?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you state any reason why it would be advisable?—A. I think I explained to Mr. Blake that his argument would convince Mr. Cameron that my services to the party were sufficient without the payment of money for the senatorship.

Q. He thought he would be sufficiently persuasive to induce Mr. Cameron to believe that your past services would be enough without asking for any payment?—A. Any payment of money.

Q. Was that the object with which you went to see Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say it was on his own suggestion?—A. Yes.

Q. But apparently his persuasive talents were not as great as he supposed; he did not succeed?—A. No, he did not succeed.

Q. My learned friend also asked you if you thought Preston was a man of any influence in his party in Ottawa?—A. Well, I suppose he must have had influence or he could not have got the appointment he has now.

Q. And you say you think it was the time he was Librarian?—A. I think it was the time.

Q. My learned friend has referred more than once to the fact that you did not make this public property at the time?—A. That is true.

Q. I mean this offer of a senatorship?—A. I did not.

Q. You say you may have told it to some of your friends, but you do not recollect the names, but you did tell it to your then solicitor?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you not make it public? What was it led you to make it public?—A. Well, I was attacked.

Q. By whom?—A. Attacked, so I understood by Mr. Horsey, the member for North Grey, in which he stated that my letter was issued because the Government refused to give me a senatorship. That was the explanation made to me by Mr. Tucker.

Q. As a matter of fact, before you made this public you had taken an active part against the present administration?—A. Yes.

Q. You had ceased to support them?—A. Yes.

Q. And up to that time you had not made it public—you did not make it public until you were attacked and improper motives suggested?—A. Nor I would not have made it public yet.

Q But for the fact that they attacked you?—A. Yes.

Q. And charged that you were disgruntled because you did not get the senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. And that, you say, is what led to the publication by yourself?—A. Yes.

FRANK E. MACDONALD, of the city of Toronto, lumberman, called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Senate.

Q. You reside in Toronto?—A. I do.

Q. What is your business?—A. Lumbering.

Q. You are a son-in-law of Mr. Cook?—A. I am.

Q. Did you know the late Hon. M. C. Cameron?—A. I did.

Q. Did you ever, at any time, have any conversation with him in reference to an offer of a senatorship if ten thousand dollars were paid by Mr. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did that interview take place?—A. In Goderich.

Q. What year and what month, as near as you can give it?—A. It was in April, 1897.

Q. How do you come to fix the time? Were you there on any special business? A. Yes, I was up there completing the purchase of a schooner for the Ontario Lumber Company.

Q. And you say the conversation took place in Goderich?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose house?—A. In Mr. Cameron's house.

Q. How did you come to be there?—A. I was there for tea.

Q. You were there as a guest?—A. I was there as a guest.

Q. Was it before or after tea that the conversation took place?—A. After tea.

Q. Where?—A. In the conservatory. We were smoking a cigar.

Q. And what lead to the conversation?—A. Well, I was talking generally that I thought the party had used Mr. Cook very badly.

Q. In speaking of the party you are speaking of the Reform party?—A. Yes—That they had used Mr. Cook badly in not appointing him as senator. I thought he had deserved the appointment, and Mr. Cameron went on and said, well of course you know all about it. You know if he had paid that ten thousand dollars he would have got the appointment. His election must have cost him six or eight thousand dollars, and even if he had got in it would have lasted only for the life of the Parliament, and it was very foolish of him not to have given it."

Q. Not to have given the ten thousand dollars?—A. Yes, that is as near as I can remember it.

Q. He talked to you as if you knew all about it?—A. Yes.

Q. And he said that his election must have cost him six or eight thousand dollars, and that was for a limited period, while the other was an appointment for life?—A. Exactly.

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Q. Had Mr. Cook run for the House of Commons a short time before that?—A. He had.

Q. Do you recollect what month?—A. No, I do not. I think it was in June, the elections were——

Q. Was there a by-election?—A. Yes, there was a by-election I think in February.

Q. He had run at the general election in June, 1896?—A. Yes.

Q. And the by-election was when?—A. In 1897.

Q. Have you any doubt about the conversation?—A. No, no doubt whatever.

Cross examined by Mr. Blake, counsel for the parties accused.

Q. You are in the employ of the company of which Mr. Cook is the head?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you at the time you had this conversation?—A. No, I do not think I was. I would not be positive of that. There was a time when I ceased to be.

Q. But you have been almost all through your married life in the employ of Mr. Cook?—A. I have.

And have lived for a considerable part of the time in his house?—A. Well, no, I think two or three years in twenty.

Q. When you left to go to Goderich, I suppose he asked you to look Mr. Cameron up?—A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. Will you say that he did not?—A. I will not say that he did not. I do not remember him doing it.

Q. I suppose you had many a conversation with Mr. Cook in regard to this question of the senatorship?—A. Certainly.

Q. And you took strong views with your father-in-law?—A. Certainly.

Q. And you thought he should have received this senatorship?—A. I did.

Q. And you were taking a meal with Mr. Cameron and you introduced this subject?—A. I did, yes.

Q. Was anybody present?—A. Not when we were talking. This conversation occurred in the conservatory after tea, when we were smoking a cigar. My wife and I were there for afternoon and tea, and we retired to the smoking room.

Q. How long did the conversation last?—A. I cannot tell. We were spending the evening there.

Q. How long did the conversation last?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. Was it two minutes?—A. Yes, it must have been that. I was in the conservatory with him.

Q. How did you introduce the subject?—A. I have stated as near as I can I was finding fault with his party for not appointing Mr. Cook to a senatorship.

Q. You were finding fault with the party?—A. Yes.

Q. And in what terms did you find fault?—A. I thought he had deserved the appointment, that he had worked long for the party, and not only worked but had spent considerable money for them and was always at their beck and call, and I thought if any man deserved it he did.

Q. These were the statements you made?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. And you having made that statement, what did he say to you?—A. He said "Of course you know all about it".

Q. What did he mean by that?—A. That is what I wanted to find out. I did not.

Q. He said to you "You know all about it". Did you know anything about it?—A. I did not know anything more than Mr. Cook had been an applicant for the senatorship and was anxious to get one.

Q. You did not know anything but that Mr. Cook had been an applicant for a senatorship?—A. Exactly.

Q. You had never heard anything of an offer of a senatorship for ten thousand dollars?—A. No.

Q. He had never told you that though you were living in the same house with him?—A. No, I had not lived in the same house with him, not for ten years before.

Q. He said to you "You know all about it:" Did he end there or carry on the conversation?—A. No, he carried it on himself. He did not let me say anything. He said if he had given the ten thousand dollars he would have got the appointment.

Q. Did he say for what purpose?—A. No.

Q. Was that the whole conversation?—A. That I think was the whole. I cannot remember exactly.

Q. When did you tell that to Mr. Cook?—A. I cannot remember that exactly. It was some little time after that.

Q. Was it a year?—A. It was inside of a year. I was away after that and I think it was in the fall—I am positive it was in that year.

Q. In the fall you think?—A. I think, I would not be sure, because I think shortly after I went back I went away for the summer.

Q. You were seeing Mr. Cook almost daily?—A. No, I was not in his employ.

Q. You were living in the same city?—A. Yes.

Q. And frequently seeing him?—A. Certainly.

Q. And nothing passed between you on the subject?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. How did you come to tell it to him in the fall?—A. I would not say it was in the fall: I say it was some time after that. It was during that year, I have no doubt whatever.

Q. How was it you came to tell it to him?—A. We were walking together; I was at his place for dinner and we were walking together on the breakwater, and he commenced to tell me about this offer and I said, "I know all about it," and I then told him what Mr. Cameron had said.

Q. And that was the first occasion of your hearing anything of this ten thousand dollars?—A. That was the first occasion.

Q. And he did not say for what the ten thousand dollars was needed?—A. No, not to me.

Q. Did he mention that he had subscribed for party purposes?—A. No, he did not mention that at all.

Q. I thought you said you had mentioned that?—A. I had certainly.

Q. Will you not say there was a great need just then at election time?—A. I am not a politician and I cannot tell what the need was for it.

Q. Did he not tell you that at that time there was an election and that there was great need for money for party purposes?—A. He did not.

Q. He said nothing but what you have stated, that if he had paid the ten thousand dollars he would have got the appointment?—A. Exactly.

Q. Did you make any reply to that?—A. None. He said "Of course you know all about it." I did not know about it.

Q. You might have said how absolutely dishonest that was?—A. I may have done that. It is altogether likely I did.

Q. Do you say, under oath, that you did so?—A. No, I will not.

Q. You did not remonstrate—you did not say anything—you brought the message back to Toronto and gave it to your father-in-law before the end of the same year?—A. About the end of the year.

Q. That is the story?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. You were not in the employ of Mr. Cook at the time you saw Mr. Cameron?—A. No.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Parties Accused:

Q. What business were you in?—A. I was agent for the Manchester Fire Insurance Company.

Q. Were you doing much business?—A. Not as much as I would like.

Q. Not enough to support you?—A. I did not say that.

Q. I ask you the question?—A. I think enough to support me.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Really?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you your books?—A. No.

Q. What did you do with the books?—A. I did not keep any.

Q. The business was so small?—A. Ten or twelve hundred dollars a year was all I was making, myself personally.

Q. Personally you received that net, do you say?—A. Yes, that is about the amount

Q. Do you think it would really exceed five hundred dollars?—A. Oh yes, it was certainly twelve hundred dollars and it might be fifteen hundred dollars. These are things that I cannot remember. I have given you what I think was really the case.

Q. You think you were making that much out of the Manchester Fire Insurance Company. For how long were you making this sum of money out of the Manchester?—A. I do not understand what you mean.

Q. For what length of time?—A. How do you mean?

Q. You had the Manchester Insurance Company for a certain period of time?—A. Yes.

Q. For how long?—A. I am still connected with the Manchester Insurance Company.

Q. You do not mean to say that you are making that much now?—A. I have not made up what I made last year, but I think it was something more.

Q. On your oath you say that?—A. I think it was. I could telegraph to the manager and find out.

Q. You were making twelve hundred dollars a year?—A. Yes.

Q. That did not keep you?—A. Well, no.

Q. You had to look elsewhere for that?—A. I presume you wish to refer to my wife?

Q. I am not referring to any one, but to the fact that you could not live in the city of Toronto on twelve hundred dollars a year and you had to look elsewhere.—A. No.

RE-EXAMINED.

Q. While you were with the Manchester Insurance Company, how many meals a day did you have?—A. I think I had three.

Q. Did you ever borrow money from Mr. Blake during that time to help to support you?—A. No.

Q. Perhaps you will tell us how many children you had to support at that time?—A. Three, I think.

Q. Did you pay your debts?—A. I tried to.

Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee claims that a case has been made out and that it is not necessary, for the present, to call further witnesses.

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused, objects to proceeding with the defence until the case against his Clients is closed.

The Committee adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

GEO. C. HOLLAND,
Official Reporter.

M. F. JOHNSTON,
Stenographer.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1901.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock a.m.

HIELAND HANCOCK, sworn—Examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee.

Q. You are bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Company ?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Of which Mr. Cook is president, I understand ?—A. Yes.

Honourable Mr. Dandurand suggests that as this is a witness for the prosecution he should be examined by Counsel for Mr. Cook.

Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee assents.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook :

Q. You remember the occasion of Mr. Preston visiting the office of Mr. Cook ?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can you tell us about what time that was ?—A. It was in the fall of 1898.
Q. Tell me what happened when he visited the office ?—A. When he came into the office, as soon as he reached the door of Mr. Cook's room, he said " Good morning, Mr. Senator."
Q. And then what happened ?—A. Then he went in and closed the door.
Q. He went into Mr. Cook's private room then and closed the door ?—A. Yes.
Q. About how long were they together ?—A. I should say about fifteen or twenty minutes, I would not be positive as to that.
Q. I presume you could not hear anything that took place while they were together ?—A. No, sir.
Q. Then what next happened ?—A. Mr. Cook and Mr. Preston came out and Mr. Cook saw Mr. Preston to the outer door of the office.
Q. They came out of Mr. Cook's private room ?—A. Yes.
Q. Through the room where you were ?—A. Through the room where I was.
Q. And then what was done ?—A. Mr. Cook saw Mr. Preston out.
Q. Out of the door ?—A. Out of the outer door.
Q. Then what happened ?—A. Mr. Cook came back to the desk where I was, and in a very indignant—

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties objects to this evidence.

Objection overruled.

Q. You say that when Mr. Cook took Mr. Preston to the door immediately upon closing the door Mr. Cook returned to you. In what frame of mind was he or what condition did he appear to be in ?—A. He appeared to be very angry.
Q. And what did he say ?—A. He said to me " What do you think of that damn scoundrel Preston " ?
Q. And then what happened ?—A. I said, " What is the matter Mr. Cook " ? He said, " He wanted me to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship."
Q. Anything further ?—A. Nothing further.

Cross examined by Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused :—

Q. Was the door open between you and Mr. Cook ?—A. During the interview ?
Q. Yes ?—A. No, sir.
Q. There is one door, I think. You can hear rather distinctly what passes in that room ?—A. You cannot hear at all, sir.

Q. Private chamber ?—A. Yes.

Q. If he had spoken loudly I suppose you could have heard ?—A. Beg pardon ?

Q. If he had spoken loudly I suppose you could have heard ?—A. Not distinctly.

Q. But you could have heard the voice ?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not hear anything of that kind ?—A. No.

Q. No loud speaking, no answering back ?—A. I heard the voices, heard the sound of the voices, that was all.

Q. Nothing beyond that ordinary sound of the voices ?—A. No, sir.

Q. And could you say when this took place, could you give me the month ?—A. I cannot give you the month.

Q. When did you come down from the woods ?—A. I came down from the woods the beginning of November, 1898.

Q. Therefore it must have been after that ?—A. It was after that.

Q. But you could not say whether it was December or indeed whether it was January ?—A. I could not.

Q, You could not give us within two or three months ?—A. No.

Q. But it was certainly after November, 1898 ?—A. It was not very long after I came down.

Q. It was not the first time you saw Mr. Cook in a passion ?—A. It was not, no.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook, states that he has no further evidence to adduce on behalf of Mr. Cook.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER, called and sworn and examined by Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties :—

Q. You were Premier of the Dominion of Canada in the year 1896 ?—A. From July, 1896.

Q. And you still are Premier of the Dominion of Canada ?—A. Yes.

Q. There were certain charges made which I dare say you may possibly have read, one of which is that "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship and said that owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party he would receive it on payment of ten thousand dollars". What do you say to that statement ? Is it true or is it not ?—A. It is absolutely untrue.

Q. Did you, directly or indirectly, suggest to anyone the asking of Mr. H. H. Cook for any money or any other consideration of any kind for a senatorship ?—A. I never did.

Q. I regret to have to refer to the name of the late Mr. M. C. Cameron, but it has been brought forward : did you, so far as he is concerned, ever directly or indirectly present to him any such matter ?—A. I never did, neither directly nor indirectly.

Q. Are you aware, as a matter of fact, of any proposal of the kind ever having been made to Mr. Cook, directly or indirectly ?—A. No, I am not aware of anything of the kind.

Q. Did you know of the charge until the appearance of these statements of October, 1900 ?—A. I never knew of it until I saw it in the *Montreal Gazette* in the month of October last, I forget the date.

Q. As Premier of the Dominion, I believe it is your duty to submit the names of persons to be appointed as senators ?—A. It is.

Q. Were you or were you not prepared to act upon the recommendation of the Ontario ministers as to the appointment of Mr. Cook ?—A. Well, the rule which I have invariably followed in these matters has been this : whenever my Ontario colleagues have been unanimous in filling an appointment of that kind, I have taken their advice. When they have not been unanimous I have followed my own judgment, as the responsibility rests with me.

Q. So that your answer is, so far as you are concerned, or so far as your knowledge goes, neither yourself nor any member of your Government had anything to do, directly or indirectly, in the way of offering or suggesting any consideration or money from Mr. Cook in respect to this matter?—A. Certainly not, neither myself nor any of my colleagues.

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook—I have no questions to ask.

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for the Committee—There has been nothing in the evidence adduced here to justify calling Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a witness.

The Honourable Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, called and sworn and examined by Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties:—

Q. You have heard read the charge that was made, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent sent to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and said that, owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party, he would receive it on payment of ten thousand dollars. Is that statement true?—A. Absolutely untrue.

Q. That being untrue, you did not make any such offer yourself. Are you aware of any offer being made, directly or indirectly, or any suggestion in any way whatever in connection with that?—A. No, until I saw an affidavit, stated to have been made by Mr. Cook, published some time prior to the last election.

Q. That was the first you heard of it?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not aware until then that it was even alleged that such a demand or request had been made?—A. No.

Q. I ask you what were your own personal views as to the appointment of Mr. H. H. Cook to a senatorship?—A. Well, Mr. Cook had been, for a great number of years, a very strong and vigorous supporter of the Liberal party, for a period of nearly thirty years. Mr. Cook's family had likewise been very strong and warm supporters of the Liberal party. I was aware that Mr. Cook had made many very considerable sacrifices, and his family too, in connection with political matters, and in various ways, chiefly owing to his long standing and long services, and also to the fact that I thought he had been somewhat unjustly treated by our political opponents with regard to some transactions. I thought of all the names submitted, after one or two gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, I believe, in this evidence, that Mr. Cook was the best entitled to receive a senatorship at our hands at the time. I supported his claim accordingly.

Q. You supported his claim for a senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. I just ask you that question, which you may have covered, but so there will be no question about it—did you ever, directly or indirectly, in these negotiations that you had, in order that he should have a senatorship, suggest that there should be a payment of money, or that there should be any consideration of any kind coming from Mr. Cook in respect to this office?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Now, it is said that you wrote and gave the late Mr. M. C. Cameron a letter to be shown by Mr. Cameron, but not given, to Mr. Cook; that would be, as far as we could make it out, in October, of 1896?—A. At this distance of time I would not care to swear that there had been absolutely no correspondence between Mr. Cameron and myself, but, to the best of my recollection, no correspondence was exchanged between us on the subject of Mr. Cook's senatorship, or indeed any other subject, except the appointment of Mr. Cameron himself to the Lieutenant-Governorship.

Q. Did you give him any letter—if any letter was written at all—and instruct him to show it to Mr. Cook, but not to give it to him?—A. So far as I can remember about the matter, no correspondence passed between myself and Mr. Cameron, good, bad or indifferent, about Mr. Cook, and I am very certain—I have seen a statement made—I do not know exactly what is alleged ——

Q. I was going to refer to the special statement made, but what is your statement about any letter given to be shown to Mr. Cook, but not to be given to him?—A. No, I have no recollection whatever of any letter at all passing between myself and Mr.

Cameron, and I do not believe, from other circumstances that have occurred, that any such letter ever existed.

Q. But if there happened to be any communication of the kind, was there ever one which you said was to be shown to Mr. Cook, but not given to him?—A. No, I am quite sure of that.

Q. Then it was said that you wrote a letter in which there was a statement to this effect—for Mr. Cook will not give with absolute accuracy the words—that you must do something in this connection. This is said to be the exact language—"Surely our friend Mr. Cook must do something." Did you ever write a letter in which there was such a statement as that?—A. To the best of my recollection, as I have said, no communication at all passed, with respect to Mr. Cook, between Mr. Cameron and myself, nor did any such communication as you have just read, occur.

Q. Or anything to the like effect?—A. Or anything to the like effect.

Q. Then it is stated that Mr. Cameron said, although it is not said that it was your meaning, that the meaning attached to it was that Mr. Cook was expected to pay the sum of $10,000—that the meaning of doing something was, that he would be required to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars. Did you ever give any instructions to Mr. Cameron that that was to be said?—A. Most distinctly not. Nothing of the kind ever passed.

Q. Did you ever in any way employ Mr. M. C. Cameron as a go-between you and Mr. Cook?—A. No. I never did, but I remember very distinctly that on two or three occasions Mr. Cameron, and for the matter of that quite a number of other gentlemen who had been acquainted with Mr. Cook, came to me on Mr. Cook's behalf, pressing his claim for the senatorship.

Q. So you did not go to Mr. Cameron, but Mr. Cameron came to you?—A. Yes, he came to me pressing Mr. Cook's claims.

Q. But was never employed by you to see Mr. Cook and discuss the matter with him?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Then it is said that in the fall of 1897 or the spring of 1898, Mr. Cook went to your office, and said, as he was about leaving it, that Mr. M. C. Cameron had demanded $10,000 on a former occasion for a call to the Senate?—A. On no single occasion, to the best of my recollection, did Mr. Cook ever mention Mr. Cameron's name to me in any interviews that he had, and he had a great many about the senatorship. So far as I can recollect he did not speak of Mr. Cameron, and he most assuredly never made any such statement as you have just read to me of Mr. Cameron having offered him a senatorship for $10,000 or any other sum.

Q. Did he in any other way refer to the letter of which I have spoken?—A. No. He never alluded, nor did Mr. Cameron in any interview they had together, much less to any letter which he had seen or obtained of mine.

Q. When was it that you first heard anything about this letter which is said to have been used on this occasion in September or October, 1896?—A. I never heard of it, until this affidavit of Mr. Cook's was published in which he alluded to an interview with some Member of the House, as I understood it, who had produced a letter from some Member of the Government.

Q. That is the first intimation you had of any document of the kind?—A. Yes, that is the first.

Q. So far as you are concerned, or so far as you are aware of any of your colleagues, did he make an appointment depending in any way on the payment of any money or the giving of any consideration on the part of Mr. Cook?—A. No, the question was entirely argued both by myself and by all my colleagues with whom I had anything to say on the subject—the question was entirely argued on the question of Mr. Cook's fitness for the appointment, and of course the considerations of other applicants for it.

Q. Did you at all times support the nomination of Mr. Cook for the Senate—I mean from 1896?—A. I am not quite certain that that is a question, Mr. Chairman, that I should answer, inasmuch as it refers to deliberations of the Council, but I will stretch the point thus far: I did always support Mr. Cook's nomination.

Q. It therefore did not need money or consideration, so far as you are concerned, to obtain your support?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Then, what was the reason of the delay in the making of the appointment?—A. Well, in the first place, to the best of my recollection there was no possibility of appointing Mr. Cook either in 1896 or 1897, for I think that there were no vacancies except those filled by Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox, and I have the best reason to know that both Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron were quite aware that those gentlemen would be appointed before him.

Q. Were there any reasons made known to Mr. Cook why that should be done?—A. I think Mr. Cook was told more than once that these two gentlemen's claims were greater than his, and that they must be appointed first.

Q. Having heard the statements made, and read the affidavits, is there any other statement that you would desire to make in connection with the matter?—A. Well, I cannot say that I have examined all the evidence that has been given, but that is all the evidence that I have to submit to the Committee bearing on the question as far as I am concerned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook :—

Q. Mr. Cook told us of an interview, Sir Richard, which he had with you on the 21st August, 1896, in your office in Ottawa. You remember the occasion?—A. I can not say that I recollect the date exactly, but I do recollect that almost as soon as we had been sworn, Mr. Cook presented himself and put in an application for a senatorship.

Q. I am speaking of the occasion when he had his first interview with you after the death of Sir David MacPherson, which I am informe doccurred on the 16th August, 1896, and Mr. Cook has told us that on the 21st, following the receipt of the news of Sir David MacPherson's death, he had this interview with you, and that his death was then referred to in that interview. Having brought that to your attention, do you remember the occasion?—A. I remember that Mr. Cook had a very considerable number of interviews with me in reference to the senatorship and I should think it very likely that the date may be correct. I am quite certain of one thing, that Mr. Cook appeared as soon as ever Mr MacPherson's death was announced.

Q. I am endeavouring to fix the particular occasion, and all I desire to know is whether you can recall the occasion? The particular occasion was the first interview he had with you after the death of Senator MacPherson? Do you remember the occasion?—A. Yes, I recollect his coming to my office.

Q. On that occasion?—A. I presume on that occasion.

Q. Will you tell us the conversation that occurred on that occasion?—A. The conversations that occurred on that occasion were somewhat to the following effect :—

Q. Not somewhat. Mr. Blake objects to that class of evidence?—A. If you require me to remember the ipsissima verba of a conversation five years ago, I cannot do it, but I can tell you what passed with tolerably fair precision, if you want that. Mr. Cook proceeded at very considerable length to enumerate all the periods that he had served, the various expenditures he had been put to in behalf of the Reform party, the services of his family to the Reform party, I think he mentioned a great variety of incidental circumstances, such as for instance that he had done his best for Mr. Mackenzie's comfort after Mr. Mackenzie retired from office, which I believe was very true, and that he had been very unjustly dealt with and persecuted by the late Sir John Macdonald in connection with some timber transaction or other in the North-west, which I understood from Mr. Mills was the case, and I think he mentioned incidentally that besides his long political services, that he was of good standing in the Methodist Church, and that his appointment would be very well regarded by that body, and I think he also alluded to the fact of his as well as myself being descended from the United Empire Loyalists. He spoke at very considerable length, but I think those are the chief topics with which he dealt.

Q. Have you given us the whole of the conversation which took place then?—A. As far as I recollect.

Q. So that you did not say anything?—A. Well, Mr. Cook saved me the trouble. I listened to what Mr. Cook had to say. I did say something, yes. I told Mr. Cook I

recognized his services and I was disposed on my part to do what I could to assist him towards the senatorship.

Q. You remember all this as having occurred on a distinct occasion that you have in mind, and that occasion was his first meeting you after the death of Senator MacPherson?—A. At or about that time.

Q. When did you next have an interview with Mr. Cook, and where?—A. That I really could not say, but I should suppose within three or four weeks thereafter, and perhaps a shorter time.

Q. Where was that?—A. I think in my own office.

Q. Tell me please what took place on that occasion?—A. I do not think that anything more took place than that Mr. Cook again pressed his claims, and again pressed that I would do all I could for him.

Q. Do you remember on that occasion any particular thing being said at all? Can you fix the occasion in your mind or is it just a floating idea that it was around there? —A. I should say that Mr. Cook at various times must have paid me twenty or thirty visits on this subject.

Q. And you are not speaking now of any single occasion?—A. The substance of his conversations was very much the same on all these occasions.

Q. So I would naturally presume. It would be so that you cannot take any distinct occasion and tell us what took place at that time? You have a sort of floating idea as to what took place generally?—A. Well, I have much more than a floating idea, but Mr. Cook used to make very frequent descents upon me at Ottawa, and upon occasions he used to spend a considerable time in my office and various matters and things had been discussed, all however in the same direction, and bearing on the question of his senatorship.

Q. Just go back to this interview on the twenty-first of August? You remember telling Mr. Cook then why he could not get that appointment that he was then seeking —that is the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir David MacPherson?—A. I think, yes. I think I told him that both Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox were going to be appointed before him. That is my recollection as far as I can remember.

Q. You mentioned the names?—A. I think so.

Q. You remember what Mr. Cook's answer was when Mr. Cox's name was mentioned?—A. Well I looked over some statements purporting to be made by Mr. Cook, and if those statements were correctly reported Mr. Cook seems to have transposed some of the conversation which occurred on that occasion, and to have put into my mouth certain remarks which he made himself as to the reason for Mr. Cox's preference being supposed money considerations. I made no such remark.

Q. Mr. Cook has not said that you made any such remark. The report is incorrect if it states that.—A. I saw it reported that Mr. Cook said so. Mr. Cook intimated that he supposed Mr. Cox had done a considerable deal for the party. He did not object to either of these gentlemen being considered before him. He appeared to be willing to acquiesce in that.

Q. You remember clearly now, do you, that this conversation took place at that interview on the 21st August?—A. That is my recollection.

Q. But less than five minutes ago you purported to give me that full conversation and said nothing about this?—A. You asked me at that time what Mr. Cook spoke about.

Q. I beg pardon, I asked you to give me the complete conversation?—A. I referred to Mr. Cook's discussion of his own merits and so forth. Any reference made to Cox was afterwards.

Q. You did not give me the answer before because you did not suppose my question was broad enough to cover it?—A. No, I did not suppose you wanted any information about that.

Q. Do you remember having an interview with Mr. Cook in the Rossin House in Toronto?—A. Yes.

Q. Tell us what took place on that occasion?—A. Mr. Cook called upon me in the Rossin House and wanted to know whether there was any reasonable probability of his

being speedily called to the Senate, and he discussed as before his claims, and intimated that he should be considered and considered very promptly.

Q. Was there anything further took place then?—A. I think on that occasion that I had a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier which I may have shown him.

Q. Do you remember, did you or did you not?—A. I think I did.

Q. One of the letters put in evidence here on this inquiry is a letter from yourself to Mr. Cook dated the 9th March, 1898. It runs as follows:—"My dear Cook: Yours of the 3rd was delayed reaching me. I am in hopes of being able to close up this matter now."—A. I should like to see the original letter. (Original letter Exhibit No. 17 shown witness.)

Q. What matter was referred to?—A. I presume, although I cannot be absolutely certain—that it was his application for the senatorship.

Q. You say "but I want to see you first." Did you see him first?—A. I cannot say at this distance of time.

Q. You do not know whether that suggestion on your part led to another interview or not?—A. Well, I do not remember, I do not think it did.

Q. Will you say that there was not an interview subsequent to that letter and in pursuance of that suggestion?—A. No, I won't, I cannot tell whether there was or not.

Q. Do you remember an interview with Mr. Cook in your office in May, 1898?—A. I cannot fix any special dates other than this, that during all the time that I was—of course I was absent from Ottawa very considerable in 1897, and I think probably in 1898, owing to the sittings of the Joint High Commission, but whenever I was at Ottawa I should say speaking from recollection that every four or five weeks Mr. Cook was in the habit of coming to see me, but I kept no track of course of the dates of his interviews.

Q. You cannot tell me whether you did or did not have an interview with Mr. Cook pursuant to that suggestion contained in that letter?—A. I cannot.

Q. Then not being able to tell me whether there was such an interview, you are of course unable to tell me what took place at any such interview?—A. Of course I cannot.

Re-examined by Mr. BLAKE, Counsel for the accused parties.

Q. Just shortly give me what were the difficulties in the way of the appointment of Mr. Cook to the senatorship?—A. The difficulties in Mr. Cook's way, as far as I am able to state, were largely due, I think, to Mr. Cook's indiscretion and violence of temper. On several occasions when Mr. Cook came to my office he spoke in a way and conducted himself in a way which I was obliged to tell him was likely to damage his case very much if he behaved outside of my office in the same way that he behaved inside of it, and I think that his own indiscreet and violent language had a great deal to do with the indisposition to confirm his appointment.

Q. Whatever may have taken place at those interviews, which you say may have been from twenty to thirty, will your recollection serve you to say this, was there at any of them any suggestion made that there should be given by Mr Cook any money or consideration or anything for the senatorship?—A. No sir. Upon that I am perfectly clear. No such suggestion was ever made by me to him.

Q. Directly or indirectly?—A. Directly or indirectly.

Q. Either through him or anybody else?—A. Either through him or anybody else.

Mr. BLAKE, Counsel for the accused parties, states that that is all the evidence he has to offer.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are there any more witnesses to be called by the other Counsel

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—No.

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for the Committee.—No.

Mr. BLAKE, Counsel for the accused parties.—There was one question I omitted to ask Sir Richard.

Q. At what date was it that Mr. W. T. R. Preston ceased to be the organizer or the agent, or whatever may be the proper term, of the Liberal party?—A. Somewhere about 1891 I think, or it possibly may have been in the early part of 1892.

By the Chairman:

Q. Was that when he was appointed librarian by the Ontario Government?—A. I think it was about that date. I do not recollect, but I remember that shortly after the election of 1891 Mr. Preston ceased to be organizer.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused parties:

Q. Without going into details, what was the cause of that? Was it a voluntary leaving or were there reasons for it, without going into it?—A. Mr. Preston resigned.

Q. And from that time onwards had he anything to do with the Dominion Government?—A. Nothing at all.

Q From that time onwards he ceased to have anything to do with the Dominion Government?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does the Counsel mean with the Dominion Government or the Dominion Parliament?

Mr. BLAKE, counsel for the accused parties.—I think the Chairman is right and I had better put it in that way.

Q. From that time onwards he ceased to have anything to do with the Liberal party in the Dominion?—A. Yes.

Q. He had nothing to do from that time onwards with the Liberal party in the Dominion?—A. No, he had nothing to do with them.

By the Chairman:

Q. I suppose we understand Preston had nothing to do officially with the party? We know he had otherwise?—A. I suppose like every other citizen he expressed his convictions.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. I presume then that he finally ceased to have any connection with the Liberal party or with the Dominion Government from the time Mr. Blake mentions? He then ceased and has never resumed any relations with them?—A. He has never resumed any relations, of course he holds an appointment under the Dominion Government as immigration agent.

Q. Some people might call that resuming relations?—A. You are aware of that yourself.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. Is this man Preston whose name has been mentioned so much the man who is said to be connected with the machine. You are *au courant* with what is going on?—A. Mr. Preston's name I believe has been mentioned in connection with the machine.

Q. That is the Preston?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. He is the same man that wanted them to hug the machine?—A. Yes.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER, recalled.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. With regard to Ontario senatorships what is the practice? When the Ontario ministers are unanimous about the senatorships the appointment is made, and when they are not unamimous do you decide the matter?—A. When my colleagues are not unanimous and there is some friction I take the responsibility of deciding on my own judgment.

Q. It was stated in a letter put in yesterday that Sir Richard Cartwright had charge of these matters in Ontario. Had Sir Richard any special charge?—A. Mr. Cook interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright, as Sir Richard Cartwright stated a moment ago, and also interviewed me several times and on every occasion I told him to see my colleagues from Ontario, and especially Sir Richard, who being my senior was my close adviser.

Q. Is it true that Sir Richard had charge in some special way of Ontario senatorships?—A. No, not for Ontario, I told Cook many and many a time "You had better see my colleagues in Ontario, you had better see Sir Richard." Mr. Marsh has kindly handed me a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Cook 23rd November, 1897, and which put to Mr. Cook what I stated:—"My dear Cook, I have your favour of the 18th inst., I need not tell you it would always be a pleasure for me to do anything," etc., and I tell him that my own wishes are not always the law in these matters. Then I received a letter from Mr. Cook in the month of March, 1899. To this I addressed the following letter:—"My dear Cook: I have your favour of yesterday with reference to the senatorship. I will hand over the same to my colleagues from Ontario, who, as you very well know, have the primary say in the matter." Then in the month of July, 1899, Mr. Cook wrote me a letter in which he stated that he withdrew the application, and I wrote him and told him that Sir Richard Cartwright had charge of the matter to which he referred.

Q. Had he charge of this matter of Cook's application?—A. Just the same as I tell you. I expected my colleagues from Ontario to advise me, and if they were unanimous I would take their decision, and if they were not unanimous I would take action.

The Honourable Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, recalled.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the accused:

Q. Had you any special charge of this matter or did you arrogate to yourself the matter of this appointment?—A. No, the appointments are always understood to be made by the whole Ontario delegation, and no single member of them could or would attempt to dispose of the senatorial patronage on his own responsibility alone.

Mr. BLAKE, Counsel for the accused,—I understand Messrs. Biggs and Preston are here and if the Committee thought it advisable to ask them any questions either to corroborate or to contradict the evidence already given they can do so.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—I will move, seconded by Honourable Mr. Ferguson that Mr. Preston be recalled.

Honourable Mr. FERGUSON.—Oh, no, he should come of his own volition.

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for the Committee,—I do not see what could be gained by calling these witnesses, in view of the positive denial by the ministers, because supposing he did make this approach to Mr. Cook, it must have been done without authority.

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The Honourable Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, recalled.

By the Chairman:

Q. If such a letter as that referred to by Mr. Cook, when he swears distinctly and positively that he recognized your handwriting and your signature—if such a letter as that were shown to him by Mr. Cameron it must have been a forgery ?—A. There was no such letter. I do not believe that any letter ever existed, certainly no such letter as Mr. Cook referred to and I am further confirmed in that belief by the fact that although I saw Mr. Cameron frequently, and Mr. Cook frequently, after this time, neither one or the other ever alluded directly or indirectly in any form or shape to any such interview as Mr. Cook has referred to or any such letter. Now it would be utterly impossible, in view of the conversations, if such a letter had been shown to Mr. Cook that he would not have alluded to it.

Q. We understand you do not believe any such letter was shown to Mr. Cook ?—A. I do not believe any such letter was shown to him.

Q. He swears he did refer to it in the conversation he had with you ?—A. To that statement I gave the most emphatic denial. In any case I wish the Committee to understand most distinctly that no reference was ever made to either interview or letter on the part of Mr. Cameron, one of the alleged parties to it, or on the part of Mr. Cook, the other alleged party to it, and I saw these men a great many times after this alleged interview and this alleged letter was shown, and I may remark further for the information of the Committee that both Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron must have been perfectly aware in 1896 that there was no possible chance of Mr. Cook being appointed for a very considerable time. I have forgotten the exact date of Mr. Mills' appointment, but I understand somewhere in 1897. The whole thing appears to me to be utterly absurd as far as dates go, because Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron knew that no appointment could be given to him in 1896 or 1897, and no possible appointment could have been made as far as my recollection goes till 1898, and it does appear absurd that the negotiation should go on when there was no vacancy to give to Mr. Cook.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson :

Q. Mr. Cameron was an old politician, a long time in public life ?—A. Yes.

Q. You had some considerable degree of confidence in Mr. Cameron during your relations with him in public life ?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you explain what Mr. Cameron meant in writing to Mr. Cook in discussing this senatorship, "There is one way that this can be made sure, I won't mention the way till I see you." Did you know of any way that the matter could be made sure to Mr. Cook ?—A. Certainly not. I think it is extremely regrettable that Mr. Cameron's name should be dragged into this matter in any shape or form. I cannot undertake to state anything that may have passed between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook. The only thing that occurs to my mind as the Honourable Senator puts the question is this : I think Mr. Cameron did on one occasion ask me whether it were possible to induce Mr. Reesor, who was a gentleman in very infirm health, to resign in Cook's favour, if that could be managed for Mr. Cook. He asked that question and I think I told him if Mr. Reesor was willing to resign that that matter could probably be arranged. That is the only thing I can think of.

Q. Then there could be no reason that could not have been mentioned in the letter ? —A. I have not seen the letter and I can say nothing in the world as to what passed between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Are you aware whether Mr. Reesor has resigned since ?—A. He has resigned since.

Q. Under what circumstances?—A. I do not know. I supposed he found himself unable—he was in very infirm health in 1896. Everybody knows that Mr. Reesor for several years back has been unable to move about, except in a chair.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson :

Q. You suggested that Mr. Reesor's resignation might have been what was meant by this one thing being made sure?—A. You ask me the question. Mr. Cameron suggested to me and asked me on one occasion whether, if Mr. Reesor resigned I thought Mr. Reesor's appointment could be made for Mr. Cook.

Q. What reason could there be do you know—you made a suggestion yourself—that Mr. Cook should be consulted about Mr. Reesor's resignation?—A. I did not suggest it. You asked me what Mr. Cameron may have had reference to and the only thing that Mr. Cameron could have reference to that I can tell would be this : he asked me on one occasion if Mr. Reesor resigned could Mr. Cook have his appointment.

Q. Mr. Cameron writes to Mr. Cook. "There is one way that this matter can be made sure." You have yourself suggested that it might be in connection with Mr. Reesor's possible resignation. Why should Mr. Cook be consulted about Mr. Reesor's resignation?—A. Mr. Reesor was in a state of health that rendered his resignation not unlikely.

Q. How is it that it should be mentioned between Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron about Mr. Reesor's resignation?—A. The difficulty about appointing Mr. Cook was that there was no vacancy.

Q. "There is one way by which the matter can be put through. I will not mention the way until I see you." That is Mr. Cameron's letter to Mr. Cook, dated the 29th August, 1896?—A. This I see is 29th August, 1896. Thought you said 1897. This is not Mr. Cameron's handwriting, it is a copy.

By Mr. Ritchie :

Q. When did Senator Reesor resign, as a matter of fact?—A. I think he resigned about six months ago. I have not explained about that.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Do you still consider after seeing the application that has been made with reference to this name, health, do you still consider that might have applied to Mr. Reesor?—A. No, I do not think that could have occurred to Mr. Reesor at all. Mr. Reesor, I have always understood, was not wealthy.

By Mr. Marsh :

Q. There is a letter put in. This is an original one of the 30th of September, 1897, from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook, and it runs in this way :—

"My Dear Cook —You may recollect that not very long ago I pressed your claims for the position you asked for very strongly on the Government I supposed that one time the matter was arranged. I was, however, disappointed. You had the cards in your own hands, you refused to play them, and so you lost the game."

How, can you explain what the cards were he had in his hand, how he refused to play them?—A. I do not know what cards Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook may have respectively played. The only thing that I know was, that I had no hand in it.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. On March 3rd, 1898, Mr. Cook wrote a letter, "My Dear Sir Richard." In answer you received this on March 9th :—

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"Yours of the 3rd was delayed reaching me. I am in hopes of being able to close up this matter now."

Why was not the matter closed up at that date?—A. Well, I suppose the reason the matter was not closed up was the reason given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that the Ontario delegation were not unanimous.

Q. Is that the supposition?—A. That was I have no doubt the fact at the time.

Q. Is it the fact now?—A. That the Ontario delegation were not unanimous as to Mr. Cook. I should say the Ontario delegation was entirely unanimous.

Q. You said, "I am in hopes to being able to close up the matter." Now you say the reason why it was not closed was because there was no unanimity among the ministers?—A. That is what I supposed.

Q. You add "I want to see you first?—A. I cannot give the reason for wishing to see him first other than this, that several statements had been made as to the proceedings of Mr. Cook, as to which I probably would have required to see him, and obtained some explanation before the thing came up again for consideration.

Q. Why did you not tell him it was because there was no unanimity amongst the ministers?—A. I do not think that is a matter I should be expected to parade in a letter even to Mr. Cook. Probably he was aware as well as I was, that there was no unanimity amongst the ministers. I was under no obligation to state in detail what stood in the way.

Q. If everybody was aware, the reason you give here "But I may want to see you first" was not because of want of unanimity?—A. At that time there was a difficulty about getting various members to agree on Mr. Cook's behalf. I had hoped to do it but I failed to do it.

Q. And having failed to do it you say you wanted to see him first before closing the matter up?—A. At that time I was in hopes of having arranged the matter in his favour. As it turned out I was unable to do so, but I wanted to have seen him, I suppose, and to have discussed with him statements which had been made that may have required an explanation.

Q. To tell him how you had failed?—A. That might or might not be.

Q. Was it, or was it not?—A. I cannot possibly after the lapse of three years, state accurately what it was he wanted to be seen for, but I can tell you this much, that there was a good deal of discussion and dispute going on at the time, but I was trying to reconcile parties to Mr. Cook's appointment. That I can tell you.

Q. That was the 9th of March, 1898?—A. I suppose so.

By the Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. You stated you had, quite early in the matter of this appointment of a senator for Ontario, decided for yourself that Mr. Cook was a suitable man, and he should get an appointment?—A. I would not say that Mr. Cook is my ideal of a senator, but I thought from his services to the party....

By the Chairman:

Q. That he was good enough?—A. On that point I reserve an opinion. I thought that his long services to the party, and the services of his family—I think in fact he was about the oldest parliamentarian we had outside of two or three gentlemen in the House of Commons, and I thought that warranted his claim.

Q. You had thought over all these things and settled them in your mind. You also had taken into consideration some of the alleged ill-treatment that Mr. Cook had received from Sir John Macdonald. You have told us that, and you found by reference to Senator Mills that that was right—you considered all these things and came to the conclusion that Mr. Cook was entitled to a senatorship. You have told us that?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Mr. Cook well of your own knowledge?—A. In a political sense, of course I knew Mr. Cook very well.

Q. You say now that this reference in your letter to the necessity of your seeing him before this matter was closed up might have reference to some objections that had been raised to Mr. Cook with regard to his antecedents?—A. I did not say with respect to his antecedents, but objections generally had been raised to him.

Q. Did you want to discuss these objections that had been before your mind all along—was there any new aspect of them presented to you?—A. As I have mentioned to the Committee I think, in my evidence a little while ago, Mr. Cook had unfortunately been very rash and very violent in his language on various occasions. If I were to judge by what passed in my own office, if Mr. Cook spoke outside in the fashion that he spoke to me I could not wonder that several of my colleagues utterly refused to have anything to do with him.

Q. You would not want to see him to ask him about the language he used in your office?—A. Not the language he used in my office, but I would have wanted to see him, and probably did, to ascertain if he had been as indiscreet outside of my office as he was inside it. I warned him over and over again that if he continued to behave as he did, he would stand in his own light and destroy his chances.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. That is, writing these letters?—A. No, so far as the letters are concerned, I saw no harm in them, but Mr. Cook had been talking very foolishly and indiscreetly outside, so we were informed, and I had warned him to be more cautious and from what passed in my own office I was quite convinced that if Mr. Cook had been equally indiscreet outside, my colleagues had good reason to be aggrieved.

By the Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. You say you told him so more than once?—A. Yes.

Q. Then what necessity was there to see him again on the subject? You could have mentioned that in a letter, could you not?—A. I am not very fond of discussing these matters at any time in letters, nor are they desirable to be discussed in letters.

Q. Seeing you had already rebuked him—— A. Seeing I had already cautioned him, but I wanted to caution him again.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. You say it was for that purpose you wanted to see him first?—A. It was for that purpose, I think, that I wanted to see him on that particular occasion.

Q. You swear it was for that purpose?—A. There was no other purpose I had in mind that I wanted to see him for.

Q. Had you that in mind?—A. I think on one or two occasions.

Q. Had you on that occasion?—A. I think on that occasion, I judge from the date.

Q. Notwithstanding that you were in hopes to close up the matter now?—A. I had some hopes.

Q. And why was it not closed?—A. Well, I failed to convince my colleagues, that is all.

Q. You wanted to see Mr. Cook for what?—A. I wanted to see Mr. Cook to discuss the whole situation with him.

Q. To bring your colleagues together?—A. To endeavour to smooth over the difficulties that stood in his way.

Q. What were the difficulties?—A. I have told the Committee I think three times over. The difficulties in Mr. Cook's way were owing to Mr. Cook's own intemperate and violent language.

Q. Was that the only difficulty?—A. I do not say that; I say that was a very great obstacle in Mr. Cook's way.

Q. What were the others?—A. The others, I must refer you to my colleagues for them.

Q. What colleagues?—A. Well, the various gentlemen from Ontario. Of course, each man has his right to an opinion as to who is fit for a senatorship.

Q. Who were the colleagues against him?—A. That I decline to state.

W. T. R. PRESTON, of the city of London, England, Inspector of Emigration Agencies in Europe, called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Ritchie.

WITNESS—A statement was made here yesterday that I was at the door overhearing the examination of the witnesses. I did not hear the evidence of any witness; I only came to the door when the discussion took place.

Q. It has been stated here by Mr. Cook, in his evidence, that on one occasion—I think he said in the year 1898—that you went to his office in the Freehold Building, and addressed him as Mr. Senator?—A. "Good morning, Mr. Senator."

Q. That is correct?—A. I think that is correct.

Q. Then he says afterwards you went to his private office and had an interview with him, in that office, with respect to a senatorship?—A. I think it all took place in his private office.

Q. One of the witnesses examined here says that before you went into the office, the door being open, you addressed Mr. Cook as Mr. Senator?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the question of the senatorship the subject in the interview at that time?—A. Partly.

Q. Was that the object of your visit?—A. Yes.

Q. You had no other object that you can mention now?—A. Nothing special.

Q. Will you tell us what passed between you and Mr. Cook on that occasion?—A. Well, I think I can possibly in a general way. I would not be exactly certain of every detail of the conversation. My recollection of it is that immediately on entering I said in a good natured way to him "Good morning Mr. Senator," and we sat down and chatted for a while. Then I said "I have been at Ottawa"—then I think we referred to a letter I wrote him asking for an appointment. I told him then that I had been at Ottawa. Perhaps before I go that far I should say that some time before that, probably weeks, I had met him on Yonge street, between Adelaide and the Arcade, in which he had discussed the senatorship and his prospects for it. Previous to that I met him in the corridor of the Legislative Assembly, in which he had been discussing or referring to the senatorship. Upon this occasion on Yonge street he came out some way in the conversation. "You are down in Ottawa occasionally. I wish you would try and find out what my chances are." I told him I was not interfering with the Government patronage, but if I could learn anything of interest to him I would let him know. It was some weeks after that I happened to be here, and I then went to see him. On this occasion the senatorship naturally came up very soon in the conversation. We talked of other matters as well, I said "Well, what about chances at Ottawa?"

Q. You said to him?—A. Yes, I said "Perhaps I may have some information that may be interesting to you." Then we proceeded to discuss his qualifications one way or another, partly in a jocular and partly in an earnest way, I said "I judge from the little I have heard, that you may get the senatorship some time, but I would very much doubt your getting it just now. There seems to be a general impression that the Liberal speaking talent of the Senate ought to be strengthened," and I said "Frankly Mr. Cook you did not shine very much as a speaker in the Commons." He then proceeded to tell me that I had not heard him lately, which I had to acknowledge. He said if I had only heard him up in East Simcoe, where he could hold forth for an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half, I would be satisfied he had improved in that line. He said he could pound the tar out of Mackenzie Bowell any way.

Mr. BLAKE.—I think that should be withheld. It should not be allowed.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have not the slightest objection.

The WITNESS (continuing).—One thing led to another, and I said in a jocular way "I do not think it would be a fair thing to inflict speeches of that kind on the Senate. They would not stand it." He said they were not dying fast enough. Of course, it was all badinage, but it all led up—I gave the impression at least—that if he was going to improve his chances for the Senate, he ought to be able to show that he could hold his own and strengthen the arguments of the Liberal party.

Q. Now you said that you had been to Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. And on your return you saw him and told him that, from interviews you had had, you thought he might get the position of senator later on?—A. That was the impression I had.

Q. What was the reason he could not get the appointment presently?—A. I thought it was on account of his qualification.

Q. Did you expect that he was to improve as a public speaker?—A. No, but public speakers might in the meantime be put in there and his appointment would come later.

Q. There was no political contest on at that time?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. No contest in which he might demonstrate his ability as a public speaker?—A. There were by-elections.

Q. Did you expect that he was to go out in these by-elections and demonstrate his ability as a public speaker?—A. I suggested that to him.

Q. Will you tell us who it was you saw in Ottawa?—A. I never come to Ottawa without seeing Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. Did you see Sir Richard on that occasion?—A. Oh, yes, I am quite satisfied about that.

Q. Did you discuss the question of Mr. Cook's appointment to a senatorship?—A. No; I did not

Q. Was it discussed in any shape or form?—A. The subject was mentioned by me to Sir Richard in a casual way—"What do you think of the chances of our friend Cook?"

Q. What do you mean by casual way? I understood you were to ascertain Mr. Cook's chances?—A. I have always avoided the canvassing position.

Q. You were simply trying to draw him out?—A. No; it was casual conversation.

Q. What did you say?—A. I think that is all—"What do you think of the chance of our friend Cook?"

Q. What was the reply?—A. My recollection of the reply was that the intention was to strengthen the debating talent in the Senate in the meantime.

Q. He did not tell you on that occasion that Mr. Cook was and had been his choice for some years before that?—A. I know he always felt very friendly to Mr. Cook.

Q. Did he tell you on that occasion that he had supported him throughout, but that some of his colleagues were supporting other people?—A. I would not be positive about it.

Q. Was that all you said—"What are his chances?"—A. That is all I remember took place on that occasion.

Q. I suppose you knew Sir Richard Cartwright was in a position to know with tolerable certainty whether Mr. Cook would be appointed or not?—A. He was one of those who would know.

Q. He did not tell you on that occasion that he had supported him?—A. I would not say that he did or did not.

Q. Sir Richard Cartwright has said under oath to day that he was his choice?—A. I know Sir Richard Cartwright felt very friendly.

Q. He did not tell you how his colleagues felt towards him?—A. No; I cannot charge my mind that he did.

Q. What led you to believe that he would get the appointment later on?—A. I do not know that I got that impression from him.

Q. From whom did you get it?—A. I cannot say that I got that impression from any one in particular, but I knew——

Q. What justification had you for making the statement to Mr. Cook that he would get the appointment later on?—A. I knew very well our friends in Ottawa appreciated the services of those who stood by them in the dark days.

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Q. This was the impression on your mind, without any statement from any minister?—A. An impression on my mind.

Q. Not from any interview with any of the ministers?—A. No; I have no recollection whatever of that.

Q. How long were you in Ottawa on that occasion?—A. Oh, I came in the morning and left in the evening.

Q. I suppose your visit to Sir Richard Cartwright was in connection with Mr. Cook?—A. No.

Q. Had you any other business on which you wished to see him?—A. Oh, I always liked to have a chat with Sir Richard.

Q. Had you any other business you wanted to see him about?—A. I could not say I had any special business.

Q. Were you an officer of the Government at that time?—A. No. I think there was some other business I had with Sir Richard Cartwright.

Q. What was it?—A. My own personal matters.

Q. You discussed that with him first?—A. I do not say that.

Q. Did you go there for that purpose?—A. I discussed it with him for some time.

Q. Did you discuss Mr. Cook first?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. But you do know on that occasion?—A. My recollection is on that or some such occasion the remark took place.

Q. You asked him what his chances were?—A. Yes.

Q. And his reply was they wanted more Liberal speakers in the Senate?—A. They wanted to strengthen the speaking talent in the Senate.

Q. He led you to believe there was no likelihood of Mr. Cook getting the appointment for a considerable time?—A. No.

Q. Did you form the impression at all?—A. I formed the impression that Mr. Cook would not get the appointment just then—that is the first appointment.

Q. Not until some Liberal speakers were appointed to the Senate?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any vacancy at that time?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Now, you have told us of one interview with Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Yes.

Q. And all that passed with reference to Mr. Cook's appointment?—A. Yes, in a general way.

Q. His reply was, they wanted some Liberal speakers appointed first in the Senate. You would infer from that that Sir Richard Cartwright was not going to support him for the first appointment?—A. No, I did not infer that.

Q. Although he told you they wanted Liberal speakers first in the Senate, did you think Sir Richard Cartwright was going to appoint some Liberal speaker for the next vacancy? Was that the impression left on your mind?—A. The impression left on my mind from the information which reached me was that speakers would be appointed first.

Q. And you cannot say whether there was a vacancy at that time or not?—A. I could not say whether or not there was a vacancy at that time.

Q. So it might be a considerable time before Mr. Cook would get the appoinment?—A. People die very fast sometimes.

Q. You did not tell him whether he would get the appointment within two or three, or four, or five years?—A. No.

Q. You have told us all that had passed between you and Sir Richard Cartwright. What interviews did you have with other members of the Government with reference to Mr. Cook?—A. I am not clear upon that. I had an impression, but I will not say anything about it. I sometimes called on ministers when I came down to Ottawa.

Q. I want to know whether you did or did not on this occasion?—A. I would not be positive about it.

Q. At all events, you swear that you have no recollection of it?—A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Did you see any other prominent gentlemen connected with the party, during your visit, to discuss with him the chances of Mr. Cook's appointment to the senatorship?—A. No.

Q. So, when you went back from Ottawa, all you would be able to tell was that you had this interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, in which they said they would appoint Liberal speakers first?—A. That was the impression they would do so.

Q. Was that all you told him?—A. That is all I told him about that.

Q. So that you must have led him to believe that he must not expect that appointment at an early date?—A. I was not expecting it.

Q. That is what you led him to believe?—A. You have to take what you believe. I am telling you what I told him.

Q. Did you tell him anything else?—A. I advised him to go out in the by-elections when they took place.

Q. That is to do more work for the party?—A. To do more work for the party.

Q. How long was he to be on probation?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Did you tell him anything else?—A. Yes, he went on to speak about senatorships being for sale—had been sold in times gone by, and so forth. I told him my advice would be not to try anything of that kind.

Q. You were warning him against anything of that kind. Was any figure named as to the price of the senatorship?—A. No.

Q. You did not discuss ten thousand dollars?—A. No.

Q. Or forty thousand dollars?—A. No.

Q. You did not tell him that if he got it for ten thousand dollars he was going to get it below tariff rate?—A. No; I never heard anything of the kind.

Q. You did not suggest anything further than not to make an offer of any kind?—A. I warned him against that.

Q. You warned him against putting up money at all as an inducement to secure his appointment?—A. Yes; just in the way I have mentioned.

Q. Was it for the purpose of warning him you went there?—A. No; it was not.

Q. It did not occur to you to warn him at all until he broached the subject?—A. He broached the subject.

Q. What senators did he say had been paying for it?—A. I do not know that I should mention.

Q. Did he mention any?—A. He did. His tongue is not always reliable.

Q. Did he mention how much those senators had paid?—A. No.

Q. Did he lead you to believe if he put up the money he felt he could get the senatorship?—A. That impression, of course, came out when he said he believed that senatorships had been sold and had been bought.

Q. That was the impression created on his mind, that if he put up the money he would get the senatorship?—A. He gave utterance to that.

Q. And he intimated that he had reason to believe others had put up the money and got the appointment?—A. Not immediately appointed. He referred to years and years ago.

Q. He went away back of the Reform regime?—A. No.

Q. Was it just a general conversation about putting up money for senatorships? He did not mention dates, did he?—A. No; he mentioned names.

Q. You do not want to give those names?—A. I would rather not.

Q. Is that all that passed between you and Mr. Cook on the occasion referred to?—A. Oh, he went over again to me the claims that he had for the position—what he had done for the party.

Q. The amount of money he had paid for the party?—A. The expense he had gone to in his elections.

Q. Contributions for party purposes, I suppose?—A. Yes; he mentioned that too. I said to him, in connection with the expenses he had been put to, he had read the *Mail*, and had come to the conclusion that all the charges were true—in a joking way.

Q. You remember that formed part of the conversation on this occasion?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever make statements to you of this kind prior to that?—A. Oh, yes; I had heard him say before something about his claims for long party services.

Q. And this was merely a repetition of what he had told you before?—A. Oh, yes; what he was telling everybody.

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Q. Have you told us everything that happened at that interview?—A. No.

Q. Tell us all that happened in connection with this matter?—A. One of the other things he spoke about in connection with his claims was as a Methodist.

Q. You had heard that before?—A. I think I had heard it before.

Q. Was it merely a repetition? Did you know he was a Methodist?—A. Yes. I suggested to him, 'You had better be on probation a little longer before putting that forward as a claim.'

Q. And he had to be a public speaker before getting an appointment. Was anything else said?—A. I think that is all. We chatted there upon other subjects.

Q. So that the information you had to give him was not of a very cheering nature?—A. Oh, I think it was.

Q. You knew he had been expecting an appointment before that time?—A. I think I had first heard him speak of it shortly after the elections or the by-elections.

Q. Shortly after the Reform party got into power?—A. Yes.

Q You knew he thought his claims were strong?—A. Yes.

Q. And that he thought he had been badly dealt with in not being appointed before that?—A. We all think that.

Q. He led you to believe that and he was always expecting the next appointment?—A. He was all the time after it, I think.

Q. So you told him that he must defer hope of getting one until after some prominent speakers had been apointed to the Senate: was not that a very plain intimation to him he was not to be appointed for some time?—A. Oh, I do not know about that. A great many vacancies have occurred since then.

Q You thought that was cheering information to convey to him?—A. I thought it was.

Q. It was a pleasure to you to go and cheer Mr. Cook up?—A. I told him I thought his chances were good.

Q. But remote?—A. Not very remote.

Q. He had been expecting it all this time, and you simply told him: Do not expect it until after some prominent Liberals are appointed, and take good care that you do not put up any money for it?—A. That is not my language.

Q. That is the substance?—A. I think so.

Q. You think you have told us everything that happened?—A. No. I have not, the other things were not relevant to this question.

Q. If it was about something else there is no need to give it?—A. No, I do not think there is any occasion for it.

Q. Your special purpose for visiting him was to discuss this senatorship?—A. Yes.

Q. You wrote a letter to him 'Let me know as soon as you arrive in the city. I want to see you confidentially in regard to a matter that you have a political interest in,' and this was the matter?—A. Yes.

Q. And this intelligence was to be conveyed to him quickly?—A. Yes.

Q. From what you have told us, there did not seem to be any need for rapid communication?—A. Yes, there was.

Q. Why? His haven was a long way off?—A. I was hoping at that time to go away very soon myself.

Q. Was that the reason?—A. Yes.

Q. But you wanted to know the moment he arrived in the city?—A. Yes.

Q. And you put it that way because you expected to go?—A. I wanted to get through with what I had to say to him and have done with it. It was of some interest to him.

Q. It was of interest to him to know he would not get the appointment for a considerable time to come?—A. I did not say that. Do not put words in my mouth.

Q. That is the fact?—A. It is not the fact.

Q. The fact is, you told him he need not expect the appointment immediately, because they were going to appoint Liberal speakers?—A. They were going to strengthen the debating talent in the Senate first. That was my impression.

Q. On this we can draw our inferences as to whether it was cheering or not?—A. You can draw your inferences.

Q. And this was something in which he had an immediate political interest?—A. I think so.

Q. You left him on friendly terms?—A. Oh, yes, quite friendly terms, and have been friendly ever since.

Q. Have you had any conversation with him since?—A. About the senatorship.

Q. Yes?—A. Only the other morning in the Russell House.

Q. Since he came here to be a witness?—A. Yes

Q. Was that yesterday?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the only occasion you spoke to him since you had that interview with him in his office?—A. I think so.

Q. Did you do anything beyond what you have said to further the interest of Mr. Cook in connection with the senatorship?—A. No.

Q. Nothing whatever?—A. No.

Q. And you have told us the only gentleman you saw in connection with the matter was Sir Richard Cartwright, and you have told us the casual way in which you made the remark 'What are the chances of Mr. Cook?' And he replied 'They were going to appoint Liberal speakers first?'—A. That seemed to be the intention. I knew Sir Richard Cartwright was a very warm friend of his.

Q. That is the reason I am surprised, in view of his intentions, that they were going to appoint Liberal speakers first, and overlook Mr. Cook's claims?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright did not say he was going to overlook Mr. Cook's claims.

Q. But he said the Cabinet was going to?—A. Yes, not one man. Allow me to say, before going, I am saying on oath I never trafficked, offered for sale or tried to sell any Government office or influence in all the years I have been in political life.

Honourable Mr. JONES moved that Mr Biggs be called and examined before the Committee.

The motion was carried.

Mr. SAMUEL C. BIGGS was called and sworn and made the following statement:—

I would like, if I might be permitted, before I go on with the examination, to call attention to a matter which Mr. Ritchie stated about me as one of the witnesses yesterday. I am here now, and I understand it was alleged that I was asked to leave the room in order that I might not hear what took place here, that during the evening hours, somewhere near four o'clock, I was found stealing to the door in order that I might surreptitiously hear some of the evidence. I want to give it an unqualified and absolute denial. It is untrue in every particular. I was not even in the building at the time. I was at the hotel, and only learned of it on my way from the hotel here.

By Mr. Ritchie, counsel for the Committee.

Q. You were solicitor for Mr. Cook at one time?—A. Yes.

Q. And for the lumber company of which he was president?—A. Yes.

Q. And for other companies with which he was connected?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And we are told that you ceased to be his solicitor some two or three years ago?—A. I think it is a year and a half ago.

Q. During the time you were his solicitor, I suppose he discussed with you his personal matters?—A. I think he did.

Q. And we are told that several letters that have been written to members of the Government and others setting forth his claims and urging his appointment, were written by you, the facts, of course, being stated by him?—A. I dictated several letters. I could tell them if they were produced to me.

Q. But that is the fact, that you dictated a number of them?—A. I dictated quite a number of letters. He would come in and sit down and tell me and I would dictate whatever he desired me to say, using my own language.

Q. He gave the facts and you couched them in proper language?—A. I couched them in such language as I was able to.

Q. They read very well. He tells us that on one occasion he informed you that he had an interview with the late Mr. M. C. Cameron?—A. He did inform me.

Q. He told you that he had met him at the Union Station in Toronto?—A. Yes, I think he said at the Union Station. He told me that he had met him at any rate, and whether he said at the Union Station or the Rossin House, I am not quite clear.

Q. And did he tell you he was to see him on his return from Goderich passing through from Ottawa?—A. He told me at some stage before his return.

Q. He told you at some stage before he returned that he had the interview and that he expected to have a further interview with him on his return from Goderich to Ottawa, passing through Toronto?—A. Well, I cannot fix the——

Q. It is not material to fix it. Did he tell you he was to meet him at the Rossin House?—A. I think it was the Rossin House. He told me he was going to meet him at any rate.

Q. You knew the object of his intended visit to Mr. Cameron?—A. I knew he was trying to get the senatorship.

Q. And you pressed upon Mr. Cameron his claims?—A. And that Cameron was trying to aid him, as I had previously, at his request, seen Mr. Cameron here in Ottawa and solicited Mr. Cameron's aid in helping him.

Q. Did you suggest to Mr. Cook that you would go with him and see Mr. Cameron when he returned from Toronto, and that you would do all you could?—A. I hardly think I suggested I would go with him, but I agreed to go with him.

Q. Mr. Cook says you suggested it?—A. I do not think I suggested it, I think Mr. Cook very likely asked—I am quite positive in fact—he said 'Hadn't you better come down with me?' and I said 'Very well, I will go down with you.' That is the way I think it occurred.

Q. And did he tell you what had passed between himself and Mr. Cameron in the interview at the Union Station?—A. My recollection is that the interview at the Union Station was subsequent to the interview at the Rossin House.

Q. How can that be, because you have already told us that before the interview at the Rossin House, he told you that he had an interview and on the return he was going to meet him at the Rossin House?—A. Well, he had more than one interview at the station.

Q. Will you say so?—A. I think he did.

Q. Will you swear he did?—A. I am telling you what I think. I think he had more than one interview with Mr. Cameron, either at the Rossin House or at the station. I think there were more than two interviews.

Q. Is your memory sufficiently reliable to be able to swear to that?—A. That is what I think.

Q. You will not go any further than that?—A. No, I am not going beyond that.

Q. Did he tell you what had happened when he saw him at the Union Station?—A. He told me at some stage, whether before or after.

Q. What did he tell you about it?—A. He told me that Mr. Cameron told him that he wanted him to subscribe to the party fund, and that he had refused, and I think he mentioned the sum of ten thousand dollars as the sum. I think Mr. Cook mentioned that as the sum.

Q. Mr. Cook told you he had seen Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Cameron wanted him to subscribe to party funds, and you think ten thousand dollars was the amount?—A. I think he told me Mr. Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars.

Q. And if he did he would get a senatorship?—A. I do not think he told me that.

Q. You do not think he put it that way, but you drew the inference that one was in consideration of the other?—A. No, I do not think it. You can draw your own

inferences. I do not think he told me that. But he told me Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars to the fund.

Q. And the occasion was when the senatorship was being discussed?—A. Yes, I knew that.

Q. And it was in connection with that discussion that he said Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars to the party funds and he told he had refused?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you the claims he had in respect of past services, that he thought he ought to get the appointment without paying anything?—A. I do not know whether he told me at the time, but he had told me previously time and again, and I had written those letters, and I could not help but know thoroughly what his claims were from his standpoint.

Q. And his claims were that he should get the appointment?—A. I tried to set them forth to the best of my ability.

Q. And you did it very, very well. When he told you he had refused, the object of your going with him, I suppose, was to endeavour to impress upon Mr. Cameron the paramount claims he had, and urge the appointment without the exaction of any tribute?—A. Let me understand the question.

Q. When he asked you to go and see Mr. Cameron on his return—that is when he was passing through Toronto on his way to Ottawa, he had an object in asking you to go?—A. Yes, he had.

Q. What was the object he had in view?—A. To get Cameron to assist him, the same object as we had from the first, for I visited at his request Mr. Cameron here, one of the Old Guard. I can explain it briefly and you will understand it. He had sent me down to Ottawa to interview the Ontario ministers, which I did, and he also asked me to visit the Old Guard and interest them on his behalf, and he named three or four men. I saw three. I saw Mr. Somerville.

Q. This is the Old Guard. We are in some doubt as to what the Old Guard means?—A. These are names he gave me, and I saw Mr. McMullen. Mr. Cameron was one specially and Mr. McMullen, and I saw them. Mr. Cameron spoke very favourably, and practically, as I thought, agreed to do what he could to assist Mr. Cook in obtaining the senatorship. Mr. McMullen did not give me much satisfaction, and Mr. Somerville less, and from that time on we dealt with Mr. Cameron, and therefore when we went to Mr. Cameron, we went to him I understand with the same object we had in the first place, to get his assistance in obtaining the senatorship.

Q. At the time you went with him to see Mr. Cameron, you knew that Mr. Cameron had asked him to subscribe. You told us that?—A. I cannot be sure as to that. If I did not know it I learned it that night. I do not know whether Mr. Cameron asked him before or after, but I learned that night.

Q. Was it not because he wanted the subscription to the party funds that Mr. Cook wanted you to go with him to induce him to make the appointment or to urge his appointment without asking any subscription. Did he not say he had already subscribed so largely, and done so much work for the party, that he thought he ought not to put up a dollar?—A. He did not repeat those things to me. I knew those things for months.

Q. It was not necessary to do that, and you understood all along that he expected the senatorship without paying anything for it, that he had paid enough already—I do not mean paid out improperly, but assisted his party?—A. He wanted a senatorship. I do not know whether he ever made it clear to me that he wanted it without paying anything for it or not until a much later date, when the matter was more pointedly discussed. There was some talk.

Q. What did he say when he told you that Cameron wanted a subscription of ten thousand dollars for party funds? What did you advise him? Not to give it, or did he ask your advice?—A. The incident, as I remember it, is that he came into my office on one occasion and said they wanted a subscription, or they wanted him to subscribe so much, and he would get the senatorship. Well, could they do that? He did not mention any names, and I took down the statutes and read to him the clauses of the Criminal Act in reference to trafficking in public offices, and I said to him that I sup-

posed the man that bona fide and honestly subscribed without any design or fraud could do so, but if a man merely did it as a colour to cover up the purchase of an office, that that would be criminal.

Q. Why should you have done this, because, as far as he was concerned, he told you he had refused to do it? He told you they wanted ten thousand dollars, and at the same time he refused to give it?—A. I did it because of what he asked me.

Q. He told you that he had been approached and asked to subscribe ten thousand dollars to the party fund, and that he had refused?—A. I do not say he told me—I do not think he told me he was asked to subscribe ten thousand dollars at that time. He told me he was asked to subscribe.

Q. Without mention of any amount?—A. I do not think he named ten thousand dollars.

Q. But he did, later on?—A. But he did ask me if he were to subscribe, what would be the consequences.

Q. I think if you want to be absolutely fair, you will answer my question?—A. I will submit to the Committee whether I am fair or not. I am not able to answer you as you wish. I will answer according to the truth. You have no right to insult me.

Q. I have a right to ask you to answer my questions?—A. I will answer your questions.

Q. You may have misunderstood it, but you did not answer the question as I put it. What I want to get to know is this: When Mr. Cook told you he had been asked by Mr. Cameron to subscribe to the party fund, you are not sure that any amount was mentioned?—A. I do not think that an amount was mentioned.

Q. Later on, you heard from him about the ten thousand dollars?—A. I heard from him at some time about the ten thousand dollars.

Q. When he told you he was asked by Cameron to subscribe to the party fund, he at the same time told you he had refused to subscribe?—A. I do not know that.

Q. Did he tell you he had refused?—A. He did not tell me he had refused.

Q. I thought you told us, you volunteered the statement yourself, that he had refused?—A. No, I simply said he asked me these questions.

Q. The evidence is down, and perhaps my recollection is at fault. You say that you did at all events on some occasion take down the statutes to read to him?—A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you advised him that in trafficking in public offices, or even negotiation in connection with it, would be a crime under the statutes?—A. I think I did, I am sure I did.

Q. Do you know when that was?—A. I cannot fix the date.

Q. Was that before or after you had seen Mr. Cameron?—A. I am under the impression it was before I had seen Mr. Cameron.

Q. That is only an impression?—A. I think it was, but I paid no attention to the dates.

Q. You think it was, but your memory is not sufficiently clear to enable you to swear to it as a positive fact?—A. I could not lay up in my memory all those things.

Q. You could not swear to it positively?—A. No, but I think it was.

Q. You went to see Mr. Cameron at the Rossin House?—A. I did, with Mr. Cook.

Q. And I think he said he called for you? He tried to get him at noon, he had not come, and then he called for you in the evening?—A. He called at my house and had to remain some time.

Q. And you went with him?—A. Yes.

Q. And the object of your going with him was to again press on Mr. Cameron his pre-eminent claims?—A. No, Cameron knew them, but to get Mr. Cameron's assistance in obtaining for him from the Government a senatorship. Mr. Cameron knew all about Mr. Cook better than I did. He had been associated with him, and I had not.

Q. At all events you made it clear to Mr. Cook, when you discussed the question of trafficking in offices with him, that under the statutes it would be a crime to have anything to do with it?—A. I told him he could not buy an office—no doubt about that.

Q. And you told him that even although it might be a subscription to the party fund that that was only colourable, that a person negotiating in any bargain of that

kind would subject himself to imprisonment under the statutes?—A. Subject themselves to a penalty.

Q. So that he was fully apprised of the fact that to negotiate in that direction would be a crime?—A. Yes.

Q. So that you would not expect him after your advice to enter into any corrupt bargain of that kind?—A. I do not think I ever made the calculation of what chances he would run or what he would do.

Q. Did he express any doubt as to the soundness of the advice?—A. I will tell you the facts and you may judge.

Q. Did he express any doubt as to the soundness of the advice? You were his solicitor?—A. I was acting for him.

Q. He did not argue the question out with you?—A. He did not argue the matter out with me.

Q. And the law was absolutely clear?—A. The law was clear enough, I thought.

Q. And you told him so? Told him the law was clear?—A. Oh, yes, I told him so.

Q. When you had your interview at the Rossin House—I understand it was at the Rossin House, was it?—A. Yes. You mean where we saw Cameron?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you both go in together?—A. We went into the general corridor together.

Q. Where did you see him, in his room?—A. No, downstairs in the corridor.

Q. Not in one of the rooms?—A. I do not remember whether we were in the reading room, or in the corridor, or a room off it.

Q. You were not in the bed rooms?—A. No.

Q. You may have been in the reading, smoking room, or one of the corridors?—A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you sat down, the three of you, to discuss this matter?—A. No.

Q. You went there for the purpose of discussing it?—A. No, that is not the way it was done.

Q. How was it done?—A. Mr. Cook suggested for me to see Mr. Cameron alone first, and have a conversation with him and find out if I could see what was the difficulty why he did not get the senatorship. Mr. Cook, as I understood him, could not understand—he appeared to think his claims were so strong that he could not understand why he could not get it, and he wanted me to see Mr. Cameron alone and have a talk with him, and try and get at the real bottom of things, if I could, and so I went in. I have known Mr. Cameron a long time. I went to see Mr. Cameron. Whether Mr. Cook went up to Mr. Cameron with me and spoke or not, I do not remember, but I remember Mr. Cameron and I sat down and discussed the matter for a time, and after we had discussed it for a time, I said to him, 'We might just as well call up Cook, and have him join in the discussion and know what is said,' and I gave him a reason for that, so we called Mr. Cook, and then the matter was gone over again.

Q. What was the gist of the conversation that you had with Mr. Cameron. Tell us the conversation as near as you can—that is before Mr. Cook came into the general discussion?—A. I sat down with Mr. Cameron on one side, and after some general discussion I said, 'What is the trouble in this senatorship? Why can we not get the senatorship for Mr. Cook?' and Cameron kind of laughed it off a little, and I returned, as adroitly as I thought I knew how, to the attack to find out what the real secret was. I could not ascertain from the ministers, because I had visited each of them for Mr. Cook, and Mr. Cameron, after I returned to the attack a second time, said, 'Now, Mr. Biggs, you are entirely mistaken about Mr. Cook. You press his claims and all that, but I know him better than you do.' I said I suppose you do, what really is the trouble? And he says. 'Well, you know Mr. Cook has not done for the party what he says he has.' Well, I said, I do not know, I think he has done what he says he has, and I have seen a good many of his papers, and I put the best face I could on the letters I had written and discussed the matter, and he says, 'I want to tell you, the fact is Cook has always spent all his money on himself. He has paid his own election expenses. He has spent all his money on himself, and has not done what you think he has, and besides he has not been quite loyal' and he referred to some complaint about some Ontario

constituency. Well, I argued against that, and he still combated my view, and he said 'Well, let him show his loyalty now.' He said 'I cannot do anything for him, I cannot press his claims. Why cannot he show his loyalty by subscribing.' Well, I thought he had subscribed.

Q. That is the best test of loyalty?

By Honourable Mr. Miller:

Q. Cameron said that?—A. Yes, I am not saying it, I hope. I am telling what Mr. Cameron argued with me. I argued against that view. I believed in Mr. Cook's story. I had not been in the country only a few years, and I did not understand the feeling that seemed to be exhibited, and I thoroughly believed in Mr. Cook's view, and I argued against Mr. Cameron's view that he had not done anything for the party. Then he used that expression and I said 'I don't think that is fair when a man has done so much for a party to say that he is disloyal. When can loyalty ever be proved? I said I have been trying to help him and you have been trying to help him.' 'Well,' he said, 'if he had a good case, if he were shown to be worthy, he would have a better chance, but there are so many applicants, and he ought to do what is right,' and I could not get anything more, as far as I could see, and then I said suppose we called up Mr. Cook.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. You had got to the bottom of it then?—A. I had got beyond my personal knowledge of facts, and I could not argue any more.

Q. You found out what was standing in his way?—A. Yes.

Q. And then called up Mr. Cook?—A. Yes, I think I called him myself, and said 'We might as well talk it over again,' and I thought he might as well know from Mr. Cameron as to take my word for it, and my conversation was practically repeated.

Q. He said the same thing to Cook about subscribing as he said to you?—A. Yes. Before I had called him over, when he talked about subscription, I asked, 'What guarantee would he have supposing he did subscribe?' I said 'If that is the way you treat your men after they do so much, what guarantee would he have after he did subscribe that he would get it.' That was an important consideration.

Q. Very important no doubt?—A. And I was trying to argue Cook's case, and I thought Mr. Cook would not mind a small subscription, but I did not think he would pay ten thousand dollars. I said what guarantee would he have? He said 'Oh well, he would have to take his chances.' We are doing all we can for him, placing himself along with me like, we were doing all we could for him, and then I had got to the bottom I thought.

Q. The bottom was subscription?—A. You must draw your inference. I am not permitted to argue the case. I can only tell what I know. I have not given you the whole conversation. Substantially the same conversation was repeated and then I chimed in, and I said 'What do you mean by subscription?' And Mr. Cook said 'Would you consider five thousand dollars a good subscription?' 'Oh,' Mr. Cameron says, 'I think a rich man like you ought to subscribe ten thousand dollars.'

Q. So that Mr. Cook apparently was disregarding your advice, placing himself in the clutches of the law?—A. I do not know whether he was doing that, or whether he was feeling to see what was at the bottom.

Q. He was treading on dangerous ground?—A. I do not think so. He was asking all sorts of questions, and so was I.

Q. He said he would like to know how five thousand dollars would do, and Mr. Cameron said a rich man like him ought to subscribe ten thousand dollars?—A. Yes, and Cook said he would not subscribe ten thousand dollars, and the conversation continued in a general way, and he left presently for home. That is as nearly as I can remember what occurred.

Q. When you left did you have the impression on your mind that if he did not subscribe his chances of getting it were not likely to be good. Is that the impression on your mind?—A. From the knowledge I had and the impressions on my mind with

reference to Mr. Cameron, I did not think subscription or non-subscription would do very much. I did not think Mr. Cameron had any authority to do anything. I thought he was taking his chances.

Q. What was it that led you to go to Mr. Cameron thinking you could get at the bottom as to the reason why Mr. Cook was not appointed?—A. I did not ever propose personally going to Mr. Cameron. I went with Mr. Cook and at his request. I had no interest in going to Mr. Cameron.

Q. You have told us all that, and you have also told us that when you got to the Rossin House you went in to get at the bottom of the matter?—A. Mr. Cook asked me to. I did that at Mr. Cook's request. It was thought he might talk perhaps more freely to me if I went alone than otherwise.

Q. And you did think at that time that probably he would be able to give you the underlying reasons why he did not get it or whether he ought to get it?—A. I thought if I could say anything which would help Cook I would be glad to seize upon it.

Q. And you thought you would get from him the reasons why he was not appointed?—A. Cameron was pretty wary in what he said, and it took a great deal of work to get him to say anything, but I will give you the grounds as I understood them at the close of the conversation. He did not always finish his sentences and did not talk freely.

Q. I suppose Mr. Cameron was a prominent man in his party at that time?—A. I understood so.

Q. Was he the gentleman who got the subscriptions for party purposes—do you know?—A. I have no knowledge of party subscriptions; I have never seen them.

Q. Did he occupy any particular position in his party?—A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Was he a whip?—A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. At all events he was a prominent member of the party and you thought would be a man who would know all the secrets of the party?—A. He was a strong Liberal in politics.

Q. And you have always been a Liberal?—A. Yes, since I was a boy.

Q A prominent and active member of the Liberal party?—A. I have been a Liberal, but as to the activity and prominence I will not say about that.

Q. You did not get much satisfaction from the interview with Cameron?—A. I did not see that we got ahead any. I had one purpose, to get Mr. Cook the senatorship and everything I could do legitimately and fairly I did.

Q. Did Mr. Cameron tell you he had interviews with any of the ministers in connection with Mr. Cook's claims in connection with the appointment?—A. He did not mention the ministers to me at all.

Q. I mean at any time you saw him?—A. I never saw him except on two occasions. One was when he came down, and that night.

Q. I thought you said you had seen him two or three times?—A. Twice, I knew him personally quite well, but I mean in connection with this matter. I would not say I had not seen him personally.

Q. Was that the last interview you had with Cameron in connection with Cook's claim?—A. That is the last interview I had with Cameron.

Q. And you say nothing came of it?—A. I have told you all that happened.

Q. We will draw our own inferences as to that?—A. I would like to draw inferences, but I do not know that I have that right.

Q. You have given us the facts?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you yourself see any of the ministers in connection with Mr. Cook's appointment?—A. Yes.

Q. Which of the ministers did you see?—A. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, Honourable Senator Scott, Honourable Mr. Paterson and Mr. Mulock.

Q. You saw all the Ontario ministers?—A. Yes.

Q. In the course of conversations you had with any of them was there anything said about the Cameron matter?—A. Well, I do not know whether it was or not. I

saw the Honourable David Mills subsequently after I had seen all the other ministers, and whether that was before or after the Cameron matter I do not know.

Q. I was asking you if in the conversation with any of the ministers the suggestion of Mr. Cameron's subscription was ever mentioned?—A. Never mentioned.

Q. Neither directly nor indirectly?—A. No, not in any way to me.

Q. I want to make it broad?—A. Not one of them mentioned Cameron to me, nor I Cameron to them.

Q. Did anything take place in any of the interviews with the ministers that led you to believe that Mr. Cook's chances would be better if he made some subscriptions to party funds?—A. Not one word with any minister. I may say frankly that some of the ministers, especially Sir Oliver Mowat, told me in the plainest possible way why they would not recommend Mr. Cook for a senatorship.

Q. You say there was nothing transpired at any of the interviews you had with any of the ministers which would lead you to infer that if he made a subscription that his chances for the appointment would be better?—A. No. If there was anything of that kind I am too innocent altogether.

Q. If there was anything of that kind you would recollect it?—A. I think I would if any insinuations of that kind was made at all.

Q. Nothing of that kind occurred?—A. No.

Q. Was anything said about the authority that Mr. Cameron professed to have in asking for this subscription?—A. By whom?

Q. By Mr. Cameron? Did he say he was authorized by anybody or requested by anybody?—A. No, just that he ought to subscribe.

Q. To use a common expression, he was doing it off his own bat?—A. I did not say that.

Q. That is the result. He did not state he was acting on behalf of anybody, he did not say he was authorized by anybody?—A. Did not profess to say he was authorized by anybody. He professed to do what I was doing, he professed to be acting for Cook, as I was doing. I professed to act for Cook, and he and I were in the same boat, according to my way of putting it, and he was discussing with me how we could best act. That is the way we treated it.

Q. It did not seem to be much in the interest of Cook when he suggested $5,000 that Cameron said he should put up $10,000?—A. I did not say he suggested he would give $5,000.

Q. How did you mention it?—A. I understood Cook to be asking a question to find out what Cameron thought would be a proper subscription. I do not want to convey the idea Cook was offering $5,000. I do not think he intended to offer anything.

Q. Just wanted to see where he would be?—A. Yes, to find out where he was. I did not intend to convey the idea that he offered $5,000.

Q. Cook said 'How would $5,000 do?' and he said 'a wealthy man like you ought to give $10,000'?—A. If a man was asked for a subscription we would find out what he thought about it, and I had not ventured to ask how much. I wanted to leave it open when they met.

Q. You wanted to see what dicker would be arrived at, and Cook's views and your own view was that there would not be much use in putting up $5,000 or $10,000 unless there was some string on the senatorship?—A. If you want to know personally what I think, to ask a man, after serving a party a lifetime, to buy a senatorship is a piece of consummate cheek and a crime if a man does it, but I do not know whether the stories are true, and perhaps I should not have said so.

Q. At all events you asked what guarantee he would have if he put this up of getting the senatorship, and he said he would have to take his chances?—A. Yes, I did not name any sum.

Q. Had you ever thought that a good subscription might have smoothed matters towards a senatorship? Had you ever suggested that to Cook yourself?—A. That was one of the things that was in my mind when I said I could not be sure of the dates. There was an occasion when Mr. Cook and I did discuss whether a subscription would be

of any value ; there was an occasion, and I think it was before that, and I think now, but I would not be positive, I think now that that was the occasion when we looked into the law.

Q. You think that was the occasion when you looked into the law ?—A. I think so.

Q. But you have told us you cannot be sure about it ?—A. I was on the point of mentioning it once or twice, but not feeling sure of the date, I do not want to pledge my oath about it. There was a time when we discussed that, but never $10,000.

Q. That went away beyond all calculations you had in your mind ?—A. No, but the sum we did discuss, if I may tell about it, was $5,000, but we never discussed $10,000.

Q. Did you at any time say to Mr. Cook that there were other men who were making application, and who were wealthy, hence his chances were not as good as they otherwise would be ?—A. No, sir, I never said it in my life, because I did not know anything about it. I personally had not the knowledge, but Mr. Cook repeatedly told me of who the applicants were ; he was better posted ; he had been down before I undertook to help him, and he knew who they were, and he named men who were trying to get it, and some of whom were wealthy, and we discussed them, but I did not say that to him, because I did not know.

Q. Have you told the Committee everything you know in connection with this matter about the $10,000 ? You know what the subject matter of this inquiry is, of course ?—A. Well, I do not know that I have told them everything I know. I have told everything that has come to my mind in answer to the questions.

Q. I do not know what your evidence may be ; I have not been in communication with you ?—A. I am sorry you took occasion to say yesterday I was not a creditable witness before hearing me at all.

Q. You should not say that, because I did not say it ?—A. I saw it in the papers that the reason I was not called was because I could not be believed. It is a matter of professional courtesy in the first place, and very insulting in the second place.

MR. BLAKE, counsel for the accused, informs the witness that Mr. Ritchie explained to the Committee this morning that he had seen the reports in the press, and that it was without foundation.

WITNESS.—I thank you, very much, Mr. Ritchie, that you made the explanation. But I saw it in large head lines in reference to my exclusion from the room.

Q. Have you told us everything that has occurred to your mind in connection with the inquiry ?—A. At the moment, unless something is suggested to me.

Q. Unless suggested by some question that may be put by some one else ?—A. There are many things I know about the negotiations from the start—correspondence and negotiations with the ministers, &c.

Q. That is not important. Was there anything said in your interviews with ministers that would lead you directly or indirectly to believe that if a subscription were made it might pave the way to a senatorship ?—A. No, on the contrary, nothing of that kind took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blake, counsel for the accused :

Q. Were you aware, either from anything Cameron told you or otherwise, that he had a good many election contests, and that it cost him a very considerable sum of money ?—A. He told me so. He told me so that evening. In fact he claimed that politics had ruined him practically.

Q. You said : 'We were all doing what we could, he was putting himself in the same position as myself and acting for Mr. Cook ?'—A. Yes.

Q. And then you said : 'I thought that Mr. Cameron was taking his chances, I did not think that the giving of $10,000 would or would not make any difference in regard to the senatorship ?'—A. That was the view I took of it. I thought he was taking his chances.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. He was acting for himself in the matter?—A. This is what I thought.

Q. From anything that Mr. Cook said to you, did Mr. Cook come to the same conclusion—that is that he had not any authority whatever, and that he was wanting the money for himself?—A. We discussed—of course after we got away from Mr. Cameron—we discussed the matter, and I said to Mr. Cook 'Do you think that if M. C. Cameron got $10,000—are you fool enough to think that the party would ever see it?' And he said he did not believe they would, and I did not believe they would either. We discussed that on our way home. He had not shown us that he had anything to give us. We just had his statement, and there was not anything to make us think. I thought myself and suggested, I think in conversation probably he might turn over to the party a couple of thousand dollars, and then go on and say that was the best he could do, 'Can't you do something for him?' and then we would be no better off than before, and Mr. Cook did not think he would turn over any part, he did not think the party would be any ahead by giving Cameron some money. I do not want to place that down as a fact, I have given my own conclusions.

Q. I want you to say, seriously, did Mr. Cook unite with you in the thought that Mr. Cameron had not authority in regard to this question of senatorship?—A. At that time I am certain that we were agreed that no subscription given to Mr. Cameron would have any effect at all. So far as Mr. Cameron was concerned we did not think he could do anything.

Q That he had no authority from the party?—A. And we certainly did not think that the money would ever get to the party.

Q. Nor that he had any authority from the party to deal with you?—A. Oh, he told me plainly we would have to take our chances. He did not profess to have any authority. I think I told the Committee once before, I said 'What guarantee—how can we know that he will get a senatorship if he did do it' and he said 'Oh, well, he would have to take his chances.'

Q. You inferred from that that he had not authority?—A. We inferred from that that he intended at any rate to say to us 'I am not authorized to ask anything.' I did not know really what he had said or done, but I made up my mind that he intended to keep himself clear of making any pledge of that kind whether he wanted us to believe it or not.

Q. Nor had he any authority to give this senatorship if he paid the money?—A. Oh, he did not pretend to have.

Q. And Cook took the same view as you did of that?—A. That is the discussion going home? We discussed that going home.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. You, I believe, have had several interviews recently with Mr. Cook at his office?—A. I have had some interviews with him.

Q. Relations have been somewhat strained between you and Cook of late?—A. Not at all. I have been to lunch with Mr. Cook several times lately.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

Q. At whose request?—A. At his own.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. You have been ardently pushing a claim against Mr. Cook recently?—A. Yes, and no.

Q. You have a claim I believe, you make a claim against Mr. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. Of how long standing is that claim?—A. Of three or four years standing.

Q. And since this Committee has been inaugurated, the inquiry now in question, you have been very ardently pushing that claim?—A. Not more so than previously.

Q. Have you threatened an action since the inauguration of this inquiry—threatened an action against Mr. Cook?—A. Perhaps I had better just tell you.

Q. Give me an answer to my question : have you threatened an action against Mr. Cook since the commencement of these proceedings before the Committee? Have you threatened an action to collect this claim?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you threaten the action if he did not make you a payment on that very day?—A. No, the next day.

Q. If he did not make you a payment the next day you would issue a writ?—A. No.

Q. Did you write to him?—A. No, I said if the claim was not paid to-morrow I would issue a writ ; I did not say when I would issue the writ. I wish to tell the Committee what the facts are : I have a claim which has nothing to do with this of some standing against Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook and I agreed upon the amount of the claim, and he said he would pay it, but he asked me to wait until after this investigation. Well, I said, 'One has nothing to do with the other in any shape or form and there is no reason why I should wait.' 'Well,' he said, 'It would look bad for me to pay you a claim just before an investigation of this kind.' I said, 'I cannot understand you.' 'Well, he said. You write me a letter that you will issue a writ against me and I will have the claim paid.' I said, 'I want money and I need it' and I went upstairs and wrote him the letter and sent it to his office. The claim is a claim for $500 and it has not been paid. So far as any personal feeling between myself and Cook, there has been none. So far as I know there was some little trouble when I gave up his business two years ago, but we were all right at that time I did not think he treated me right. But he would take me out to lunch and as pleasant as could be. I could tell the particulars of the claim if the Committee desired.

Q. Don't you think you had better answer the question and not give these little sermons. The fact is you have had this claim which has rested quiescent for two years? —A. No, it has not rested quiescent for two years.

Q. What has been done in the two years?—A. I have seen Mr. Cook several times, and he promised to pay it. Like every other lawyer, I look up my claims about every six months, and when it comes round I will make up my books and I push them again, and this is the third six months with reference to my claim, I pushed it last October.

Q. How much pushing have you done since this Senate resolution, which is the foundation of this proceeding?—A. As much as I did at the other times.

Q. How many times have you seen him since the inauguration of these proceedings? —A. I have seen him twice. I saw him on the street and he told me how handsomely he was going to deal with me.

Q. And this is your letter demanding payment unless paid to-morrow you will issue the writ?—A. Yes, I told you it was that. This letter was written at Mr. Cook's request. 'I am tired of dunning you and being put off and now inform you that unless you pay same to-morrow I will issue a writ for the recovery of the same.' I wrote it at Mr. Cook's request. He said he could not very well pay me a claim at this time, I wanted the money. I am not a very wealthy man.

EXHIBIT No. 45.

S. C. BIGGS, Q.C.,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.,
Freehold Loan Building.

Telephone 971.

TORONTO, March 20, 1901.

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Freehold Loan Building, City.

Re Account.

DEAR SIR,—I have been trying for the last two years again and again to get payment from you of my bill against you for $500, which you have frequently admitted to be a reasonable bill for the services rendered.

I am tired of dunning you and being put off, and, now, inform you that unless you pay the same to-morrow I will issue a writ for the recovery of the same.

Yours, &c.,

S. C. BIGGS.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Do you remember having an interview with Mr. Cook at his office on March 18? That letter is the 20th?—A. I remember of having two interviews with him

Q. Do you remember having an interview with him on the 19th of March, the day before the writing of that letter?—A. I had two interviews, I do not know what dates they were.

Q. Did you have an interview with him the day before you wrote that letter?—A. I do not know whether it was the day before or two days before.

Q. At this interview which I mention and which I am instructed took place on the 19th of March in Mr. Cook's office, did you and Mr. Cook discuss the Cameron episode? —A. We did some.

Q. Will you tell me the discussion which you then had with Mr. Cook relative to the Cameron affair that has already been mentioned?—A. The question of what I knew was not discussed.

Q. Will you tell me what was said by you and what was said by Mr. Cook?—A. I cannot tell you what was said by me and by him, unless you put some definite question. He wanted me to give evidence to help him to make out his case. He told me how important it was to him to make out his case, and wanted me to help, and wanted to know if he had better employ a lawyer, and I suggested it would be better to get up his case and employ a lawyer.

Q. Did Mr. Cook at that interview on the 19th March say 'Do you remember the meeting we had with Cameron at the Rossin House?'—A. I think he asked me if I remembered it. He did at one time, I cannot say which one it was.

Q. He did at one of the interviews?—A. Yes.

Q. And did he say 'You remember the amount that was to be paid?'—A. He may have said so, I do not remember whether he did or not.

Q. What did you answer?—A. I do not remember what answer I gave him. I do not think I told him what evidence I would give, I am quite sure I did not, because I did not go into the explanations.

Q. What did you tell him was the exclamation used by Cameron when Cook refused to give the $10,000?—A. I did not give him any exclamation.

Q. Did you refer to it at all?—A. No.

Q. Did you say that Cameron said 'Oh, hell, what is $10,000 to you'?—A. No, I did not say that.

Q. Did he say 'If you run it will cost you as much and you may not get in, while if you give it to us you will be in the Senate for life'? Did you say that?—A. No.

Q. Did Cook say to you 'Who is the money to be paid to'?—A. No.

Q. Did Cook say that at that interview?—A. No, not that I recollect of.

Q. Then if he did not say that you did not tell him to whom the money was to be paid?—A. No, because I did not know.

Q. I am not asking you whether you knew, but I am asking you if you did at that recent interview tell Cook to whom the money was to be paid or did you purport to say to whom it was to be paid?—A. No.

Q. Did you tell him you had, since that interview, been at Ottawa, and had seen one of the ministers with reference to the payment of that money for the purpose of procuring that senatorship?—A. Never, never heard of such a thing.

Q. Nothing of that kind at that interview?—A. No, nor did Mr. Cook ask me any such question. I was there trying to get a bill paid.

Q. Then at the close of that interview did Mr. Cook say to you: 'Now, Biggs, you would of course be prepared to swear to this?'—A. No.

Q. And did Mr. Cook say to you 'If I send my lawyer to you will you tell him this?'—A. Mr. Cook asked me if he could send a lawyer to me and give a statement that Mr. Cook asked me, and that is the only question that Mr. Cook———

Q. Wait a minute?—A. I am answering your question.

Q. You are not to give sermons?—A. Excuse me, I know something about my rights. I do not want you to leave a false impression as to what occurred. Mr. Cook said these things himself, some of them—did the talking himself. 'Now you remember so and so, and so and so,' well I did not pay much attention, because I made no state-

ment of any kind as to what my evidence would be. I have not told anybody. Then he asked me when I did not make any statements if he would send his lawyer to me if I would make a statement to his lawyer.

Q. Cannot you remember more accurately than that your answer—what was the answer you gave?—A. I think I told him I would tell his lawyer to go to the devil—the idea of Mr. Cook sending up a lawyer to question me as to my evidence before the Committee.

Q. Did you say: 'If you do not pay that cheque first you can send all the lawyers you want and I won't know anything?'—A. No, I told him I would tell his lawyers to go to the devil.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. You said that you formed the impression that Cameron would probably put the money in his own pocket?—A. Well, that is the discussion, I say, going home.

Q. That is the impression you formed?—A. Well there were things said about Mr. Cameron's greediness—that was spoken of.

Q. At all events in the conversation Cameron professed that he wanted this money for party funds. He did not tell you that he wanted it for his own pocket?—A. I think he tried to convey the impression to us that it was for the party.

Q. Nothing he said would lead you to believe that he would put it in his own pocket?—A. Nothing he said would lead me to believe it was for his own pocket.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused Parties:

Q. Whatever he tried to do you did not believe it. That is the case?—A. Yes.

Q. He did not succeed in that?—A. No.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. You said just now that you thought Mr. Cameron was wanting the money for himself? You said 'that, partially, is what I thought'?—A. Yes, there is something in that. I half made up my mind in that sort of indefinite way that maybe he would give a small part of the money into the party and keep the rest of it, and then say: 'I have got a thousand dollars, cannot you do something?' That is what I thought. I did not think he would put it all in his pocket, I thought he would take a notion to divide.

Q. You wanted a guarantee for the rest?—A. We wanted a senatorship. That is all we wanted. I was not at all certain what Cameron would do.

By the Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Q. You said you had interviews with Sir Oliver Mowat and he gave you some reasons why he could not support Mr. Cook for the Senate. Would you repeat them?—A. Well, I had written these letters for Mr. Cook and knew their contents, and Sir Oliver had been written to also, and he knew the case I presented for Mr. Cook, and when I called upon him I represented myself as acting for Mr. Cook and desiring to get Mr. Cook appointed senator, and he was very courteous, and that he was feeling very friendly to Mr. Cook in one way, but he said: 'You are mistaken, Mr. Biggs, as to what Mr. Cook has done for the party'.

By the Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. The Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat said this?—A. Yes.

Q. These are the very same words that Mr. Cameron used?—A. He said 'You are mistaken as to what Mr. Cook has done for the party. He is a very selfish man. He has done a great deal for himself;' and he spoke of the political rewards his family had received. He did not name them specially—timber limits. But he said: 'He was not loyal to me in a provincial election.' I was trying to think of the name.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Mr. Blake, counsel for the Accused :

Q. Drewery?—A. Drewery. I was not in the country at the time. This is what Sir Oliver said.

Q. Drewery was defeated?—A. Well, I did not know, I was not here when he was defeated. But he told me he was not loyal to him in Drewery's election, and he said 'beside that my position in the Senate is such that I want something beside votes. Mr. Cook would be just one more vote and we have only seventeen"—I think he said seventeen or thirteen.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson :

Q. It was more than thirteen?—A. But it was a small number, and Mr. Cook would add one to that, but Mr. Cook would not be able to help him and he wanted a man in the Senate of ability to help him in the discussion of matters, and carry on the work on the Government side, and it would not aid him simply to add votes and I proceeded to say that Mr. Cook would be a fairly good man, and I suppose I showed my want of skill in urging Mr. Cook's ability, because Sir Oliver knew him better than I did, because he answered 'We had him in the Local House.' I argued that he made a pretty good speach. I had been out on his election campaigns, and Sir Oliver said 'We had him in the Local House' and he said 'I certainly cannot recommend him. I must have assistance' and then he named some person to me that I will not name just now. He said 'I would rather give it to so and so,' and I laughed at that, and I said 'Who are you really thinking of'? Well, he said "I am thinking of Mr. James Young.' He said 'Mr. James Young would be an acquisition' and I am thinking of Mr. James Young at the present minute.

Q. When was this date?—A. If I had the letters I could tell. I do not know the date of the first time I came down but it would be in the fall of 1896. It was during the first attempt made for the senatorship. He had in his mind he told me the Hon. James Young of Galt, and he said he thought he would be considerable help to him, and Mr. Cook would be no assistance to him. I had temerity to argue that Mr. Cook might perhaps develop into as strong a man as Mr. Young, but that was temerity because Sir Oliver knew them both and I did not—not that I was comparing their ability at all—and he told me he could not think of giving the appointment to Mr. Cook at any rate. There were a number of others who had better claims and he refused me point blank.

By the Chairman :

Those are simply the reasons he gave you?—A. Yes.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry ;

Q. Who were the other ministers against Mr. Cook?—A. I do not know who was against him or for him. I only know what they said to me at the time. I received no answer from all the others. Sir Richard Cartwright spoke all right.

Q. All favourable?—A. I cannot say favourable. They spoke in a friendly way of favourable consideration. I think I wrote Mr. Cook a letter myself, telling him how I found things.

The Committee then adjourned till 4 p.m.

THE COMMITTEE RESUMED AT 4 p.m.

HERMAN H. COOK recalled and examined.

By Mr. Marsh:

Q. You have heard what Mr. Biggs said about an interview that he had with you when he referred to the Criminal Code. Do you remember that interview?—A. Distinctly.

Q. Where was it held?—A. In his office.

Q. In Biggs's office? When?—A. The next day, after the interview with Mr. Cameron at the Rossin House.

Q. That being the interview where Mr. Biggs was present with you?—A. Yes.

Q. You must have gone to Mr. Biggs's office. How did you come to go to Mr. Biggs's office?—A. I frequently went to Mr. Biggs's office. Often for conversation I would go. It was in the same building. He asked me the night before to go to his room.

Q. That is after the interview with Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes

Q. Will you now tell me what took place when you went to his office?—A. He took down the statutes, and he read from what he called the Criminal Code or criminal law to the effect that in selling an office the party selling it was committing a criminal offence.

Q. And did he make any remarks?—A. He said, 'You have got those fellows, now, and you can force your claims.'

Q. Who are 'those fellows'?—A. Meaning the Government.

By the Chairman:

Q. Was that after the interview at the Rossin House?—A. The morning after.

Q. Was the sum of $5,000 ever mentioned between you and Mr. Cameron or between you and Mr. Biggs either as a payment or as a subscription?—A. No, never.

Q. Was anything said at any time between you and Mr. Biggs about Mr. Cameron putting that money or any portion of the money in his own pocket?—A. No.

Cross examined by Mr. Blake:

Q. When he told you that under the Criminal law Mr. Cameron was guilty, did you take the matter down to the county attorney and ask him to proceed?—A. He did not tell me that Mr. Cameron was guilty. He said 'Those fellows.'

Q. Did you take the papers down to the county crown attorney?—A. I did not. I had no desire to put them in a tight place.

Q. You found you had them there, but——A. No, I did not find that only from what he told me.

Q. But he was your solicitor?—A. Yes.

Q. And you let the matter remain until October, 1900?—A. Yes, and it was drawn out of me.

Q. I know the great power that drew it out of you. But at all events you left them in a tight place until October, 1900?—A. Yes.

Q. And never said anything about it?—A. No.

By Mr. Ritchie:

Q. You have heard Sir Richard Cartwright's explicit denial as to the interview at Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. In view of that what do you say?—A. That he was mistaken.

Q. Do you adhere to what you stated?—A. I adhere to every word I say. I had one particular thought in my mind, and I suppose he has multitudinous duties, and it

might have escaped him. I would not like to say that Sir Richard deliberately told an untruth, but I put it in that way.

Q. You have heard his explicit denial. He is very emphatic about it?—A. I know what I said, and my statement is perfectly correct.

By Mr. Blake:

Q. You say equally that Sir Richard Cartwright is wrong in his recollection of the statement?—A. I say that he is mistaken.

Q. And that W. T. R. Preston is wrong in his statement?—A. Oh, Preston swore false all the way through.

Q. He is wrong in his recollection?—A. Certainly.

Q. And that Mr. Biggs is wrong in his recollection?—A. What recollection?

Q. His recollection of these matters?—A. Which matters?

Q. You have just contradicted him now?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you offer to slap the cheek of Mr. Biggs as he went out?—A. Biggs accosted me out there——

Q. Did you or did you not?—A. Mr. Biggs accosted me.

Q. Did you offer to slap his cheek?—A. Biggs accosted me and said I did a mean thing.

Q. Did you offer to slap his cheeks?—A. I do not know what I said, but it would not take me very long to do it.

Q. Have you forgotten what you said to him?—A. No, I have not forgotten.

Q. You did say you would?—A. I did say if he gave me any of his insolence I would.

Q. You are a good deal bigger than Mr. Biggs?—A. I would not mind facing a man, even if he was bigger than you or smaller than you.

Q. I have heard a good deal of talk, but I have not heard of you doing it?—A. You do not know everything.

Mr. BLAKE.—I understand all the evidence is in now. I feel how very fairly the Committee has dealt all through this matter, and how evidently they have desired to in every way in their power obtain the truth in the matter.

Mr. RITCHIE.—In common with my learned friend, Mr. Blake, I express my appreciation of the manner in which the investigation has been conducted.

Mr. MARSH.—I concur in the remark of my learned friend.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Committee will, I am sure, Mr. Blake, be gratified at the remarks just made by you, concurred in by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Marsh, and I can assure the learned counsel that the only object which the Committee had in view was to ascertain the truths in a matter affecting the honour and dignity of the Senate, an important branch of the body politic. The rumours and statements which have been so freely circulated throughout the Dominion, as to the means by which seats in the Senate are secured, all must admit, tend to the lowering of the dignity of that body, and to the injury of its usefulness, hence the sooner such views and opinions are eradicated from the minds of the people the better; and the attempts of any one to raise money on the plea of securing seats in the Senate should receive that punishment which such a grave offence deserves.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, April 23, 1901.

The Committee met in Room No. 8, at 10.30 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN—I may mention before we proceed further that immediately after the adjournment on March 28, I received the following telegram from London :—

'Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL,
'Parliament Buildings,
'Ottawa, March 28, 1901 (from London).

'I am solicitor for the estate of my late father-in-law, the Hon. M. C. Cameron. Dr. Wilton, the executor, has in his possession here Mr. Cameron's letter-book of 1896, containing copies of correspondence having an important bearing upon the Cook charges. We think these letters should be made public in the interests of the late Mr. Cameron's family, as they tend to contradict the suggestions made by the defence as to his interest in the transaction.

'R. A. BAYLY.'

This telegram was suggested after the evidence of Mr. Biggs was published, in which he intimated that what he had done with Mr. Cook or the interview with Mr. Cook, with reference to obtaining money, was principally his own idea. I answered that telegram, the next morning, as follows :—

OTTAWA, March 29, 1901.

'R. A. BAYLY, Esq., London, Ontario :

'Telegram received and handed to Mr. Ritchie of Toronto, Counsel for Senate Committee. Please communicate with him.

'MACKENZIE BOWELL.'

I also noticed on April 4, in the Toronto *Globe*, the following telegram from the Ottawa correspondent. It is headed : 'Cook case may be re-opened,' and reads as follows :—

'There is talk of re-opening the Cook investigation, in order to try and prove the falsity of the statement made by one of Mr. Cook's witnesses. Moreover, during the investigation Mr. Cook produced a letter written to him by Mr. Preston, asking for an appointment. This letter bore no date, but Mr. Cook sought to give the impression that it was written during the latter part of 1898 or the beginning of 1899. Mr. Preston now charges that the date on the letter had been obliterated, and that the indications of this can be seen with the aid of a magnifying glass. He will be able to prove, he says, that the letter was written long anterior to the date claimed by Mr. Cook.'

I might mention for the information of the Committee that immediately upon reading that paragraph, I cut it out and sent it to Mr. Ferguson, a member of the Committee, asking him to make inquiry of the secretary of the Committee as to what disposition he had made of this letter, and if anyone had had anything to do with it, and whether he allowed the letter to pass from his hands. Mr. Ferguson informed me that he inquired of the secretary, and he gave him certain information which he will detail himself before the Committee. My reason for reading this is to give to the Committee a reason why I took the responsibility on the advice of our solicitor, to have an interview with Mr. Cameron's executor, or have an interview through him with the

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executor, and ascertain what evidence there was, and if there was any evidence of any importance that he should be summoned, and a subpœna was issued for Mr. Wilson to appear. Whether he is here or not I cannot say just now, but I have understood he is. I notice in the Toronto *Star* yesterday the following:—

'W. T. R. Preston is still in the city. The Cook charges are keeping him here. It has been stated that when the Committee meets this week no new evidence will be taken. If the Committee takes that stand Mr. Preston intimates that he will be very much disgusted. His name has been very prominently mentioned in connection with the matter, and he wants to straighten two or three little things out. After that is done Mr. Preston will be off for Europe again, his destination being Germany.'

I have read these articles which appear in the newspapers, and also the telegram and the action which I took upon it, for the information of the Committee. I may mention also that I received a letter from Mr. Preston dated April 19, which I will read to the Committee, and having read it to the Committee it will be published no doubt to the world, and it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the correctness of the statements which Mr. Preston makes in the letter.

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for the Committee.—If I might make a suggestion, it occurs to me that if Mr. Preston has any explanation to make that he should be called upon to make it under oath. His letters would not be put in evidence, and he should be afforded an opportunity of making it an oath. I have not seen the letter, and I have not the slightest idea of what it contains, but it occurs to me that if he wants to make an explanation it should be made under oath. He is already sworn and any statements which he now makes here will be under oath. I might say with reference to the other matter, that I had a communication from Mr. Bayly, who is the solicitor for the Cameron estate, and as a result of the correspondence I had with him I thought it was in the interests of the ascertainment of the truth that a subpœna or summons, should be served upon him to produce the letter-book. That has been done, and I think he is here with the letter-book. We first might dispose of the Preston matter. He is here and an opportunity might be afforded him to explain any part of his evidence, and if the letter has been tampered with in any way the Committee ought to know it.

Honourable Mr. JONES.—The letter was written to the chairman of the Committee and the Committee should have the benefit of it.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think the suggestion made by Mr. Ritchie is the correct course to pursue. I will read the letter, and then we will put Mr. Preston under oath as to the correctness of the statements which he has made. Then if it be necessary to summon any other gentleman or anyone else in controversion of that, then well and good. Is that the wish of the Committee?

Honourable Mr. MILLER.—I think the proper way would be to bring the facts out under oath.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—We must satisfy ourselves first of all that there is ground for re-opening, and we should have the letter read first of all.

Honourable Mr. KIRCHHOFFER.—The Chairman says that Mr. Preston wants to appear before the Committee. Of course he cannot make a statement before the Committee, except under oath. Therefore he cannot read the letters.

Honourable Mr. KERR.—I submit the proper way would be to read the letter and call upon Mr. Preston to substantiate the statements therein read under oath.

Honourable Mr. BAKER.—We had better have the letter read. He gives reasons for re-opening.

The CHAIRMAN.—The case must be re-opened as far as the charge against Mr. Cameron is concerned, because Mr. Wilson has been summoned to appear here to produce the letter-book.

Honourable Mr. MILLER.—I move that the investigation be re-opened generally.

The motion was agreed to.

Honourable Mr. KIRCHHOFFER.—Would it not be well first of all to ask the secretary of this Committee how it is that Mr. Preston obtained access to any document in the custody of the Committee?

Honourable Mr. BAKER.—There is no suggestion that he had access.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will read Mr. Preston's letter. It is as follows :—

OTTAWA, ONT., April 19, 1901.

To the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Chairman, and the Committee appointed to investigate the statements made by Mr. Cook reflecting upon the dignity and honour of the Senate.

I, W. T. R. Preston, of the City of London, England, Inspector of Dominion Emigration Agencies, respectfully submit,—

That I was called as a witness at the late session of this Committee, and I had been excluded from the Committee-room during the examination of witnesses who connected my name with these charges.

I did not endeavour to learn the character of the evidence given during my absence from the Committee-room, neither by personal inquiries nor the perusal of the reports in the newspapers.

I was not aware, until after the adjournment of your Honourable Committee, of the nature of certain evidence which had been given by two witnesses, who were examined previous to my evidence being heard, namely, Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock.

An opportunity was not afforded me for a perusal, in the presence of the Committee, of the letter written by me to Mr. Cook, only a portion of which, I am now aware, was produced by him to the Committee.

I did not see the contents of the letter in question, after it had been produced by Mr. Cook, until the Tuesday following the late meeting of the Committee. I then discovered that the date of the letter had been obliterated, but under a magnifying glass I could distinctly make out part of the date which was written with my own hand when it was sent to Mr. Cook.

I did not know until after the Committee had adjourned on the last day of the enquiry, and after my evidence had been given, that Mr. Hancock had sworn that my interview with Mr. Cook took place in November, 1898, and that he was present in the outer office upon that occasion ; nor was I aware that Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock had sworn that Mr. Cook had given expression in words to this effect, with respect to myself, after my departure, 'This scoundrel wanted to hold me up for $10,000 for a senatorship.'

I have no hesitation in affirming that Mr. Cook had no warrant, from the nature of my conversation, in giving utterance to such an expression after my departure.

An examination of the letter with the aid of photography, a magnifying glass or a microscope, will, I am satisfied, reveal that the date of the letter is in my own handwriting, and that the letter when received by Mr. Cook, was not without a date, as he states.

The obliteration of the date written by me in my letter might possibly furnish ground for the apparently corroborative evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock, in respect to the subject to which I have referred.

The letter was written by me to Mr. Cook because he was then absent from the city, and he did not return until a week or ten days subsequent to the date of the letter.

When my interview with Mr. Cook occurred, I was Librarian of the Legislative Assembly, as Mr. Cook has sworn, and as my letter inferentially establishes ; and I had ceased to be Librarian for nearly three months prior to the time fixed by the said Hancock as the date of my visit to Mr. Cook.

I was not in Toronto during the month of November, 1898, at any time when I could have made the appointment in question to meet Mr. Cook.

I state emphatically that the interview in question took place during the first week of July, shortly subsequent to the date of the letter. At that time Mr. Hancock was not employed in Mr. Cook's office in Toronto, but he was then, and, as I am credibly informed, for four months subsequently, resident not less than 250 miles from Toronto, and, therefore, by no possibility, could the alleged expression about the object of my visit, which Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock have solemnly sworn to, have taken place.

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I am satisfied that I can clearly establish to the satisfaction of your honourable body that the evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock, as to an interview with me in Mr. Cook's office in the fall of 1898, has no foundation in fact.

Inasmuch as the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock leaves me open to the charge of a serious offence against the laws of this country, and as I was not conversant with the nature of that evidence until after the conclusion of the case before your honourable body, I respectfully submit, that I am, in fairness and in honour, entitled to an opportunity of presenting to your Committee evidence showing that my letter to Mr. Cook was tampered with after it left my hands; that the date of the interview with Mr. Cook was not at the time fixed by the evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock; that I was not in Toronto in the fall of 1898, at any time when the alleged interview in question could have taken place, and that the interview as stated by Mr. Hancock did not take place.

I therefore respectfully request that your honourable body will be pleased to accept evidence upon these points which, I humbly claim, are material in a consideration of the contradictory character of the testimony of Mr. Cook and myself.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
W. T. R. PRESTON.

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for Committee.—I understand it is the wish of the Committee that Mr. Preston should be called.

Honourable Mr. FERGUSON.—What about the letter?

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—It justifies us in re-opening the case.

Honourable Mr. FERGUSON.—It will not appear as part of the evidence.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—It will simply be used on cross-examination.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is not put in as evidence.

Mr. J. K. KERR, K.C., Counsel for Mr. Preston.—I have been instructed by Mr. Preston to advise with him in connection with this matter, and I bring before the Committee the application I am now going to make : that is, that the first evidence that he should have the opportunity of offering should be examination of experts with reference to the letter itself, and with reference to the obliteration of the date. It appears to me that that. in point of order, is the first thing that should be taken up. We will not have the opportunity of presenting that to you this morning, because we have not the expert summoned. We have no opportunity of doing that, because until the Committee allowed the matter to be opened up, there was no authority to summon anyone to appear here I would ask that opportunity might be given to examine experts, and that they might be ordered to attend here at any future time that would be convenient to the Committee, and we would ask that the letter should be in the hands of the Clerk, and it might be examined by experts before him.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—Have you any names to suggest?

Mr. KERR, Counsel for Mr. Preston.—No experts have examined it yet, but I could suggest the names probably in a few minutes.

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—Before that letter is submitted to examination by experts, I think it is proper that I should state to the Committee, what I had stated to Mr. Blake when the letter was put in. When that letter was offered in evidence here, my learned friend, Mr. Blake, noticed that there had been some obliteration of a date, and he used the expression 'what is the meaning of that' and I then explained to Mr. Blake what I will explain to the Committee now. When that letter was first produced to me by Mr. Cook it had on the face of it in pencil marks, the figures 1898. There was no date on it in ink at all, and I then said to Mr. Cook 'What is the meaning of this?' 'Here is a letter written in ink with the pencil date on 1898, not giving any day of the month or anything of that sort.' He said, Oh I put that on there because that was the year I received it.' I then said to Mr. Cook, 'We are going to put that letter in evidence and it will not do to have any pencilling on the letter,' and I took out a pencil with a rubber on the end, and I gave half a dozen rubs, and the Committee will observe that it is half rubbed out. So I presume that is the alteration referred to. There is no attempt made to rub it clean out. It does not require any

photography or microscopic examination. The naked eye will see that those figures are about half rubbed out. That is the explanation I gave to Mr. Blake.

Honourable Mr. YOUNG.—Were they in the margin?

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—No, just where the date would ordinarily be, I would not say whether it was '98' or '1898.'

Honourable Mr. LANDRY.—There was no day of the month?

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—Nothing but just to indicate it was 1898, roughly put on in pencil, and I roughly rubbed it out.

Honourable Mr. BAKER.—A part of this was stated at the time?

Mr. MARSH, Counsel for Mr. Cook.—I stated that at the time.

Mr. BLAKE, Counsel for the Accused.—I merely rise to corroborate what my learned friend Mr. Marsh has said. I have not the slightest idea whether that which I have perceived is that which is stated to be the ink which has been obliterated or not. I know nothing about that. I only caught that which was prominent, a pencil memorandum, which had been partially erased, and I accepted Mr. Marsh's statement that he knew all about it. I will not say whether that is referred to at all as being the matter which was in ink, and which has been obliterated, but I was not aware that the gentlemen of the Committee heard what passed.

Honorable Mr. KIRCHHOFFER.—I think in view of the fact that this letter has been read and become public property that Mr. Preston should be summoned with reference to it and should verify it under oath, and not allow it to go abroad in that way.

Mr. RITCHIE, Counsel for the Committee.—Does the Committee wish that I should examine Mr. Preston in regard to these matters?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

Mr. MARSH.—The pencil mark, when I put that in, was quite apparent.

Mr. J. K. KERR, Counsel for Mr. Preston.—I am instructed that experts can deal with this matter, and where there has been an erasure of ink it can be shown. It is done by acid, and perhaps it may be destroyed by acids. If they knew the acid which removed it it could be virtually restored; but of course this is an experiment we could not undertake to do here until after the case was closed. The point that Mr. Marsh made was that there was a pencil memorandum of the year, but what I am instructed is, on an examination of that paper, a month can be traced there, and the experts will be able to tell what the month is, and that that is not the month of November—that it was in ink and has been removed. It is unfortunate that Mr. Marsh removed the pencil mark, because in doing so he may have destroyed some particles of paper which would enable a scientific investigation of the ink to be made. It is unfortunate that the letter was put in without the explanation.

Mr. MARSH.—There is no pencil mark there now, and there was some partially obliterated when the letter was put in.

W. T. R. PRESTON re-called and examined by Mr. Marsh:

Q. Have you got any copy of this letter (Exhibit 43)?—A. No.

Q. It was never copied?—A. No.

Q. I suppose that you had no means of knowing the date of that letter?—A. No definite means.

Q. Other than such as you have been able to get from an examination of this letter under the microscope?—A. Yes.

Q. You did examine it under a microscope?—A. I did examine it—not under a microscope.

Q. Under a magnifying glass?—A. Yes, under a magnifying glass.

Q. And you found the date was what?—A. I will soon tell you. I saw a 'Ju,' and I saw '18' (looking at exhibit through the magnifying glass). With this glass I cannot make it out. If the Committee will allow me I will tell you what took place.

Q. What date do you make out there?—A. I cannot make out any with this glass. It was on a Tuesday following the date of the last meeting of the Committee, and I had been somewhat disturbed over the letter, and I asked an official of one of the departments if he would kindly get me a copy of the letter.

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By the Chairman :

Q. Asked whom ?—A. An official if he would kindly get me a copy of the letter, and possibly I might have an opportunity of seeing. I then received a message by telephone that the letter was simply dated 'Toronto.' I asked him if there was no day of the week and no month. He said none. So I then came up with a glass to Mr. Creighton, and I asked him if he would kindly let me see the letter produced of mine, and the date. Turning the glass on it I saw with the light in his room the letters 'Ju,' or 'Iu,' the figure '6' and the figures '18.' The 'Ju' and the '8' I was quite satisfied I recog nized as my own figures—my own writing. I turned to Mr. Creighton and said : 'Have you noticed this ? Kindly look at this.' Mr. Creighton will tell you himself what he said in the matter. I then asked that gentleman if he would kindly come up with me to Mr. Creighton's office with a magnifying glass and look at it, and he came up, and he also distinguished the writing and the letters. Mr. Creighton, of course, can make his own explanation about it in justifying me that the letters had been obliterated, as I believe, by acid. That is my explanation as to the letters.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. Did you detect on that any special mark at all under the glass ?—A. Oh yes, I saw a pencil mark there.

Q. What did you see ?—A. I just saw one.

Q. What did you see—what figure ?—A. Just like the figure '1.'

Q. That is all you can detect as made with a pencil ?—A. That is all. I could not say whether it is a pencil or not (looking with another magnifying glass at the exhibit.) The paper round where the date of the letter ought to be is very much rougher than it is anywhere else under the microscope. As a matter of course, that is a matter for the Committee to finally decide. Under that glass I cannot see anything. I have Mr. Creighton's view of it, and he saw it as distinctly for me as did Mr. J. D. Clarke of the Department of Justice.

Q. Was that 'Toronto' on it written originally ?—A. Yes.

Q. The same ink as the rest ?—A. I think so.

Q. Does it not seem to be lighter ink ?—A. No.

Q. It does not strike you as being a lighter ink ?—A. There may have been an effort to rub out 'Toronto' too, for all I know.

Q. So you think it is not exactly the same. You see a difference between 'Toronto' and the rest ?—A. I do not think there is any difference.

Q. You think there had been an effort to rub out the 'Toronto,' which had not succeeded ?—A. I said there might have been, but very distinctly I saw 'Ju' and I saw '6' and I saw '18.'

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Perhaps the glass was better than the one you are using now ?—A. I do not know about that, but Mr. Creighton, Mr. Clarke and myself saw it.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. When did you first see this letter ?—A. The day I wrote it.

Q. When did you first see it afterwards ?—A. I saw it on a Tuesday. Or rather I saw it in your hands or Mr. Marsh's the day the Committee met.

Q. When did you first examine it ?—A. I examined it on a Tuesday.

Q. Where ?—A. In Mr. Creighton's room.

Q. Was there any person with you at that time ?—A. Not when I examined it first.

Q. Did you examine it under a miscroscope ?—A. I examined it under a magnifying glass.

Q. In the first place ?—A. Yes.

Q. And so you went there prepared with this magnifying glass or microscope to examine the letter?—A. I did.

Q. And you thought there was a date?—A. I am quite satisfied there was a date.

Q. Why?—A. When I was told there was simply the word 'Toronto.'

Q. You thought the rest had been rubbed out?—A. Yes.

Q. What had you—a magnifying glass or microscope?—A. A magnifying glass.

Q. And nobody was with you?—A. Except Mr. Creighton the first time.

Q. And that was on a Tuesday?—A. Yes, that was on a Tuesday.

Q. Did you get a copy of the letter then?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you get a copy of the letter at any time?—A. No, I did not.

Q. I thought you said in your statement that you got one?—A. I said I asked for a copy.

Q. And did not get it?—A. No.

Q. Who did you ask?—A. Mr. Clarke, the private secretary of the Minister of Justice.

Q. Why did you ask him?—A. I thought the Minister of Justice might have access to the letter that another would not.

Q. Was that before you went to see Mr. Creighton about it?—A. It was before I went to see Mr. Creighton about it. I think it was on Monday I asked Mr. Clarke to do that.

Q. What did Mr. Clarke say?—A. He telephoned over to me, that the letter was as published. I said to him, 'Is there any date on it?' He said 'No date.' I said 'Is there no date of the week mentioned?' 'No,' he said, 'it was simply headed "Toronto" on Legislative Library paper.'

Q. You went to see it on Tuesday?—A. I went to see it on Tuesday.

Q. When did you next see it?—A. I saw it the same day.

Q. Who was with you then?—A. I went right down for Mr. Clarke to look at it with me under a magnifying glass.

Q. You examined it in Mr. Creighton's room?—A. I examined it in Mr. Creighton's room.

Q. Was that your last examination?—A. That was my last examination. I tried once later after that to examine it, and Mr. Creighton said that he had directions from the Chairman that no one was to see it unless with his permission.

Q. When was it you wanted to see it again?—A. One evening—I think I asked some gentleman.

Q. Are you quite sure about the statement made by Mr. Creighton?—A. As to the letter being seen?

Q. Yes?—A. I will go over it again, and make it thoroughly understood. On the Monday I asked Mr. Clarke to try and get me a copy of the letter, as I wanted particular information in respect to the date, and I got his message by telephone on the lines as just mentioned.

Q. So apparently he had seen it?—A. Yes.

Q. And he telephoned it was as printed?—A. Yes. On the Tuesday I walked up to Mr. Creighton's office, and I asked him, speaking about something else, had he any objection to showing me the letter, and he said no, and he took it out of his drawer.

Q. He said he had no objection?—A. I am not quite sure. He did not object to let me see the letter. He quietly opened his drawer and took it out, and I went to the window, to the light, and I could quite distinctly see 'Ju' '6' and '18.'

Q. That is with the naked eye?—A. No, with a magnifying glass. The '8' I could quite distinguish as my own '8'. I was quite satisfied on that score, as also I was with the 'Ju'. I asked Mr. Creighton to the effect if he had seen this, and handed the glass to him. He can explain to you what he said himself.

Q. You had better tell us?—A. I understood him to say that it was a strange thing this had passed, or had not been noticed. I went to the office of the Minister of Justice and asked Mr. Clarke to come up with me, that I was satisfied I had discovered that the date of the letter had been obliterated. Mr. Clarke came up and he saw it—at least he told me that he had distinguished it.

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By the Chairman :

Q. Who is Mr. Clarke?—A. Mr. J. D. Clarke, private secretary of the Minister of Justice. I wanted then that the Minister of Justice should see it, and I could not get him, and I went to the Solicitor General, and I said 'I wish very much you could make it convenient to see that letter in Mr. Creighton's possession. I am quite satisfied I can distinguish writing underneath the apparent obliteration.' You can call Mr. Fitzpatrick and can ask him what he saw.

Q. So you did not see it again after that?—A. I did not see it again after that. I went up then one other evening or afternoon with a view of seeing it with a gentleman, and Mr. Creighton said he had instructions from the Chairman that no one should see it.

Q. Who was the gentleman?—A. Senator Kerr.

Q. Was Senator Kerr there when Mr. Creighton said he had got instructions from the Chairman?—A. Yes, he was there, and I think there was another gentleman. I think there were three of us.

Q. Who was the other?—A. I could not tell you at this moment.

Q. But it is not long ago?—A. It occurs to me at this moment there was a third party.

Q. Can you place him?—A. I am not just quite sure of it.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. Was it Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor General?—A. No.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. But you think there was a third party?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did I understand you to say Mr. Fitzpatrick would state what he saw in the letter?—A. I understood so.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Was he with you at the time?—A. No.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. Was it Mr. Fitzpatrick who was with you?—A. No, it was a man who was walking through the lobby—either Mr. Jardine or Mr. Pedley, I think.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Why did you introduce Mr. Fitzpatrick's name here at all? Did you say he had seen it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. Were you with him when he saw it?—A. No.

Q. Is this the magnifying glass you had with you when you saw this letter in Mr. Creighton's office?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not have a microscope with you?—A. No.

Q. In the fall of 1898, where were you?—A. I was in the by-elections that were taking place in Ontario.

Q. What occupation had you at that time?—A. I was not doing anything at that time.

Q. Where were you living at that time?—A. I was living in Toronto.

Q. Where was your office at that time?—A. I had no office.

Q. Were you in the habit of going to the library of the Parliament Buildings after you ceased to be librarian?—A. I went there sometimes.

Q. You were quite frequently there?—A. No.

Q. You had been there sometimes?—A. Yes, I have been there within the last few weeks.

Q. When did you cease to be librarian?—A. I think it was on the 24th of August, 1898.

Q. When did you have an office after that?—A. About the middle of January, 1899.

Q. What office did you then have?—A. I was appointed to my present position.

Q. Between August 24th and January, 1899, when you were appointed to your present position, what office did you have?—A. I had no office.

Q. No office whatever?—A. No.

Q. Where did you do your correspondence?—A. At home, or wherever I happened to be.

Q. Have you written some letters from the library of the Parliament Buildings between those dates?—A. I could not say.

Q. You are on intimate terms with the people in the office?—A. Quite so.

Q. And it would not be strange if you went there sometimes to write a letter if you chanced to be in the vicinity?—A. I would, if I chanced to be in the vicinity, go there.

Q. You had no other place to go except to your own house, I suppose?—A. Oh yes, almost any office in the Parliament Buildings in Toronto.

Q. You say that under the glass you could tell the letters 'Ju'?—A. 'Ju,' not as you have it there on the paper before you.

Q. You could recognize that the letters 'Ju' were there?—A. Yes.

Q. And you can pledge your oath that these were in your handwriting?—A. I was quite satisfied they were in my handwriting.

Q. And the same way as to the figure 8?—A. And the same way as to the figure 8.

Q. These are the only figures or letters to which you can pledge your oath?—A. Those I was quite satisfied about.

Q. The 6 is there, but you cannot say whether the 6 is yours or not?—A. I would not say as to the 6.

Q. Then the information you have given to us is from using this magnifying glass I have in my hand?—A. That is one of the glasses I used.

Q. This is the one. I asked you that question before?—A. You asked if that was the one I used on a certain occasion, but I had seen it twice.

Q. Did you examine it with another one?—A. I examined it with another one.

Q. Which one?—A. I have not got it now.

Q. Was it a magnifying glass or microscope?—A. It was a magnifying glass about the size of the one in your hand.

Q. Of no greater strength, I suppose?—A. I imagine not.

Q. Was this the one you examined it with?—A. I examined with that glass as one of the glasses.

Q. And with that glass you were enabled to discover those figures?—A. I could discover them quite readily.

Q. How long were you in Mr. Creighton's office on each of these occasions?—A. Not more than four or five minutes, I suppose.

Q. And you say you have not had any experts examine this writing so far?—A. I have not.

Q. Did you make any inquiries from experts as to acids?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you say to anyone that you could, by putting your tongue to it, tell that acid had been on it?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. To whom did you tell that?—A. I think it was Mr. C. F. Fraser.

Q. You told him, 'put your tongue to it and you can discover acid on it'?—A. Yes, something on it.

Q. You could not tell the kind of acid, I suppose, in that way?—A. No, I am not an expert.

Q. But you could detect by putting your tongue on it, that there was acid on it?—A. Yes.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer :

Q. Do you know what effect putting your tongue on the paper would have?—A. No.
Q. That did not occur to you?—A. No.
Q. You did lick that paper?—A. No.
Q. You just put your tongue against it?—A. Yes, to see if anything was on it.
Q. Did you feel any taste?—A. Yes, on my tongue.
Q. And that did not lead you to try any more to see what it was?—A. No.
Q. You were quite satisfied with that little taste you had of it?—A. I was satisfied something had been used on that letter from the barest touch I gave.
Q. How long did you keep your tongue on it?—A. Not a moment.
Q. A moment or a minute?—A. Oh, no; not a second.
Q. Not a second?—A. I think not.
Q. What fraction of a second did you keep it there?—A. Just to taste it.
Q. You just barely licked it?—A. Not a lick at all—just barely touched it to see if I could find anything there, and I was satisfied I could.
Q. Was it very apparent: Was it a strong acid taste?—A. No, it was faint.
Q. Very faint?—A. I did not say very faint, but 'faint.'
Q. You could not tell very well in a fraction of a second?—A. I did not say a fraction of a second. I had not my watch out, or patent time instrument to see. It was a moment.
Q. I was asking you how long the moment was?—A. I could not tell you.
Q. It was just a touch of it with your tongue?—A. Yes.
Q. Do you suppose the touch of your tongue would roughen the paper?—A. No.
Q. You do not think it would?—A. No.
Q. You have tried the experiment before?—A. I have been experimenting in some things since then.
Q. Before that?—A. No, since.
Q. With acids?—A. Yes, with acids.
Q. What kind did you use?—A. Oh, some material that I got in Toronto—acetic acid is one of a number of things used under these circumstances.
Q. Under what circumstances?—A. Obliterating.
Q. Did you get acetic acid for that purpose?—A. I went to a stationer's and used some things they have there—one is acetic acid.
Q. What other kind of acid did you use?—A. I do not know what the other material is called.
Q. How many more did you use?—A. Just two.
Q. Acetic acid and one other?—A. Yes, one other.
Q. What kind was that?—A. I could not find any other obliterators than those two.
Q. And who told you that acetic acid would be a good thing to obliterate with?—A. When I was going west—I cannot just tell you the date—I happened to meet a friend at the station, and he told me that acetic acid was often used for obliteration—acetic acid and something with it and that afterwards there was some material which could bring it out. He thought it could be quite simple, but I have not been able to find it so far.
Q. How did you come to discuss it? Did you tell him about it?—A. I told him I had seen a letter of mine at Ottawa in the hands of the secretary of the Committee, and I was satisfied the date was obliterated, and one of my strong reasons for believing, and believing now was, as I said in my evidence, when I wrote the letter, Mr. Cook was out of town, and I had the thought in my mind, I will see when he returns how long this letter has been waiting, and I was also leaving shortly.
Q. When you made those tests with acids, who was the person who assisted you and gave you the acids for the purpose of testing?—A. Mr. A. F. Rutter.
Q. Who is he?—A. A stationer in Toronto.

Q. A stationer?—A. Wholesale stationer.

Q. And he said acetic acid would do it?—A. I got some material at the Parliamentary Library.

Q. Which did you get there, acetic acid or the one you do not know about?—A. I do not remember.

Q. How did you come to look for it at the Parliamentary Library?—A. After telling Mr. Blake what I thought I had discovered, he said he thought it would be as well to try and get as many kinds of material as it was possible to get, with a view of having experiments made first as to obliteration, and then as to making an effort to supply a restoration.

Q. And do they keep those things in the Parliamentary Library?—A. No.

Q. You said that is where you got it?—A. I meant to say the printing office. Now, when I come to it, I saw one in the Parliamentary Library, and that is where I thought of it.

Q. Who was this gentleman you spoke of going west?—A. Mr. J. D. Thompson, of Kingston.

Q. What is his business?—A. Registrar for the county.

Q. He is not an expert stationer or druggist or expert anything of the kind?—A. No.

Q. You just asked him what was best to do in the matter?—A. He is a very knowing fellow, and I thought I would ask him.

Q. Like yourself, one knowing fellow consulted the other. What did he tell you?—A. He told me there were certain kinds of acids used as obliterators, and the ink could be restored by the use of ammonia mixed with something else. I do not at this moment remember what the other material was.

Q. What acid did he say would have that effect?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. You do not remember?—A. No.

Q. You did not go and procure that acid for the purpose of trying it?—A. I procured all the obliterators I could.

Q, Who told you about the obliterators?—A. I asked, as I say, in the Parliament Building, Toronto.

Q. Is there much of that kind of thing done in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto?—A. There is no occasion for insinuations.

Q. Please answer my question—you are here to answer them?—A. Yes, and I am here to be fairly treated.

Q. Do many of these take place in the Toronto Parliament Buildings, was what I asked. Did you discuss this with others after seeing this letter?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell anyone you had that letter in your possession?—A. No.

Q. Did you never say that?—A. I must be very accurate. I had it in my possession in the presence of Mr. Creighton. In the sense of holding it in my hand, I had not.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone you had that letter in your possession outside of Mr. Creighton's office?—A. No.

Q. You are positive?—A. Positive.

Q. You did not say you had tested it with acids?—A. No.

Q. And that you were prepared to tell the effect?—A. No. I said I hoped to be able to show that material could be found to bring back what had been obliterated, but I had not possession of the letter outside of Mr. Creighton's presence.

Q. You never said you had it at that time in your possession and could show it?—A. I do not know that I just catch the honourable gentleman's meaning.

Q. You never said to anyone you had at that date the letter in your possession and could show how it was done?—A. No.

Q. You spoke of an official in one of the public offices having communicated with you first?—A. No, my having communicated with him.

Q. Who is that?—A. Mr. J. D. Clarke, of the Department of Justice.

Q. You went with him to get access to the letter?—A. No, I telephoned to him to ask if he could get possession of it.

Q. And he telephoned you what?—A. He telephoned me that the letter was simply dated 'Toronto'; that there was no month. I said, 'Is there any day of the week?' He said no.

Q. Did he say he had seen it?—A. I did not press him on that point. I supposed he had seen it. I asked him to see it.

Q. And he replied to you what? That he had seen it? How long did it take between the time you asked him to go and see it and the time he telephoned?—A. Probably twenty-five minutes.

Q. He had an opportunity to go and look at it as you supposed?—A. Yes.

Q. And he said then there was 'Toronto' and no date?—A. Yes.

Q. And after that you went to see him?—A. I went first to see it myself.

Q. You went alone first?—A. Yes, I went alone first, and then directed Mr. Creighton's attention to what I could distinguish under the microscope, and after that I went to Mr. Clarke and asked him to come up and see what he could see.

By Honourable Mr Ferguson:

Q. Subsequently the Hon. Mr. Kerr went with you?—A. I met Mr. Kerr one evening and I said, 'Have you seen the letter of mine?' He said no. I said, 'Would you like to come and see it now?' We went up to Mr. Creighton's office, and he declined to let us see it.

By the Chairman:

Q. When was that?—A. I think it was some time last week.

Q. The reason I ask you that is I notice you refer to some instructions that Mr. Creighton said I had given him.—A. Mr. Creighton then said that he had instructions. Perhaps I am putting it wrong in saying he had instructions. He said he could not let anyone see it without permission of the Chairman.

Q. Just now you said he had instructions from me?—A. I think I am trying to be candid with the Committee. I understood Mr. Creighton to say he had instructions. Mr. Creighton may have only said, 'You cannot see it without permission of the Chairman.' Mr. Kerr said if Mr. Creighton had those instructions it was quite right. That is my recollection.

By Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. When did you go to see Mr. Fitzpatrick?—A. I could not tell you when I saw Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Q. Was it before or after Mr. Kerr was up?—A. I think it was before.

Q. Did you ask him to look at the letter?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask him to go with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he go with you?—A. No, he did not go with me.

Q. You had some communication with him afterwards?—A. Yes, I had some communication with him afterwards.

Q. What did he say?—A. I understood from him he had seen the letter and my view was correct.

Q. Did he tell you he had seen the letter?—A. I understood that from him.

Q. Did he tell you he had seen that letter?—A. I understood that from him.

Q. Surely you can remember if he said that?—A. I was not questioning him closely. I got that impression from him.

Q. Surely you can remember if he said he had seen the letter?—A. I could not remember. I suppose Mr. Fitzpatrick can tell you himself.

Q. At all events he gave you the impression that he had seen the letter?—A. At all events I got that impression.

Q. And with what result?—A. That my view of it was correct—that the letter had been tampered with.

Q. In what way did he say it was tampered with?—A. I do not know that he said it had been tampered with in any way.

Q. But he conveyed that view without saying so?—A. He surely could convey the view that my opinion was correct without saying in what special aspect of the case my view was correct. I got the impression from him that his view agreed with mine, that the letter had been tampered with.

Q. And he had seen the letter?—A. There is no use in that. I have tried to make myself very plain, that I understood that I got the impression that——

Q. You have said that over and over again?—A. If he said, as he did say, that my view was correct, it implied that he had seen the letter.

Q. You got that impression?—A. Yes.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. What were your views?—A. My views were that the date of the letter had been obliterated, and my mind has not changed.

Q. And those are the views that Mr. Fitzpatrick corroborated?—A. That is the view that Mr. Fitzpatrick seemed to approve of and regard as correct.

Q. Is that the view that Mr. Fitzpatrick found correct?—A. I cannot tell you what Mr. Fitzpatrick found. He must necessarily——

Q. You told us a moment ago that he found your view correct?—A. He left that impression on my mind.

Q. I am asking you what view you held that Mr. Fitzpatrick found correct?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You told the Chairman Mr. Fitzpatrick found your views correct?

Hon. Mr. BAKER,—I submit the witness is not answering properly.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. You said that Mr. Fitzpatrick left you under the impression that your views were correct?—A. He left me with the impression my views were correct.

By Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Q. Will you give as nearly as possible the words used by Mr. Fitzpatrick?—A. I cannot do that.

Q. What were the words, as far as you remember, that he used to convey that impression?—A. That I was correct.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. Could you tell us what words of Mr. Fitzpatrick gave you the impression that he found your view correct?—A. I could not give you the words.

Q. As near as possible?—A. I could not give you the words.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Creighton anything else while you were in his room?—A. About this?

Q. Generally?—A. Oh yes, I did. I went there for my expenses from Toronto.

Q. And did he make up the account?—A. He made up the account.

Q. Did you ask to see any other testimony or evidence given before the Committee here?—A. I cannot recollect having done so.

Q. Do you swear that you did not ask him?—A. No, I simply do not recollect. I cannot swear whether I did or not.

Q. It ought to be very fresh in your memory. Did you read any other evidence before going there? Did you read Hancock's evidence?—A. I read no evidence in Mr. Creighton's presence. I only got the official copy of the evidence not many days ago.

Q. I am asking you while you were in the room of Mr. Creighton's?—A. Finish your question.

By Honourable Mr. Baker:

Q. Why did you go there?—A. I went there for the purpose of seeing this letter, if I could see it.

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By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. While you were there, did you ask him anything else? You said yourself you asked him to make up your mileage. He did that?—A. Yes.

Q. Besides that did you ask to see the evidence of Mr. Hancock or any other witness before the Committee here?—A. I am not sure whether I asked him for a copy of the evidence or not.

Q. Did he give you a copy of it?—A. He did not.

Q. Why didn't he give it?—A. I think it was not printed then.

Q. That was the answer he gave you?—A. No, that is not the answer he gave me. I will not be sure he did not say that.

Q. I want you to be sure. Why did he not give you a copy?—A. It occurs to me at this moment that he was giving his typewriter some directions just at that moment about the printing of the evidence, and that is where I may have got the impression that the evidence was not printed.

Q. Only the fact that the typewriter was copying the evidence?—A. He gave some directions, I think it was upon that occasion, about the printer.

Q. What direction did he give?—A. I could not tell you about the delay there was about the printing.

Q. Why do you say it was about the printing?—A. Because I remember about that.

Q. I want you to tell us what you know?—A. I am trying to make myself understood.

Q. Perhaps I do not explain myself well enough, but I want you to tell us what gave you the impression that the evidence was not printed. What instructions did he give the typewriter, you say you do not know?—A. I think he told the lady typewriter, who came into the room while I was there, while the letters were before him, and on that he said something about the evidence, about telephoning the printer. Whether it was some delay or not I do not know, but he spoke about the delay.

Q. While you were there, did he not telephone to the King's Printer to find if the evidence was printed?—A. I think he went out of the room to telephone.

Q. The telephone is not in his room?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Do you know the taste of the acids?—A. No.

Q. How could you tell it was an acid when you tasted that paper?—A. I thought it was.

Q. Why?—A. I could not tell you. Some strange taste about it.

Q. Do you know the difference between acetic acid and vinegar?—A. Not very much. One is stronger than the other.

Q. What is the difference between oxalic acid and acetic?—A. I could not tell.

Q. What is the acid generally used for erasing ink?—A. I do not know.

Q. Why did you say it was acetic acid just now, if you do not know?—A. I said that acetic acid was sometimes used to obliterate.

Q. That is what I asked, and you said you did not know?—A. The honourable gentleman will kindly pardon me and allow me to proceed. What I said was acetic acid was sometimes used to obliterate, and in proof of that, I told the honourable gentlemen that I had seen it tested, and that that was one of the ingredients sold for obliterating or for softening, I should put it strictly speaking ink or writing.

Q. Don't you think your tongue would soften ink as well as acetic acid?—A. I do not think it.

Q. What is the rule of restoring with ammonia?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. Does the ammonia combine with acetic acid?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. And by that combination restore the colour of the ink?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. Don't you know that in putting your tongue against it and removing the acid you prevent the reunion of the ammonia?—A. No, it was the smallest part of it that my tongue touched.

Q. What part was it?—A. I could not tell you. I could not put my finger on the spot.

Q. You said you went to Mr. Creighton's office after Mr. Clarke had been there?—A. I could not tell that Mr. Clarke was there. I supposed he was from what he said to me.

Q. He said to you that the letter had no date?—A. Yes.

Q. And the first time you did not venture to go yourself to Mr. Creighton's office, because you were not sure you could see the letter, and you tried to use the influence of the private secretary of the Minister of Justice?—A. I simply asked Mr. Clarke——

Q. As a man outside to get the information?—A. I did not say that.

Q. Why did you not go yourself?—A. I did not know I would be allowed to see it.

Q. Why?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Why did you address Mr. Clarke?—A. Because he is an old friend of mine.

Q. It was because of your friendship?—A. I thought possibly being an official he would have—

Q. Because he was an official?—A. That possibly being an official here he might have more convenient access to it than I would have.

Q. Because he was an official?—A. Yes.

Q. Not because of his friendship with you?—A. I thought he would not refuse to do it because of his friendship.

Q. He would not refuse to act under his official capacity?—A. That thought did not occur to me.

Q. I want to know why, I have another important question to put?—A. The thought of using the official power of the Department of Justice did not occur to me.

Q. Why did you address yourself to him?—A. Because I thought he could possibly get it for me.

Q. Because he was an official?—A. If you like to put it that way.

Q. It was you who put it that way just now?—A. That is part of my answer.

Q. Before, when I asked you, you said it was because he was an official?—A. Because he was an official here I thought he would have more convenient access to it.

Q. Why did you go yourself the second time?—A. It struck me there was something wrong.

Q. Did you think yourself an official the second time?—A. I did not. I took myself to be one who had appeared before the Committee, and I thought possibly I might be allowed to see it.

Q. Why?—A. It awakened my curiosity when he told me the letter was appearing without a date.

Q. You did not know that before you addressed yourself to Mr. Clarke?—A. No.

Q. But you knew you would not see the letter yourself if you came up?—A. I had doubts.

Q. But the second time you had none?—A. I thought having shown it to Mr. Clarke, possibly Mr. Creighton would show it to me.

Q. Why did you ask Mr. Clarke to go with you the second time?—A. I went because I wanted him to identify the effect of the obliteration, and that he might see as I had seen certain letters with a magnifying glass.

Q. You had not seen it yourself?—A. Yes, I had seen it. I had telephoned Mr. Clarke, asking him if he would kindly get for me a copy of my letter.

Q. That was the first visit?—A. No.

Q. That was Mr. Clarke's first visit?—A. Mr. Clarke can explain that himself. He then telephoned me that the letter was without date, and I asked him had it no day of the week on it. He said no, nothing, but what seems to be 'Toronto,' and I said to him 'That is very strange.' I made that remark, I do not know whether he heard it himself or not over the telephone. Then I got the glass. Now, when I come to think of it, I think it was the Monday I asked him to go and see the letter, and then on the Tuesday morning I got the glass, came up and asked Mr. Creighton if he would kindly allow me to see the letter.

Q. When you came up with the glass you went to see Mr. Clarke?—A. No, I saw it alone first.

Q. You did not ask him to come up with you?—A. No, not when I came to see the letter first myself.

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Q. Why did you come by yourself when you knew you could not get access to the letter?—A. I have already explained to the Committee that Mr. Clarke having seen the letter, I thought Mr. Creighton would probably allow me to see it, and I went there then alone, and then I went for Mr. Clarke and asked him, and I think we came back.

Q. You came back both of you?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you see the second time?—A. I saw what I saw in the first place, the 'Ju' and the '6' and the '18.'

Q. How do you swear that the 8 was your writing and not the 6? Was it the '18th' or '18'?—A. It looked like 18.

Q. If there were two figures, would it not look more like 18 than 8?—A. If the lobe of the top of 9 were struck out, it would show like a 1. That is what it looked like a date and dash.

Q. Then there was a dash?—A. Yes.

Q. There was no '98'?—A. I am telling honourable gentlemen it was the 18 I saw.

Q. And not 98?—A. Yes.

Q. You say there was a dash?—A. A little distance from it there seemed to be a little mark.

Q. Taking the place of 98?—A. No, a space between.

Q. How was the '6'? How did you recognize it? Was it made as you generally make a 6?—A. Yes, I have made 6's like that.

Q. Why do you swear to the 8 and not to the 6?—A. The 8 was much more characteristic. I have never seen an 8 like mine, and I have seen a good many sixes like mine.

Q. I have seen some 8's like yours?—A. Yes, and I have given samples of them.

Q. From the samples you have given, I have seen more than one of these?—A. I do not think I could deny mine,

By Honourable Mr. Wood (Westmoreland):

Q. Did you see any marks in pencil when you first saw it?—A. I thought there seemed to be—there certainly was a mark on that letter which I cannot see here now.

Q. Did you see that with the naked eye?—A. I think faintly.

Q. You cannot see those marks now?—A. I cannot.

Q. Other marks you saw besides these could be seen then. They were not the same as you saw with the naked eye?—A. There was the impression of the mark, but those lines first attracted my attention, and then there was a 6, and then there was the 18, like that, and there was the dash, which under a magnifying glass, was quite distinct.

Q. I want to understand clearly, you did see something with your naked eye?—A. I could see, Mr. Senator, the paper quite blurred—the polish taken off the paper.

Q. I do not mean that, did you see anything in the shape of marks, like pencil or ink marks?—A. I thought I could see a mark there, the same time I noticed a blur on the paper. There was an impression of something, and it was that which prompted me to turn the magnifying glass on it.

Q. That impression has disappeared now?—A. That impression seems to have disappeared now.

Q. And what you saw through a magnifying glass you saw through this glass?—A. Yes.

Q. You cannot see them now?—A. You can see a slight impression there.

Q. But you cannot see them as distinctly as you did before?—A. I cannot see them as distinctly as I did before.

Q. I think you said Mr. Creighton went out to telephone to the Printing Bureau? A. He spoke about telephoning. I was giving no attention to that phase of it.

Q. At all events he went out of the room?—A. No, he did not go out of the room while I was there. He did not go out of the room while I had the letter. I think it was after he put up the letter, he was making up my account, but my impression is very distinct he did not go out of the room while I had the letter. I told him he should be very careful of that letter, that it was very important for me.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. You spoke of having seen some signs of ink writing here that had been erased? Did you see any pencil marks that had been erased?—A. I could not say that I did.

Q. You examined it very closely?—A. I was examining it, I am free to admit.

Q. But you saw nothing like that?—A. I saw something like an indentation of the paper. It was the general blurred appearance of the paper that led me to examine it closely.

Q. It did not occur to you that there was any pencil marking? It was ink writing you saw?—A. It was ink writing I was after.

Q. And you saw no evidence of pencil writing?—A. I was not looking for pencil marks. At that time I had heard nothing at all about anything having been erased.

Q. You did not hear of a pencil mark having been on it and having been erased?—A. I did not.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you deny that you have ever told anyone that you had that letter in your possession?—A. I never told anyone that outside of Mr. Creighton's presence. I never told anyone that.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. You remember, probably, that you volunteered the information to the Committee that you had not been doing any eavesdropping at the door of the Committee room?—A. Pardon me; what I said was that I had not been doing any eavesdropping when the evidence was being given, but that I had come to the door when a discussion was taking place as to who was going to be called. That is, the closing moments of the meeting of the Committee.

Q. How many times did you come to the door?—A. I was to and from the door in the course of fifteen minutes; could not tell how many times.

Q. During how many minutes?—A. While the discussion was going on I walked to and fro to see if the discussion was over. I think it was going on fifteen minutes.

Q. That fifteen minutes would be the only time that you were around the corridor near to the door?—A. I have not said so.

Q. I ask you the question?—A. Yes, I was sitting out there with Mr. Biggs for hours on the sofa.

Q. I understood you to tell the Committee that you could not have been eavesdropping because you were not in the building? Am I correct about that?—A. Quite incorrect. Mr. Biggs left the hall for some time—left the building.

Q. You say Mr. Biggs and you were out there for some hours?—A. Biggs and I sat on the sofa and walked up and down discussing matters.

Q. It was said on the last occasion that you could not have been eavesdropping because you were not in the building? Was your attendance near to the door within reach of hearing at all confined to this fifteen minutes you speak of?—A. Oh, yes. The only time I made any effort to hear what was going on in Committee was when the discussion was going on—I think it was about who was to be called.

Q. Can you tell me during that fifteen minutes how many times you put your ear to the door and then went away and reported?—A. Cannot tell you how many times.

Q. You were near enough by to do that several times?—A. No, but if you stand near that door—

Q. How far off from the door could you hear?—A. I had to get quite close to hear.

Q. I thought you were starting to tell me how close you could hear. How far down the hall would you have to be not to hear?—A. We could not hear what was going on on the sofa near the door there.

Q. You experimented on that?—A. We did not experiment on that.

Q. Tell me how many times you came to the door and listened and went away?—A. I did not come to the door and listen at all. I made no effort whatever to hear what evidence was being given in the Committee room.

Q. I did not ask you that. I asked you how many times you came to the door and listened and came back and reported?—A. I do not know that I reported.

Q. Did you go to the door and listen and then report to someone?—A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. You have no recollection?—A. No.

Q. Although this was a short time ago?—A. I heard my own name.

Q. We have heard before of *non me recordi*. A. You go on with your examination, and you will get your answers. I know all about what you are after.

Q. You know all about it?—A. Yes. I have simply to say upon one occasion out there, I think when the discussion was going on in regard to calling witnesses, either you or Mr. Ritchie made use of the expression that there was a doubt as to the candor of witnesses who had been excluded, and I did say walking away out there that it was a damnably cowardly thing for you to say when I was not here.

Q. Let us come down to some hard facts, and not merely *non me recordi*. Let us clearly understand, was your whole hanging round the door confined to fifteen minutes?—A. I do not know what you mean by hanging round the door.

Q. Standing round the door with your ear cocked?—A. I was not standing round the door with my ear cocked to hear any evidence.

Q. How many times were you there, and through what period of time did these visitations spread?—A. I cannot tell you.

Q. It may have been spread over an hour?—A. I was in that corridor for hours.

Q. I am asking if your visitations within the reach of hearing might have been spread over an hour?—A. I do not know how far you can hear. I could not hear.

Q. I do not know how far you can hear, but I have not experimented and you have?—A. I have not.

Q. You were there?—A. Pardon me, I was not experimenting.

Q. Were you there?—A. Of course I was.

Q. You heard what was going on sufficiently to tell us?—A. I heard one of you gentlemen make that remark and I went outside and commented upon it.

Q. You cannot tell me through what period of time your visitation extended?—A. Could not tell you; it was fifteen minutes or so.

Q. Fifteen minutes or an hour?—A. I do not think it took place for an hour. I was up and down those corridors.

Q. Will you say it did not?—A. My listening—

Q. Will you say the visitations of yourself within the hearing distance of this room were spread through an hour?—A. If you will put your question this way—

Q. I will put it as I have put it.—A. You have to measure the hearing distance.

Q. I have not been there and you have?—A. I will say that my visitations to the door for purpose of hearing did not extend over an hour.

Q. You draw the distinction between visitations which may have been made for prayer and meditation and those which may have been made to hear?—A. I would not accuse you of prayer and meditation.

Q. Do you draw that distinction between them?—A. I have told you.

Q. Do you draw the distinction between your visitations for listening and your visitations for some other purpose?—A. I made no visitations for listening to the evidence and I have tried to make myself clear on that.

Q. You will adhere to that, although several messengers who saw the visitations will swear to the contrary?—A. I will swear I made no effort to hear the evidence going on, and I am free to admit that I made a fool of myself by not doing so.

Q. Not doing what?—A. Not finding out what the evidence was.

Q. The innocence of Mary's little lamb?—A. You are not Mary's little lamb.

Q. I understand you have been talking pretty freely to various persons about the letter and supposed obliteration and all your theories with reference to it? Is that not the case?—A. No, I have not been talking to anyone.

Q. How many people have you been telling your story to?—A. Could not tell you.

Q. Give us an estimate?—A. Could not.

Q. How many newspapers have you written to about it?—A. Have not written to any.

Q. How many have you telegraphed to?—A. I have not telegraphed to any.

Q. Give me some sort of estimate? Ten or fifteen or twenty persons to whom you have told this story?—A. I do not think I have told it to more than ten or a dozen personal friends.

Q. Have you told any one of ten or a dozen that you had submitted this letter to an expert for examination?—A. No.

Q. You are sure about that?—A. Quite positive.

Q. To bring your memory more clearly to the point I will mention the name. Did you tell any person you had submitted it to Professor Ellis for examination?—A. No.

Q. Did you tell any person that you had the letter in Toronto?—A. No, certainly not.

Q. It would be untrue if you told that?—A. I did not tell that.

Q. It would be untrue?—A. Yes.

Q. You would not tell an untruth?—A. No.

Q. Did you tell any person that you had that letter in your room at the Russell House?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Quite sure about that? -A. Yes.

Q. You used to live some years ago in Port Hope, I believe?—A. I did.

Q. And there was an occasion when you thought you were libelled by some newspaper there?—A. I was.

Q. What newspaper was that?—A. Ottawa *Free Press.*

Q. But a Port Hope paper, was it not?—A. It all grew out of the same thing.

Q. Did you not think you were libelled by a Port Hope newspaper?—A. Yes.

Q. What paper was that?—A. Port Hope *Times.*

Q. Who was the editor of that paper?—A. Mr. Trayes.

Q. You are not quite sure?—A. I think he was at that time.

Q. You are not quite sure?—A. I am quite sure he was proprietor but not sure he was editor.

Q. Did you bring an action against him?—A. I did.

Q. Brought an action against him for libel?—A. Yes.

Q. There was a witness who gave evidence there named John Rochester?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a member of Parliament at the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Uncle of yours?—A. Yes.

Q. And I am instructed that he gave evidence that he would not believe you upon your oath if it were to your advantage to swear an untruth?—A. I never heard him say that. Put your questions singly. You put two questions at once. Put your questions singly and I will answer it.

Q. I am putting the questions and not being led by you?—A. Be fair.

Q. I desire to put it fairly. Did he give evidence to this effect—I am not pretending to state his words—that he would not believe you upon your oath when it was to your advantage to swear contrary to the truth?—A. I never heard any such reason given.

Q. What was the reason he would not believe you upon oath?—A. He gave no reason.

Q. He simply stated that he would not believe you upon oath?—A. Yes.

HONOURABLE MR. DANDURAND—It is the first time that I ever heard a question put to a witness in this way in order to discredit him—asking what another witness said about him.

The WITNESS.—Let the counsel proceed, I am not objecting.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. Is Mr. Rochester alive now?—A. No, he is not.

HONOURABLE MR. JONES.—The witness seemed to be stopped in the middle of the examination. I would like to know if the witness has any further explanation to make with reference to that particular matter?

APPENDIX No. 1

The WITNESS.—Mr. Rochester is my uncle, or was my uncle—my mother's brother. As long back as I can recollect there was a family feud between the different branches of the family. They are all dead now, and for myself, he never entertained any love. Thirty-five years ago there was a lawsuit in this city in which my father was plaintiff, and Mr. Rochester had some interest on the other side. There were seven witnesses all of whom are dead, except myself. I was then a lad. My evidence was simply of a confirmatory character regarding the question at issue. Chief Justice Richards was the one who tried the case. The jury after hearing the evidence and the charge of the Chief Justice returned a verdict in my father's favour for the full amount of the dispute. Fifteen years afterwards, I had a lawsuit in Western Ontario, and Mr. Rochester—I am sorry to mention his name, for he is long since dead—came there with all the family feud alive, and the bitterness incident thereto, and in the trial which we had at Cobourg with Mr. Justice Galt on the bench, sitting beside him in the court-house, was the present Chief Justice Armour, and Mr. Rochester had been put in the box with a view of discrediting my testimony, I having undergone a very severe cross-examination by the late Mr. Bethune. Mr. McCarthy, my counsel, asked one or two questions of Mr. Rochester, eliciting the fact that I was his nephew, and Mr. Justice Galt said, 'Mr. McCarthy, leave this witness to me.' He turned and made use of an expression which I do care to repeat here—I do not think it is pertinent, but he says, "That is the worst I ever heard,' and he took Rochester in hand and asked him some questions for about ten or twelve minutes, and then he said, 'You may be a member of Parliament, but unless you withdraw from this room in one minute, I will issue instructions to the Crown Attorney to arrest you for perjury.' The case was tried, and Chief Justice Galt charged the jury very strongly——

By the Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. What case—a charge against him for perjury?—A. No; the case in which I was interested, and the judge charged the jury strongly in my favour, dwelt somewhat strongly upon this evidence, and the jury returned a nominal verdict for me in the course of half an hour or so.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. How much?—A. Twenty-five cents. It was a libel suit, and the plea advanced was that there should be a small verdict, because for identically the same thing I had secured heavy damages against the *Free Press* and a big bill of costs. Mr. Marsh says he has only my evidence for this, but there is in this room an honourable gentleman who who present during the whole trial who, I think, can confirm every word I said, and I am free to admit, if the Committee will allow me, I little thought the interested witness upon that tragedy that twenty years afterwards the shadow of it would still cross my path.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. How long is this speech going to last?—A. Perhaps I should not have diversed upon that, but Mr. Rochester, upon his deathbed four or five years ago, when my mother was with him, sent me word and asked if I would forgive and let the past be forgotten. I wish I could as easily forget as I have forgiven.

Mr. Kerr, Counsel for Mr. Preston:

Q. I understand you to say that during the time you were in Mr. Creighton's office, Mr. Creighton was present all the time that you held the letter in your hands while examining it?—A. Yes.

Q. And in his sight?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have it in your hands or in your custody except on the occasion you refer to with Mr. Creighton?—A. Not after it was written.

Q. Then we come to another point: you have stated that on August 24, 189 , you resigned your position as Librarian in the Parliamentary Library in Toronto?—A. It was about that date.

Q. After that date were you within call of the telephone of the Parliamentary Library?—A. No.

Q. Then in the month of November, a call by telephone would not reach you?—A. No, I had no telephone at all.

Q. So that if Mr. Cook states that in answer to this letter which is spoken of here, he called you by telephone it must have been prior to your resigning that position?—A It was.

Q. And the interview he speaks of and which you spoke of before in your evidence followed that call by telephone some days after the letter was written?—A. Quite so.

Q. With reference to the statements which are made in your letter to-day which has been laid before the Committee, let me ask a question or two: you were not present while the evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock was being given?—A. I was not.

Q. On that occasion were you so placed that you could hear it or any of it?—A. I was not.

Q. Did you endeavour afterwards to learn the character of the evidence given?—A. I did not.

Q. That is during your absence from the room?—A. No. That is while the court was sitting, I suppose that is what you mean?

Q. Was it after the examination here that you learned about the statements that had been made by Mr. Cook?—A. It was.

Q. Then you were examined?—A. I was examined.

Q. Subsequently?—A. Subsequently.

Q. At the time of the examination had you heard of these statements or did you know of these statements?—A. I did not.

Q. Or had not seen his evidence?—A. I had not.

Q. You had not heard the statements made by Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock in relation to the point they speak of?—A. No.

Q. While you were examined did you have the letter in your hand?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Had you an opportunity of perusing it or examining it?—A. No.

Q. Did you see it then until in Mr. Creighton's office on the Tuesday following?—A. I did not.

Q. Did anything pass at the interview with Mr. Cook which is referred to in his evidence to justify in saying that you were trying to get from him ten thousand dollars, or hold him up for ten thousand dollars?—A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. From the inquiry you made from those that you understand to have an expert knowledge on the subject, are you advised that an examination of those would disclose whether there was an alteration or not?—A. I am so advised.

Q. At that time were you or the experts aware that Mr. Marsh had been obliterating pencil marks?—A. I was not aware of that.

Q. Can you say what effect that would have?—A. I could not.

Q. In the month of November, 1898, were you in Toronto so that you could have had such an interview such as Mr. Cook speaks of?—A. I was not in Toronto any time when I could have made or kept an appointment with Mr. Cook during that month.

Q. That is during the month of November?—A. Yes.

Q. And when do you say the interview took place, the only interview that he refers to?—A. The only interview took place, I am satisfied from a variety of circumstances that came to my mind since the last meeting of the Committee, not later than the first week in July. I came to the Committee before not expecting anything of the kind and therefore had not time to think it over, but circumstances have come to my mind since.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. In November, 1898, how many days were you in Toronto?—A. I was not in Toronto any days excepting Sundays.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. You were not in Toronto any week day in November, 1898?—A. No, I was not.

Q. In November or October, 1898?—A. I did not say October.

Q. I am extending it to October?—A. Well, from about the middle of October, until January 13, I did not spend a day in Toronto excepting Sundays. I sometimes reached home in the evening, leaving by a very early train in the morning, and tried to reach home the most of the time either on Saturday night or on Sunday morning.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:

Q. What by-elections were going on then?—A. The Ontario by-elections.

Q. Which ones in October?—A. In October the election in East Wellington, I think it was in November in South Ontario, Lennox, then Halton was also in November I had Thanksgiving dinner at the hotel there, and then in December I think the election was in Lennox. However it was impossible for me to have been in Toronto on any day except Sundays in October and November.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. You said the middle of January?—A. Until the middle of January—I think the 13th January was the exact date, and on that date I left for Ottawa with a view of going to England, and went to Halifax, and afterwards, in February I spent part of the day and evening in Toronto.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. When did you get that printed evidence?—A. I got it I think about a week ago—a week or ten days ago. Perhaps I could make myself a little more understood by the honourable senator if I told him that the particular part of the evidence to which I referred in my statement, was the evidence I found in the papers on the Saturday and Sunday.

Q. You said you got it about ten days ago?—A. Yes.

Q. On what date was it that Mr. Creighton told you it was not printed yet?—A. I am not clear that Mr. Creighton told me it was not printed.

Q. That it was not ready?—A. I think he said it was not ready, and I am not sure whether he spoke to me or to his typewriter. He was giving some directions about it, and finding some fault, if you will pardon me for saying so, with the dilatoriness of the Printing Bureau.

Q. What date was it that Mr. Creighton made that remark?—A. I think the Tuesday following the last meeting.

Q. Did you get the printed evidence the next day?—A. Oh, no. I met Mr. Lemieux of Montreal I think the night of Good Friday—it was some days afterwards.

Q. Who gave it to you?—A. I got it from the the House of Commons, from some of the Members in 16. I asked for it and some of the Members said, 'Here is a copy,' and I got it. It was some days ago. I did not get it before it was printed.

By the Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. Will you say when you were examined before the Committee that you did not know that Cook's evidence was that you had demanded ten thousand dollars for a senatorship?—A. No. I was not aware of the evidence given by Hancock and Cook that they had agreed upon the testimony—that Cook had made a remark that this scoundrel wanted to hold him up for ten thousand dollars—that is the special point.

Q. You were asked about this letter and you said in your examination at page 65: You wrote a letter to him, 'Let me know as soon as you arrive in the city. I want to see you confidentially in regard to a matter that you have a political interest in,' and this was the matter?—A. Yes.

Q. And this intelligence was to be conveyed to him quickly?—A. Yes.

Q. From what you have told us there did not seem to be any need for rapid communication?—A. Yes, there was.

Q. Why? His haven was a long way off?—A. I was hoping at that time to go away very soon myself.

Q. Was that the reason?—A. Yes.

Q. At that time you acknowledged the *bona fides* of the letter and about the letter having come just at this time?—A. Nor do I doubt about the letter having come at the time I am satisfied it did come, and as to going away, I can now tell the honourable gentleman I was living with my daughter, who desired to visit some friends in Pittsburg, and I was anxious to get away to meet my eldest daughter who had been visiting in Germany two years, and we were expecting a cable as to whether she would land in Montreal or New York, and I expected to get away.

Q. Do you say this letter was not received immediately before the interview and had no reference to the interview?—A. No; I do not deny that. But my contention is that the date had been obliterated from that letter.

Q. The date of the interview and the letter would go together?—A. Yes.

Q. You do not dispute that this was the letter that you wrote asking for this interview. No. Certainly not. It is a question of date and corroboration of Hancock's evidence.

Q. And they might be wrong about the date and the essential part of it might be all right?—A. The date is everything.

By Mr. Kerr, Counsel for Mr. Preston:

Q. The whole question is whether Mr. Hancock could have heard any such conversation at all or not?—A. Yes.

By Honourable Mr. Jones:

Q. This interview which took place as stated in the evidence of Mr. Cook and Mr. Hancock in October, or in the fall of 1898, in which it is alleged that you had a discussion with Mr. Cook with reference to a senatorship—did you ever discuss the question after that?—A. No, not after the first week in July when I met him. I never saw Mr. Cook again or went to see him until the day before the first meeting of this Committee, and was entirely unconscious that my name could be in any way mixed with it. I was passing down the street in Toronto with a friend one day and said 'We will go in and see H.H.' and we went in and he was engaged, and the next thing I saw was in the street of Toronto when my name was figuring on the bulletin board.

Q. You never had a conversation with him after the date of this interview until then?—A. No.

J. G. A. CREIGHTON, of the City of Ottawa, Law Clerk of the Senate of Canada, called and sworn and examined by the Chairman:—

Q. You have heard the statement made by Mr. Preston in reference to the erasure?—A. Yes.

Q. I understood Mr. Preston to say that when he examined this letter he found marks upon it which are not now there. Has it been out of your possession since it was filed so that there would be a possibility of anybody making the alteration?—A. It has not been out of my possession for one minute since it was filed except when it was in the custody of the shorthand writers to make a copy of it, and except for a short time in custody of the Clerk of Private Bills who was entrusted with the reading of the proofs of the evidence.

Q. Is that letter in exactly the same position as it was when it was first filed?—A. To the best of my knowledge and belief this letter is in exactly the same condition as it was when it was filed. It is certainly exactly in the same condition as it was at the time when Mr. Preston saw it.

Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for Committee:

Q. Do you know whether there were any pencil marks on it? You heard the discussion at the time it was produced?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Blake asking what it was that was on it, and Mr. Marsh saying some pencil marks partly obliterated. Do you remember seeing the pencil marks?—A. No, I do not. I paid no attention to that.

Q. There are none there now?—A. No, but there have been some rubbed off the letter.

Q. But you cannot see any indications of pencil marks?—A. No.

Q. How many people saw that letter in your office?—A. Two.

Q. Who were they?—A. Mr. Preston and Mr. Clarke.

Q. Did Mr. Fitzpatrick see it in your office?—A. No.

Q. Was it ever produced to him?—A. No.

Q. Did you show Mr. Preston any part of the evidence?—A. None at all.

Q. Was there any discussion about the evidence?—A. The evidence was not in my possession.

Q. Did you do any telephoning about the evidence?—A. No. I may say in explanation of that that I was not occupied at the time with that Committee work at all. I was occupied with some work about the bills.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. Did you prepare the mileage sheet for Mr. Preston?—A. Yes.

Q. While he was in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you hand the letter to Mr. Preston?—A. Preston came to my office and asked me if he might see his letter to Mr. Cook: it was an ordinary request often made by witnesses in cases before Committees where evidence is filed, and after thinking it over a moment I said he might.

Q. The day after why did you refuse?—A. I did not refuse the day after. You allude I suppose to the visit of the Honourable Mr. Kerr and Mr. Preston and a stranger whom I know nothing about.

Q. Do you know who that stranger is?—A. No.

Q. It was nobody in your opinion who had a right to see that document?—A. I did not think about him at all.

Q. Why did you refuse that time when you acceded the first time?—A. Because at that time Mr. Landry, that was some time after, I do not remember rightly, that must have been quite ten days after Mr. Preston's visit. But that time all this question about the authenticity of the document, the erasures, and the obliterations and so on, had arisen, and then I was not going to let the document out of my hands.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. That was the reason for your carefulness?—A. Yes. I said then to the Honourable Mr. Kerr that I would prefer not showing him the letter unless he got authority from the Chairman.

By the Honourable Mr. Baker:

Q. Mr. Preston had the letter in his hand. Was it in your sight all the time?—A. It was all the time.

Q. Did you see him put his tongue to the letter?—A. No, Mr. Preston did not put his tongue to the letter.

Q. You would have observed such an extraordinary circumstance as that if it had been done in your presence?—A. Yes. I may state that I have had a good deal of experience in committee work and a good deal of experience elsewhere, and when a witness asks to look at an exhibit I generally keep my eye upon him. He was not more than four feet distant from me and had the letter in his possession about three minutes.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. You did not see the slip of the tongue?—A. No.

By Mr. Kerr, Counsel for Mr. Preston :

Q. Did Mr. Preston, at the interview when he was examining the paper, call your attention to any letters or writing upon that at the place indicated in the letter where the erasure has been made?—A. He did.

Q. And did you look at it?—A. I did.

Q. And did you observe what was indicated?—A. Yes.

Q. And what did you see? What were you able to read?—A. Mr. Preston handed me the microscope which he had there and he said 'There is clearly an erasure' or words to that effect, and he said 'Can you see it Mr. Creighton?' and handed me the glass, and I said 'Yes, there is something obliterated there' and I looked at it and saw it was rubbed, and I said I thought I could trace a down stroke and something like an eight.

Q. Representing the figures 18 taken together?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he call your attention to what he saw representing the letters Ju or Iu.—A. Yes, I think he did, but I could not see anything of the kind and told him so.

By Honourable Mr. Baker :

Q. You did not see anything of that kind, and told him so?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. You made use of the word microscope. Mr. Preston says it was a magnifying glass?—A. I will not be sure about that, but my impression is that the first time Mr. Preston had a small microscope and the second time when he came with J. D. Clarke, he had a reading glass.

Q. Similar to this magnifying glass?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it on the first occasion he called your attention to this or was it on the second occasion?—A. I think it was on the first occasion.

Q. You think it was a microscope he had at that time?—A. Yes.

Mr. Kerr, Counsel for Mr. Preston :

Q. You did not charge your memory particularly about that?—A. No.

Q. You may be mistaken or he may be mistaken?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. But you are quite positive he could not have put his tongue to it without your noticing it?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. You said that Mr. Fitzpatrick did not see it?—A. No, he did not.

Q. Did he make any inquiry about it?—A. I met him after lunch coming out of the club, and he said 'I thought of going up to your office to see that famous letter'—I will not say that he used the word 'famous,' but some expression like that—'the letter from Preston to Cook.' And he said 'Will you be in?' And I said 'I will be in till six o'clock.'

Q. And he never came?—A. No.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. Did Clarke pay a visit before?—A. No, I do not remember.

Q. The first man you saw was Preston?—A. That was all.

Q. You do not remember seeing Clarke in advance of that?—A. No.

Q. Day before?—A. No, Preston was the first person who asked to look at that exhibit.

Q. Would Mr. Clarke have a right to have a document from you?—A. No, no more than anyone else.

Q. You gave it to Preston the first time?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not give it to anyone before?—A. No.

Honourable Mr. LANDRY.—I beg to move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer, that Mr. Bérubé, the messenger, be called to give evidence in this case.

The motion was agreed to.

ERNEST BÉRUBÉ, of the city of Ottawa, messenger of the Senate, was called and sworn and examined.

By Mr. Marsh :

Q. You were an acting messenger here on the last occasion when this matter was being investigated?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were the messenger standing close to the door?—A. Yes, standing here.

Q. Standing within the room?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. Preston at or near the door during the time that evidence was being given?—A. Once—not inside the door, right outside the other door leaning on the side of the door.

Q. Was that after Mr. Preston had been ordered to leave the room?—A. Oh, yes, he was told to get out of the room in the morning. That was in the afternoon about an hour or an hour and a quarter after the Committee met.

Q. You say that while the evidence was being given before the Committee you saw him leaning against the door?—A. I could not swear positively to that.

Q. About what?—A. Could not say if it was during the taking of the evidence, because there had been some discussion amongst the Committee, I cannot swear positively.

Q. Was it in the morning or afternoon that this took place?—A. It was in the afternoon, about an hour—I am not positive about the time, but it was an hour or an hour and a quarter.

Q. Did you see him in the morning?—A. I cannot say.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. Who was giving the evidence at the time?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Was it Mr. Hancock or Mr. Cook?—A. I know I was pretty busy at that time. I could not swear positively.

Q. Was it Cook or Hancock?—A. Could not say so.

Q. Was it one of the two?—A. Oh yes, it was one of the two.

Q. One of the two giving evidence at the time?—A. It was one of the two at the time giving the evidence, but I could not say if it was during the giving of the evidence or not.

Q. Who was the witness?—A. I cannot say if it was during the time of discussion or the witness was in the box.

Honourable Mr. Kerr :

Q. Put yourself in the position in which Preston was?

Witness retires to the doorway and stands in position requested?—A. I did not see him any closer than that.

By the Honourable Mr. Jones :

Q. When you stated a few minutes ago that he was leaning against the door, you meant that he was leaning against the hallway?—A. The side of the door outside.

By the Honourable Mr. Young :

Q. You saw him where you placed yourself a minute ago?—A Yes.

Q. You also wish the Committee to understand that you are not clear whether there was any evidence being given at the time or whether there was a discussion between counsel. You rather think it was a discussion of counsel?—A. I could not say positively, I know it was around that time. There was a discussion of counsel, but I could not say positively.

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr :

Q. Who told you where he was?—A. Nobody. I just happened to go out and saw him.

Q. While that witness was giving his evidence did a discussion take place between counsel?—A. Could not swear positively.

Q. I should like you to understand my question. I am not asking you if it was while a witness was giving his evidence or before that while the discussion took place between counsel, but I am asking you this : a witness being in the box a discussion might happen between counsel while the witness is in the box. I am asking you if that discussion which took place or might have taken place, took place while a witness was in the box being examined?—A. I cannot swear positively. I know there was some witnesses called and there was some discussion.

Q. You say this occurred on the afternoon of the last day the Committee met here?—A. Oh not the last day. I did not say that.

Q. The afternoon of the first day?—A. That was the same day that they were told to remain outside.

Q. It was in the afternoon meeting?—A. Certainly. About an hour or an hour and a quarter.

Q. Were there two afternoon meetings or one?—A. There was one afternoon meeting and one the last day before the Committee adjourned.

Q. Which day is it you are speaking of? Was it on the last day? A. It was on the first day.

Q. And how long had the Committee been in session before this, I understood you to say about an hour and a half?—A. An hour or an hour and a quarter.

Q. So that it would be at the last part of the meeting that this incident occurred? —A. That would be I think three-quarters of an hour. I know the Committee was sitting quite a while after that.

Q. Doing what? Having any discussion?—A. Yes.

Q. Sat quite a while afterwards on a discussion?—A. Yes, I think they were discussing and arranging the next meeting.

Q. And it was while that discussion was going on that you saw this? It was while the discussion was going on about the next meeting that you saw this incident of Mr. Preston being out in the hall there?—A. I cannot swear to that.

Q. How long did the afternoon meeting last?—A. I remember it started to sit right after the House adjourned and sat till six o'clock—close to six.

Q. It appears very little evidence was taken, some three or four pages of evidence in the afternoon. Can you tell me who was the last witness who was examined the day that you refer to?—A. I do not remember.

Q. You do not remember the witness that was being examined that afternoon?— A. I do not remember. I know there was some one examined.

Q. Could you say whether it was the afternoon that Macdonald was examined, or was it on the afternoon of the day on which Mr. Hancock was examined?—A. These two gentlemen were examined that afternoon.

Q. As a matter of fact at the time that you discovered him standing at that corner outside you cannot say whether it was discussion or evidence that was going on?—A. I cannot swear positively.

The Committee then adjourned till 2 p.m.

APPENDIX No. 1

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook :

It seems to me no good can result from calling the other two messengers. It is only a matter of contradiction between them and Mr. Preston, and will not advance the main issue in the slightest degree. As far as I have been able to discover, there has been no suggestion that Mr. Preston had any authority from the Minister to have an interview with Mr. Cook even if he had it.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT recalled and examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee.

Q. You were asked by my learned friend Mr. Blake to make a search and see if you had any letters that you received in 1896 or 1897 from the late Hon. M. C. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Mr. MARSH.—Before this evidence is gone into, I would say that I understand Mr. M. G. Cameron is present here and is going to give evidence for the defence, if I may so call it, and I would suggest that he should retire while Sir Richard Cartwright is giving his evidence.

Mr. BLAKE.—As to giving evidence for the defence, my honourable friend is entirely under a misapprehension. I thought probably the gentlemen of the Committee would desire that we should endeavour to trace, as far as possible, the alleged letter. That being so, I wrote to Mr. Cameron and asked him to make all the search he could among the papers of the late Lieutenant-Governor for them, and Mr. Cameron is simply here to make an answer to the producing of letters, if there be any, and to state what search he has made. Of course, his exclusion is material to me.

Mr. MARSH.—Any reason I had for asking that Mr. Cameron be excluded still exists.

Mr. Cameron was asked to retire until called.

Mr. Wilson, another witness, was also asked to retire.

The examination of Sir Richard Cartwright was then continued.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. Have you found any letters?—A. I found a number of letters from Mr. Cameron, but I found none in 1896 having any reference whatever to Mr. Cook. In 1897, I did not find any letter naming Mr. Cook by name, but I found a letter in which there is a reference presumably to Mr. Cook.

Q. What is the date of that letter?—A. September 30, 1897.

Q. Is there any objection to produce that?—A. It does not refer by name to Mr. Cook.

Q. But you think it may have reference to him?—A. I think it may have reference to him.

Q. Have you shown the letter to Mr. Blake?—A. I have shown the letter to Mr. Blake.

Mr. RITCHIE.—Mr. Blake will be able to say whether it is a letter which should be produced.

Mr. BLAKE.—I can only say I think it is as relevant as nine-tenths of the letters which have gone in.

Q. This, you say, Sir Richard, is the only letter you have been able to find which would in your opinion bear on this Cook matter?—A. The only one. I have all of Mr. Cameron's letters.

Q. You have given me the reply of October. This letter is dated 30th September, 1897, a letter written by the late M. C. Cameron to Sir Richard Cartwright (filed as exhibit 46).

EXHIBIT 46.

Personal.

GODERICH, ONT., Sept. 30, 1897.

Hon. Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD :—I had a letter from ——— a day or two ago, pressing me strongly to write you, and recommend him for the vacant position of senator, rendered so by the acceptance of Sir Oliver Mowat of the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario. I have known ( ) pretty nearly as long as you have known him. I sat with him in the House of Commons. He has, as I need hardly say to you, been a good and faithful Liberal, and has spent his life in the service of the party. I am told by him that he has been the Liberal candidate on five different occasions, and that he had to fight two protests. This is not a bad showing for a Liberal. In addition to all this, he is a good, sound Methodist, and no doubt would be able to some extent to influence that influential body. I do not wish to press his or any body's else claims for a position in the Senate. The leader of the party from Ontario knows best what is needed in the interests of the party. Positions of this kind, as you well know, ought to be utilised in the interests of the Liberal party in Ontario, and I have no doubt you will keep this in view when making the selection. I do not wish to press ( ) claims over others, because, as you know, that when a vacancy took place in the Senate not very long ago, I strongly pressed the claims of another man, upon certain conditions. The thing fell through, and I vowed I would never again interfere in a matter of the kind. I may say to you that yesterday, I received a letter from the same man pressing me very strongly to press on the Government his appointment. I have declined to interfere on his behalf for reasons well known to you. If you can see your way in the interests of the party to appoint ( ) I shall be pleased.

Yours truly,

M. C. CAMERON.

Then he replied :—

EXHIBIT No. 48.

Private. October 8, 7.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—I have yours of the 30th ult., and but for my absence from the city I would have replied sooner.

There is no doubt that Mr. has claims which should be considered, but I am afraid that on this particular occasion it will not be possible to recognize them. Still, I will see to it that his name is brought forward whenever a vacancy occurs. It is rather until the question of appointment is raised.

Yours faithfully,

M. C. CAMERON, M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

Q. What is under that blurred portion of the line?—A. That is more than I can tell you. I found that with the paper and left it there. It has been by my secretary.

Q. There is something obliterated there, and there is no sense without it?—A. 'Premature,' or something of that kind—it is premature to discuss it, I presume is what is meant.

Q. There is a letter that I do not understand, dated October 20, because you had already acknowledged receipt of Mr. Cameron's letter on October 8?—A. That I would imagine must be some blunder.

Q. A blunder in the date?—A. Yes, a blunder in the date. I should be disposed to think that this must have been sent on October 2. It is evidently sent by my private secretary, acknowledging the receipt and stating that the letter would be brought to my attention. It is a mere formal acknowledgment:—

EXHIBIT No. 47.

October 20.

SIR,—In the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 30th ult., which shall be brought to the Minister's attention without fail on Tuesday when he will have returned to the city.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Obediently yours,
Private Secretary.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

Q. Then comes the letter of the 8th of October, which has been filed as exhibit 48, and which I have just read. Now, these are the only letters you have been able to find?—A. These are all I have been able to find.

Q. These are correct copies from your letter-book, so far as you know?—A. They are copied. They are my secretary's usual acknowledgment of letters of the kind.

Q. You have no doubt they are copies?—A. I suppose they are.

Q. If not duplicates, copied from your letter-book?—A. I fancy they are taken in manifold. The practice of the office would be on a letter being received, the letter would be acknowledged. If I happened not to be there, it would be handed to me at a later date.

Q. He would probably strike off more than one copy of that?—A. Yes, he would strike off more than one copy.

Q. You keep a private letter-book, I suppose?—A. No, I do not.

Q. You keep a letter-book, I suppose?—A. My secretary keeps my letter-books. The only thing I have ever kept in that way, I have occasionally made memoranda of special letters.

Q. I was speaking of a private letter-book of your own in which you kept your private letters?—A. I have a private letter-book in which a few business letters are copied, but very few, at long intervals.

Q. Would you keep a duplicate of private letters?—A. No, I very rarely do.

Q. Have you made a search to see if you have a copy of any letters of Mr. Cameron in 1896 or '97?—A. I have.

Q. Have you found any?—A. I have found one.

Q. What is the date of that?—A. Somewhere in November, 1897—about the middle of November.

Q. Does that bear on the Cook matter?—A. No, it refers to a totally different matter.

Q. It has no connection whatever with it?—A. No, it has no connection whatever with it.

Q. That is the only one you have found?—A. That is the only one I have found.

Q. You had, I presume, a considerable correspondence with the late M. C. Cameron during the years he was in active political life?—A. No, I cannot say that I have. Of course, from time to time we exchanged letters, and I have here quite a number of

letters, but there are none of them of any special importance, and they refer to wholly different subjects.

Q. None of them bear on the subject of this inquiry?—A. No, none of them bear on the subject of this inquiry.

Q. Except the one you have given us?—A. Except that one.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. Was there any written communication between you and any person or persons other than Mr. Cook, with respect to Mr. Cook, in connection with the Senatorship, other than the letters that have already been put it?—A. None that I can recollect.

Q. Have you made search so that you can answer positively whether there were any or not that appear on record?—A. I can answer as positively as it is possible to do as to a matter of that kind. You mean any letters to Mr. Cameron?

Q. I put it in a general way, so that you include any person you please. I said to any person or persons, meaning of course to include Mr. Cameron among others?—A. To the best of my recollection, I think there was no correspondence with Mr. Cameron or any other person, except possibly one letter, which was lately brought to my attention.

Q. What letter is that?—A. That was the letter somewhere about the 5th or 6th of October.

Q. Of what year?—A. Of 1896.

Q. Who wrote that letter?—A. That letter was written by myself to Mr. Cameron.

Q. Did you keep a copy of that?—A. No.

Q. In what way was that letter brought to your attention?—A. That letter was called to my attention by Mr. Graham Cameron.

Q. You say, then, you have only been able to find one letter written by you to Mr. Cameron, touching the Cook matter?—A. That is all.

Q. And you have no record of any other?—A. I have no record of any other.

Q. And no recollection of any other?—A. Or no recollection of any other.

Q. And will you say that no other was written by you to Mr. Cameron?—A. Well, I was under the impression that no letter whatever had been written by me to Mr. Cameron, but on Mr. Graham Cameron's showing me this letter of course that showed I was mistaken there, that a letter had been written to him.

Q. Then having found that this one letter written by you to Mr. Cameron about the Cook matter, what do you say as to there being any other such letters?—A. To the best of my recollection I cannot recollect anything having passed as to Mr. Cook with Mr. Cameron beyond this one letter, but it is possible that I may be mistaken on that. I had completely forgotten this letter that I now have had recalled to my memory of the 6th of October.

Q. That, I presume, is one of the letters that Mr. Graham Cameron has produced here to-day?—A. Yes, I understand so.

Q. Did Mr. Cameron write any letters to you touching on the Cook matter other than the letter of the 30th of September, 1897, that has already been put in?—A. I have not seen the original, but I think that he wrote on the 3rd or 4th of October to me.

Q. The 3rd or 4th of October in what year?—A. 1896.

Q. And where is that letter?—A. Well, that I do not know, but I understand that a copy of that was in Mr. Graham Cameron's hands.

Q. You understand that a copy of a letter written by Mr. Cameron to you on the 3rd or 4th of October, 1896, is in the hands of Mr. Graham Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen that letter?—A. I saw a copy.

Q And what became of the original?—A. That I cannot tell you. I was in the habit of receiving a huge number of communications on the matter of the senatorship that became vacant, and they were all in the habit of having their applications backed by everybody I think with whom they could scrape acquaintance, and I certainly did not undertake to preserve all of these.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Have you any system or method by which you distinguish between those letters which are to be preserved by you and those which are to be destroyed?—A. In a certain sense I have. My secretary as a rule receives my letters, dockets them and files them, and if I happen to be away, he presents them to me on my return, and I usually run them over and give him instructions what to do with them.

Q. Did you instruct him to destroy this one of the 3rd or 4th of October, 1896?—A. Well, that I cannot say at this distance of time.

Q. Was it destroyed?—A. It must have been destroyed or else I would have had it.

Q. Do you usually instruct your secretary what to do with the letters?—A. Usually.

Q. And you instructed him to destroy this?—A. Presumably, or I destroyed it myself.

Q. Was it of so little importance or what was the reason for the destruction of this particular letter?—A. As far as I can call it to my mind the reason was simply this, from the time of the death of Mr. Macpherson to the time of the appointment of Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox we were simply deluged, if you must know, with applications for senatorships. I would be almost afraid to name how many gentleman considered themselves eligible for that important position, and every one of them I think without a single solitary exception was good enough to furnish me with certificates, Mr. Cook especially, of their habits, their morals, their general demeanour, their fitness for the Senate, and I should think it extremely likely that I may have received within the six or seven weeks the thing was practically open many hundreds of letters, and I did not undertake at all to preserve these.

Q. So I would gather from what you say that your system was to destroy the unimportant ones, and preserve the important ones?—A. As a rule, yes.

Q. And so these important ones that you preserved would include all the letters that Mr. Cook wrote you, exhibit 10, 12, 13, 15, 16*a*, 18, &c.?—A. Would you be good enough to let me see them?

Q. You can look at the printed report and see them for yourself?—A. I am not aware that I preserved this letter, exhibit No. 10, and I do not think I have it.

Q. Have you searched for No. 10?—A. I made search, yes. I have received it, I suppose, but I do not think I saw it until I saw it here.

Q. Have you exhibits 10 or 12?—A. No, I do not think I have exhibit 12.

Q. Have you exhibit 13?—A. No.

Q. Have you exhibit 15?—A. No, I do not think I have.

Q. Have you exhibit 16?—A. I have not.

Q. Have you exhibit 18?—A. I think not.

Q. Have you exhibit 28?—A. I do not think that any of these have been preserved.

Q. Have you exhibit 22?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Can't you speak more positively, because it is quite evident your counsel had a bunch of these things in his hand when he selected what ones to put in. Have you exhibit 23?—A. I can only speak from memory. I do not recollect having these.

Q. Have you exhibit 39, at page 27 of the report?—A. I do not remember anything about it.

Q. You do not remember, although your counsel put in the original as part of his evidence, so your recollection about that is as clear as it is about the other ones, about which you have been uncertain. Have you exhibit 40, shown at page 27 of the report?—A. I really cannot say.

Q. All the same, your counsel put that in as part of evidence?—A. I have not looked over these.

Q. Have you exhibit 41, on page 28 of the report?—A. This is 1899. W ll, really cannot say.

Q. You cannot say, although your own counsel put that in as part of his evidence Have you exhibit 42 as shown on page 29 of the report?—A. Well, possibly. I had not examined them.

Q. You clearly must have preserved some of these, and you are not quite clear about the others you preserved. Did you preserve those that were preserved, and which were put in, because of the great importance of them, as compared with the unimportance of the ones destroyed?—A. I left the matter entirely and wholly to my secretary.

Q. You told us you directed your secretary what he was to do with them?—A. I directed him in a general way with regard to the numerous applications I had with respect to the Senate and with respect to the recommendations that were sent me on behalf of parties, but I cannot say I gave him directions as to every letter which came into my custody.

Q. I understood you to say you directed him whether to preserve or destroy the letters?—A. That is my general practice.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that you departed from your general practice on this occasion?—A. I would have this reason—because of the great number I would not have taken any special pains to preserve them.

Q. You have then in some way got track of this letter of the 3rd or 4th of October which you destroyed. Now, are there any others of these letters which you received from Mr. Cameron and destroyed because of their unimportance?—A. I cannot remember at this moment.

Q. Can you remember that you destroyed them for any reason other than that?—A. Well, as a rule, unless there was a special reason for preserving them, these letters would be destroyed.

Q. Have you within the last month, seen any letter written by you to Mr. Cameron relative to Mr. Cox's application for a senatorship?—A. None, except the one I mentioned to you.

Q. Where is that? Which one is that?—A. Of the 5th or 6th of October.

Q. Have you within the last month seen any letter written by you to Mr. Cameron other than this one of the 5th or 6th of October, 1896?—A. No.

Q. Of course then you have not seen any letter written by you to him in the latter part of September, 1896, except the one I have mentioned to you?—A. That is the only one I have seen.

Q Have you within the last month made inquiry of any person for the letter which Mr. Cook alleges was written by you to Mr. Cameron, and shown by Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook?—A. I made inquiry of Mr. Graham Cameron.

Q. You made inquiry of Mr. Graham Cameron if he had that letter?—A. I asked him.

Q. Did he produce the letter?—A. No.

Q. Have you received any information from any person as to the existence of that letter?—A. No.

Q. Have you received any information from any person as to when that letter ceased to exist?—A. No, I know nothing about it.

Q. You, I understand, have had a conference or conferences with Mr. Graham Cameron with reference to the correspondence between yourself and his late father?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. How many conferences have you had with him?—A. I have seen him two or three times.

Q. Well, are you sure—two, three, four or how many times?—A. Two or three, I think.

Q. Is it two or three?—A. Probably three, I should say.

Q. Were these conferences all had in the same place?—A. I think they were.

Q. And that place was?—A. I saw him either in the Minister of Justice's room or the Solicitor General's room.

Q. And where was the other place?—A. He came to me at my private room in the House.

Q. So that you had one conference with him in the room of the Minister of Justice, another in the room of the Solicitor General, and the other in your own private room in the House. Which was the first of these?—A. I think the first time I saw him was in the room of the Minister of Justice.

Q. When was that?—A. I suppose a matter of a fortnight ago.

Q. How long after the last sitting of this Committee? That would be a convenient way to place it?—A. Perhaps a week.

Q. Who first proposed that meeting?—A. Well, that I really do not know whether Mr. Cameron proposed it. I did not request him to come down, I think he was here.

Q. From whom did you first hear about that meeting?—A. I do not quite follow you.

Q. You cannot remember who first suggested to you the expediency of such a meeting?—A. Well, I think probably—I am not sure whether it was Mr. Blake.

Q. Was it Mr. Blake?—A. It may have been.

Q. It may have been me, but then it may not. Can you tell us who it was?—A. I think it was Mr. Blake.

Q. Mr. Blake, then, suggested that it would be expedient for you to have a meeting with Mr. Cameron, and from that suggestion, what next took place?—A. Mr. Cameron, I understood, made search among his father's papers, and obtained a package containing some communications between his father and Mr. Cook, and the letter between myself and Mr. Cameron that I refer to.

Q. Who undertook the duty of communicating with Mr. Cameron for the purpose of bringing about that interview?—A. I think Mr. Cameron was down in Ottawa on some business.

Q. On some business of his own?—A. On his own business I fancy.

Q. He had just happened on?—A. I think he had come down here, yes.

Q. Do you think he had come down without any connection with this matter at all?—A. I cannot say.

Q. You do not know whether his coming down was connected with this matter? Did you hear of any suggestion from any body that you should have this interview before you heard that Mr. Cameron was in the city?—A. I think not.

Q. You think not?—A. I think not.

Q. Are you sure not? Try and think. It is only a week or two ago.—A. I could hardly undertake to say positively, but my recollection is that I heard he was in the city.

Q. That is your recollection, that you heard he was in the city, and that is the first time you heard a suggestion that you should see him?—A. That is my recollection.

Q. And you heard that suggestion from Mr. Blake, and Mr. Cameron just happened to be here, and Mr. Blake just happened to be here?—A. I think it was Mr. Blake, but I am not positively sure about that.

Q. But it was not pre-arranged that Mr. Cameron and Mr. Blake should be here so far as you know?—A. I think not.

Q. Can you put it any stronger than that?—A. Well, I am endeavouring to recollect as exactly as I can but that is my recollecction, that I heard that Mr. Cameron was here and then he was sent for, either in one or other of the rooms mentioned.

Q. And that is the first you heard any suggestion made of the propriety or expediency of your seeing Cameron. And you heard that after Mr. Cameron was in town?—A. That is my recollection.

Q. The first interview was had in the office of the Minister of Justice you tell me?—A. Either that or the office of the Solicitor General.

Q. You are not quite sure which?—A. I am not quite sure which.

Q. Surely you can remember which was first—a matter of two weeks ago. Try and think?—A. Really I cannot say. The two offices are very close together. I cannot say at this moment which was the place I saw him first.

Q. Who was present at the first interview, be it where it was?—A. If it was in the Solicitor General's office the Solicitor General would be present, and if it was in the Minister of Justice's office, then I think Mr. Blake would be present.

Q. I desire you to carry your mind back to the occasion of your first interview with Mr. Cameron and tell me who were present at that interview?—A. Either the Solicitor General, or, I think, Mr. Blake.

Q. Were they both present?—A. No, not to my recollection.

Q. You cannot tell whether it was the Solicitor General or Mr. Blake?—A. So far as I can recollect either the Solicitor General or Mr. Blake was present at the interviews with Mr. Cameron, but which was first I really do not know at this present moment.

Q. Then you cannot tell me where the meeting took place? Is that correct?—A. I am not quite certain whether it was in the office of the Minister of Justice, or whether it was in the office of the Solicitor General that I first saw Mr. Cameron.

Q. Or may it have been at your office?—A. No.

Q. Your office is where?—A. In the other block.

Q. Which meeting was it that was held at your office?—A. At my private office—at my private room in the House?

Q. Yes?—A. That was a meeting held yesterday.

Q. So that previous to yesterday there were just two meetings with Mr. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. And one of these was held in the Solicitor General's office and the other in the office of the Minister of Justice, and you cannot tell which was held first?—A. Cannot say.

Q. You cannot tell me who was present at the first one?—A. I could tell this far that if it was in the Minister of Justice's room, I think Mr. Blake was present.

Q. Are you sure? Is your mind so hazy about it that you cannot tell me?—A. I am endeavouring to state to you as minutely and as accurately as I can where these affairs took place, but I am not positively certain as to which was first, that is all. If the first time that I saw him was in the Solicitor General's office, then the Solicitor General was present.

Q. We will take it on the hypothetical style then. If the first time you saw him was in the Solicitor General's office, then the Solicitor General was present. Who else was present?—A. No one else but Mr. Cameron.

Q. So that on the occasion of meeting in the Solicitor General's office yourself, Mr. Cameron and the Solicitor General were the only persons present?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the occasion of meeting in the office of the Minister of Justice who were present?—A. I think the Minister of Justice himself was present.

Q. Is that a matter of doubt in your mind?—A. My recollection is that he was.

Q. I ask you, have you any doubt about it; it seems so odd to hear a witness say that?—A. Well, there is nothing odd about the matter that I can see. I did not burden my mind particularly with who was present. I tell you I saw Mr. Cameron two or three times.

Q. It did not impress itself on your mind?—A. It did not impress itself on my mind particularly whether Mr. Mills was by or Mr. Blake was alone. I rather think Mr. Mills and Mr. Blake were both present.

Q. On one occasion the Solicitor General was present alone with you, on the other occasion Mr. Mills and Mr. Blake were both present; is that correct?—A. That, I think, is correct.

Q. Tell us what took place at the first conference?—A. At the first conference I think Mr. Cameron on that occasion produced the correspondence I have alluded to between his father and Mr. Cook and one letter of mine.

Q. Wait a moment. Will you just now specify the whole of the productions made by Mr. Cameron?—A. The whole of the productions made by Mr. Cameron, as far as I know it, consisted of a package of letters endorsed, I think, in his father's handwriting, marked H. H. Cook, senator, or something of that sort.

Q. That is not very definite. I want to find out what were the productions. Telling me that he produced a bundle in an envelope does not help me any?—A. You had better call Mr. Cameron in that case.

Q. I want to see what you have to say?—A. Mr. Cameron produced a package of letters, as I tell you, marked H. H. Cook, Senator, and in this he showed me a letter of my own.

Q. There was only one letter from you produced by him?—A. Only one letter of mine.

Q. Did he tell you that he had made search for other letters?—A. He did.

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Q. What was the nature of the search he said he had made?—A. He said he had searched carefully everywhere.

Q. Did he tell you what he meant by everywhere? Was there not some particular locality where these letters were kept? Did he say anything about a trunk?—A. No.

Q. He said nothing about a trunk?—A. I do not think he did. No; I am sure he said nothing about a trunk. I am not sure whether he said they were in his father's office or in his father's house.

Q. Or in his own office?—A. Or possibly in his own office.

Q. I was only suggesting that. Which did he say?—A. I cannot recollect where he stated. He stated simply that he had this package of letters which he produced.

Q. At any rate you say the only letters written by you produced by him is this one you have mentioned of fifth or sixth October, 1896?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you that he had at any time found or seen any other letter written by you to his father?—A. No, he did not speak of any other.

Q. I started to ask you what took place at the interview, and you say he produced these letters. Go on and tell me what further took place?—A. Nothing further took place of any importance, except that simply he handed these and I looked over them.

Q. That is a kind of interview you would expect to take place in a deaf and dumb institute. Was there not something more than that said or done?—A. I do not think that he spoke of anything in particular further than that he stated that he understood that Dr. Wilson was about to produce a letter book of his father.

Q. Nothing more took place than that?—A. I think that was all.

Q. That is the whole interview?—A. Yes.

Q. Short, sweet, and concise. Will you tell us what took place at the second interview?—A. Much the same.

Q. Surely you did not go through that little pantomime, he with his letters in his pocket, dealing them out?—A. He showed me the letters. I think as far as my recollection extends and he showed the letters to Mr. Blake.

Q. The same letters?—A. Yes.

Q. No remarks made about them other than what you have told us?—A. I think not.

Q. Nothing said on that occasion about any other letters of yours written by you to Mr. Cameron?—A. No, I think not.

Q. That is as strong as you can put it, you think?—A. I think he said nothing else about anything else.

Q. Nothing further took place at that interview?—A. Nothing further.

Q. So that there must have been a sort of duplicate interview?—A. I had reference almost entirely to the production of this package of letters which Mr. Cameron had found.

Q. Can you explain to us then why this second interview was had?—A. The second interview was had I suppose that Mr. Blake might have an opportunity of seeing these things.

Q. Who suggested the second interview?—A. Well that really I cannot say; Mr. Blake, perhaps.

Q. Did anybody speak to you about the second interview?—A. When?

Q. I do not know; I am asking you when? Did anybody speak to you suggesting the second interview?—A. Nothing was more natural than when Mr. Cameron produced this package of letters than Mr. Blake should see them.

Q. Did you suggest the second interview?—A. As far as I remember I think Mr. Blake wished to see Mr. Cameron and to see the letters.

Q. So then we have had interview number one, duplicate number two; nothing further said or nothing further done than was done at number one. Is that correct?—A. Substantially.

Q. Is it not literally correct according to your account?—A. I suppose it is literally—as nearly literal as one of these conversations is likely to be to another.

Q. You had a third interview. What led to that?—Was that a triplicate?—A. Mr. Cameron met me in the corridor and asked to see me for a few moments in my own room. That was all.

Q. Was this a triplicate of that of which the second one was a duplicate?—A. No, he did not refer to the letters particularly at all.

Q. You say this interview was sought by Mr. Cameron himself?—A. Yes.

Q. And he requested to see you in your room? Who was present?—A. Nobody was present.

Q. Nobody but you and himself. What took place at that interview?—A. Very little took place at that interview. Mr. Cameron wanted some explanation about a matter in which he thought he had been misunderstood. That was all.

Q. And so interview number three was a sort of blank, is that what we are to understand?—A. As far as regards any information about Mr. Cook, it was certainly.

Q. Had no relation to this matter directly or indirectly.—A. No special relation.

Q. What do you mean by special relation?—A. Cameron said nothing at all at that interview in particular about these letters.

Q. Explain to the Committee what you mean by saying it had no special relation, and that Cameron said nothing in particular about these letters? That seems to call for explanation, like another letter we have heard of calls for explanation?—A. Cameron I think wanted to have me understand that he had nothing to do whatever with the production of his father's letter book, which I was well aware of.

Q. Was Cameron seeking any appointment in the gift of the Government?—A. He may have been.

Q. I may have been and all these gentlemen here may have been?—A. Yes, very likely.

Q. Perhaps have been. But on this particular occasion was he?—A. He was making no request for anything?

Q. That surely is fencing?—A. No. Mr. Cameron like a great many other people may have made requests for appointments.

Q. Was he seeking for any appointment in the gift of the Government?—A. He was not at any of these interviews asking for any appointment or seeking for anything.

Q. Has Mr. Cameron in the last month been seeking any appointment in the gift of the Government?—A. I do not know that he has.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. He has asked me for nothing.

Q. Whom has he asked?—A. I do not know that he has asked anybody.

Q. Surely that calls for explanation?—A. No, it does not. You asked me whether I am aware of Mr. Cameron seeking any appointment in the last month. I tell you I don't know.

Q. It seems the enigma needs some solution. Are you aware either from direct application or from information received, that Mr. Cameron has been seeking some appointment in the gift of the Government?—A. I do not think I am called upon to answer any such question.

Q. Do you refuse to answer the question whether Mr. Cameron within the last month has been seeking any position in the gift of the Government?—A. I do not think within the last month Mr. Cameron has been.

Q. How long a time will you have to go back to reach the period when he was seeking it?—A. I think some considerable time ago Mr. Cameron like a great many other men may have made application for some appointment.

Q. What do you mean by some considerable time ago?—A. I should say a year or a year and a half ago?

Q. Will you say Mr. Cameron has not within the last year been seeking any appointment in the gift of the government?—A. I cannot say that.

Q. Will you say that Mr. Cameron within the last month has not been seeking some appointment in the gift of the government?—A. Within the last month?

Q. Yes?—A. So far as I know he has not within the last month.

Q. So far as you know either personally or from information received?—A. I do not know of his having been seeking for anything.

Q. I ask you when you are giving that answer whether you are simply covering your own personal knowledge or whether you are including information received by you?—A. Well, I received no information of his having applied for anything within the last month.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. So then the answer we have got at last is this: That in so far as you know personally, and in so far as your information goes he has not within the last month been seeking any appointment in the gift of the government?—A. In the last month, so far as I know.

Q. Nothing with reference to the revision of the statutes or anything of that sort?—A. That is not in my department.

Q. That is not the question I asked?—A. In the last month I am not aware of his having been seeking for anything.

Q. I do not know how astute the mind may be to get round the question. I want to make quite sure that I am understood. In speaking of any appointment within the gift of the government I am including any work in connection with the revision of the statutes. Is your answer still the same?—A. I do not know whether Mr. Cameron has been making any such application or not within the last month.

Q. At any rate you have no personal knowledge of anything of the sort?—A. Not within the date you mention.

Q. How far back is the shortest time you would have to go to include your personal knowledge or your information touching such a matter?—A. Well, I think some very considerable time ago Mr. Cameron did perhaps make some application.

Q. Do you at present understand that he has abandoned that and does not wish it now?—A. I do not know anything about it. I do not know that he has.

Q. You do not know that he has abandoned the application?—A. I do not know whether he is trying or whether he has abandoned it.

Q. You do know that for some time he has been an applicant and you are not aware that he has abandoned his desire to fill the position; is that correct?—A. I cannot say.

By Mr. Blake Counsel for the Accused:

Q. At any of these interviews was anything said whatever of employment or office or anything to be given Mr. Cameron in regard to this matter?—A. Nothing. Nothing was said.

Q. Had it anything to do so far as you are aware directly or indirectly with it?—A. With the matter of the present inquiry do you mean?

Q. Yes?—A. Nothing whatever so far as I know.

Q. It was not on your suggestion that Mr. Cameron was asked to make any investigation in this matter?—A. I think he made the investigation of his own proper motion, so far as I have heard.

Q. What was the reason of Mr. Graham Cameron, so far as you are aware, and possibly another member of the family, making some investigation upon this point?—A. I think it was as far as I know—but that is a matter of course not within my personal knowledge—I think it was due to a statement that had been made that some letters of his father were to be produced, or letter-book of his father, rather, was to be produced.

Q. Which would exculpate him from some charges that he thought had been made?—A. The object of it I do not know, but I understood that some letter-book or copy of some letters had been produced by some member of his family, and it was probably so far as I know in respect of that, that Mr. Cameron had made this investigation.

Q. Made the investigation as to what there really was?—A. Yes.

Q. Just for once and all, was any letter that you are aware of destroyed that would have in any way assisted the case of Mr. Cook as being sought to be made at present?—A. So far as I am aware no letter of the kind that Mr. Cook seems to refer to in his evidence ever existed. I am not prepared to say, after the production of the letter that Mr. Cameron showed me, I am not prepared to say that I was correct in saying there had been absolutely no correspondence, but I am quite sure that there was no letter of the sort referred to.

Q. Did you destroy or cause to be destroyed any letter which you thought might have worked against you in this investigation?—A. None whatever.

Q. And these letters which were destroyed, were destroyed at what period?—A. They must have been destroyed about the time that they were received, somewhere in 1896.

Q. It was not the case then of your recently going over the letters and having any of them destroyed?—A. Not at all. If any of these letters were destroyed, they were destroyed at the time or shortly after they had been received.

Q. And you are not aware of any letter that has been destroyed since Mr. Cook has made this statement in October of last year?—A. No letter has been destroyed of any sort or kind.

Q. They were all destroyed before that?—A. Yes.

Q. One letter is produced here of September 30, 1897, that we partly put in which states: 'The leader of the party from Ontario knows best what is in the interests of the party. When a vacancy took place in the Senate not very long ago, I strongly pressed the claims of another man upon certain conditions" That is a letter from Cameron to you. What is the meaning of that, as you understand it, or as you know anything about the conditions that were presented?—A. If, as I presume, that refers to Mr. Cook, the conditions that I had frequently insisted upon with respect to him were two-fold. First of all, that he should make his peace with the Local Government, and in the next place, that he should conduct himself properly and put an end to his brawling on the street corners.

Q. You say 'make his peace with the Local Government.' What is the difficulty that you refer to there?—A. Well, the difficulty that I refer to there was this: I found, when I recommended Mr. Cook in the first instance, that my friend, Sir Oliver Mowat, had a very strong objection indeed to Mr. Cook being placed in the Senate, and although he did not as the time give details, I understood from him that it was owing to difficulties that had arisen in the administration of the local affairs in which he was concerned, and also, it had been reported to me at various times, that Mr. Cook had been expressing himself very strongly indeed to the Local Government of Ontario.

Q. You do not know anything upon which the term 'upon certain conditions' refers in that letter unless it be to these matters which you are now mentioning?—A. That is all as far as I am concerned.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. I suppose you have no doubt that you strongly pressed the claims of another man—that that expression did refer to Mr. Cook?—A. I should imagine that it did.

Q. That is what you inferred from that?—A. He is not named. I should think it probably did.

Q. Do you know if in any conversation you had with Cameron afterwards the name was mentioned?—A. What Cameron?

Q. The late M. C. Cameron. Did he tell you afterwards who the man was who had been pressing his claims upon him? Did he, at a personal interview afterwards, tell you?—A. I do not think, as far as I can place it, that Mr. M. C. Cameron had any personal interview with me after 1897, or indeed, after the session of 1897, with respect to Mr. Cook. The session of 1897 occurred a considerable time before September 30. I do not think he ever spoke to me about Cook after that letter.

Q. At all events, you did not, in reply to Mr. Cameron's letter, refer to these conditions—made no reference whatever to them?—A. No.

Q. And the only suggestion you can make is that the condition was that he should make his peace with Sir Oliver Mowat?—A. I suggest those as the only conditions that I had named to Mr. Cook or Mr. Cameron.

Q. Substantially that is that he should make his peace with Sir Oliver? That is the substance?—A. With Sir Oliver and the Local Government. It was more particularly with respect to the Local Government that the difficulty had arisen of late. Sir Oliver at that time, I think, had become Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Q. Was he at that time Lieutenant Governor?—A. I rather think that he must have been appointed. I rather think from the general tenor of his letter that it was

on his appointment that this application was made or at least on the notification of his appointment.

Q. What did you want him to do in connection with the Local Government?—A. The Local Government of course were our friends and we were not in a position to appoint any man who had been in the habit of declaring publicly that he intended to destroy the Local Government.

Q. Had he not also said that he would destroy the Dominion Government if he did not get the appointment?—A. It had been reported to us that Mr. Cook had done that on one or two occasions or more than that.

Q. Had he not also said that he would destroy the Dominion Government?—A. I do not think that we paid much attention to that threat.

Q. You did not think he would wreck both Governments?—A. The fact is, Mr. Ritchie, you are a politician, and you are aware that in 1897 the Local Government were going to have a general election. I was just mentioning that as far as the Local Government was concerned in 1897 we were somewhat concerned for them, and most undoubtedly we were not disposed to forward the views of any man who was putting himself in antagonism with the Local Government of Ontario.

Q. Although I am a politician as you say, I do not recollect when the local election took place for Ontario. Can you tell me when it was?—A. I think it was in February, 1898. Perhaps Sir Mackenzie could refresh my recollection.

Q. You told us about a copy of a letter that Graham Cameron showed you?—A. No, an original letter.

Q. I understood you to say he showed you an original letter and also a copy of a letter that Cameron wrote you on the 3rd or 4th October, 1896?—A. I think, Mr. Ritchie, as well as I recollect what Mr. Cameron showed me was this: he showed me a copy of a letter from his father, dated, if I remember right, early in October, 3rd or 4th.

Q. I am right in that?—A. Yes, I think he showed me a copy of a letter from his father to me, and he showed me a letter apparently of acknowledgment of it dated one or two days later. The second was a letter in my own handwriting.

Q. He showed you a copy of a letter which his father had written about the 3rd or 4th October, 1896?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it a letter-press copy taken out of the letter-book, or a typewritten letter? Did it pass through the letter-book—letter-press copy?—A. I do not remember about that. It purported to be a copy.

Q. You would recollect whether it was a tissue paper or typewritten copied out? A. It was not on tissue paper, it must have been copied out.

Q. Did he tell you how he came to have that copy? How did he come to have that?—A. As I understood him he had been making further search among his father's papers, and he had come upon a package marked "H. H. Cook, Senator," containing these tissue letters which he showed me.

Q. In whose handwriting was this copy? Was it a copy he had made or a copy his father had made?—A. That I could not say.

Q. Don't you recollect whether he intimated it was a copy he himself had made, or that it was a copy his father had made at the time he sent you the original?—A. He simply produced this envelope containing these letters, copies as I tell you of some from his father—I think they were chiefly to Mr. Cook, although there was one letter to me and this letter of mine, but I do not think they were on tissue paper. I am almost sure they were not on tissue paper.

Q. They were not on tissue paper to the best of your recollection?—A. No.

Q. Did M. G. Cameron say he had written these, or were they copies his father had preserved?—A. I think, as far as I can recollect, these were copies his father had preserved.

Q. In his father's handwriting?—A. I do not think they were.

Q. Can you say whether they were typewritten?—A. I think they were typewritten. Mr. Cameron has them and you can satisfy yourself as to that easily.

Q. And he did not tell you he had copied them as far as your recollection goes? He did not tell you he had copied them, or that they were copies his father had made

at the time he sent the letter originally?—A. That I am not quite clear about—what he said about those.

Q. You said that you had two meetings with Mr. Cameron prior to the meeting that you had yesterday, one at the Solicitor General's Office and one at the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. Yes.

Q. Did both these take place on the same day?—A. I think not. I think there must have been some days between them.

Q. You cannot say which was the earlier of the two?—A. I was endeavouring to recollect, but I have not specially attended to the matter.

Q. What interval of time would elapse between the first and second? How many days would you say? Three days?—A. What date was the original meeting of this committee adjourned to?

Q. I do not recollect?—A. You adjourned to a Thursday, if I recollect aright. I think it was shortly before the adjourned meeting of the Committee.

Q. That the first one took place?—A. They both took place.

Q. You say there was an interval of two or three days between the first and second?—A. Yes.

Q. The 28th March was the last meeting, was it prior to that time?—A. It was prior to the date on which you were to have appeared here for argument, but it was after the close of the case.

Q. What interval of time elapsed between the first and second interview?—A. I think some days.

Q. Two days or three days or a week?—A. It may have been as long as a week, perhaps.

Q. And at the first interview Mr. Blake was not present?—A. Mr. Blake, I think, was not present.

Q. But at the second interview your recollection is that Mr. Blake was present?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Cameron remain here all that time?—A. He was present at the second interview?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he remain in Ottawa all that time?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know whether he did or not?—A. No, I think he went home.

Q. What did he come down for on the second occasion? Was it about other business or on this matter?—A. That I really could not say.

Q. Have you any idea who suggested his coming here the second time?—A. No, I do not know who suggested to him coming the second time. I think at the time of the second interview he had expressed an intention of coming down prior to your adjourned meeting, whatever date that may be: that is to say, the meeting which you were to have held on the Thursday.

Q. At all events, he came down before that Thursday?—A. I think he came down a day or two before. The Senate I think assembled on Wednesday if I remember right, and then the Committee assembled on the Thursday. I think he came down either on the Tuesday or Wednesday, but I could not say which.

Q. At his first visit did he state he was coming down at that time?—A. I think he said he would come down before the Senate Committee.

Q. For what purpose?—A. I think he was going to make further inquiry to make sure there were no other letters.

Q. Why did he want to come down before the meeting of the Committee? Did he give any reason for that?—A. I do not know that he did.

Q. At all events he did come down and you say that he had an interview with Mr. Blake?—A. Yes.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. When Mr. Cameron went home between those two trips did he leave you the letters?—A. Did he leave them with me?

Q. Yes?—A. I think he took them with him.

Q. Are you sure?—A. That is my recollection, that he took them away, that they have been in his custody.

Q. You are sure he did not leave them with you?—A. He did not leave them with me.

Q. You say when Mr. Cameron came down the second time he was sent for. Who sent for him?—A. No, I did not say he was sent for. I think when he came down the first time he came on some business of his own.

Q. But when you knew he was in town you said he was sent for. That is what you said at the beginning of your remarks?—A. I said I heard he was in town and then he was sent for to come and see me, I think at one or other of the offices I have named.

Q. If he was sent for to come and see you, who sent for him?—A. That I am not quite sure.

Q. How could you say he was sent for?—A. Somebody informed me he was in town.

Q. It was himself informed you he was sent for?—A. I do not say that.

Q. How do you say he was sent for?—A. I think he was sent for on the second occasion. I am not sure he was sent for on the first. I think he came down on the first occasion on his own business.

Q. On the first occasion you said just now, he was sent for, and you say when he came to the office he told you he was sent for?—A. No, he did not say that.

Q. Why did you say he was sent for?—A. What I mean is that I think he was reported to have been in Ottawa, and I think that—I am not sure whether I did not see him in the Solicitor-General's office.

Q. That was the first interview?—A. That probably would be the first interview.

Q. Or before the first interview?—A. Immediately before the first interview.

Q. That makes three interviews?—A. No, no.

Q. That is a preliminary interview?—A. I think as far as I can recollect—I did not specially burthen my mind with the subject—but I think, as far as I recollect, I saw Mr. Graham Cameron, as I have said, in the Minister of Justice's or Solicitor General's chambers, probably in the ante-room, and I think I went into the room and Mr. Cameron was afterwards sent for; that is my recollection about the first interview, wherever it was, but I am not absolutely certain whether the first time I saw him was in the office of the Minister of Justice or the Solicitor General.

Q. Either in the office of the Minister of Justice or the Solicitor General he was sent for?—A. He was sent for, after I went into the room.

Q. And not before?—A. Not before.

Q. What took place at the third interview?—A. What I have said took place. Mr. Cameron came to see me, spent a short time with me and then left.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. The third interview was yesterday?—A. Yes.

Q. The time the Senate resumed—was that the time of the first or second interview?—A. The second interview as far as I remember was a day or two before the Committee resumed.

Q. And the first interview some time before that?—A. The first interview some time before.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. I did not catch well what took place at the third interview. Be kind enough to repeat it?—A. Very little took place at the third interview. Mr. Cameron asked to see me in my private room and desired to explain some misconstruction that he thought had taken place.

Q. Was he alone with you?—A. He was alone with me.

Q. That was yesterday?—A. That was yesterday.

Q. You said the first interview that took place was either at the Solicitor General's ffice or the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. Yes.

Q. That when you entered there, you saw Mr. Cameron in the ante-room?—A. Yes.

Q. And that he was sent for?—A. And that he was sent for.

Q. How do you account for that interview—that it was suggested by Mr. Blake himself?—A. I think the second interview—the interview which took place in the room of the Minister of Justice—

Q. Let us take the first one?—A. What I had in my mind was simply this: I saw Mr. Cameron in these two places, and I think in the case of the interview in the Minister of Justice's room Mr. Cameron was sent for by Mr. Blake, or at Mr. Blake's suggestion.

Q. But you were going there for the interview?—A. No, I was not going there for the interview, I was going there to see Mr. Blake.

Q. Mr. Blake was there?—A. Yes, Mr. Blake was there.

Q. And it was he who suggested the interview?—A. I told him that Mr. Cameron was in town, and I think Mr. Blake suggested Mr. Cameron should be sent for.

Q. And while you were saying that, Mr. Cameron was in the ante-chamber?—A. I do not know that he was. My recollection of the matter was, the first time I saw Mr. Cameron was in the ante-chamber of one or other of the ministers, either the Solicitor General or Minister of Justice's office, to my recollection.

Q. That is the first interview?—A. And that was the first interview.

Q. How do you explain that he was sent for in the city, if he was in the ante-room?—A. In the course of the interview at which Mr. Blake, was present, so far as I remember, Mr. Cameron was sent for. On turning it over I suppose it is probable the first interview may have taken place in the Solicitor General's room.

Q. And Mr. Blake was not present at that time?—A. Mr. Blake was not present at that time, that I am quite sure of.

Q. Was it not Mr. Blake that suggested to you to call for Mr. Cameron?—A. At the second interview—

Q. But you saw him first in the ante-room?—A. I have told you, as far as I remember, Mr. Blake was not present at any interview that took place in the Solicitor General's room.

Q. Not even the interview that was suggested by Mr. Blake himself?—A. There were two interviews. At the one which took place in the Minister of Justice's room, Mr. Blake was present, and the one which took place in the Solicitor General's room, Mr. Blake was not present. I am not absolutely certain which took place first, but on reflection I am inclined to think it must have been in the Solicitor General's room that I saw Mr. Cameron first.

Q. And Mr. Blake was absent from that?—A. Mr. Blake was not present there.

Q. You said just now that Mr. Cameron went home to search for letters?—A. He produced the package of letters to which I refer.

Q. Between the first and second trip?—A. I think that he made examination further during his second trip—during the time that he was absent.

Q. Did he not receive instructions there to try and find in his father's papers if the letter of the character which Mr. Cook refers to could be found?—A. He was asked to find anything that he could.

Q. That letter amongst the others?—A. That letter among others.

JOHN D. WILSON, called and sworn and examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:—

Q. You are the executor of the late Hon. M. C. Cameron?—A. Yes.

Q. And as such you have custody of his letter books?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you possession of any letters written to the late Hon. M. C. Cameron?—A. I have not.

Q. Did you ever have possession of them?—A. His private letters were never in my hands.

Q. Who did have possession of them?—A. Mrs. Cameron and her son, M. G. Cameron.

Q. Do you know whether Mrs. Cameron has them, or whether M. G. Cameron has them?—A. M. G. Cameron could tell you better than I could.

Q. You at all events know nothing about them?—A. No.

Q. But you have possession of the letter book?—A. I have possession of the letter book.

Q. Let us see the letter book to see what letters were written in 1890 and 1897 to Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. I now produce the letter book.

Q. Turn up the letter on page 45. Does that refer to the Cook matter?—A. Not that I know of.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

Q. Have you gone through this letter book?—A. My solicitor has gone through all the letters. I asked my solicitor and asked the solicitor of this Committee only to use what letters and portion of letters in the private book that relate to the Cook charges.

Q. If you have a list of those, it will save a great deal of time.—A. I am not in a position to pick them ont. They are in 1896, I believe.

By Honourable Mr. Dandurand:

Q. You have not taken a memo. of the letters which would have a bearing on these charges?—A. My solicitor sent four letters to Mr. Ritchie—copies of the letters in the letter-book.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

Q. Were these the only ones had anything to do with the Cook charges?—A. These are the only ones to my knowledge.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. The letters sent to me are October 5, 1896 (*Marked Exhibit No. 49*); November 16, 1896 (*Marked Exhibit No. 50*); November 27, 1896 (*Marked Exhibit No. 51*); and September 30, 1897 (*Marked Exhibit No. 52*). The last is a copy of an original already in as *Exhibit No. 46*. Can you say if these are the only ones that bear on the matter?—A. To my knowledge these are the only ones that bear on the matter. To my knowledge there are no other letters there but these four relating to the matter.

Q. You are satisfied these four are the only ones written to Sir Richard Cartwright bearing on the subject of this investigation?—A. Yes.

The first one, marked Exhibit 49, is dated 5th October, 1896, and is as follows:—

EXHIBIT No. 49.

OCTOBER 5th, 1896.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I had an interview with the person named in your letter for an hour at Toronto on my way home. I found the individual in question very indignant, threatening to smash up the Local Government and also the Dominion Government. He complains that he was treated in the most cavalier manner by the Premier. First, he could hardly get an interview with him, and then when he did, he

acted like an iceberg. He was insulted, he says, grossly insulted by Sir Oliver who plainly intimated to him that he had not brains enough for the position he sought. He became a little calmer towards the end of my interwiew, but was still very indignant. If I were in your place, I would do nothing in the matter for the present. Later on, things may come all right.

I have the honour to be,
Yours truly,
M. C. CAMERON.

Q. All these letters would have been written from Goderich I suppose?—A. Yes, the most of them were.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT recalled and examined:—

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee:

Q. The next letter is dated 16th of November, 1896, and is filed as Exhibit No. 50:—

EXHIBIT No. 50.

GODERICH, Ont., November 16, 1896.

Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—

Yours of the 12th received. I wrote you I think the same day. Our letters must have crossed. If you have a day to spare or can at all make it convenient I think it would be well to visit Goderich. The important industries here and at Clinton are first the salt manufacturing industries. They are very largely concerned just now about the attitude of the Government and their production. Second, two large organ factories, one at Clinton and one at Goderich. Third, in Goderich a large bicycle factory and furniture factory, planing mill factories, sawmills, knitting factory and woollen mills. If you can make it convenient to come here I will arrange that these industries shall be represented before you. Let me know a few days in advance when you will come. I suppose that it is not likely that Patterson will come here. On an off day he will want to go to Brantford. You and Fielding are quite enough, and you will both stay with me while here. There is also in Clinton a large threshing and harvesting implement manufactory. There is nothing fresh politically in this locality. The private matter that you know of, we can discuss when you are here. I am still of the same opinion as I was at the close of the session, and propose to act upon it.

I am, yours truly,

M. C. CAMERON.

Q. Do you recollect what the private matter alluded to in that letter was?—A. I do not remember receiving that letter, but I may have done so all the same. With respect to the private matter alluded to there, I may mention that Mr. Cameron had been discussing a matter of very considerable political importance wholly and entirely apart from Mr. Cook's matter, which he may have alluded to there.

Q. But still you are not able to speak from your recollection what the matter was about?—A. I do not remember of having received that letter, so I cannot say positively about it.

Q. But you say there was some other private matter to which it might have referred?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you in a position to say positively that that did not refer to the Cook matter?—A. I should imagine that that did not refer at all to the Cook matter. I think that what Mr. Cameron had in his mind was a matter which was, as I say, of very considerable moment, that he had taken an interest in, and discussed with me during the session, and I think before the close of it.

Q. Is this the result—it may possibly have referred to the Cook matter, but you think it is much more likely it referred to another matter—am I putting that fairly?—A. The date I observe is November 16th, and I should think from the date of the letter that it did not refer to the Cook matter at all.

Q. But of course you cannot speak positively about it, because you do not recollect receiving the letter, but there is another matter to which it is more likely to refer?—A. And I have this reason, for a considerable time, from the 16th November it had been a matter of public notoriety, and I think was in the *Gazette*, that Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox had been appointed Senators.

Mr. RITCHIE—The next letter is dated November 27, 1896. Can you tell me, Mr. Wilson, if this is a letter written in Mr. Cameron's own hand?

Mr. WILSON—Yes.

Q. Do you remember, Sir Richard, receiving that letter?—A. Yes, I do remember receiving that letter. My impression about that letter is, that the great bulk of it should not go in.

EXHIBIT No. 51.

27th NOVEMBER, 1896.

Hon. Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
M. T. & C., Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I decline positively to open negotiations with the man in Toronto. The proposition was his own, and when the matter reached a critical stage, he backed out. That ends it in so far as I am concerned. The appointments made are all right. What do you mean by saying * * * * * .

Q. It was quite evident from that that this is in reply to one of these?—A. I think that is in reply to one of mine—I am sure it is in reply to one of mine, but I should state at the same time that in case your precautions are ineffectual, and it ever should come out that I had a very warm altercation with Mr. Cameron as to the remainder of his letter.

Q. No doubt he expresses himself very strongly, but I will not permit anything to come out so far as I am concerned. Does the letter contemplate the possibility of there being an early vacancy in the Senate?—A. Well, I cannot say but it might be so construed. The letter is a letter of Mr. Cameron's to me, not of mine to him.

Q. But in his letter to you he is evidently contemplating the contingency of a vacancy in the Senate? On reading that letter over, it would seem that Mr. Cameron had present to his mind the contingency of an early vacancy in the Senate?—A. I do not think Mr. Cameron had that in his mind. He puts a question to me. I do not think that there was in his mind an impression that there would be an early vacancy, from the context.

Q. Does he not discuss with you the possibility of there being an early vacancy and ask you if there is to be one or not?—A. He proceeds, as you will see, to argue against the propriety of an early vacancy.

Q. He is fearful that there may be an early vacancy, and is arguing against it?—A. He argues against it certainly.

Q. But apparently he had present in his mind the fear that there might be a vacancy?—A. Yes, he may have had that. I do not think there is anything said in the letter about a vacancy.

Q. The letter continues: 'What do you mean by saying "is not likely to remain long?"' That person who is mentioned there was then a Senator?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the letter of the 27th of November, 1896, Mr. Cameron writes you 'I decline positively to open negotiations with the man in Toronto.' To whom did you understand that to refer?—A. My impression about that is, that letter refers to a totally distinct matter from Mr. Cook's. It was a matter in which Mr. Cameron had taken a great deal of interest and discussed with me frequently and I think that expression he makes use of there about the party in Toronto refers to a totally different matter.

Q. Do you know the name of the man?—A. I do.

Q. 'When the matter reached a critical stage, he backed out. That ends it so far as I am concerned'. Are you prepared to pledge your oath he did not refer to the Cook matter?—A. I do not think he referred to the Cook matter at all. I think he referred to a totally distinct matter that had been in discussion between him and me during the session. The only copy or memo that I have found of any correspondence with Mr. Cameron in 1896, I found recently, and it contained what I think is a reference to this matter, but it was distinctly apart from Mr. Cook.

Q. Have you any objection to tell the Committee what the matter was?—A. It was a political matter, and a matter that even at this date, I would not choose to go into any details on.

Q. So that you object to giving the name of the man whom you think it is?—A. I object to giving the name of the man. I could not give it without going into details.

Q. And in objecting to giving the name of the man, you object to saying what is the subject matter?—A. Yes, I could not give you the detail of it.

Q. Can you pledge your oath positively that this did not refer to the Cook matter?—A. I think not.

Q. You will not go beyond that?—A. Of course this is a letter of Mr. Cameron to me. I remember that letter extremely distinctly, and as I have mentioned to you, it was the cause of a very sharp discussion between myself and my lamented friend, and you can fully understand, a very sharp discussion, and finally I made it up and I had to request Mr. Cameron to address no more such letters to me.

Q. At all events you cannot say what was in his mind. You will not pledge your oath that it did not refer to Mr. Cook?—A. I will not pledge my oath, but I mention this distinctly, that Mr. Cameron had been holding controversies with me during the bulk of the session about a matter referring to a gentleman in Toronto, and to whom he had certain suggestions to make, a matter of very considerable political importance, but quite apart from Mr. Cook. My impression is, that he had him in his mind, from the date of that letter too, which I see is of the 27th November.

Q. That is all you can do, give your impression. You cannot swear positively about it?—A. I cannot swear positively.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson:

Q. What meaning do you attach to the words that follow in that letter 'The appointments that have been made are all right.'—A. I should suppose from the general context that he referred to the appointment of Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox. They had been made within a very short date of that letter.

Q. You think the first remark about declining to open negotiations had no reference to the senatorial appointment?—A. I will not say it had no reference to the senatorial appointment, but I will say it had no reference whatever to Mr. Cook, I believe.

Q. And you think the remark 'the appointments made are all right,' had reference to the two senatorial appointments that had been made?—A. I am sure it did.

Q. When were they made?—A. The 13th of November, 1896, and the letter is on the 27th November, shortly after these had been gazetted.

By Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. At date, 27th of November, was Mr. Cook still your candidate?—A. —Mr. Cook was still my candidate.

APPENDIX No. 1

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson :

Q. And you decline to say whether the reference in the opening part of the sentence had reference to the senatorial appointment?—A. I stated to you that I was not at liberty to discuss—I did not feel myself at liberty to discuss the matter. I will not say it did not have reference to a senatorial appointment.

Q. You must have some remembrance of it?—A. I have no doubt that it had reference to a senatorial appointment, but in no way to the appointment that Mr. Cook had anything to do with.

Q. If it was, Mr. Cameron would have knowledge of it from his letters?—A. Yes.

Q. And he must have been asked to negotiate about it?—A. Yes.

Q. It would therefore appear that Mr. Cameron was negotiating with two persons at the same time?—A. No, not necessarily. The matter in hand, that I believe Mr. Cameron referred to, had reference to an appointment with which Mr. Cook could have nothing to do.

Q. Therefore, Mr. Cameron must have been having a hand of some nature, about an appointment to the Senate apart from the two appointments that were all right, and apart from Mr. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. That is your evidence?—A. Yes, undoubtedly he had.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. How many vacancies were there in the Senate at the time?—A. There were none. Mr. Cox and Mr. Mills had filled the two appointments.

By Honourable Mr. Ferguson :

Q. I understood you, Sir Richard, to say that you had no doubt whatever that the opening remark in that letter of November 27 had reference to a senatorial appointment?—A. Yes, I think it had.

Q. Some members of the Committee did not understand it as I did. Do you say that you have no doubt that the reference was to a senatorial appointment?—A. I have no doubt.

Q. You have no doubt but that remark in Mr. Cameron's letter of the 27th of November had reference to a senatorial appointment. Is that what you have sworn?—A. Yes, but not to Mr. Cox.

DR. WILSON, recalled, and examination continued :

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. What was it that led you to communicate through your solicitor with the Chairman of this Committee?—A. Well I had watched, being Mr. Cameron's executor, I felt myself as if I should stand in his position were he living. My solicitor brought me these letters shortly before I had communication with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and I told him then that I refused absolutely to have anything whatever to do with them, unless it appeared from the defence that they were trying to lay the blame on my dead friend and father-in-law. I read in the papers that it was being done so, at all events to my mind, and I thought it my duty to communicate with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and have what proof was in my possession brought to this Committee, so that they might judge whether or not that stain that had been cast on the memory of the late Hon. M. C. Cameron should remain there or not. That is the whole position I took in the matter.

Q. You refer to the statement that he put the money in his own pocket?—A. Yes. I am not only executor of the late Hon. M. C. Cameron, but his son-in-law, and I felt the honour of my own family at stake as well as his.

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused :

Q. What was it the defence did, that led you to that conclusion?—A. I concluded that the defence put everything on the shoulders of M. C. Cameron—in other words that he was the scapegoat.

Q. Did Sir Wilfrid Laurier do that?—A. I do not know anything about Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Q. Did Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright swore, according to the *Globe* and *Mail* report, that he knew nothing about the transaction, directly or indirectly.

Q. Was that the statement?—A. That together followed up by Mr. Biggs, that Mr. Cameron had told him he was hard up and that he would probably use eight thousand dollars of his own money for his own purposes, and that he thought that it was purely a matter between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook, and the Government had nothing to do with it.

Q. You are aware it was not the defence called Mr. Biggs, but the Committee, being one of those Mr. Cook said would corroborate his statement. You want to be fair?—A. I want to be fair, certainly.

Q. I want you just to call that to your memory that Mr. Biggs was called as a witness by the Committee, he being one of those that Mr. Cook stated would corroborate his statements. Mr. Biggs and Mr. Preston were the only two witnesses they gave, and Mr. Hancock, as being the witness that would corroborate the only witnesses whose names were given to the chairman, and most rightly, according to my humble judgment, the Committee called these in order to get at the bottom of it. I do not know why you should cast that on the defence?—A. I am in a position to look at it differently from what you do. I quite see, to my mind, from the drift of your examination of these different men that the whole idea was to put that on the late Hon. M. C. Cameron, and it was put on him.

Q. I am glad you put it on my shoulders, and not on the defence. You say that from something that passed in the cross-examination of Mr. Biggs you came to that conclusion?—A. I came to that conclusion.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook :

Mr. Blake said that Mr. Cook stated that Biggs and Preston were called to corroborate the charges. Any honourable gentleman who was in this room at the time will remember what a squabble there was as to who should call these men. Mr. Cook absolutely refused to have anything to do with them—that they were not all witnesses in any sense whatever, and so I take it my honourable friend is speaking inadvertently when he says such a statement was made by Mr. Cook or anyone representing him.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am not speaking inadvertently. I think the Chairman stated that he had issued subpœnas for these two witnesses, and then Mr. Ritchie asked me that I should wire, he having sent the subpœna as to the other, and when the matter was brought up I understood the Chairman to say that these were the names that had been given to the Committee, and therefore the Committee would examine them.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT recalled, and examined by Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. Referring to the letter, Sir Richard, of the 5th of October, 1896, 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter for an hour at Toronto on my way home.' Then he goes on to say, he found the individual in question very indignant, and so on. Do you know to whom Mr. Cameron referred in that letter?—A. I should presume from the intrinsic evidence that he must have referred to Mr. Cook.

By Honourable Mr. Landry :

Q. Even at that date ?—A. I suppose so—yes.

By Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee :

Q. You have no doubt ?—A. I can conceive of no human being except Mr. Cook threatening to destroy the Local Government.

Q. And you think he was the man referred to in the letter ?—A. I have no doubt of it.

With the consent of Mr. Blake and Mr. Ritchie the Committee directed that Dr. Wilson be discharged from attendance and permitted to take with him the letter book which he produced before the Committee.

MALCOLM GRAHAM CAMERON, called and sworn and examined :—

By Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused :

Q. You are a son of the late Honourable M. C. Cameron ?—A. I am.

Q. His widow, Mrs. Cameron, lives in Goderich as you do, and she is the executrix of his will ?—A. Yes.

Q. I asked you some time ago to make a thorough search amongst all the papers to ascertain if you had any letters or memoranda that had to do with this Cook investigation ?—A. Which I did.

Q Will you produce to the Committee what you found in the shape of letters ?—A. That is what I got after a day's search. I found this with my father's endorsement on the back of it.

Q. And these are the papers that you found in this envelope ? (Package of papers produced.)—A. Yes, those are the ones.

Q. This is a letter which evidently had been sent to Mr. Cook, and then there are five letters ?—A. Whatever there are, these are all I could find.

Q. Five letters from Mr. Cook to your late father ?—A. Yes.

Q. And these three jottings of letters to Mr. Cook ?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, that is everything you found ?—A. Everything I found in that envelope.

Q. Did you make a diligent search for any other papers ?—A. I did. After my father's death, my mother and myself put away in his—as we thought, threw away all his old papers, and in a receptacle under the bathroom in the house I spent a whole day going through as I thought—and I am perfectly satisfied I have done so—every paper that he had.

Q. And these are all ?—A. That is all.

Q. I need scarcely ask you, then, if that is the case, whether you came across an alleged letter of the 30th of September or the 1st of October, 1896, supposed to have been written by Sir Richard Cartwright at Ottawa to your father ?—A. I came across nothing but what I now produce.

Q. I need scarcely ask you, you did not destroy any letters ?—A. Surely not.

Q. One of these letters is from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cameron, dated 6th October, 1896, (filed as exhibit No. 53) which is as follows :—

EXHIBIT No. 53.

OCT. 6, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
CANADA.
MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

(*Confidential.*)

MY DEAR CAMERON,—Your friend's present mood does not quite fit with the idea you expressed to me that he left Ottawa exceedingly confident. It looks more as

if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached. At the same time it is very unlucky, as I doubt if the matter can be left hanging much longer. There is always trouble in too long delay, and that is especially the case here.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

(Envelope.)

7
Ottawa,
Oc. 6
96
Free

M. C. Cameron, Esq.,
M.P.
Goderich
Ont.

R. J. C.
M. T. & C.

The next letter is dated August 25th, and reads as follows :—

EXHIBIT NO. 54.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office—Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Corner Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

Mills at
French River.

All correspondence address to company.

TORONTO, August 25, 1896.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—Your letter of yesterday is to hand and contents noted. I shall be guided by your good judgment and keep quiet in the meantime, however, I have sent my applications to-day, addressing them to Laurier, Mowat and Cartwright. I am awaiting with a great deal of anxiety for your letter anent your second interview.

What do you think of having some member, having influence with Sir Oliver, to see him in reference to this matter? If you think well of this, whom would you suggest. I return your letter and will do so with any further communications you may send me, so there will be nothing on record from you, knowing your caution in matters of this kind. I am very thankful for the trouble you have taken, and I shall be able to reciprocate at any time, and any time you can make use of me let me know it.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON Esq., M.P.,
Ottawa.

The next letter is dated August 29th, and reads as follows :—

EXHIBIT No. 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA,
OTTAWA August 29, 1896.

DEAR COOK,—Had long interview with Mowat. One other man stands in the way—*wealthy*. Also interviewed Billy Patterson and Cartwright this a.m., the latter

strong—sound. There is one way by which the matter can be put sure. I won't mention the *way* till see you. I go west on Thursday next. If you are not here before next Thursday, I will see you on my way down.

Yours truly,

M. C. CAMERON.

Private and return.

The next letter is dated September 18th, 1896, and reads as follows :—

EXHIBIT NO. 56.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office—Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

Mills at French River. All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, September 15, 1896.

Private.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—Your kind letter of 11th inst. to hand and noted, for which accept my thanks. I note what you say about James Young. He has been out of politics for 14 years, and while he was in he spent no money to speak of.

He received his reward but was not equal to it and had to resign. He asked my assistance when he was seeking the Provincial Treasurership, and I worked hard for him. He told me that all he wanted was the prefix of Hon. to his name and he would be satisfied, and he has it. He surely should not stand in the way of an old friend who assisted him before. Besides, no applicant that I have heard mentioned is less entitled to further reward than he is. I return your letter.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON, ESQ., M.P.,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

I would like to know when the House will prorogue, as I would like to see you in Ottawa about the other matter we were talking about.

The next letter is dated September 28, 1897, and reads as follows :—

EXHIBIT No. 57.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office—Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Corner Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

Mills at French River.

All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Sept. 28, 1897.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice by yesterday's *Globe* that Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, has accepted the position of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and therefore his seat in the Senate becomes vacant.

I am an aspirant for the vacancy, and I beg to ask your support in connection therewith. I believe the Government will now recognize my long service to the party, but in all cases of this kind one must have the support of his friends.

I would esteem it a very great favour if you would write at once in my behalf to the Premier, or Sir R. J. Cartwright, or both, as you think best.

Thanking you in anticipation and also for past efforts in my behalf, I remain.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

The other letters are all in. That is all you know about the matter, I believe?—A. Yes.

(Original letter, Aug. 29th, Cameron to Cook, to be annexed to Exhibit 4, which is a copy of it.)

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. I understand, Mr. Cameron, that after your father's death, his letters and papers were taken to your office for safe keeping; is that correct?—A. Some of them were—no, no, not before his death.

Q. After his death?—A. No, before his death they were taken over to my office by himself. He himself brought them over.

Q. Before your father's death he took his private papers and letters to your law office?—A. He took some letters, yes, to my office.

Q. Were they inclosed in some receptacle?—A. No, he just took them over in his Q. C. bag.

Q. Was there any trunk either at his house or at your office containing any private papers of his?—A. No.

Q. Are you sure about that?—A. Quite sure; all he brought over after his appointment to the Governorship of the Northwest was some letters that I tell you he brought over in his Q.C. bag and left it in my office.

Q. I am making my question more general; you are referring to a specific matter. I am speaking of at all times?—A. There was no other occasion on which———

Q. Was there at any time either before or after his death a trunk containing letters or other private papers of his?—A. You say after his death. I got nothing. I got no paper after his death. Kindly confine it.

Q. I cannot confine it?—A. There was no paper of my father's came into my possession after his death except what we happened to find in the house in his study—I mean the letters that you speak of were sent over by him into my office before he went to Regina. I got nothing after that.

Q. Then have you made search in all the places where you would be likely to find any letters that were left by your father?—A. I made every possible search, and I spent the whole of one day, and I spent a portion of another night making search, and this is what I got.

Q. You think you have made an exhaustive search?—A. I think I have.

Q. That is the result of your search?—A. Yes.

Q. Nothing more obtained?—A. Nothing more at all.

Q. I suppose you have had several interviews with Sir Richard Cartwright in Ottawa?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. Who first suggested the holding of any such interview to you? Who first suggested to you the having of any such interview?—A. I saw in the newspaper a nasty insinuation about my father by Mr. Biggs.

Q. We have heard Mr. Biggs?—A. I wrote to Sir Richard Cartwright and I came here of my own volition, because I was annoyed that any slur should be cast upon his memory. Then I had several interviews with him here, and quite properly so, I hope.

Q. The first interview, then, was brought about purely from your own motion?—A. My own volition.

Q. Without any person first suggesting it to you?—A. None whatever. Whenever I reached Ottawa I telephoned to his house.

Q. You came to Ottawa, not on any business other than to have an interview with Sir Richard?—A. Certainly, that is right.

Q. And did you let Sir Richard know that you were coming here for that purpose?—A. I am not so sure that I did.

Q. You did not just drop in on him?—A. Well, cannot you imagine how nasty that would be, that insinuation upon my father's memory.

Q. I quite understand that, and I am not going into that. That is not the matter we are inquiring into now at all?—A. Well, now, the initiative—when I came here I telephoned Sir Richard, and I was annoyed, extremely annoyed, as you can quite imagine, and Sir Richard ——

Q. What answer did he make?—A. He said he was not a party to Mr. Biggs's statement about my father. You know what the insinuation was.

Q. We are not inquiring into that at all. Everybody seems to be willing to repudiate that?—A. Well, that is the beginning of the whole story.

Q. Mr. Blake says he did not bring it out, and I do not want to bring it out certainly, and Mr. Ritchie repudiates it?—A When I came to Ottawa first thing I did was to telephone to Sir Richard.

Q. You in the first place had some communication with Sir Richard?—A. I had my own communication with him.

Q. Was that from Goderich?—A. That was, and Sir Richard has the letter.

Q. That was the letter, was it?—A. Yes.

Q. Perhaps he has it here?—A. He may or may not have it, but I certainly wrote him expressing extreme annoyance, as you can readily imagine. I have nothing to conceal.

Q. What answer did you get to that communication?—A. I did not get any answer. It did not require any—did not call for an answer.

Q. What next took place?—A. Then I came to Ottawa.

Q. Had you looked up your papers before that?—A. No, I had not. Wait now, let me be careful about that.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—I do not see where the learned counsel is leading the witness. It is not cross-examination.

The WITNESS. I am perfectly willing. Proceed.

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. When you came to Ottawa then you had an interview with Sir Richard. How was that brought about? I want to see how it came. Did you communicate with him?—A. Am I compelled to tell you again that when I came here I telephoned him and met him in his office next morning.

Q. In Sir Richard's own office?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. We are talking now of your first interview with Sir Richard. Was that in his own office?—A Yes, I think it was.

Q. It was not in the office of the Solicitor General?—A. No, I think I am mistaken about that. It was the office of the Solicitor General. I think that is so.

Q. So you were wrong in saying it was in Sir Richard's office?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And who did you find in the Solicitor's office?—A. I found him there.

Q. Found Sir Richard?—A. No, I found the Solicitor General.

Q. Then what was done?—A. There was nothing done.

Q. What was the next move?—A. There was nothing done.

Q. Did you see Sir Richard?—A. No, I met the Solicitor General, on private business of my own.

Q. I am talking of an interview had between you and Sir Richard Cartwright, and I ask where that was now held, and I understand you to say in the Solicitor General's office?—A. Yes.

Q. When you went to the solicitor General's office, whom did you find there?—A. I found the Solicitor General there.

Q. Did you find Sir Richard?—A. No, I telephoned to him.

Q. And he came?—A. Yes, and he was extremely anxious to know, I suppose, about these papers, what I had. You can easily imagine that, can you not?

Q. You telephoned Sir Richard and he came?—A. Yes.

Q. Give me an account of that interview? What was said and done at that interview?—A. I just produced what I now produce.

Q. You told me a moment ago you had not looked it up. We are talking about the first time you came down to see Sir Richard to vindicate your father?—A. Well, I am entirely mistaken about that.

Q. We are talking about the first interview you had with Sir Richard?—A. I produced what letters I now produce.

Q. On the first time that you appeared?—A. The first time, yes.

Q. Had there be n any communication with you after you had produced them?—A. Had not this investigation taken place down here?

Q. Had there been any communication with you, asking you to produce letters, these letters?—A. I told you before that when I saw the result of the investigation here and the insinuations that were made about my father, I put myself in instant communication with Sir Richard.

Q. That is no answer to my question?—A. Well, wait now. Then I came down here and brought the letters—that is the whole story.

Q. I want an answer to my question. Previous to your coming down from Goderich and bringing those letters with you, had there been any communication with you by anybody asking to bring those letters or to look for letters?—A. No, there had not.

Q. Previous to your coming down on that first instance, had there been anybody who suggested to you the propriety or expediency of your coming down?—A. No.

Q. You did bring the letters with you. You went to the Solicitor General's office?—A. That is quite true.

Q. I just want to see how much of the former account was mistaken and how much was correct?—A. I am afraid I was mistaken.

Q. And Sir Richard came over and what took place?—A. I telephoned to Sir Richard that I was here and produced before him and before the Solicitor General the letters.

Q. You produced those letters that are produced here to-day?—A. Yes

Q. Those very letters and no more and no less?—A. Yes, because I had not any more

Q. Tell us what conversation took place then?—A. We were not there long. Of course you can easily understand——

Q. You came down to vindicate your father's character. I suppose there would be something that would take place there to carry out that idea?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do, or say, to vindicate your father's memory?—A. I did what I considered to be my duty. I had gone through my father's papers and there was nothing more that I could do. What could I do?

Q. Was there any conversation at all at that interview between you and Sir Richard, or between any of the three. You had a triangle there?—A. The only conversation that occurred was that Sir Richard expressed—and I have no doubt he meant—that he would be the last man to cast a slur on my father's memory. That is all.

Q. That is all that took place there?—A. That is all that took place.

Q. What happened? Did you go home to Goderich then?—A. I went home.

Q. You have not told us very much that was said or done to further the end that you came for?—A. I think I have told you pretty nearly all that occurred. I am sure I did.

Q. You came down again from Goderich?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you take those letters back with you on that occasion?—A. No, I gave them to Mr. Blake.

Q. You brought the letters with you and left them with Mr. Blake?—A. After consultation, I left them with Mr. Blake.

Q. Let us go back to the occasion of your coming down. Who came with you when you came down on the train on the first occasion when you were bringing the letters?—A. What do you mean by who came with me?

Q. Who of your acquaintances?—A. I came alone.

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Q. Was there any person on the train that you came down on that you were talking to or were acquainted with and were discussing this matter with?—A. I do not say so.

Q. I would like to have you think; was there anybody on that train to whom you told the object of your visit to Ottawa?—A. I never told anything——

Q. I am asking the question, was there anybody to whom you mentioned why you were coming down?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Did you tell anybody that you had letters in your pocket that would be compromising to anybody?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Sure of that?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Did you suggest to anybody that you had them in the palm of your hand now?—A. No, I did not. I did not, because it would be entirely untrue.

Q. Did you on that or any other occasion suggest to anybody on the train coming down that you had them in the palm of your hand?—A. I did not.

Q. Or any expression of a similar character?—A. I put that without any qualification at all.

Q. You came down on a second occasion. What was the cause of that? Why was it necessary to come again?—A. I came because Mr. Blake telegraphed me to come.

Q. And what happened then?—A. How do you mean what happened? I am here.

Q. Instead of me having to drag it out by the teeth, give me the account. What did you do?—A. We tried to get hold of a letter-book that a brother-in-law had of mine—oh! you compel me to say it, do you?

Q. No, I do not compel you to say anything about it?—A. That he was blackguard enough to produce here.

Q. I am not asking you about the letter-book or brother-in-law. I am asking what led to your second interview with Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. My father's private letter-book which he produced here; that is why I am here.

Q. Surely that has nothing to do with the question?—A. You asked me why I was here.

Q. Surely you do not misunderstand me. I am talking of the second interview you had with Sir Richard?—A. You asked me why I was here, and I said I came here because Mr. Blake telegraphed me to come.

Q. When you made that answer, were you referring to the second interview, or the occasion you are here now?—A. I am referring to my being here now.

Q. I was not talking of that. We are talking at cross purposes?—A. I have only been here twice.

Q We have had the account of the first trip. My question was aimed at the second trip. On the second occasion when you interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright what induced you to come?—A. I tell you on the second occasion I came because I got a telegram from Mr. Blake to come. Sir Richard Cartwright never telegraphed me to come at all.

Q. When was that second occasion?—A. That was on Saturday last.

Q. And you have been here ever since then?—A. Yes.

Q. So then, did you have a third interview with Sir Richard yesterday?—A. I did not—well, only for a moment.

Q. You did see him yesterday?—A. Yes, but that was not about a matter concerning this; it was a personal matter.

Q. We will leave that. In the meantime I am adhering to what I have been trying to adhere to all the way through; that is the second interview; when you came down on Mr. Blake's telegram, what occurred? How was the interview brought about?—A. What interview?

Q. Did you see Sir Richard?—A. No, I did not see Sir Richard until yesterday afternoon, and that was about a private matter with which the Committee has nothing to do.

Q. We will see about it later on?—A. We will see about it now.

Q. So I understand that on the second occasion when you came to Ottawa you did not see Sir Richard Cartwright; is that what you tell the Committee now?—A. I did not say that at all, because that would be entirely untrue. I have only been here the two times. You mix up the two and three.

Q. When was the first time?—A. I do not know how long ago it is. I have only been here twice.

Q. Say a week or so?—A. Say what you like.

Q. I am suggesting to you. The first occasion you visited here was a week or so after the Committee rose?—A. About a week or ten days after.

Q. Then you came back again how long after?—A. This time; it is only two times I have been here at all.

Q. On the first occasion you came you saw Sir Richard in the office of the Solicitor-General?—A. Yes.

Q. The second occasion was on Saturday last. Did you see Sir Richard then?—A. No, I did not see him until yesterday.

Q. Where was that?—A. I saw him in his private office.

Q. Have you seen Sir Richard at all in the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. I have not.

Q. When you did see Sir Richard in the office of the Solicitor General, who was there?—A. You are speaking of the first occasion?

Q. Yes?—A. Sir Richard Cartwright and the Solicitor General and myself.

Q. And nobody else?—A. Nobody else.

Q. Was there any occasion when Mr. Blake was present?—A. There was not.

Q. No occasion of an interview with Sir Richard when Mr. Blake was present?—A. With the Solicitor General, no.

Q. But any occasion?—A. Yes, we were together in the Minister of Justice's office.

Q. So you had an interview then with Sir Richard Cartwright in the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. Yes.

Q. When Mr. Blake was present?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you misunderstand me a while ago?—A. Well, I certainly did, if I did not tell you so.

Q. Which occasion was that?—A. That was the first time I was here.

By Honourable Mr. Baker:

Q. Do not be so impatient, and answer quietly?—A. Perhaps I am too impetuous. Perhaps I misunderstood

By Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

Q. You say now that the first interview you had was in the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. No, I do not say that. I said that I met Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright in the office of the Minister of Justice.

Q. When was that?—A. That was the first—no the second, or third, because I tell you I was only here twice.

Q. Let us get ourselves down to one occasion when you were in the office of the Minister of Justice and Mr. Blake was present and Sir Richard was present?—A. That is when we were discussing it.

Q. There is some occasion when you were in the office of the Minister of Justice and Mr. Blake was present and Sir Richard was present and you were there—which interview is that—first or second?—A. That is the first time I was here——

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

You are at loggerheads. There were two interviews on the first occasion of his coming here.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

If that be so, Sir Richard Cartwright must be wrong when he says there was a week between.

A. The first occasion I met Sir Richard Cartwright in the Solicitor General's office, and the same day, later on, in the office of the Minister of Justice.

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Q. We are perhaps misunderstanding one another, because I am relying upon Sir Richard's statement that the two interviews were about a week apart.—A. Of course that cannot be so. He is mistaken about that.

Q. On the first occasion that you came down to Ottawa, did you have two interviews on the same day with Sir Richard Cartwright, or did you have two interviews during that stay while you were here?—A. Certainly; no doubt about that. I am sure it was, or the following day.

Q. Which was the first interview?—A. In the Solicitor General's office.

Q. And during that same visit you had the interview in the Minister of Justice office?—A. Yes.

Q. We have had your account of what took place in the office of the Solicitor General; will you give us your account of what took place in the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. Well, we considered there these letters.

Q. They would consider those on the first occasion. It seems rather odd to come down here from Goderich to have them look at those letters.—A. Well, I think I dropped in more by accident than anything else.

Q. You did not come down by accident?—A. No, I did not come down by accident, to start off with, but I think my interview in the morning in the Solicitor General's office was perhaps preconceived in Ottawa. I think, perhaps, the interview in the office of the Minister of Justice was not so; but, mind you, I am not sure about that.

Q. What took place at the interview at the office of the Minister of Justice?—A. We discussed the situation and the Cook charges.

Q. Tell us the discussion. What was said about the letters which had been written to your father. Was there any discussion about that—about them?—A. There was nothing discussed.

Q. Was there any discussion about the letters which Sir Richard Cartwright had written to your father?—A. No—I had brought down—I had forgotten—I got my father's stenographer to bring down letters that he had written.

Q. That your father had written?—A. Yes, to Sir Richard Cartwright, in which there was nothing to indicate that it was anything such as Mr. Cook had charged, and I think it was then I produced those letters.

Q. Did Sir Richard ask you to make any special search for a letter which he is said to have written to your father, and which your father is said to have shown to Mr. Cook on the platform of the Union station? Was that letter mentioned at any of the interviews?—A. Never mentioned at all.

Q. You have not had time to look at it?—A. Not the least, because Sir Richard Cartwright repudiated, with the utmost scorn, the idea of his having written such a letter.

Q. It would not be diplomatic to write such a letter? Is that where the scorn comes in?—A. He did repudiate that to me half a dozen times.

Q. It is suggested that you have been seeking some appointment in the gift of the Government of late? Is that correct?—A. Yes, but that is a long time ago.

Q. How long ago?—A. Mr. Mills knows how long ago. It was long before anything of this kind occurred.

Q. That has not ceased to be an application. It is still alive?—A. I was appointed—I have the letter in my hotel—I was appointed several months ago to the statute revision.

Q. How long ago?—A. Several months ago.

Q. That is, you were appointed one of the commissioners for revising the statutes?—A. Yes.

Q. How many months ago was that appointment made?—A. A couple of months ago, before anything of this sort occurred.

Q. About a couple of months ago you received the appointment?—A. I had the promise, I did not actually receive the appointment, I have not got it yet, I suppose, for that matter.

Q. But you have the promise of it given, although the appointment has not actually been made?—A. I do not know.

Q. So far as you know, the appointment has not been actually made, although you have been given the promise?—A. Exactly.

By the Honourable Mr. Wood:

Q. That is the revision of the Dominion Statutes?—A. Yes.

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

Q. You have no doubt that in your searches, that if there was such a letter among your father's letters, as Mr. Marsh has just referred to, that you would have found it?—A. All I can say is that I made the most vigorous attempt to find every letter, and that is all I found.

Q. And there is no place that you are aware of here, there would be a probability of it being beyond where you have already searched?—A. No.

Q. I believe your mother felt very much annoyed at what appeared in the newspaper, and that she was anxious you should come down to Ottawa?—A. She certainly was.

Q. And vindicate the character of your father, and you came down at once, having found what papers you could, and handed them to me to see what could be done?—A. Yes, and it was a mere accident I found those papers.

By the Honourable Mr. Landry:

Q. How did the accident occur?—A. I had no idea I had them at all.

Q. How did you find them accidentally?—A. They were in a great big room with a great mass of papers. It would take a month to look into them more or less, and I just happened to strike them.

Q. You did not take a month to look in all the papers?—A. One day was sufficient.

Q. When you came to Ottawa the first time, you had written to Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Yes.

Q. Telling him you were coming down?—A. Yes.

Q. You got an answer from Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. Did he ask you to bring down the papers with you?—A. No, he did not. He did not know I had any papers.

Q. Are you sure?—A. Perfectly sure.

Q. Why did he not know you had any papers?—A. Why——

Q. Why did you write to him?—A. I told him why.

Q. That you had the papers—that you had the letters?—A. Oh no, I didn't say that at all.

Q. What did you say in the letter?—A. I wrote to him after you had your investigation here that I was extremely annoyed.

Q. And what did you say in the letter?—A. Well I told him that.

Q. What?—A. That I was annoyed that the imputation was cast upon my father's memory.

Q. Did you offer to come down and bring the letters to give evidence?—A. I brought them down anyway.

Q. I am asking you if you offered in the letter you wrote to him to come down with the letters?—A. No, I do not think it. No, I did not because I did not have the letters then

Q. Why did you write?—A. I am willing to make any straight answer.

Q. Did you write to him to tell him you were annoyed?—A. The first letter, yes.

Q. Did you write Sir Richard only to tell him you were annoyed?—A. Certainly.

Q. You did not say a word more?—A. I wrote a couple of pages.

Q. Did you offer to bring down the letters?—A. No because I had no letters then. How could I bring them down if I had not them? I wrote to him complaining, and perhaps Sir Richard has told you before—I do not know what he said—that I was extremely annoyed, and so was my mother, that there was an insinuation cast upon my father's memory by the evidence of Mr. Biggs.

Q. What was the purpose of the letter?—A. That was the purpose, to make a complaint.

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Q. And ask a remedy?—A. What remedy?

Q. What did you ask? Why did you write? Have you a copy of that letter?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. You have it on you?—A. I have it at home.

Q. When you came to Ottawa you telephoned on arriving to Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you telephone? Was it in the public office?—A. The Russell House.

Q. To what house, or to his office?—A. To his house.

Q. At what time of the day did you arrive and did you telephone the first time?—A. At eight o'clock.

Q. In the morning?—A. Whatever time the train comes in.

Q. In the morning or evening?—A. In the morning.

Q. You telephoned to his private house?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not telephone to his office?—A. No.

Q. What reply did you get to the telephone?—A. That is the morning I met him at the Solicitor General's office.

Q. Did you make an appointment with him by telephone?—A. Yes, I guess I did.

Q. You made an appointment to meet him at the Solicitor General's office at what o'clock?—A. I do not know what time.

Q. In the morning? Probably in the morning?—A. Oh certainly.

Q. Did you arrive there before him?—A. No, I made the appointment with Mr. Fitzpatrick. I had not made any appointment with Sir Richard Cartwright at all.

Q. You telephoned to the Minister of Trade and Commerce and made an appointment with the other one?—A. Have I to go over this story again?

Q. What did you telephone for?—A. I met him by accident.

Q. You did not telephone him?—A. No, I did not telephone him.

COUNSEL FOR ALL PARTIES, declare that they have no further evidence to offer.

Mr. KERR, Counsel for Mr. Preston—I renew the application to produce expert testimony. I should like to have Mr. Clarke called. He saw the letter.

After some discussion the Chairman of the Committee stated that they did not desire to hear further evidence on the point suggested by Mr. Kerr.

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU, Esq., the Clerk of the Senate, was called by the Chairman of the Committee and asked if he had prepared a statement showing the vacancies in the Senate in 1896 and 1897?

The Clerk of the Senate produced a statement showing the vacancies, which was filed as exhibit No. 58.

EXHIBIT No. 58.

(*Memorandum taken from the records of the Senate.*)

Hon. Sir David MacPherson, died at Sea, Aug. 16th, 1896.

Hon. John Ferguson, died at Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1896.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Nov. 18th, 1897.

Hon. David Mills, summoned to the Senate, Nov. 13th, 1896, *vice* Sir David MacPherson, deceased.

Hon. George A. Cox, summoned to the Senate, Nov. 13th, 1896, *vice* Hon. John Ferguson, deceased.

Hon. William Kerr, summoned to the Senate March 15th, 1899, *vice* Sir Oliver Mowat, appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Oliver Mowat was summoned to the Senate, July 15th, 1896, *vice* Hon. Thomas Read, deceased.

The above memo. is a true and correct copy of the records of the Senate.

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 24, 1901.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have received a short letter from Mr. Cameron, who gave evidence here yesterday to the following effect :—

EXHIBIT NO. 59.

'OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1901.

'SIR,—In giving my evidence in the Cook investigation matter to-day, I let slip a word which I desire to recall. I should not have used the word blackguard in reference to my brother-in-law, Dr. Wilson. In a moment of irritation I uttered this exclamation, which I wish now to recall.

'I have the honour to be
'Your obedient servant,
'M. G. CAMERON.

'To the Honourable SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL,
'Ottawa.'

It is for the Committee to say whether this should be erased from the official record. Is it the wish of the Committee that it shall be erased?

The Committee consented.

THE CHAIRMAN—The letter will be put in the record, but the record will not be changed.

MR. MARSH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee :—

The issues which are to be inquired into by this Committee are set forth in certain letters, telegrams, newspaper articles, interviews and an affidavit, and the material and relevant parts thereof I will now read. In the first place, the matter was brought before the public by a telephone message taking place between Mr. Tucker and Mr. Cook, in which Mr. Cook said Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet, through an agent who was sent specially to Toronto to interview Mr. Cook, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship, and said that owing to his long and useful career in the Liberal party he would receive it upon the payment of ten thousand dollars. Following the publication of that telephone communication, Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote to the *Montreal Herald* a letter in which he says "I here and now make the statement for myself and my colleagues that there is not a shadow of foundation in the charge of Mr. Cook."

Following that Mr. Cook had an interview with a representative of the *Toronto World*, and Mr. Cook there said :—

'Possibly Sir Wilfrid may be willing to escape responsibility by denying the agency of the parties. There were two of them who approached me, and no such pretense will avail them. The connection of this gentleman with the members of the Government is known to everyone.'

And then, following that, and lastly, came the affidavit of Mr. Cook, in which he set out more in detail the charge which he made. He says :—

'I received a telegram from Ottawa from one of the leading Reform members, known to possess the confidence of the Laurier Government, requesting me to meet him

at the Union station in Toronto. I did meet him as requested, and he then showed me a letter, which had been written to him by one of the members of the Cabinet (for the purpose, as he stated, of being shown to me) in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I applied for, providing I would do something. I thereupon asked him what this expression was intended to mean, and what was the something I was asked or expected to do. He then informed me that I would be required or expected to pay a sum of ten thousand dollars. I told him very emphatically that I would not pay that or any other sum. He thereupon said that he would not accept my answer as final, but would see me again after I should have had time to give the matter further consideration. Later I again met him in Toronto, when he again told me that he was authorized to say positively that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named, that is, ten thousand dollars, I would be appointed a senator. I again refused to pay any sum of money.'

These are the charges and this is the denial, into the truth of which inquiry is to be made by this Committee.

Let us first, then, look into the evidence of Mr. Cook, who brings the charges. He tells us that the matter was launched, in so far as he was concerned, by an interview which he had with Sir Richard Cartwright, at Sir Richard's office in Ottawa, on the 20th or 21st of August, 1896, shortly following the death of Sir David McPherson. Mr. Cook was then an applicant for the vacancy so caused, and he interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright for the purpose of promoting his desires in that respect. He found, he tells us, on that interview, that Sir Richard was very friendly to him, admitted that he had claims on the party, but said to him there was another gentleman who had precedence, and again on that same interview Sir Richard said, referring to this other gentleman, 'he has more recent claims upon us and we have to appoint him.'

When this rather extraordinary expression was used to Mr. Cook he fired off in his hot-headed way as he tells us, and said 'I know who the party is and I know what the service is, he has rendered to the party,' that is referring to the political party, and then Mr. Cook used these words:—

'He assisted them with money in the last election, (Mr. Cox), and I think probably he is more entitled to it than I am under the circumstances.'

Now, that is Mr. Cook's account of this interview. Let us see what Sir Richard Cartwright has to say about it. I am going to read a short extract from the evidence of Sir Richard Cartwright, on page 53, and it will be noticed he, Sir Richard, does not deny that Mr. Cook and he had this conversation, and he does not deny that Mr. Cook said at that time, what Mr. Cook states that he said, and Sir Richard does not say that at that time, he in any way denied the truth of Mr. Cook's allegations. All that Sir Richard says with reference to that matter is that he, Sir Richard, did not use those expressions which Mr. Cook says that he himself did use. Noboby ever accused Sir Richard of using those expressions. All that is said is that Mr. Cook said "I know who your man is that has precedence over me, and I know the reason for his precedence. It is Mr. Cox. I know why you have to appoint him, because he paid money to the party at the last election for party purposes."

Taking Mr. Cook's account of that, accompanied by the want of denial on the part of Sir Richard, I take it we must consider that as absolutely established in the words in which Mr. Cook gives it to us.

Now this is an important interview because it gives the key to the whole situation. It is the beginning of a little game that we have to work out, and it is the key to the whole situation. It was made manifest at that interview that a man who put up funds for the party, the man who furnished money, who paid for his senatorship, was the man who was going to get it in preference to all others. That no matter what the party services might be outside of a money payment, which might in the ordinary way entitle a man to such an appointment—these party services, it is true, might apart from the money question entitle him to the position—the man who put up the money was the man who had precedence. That, I say, is the key of the whole situation, and that key is shown to us at this first interview, had between Mr. Cook and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Now let us see what was the next move in this game. The next move is indicated by Exhibit 2, a letter written by Mr. M. C. Cameron to Mr. Cook on the 27th of August, 1896. It is shown there by that letter that Mr. Cameron is actively engaged in promoting Mr. Cook's candidature for the Senate, and that he has had a number of conversations with a number of ministers. Among others, he says, 'I had several conversations with C. who is sound', and it is explained to us in evidence that 'C.' means Sir Richard Cartwright, and that also becomes evidence from a subsequent letter which I shall refer to presently.

I next refer to the more important letter written by Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook on the 29th of August, 1896, put in as exhibit No. 4. Now, this letter indicates the plan of campaign that has been marked out by Mr. Cameron for Mr. Cook. We must remember that Mr. Cook was in a campaign, seeking for this senatorship, and that Mr. Cameron, as we shall see, was his guide and friend, who, with the approval of Sir Richard Cartwright, was mapping out the game or plan of campaign. Now, here is the plan of campaign contained in this letter from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook. I may say when this was put in originally by Mr. Cook we only had a copy, and some slur was cast upon the authenticity of the letter because we had not the original. At the bottom of the letter it says 'peruse and return', and Mr. Cook did peruse and return, and as I say, some slur was cast on the letter because we hadn't it. Yesterday the letter was produced here in evidence, so this letter is authentic without question. It is as follows:—

'Had a long interview with Mr. Mowat, one other man stands in the way—wealthy. Also interviewed Billy Patterson and Cartwright this a.m. The latter is strong—sound. There is one way by which the matter can be put sure. I wont mention the *way* until I see you. I go west on Thursday next. If you are not here before next Thursday I will see you on my way down."

Now, let us see what that letter indicates. In the first place there is one man in the way. We have heard already who that man was, but we find it is pointed out that this man is wealthy. Now, there is no sense in that expression unless it is his wealth which is standing in the way; otherwise the expression is irrelevant, utterly nonsensical; so it clearly means that there is a man standing in the way, and he stands in the way because he is wealthy. Then we find him saying he has interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright and that he is 'sound.' Well, that, like a great many other expressions in the letter, needs explanation—needs a glossary to explain what Mr. Cameron's idea is of a man who is 'sound,' and Mr. Cameron later on gives his own glossary and explains his own terms, and we shall see what is meant by being sound in connection with such a matter.

Then he says:—

'There is one way by which the matter can be put sure.'

That again is one of those things that need a glossary, and we have the glossary furnished in the evidence, and we shall find out what that 'one way' is. The evidence explains it, and later letters from Mr. Cameron make it reasonably clear that the evidence given here is correct. Then Mr. Cameron goes on to say: 'I will not mention the way until I see you.' If it were an honest way why not mention it? There is no objection to mentioning any ordinary, decent, honourable way—any way that might stand the light of day—in the letter, but it is evident the 'way' which is indicated by Mr. Cameron, there is a way that will not stand being put in black and white. And then, again, at the bottom 'peruse and return' has a sinister look. Why should a man writing an honest letter to a friend desire that letter returned to him unless there was some sinister meaning in that letter? The letter is sinister from beginning to end; every word of it needs explanation. You may read between the lines, and he who runs may read. Then we find that an interview took place between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook, and that interview was brought about by a telegram from Mr. Cameron sent by him to Mr. Cook on the 1st of October, 1896, and here we are getting down to dates that are somewhat material.

APPENDIX No. 1

On the 1st of October, 1896, telegram, Exhibit No. 8, was sent from Ottawa :—
" Will be in Toronto to-morrow at seven. Meet me."

And so Mr. Cook in pursuance of that telegram met Mr. Cameron at the Union station in Toronto. He had an interview with him there, while Mr. Cameron was waiting for the next train to take him on to Goderich. While that interview was going on, and Mr. Cameron was taking his breakfast, Mr. Cook opposite him, Mr. Cameron produced from his pocket a letter, saying 'I have a letter here from Sir Richard Cartwright, given to me just as I was leaving Ottawa and I have not opened it myself.' He then opened it and handed it to Mr. Cook and Mr. Cook says 'I read it and he asked me to give it back again.' Then Mr. Cook is asked what that letter contained, and he says 'it contained this sentence "our friend Cook must surely do something in this connection" or something like that.' And Mr. Cook says "I asked him what did that means?—He said it meant a senatorship. I asked him what that was and he said ten thousand dollars.'

Now Mr. Cook was submitted to cross-examination by my learned friend, Mr. Blake, on his statement of that interview and his statement of the contents of that letter. That cross-examination will be found at page 31 and 32, and I venture to say that no person who looks at that cross-examination will say that Mr. Blake succeeded in shaking Mr. Cook's evidence one iota. He made verbal changes, it is true, in his statements of the interview, and in his statements of the contents of the letter, mere verbal alterations, but there was no material change made by him in his statement as given in the examination in chief, differing from his statement as given in the cross-examination. I submit that the fact that there were verbal changes is rather an inducement to give credence to the statement of Mr. Cook—that one would believe him rather where he makes a slight verbal change than if he, parrot-like, phonograph-like, repeated his story over and over again as if he had learned it all by heart. There is nothing of that kind. Mr. Cook repeats the meaning of all he said in his examination in chief. He does not vary a hair breadth in the meaning of what he states. The changes are verbal and of no importance.

Now, let us examine these remarks, 'Surely our friend Cook must do something.' I submit, that, that is an astute phrase, a diplomatic one, a probable one, one that Sir Richard would be likely to use under the circumstances in which he is said to have used it. Let us suppose for a moment that such things are done as are alleged here. Let us suppose that such negotiations do take place. Somebody has to be trusted, and occasionally some reference to the matter has to be put into writing. Now, Sir Richard here had to trust somebody, and whom could he better trust than his tried friend M. C. Cameron? Even there he took the canny course. He did not even arm him with a letter which could be used against himself, 'Sir Richard,' without its having a glossary applied to it. He used this astute phraseology, 'Surely our friend Cook must do something.' I submit that that is a probable phrase, one that was likely to be used under the circumstances that are referred to. That phrase, however, was one which required explanation, and it got the explanation, because when the letter was shown to Mr. Cook, Mr. Cook said 'what does that mean?' Mr. Cameron said 'That means ten thousand dollars. You pay ten thousand dollars and you get a senatorship.' It got the explanation which it required. Now let us see what Sir Richard himself says about this. Mr. Blake, in examining Sir Richard, says (see pages 50 and 51 of the evidence), 'but what is your statement about any letter given to be shown to Mr. Cook, but not to be given to him? A. No. I have no recollection whatever of any letter at all passing between myself and Mr. Cameron, and I do not believe from other circumstances that have occurred, that any such letter ever existed.'

Now in the first place I would submit that this is a very faint hearted denial to come from such a gentleman under such circumstances. 'I have no recollection whatever of any letter at all passing between myself and Mr. Cameron, and I do not believe from other circumstances that have occurred, that any such letter ever existed.' Now, Sir Richard's memory is certainly shown by what has taken place here to be exceedingly defective. I would submit that it is shown defective to such an extent that I might

call it a minus quantity, conspicuous by its absence; and for the purpose of justifying such a statement I will refer the gentlemen of the Committee—well, in the first place to the statement here that he has no recollection of any letter at all passing between him and Mr. Cameron with reference to the Cook matter. This answer was given on the former inquiry, but yesterday these letters, one letter from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cameron and various letters from Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard, were produced, and these various letters from Mr. Cameron referred to other letters from Sir Richard which are not produced, and so we see we have a rather voluminous correspondence between Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Cameron about this very matter although Sir Richard tells us that he has no recollection whatever of any letter at all passing between Mr. Cameron and himself. Now that is one point which shows his memory to be a minus quantity. Then again you gentlemen of the Committee will probably remember that yesterday I referred to a number of the letters written by Mr. Cook to Sir Richard which had been put in evidence, and as Sir Richard told us that he had some system by which certain of his letters were destroyed and certain other of the letters received by him were preserved, I was trying to reach the system and ascertain what it was that governed the destruction of some, and the preservation of others, and in endeavouring to do that I made inquiry about eight letters that were put in by myself, eight letters written by Mr. Cook to Sir Richard, and four letters written by Mr. Cook to Sir Richard and put in by his counsel; originals produced by him, and put in by his counsel for him, and he could not remember any one of them with regard to those put in by us; of those put in by himself he had no recollection whatever that he had preserved any of them. There again his memory is a minus quantity. Then again take his lapse of memory about the interview had between him and Graham Cameron. He was unable to tell us without some considerable difficulty how many were the interviews. Finally he reached the number three. He was unable to tell us where the first one took place. It was not until he had wobbled here and there that he remembered it was in the office of the Solicitor General, and even then he was uncertain about it. He was uncertain who were present. About the time that elapsed between the first interview and the second, he finally told us about a week had elapsed, and that Mr. Cameron in the meantime had gone home to Goderich. We find from Mr. Cameron, that is not correct at all. The first interview took place one day, the second on the following day, and Mr. Cameron stayed here all the time. I submit this without any reference to the various other lapses of memory. These are sufficient to justify me in saying that where Sir Richard's memory comes in conflict with the memory of anybody else, Sir Richard's memory is to be taken as a negligible quantity. Then proceeding with Sir Richard Cartwright's account about this letter that he wrote to Mr. Cameron to be shown to Mr. Cook, he in the first place gave us this very weak-kneed denial that he does not think there is any such letter. Then counsel is not satisfied with that and counsel stiffens him up a bit and the question is put in this way at page 51 of the report:—

'This is said to be the exact language, "surely our friend Mr. Cook must do something.' Did you ever write a letter in which there was such a statement as that?"

Now you would expect Sir Richard to come out and say 'no, never,' but he does not say that. He says, 'to the best of my recollection, as I have said, no communication at all passed with respect to Mr. Cook between Mr. Cameron and myself. Nor did any such communication as you have just read occur.' To the best of his recollection—we find his recollection is no good at all on the point, because they had a regular sheaf of correspondence between themselves upon that subject. However, counsel is not satisfied. That is not strong enough denial, and so we find this question put to him by his counsel: 'then it is stated that Mr. Cameron said that the meaning of doing something was that he would be required to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars.' Now just look at the way the question is ended, 'did you ever give any instructions to Mr. Cameron, that that was to be said?' Then Sir Richard says, 'most certainly not.' Nobody ever accused him of that. The question is put, 'it is said that Mr. Cameron said that the meaning of doing something was that he would be required to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars'. Sir Richard Cartwright said no, he did not tell Mr. Cameron to say that; he says nothing of the kind ever passed. Well Mr. Cameron was

not anybody's foolish boy, at all. A wink was as good as a nod to him. He knew how to interpret that letter, when that letter was given to him saying that 'surely our friend Cook should do something.' Mr. Cameron did not need any interpretation; he had discussed the matter with Sir Richard. He knew what the game was that was to be played, and I can quite understand that Sir Richard Cartwright was justified in coming out there for the first time that he dared to come out boldly and state anything affirmatively or negatively—he was quite justified in coming out there and saying 'most distinctly not, I never said anything of the kind to Mr. Cameron'. I can quite believe that. That, however, was the first time in all this examination that Sir Richard had dared to say anything, either affirmatively or negatively in a good, bold, round way, and that was induced by counsel drawing him into it. That apparently served as a sort of spinal tonic to Sir Richard, and after that he was sufficiently emphatic to satisfy even his counsel.

Then to go back to Mr. Cook's account of what took place at the Union station, because this was simply an excursion to explain the letter that was there shown him, Mr. Cook says, that when this proposition was made to him by Mr. Cameron at the Union station he demurred to it. He says 'I was very indignant; I said I would not give a cent. I had served the party long enough to have an appointment, and I would not give one cent for that appointment or any other.' Then he tells us that they had up to that period been sitting in the restaurant. They then went out on the platform and here is Mr. Cook's account of what took place there. He says 'We went out on the platform and before he stepped on the car, we were talking pretty loudly and I was considerably excited, and he begged of me to speak low for fear people would hear what we had to say.' That is Mr. Cook's statement of what took place there. He was excited, indignant, talking loudly, and Mr. Cameron said 'speak low, people will hear what we say.' Fortunately we were able yesterday to put in a letter which Mr. Cameron wrote to Sir Richard giving Mr. Cameron's account of this very interview. Of course he does not say 'I demanded boodle,' but he tells the rest of it. It will be found in Exhibit No. 49, dated the 5th of October, 1896. The interview took place on the 2nd of October. Mr. Cameron had gone on from Toronto to Goderich, and on the 5th, writing from Goderich to Sir Richard at Ottawa he says 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter.' Mark that—with the person named in your letter—'For an hour at Toronto on my way home. I found the individual in question very indignant, threatening to smash up the Local Government and also the Dominion Government.' Then there is a part of it irrelevant. 'He became a little calmer towards the end of my interview, but still very indignant. If I were in your place I would do nothing in the matter at present. Later on things may come all right.' Just have patience and things will come all right is the idea. Now let us examine some of the phrases of that letter, because I look at them as being exceedingly unfortunate. In the first place he says 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter.' Sir Richard admits that the person referred to there is Mr. Cook. Now, what letter is this in which Mr. Cook was named and to which Mr. Cameron refers there? There is only one letter in the whole evidence that can fill the bill. There is only one letter referred to by anybody, either by Mr. Cook or Sir Richard, that can possibly be that letter mentioned in Mr. Cameron's letter, and that is the letter Sir Richard wrote to Mr. Cameron and that Mr. Cameron showed to Mr. Cook on the platform of the Union station. It is the only letter referred to in the whole matter that can possibly be the letter mentioned there. And remember, this letter of Mr. Cameron's is written only three days after the interview at the Union station, we will say five days after Sir Richard had written the letter to Mr. Cameron, which Mr. Cameron showed to Mr. Cook. Of course that is the letter referred to; it is the only possible one. And, moreover, this letter of Mr. Cameron's that I have just read, written to Sir Richard, shows that Mr. Cameron was working Mr. Cook with Sir Richard's approval. He reports progress—not much progress, it is true—but he says, have patience and it will come all right in the course of time. Now let us see what Sir Richard thinks about that. That also is to be ascertained from one of the letters put in yesterday, Exhibit 53.

In the letter of the 6th of October—that is the following day after the one written by Mr. Cameron from Goderich—comes the answer to that. He says: 'Your friend's present mood does not quite fit with the idea you expressed to me, that he left Ottawa exceedingly confident.' Now mark this phrase, 'it looks.' 'It looks more as if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached. At the same time it is very unlucky, as I doubt if matters can be left hanging much longer.' Now, could there be a plainer indication than that? Does any man need to read between the lines to understand that? 'It looks more as if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached.' What quarter?

Then still going on with the interview at the Union station, Mr. Cook is asked with reference to this letter that was shown to him there, 'Whose writing was it?' His reply is 'Sir Richard Cartwright's. It was his own handwriting. Mr. Cameron asked me to meet him on his return.' Quite what you would expect him to say, because Mr. Cameron says in his letter to Sir Richard, wait, have patience it will come better in time. He said, 'I am returning to Ottawa next week, and if you will meet me at the Rossin House probably you will be in a better mood and better temper, and we will discuss the question.' Mr. Cameron had not lost heart; he thought that ten thousand dollars could still be got. Mr. Cook says that he asked to be allowed to retain the letter, but Mr. Cameron said 'No, I have instructions not to let it out of my possession.'

Following what Mr. Cook says there, that possibly on his return he would be in a better temper, which is in accord with what Mr. Cameron suggests in his letter to Sir Richard, follows the interview between Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron at the Rossin House. We cannot fix exactly the date of that interview, but it is somewhere about a week after the interview had at the Union station. Now, his interview at the Rossin House was not one had alone between Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron, but we find that Mr. Biggs was present at that interview, and Mr. Cook tells us that he introduced Mr. Biggs to Mr. Cameron saying, 'Now, Cameron, you need not be afraid to talk in the presence of Mr. Biggs; he is my solicitor.' Mr. Cook says Mr. Cameron talked very freely and repeated the statement he made at the station. 'I declined to purchase it.' Now, let us see what Mr. Briggs has to say about this. I think you will all agree with me, who either heard his evidence or who will read it here, that Mr. Biggs was not one who under the existing circumstances was at all inclined to do more than justice to Mr. Cook. Mr. Biggs was willing, whenever opportunity offered him, to give rather a twist in favour of the defence. I think that may fairly be deduced from a perusal of the evidence here, and so let us see what Mr. Biggs says about the interview at the Rossin House. In a general way Mr. Biggs's evidence is a complete confirmation of all that Mr. Cook tells us of the interview. That interview was preceded by Mr. Cook explaining to Mr. Biggs what had already taken place between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook, and on page 67 and 68 of the report you will find Mr. Biggs's statement of what Mr. Cook told him with reference thereto:

'Q. Did he tell you what had happened when he saw him (that is Mr. Cameron) at the Union station?—A. He told me at some stage, whether before or after.

'Q. What did he tell you about it?—A. He told me that Mr. Cameron told him that he wanted him to subscribe to the party funds, and that he had refused, and I think he mentioned the sum of ten thousand dollars as the sum. I think Mr. Cook mentioned that as the sum.'

I ask you to bear in mind these two statements that Mr. Cook had refused to pay the money, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars was the amount that was demanded. I ask you to bear that in mind, firstly, because Mr. Biggs repeats it here several times, and secondly because a page or two further on he denies entirely that Mr. Cook had ever told him that he had refused to make a payment, and he denies entirely that the sum of ten thousand dollars was mentioned to him by Mr. Cook. However, here we find Mr. Cook had given him an account of the interview and had told him that he had refused to pay the money and that the amount demanded was ten thousand dollars.

Then the question is, 'Mr. Cook told you he had seen Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Cameron wanted him to subscribe to party funds, and you think ten thousand dollars was the amount?—A. I think he told me Mr. Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars.

'Q. And if he did he would get a senatorship?—A. I do not think he told me that.

'Q. You do not think he put it that way, but you drew the inference that one was in consideration of the other?—A. No, I do not think it. You can draw your own inferences. I do not think he told me that. But he told me Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars to the fund.

'Q. And the occasion was when the senatorship was being discussed?—A. Yes, I knew that.

'And it was in connection with that discussion that he said Cameron wanted him to subscribe ten thousand dollars to the party funds and he told he had refused?—A Yes.'

Now we will follow on Mr. Biggs's statement as to what took place when they went down to the Rossin House and met Mr. Cameron there after Mr. Biggs had had the preliminary discussion, after Mr. Cook had told him what had taken place at the Union station. Mr. Biggs then tells us what took place at the Rossin House. He says that he asked Mr. Cameron, 'What is the trouble in this senatorship? Why cannot we get the senatorship for Mr. Cook?' Then later down he says, 'I could not ascertain from the ministers, because I had visited each of them for Mr. Cook.' Then later he Mr. Cameron remarked, 'Well, you know Mr. Cook has not done for the party what he says he has.' Then further down Mr. Cameron says, 'I want to tell you the fact is Mr. Cook has always spent all his money on himself.' And then further on Mr. Cameron said, 'I cannot do anything for him. I cannot press his claim. Why can't he show his loyalty by subscribing?' That is the keynote; we have that running all through, and here again, in talking to Mr. Biggs at the Rossin House, Mr. Cameron says why can't he show his loyalty by subscribing; and further on in the interview Mr. Cameron says, 'Well, if he has a good case, if he were shown to be worthy, he would have a better chance, but there are so many applicants, and he ought to do what is right.' Now we know what Mr. Cameron means by doing what is right. He has explained it to us. It means subscribing to the party funds.

I do not know that this evidence required any corroboration. It is corroborated already. In the first place we have the evidence of Mr. Cook himself. We have these letters which of themselves would be sufficient to corroborate all that he has said. We have Mr. Biggs corroborating what took place at the Rossin House, and we have still further corroboration of the evidence of Mr. Frank McDonald. Mr. Frank McDonald is a son-in-law of Mr. Cook, and in 1897 he was on business in Goderich. Being there on business and being a friend of the Cameron family he spent the afternoon and evening there, and while they were smoking in the conservatory Mr. McDonald complained to Mr. Cameron that the party had not used his father-in-law properly, and then after that complaint was made, here is the evidence of Mr. McDonald at page 44 :—

'Mr. Cameron went on and said, well, of course you know all about it. You know if he had paid ten thousand dollars he would have got the appointment. His election must have cost him six or eight thousand dollars, and even if he had got in it would have lasted only for the life of the Parliament, and it was very foolish for him not to have given it.'

Corroborative evidence was not necessary. We have already had it corroborated a foot deep, but that I give you in addition. Then we come to what I call the criminal law episode as between Mr. Cook and Biggs; and in the first place let us see what Mr. Cook says about that episode. Mr. Cook says that when they were coming from the Rossin House interview that same night Mr. Biggs asked Mr. Cook to come to Mr. Biggs's office on the following morning. Their offices were in the same building, and so on the following morning Mr. Cook went to Mr. Biggs's office and Mr. Biggs said when

he went in 'You have got those fellows now and you can force your claim.' The question is who are those fellows, and Mr. Cook answers (page 80), 'Meaning the Government.' Now, Mr. Biggs gives his version of that same interview at pages 68 and 69.

I would point out here that Mr. Cook definitely fixes the date of that interview and he gives us the incident which enables him to fix it and that is it took place on the morning following the Rossin House interview, and it took place because when coming home from that interview Biggs had asked Cook to come to his office. We find that Biggs is not able to fix the date at all. Let us see what he says took place at this interview when the criminal statutes were referred to.

Honourable Mr. LANDRY.—That would be about the tenth October.

Mr. MARSH.—Somewhere about that neighbourhood. All we know is that the Union Station interview took place on the second of October, and somewhere from a week to ten days after that the Rossin House interview took place. On pages 68 and 69, Mr. Biggs gives us his account of this interview. He says:—

'Q. What did he say when he told you that Cameron wanted a subscription of $10,000 for party funds. What did you advise him? Not to give it, or did he ask your advice?—A. The incident as I remember it is that he came into my office on one occasion and said that they wanted a subscription or they wanted him to subscribe so much and he would get the senatorship. Well, could they do that? He did not mention any names, and I took down the statutes and read to him the clauses of the Criminal Act in reference to trafficking in public offices, and I said to him that I supposed the man that bona fide and honestly subscribed without any design or fraud could do so, but if a man merely did it as a colour to cover up the purchase of an office that would be criminal.

'Q. Why should you have done this, because as far as he was concerned he told you he had refused to do it. He told you they wanted $10,000 and at the same time he refused to give it?—A. I did it because of what he asked me.

'Q. He told you that he had been approached and asked to subscribe $10,000 to the party fund and that he had refused?—A. I do not say he told me—I do not think he told me he was asked to subscribe $10,000 at that time. He told me he was asked to subscribe.'

I have read to the Committee already that he said three or four times that Cook had told him he had been asked to subscribe, and mentioned the sum and that Cook had refused, but now, when he sees what it was leading to, Mr. Biggs tells us he had never been told that Cook had refused, or the amount that Cook was asked to subscribe. Further down on page 69 he is asked:—

'Q. When he told you he was asked by Cameron to subscribe to the party fund he at the same time told you he had refused to subscribe?—A. I do not know that.'

It might possibly be argued that Mr. Biggs was here talking about some other occasion, not the occasion when Mr. Cook did explain to him the amount he had been asked to subscribe, and the stand that he had taken; but mark the way the question is put here, and it leaves no ground for any such contention. The question is:—

'Q. When he told you he was asked by Cameron to subscribe to the party fund, he at the same time told you he had refused to subscribe?—A. I do not know that.'

'Q. Did he tell you he had refused?—A. He did not tell me he had refused.'

Just two or three pages previous to this he tells us three or four times that Cook told him he had refused, and that Cook told him the amount he had refnsed to give. Further down, on page 69 he is asked:—

'Q. And I suppose you advised him that in trafficking in public offices, or even negotiation in connection with it, would be a crime under the statutes?—A. I think I did, I am sure I did.

'Q. Do you know when that was?—A. I cannot fix the date.

'Q. Was that before or after you had seen Mr. Cameron?—A. I am under the impression it was before I had seen Mr. Cameron.

'Q. That is only an impression?—A. I think it was, but I paid no attention to the dates.

APPENDIX No. 1

'Q. You think it was, but your memory is not sufficiently clear to enable you to swear to it as a positive fact?—A. I could not lay up in my memory all those things.'

'Q. You could not swear to it positively?—A. No, but I think it was.'

There we find that Mr. Biggs is unable to fix the date of the criminal law episode. We find that Mr. Cook does fix it, and gives his reasons for so fixing it, and gives reasons which will lead any man to believe the fixing of the date to be correct.

Next we come to what I venture to call Mr. Biggs's sneak suggestion, and you will find that developed on page 34 and following pages. It was brought out in a somewhat peculiar manner. There was some little discussion here yesterday as to how this suggestion of Mr. Biggs, with reference to the manner in which M. C. Cameron would deal with the moneys, was brought before the Committee. It was brought out in this way. Mr. Blake, at the bottom of page 74, referring to the examination-in-chief of Mr. Biggs, says :

'Q. And then you said "I thought that Mr. Cameron was taking his chances. I did not think that the giving of ten thousand dollars would or would not make any difference in regard to the senatorship.'"

I beg to point out to the Committee that Biggs had never said any such thing in the evidence, and as justifying that statement I refer the Committee to pages 71 and 72 where you will find just what he did say. At page 71 Mr. Biggs says :—

'I said what guarantee would he have. He said, oh well, he would have to take his chances. We are doing all we can for him, placing himself along with me like.'

Cook would have to take his chances, not Cameron, and then at the bottom of page 71 and top of page 72, Biggs again says :—

'From the knowledge I had and the impressions on my mind with reference to Mr. Cameron, I did not think subscription or non-subscription would do very much. I did not think Mr. Cameron had any authority to do anything. I thought he was taking his chances.'

He was taking his chances—not Cameron—but the man mentioned on the prior page ; that is Cook was taking his chances. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Biggs says, had said to Biggs 'Cook must take his chances,' and so the whole talk about taking his chances, is about Cook taking his chances, not Cameron taking his chances. But the question was put to Mr. Biggs in this way :—

'Q. And then you said, "I thought Mr. Cameron was taking his chances"——.' and then Mr. Biggs tumbled to it at once, and says in his answer, 'That is the view I took of it, I thought he was taking his chances,' dropping to the Cameron suggestion at once, that it was Cameron that was taking his chances. On the following page 75, the question is asked 'He (Cameron) was acting for himself in the matter?' and the answer is 'That is what I thought.' Let us see how this idea was developed by Mr. Biggs about Cameron going to put this boodle in his own pocket. Mr. Biggs tells us that when they left Cameron (page 75)—when they left Cameron at the Rossin House and were going home, I said to Mr. Cook, 'Do you think that if M. C. Cameron got $10,000 are you fool enough to think the party would ever see it, and he said he did not believe they would, and I did not believe they would either.' Further down he says: 'I thought myself, and I suggested, I think, in conversation, probably he might turn over to the party a couple of thousand dollars, and go on and say that was the best he could do, 'Can't you do something for him?"' And further down Biggs says: 'I do not want to place that down as a fact. I have given my own conclusions' This whole thing seems to be nothing but Biggs's own personal suggestion. It was a case of Biggs measuring another man with his own little tape measure. It was the case of Biggs estimating the moral character of another man, and measuring it by his own personal moral code. Now, as showing that I am not doing an injustice to Mr. Biggs in saying that, I refer you to page 78 of the evidence, where this question was put to Mr. Biggs :

'Q. Nothing he said would lead you to believe he would put it in his own pocket?—A. Nothing he said would lead me to believe it was for his own pocket.'

Further down he is asked :—

'Q. You said just now that you thought Mr. Cameron was wanting the money for himself. You said "that partially is what I thought"?—A. Yes, there is something in

that. I half made up my mind, in that sort of indefinite way, that may be he would give a small part of the money into the party and keep the rest of it and then say "I have got a thousand dollars, cannot you do something"? That is what I thought. I did not think he would put it all in his own pocket. I thought he would take a notion to divide.

'Q. You wanted a guarantee for the rest?—A. We wanted a senatorship. That is all we wanted. I was not at all certain what Cameron would do.' I think that that quite justifies me in stating what I have said, that this whole thing was an emanation of Biggs's own brain, his estimating another man's honour by the honour, if one may call it so, that guides himself. Let us see what Mr. Cook says about this singular suggestion. On page 35 we find that he is cross-examined by Mr. Blake touching this matter, a sort of preliminary skirmish before Biggs's evidence got in. The examination proceeds as follows:--

'Q. Did you ever say to any person that you did not believe that Cameron had any instructions from Ottawa at all and wanted the money for his own purposes?—A. No, I did not say that.'

Further down the question is asked:—

'Q. I ask you again if you, on that very evening, did not say "I do not believe that Cameron has any instructions from Ottawa, and I believe he wants that money for his own purposes"?—A. I could not have said so in the face of the letter.'

Could a better answer be given than that? He had seen the letter from Sir Richard Cartwright, written to Mr. Cameron, shown by Cameron to him, and when he is asked if he did not make that suggestion he says: I could not have said so in the face of the letter; and then after Biggs had given this evidence stating this conversation, in which this sneak suggestion took place, Cook was recalled, and on page 80 he was asked this question 'Was anything said at any time between you and Mr. Biggs about Mr. Cameron putting that money or any portion of the money in his own pocket?' and the answer is 'No.'

'The next bit of evidence to which I will call your attention is Exhibit 50, put in yesterday, a letter from Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard Cartwright, bearing date the 16th November, 1896. In the first place it invites Sir Richard to visit Goderich and then says: 'The private matter that you know of we can discuss when you are here. I am still of the same opinion as I was at the close of the session and propose to act upon it.' Now, what that opinion was will appear from the next letter written by Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard, put in as Exhibit 51, and bearing date the 27th November, 1896. In that letter he says: 'I decline positively to open negotiations with the man in Toronto. The proposition was his own, and when the matter reached a critical stage he backed out. That ends it in so far as I am concerned.'

Now, Sir Richard is not sure whether that letter refers to Cook or not. He is not quite clear whether Cook was 'the man in Toronto,' because they had several men in Toronto. In the first place Sir Richard, on being asked by Mr. Ritchie as to whether it referred to Cook, stated positively that it did not refer to Mr. Cook, that it did refer to some other gentleman, and he refused to give any details, refused to tell us anything that would enable us to determine whether his money was any better in this case than it was in numerous other instances where it proved to be nil. Later on, in his examination about this letter he was asked if that letter referred to Mr. Cook and now his spinal tonic had ceased to avail him, and he says, 'I think not.' He is not so strong about it at that time. Later on he is asked the same question and he says, 'I will not pledge my oath that it did not refer to Mr. Cook.' So we have got to the point then that we do not know whether the letter refers to Mr. Cook or not. But it does not make a cent's worth of difference whether it does or not. It evidently shows that the evidence given at that stage by Sir Richard was a very marked instance of what we may fairly characterize as wobbling. One thing however is certain, Sir Richard is certain about one thing, that whether that letter referred to Mr. Cook or not, it did refer to a senatorship. He is clear about that, and he is clear also that Cameron was negotiating with the party who desired that senatorship; and his only difficulty is that in the wealth of the applicants that they had in Toronto, Cameron negotiating with them, he is not quite able

to pick out the one that is referred to in that letter; and another thing is made quite clear, that this would-be senator, whether it was Mr. Cook or one of the other numerous applicants, was not willing to submit to the terms that they wanted to impose on him. He was not getting it as a Christmas present, and it is clear that he was not willing to submit to the terms, because when the matter reached a critical stage he 'backed out.' Well, people do not refuse those little Christmas presents unless there are onerous conditions attached, and evidently he was not willing to accept the onerous conditions in the present case, no matter whether it was Mr. Cook or the other gentleman. And the letter is also important in another respect. We have already seen, from the other correspondence that I have referred to, that Mr. Cameron was the accredited agent of Sir Richard. We see it from his own correspondence, the correspondence between Sir Richard and Mr. Cameron, the correspondence both ways, back and forth. Cameron was the accredited agent to deal with Cook with reference to the senatorships. If Sir Richard's surmise be correct with respect to this letter, he not knowing whether it refers to Cameron or one of the other numerous applicants; if his surmise be correct that it did not refer to Mr. Cook but to some one else, then it would appear that Mr. Cameron was a sort of agent general with reference to the disposition of senatorships; and if Sir Richard's surmise be correct it only strengthens our case. Up to that point, until Sir Richard gave us his opinion that this letter referred to someone else and not Mr. Cook, we had no evidence that Cameron was the accredited agent to deal with anybody for the sale of a senatorship, except to deal with Cook, but now we find as I say, that he is a sort of agent general for that sort of thing; and then another thing would appear if that surmise be correct that there were two of them, Cook and another man, and to neither of them was the condition attached to the senatorship acceptable.

The next letter to which I will call the attention of the Committee is the letter to Mr. Cameron which is put in as Exhibit 9, dated 30th September, 1897. This is an original letter from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook. He says:—

'You may recollect that not very long ago I pressed your claims for the position you ask for very strongly on the Government. I supposed at one time, that the matter was all arranged. I was, however, disappointed. You had the cards in your own hands, you refused to play them and so you lost the game. I vowed then that I never would interfere again with the Government, and I will not.'

Now, in view of all the evidence that I have called attention to up to the present time, can there be the slightest doubt of what the cards were that were in Mr. Cook's hands, and what it was that he refused to play, and why it was that he lost the game? With the evidence that I have already called your attention to, I think it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the matter That letter is just the sort of thing that you would expect to be written by a senator-broker, who is broking senatorships, to the man he has been trying to get to put up the money, and who will not put it up. You do not expect him to say 'You did not put up the money and could not have the senatorship;' but this is put in just as plain language as you could expect to find it put in any letter of that kind; and one scarcely requires to read between the lines there to know what the meaning of that letter is. Then as throwing a little more light upon that, if any were necessary, let us see the letter written by Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard on that very same day. If you get two letters written on the same day, dealing with the same subject-matter, written by the same man, they are likely to throw light, one upon the other; and I refer the Committee to these two letters. Exhibit 52 written on the same day as the other letter, September 30, 1897, from Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard. He says: 'I had a letter from (————————) a day or two ago pressing me strongly to write to you and recommend him for the vacant position of senator, rendered so by the acceptance of Sir Oliver Mowat of the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario.' Then I leave out some immaterial matter, and he proceeds 'I do not wish to press (————————)'s claim over others.' This blank is not Mr. Cook.—'Because as you know that when a vacancy took place in the Senate not very long ago I strongly pressed the claims of another man upon certain conditions.' We will see presently

that that other man necessarily means Cook, and he pressed the claims of Cook upon certain conditions. He goes on in his letter, 'The thing fell through and I vowed I would never again interfere in matters of that kind,' using the same phraseology he had used in his letter to Cook. 'I may say to you that yesterday I received a letter from the same man pressing me very strongly to press on the Government his appointment.' Of course that letter he received yesterday was the one he was answering to-day, Mr. Cook's letter, which he answered on the same day he wrote to Sir Richard. 'I may say to you that yesterday I received a letter from the same man pressing me very strongly to press on the Government his appointment. I have declined to interfere on his behalf for the reasons well known to you.' The declining to interfere was done in that letter which I have just read to you, written on the same day as this letter to Sir Richard was written. The declining to interfere was done in that letter written on the same day by Cameron to Cook, exhibit 9; and then he says to Sir Richard that he has declined for reasons 'well known to you.' Now then, what are the reasons? We have to look to the letter to find the reasons, and there we find the reasons are that he had the cards in his own hands and he refused to play them and he lost the game. Those are the reasons, and they are reasons that are well known to Sir Richard. There is no getting around the thing at all. We have the interpretation of the man who wrote the two letters. The same man used the expression. He says to Sir Richard, 'I decline to interfere for reasons well known to you,' and on the same day the same man writes that letter to Mr. Cook and tells him his reasons, 'you had the cards in your own hands and you refused to play them, and so you lost the game.' Those are the reasons, well known to Sir Richard, so Cameron tells us. So then I submit that this makes it quite plain that the 'conditions' referred to in Cook's letter to Sir Richard—he says he pressed the claims of this other man, who clearly is Cook—he pressed his claim upon 'certain conditions.' The conditions clearly are those indicated by the other letter to Cook in which he tells him why he lost the game. The conditions were putting up money. Sir Richard gives us a very week-kneed explanation of those conditions. He says he thinks that Cook was not quite in touch with the Ontario Government and with Sir Oliver Mowat, and that he, Sir Richard, insisted that before Cook got that senatorship he must make himself *persona grata* with Sir Oliver Mowat and the Ontario Government. That is not the kind of conditions Cameron was talking about. Cameron was not worrying himself about the Ontario Government or Sir Oliver Mowat. It is very clear from the evidence we have, and very clear from all the correspondence, that there was no such conditions as that in his mind; and it was not such a condition as that that he thought of when he told Sir Richard that he refused to interfere for reasons well known to himself. This weak-kneed explanation of Sir Richard is too diaphanous. It is what you sometimes hear described as being something which will not hold water, will not wash, it is incredible.

I next refer you to an interview that Mr. Cook had with Sir Richard Cartwright. You will find his statement of that at page 5. He tells us that in December, 1897, or May, 1898, he came to Ottawa and interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright at his office, and just as he was leaving the office, he said—and these are the words he used—'By the way, Sir Richard, Mr. Cameron demanded from me for one of the other appointments ten thousand dollars,' is that correct? 'Well,' he said, 'Mr. Cameron wanted some money for party purposes and he took this means of obtaining it. He said it in that way. Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes, and he took this means to obtain it, or something of that sort. That was the gist of it.' Then we find that Mr. Cook was cross-examined on that statement by Mr. Blake at page 10; again at page 38 and page 39. You will find on looking at the cross-examination that Mr. Blake did not shake Mr. Cook's testimony in the slightest degree. He adhered to every material statement that he had made. There were mere changes in verbal phraseology in his three or four re-statements of the interview, mere verbal changes of no importance whatever; and, as I have already suggested, such mere verbal changes are rather indications that would lead one to give credence to the evidence of a man who does make these verbal variations, rather than to the case of evidence given by a

man repeating it over and over again, as if he had learned it like a parrot. At page 39, Mr. Cook, referring to this matter, says :—

'You know, Mr. Blake, I ain't going to swear to each and every word. I have not the ability- you may have it—to carry in my head every word that is uttered—the individual words. I do not possess that ability. Some other witnesses may possess that great ability, but I have not got it. I am going to tell you exactly the meaning of what has taken place on these occasions, and I may tell it, as my friend says, in a different phraseology.'

So Cook does not pretend to repeat exactly *verbatim et literatim* the words that were used, but to use his own expression 'I tell you exactly the meaning of what took place on these occasions.' Then, again, when Mr. Cook was called in reply, and after Sir Richard had in a certain sort of way, what sort of way I have already indicated, when he had given a certain sort of denial to the statements of Mr. Cook about the interview, Mr. Cook is recalled at the end and he is asked these questions :—

'Q. You have heard Sir Richard's explicit denial as to the interview at Ottawa? A. Yes.

'Q. In view of that what do you say?—A. That he was mistaken.'

'Q. Do you adhere to what you said?—A. I adhere to every word. I had one particular thought in my mind, and I suppose he has multitudinous duties, and it may have escaped him. I would not like to say that Sir Richard deliberately told an untruth, but I put it in that way.'

Now, as I have already suggested in the opening of my argument, we have such evidence before us here of Sir Richard's failure in memory, his want of memory, that whenever his memory comes in conflict with somebody's else memory, I take it we are forced to believe that somebody else, if the story told by that somebody else bears even the air of plausibility.

Then I come to the letter written by Sir Richard to Mr. Cook, put in as Exhibit 17, dated March 9, 1898, in which he says:—

'My dear Cook,—Yours of 3rd was delayed reaching me. I am in hopes of being able to close up this matter now, but I may want to see you first. In this case I will wire you stating day.'

And Sir Richard was asked what was the meaning of that phrase 'I may want to see you first'? Now standing by itself without any explanation, standing apart from all the evidence that we have been referring to already, it is an innocent enough phrase, but coupled with what we already know, it is not as innocent as it looks, and so Sir Richard was asked what the meaning of it was, and at page 54 he says : 'I cannot say at this distance of time.' Then he is asked : 'You do not know whether that suggestion on your part led to another interview or not?—A. Well, I do not remember, I do not think it did. Q. Will you say there was not an interview subsequent to that letter and in pursuance of that suggestion?—A. No, I won't. I cannot tell you whether there was or not'

That I would say was a very reasonable sort of answer to give, after this lapse of time he could not say what the meaning of that phrase was, but in another part of the evidence he does purport to give us what it means, and that is just one of those explanations that no man can accept as being within the bounds of probability. He tells us that Mr. Cook had been very violent in his language and violent in Sir Richard's office. He tells us he did not mind that, he knew the man, but that Cook had been violent outside and talked in a kind of way that he thought might be prejudicial to his chances for a senatorship, and perhaps he might want to see Cook to warn him against this violence. Why should he not put that in his letter if that was the only thing? 'I may want to see you first.' That means 'may want to see you about something I cannot write in this letter.' It does not mean something so innocent as that he suggests, which might very well be put in a letter. He might warn Cook against being violent in his use of language. The explanation that I have just referred to, the incredible explanation of this expression given by Sir Richard Cartwright will be found at page 60. I submit on perusing his explanation you will find it is entirely unsatisfactory. Sir Richard is not quite sure whether he saw Mr. Cook pursuant to that suggestion, but we

know, however, that shortly after Mr. Preston did see Mr. Cook ; but before we come to that I would refer to another letter of Sir Richard's, written to Mr. Cook, put in as Exhibit 20, dated 25th June, 1898, in which he says :

'I have been fighting your battle last week, but I find more difficulty than I had expected in certain quarters. On the whole, I have thought it best to wait a little before pressing for a decision. I will advise you when I am next in Toronto.'

Now, what is this unexpected difficulty that was looming up there?—some mysterious something or another standing in the way of Mr. Cook's appointment. We are not enlightened as to what this difficulty was. But we find when Mr. Preston starts in at this stage to try his fine Italian hand in the matter, and see if another effort may not produce something more tangible than had been produced up to the present. You will find Mr. Cook's account of the interview with Preston commences at page 8 of the printed evidence. Mr. Preston, up till a short time before this interview, had been the Parliamentary librarian at Toronto, and he tells us in his evidence that he had shortly before resigned that position. And, although he does not use the words, we may reasonably assume that he was a sort of a political free lance at the time when this interview took place. The date of this interview is fixed by Mr. Hancock, who is a bookkeeper in Mr. Cook's office, as being in the fall of 1898. With reference to this matter of date, Mr. Preston has endeavoured to draw a herring across the trail. He has endeavoured to lead us off on a false scent, and lead us from the main issue which is to be inquired into here, and lead us off to a tilt against windmills. One can hardly have a doubt that this is all done for newspaper effect, and not for any effect it was supposed it could have upon the Committee here. However, in view of the position that my learned friend Mr. Blake has taken, when he refused to become a party to Mr. Preston's intrigue—the word is mine, not Mr. Blake's—but when he refuses to become a party to Mr. Preston's intrigue, because, as he explains to you, he thinks it would be given undue prominence to a matter of no considerable importance, I take it that this will prevent even Mr. Preston's newspapers from being able to make capital out of it.

Mr. Cook tells us that when Preston came to his office he greeted him at the meeting with 'Good morning Mr. Senator.' He tells us that Preston informed him that he had just returned from Ottawa, and that he was instructed to ask Mr. Cook for $10,000 for the appointment. Then Mr. Cook goes on to say, and I used his own words :—

'He told me, either I have forgotten whether he said the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright told him to come and see me, and I told him most empathically that I would not give him ten thousand dollars, or the Government or any one else, for a senatorship, and he said " Well, if you do not give it you will not get the appointment, they are very desirous of giving it to you ; they want to give it to you, but they will not give it to you if you do not pay the $10,000. You are able to pay it, and they want it for party purposes." '

Mr. Cook said that was about the gist of the conversation, and he went out of the office. Now, let us see what Preston has to say about that on page 41 of the report. He admits that he wrote the letter to Mr. Cook which appears on that page as exhibit 43, in which he says :—

'Let me know as soon as you arrive in the city. I want to see you confidentially regarding a matter in which you have an intimate political interest.'

This is not Preston's account of the affair, but Mr. Cook's account, on the cross-examination. Mr. Cook made the statement in his examination in-chief, which I have already read, and then in cross-examination by Mr. Blake he said what appears on pages 41 and 42, and in that cross examination Mr. Cook reiterates what I have already given as his evidence upon the point, and upon page 42 he is asked a question, 'Can you not remember whether he said (that is whether Preston said) it was Sir Richard Cartwright or the Government?—A. No, I cannot remember. It was one or the other. I looked upon it as about the same thing.'

Now, I want to refer you to evidence which will justify Mr. Cook in saying that he looked upon it as the same thing, and, in order to justify Mr. Cook in saying that, I

refer you to the evidence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on page 56. Putting it generally before reading the evidence in detail, as I shall do, Sir Wilfrid there points out that his Ontario colleagues had in effect the power of appointment to Ontario senatorships, when they were agreed among themselves, and so in a general way his Ontario colleagues had jurisdiction over that matter; but he distinguishes between the patronage of Ontario as connected with senatorships, and the senatorship patronage in the particular case now under discussion—that is the Cook one—he distinguishes between them and it appears that as to Ontario patronage generally that fell under the jurisdiction of his Ontario colleagues, but as to the Cook matter, that belonged to Sir Richard's department. I shall read what he said as justifying what I have stated:—

'Q. It was stated in a letter put in yesterday that Sir Richard Cartwright had charge of these matters in Ontario. Had Sir Richard any special charge?—A. Mr. Cook interviewed Sir Richard Cartwright as Sir Richard Cartwright stated a moment ago, and also interviewed me several times, and on every occasion I told him to see my colleagues from Ontario, and especially Sir Richard, who being my senior was my close adviser.

'Q. Is it true that Sir Richard had charge in some special way of Ontario senatorships?—A. No, not for Ontario, [drawing a distinction you see] not for Ontario. I told Cook many and many a time 'you had better see my colleagues in Ontario, you had better see Sir Richard.'

Then lower down he says:—

'Then I received a letter from Mr. Cook in the month of March, 1899. To this I addressed the following letter:—

'"My dear Cook: I have your favour of yesterday with reference to the senatorship. I will hand over the same to my colleagues from Ontario, who, as you very well know have the primary say in the matter.'" Then in the month of July, 1899, Mr. Cook wrote me a letter in which he stated that he withdrew the application, and I wrote him and told him that Sir Richard Cartwright had charge of the matter in which he referred.

I submit that this entirely justifies what I have said, that the distinction was drawn between the Ontario patronage, with reference to senatorships generally, and the patronage with reference to the particular Cook case, and as to the particular Cook case that was specially in Sir Richard's department, as distinguished from the general sort of oversight and authority that he and his Ontario colleagues might have over Ontario senatorships generally, and this justifies the expression used by Mr. Cook, when he says that when Preston was speaking to him he did not pay much attention to whether Preston said Sir Richard or the Government, for he looked at it all as the same thing.

Then to come to the "machine" himself, and get his account of the interview with Mr. Cook, I begin at page 62, although that is not the commencement of his evidence. I will refer to the commencement later on. There the question was asked of Mr. Preston:—

'Will you tell us who it was you saw in Ottawa?—A. I never come to Ottawa without seeing Sir Richard Cartwright.

'Q. Did you see Sir Richard Cartwright on that occasion?—A. Oh, yes, I am quite satisfied about that.

'Q. Did you discuss the question of Mr. Cook's appointment to a senatorship?—A. No, I did not.

'Q. Was it discussed in any shape or form?—A. The subject was mentioned by me to Sir Richard in a casual way—"what do you think of the chances of our friend Cook?"'

That is admitting a good deal for Preston. He tells us when he was talking to Mr. Cook he was talking in a jocular way, so when he was talking to Sir Richard he asked 'What are the chances of our friend Cook?'

Mr. Cook's reference to this interview with Preston, and what took place at that interview, is corroborated, and strongly corroborated by the evidence of his bookkeeper, Hancock. Objection was taken to this evidence when it was offered before the Committee on the grounds, it was said, that it was not the sort of evidence that a court of law would receive. I submit it is evidence that any court of law would receive and not only

receive, but be influenced in a strong degree by it. I quite understand that evidence of the character that was offered here would not be admitted under different circumstances —that is, Mr. Hancock gives in evidence here the statements or expressions that Mr. Cook used to him, Hancock, when Preston went out of the room. Now, supposing that Preston had had his interview with Mr. Cook, and had left the room, and that on the morrow morning Mr. Cook had come in and said 'Hancock, what do you think that fellow Preston was trying? He wanted to make me buy a senatorship for $10,000,' people would say that it was no evidence. Mr. Cook has gone home and dreamed about that; it is no evidence. What took place is this: Preston went into Cook's inner room; the bookkeeper was in the outer room. Preston and Cook sat in the room a short time, having their conversations. Mr. Cook comes out with Mr. Preston, and Mr. Preston leaves. Mr. Cook is in a passion, and, turning to his bookkeeper he says, 'What do you think of that damn scoundrel Preston?' and the bookkeeper says 'What is the matter, Mr. Cook?' Mr. Cook says 'He wanted me to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship.' I say when a man turns in his anger in that way, without having time to think over it—when he turns instantly in indignation and uses an expression like that, that expression conveys the truth far more credibly than evidence given in cold blood. I submit that this evidence is strong corroboration of the truth of the statement made by Mr. Cook, with reference to the interview had by him with Mr. Preston.

Then we come back to the beginning of Mr. Preston's own evidence, in which he purports to tell us what took place at the interview. I will read it:—

'Q. Was the question of the senatorship the subject in the interview at that time?' [That is when he was having his interview with Mr. Cook.] 'A. Partly.' That is about as near as you can expect Preston to get to it.

'Q. Was that the object of your visit?—A. Yes.

'Q. You had no other object that you can mention now?—A. Nothing specially.

'Q. Will you tell us what passed between you and Mr. Cook on that occasion?—A. Well, I think I can possibly in a general way I would not be exactly certain of every detail of the conversation. My recollection of it is that immediately on entering I said in a good natured way to him, 'Good morning, Mr. Senator,' and we sat down and chatted for awhile. Then I said, 'I have been at Ottawa.' Then I think we referred to a letter I wrote him, asking for an appointment.

So then he gives us a long speech as to how he came to have this interview and the conversation he had had with Mr. Cook before, and how this led him, when in Ottawa, to inquire what Mr. Cook's chances were, and so on. Further down he tells us what he says he said to Mr. Cook. He says that he said this: 'Perhaps I may have some information that may be interesting to you.' 'Then we proceeded to discuss his qualifications one way or another, partly in a jocular and partly in an earnest way.' A great little joker Mr. Preston is—'I said I judge from the little I have heard that you may get the senatorship some time, but I would very much doubt your getting it just now.'

And this is the urgent message he was to deliver; he had to write a letter to make an appointment about a matter of importance, to come and tell Mr. Cook, as he states, 'I have heard that you may get the senatorship some time, but I would very much doubt your getting it just now.' Does any one believe that that was the object of the interview, or that that was what took place at that interview? Nobody would believe it, looking at the surrounding circumstances. Let us look at another little feature there. The man, when he was in the box here, saw that nobody was believing him. He had only to look round the room to see discredit on every face. A sudden thought struck him. He looked at the head of the table and saw Sir Mackenzie Bowell there, an inspiration caught him, and he says, referring to Mr. Cook, 'He said he could pound the tar out of Mackenzie Bowell, anyway.' Is not that a gratuitous, saucy, impudent lie—saucy and impudent, and therefore characteristic of the man that uttered it? He found himself in a corner, and he just caught the inspiration at the spur of the moment, and he fired that off, and nobody in the room, I venture to say, believed that Mr. Cook ever stated that he could 'pound the tar out of Mackenzie Bowell, anyway.' Then we have another characteristic piece of evidence from this same gentleman. The question is put to Mr. Preston: 'You did not tell him that if he got it for $10,000, he was going to get it below tariff rates?—A. No; I never heard anything of the kind.'

APPENDIX No. 1

'Q. You did not suggest anything further than not to make an offer of any kind? —A. I warned him against it.'

Ye gods, think of W. T. R. Preston warning a man not to subscribe to party funds! Does any one believe one word of it, yet he pledges his oath to it. A slight sketch, I am sorry it is so slight, of the career of the 'machine' will be found on page 55 of the report. We find at the bottom of the page that Sir Richard admits this is the same man that wanted them to 'hug the machine.' You will probably remember the incident in connection with the West Elgin election. He telegraphed to the party heelers 'hug the machine,' which meant hug me.

Now, things were getting to a crisis. Mr. Cameron had failed to make Mr. Cook disgorge. Sir Richard had failed to make him cough up the $10,000. Preston had gone there and found him still obdurate, and then came the finale; that is indicated in Exhibit 21 of March 13,

'MY DEAR COOK,—I have done my best, but I am sorry to say that your residence at Toronto at this moment appears an insurmountable obstacle to the Council. I regret it exceedingly.'

That is the finale so far as Mr. Cook's candidature is concerned. Now, one thing is perfectly clear. It is not necessary for me to argue it, and that is in so far as Mr. Cook's charges are levelled against Mr. Cameron; in so far as they are levelled against Preston, the charges are proven up to the hilt. The only thing that I need to argue at all is that I should point out some of the more special incidents which connect either the Government or the members of the Government with the transaction, and before going into that I desire to make just one remark with reference to a matter that has come up over and over again. It has been said: Oh, there was no vacancy at that time, as if that were a matter of any importance. Why, Mr. Cook was after this senatorship all the time. If there was not a vacancy at any particular time there was always a hope of one. When he interviewed Sir Richard in connection with the vacancy caused by the death of Sir David MacPherson, he was told that Dr. Ferguson was *in extremis* then, and probably there would be a vacancy there. Vacancies were happening all the time, and whether or not a vacancy existed at any particular date has nothing to do with the matter. If there was not a vacancy, there was always a hope for one.

Honourable Mr. DANDURAND.—That could be discounted?

Mr. MARSH.—The honourable gentleman knows more about that than I do. To a certain extent I shall have to repeat, but I will not repeat more than is necessary. I wish, shortly, to refer honourable gentlemen of the Committee to the particular points in evidence which more directly connect the Government and the members of the Government with this transaction. In the first place, I would refer to the interview which Mr. Cook had with Sir Richard, and which appears in evidence at page 2, Mr. Cook's account, and at page 53, Sir Richard's account, and that interview, as I have already suggested, furnishes the key to the whole situation, because it was evident therefrom that wealth was the key that unlocked the door of the Senate.

Next, I would refer to the letter written by Sir Richard to Mr. Cameron, and shown by him to Mr. Cook at the Union station, in which he says, 'Surely our friend Cook must do something.' This is the letter which evidently is referred to by Mr. Cameron, when, on the 5th of October, he wrote to Sir Richard, about five or six days after Sir Richard's letter to himself was written.

This letter, which was written by Sir Richard to Mr. Cameron, to be shown by him to Cook, is evidently what is referred to by Mr. Cameron in his letter to Sir Richard, bearing date the 5th of October, 1896, and written within five or six days after Sir Richard's letter to himself was written, in which Mr. Cameron says, 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter.' The only possible letter that can be referred to there, is this one, written to Mr. Cameron and shown by him to Mr. Cook on the platform of the Union Station.

Then, next, I would refer to the indignation of Mr. Cook and the loud talk on the platform of the Union station, Mr. Cook's account of which was verified by Mr. Cameron's letter of the 5th October written to Sir Richard, thereby putting Sir Richard in touch with the whole matter, showing he was *en rapport* with the whole matter and

in touch with the affair throughout. Then I would refer to Sir Richard's letter to Mr. Cameron on the 6th October, 1896, in which he says, 'it looks more as if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached.' What is the quarter Cameron originally approached?

Then I call your attention to Cameron's letter, exhibit 9, of the 30th September, 1897, in which he tells about the 'game,' about Cook having the cards in his own hands, and that he refused to play them and therefore he lost the 'game.'

Then I refer next to the letter of the same date, September 30, 1897, written by Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard, in which he shows Sir Richard's connection with the game, in which he tells Sir Richard 'I strongly pressed the claims of another man on certain conditions,' I have already discussed what those conditions were. Evidently the conditions were conditions connected with that ten thousand dollars, and Cameron proceeds to say 'I have declined to interfere on his behalf for reasons well known to you,' and I point out that Cameron tells us what those reasons were. That is, he tells us in the letter which on the same day he wrote to Cook, that Cook had refused to play the cards he had in his hands.

Then I would call your attention to Cameron's letter to Sir Richard, which is exhibit 51, put in yesterday, bearing date November 27, 1896, which coupled with Sir Richard's explanation of it shows that Cameron was a sort of senatorship broker, acting throughout Ontario on behalf of the Government.

Then I next call attention to Mr. Cook's interview with Sir Richard in Sir Richard's office, in December, 1897, or May, 1898, when Mr. Cook called Sir Richard's attention to the fact that Cameron had demanded this ten thousand dollars from him, and asked if Cameron had been authorized to do that, and then Sir Richard said 'Well Cameron needed this for party purposes, and so he took that way of getting it,' thereby directly connecting himself with the transaction, as he undoubtedly was connected with it from the beginning to the end. Then we find that Sir Richard, in the letter put in as exhibit 20, encountered unexpected difficulties. We do not know what those are. It may be he was trying by reason of the friendship he had for Cook to get him through without the usual assessment, but apparently he found difficulties in the attempt, and we find that he failed to achieve his purpose, if that was his purpose.

Then we find that when Preston went to Cook, he went directly from Sir Richard. He first came to Ottawa. After he had failed to collect the assessment, he came to Ottawa, had his interview with Sir Richard, and the subject matter of the interview was the chances of Cook for a senatorship. He went directly from that interview to Toronto. He then wrote that urgent letter, urging an immediate appointment on a matter of personal importance to Mr. Cook. Then we find Mr. Cook's account of that, corroborated as it is in the way I have pointed out that it was, and another demand for ten thousand dollars, which was refused.

I have already pointed out to you why Mr. Cook was justified in taking the stand that he did, that he did not pay much attention to whether Preston said it was the Government or Sir Richard that wanted the money; he did not pay much attention, because he looked at it as all one and the same thing, and I have pointed out to you why Cook was justified in holding that view.

Then we find that at that interview Cook refused to pay, and that was the final refusal, and a very short time after that the position was filled, and so Cook was out of the game of which we have heard so much in the correspondence.

I have already said that I do not purpose urging any further argument than I have already urged with reference to the implication of Mr Preston and Mr. Cameron in this matter, and I have now pointed out all that I have to refer to for the purpose of showing the implication of the Government and the members of the Government. With reference to Cameron and Preston, as I have already suggested, the case is proven up to the hilt. But with reference to Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who are the only members of the Government that are specifically named, the matter stands upon a somewhat different basis. In so far as Sir Richard Cartwright is con-

cerned, I am free to admit that the evidence is not all one way. But I do submit with great confidence, that if this case were submitted on this evidence to any jury, their verdict would inevitably be 'Guilty,' as against Sir Richard Cartwright.

With regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier it is a fair case for the application of that maxim familiar to lawyers *Qui facit alium facit per se.* If a man acts through an agent it will not do for himself afterwards to say he is not responsible for the acts of his agents. Sir Wilfrid did act through his agent Sir Richard. He, in his own evidence, points out that Sir Richard had a sort of peculiar delegation given to him of the functions of the Premier or of the Government with respect to this particular appointment, and Sir Richard acted throughout, having control of this. This was in his particular department. So I submit then that if we prove our case, as we clearly have proven our case, against Sir Richard, then Sir Wilfrid Laurier is equally culpable along with his agent. In the mind of the public it will not do for the pious member of a firm to attempt to unload the opprobrium for the doings of the firm upon his wicked partner, and I submit that in this case Sir Richard Cartwright is not to be put in the position of the wicked partner who has the whole of the opprobrium loaded upon him. It is perfectly clear from the evidence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself that he is as deep in the mud as Sir Richard Cartwright is in the mire. With regard to the aspect of the whole situation as it appears to disinterected onlookers, I desire to call attention to the way in which the matter is put by Mr. Goldwin Smith under his *nom de plume* of 'Bystander' in the *Farmer's Sun*, and he puts it so neatly and tersely that I desire to adopt his statement as a part of my argument. He says: 'Nobody ever thought that the offer for a Senatorship for $10,000 was made to Mr. Cook by Order in Council or in any official letter signed by the Prime Minister, but few doubt that the offer was made.' I leave it that way.

The Committee then adjourned till 8 p.m.

The Committee resumed at eight p.m.

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, I shall condense to the utmost on my part the remarks and the statement that I have to make to the Committee. It must be a little prolonged because of the course adopted by my learned friend, in which he was perfectly justified, if he thought proper, in making quotations from simple portions of a letter, and giving statements merely in a fragmentary way from portions of the evidence. Of course nothing can be more unsafe, and in very many cases misleading, than taking an isolated passage from a letter and reading that, or taking one statement from pages of evidence and giving that to the Committee as if it was in reality the evidence of the witness. To show that is very unsafe I simply refer to one letter as an illustration of it, and that is the letter of October 5, 1896, of which my learned friend read the first portion, as follows: 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter, for an hour at Toronto, on my way home. I found the individual in question very indignant.' Then the last of the letter, 'If I were in your place I would do nothing in the matter at present. Later on things may come all right.' Now there might be a question as to what that letter meant, reading simply the first line or two and the last line or two, but when you come to look at the date, October 5, 1896, the great importance of the position of that letter, the statement that has been made as to what was the real matter in issue, it becomes vital to look at that portion which was omitted. Cook complains that 'he was treated in a most cavalier manner by the Premier. First he could hardly get an interview with him, and when he did he acted like an iceberg. He was insulted, he says, grossly insulted, by Sir Oliver Mowat. He intimated in pretty plain English that he had not brains enough for the position he sought. He became a little calmer towards the end of the interview, but still more or less indignant.' Now it is very remarkable that while it is sought to attach importance to that letter as being, in some way utterly unknown to me, evidence of a conspiracy in respect to an offer of money. the letter as plainly as letter can possibly do, shows distinctly what were the difficulties, shows distinctly what did take place, and in a private letter, when if there was any truth in the fact of the offer of money, it would of course have been there present (instead of the matter which is there) as showing the reason of the indignation and showing the reason of the dissatisfaction of Mr. Cook. I simply give that in the meantime as an illustration. I say, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Committee, that the fundamental error all through my learned friend's argument has been this, that he has taken for granted that Sir Richard Cartwright offered money, and having taken that for granted, he weaves this unproven fact into isolated passages of the evidence and also into these letters. If this unproved fact is taken for granted, as something that is demonstrated, then you may be able to get something in these letters which you may mould or warp or twist to sustain that, but that fact being unproven, I submit, on a fair analysis of these letters, that there is nothing whatever in them to lead to the conclusion, from first to last, that the question of money was ever introduced as between Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Cook. Now I may say that there is one matter which I regret, and that is, that in the closing remarks of my learned friend he sought to introduce the Premier of Canada as a person that was responsible for some matters that are alleged. In fact he said that he was responsible with Sir Richard Cartwright in this matter. I regret it. If he is guilty of any wrong, why of course, he must bear the consequence of having the results brought home to him, but it did seem to me that after, as you will find on page 10 of the evidence of Mr. Cook, that he did not charge or seek to bring home to the Premier, any charge whatever, and after

page 50 of the evidence my learned friend, as I thought most fairly at the time, made the following remark :—

'Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee—There has been nothing in the evidence adduced here to justify calling Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a witness.'

The charge against Sir Wilfrid Laurier ended.

That is a statement made by the learned counsel aiding this Committee, and I thought a most just conclusion for him to arrive at. You will find at the foot of page 56 this further statement, not only as to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but also as to Sir Richard Cartwright :

'Mr. Ritchie, Counsel for the Committee—I do not see what could be gained by calling these witnesses (that is Messrs. Biggs and Preston) in view of the positive denial by the ministers, because supposing he did make this approach to Mr. Cook, it must have been without authority.'

That is his statement of his conclusion as to the evidence up to that point, that as to any of the ministers there could be no liability because there was no tracing of this matter home to them. I simply dwell on that for a moment, because I say that I think it is unfortunate that notwithstanding the evidence given, and notwithstanding the statements found on page 50 and 56, and without a word of evidence to support the charge, that it should be renewed. The character and reputation of the Premier of Canada is part of the possession of the whole Dominion. It is not to be lightly assailed. If as I said, a wrong has been done, he is as much liable as anyone in the Dominion to be made responsible for it. But I submit that it is not fair after what has taken place at the end of this investigation to make an assault upon him and to say that he is responsible as well as Sir Richard Cartwright. It was said that his evidence warranted this conclusion. I ask the gentlemen of the Committee fairly to consider the evidence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on pages 49 and 56, and see if it could possibly be drawn from that statement that in any shape or form, directly or indirectly, the Premier had anything to do with this transaction. He states absolutely on these pages that neither directly nor indirectly had he aught to do with this matter, nor did he know of till October, 1900, and then at the latter page that I have given which was the portion that my learned friend sought to torture into something that might be an allegation against him, he states simply in regard to the question of the Ontario appointments, he did not deal with those himself, unless there was an occasion for it by a difference of opinion on the part of his Ontario colleagues ; and he stated that as Sir Richard Cartwright was the oldest of his colleagues that he referred this matter to him, and for no other reason. Somebody must be spokesman. To somebody it must be referred. Somebody must see the other members of the Cabinet of Ontario and discuss the question, and it is because Sir Wilfrid Laurier states : 'I referred these matters to Ontario. I took no responsibility until the ultimate responsibility, when I found whether or not there was a concurrence of opinion. If a concurrence of opinion, then I assented ; if not a concurrence of opinion, then I was forced to do my duty by making the appointment that I thought to be for the best ;' but there was nothing whatever in this matter to show any other than the ordinary course of action, and nothing whatever to show any liability on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with any of these matters.

There is one observation also, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of this Committee, that I should desire to make : it was borne upon my mind from the day that the statement was made up to the present. I thought it must have been very humiliating to you Mr. Chairman, and to the members of this Committee, to listen to the recital given by the accuser as to the means to which he descended in his endeavours to enter this august body, the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. I thought that it was very degrading, and I only make the few remarks that I do lest it should be taken for granted that what was stated by Mr. Cook were the ordinary means used for the purpose of obtaining such entrance. I repudiate it, and I do not want that this statement which is made should go forward to the public as being something that even by its not being

referred to, is to be taken for granted as the ordinary means that this honourable office is obtained, an office the honour of which we admit—the entrance to this august body. All of us admit it—honourable when it is obtained unsought—absolutely dishonourable when it is obtained by the means that Mr. Cook has laid down, dishonouring in the mode in which he states he made his approach to obtain it and dishonouring every hour that he sits in the Senate having thus obtained his seat. He tells us openly and glibly as if there was no wrong in it that he pleaded his creed, his religion, that he pleaded his race, that he was a U. E. Loyalist, that he pleaded the money that he had expended. He then turned to Holy Writ and made a comparison between St. Paul and himself, rather to the detriment of St. Paul, he being 'in labours more abundant.' He also turned to the Old Testament, and stated that they were not 'to muzzle the ox as he treaded out the corn'; whether he thought from that he was entitled forever to have a place at the public treasury and that he was not to be muzzled, or whether he objected to any restraint upon his tongue it is hard to say; but we have at all events these two citations in favour of the proposition that he should be appointed to the Senate. I simply thought in passing lest it should be said an opportunity being presented you accepted that statement absolutely, to repudiate so far as my knowledge goes the idea of any such means being the method whereby an entrance is obtained into this body. I may say however that it shows a low class of mind and leads us to anticipate not any very great honour or truth in the person that proclaims to the world 'These are the means whereby I think it is right to enter this assembly and as I want it I use these means.' Let me for a moment glance at what the statement really is that is presented for consideration. It is very necessary to consider it and very necessary to consider it most minutely, and I take issue here at once with the statement of my learned friend that discrepancies in evidence are something which give credit to it rather than the reverse. I quite admit that if you have two or three witnesses, and if they are examined, and those not under examination have been excluded, and there are minor discrepancies, very frequently the statement is made—and I do not quarrel with it—that these minor discrepancies show that they did not make up their statement and that therefore credit is to be given, but until this morning I never heard that where you are taking the evidence from one and the same man and he makes his story different on one occasion from the other, when every word in that statement is of vital importance, that because of these discrepancies you are to believe him. I say that where a word would make all the difference in the world if you have discrepancies then you cannot say that such statement is absolutely true and one upon which you are to act. But it is not merely a slight discrepancy. Let us see on page VII of the evidence what was the statement made under oath then and then let us see what this witness stated when he was examined before this Committee. He there says that 'he—(that is M. C. Cameron)—then showed me a letter which had been written to him by one of the members of the Cabinet for the purpose as he said of being shown to me, in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I had applied for provided I would do something.' The members of the Committee will see that is a very long statement compared with the statement we had subsequently; see how very specific it is,—'In which he was authorized to inform me that I should have the position I had applied for provided I would do something.' That is the statement that is made there, and in this room the statement is simply 'Surely Cook will do something,'—no promise, no authorization, no statement that he could have a position that he had applied for, not one of these vitally important statements can be found in the evidence given here, although in the declaration on which the Senate granted this inquiry that is prominently put forward. Which are you to take? Is it this statement on which you acted or is it the statement given in this room? Which is the truth? The whole of this depends upon Mr. Cook, and therefore absolutely necessary to investigate and see on what it is that it is sought to build the edifice which my learned friend seeks to erect. That is the first proposition, 'that a position was offered that he had applied for and that he could have it provided he would do something.' All through this we have had no offer of the senatorship. Here it is that we have it in this declaration and not elsewhere.

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Let us see the second statement on page VII also. It reads as follows :—

'Later on I again met him in Toronto when he again told me that he was authorized to say positively that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named'—that is the ten thousand dollars—'I would be appointed a senator.'

It is scarcely necessary for me, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this Committee, to go over the evidence, because it has been so recently taken and is fresh in your minds but you can contrast in a moment what was said here in this room as opposed to what was equally solemn, under the equivalent of the oath of this gentleman, stated in October, 1900. He was authorized to state positively—we never had any statements from him here that anyone was authorized; there was nothing positive about it. 'There was a general talk that if I would pay the sum he had formerly named—' that was not put in connection with it. They worked it out in their own minds that was so, but there is no distinct kind of bargain or contract or arrangement such as is found in the second clause in page VII. How different you have it. There was no authorization. There was nothing positive. There was a mere talk, and the conclusion that really there was no authority. Then we have the third statement: 'These letters and copies of letters bear corroborative evidence in support of the statement above made by me'—that is of these charges. Where is the authorization in any of these letters? Where is the statement of the offer of a position? Where is the statement of the bargain that he says is to be corroborated by these letters and these copies of letters? Which of the letters refers to that? Not one. Which of the letters states that there is the bargain? Not one. Which of these letters puts it in anything like the way in which the witness puts it in these clauses that I have read, one, two and three? Why, Mr. Chairman and gentleman of the Committee, may I not fairly say that the accuser has obtained this Committee under false pretenses? What he made the basis of it does not exist. What he presented does not exist, and I may say that if this statement was that upon which my learned friend got the opinion of Dr. Goldwin Smith, I do not so very much quarrel with him. Of course he is a master of English, but I never knew he was a lawyer.

Mr. Marsh, Counsel for Mr. Cook:

He is.

Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Accused:

It is a matter of fact, and the fact will depend and the results will depend upon the facts that are presented: but that statement that was made amounts to nothing unless we have presented to us the facts on which that conclusion was arrived at. Then in regard to these statements, this declaration, this which is the equivalent of the oath, what is there to support it? We may surround the matter ever so much with verbiage, but it must always come back to this question, do you prove by competent evidence that Sir Richard Cartwright offered or authorized the late Hon. M. C. Cameron to offer the accuser a senatorship for $10,000? How is that proved? We have against it to begin with—and I supplement that which my learned friend presented this morning—the absolute oath of Sir Richard Cartwright and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that this was not done directly or indirectly. One of the advantages of trial by jury in the locality where the circumstances took place is that you have people that know the witnesses that are produced. You have the people that have lived amongst them, can test their credibility. I think I may appeal to that. These gentlemen have lived with you, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. I may plead for them that consideration that is ever given that a man is taken to be truthful until the reverse is shown, and I therefore say that the absolute oath of these two gentlemen should be received and certainly should be received for the reasons that further on I will assign against the oath of the accuser in this case. We have another fact that seems to be very strongly against the contest of the accuser, and that is the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright

favoured Mr. Cook from the beginning to the end and needed no inducement, monetary or otherwise, to support him as he did to the very end. The money would make no difference to him. He began by his support, he ended by his support, as did Mr. M. C. Cameron. I think also another circumstance which is very strong is that a number of letters are produced to which I shall have to refer later on, written at the time of the alleged transaction, written at the crucial period, and referring to this transaction, but not the one relied on. It is not produced. Then the letters which are produced assign reasons that I think should be satisfactory to the mind of anyone open to conviction that money was not the cause, but other reasons assigned and reassigned in these letters caused the difficulty in the way. Then it did strike me that no person would be guilty of the folly of entrusting this matter to another if it was to be done, as he was being constantly interviewed by Mr. Cook when such suggestions could have been made directly without the risk of the intervention of a third party. It struck me as most peculiar that from August of 1896 up to 1899, although there were frequent interviews, interviews that were much too constant, Mr. Cook dare not put forward any occasion on which anyone of these persons ever made the suggestion to him in regard to the question of money. It is not as if they were far removed. It is not as if they did not discuss this question, but they did discuss it, and no doubt whatever if there was truth in the statement of Mr. Cook on some of these occasions they would have stated to him 'The matter of difficulty really is the question of money, and it must be paid.' He states that he saw every one of the ministers of the Crown, of the Ontario ministers, that he discussed these matters, that he presented his claims, but they being alive he dare not present the fact that any such statement was ever made to them. Then the fact that there was no pretense that this statement was ever mentioned to any other member of the government, when, as a bribe, it would be useless unless those to be affected knew of it. What was the object in doing that unless it was to influence the members of the Government, and how could they be influenced unless they were aware that there was this offer of the money? It would be useless doing it unless that knowledge came home to the place where you are to influence and to persons that were to be influenced—but from beginning to end there never was the first word to any of these ministers so frequently interviewed—any one of them that this matter was told to them. 'A great secret: Mr. Cook is going to give us $10,000, and therefore be sure to give him the senatorship.' Not a word of that passed. The $10,000 was useless unless it was known to these gentlemen in whose hands was this gift. Then the fact which seemed to me to be immensely strong that after the alleged offer the relations between the parties continued and the usual arguments continued to be used. It seems to me to be all folly to say $10,000 was demanded and nothing was to be done unless it was paid, and that they should keep like children playing at this for years when there was an absolute barrier put in the way. 'It is the $10,000 that is the difficulty, and until that $10,000 is satisfied there can be no giving to you the senatorship.' The whole of this was folly, was by-play, was waste of time. There was according to his statement one distinct answer, and that is money and money must be given, and without it you get no senatorship. It seems to me that it dispels entirely that statement of Mr. Cook. Then we have also the fact that letters most friendly passed for years between the parties; which could not have been the case if a bribe were really offered. If it were really a bribe how is it that the letters to which I referred express kindly feelings, kindly greetings, hoping that they may succeed, has never lost sight of them, and so on—the man that now says there was a bribe offered to him?

Then we have in these letters hopes and expectations expressed by the accuser repeatedly, which would be out of the question if the whole matter had been blocked by the non-payment of the amount of the price of the senatorship. These statements I am giving now are simply undoubted facts. These are matters as to which there is no question. These are matters that are present to us in the evidence, and if there was nothing else but the denial of these gentlemen and these statements that I have referred to, I submit with very great confidence, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, that there could be but the one result, and that is that it is impossible that there could have been an offer made looking at the position of the parties at the time that it was

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said to have been made and subsequently to it. Another matter seemed to me very material in dealing with the evidence of the accuser. If there is one thing that he wanted to do it was to hit the Premier of Canada. His name is put first in the allegation of charge. You must not forget that this charge is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the Cabinet were guilty of the charge. I submit to you gentlemen of the Committee that if we disprove that as to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on what principle are you to say that it is proved against Sir Richard Cartwright; because it depends upon the same oath. If it is wrong in regard to the other, how can you give him credit as to this case? The whole story must stand or fall together, and he has absolutely alleged on all of these occasions that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other that did this. It is a statement under oath. If he fails as to the one on what principle is it that you are to give credit in regard to the other? The usual way is, the judge says 'Where am I to draw the line? How can I say that a witness that is discredited as to the one is to be credited as to the other'? Must not the conclusion be 'You are a person on whose statement we cannot place reliance?' Then that being so, the story, as it all depends upon his statement, and that is discredited, must fall as a whole and be cast out as something that proceeded from his imagination. I want to say a word before dealing with the evidence upon the question which I should not otherwise touch upon but that it is necessary because of the common sense which is now reduced into the law upon the subject, that is that you must look at the character of the person who makes a charge, and where a person has got some ulterior motive, where he is actuated by revenge, where he has made a statement at one time that he feels bound to support or sustain, then you have a case which you must investigate with the greatest astuteness whatever that person brings forward. Does he or does he not occupy that position? Shall I begin with this letter which was not put in by Mr. Cook but was one of the letters that was produced afterwards, and not put in by him for a very plain reason, that it would have interfered very greatly with the statement which he thought proper to make upon oath. Now, here is the person with whom you have to deal. That is the letter of the 25th August, 1896, put in at a subsequent date, and not put in by Mr. Cook in the opening of his case. It is in the supplemental. It is not one of those in the original book. But I ask the attention of this Committee to this fact: it is in Mr. Cook's letter-book from which he produced the other letters, but was not a letter that was produced by him, and I may just say that I think the reason of it was this: he stated that Mr. Cameron had asked him to return him his letters. Now, I think that anybody that fairly reads the letter of the 25th August will come to this conclusion. That letter was the first mention of returning letters, because he not only speaks of it, but he gives a reason for it, and he says: 'I return your letters and will do so with any further communication you may send, so there will be nothing on record from you knowing your caution in matters of this kind.' He does not say because we have arranged it, or because you have asked it, but as coming from Mr. Cook himself he says 'I will do it because I know your caution in matters of this kind.' Permit me, Mr. Chairman, to dwell for a moment upon that—'I return your letter and will do so with any further communication you may send me, as there will be nothing on record from you.' In other words, 'speak to me perfectly freely, because I will return the letters'—not only that, but 'there will be nothing on record;' and that man says, 'I kept copies of the letters; I lied to him; I induced him to be absolutely free with me, and I then made this base plot to endeavour to entrap him.' Now, that is the source from which we get this charge and get this testimony—'I return your letter and will do so with any further communication you may send me, so there will be nothing on record from you'—not merely, 'I will return the letters,' but 'there will be nothing on record.' And four years afterwards he produces the record, and he says that notwithstanding that I lulled him by that letter, I kept a copy of it, and I bring it up in judgment against him now; I bring it up in judgment against the dead man; I bring it up in judgment against a man whose tongue is tied and cannot answer. I have poisoned my dagger for the two men that I am obliged to admit all through were the two men that stood by me, and did whatever could be done to get me into this Senate. Thank God he is not in the Senate, and *Laus Deo*, he never will be in it. That is the

source and that is the beginning of this plot; and with a man that will lay a plot of that kind, what is the use of talking about honour? He casts honour to the winds, and truth must always accompany honour; and if you cast honour to the winds, truth goes with it, and where is there any reliability for any statement he may make? Then, I cannot help commenting upon a matter which is ever considered in our law courts, and that is the staleness of this claim. It is kept for many years, and is only presented at this period. It is only presented in order to accomplish an end. That is his revenge. That is always a matter that is looked at, for if a man makes a statement, there is very little that will hold him back from doing anything that may be needed in order to confirm it, so that he may obtain whatever advantage is to flow from the statement that he makes. Then another thing that struck me very much in connection with this was that really he seemed to me to stand there as a man that wanted to be bought. He never spurned the offer. We must judge of these matters by the way people generally act—he never spurned it; he never spurned the man; he never repudiated it; he kept on using these same instruments for the accomplishment of his purpose, and he never disclosed it during all these years to any being except to his confidential solicitor, Mr. Biggs. These are matters which, if they were presented in court in regard to cases in court, would be treated in this way: The court would simply say, 'We cannot receive any such statement under these circumstances.' The thing is impossible. Then I was very much struck also with what Mr. Biggs said. He says that they consulted the Criminal law. Cook does not seem to be quite easy as to how far he was going. He seemed to desire to know how far he could go. Do I do him wrong, Mr. Chairman, in saying that a person that would be guilty of these things has only one standard, and that is the standard of the criminal law? Do I do him wrong in saying that the reason he consulted Mr. Biggs was to see whether the criminal law would have him, and for no other purpose, and that the advice that was given by the solicitor virtually was: 'You must be careful, because, if there is any such as buying or selling, then you will be liable!' You must judge of these transactions by the way that it would strike one if you met them in every day life. We have, therefore, a man without honour, for he has cast it to the winds; a man who has been disappointed, embittered, fancies he has had some grievance, and then seeks his revenge in the manner to which I have referred. That also after four years. You must remember that memory at best is treacherous. After four years of warping, and considering, and thinking and pondering, what can you not work up the mind to believe? All that has to be taken into consideration in dealing with his evidence.

Then I say in passing—not that I conceive that Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Richard Cartwright are in the slighest degree interested in that—giving the fullest credence to what the accuser has said, can it possibly go further than that if the accuser paid a sum on money towards a legitimate fund for party purposes, that his loyalty to the party, which some doubted might thereby be made stronger? Was it not simply 'Do it or not, just as you please, but I have no senatorship to give, and I have no promise as to results.' I merely say in passing that so far as Mr. Cameron is concerned, I should like to say a word for the dead, and it seemed to me that fairly viewing the evidence it might very properly be stated that he did not go beyond that, and very possibly there were legitimate election expenses, and very possibly they might have been met out of this fund. That was his offer at all events, and that was his view. Then the only link which it is sought to forge in and through that, to which in considering the letters I shall refer further, is the letter which is not produced, and a conversation said to have taken place which cannot be fixed and which has been I conceive abundantly denied. I want to return for a few moments to the consideration of the oral testimony of the accuser and then I want to turn for a short while to the letters which I conceive if placed in order and read with care will utterly disprove any thought of money or payment or the like.

My learned friend was obliged to and did comment upon the statement of Mr. Cook. I scarcely need trouble the Committee with any quotations as to the discrepancy or as to the want of the exact language, but that is found at page 39. 'I ain't going to swear to each and every individual word.' In the most important items, he said, 'or some-

thing like that.' Again at page 13 the same expression. Now, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting from the witness the exact expression, the exact words and not as he says 'the meaning of it or the gist.' That may be a misapprehension, a misunderstanding. It is the words, and the Committee is to judge of what was the effect But this general observation of the witness that he cannot remember is much strengthened by the result in the evidence. He says there 'I do not think'; and take for instance the forgetting an interview with Mr. Preston to which he referred. Although he said he did mention the fact of the offer made he is unable to give the time or place or name of any person except that of Mr. Biggs. See pages 12 and 13 of the report as to this. Then as to his belief as to want of authority on the part of Mr. Cameron, he said he had 'no recollection.' 'I do not think, but I will not say positively' page 35. That seems to me to be very important in view of the evidence of Mr. Biggs. He may try now to disparage Mr. Biggs, but when it suited his purpose he had him for years as his confidential solicitor, and so much does he trust him that he is the person that he takes down to Mr. Cameron to be present at this discussion or conversation to which he refers. It does not come well from to-day to seek to disparage the person that was his trusted adviser for these years, and against whom nothing is said until he is asked as to his evidence and until he is told, (and to my mind it approaches very near to subornation of perjury) that he wants him to assist in his evidence. Then, for the first time he turned against him—then for the first time he is dissatisfied with Mr. Biggs. The terms of the letter and to its contents, the alleged interview and the date of it with Mr. Preston, these are all speaking in general terms, very cogent to show that you cannot come to the conclusion that there is an absolute and distinct memory and an absolute and distinct statement of what actually did take place. I have referred to the declaration, and I want, if you will be good enough, gentlemen of the Committee, to take and contrast that, for I will not spend the time in doing more than giving the pages—contrast it with what he gives upon examination and cross-examination. My learned friend says that nothing was got out of the cross examination. I thought all that we could expect was got from the cross examination, for I had in my mind what was to be found on page VII and in these other pages, and I thought one could scarcely have a greater discrepancy than between one and the other. Just to refresh the mind, on page VII, 'he showed me a letter in which he was authorized to inform me that I could have the position I applied for provided I would do something.' Now, that is the only place we have the statement Mr. Cameron was authorized to inform him of anything. We have at page 3 'Our friend Cook must surely do something in this connection, or something like that.' 'I won't get nearer than that.' Then here are the two statements, virtually under oath. Which is to be believed? Did the letter state Mr. Cameron was authorized to inform or did it not? Did it state Mr. Cook could have the position or did it not, and did it state Mr. Cook had applied for it or did not it, and did it say he should do something or did it not, or is it all wrong, the fact at pages 32 and 33 is all boiled down to this, 'Our friend Cook must do something.' Something preceded, I cannot give you a word; something followed; I cannot give you a word. All I can remember is, there was this language in it. As to the signature he could not tell; as to the date I do not remember. A dangerous thing for a witness to fix these which might possibly be contradicted, and so 'I cannot remember.' As to the day of the week I am not sure about it. I do not just know. The letter began I cannot tell you how. I do not know whether it was 'My dear Cameron.' I do not suppose that there were more than twenty-five or thirty words in it. 'That is about all you remember.' Yes, 'that is about all.' And I ask the gentlemen of the committee to compare that statement with what is found here in the evidence at these pages which have been given. Now, another thing is very peculiar about that letter, I think. At this point, if there is any truth in the statement of the accuser there could not have been anything that had passed between the parties with regard to the consideration, for he says, when asked, 'Then it was so doubtful to your mind that you did not recognize what it meant and you felt it necessary to apply to Mr. Cameron. Is that the case?—A. Yes.'

My learned friend may draw many things from the letter, but Mr. Cook says he did not know what it meant, and he was obliged to ask what it meant. He did not know it. It is perfectly clear, then, that up to that point there was no offer, and the supposed contents he gives to the Committee. He did not understand what it was, and he asked Mr. Cameron what it meant, and he has it 'he got Sir Richard Cartwright to write this letter saying you should do something, and Mr. Cameron interpreted it in his own way, and his answer is 'Yes.' How can we know what were the real contents of the letter, what really passed, from whom it emanated, what was the purpose intended to serve? The evidence certainly leaves this entirely unsettled. No man's mind could come to a definite conclusion upon it.

Then the other matter that seemed to be important, and I dwell for a moment only upon it, that which the accuser makes the connecting link, is left in a state of greater uncertainty, that is the conversation said to have taken place between the accuser and Sir Richard Cartwright. A most marvellous thing that seeing Sir Richard Cartwright —going down purposely for this for two years—he never said a word upon this question. For two years he never said a word about the ten thousand dollars. For two years there was not a word breathed about it, and then simply in this *en passant* kind of style he relates what took place. That is at page 5. 'When I was just leaving the office, I said : 'by the way Sir Richard, Mr. Cameron demanded from me for one of the other appointments ten thousand dollars. Is that correct?' 'He said Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes : he said it in that way—Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes, and he took this way of obtaining it, or something of that sort.' I said to him 'will you swear that he did not say I suppose it.' and he answered 'No, I won't swear but that he said I suppose it.' If that word is put in, what is there in that? Then, this is another statement of what took place. 'I asked him if Mr. Cameron had authority from Sir Richard or the Government to ask for ten thousand dollars, and he stated that Mr. Cameron was the author, or that Mr. Cameron wanted the ten thousand dollars for party purposes, and that he assented to it for that purpose, and then that Mr. Cameron wanted it for party purposes. 'I said Sir Richard Cartwright told me that Mr. Cameron had spoken to him and that Mr. Cameron wanted it for party purposes.' Now, this is the first occasion on which we have introduced the statement that Mr. Cameron had spoken to him.' Five times that is presented to the witness ; five times he is asked the question, and this is the only occasion on which he said that Mr. Cameron had spoken to him. Then on page 38 he gives a revised version in this language 'Just as I was leaving his office, I walked out ; part of the way, I walked just in front of his counter, and I said, by the way Sir Richard, Mr. Cameron demanded from me ten thousand dollars for the late senatorship.' The other was for one of the two appointments, or for the appointment, and now it is for the 'late senatorship.' He continues 'was that correct?' 'Oh yes, he said, Mr. Cameron wanted some money for party purposes and he took this means to get it, and that is about it, something like that—took this means to get it.' That is all he will say. And then he says in his next reply 'By the way, Mr. Cameron asked me for ten thousand dollars for the last appointment, one of the last appointments.' Further on the question was asked 'Will you swear that what was stated was that he supposed that Mr. Cameron at that time wanted money for party purposes?—A. Cameron, he said, wanted money for party purposes.

'Q. Do you swear he did not say he supposed?—A. I will not say he said he supposed.

'Q. Will you swear he did not say it?—A. No, I will not swear to it. I know that he knew the letter was written.

'Q. Did you say a word to him about the letter—because this is the first we have heard of it?—A. I do not know.'

Now it is very remarkable how the evidence of Mr. Biggs, supposed to corroborate the evidence of Mr. Cook, confronts it in important particulars. I will give the evidence on the different pages and you will see how the witness that was to

corroborate, absolutely denies. On page 77 he says 'He wanted me,' that is Mr. Cook wanted him, 'to give evidence to help him to make out his case. He told me how important it was to him to make out his case, and wanted me to help.' Not a very nice proposition for any man to present to another. At page 67 Mr. Biggs says that it was not he who suggested that he should go down with Mr. Cook and see Mr. Cameron on the contrary Mr. Biggs says it was Mr. Cook who suggested that he should go down. Then, on the same page, he says that he did not tell him that if he subscribed the ten thousand he would get a senatorship. At page 68 it is clear that Mr. Cameron was one of many persons whom Mr. Cook thought to obtain help from in his application. Then at page 70 we have the grounds on which the subscription asked for was based, and that is that Mr. Cook had always spent money on himself and not on others. These are some items in which Mr. Biggs contradicts Mr. Cook. And then we find that it negatives entirely a promise and an offer, for on the contrary the statement is absolute in answer to the question of Mr. Biggs 'What guarantee could he have?—A. Oh, well, he would have to take his chances.' It also negatives absolutely the statement of Mr. Cook, for Mr. Biggs says that Mr. Cook asked 'Would you consider five thousand dollars a good subscription?' Then it is important as showing the conclusion at which Mr. Biggs arrived, because it is the same as that which, notwithstanding his deposition, Mr. Cook also arrived at. Now that is very important. Mr. Cook fenced at that very considerably. I presume he knew what had taken place, and I presume he knew what Mr. Biggs would say, and the conclusion was 'I did not think subscription, or non-subscription, would do very much. I did not think Mr. Cameron had any authority to do anything. I thought he was taking his chances.' That you will find again repeated at page 74. Now, the reason for the immense importance of that is this, that it was after this letter was written, after this letter which was set forth in the declaration so fully but amounted to so little when he came before the Committee—it was after that that this took place, and if there was anything that he draws from that letter it is that there was the authority, and now the statement is 'I did not think there was any authority.' That shows what his view at that time was with regard to that letter, that it did not convey that thought to him. Surely as between the two we are to credit Mr. Biggs rather than Mr. Cook. Then again at page 75, in absolute contradiction of the statement, 'Q. From anything that Mr. Cook said to you, did Mr. Cook come to the same conclusion—that is, that he had not any authority whatever, and that he was wanting the money for himself?—A. We discussed—of course after we got away from Mr. Cameron, we discussed the matter, and I said to Mr. Cook, do you think that if M. C. Cameron got ten thousand dollars—are you fool enough to think that the party would ever see it? And he said he did not believe they would, and I did not believe they would either.' And then what does he say? 'He had not shown us that he had anything to give us. We just had his statement, and there was not anything to make us think.' Now, that was about a week after this letter, this letter which is said to be so vitally important today, and on which so much stress is laid. This took place after it, and he states Mr. Cameron had nothing to show. This is the letter that is said to be in existence and which the Committee are asked to receive as being that which authorized him to do what is suggested. He goes on from this 'We inferred from that that he intended at any rate to say to us I am not authorized to ask anything.' 'He did not pretend to have any authority to give the senatorship if he paid the money.' That is on the same page, 75. Then it is to be observed also in this examination at pages 72, 73 and 74, although Mr. Biggs interviewed all of the Ontario ministers there never was a suggestion of a subscription, nor was Mr. Cameron's name mentioned in connection with this matter. It seems to me to be almost idle to talk of Mr. Cameron being the agent of any one excepting Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook was the person who saw Mr. Cameron, who asked him as his agent to do what he could to interview the old guard and to interview the ministers. He was the person that was sent—that is Mr. Cameron—by Mr. Cook, but he was only sent I presume as one of a dozen persons that were thus employed. Mr. Biggs went, we know. He saw Mr. McMullen, besides all the ministers, and these were all persons that were asked by Mr. Cook to do this, and not

persons who were to act in the interests of the government or of the ministry. It can scarcely be conceived, seeing that Mr. Cook is not a muzzled ox, how he could have kept to himself these matters for all these years. It seems to me that this could not have been the case, that if this were the block that was presented he would let every one in the street know how he had been treated. Then there is a peculiar bit of evidence in the statement of Mr. Preston. I refer to that. He was before the Committee. My learned friend I think was unreasonably severe upon him. Certainly Mr. Preston did not get the worst of the little amenities that passed between the counsel and witness when he was being examined, and there did seem to be the semblance of truth in what he was saying, and I should be sorry to consider that this Committee came to the conclusion that he was in any way a discredited witness. Nothing that passed here that I could see would warrant any such conclusion. Now, if there is any truth in the statement of Mr. Cook, would he not have answered to Mr. Preston at once that he had been trying this ten thousand dollars. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Cook put this matter to Mr. Biggs in the following language. Mr. Cameron wanted him to subscribe to the party fund, and the answer of Mr. Biggs was 'I advised it could be done *bona fide*, &c.' It is worthy of note also that Mr. Preston stated to Mr. Cook when Mr. Cook suggested something about the ten thousand dollars, that he had better not try anything of that kind, as also did Mr. Biggs. I do not know that there is anything in the statement of Mr. Cook that would warrant the casting aside of the evidence of these two gentlemen, Biggs and Preston, in his favour. Mr. Biggs was his agent, and went down to Ottawa and interviewed all the ministers, but nothing was said about the payment of ten thousand dollars. It seems to me to be something that the mind of man cannot conceive: if this ten thousand dollars was the real matter, why was it that Mr. Biggs, the agent that was sent down there—the second agent—was not told 'remember you can do nothing without the ten thousand dollars, for I have tried it without and that has been the demand made and that is the price for it.' He would have mentioned it to him, it seems to me, beyond any doubt. I do not know what the recent conversations that were referred to which took place in the Russell House would have been exaggerated into if those persons who had to do with them were not alive, and thus it would not have been a good thing to make such statements when the chief actors were still living. Then the story of Mr. Frank McDonald, which is something I only mention *en passant*, is very peculiar. To me it bears on its face untruth. He said that he went up there for the purpose of buying a schooner. We do not hear that any schooner was bought, but we do find that he spent the afternoon with Mr. M. C. Cameron, and what struck me as being peculiar on the face of it was this: everybody knowing Mr. Cook's anxiety to get a senatorship and he also wishing it when he told his father-in-law he was going to Goderich, that, notwithstanding that fact ten months intervened before he says, he mentioned a word to Mr. Cook about this statement. That to my mind is utterly incomprehensible. The first thing Mr. Cook's son-in-law would have stated on coming back would have been what was the result of this discussion. I have no doubt whatever that the senatorship had a great deal more to do with his going to Goderich than his buying the Flying Dutchman, which never seems to have had any existence. Then as to the remarks about Mr. Preston, it is most laughable, apart from the absolute denial at that time that he had not been for six years in the employ of the Dominion Government and had nothing to do with the matter. I thought, as I have said, that that was something we really had nothing to do with, as there could be no shadow of doubt that Mr. Preston was not a go-between, that he was not an agent, and therefore what he might have said or done did not amount to anything. I may say this with regard to the witness: I do not want to argue the question of law that was raised, but as my learned friend has spoken of it, I simply say to my mind there is no question whatever that the evidence of Mr. Hancock is not admissible. It would be a nice way of making evidence if it were. Any man could make evidence by going out and making a statement. There is just the one line of cases that I understand in which it is said that such a statement becomes a verbal act—as an illustration, if a person rushes into this room wounded and bleeding, he may give an explanation of how these wounds came, but that is wholly different from this case. Any man might

go out of this committee room and might say in the corridor that the Chairman of this Committee has been doing this, that and the other thing, and then that statement, under this ruling, this Hancock evidence could be brought in as evidence against the Chairman—how absurd that would be. It would open the door so to the manufacturing evidence that the law closes it, permitting it only in a case such as I have mentioned where the wounds establish it, and the law calls it a verbal act. A man rushing from a certain place having been ill treated, and cases of that kind, I put in the same category, but you must have something of that nature before you can allow such evidence to be given. It would be absolutely unsafe and a means of manufacturing evidence if there was any other rule. Then I say as to the evidence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright I shall not trouble the Committee with that—it is there before you—further than to say that you will observe that in the answers of Sir Richard Cartwright he is very careful always to say simply I do not think that there were other letters, but that he is absolutely absolute in the statement that if there were other letters there was no letter of the kind that is referred to. Upon that he is absolute; upon the other matters they may be there, for when he was dealing with hundreds of letters in connection with this matter it would be very unsafe that he should tax his memory and very unreasonable to state that his memory upon it should be perfect. But as to the attack that my learned friend made upon it and as to his want of backbone and reliability, whatever may be the defects of Sir Richard Cartwright, I never until to-day heard that those were brought up against him. The evidence I submit, is evidence that is from beginning to end worthy of credit, the evidence of a man whose word should be taken, the evidence of a man known to the public and who has lived long in this neighbourhood. We know him; his life has been before the community here, and who is it that will dare say he will not believe him upon his oath? Now, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, I want to say a few words upon these letters. I do not think that anyone will understand them until, being put in order, they are taken and read through according to their dates. When they are taken in their proper order you will find that there is a reasonable explanation of every statement. Now if you will remember, Gentlemen of this Committee, when that first exhibit, dated August 4, 1896, was produced, in what a depth of tone the words 'keep quiet' were read; but then the letter that follows explains the whole of that: 'I shall be guided by your good judgment and keep quiet. In the meantime, however, I have sent my applications.' I have referred to the next letter in which he says, 'return all letters'. Then we have the letter of the 25th, Exhibit No. 25. It should come in its order there. I found that I could not make very much of the letter until, placing them in that way, placing them all in their sequence, then the one letter explains the other. Exhibit No. 25 is dated August 25, 1896. It is the long effusion of the accuser in this matter, setting forth all that he has done. It is important as showing what were the difficulties in the way—'others are seeking the position, against them I have not one word to say'. Then he speaks of his active personal work and the like. Then the next letter in order is Exhibit No. 10, dated August 25, also, and marked private, from Mr. Cook. It is as follows:—

'I have to-day forwarded you a letter as suggested *re* my claim to be appointed senator. From your very kind reception of me last week, and your strong expressions in regard to the appointment, and my claims thereto, I feel that I will not be overlooked My friends are already congratulating me. I know that you believe that past services should be rewarded, and wherever you have anything to do with the case it will be done. Hence my great confidence in obtaining the appointment. However, I am not a worn out war horse in any sense. I intend to devote more of my time in the future to politics than in the past. I have accumulated a competency and will thus be able to give my time and services to the country. I thank you very heartily for your kindness to me and shall endeavour in every way to reciprocate.'

Now that is the letter which Mr. Cook wrote to Sir Richard on August 27. Exhibit No. 11 is marked 'strictly confidential', and is a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook: 'My Dear Cook, bring all the influence you can to bear on Sir

Oliver. Glad, got your detailed letter, though knew parts before. But do not neglect precaution above.'

All very private and very confidential, and a kind of thing that could not be made public, so we have at the earliest period the necessity for being confidential in regard to these matters, although nothing in regard to money introduced. Now that being so, we have next the exhibit which is marked No. 2, which properly follows exhibit No. 11. It is also dated August 27, and that letter, put in at an early date without any of its surroundings, cannot be properly understood. Mr. Cameron writing to Mr. Cook says, 'If you pull any strings quietly—do it'. But in these letters which are before and which follow, it is perfectly plain that the strings to be pulled are these which are referred to here. There must be influence brought to bear. 'I had several conversations with C., who is sound. I called at M.'s office four times but could not find him in. I will go to his house to-morrow and sound him and let you know; meantime if you pull any string quietly—do it.' Now what does he say in answer to that? His reply is exhibit 12, dated August 28, the following day. 'Your very welcome letter is just to hand. I shall carry out your suggestions, and in furtherance thereof on Monday night I shall go to Ottawa, arriving there Tuesday morning, when, I trust, all will be satisfactory.' And in answer to the other letter of the 27th we have exhibit No. 3, which should be put in there. 'Your welcome letter of yesterday is just to hand. I am certainly obliged for your courtesy and good will. I hope you have seen Mowat and have put my case as strongly as I know you can and will. I hope to see you next week. Do you think some of the other members of the Old Guard would support me, if so, would you say a word for me? I return your letter as promised.'

We get a letter the 25th August, exhibit 25. Then the next one we get is No. 10. But if you put this one with the other as to the date, then this pulling of strings, and so on, is all perfectly plain, and it is 'see the Old Guard.' 'Get somebody to see Sir Oliver Mowat', and the like. This you will see is a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. Cook, and then a letter from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Cook and then we have the two answers of Mr. Cook to Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Cook to Mr. Cameron answering these suggestions of his, and what should be done. Then we find on the 29th of August, exhibit No. 4, in which Mr. Cameron says:

'I had a long interview with Mowat. One other man stands in the way—wealthy. Also interviewed Billy Patterson and Cartwright this a.m. The latter is strong—sound. There is one way by which the matter can be put sure. I won't mention the way till I see you. I go west on Thursday next.'

Now, we find so far as this correspondence goes, that the letter of the 11th of September explains it. He answers on the 31st of August by exhibit No. 5:—

'I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 20th inst., and note what you say. I am very anxious to know what your suggestion is. I have decided not to go to Ottawa just now.' Then he says he will be in Toronto on the arrival of the train, and then Mr. Cameron writes him on the 11th Sept., which shows I think, the way by which the matter can be 'put sure'. The letter of September 11, is as follows, 'Dear Cook, nothing new, except that I find Mowat's friend for the Senate is James Young, of Galt, and he sticks to him like a bur. What the end may be I can't say.'

And that is, unless you get Mowat, the thing is hopeless. That letter of the 29th of August is the continuation of the correspondence. How can you reconcile Sir Oliver Mowat? Can you get rid of James Young? And that we get continued on in another letter, that is of the 18th of September, carrying on these difficulties and the way in which they can be dealt with. The letter of the 18th of September is one which was omitted. I do not know why Mr. Cook omitted it, but it is now among the papers.

'Your kind letter of 11th inst. to hand and noted, for which, accept my thanks I note what you say about James Young. He has been out of politics for 14 years. and while he was in he spent no money to speak of. He received his reward but was not equal to it and had to resign. He asked my assistance when he was seeking the

APPENDIX No. 1

Provincial Treasurership, and I worked hard for him. He told me that all he wanted was the prefix of Hon. to his name and he would be satisfied, and he has it. He surely should not stand in the way of an old friend who assisted him before. Besides no applicant that I have heard mentioned is less entitled to further reward than he is.'

He does not appear to think it is very difficult to get rid of this man, who, being the protégé of Sir Oliver Mowat, until he is got rid of, there will be no chance, but it is worthy of note. Why trouble about this if it is all a question of money. I dwell on this because my learned friend says that in one of these earlier letters because there was the word 'wealthy,' that shows that money was intended all through. Then why was it that all this unmeaning nonsense was going on between these persons if money was the only thing concerned? It was ridiculous; there was no use wasting their time and energies if there was nothing but money in it. At this time we do not find a word about money. In pencil, at the foot of that letter you will perceive 'I would like to know when the House will prorogue, as I would like to see you in Ottawa about the other matters we were talking about.' So there were other matters between them. Then we come to the letter of October 5, 1896,—two letters, one on the 5th and the other of the 6th. Those I think are about the most material letters that are before the Committee. It must not be lost sight of that it is alleged that on October 2, the alleged letter was produced at the Union Station in Toronto and the offer was made. Now was it possible for Mr. M. C. Cameron to write a letter of this kind—if it was money that was wanted. And if that was the dispute is it possible we would have had such a letter as that of October 5? It is to my mind out of the question. He writes down to Sir Richard Cartwright saying 'I had an interview with the person named in your letter for an hour in Toronto on my way home. I found the individual in question very indignant.' Is it because I had asked him for ten thousand dollars or because I had shown him the letter of Sir Richard Cartwright? No, he sets out the whole matter here. 'I found the individual in question very indignant threatening to smash up the local government and also the Dominion government. He complains that he was treated in the most cavalier manner by the Premier. First he could hardly get an interview with him, and then when he did he acted like an iceberg.'

Not a word about money from beginning to end. This is a confidential letter and if there had been a word about money it must have come out. There was nothing to fear; it was between Mr. Cameron and Sir Richard, and they were writing confidentially. The letter continues—

'He was insulted, he said, grossly insulted by Sir Oliver, who plainly intimated to him that he had not brains enough for the position he sought. He became a little calmer towards the end of my interview, but was still very indignant. If I were in your place I would do nothing in the matter for the present. Later on things may come all right.'

Absolutely impossible to do anything for him or with him, and therefore let the matter simmer. But how could that letter have been written if the real question was money that was wanted? Then look at the answer. It is dated October 6 and is marked confidential.

'Your friend's present mood does not quite tally with the idea you expressed to me that he left Ottawa exceedingly confident. It looked more as if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached.'

Which was Sir Oliver Mowat. You cannot possibly torture that into money. You cannot possibly torture this 'In the quarter you originally approached' into money. When Mr Cook saw further about it he was in better humour and he thought as he left here that his chances were better, and so Sir Richard says 'At the same time it is very unlucky, as I doubt if the matter can be left hanging much longer. There is always trouble in too long delays, and that is specially the case here.'

Now it is said that that took place after this discussion and that both these people knew of it, and here are the two letters that passed at that very time, and not only is there no money mentioned, but there is mention of another matter and of difficulties as the reason why nothing could be done in the meantime. Then there follows after the

letter of October 6 a letter dated October 19, exhibit 13, and one of October 7, which do not seem to amount to any thing except that in the letter of the 19th Mr. Cook says 'I am very desirous of having about ten minutes talk with you, and would be very much obliged if you would drop me a line before you come, so I may make it a point to call and see you.'

Then comes the difficulty that culminates by Sir Oliver Mowat's refusing—it being stated that it was necessary to have people who could speak, not at the street corners, but in the Senate, and the letter of October 23, 1896 (Exhibit 27) comes in. It is very strange that this gentleman should write, and if there is any truth in him then take the whole of this together, because in the fourth paragraph of that letter he says to Sir Wilfrid Laurier :—'I have heard of only one reason, and that was given me by Sir Oliver Mowat himself, and it was that he wanted men of ability appointed.' If there is any truth in Mr. Cook at all, there is his statement: after this offer had been made, and after the interview at the Rossin House. He knew that these people he was approaching had never anything to do with the question –money. He says to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, going over all these matters, the ox, St. Paul—an immensely long letter—that is the only thing, and he says, you are allowing another person to be appointed and that is wrong and there is only one reason for it. Why, if there had been a bargain and sale, would he not at once have written there has been a bargain and sale already about this, an offer has been made, if I do not get this there will be such and such results, but not being anything of the kind he puts in there what was the reason, and dealing with a truthful man and dealing with Sir Wilfrid he must be truthful, he says that is the only reason and proceeds to explain that it does not exist. Then we come to exhibit 28, another letter of October 29, in which he says :—

'You did not fully understand my past services or you would not have asked me to withdraw my claim. I think I am a reasonable man and that I could recognize them if if anybody else had superior claims to my own. The plain suggestion is that I should withdraw now and wait for other Ontario senators to die.'

What chance of getting ten thousand dollars from a man when instead of asking him for money they asked him to wait? You do not understand, you do not want me to go in, you do not want ten thousand dollars, but what you do want is that I should postpone my going in—that is his statement. There are the two letters of the 16th of November and of the 27th of November, 1896. Now the former is one which you remember being read to Sir Richard Cartwright from the Hon. M. C. Cameron, dated the 16th of November, 1896. Is it not trifling with the Committee to say that this had anything to do with the senatorship—'The private matter that you know of we can discuss when you are here. I am still of the same opinion as I was at the close of the Session, and propose to act upon it.'

The vacancies had been filled at this time, the 16th of November, and there were no hopes of a vacancy in the near future. The appointments had been made on the 13th of November, and therefore that letter cannot refer to the senatorship. What torturing of the language it would be to make it that. 'I propose to act upon it—' something to be done, it could not be a senatorship, when they were all filled.—It is something I am going to act upon. And then the other letter of the 27th of November equally cannot be used in that way. He says to Sir Richard 'I decline positively to open negotiations with the man in Toronto?' Now Sir Richard says he did not think that referred to Mr. Cook, and I think it is absolutely clear from the next sentence that it could not have referred to Mr. Cook. 'The proposition was his own and when the matter reached a critical stage he backed out.' Mr. Cook had made no proposition: Mr. Cook had not been approaching, according to his statement. Mr. Cook refuses to make any proposition, refuses to approach and this letter says the proposition was his own and when the matter reached a critical stage he backed out. If we are to believe Mr. Cook at all, he had made no proposals. If we believe Mr. Cook a proposal was made to him which he rejected. This, it is perfectly clear, is not Mr. Cook. And then he says 'the appointments made are all right.' This could scarcely be so if he had been

authorized to offer a senatorship to Mr. Cook, who was not receiving it. He could not have any authority to make him an offer or he would not have said this—'what do you mean by saying is not likely to remain long?' It was very easy for Sir Richard Cartwright if he had wanted to do what was wrong to say absolutely, and no one could contradict him, that was not Mr. Cook, but he regarded the value of his oath, and he would not say it absolutely, although he said I have my reasons for thinking it was not Mr. Cook. I say the intrinsic evidence of the letter itself must convince any unbiassed person that that conclusion was correct. Then we have the letter of the 21st of August, 1897, the letter written by Mr. Cook to the Premier congratulating him on 'his great success,' 'his grand reception in Great Britain and elsewhere, stating that he 'is delighted and overjoyed at the manner in which Sir Wilfrid upheld the dignity of our common country,' that 'words failed to express his admiration of his dignified stand, and that he has raised Canada in the estimation of Great Britain to a very high degree, and trusting that he may live long to enjoy the honour so deservedly won—' to a man that he now turns round and says wanted him to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship. The letter was written in August, 1897. There is a blank where the 7 should be, but my learned friend and I agreed upon that as the date, because it was the time of the diamond jubilee and the return of the Premier to Canada. Then there was a letter which was not put in, from Mr. Cook to Mr. Cameron, although the answer to it was filed. Now this is not like a man who had been dealing with money and dealing falsely and wrongly. He takes this up in September, 1897.

'I notice by yesterday's *Globe* that Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, has accepted the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and therefore his seat in the Senate becomes vacant.'

We had a lapse there from November, 1896, up to September, 1897.

'I am an aspirant for the vacancy and I beg to ask your support in connection therewith. I believe the Government will now recognize my long service to the party, but in all cases of this kind one must have the support of his friends. I would esteem it a very great favour if you would write at once in my behalf to the Premier or Sir R. J. Cartwright or both as you think best. Thanking you in anticipation, and also for past efforts in my behalf, &c.'

That is not a letter to a man who was a huckster in senatorships. That is the letter of Mr. Cook to Mr. Cameron asking him to do what he can for him, not Mr. Cameron's letter as having in his hands the dealing with senatorships, and that he could distribute them here, there or anywhere else. That was not put in by Mr. Cook, because it would show too well why he got the letter of the 30th of September which was put in, but it is not the letter of persons that had been engaged in a kind of quasi-criminal offence; but it is 'your long services, and support your friend, and your past efforts,' and all that kind of thing which, if a person likes to go into that sort of business, I suppose is legitimate enough. Then we get exhibit No. 9, dated the 30th of September, and evidently the letter of a man who is a good deal annoyed——

'I pressed your claim for the position you asked for very strongly on the Government. I supposed at one time that the matter was all arranged. I was, however, disappointed. You had the cards in your own hands, you refused to play them and so you lost the game.'

I do not know who had the commanding card and I cannot speak by the card; I do not know the game, but the only game we have had up to the present is this, Sir Oliver Mowat will not sanction your appointment and Mr. Young is the person that he desires to have. Now that he is gone what can you do for me? 'You might easily have kept your mouth shut. You need not have gone round the street corners saying what you would do with the Local Government and the Dominion Government. You might have behaved so that you would be tolerated in the Senate. You refused to play my game; you played your own and now you are out in the cold.' Any person that is

accustomed to be dishonest may put such a meaning upon it as we have heard described, but I mean to say that without anything up to the present time to lead one to that conclusion, and when these are letters that are private and confidential, and when there is no occasion whatever for endeavouring to cover that up, no one can take out of it except by a very strained meaning, what is attempted to be put upon it, and more particularly when this volume of evidence shows the difficulties in the way and how they are to be met. Then there is the letter of Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard Cartwright on the 30th of September in which is the remark 'I strongly pressed the claims of another man, upon certain conditions. The thing fell through and I vowed I would never again interfere in a matter of the kind. I may say to you that yesterday I received a letter from the same man pressing me very strongly to press on the Government his appointment. I have declined to interfere on his behalf for reasons well known to you.'

I submit that, fairly reading that, the conditions are shown, and the only conditions, and that if there were any other conditions with all these letters they would there have appeared. The only one that we have had has been already referred to. I dare say that if Mr. Cook had kept his tongue quiet and had simply told Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I will wait until this other appointment is made, that the result would have been he would have gotten this senatorship, but when instead of that he did not chose to play a dignified and proper card, but went up and down the land irritating all the friends and speaking against both governments, then he put himself in such a position that he could not expect the consideration that otherwise he should have received. If it had been money, it could have been given for that consideration. Then I find exhibit 32, December 15, 1897, he writes to the Honourable the Minister of Justice :—

'I hope that justice will be meted out to me at no distant date to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Sir Oliver Mowat. I am looking forward from day to day for this announcement.'

How could it possibly be that in December, 1897, he is looking forward from day to day for this announcement. He is writing that to ministers that he says would not let him in for less than ten thousand dollars. Whatever passed between him and Mr. Cameron I do not know, although there is very little evidence of that, but so far as the ministers are concerned he approaches them upon his supposed merits. In the same way he writes to Sir Richard Cartwright, 'I have been expecting to receive a call to the Senate.' According to the statement here there was ten thousand dollars between him and that and he could not expect it. 'I have by no means forgotten the matter.' Then that is followed up by the letter of March 9 in which he says he is 'looking forward with pleasure to the announcement of his appointment, as he knows he will receive it.' What he said was, 'If you would delay the one then you would get the other.' Sir Richard Cartwright writes to him on March 9, 'I am in hope of being able to close up this matter now, but I may want to see you first.' Then on March 18 Sir Richard Cartwright says, 'I have done all in my power in your behalf.' Then again he says on June 15, 'I am confidently waiting the call.' On June 25 Sir Richard Cartwright writes, 'I have been fighting your battle last week, but I found difficulty in some quarters.' Surely these cannot be the letters of persons from whom it was expected Mr. Cook would pay ten thousand dollars. Then exhibit 35, 'I cannot but express my great disappointment that I have not received it.' And again on January 10, 1899, and even up to February 21, 1899, 'I look forward with pleasure to the appointment to the vacancy in the Senate. And then March 9, 1899, 'Allow me to give one last shot before the vacancy is finally filled in the Senate.'

And then he speaks in his letter of the twenty-second, which certainly should answer any surmises and suspicions, this man that knows everything about it says 'I heard a day or two ago that the opposition to my appointment comes from so and so,' not a want of money, not because it was not paid. 'You remember meeting me by request at the Rossin House, just before Mills and Cox were appointed to the Senate, when you showed me a letter from the premier when he said 'Our friend Cook should now wait for the next appointment.' 'This is an implied promise and I do not think he should go

back on it.' I just wish to call this to your mind: that is to say, having to wait for the next vacancy, when that occurred, then he should have it.' Then he writes in July, 1899, to the Minister of Justice. Here we have a large mass of correspondence that has to do with this office and from beginning to end there is nothing in it unless it is twisted and tortured, that can show on behalf of any minister anything but an exertion to get this office for Mr. Cook and a determination to attempt to get it upon the usual terms: that is what he calls his qualifications. I will just say a word or two upon my notes and the argument my learned friend Mr. Marsh endeavours to put in as short a space as possible, having referred to most of the matters already. He spoke of Sir Richard's memory—better that that should be shown to be a little defective rather than that he should pledge his oath to what he is uncertain about, but I submit that on pages 50 and 51 you will find that everything that is material to this matter is remembered and is explained. There was no statement that was made by my learned friend that surprised me more than the statement that there was a difficulty on Mr. Cook's part in raising the ten thousand dollars. Really that did seem to me to be a most astounding statement, because Mr. Cook says that he did not want to raise it, never intended to raise it, and the like. I say nothing about calling Mr. Biggs a sneak. That may be like a boomerang falling back upon Cook, who was his quondam friend and companion, but *noscitur a sociis* is a good maxim—his trusted adviser and the like—I say nothing further upon this *de gustibus non est disputandum.* Reference is made to the letters of the 16th and 20th November, 1896, as to which I have spoken. Then he says that Mr. Cameron was an accredited agent, an agent general? For whom was he the agent general? Can it be possible that because a man is a leading politician and takes an interest in what he thinks has to do with the welfare of the country that he is to be an accredited agent or agent general? There cannot be such a rule as that. It would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of any rule as to agency. Will the Committee listen to any such appeal as that? I have already referred to the trump cards of my learned friend —'You have the cards in your own hands' and 'for reasons well known,' and the rest of these matters, and what follows sufficiently well explains this. There were several communications equally confidential, and if there was money in the matter it would all appear in that. Then as to Mr. Preston's statement and the various interviews, and the like nobody can have any doubt that what Mr. Preston did, he did just as Mr. Preston. It has been absolutely denied that he did it in any other way by him absolutely and by Sir Richard Cartwright. There could be nothing of the kind, and then there was something about 'pounding the tar'—I should have almost sworn that that was Cook's statement, there was such a smell of H. H. Cook about it that it must certainly have come from him. In closing I may say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, that looking at the source from which the evidence comes on which the case depends, that it must be found absolutely unreliable, no honour, no sense of right, no truth, no regard for living or dead, is found, and after four years the friends that have stood fast by him are those that he attacks, and everything most private and most confidential is presented for the purpose of injury to them. I say that it is not a question of the orders, Mr. Chairman of this Committee, but it is a question of his making this charge at all. The invaded privileges of the dead arise from his having set the matter in motion. Then I say the variations between the charge as made and the evidence as given before the Committee must be absolutely convincing that these discrepancies which cannot be reconciled, must cause the Committee to conclude that there is nothing upon which it can act. Then I say the contradiction between Messrs. Biggs and Preston—certainly I am not doing them much credit, if I say of equal reliability with Mr. Cook—absolutely discredit his story. Then the letters written to which I have referred to the number of over forty, very convincing I submit ought to dispose of the story of the accuser, very convincing, confidential, private, and so on, and yet all discrediting the story of the accuser. Then I submit that the fact that this Mr. Cook, the accuser, was dealing with all the ministers, and there was no occasion to have an intermediary is very cogent. He presented his case to them, and so far as any one of them is concerned, no improper approach has even been hinted at. There was no necessity to have, so far as the ministers were concerned, either Mr. Biggs or Mr. Cameron

or anyone else. Mr. Cook saw that directly, and could have made his proposals to them if he had any desire to do it. Then the withholding of this story for all these years as he did, seems to me, looking at Mr. Cook, a talkative man, a man that could not keep a thing of that kind to himself, looking at the fact that through all these years, although he says he did tell it to some person, it comes down that he told it to one, and that is Mr. Biggs—all this convinces me that what is here alleged could not as a matter of fact have taken place. There is no doubt of much underhand dealing on the part of Mr. Cook. Fraud delights in secrecy and in generalities, which may mean anything or may mean nothing. The truth loves open dealings. In our books we are told that a person that occupies the position of an informer should not obtain a conviction except in very peculiar circumstances, unless there is strong corroboration. Now does not Mr. Cook occupy that position here? The books say that an informer is a person that is infamous, and here is one that possibly in as infamous a way as it can be done peaches on him whom he calls his accomplice whom he so lately called his best friend. He is lost to any sense of decency, and he invades as I say even the grave. He knows no privilege, and he seeks to make public all that is among men of honour held most sacred, and which under no circumstances should be presented to others. As I said in opening, thank God, he has never entered the Senate, and now, *laus Deo*, he shall never in the future enter your honourable body. Let us leave him to the infamy to which he has consigned himself and which he so very richly deserves.

The Committee adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

APPENDIX No. 1

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
OTTAWA, Thursday, April 25.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MR. RITCHIE:

Mr. Chairman and Honourable Gentlemen of the Committee :—

The more I think, the more I reflect, the greater seems my embarrassment as to what course I should pursue in connection with this investigation. If I were simply to point out that certain evidence was adduced here it would be a mere waste of time, because the members of the Committee know quite as well as I do what evidence there is before them. If, on the other hand, I were to discuss and comment upon that evidence, there is no doubt it would appear that my argument was leading in one direction or another.

If the matter had stood in the position in which it was at the time of the adjournment in March, I should have felt no hesitation in saying that while there was ample evidence establishing negotiations between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Cook with reference to the senatorship, the evidence fell short of connecting Sir Richard Cartwright with, or bringing home to him a knowledge of these negotiations. I should have stated that had the inquiry ended then. Since then, however, evidence of a most material character has been adduced before this Committee, and I am not now in a position to say that. You have the evidence before you. It is in writing, and does not depend on the memory or recollection of witnesses which, after the lapse of some years, might be open to the suggestion of being unreliable. The genuineness of the correspondence is not questioned. It is all before you, and I do not comment on it further than to say that I am not now in a position to suggest that the evidence falls in any degree short of establishing Sir Richard Cartwright's knowledge of the negotiations.

With reference to what Senator Dandurand stated about Mr. Cook's evidence as to statements made by Mr. Cameron being admitted, on the undertaking of counsel to connect Mr. Cameron with the minister, every lawyer will understand what that undertaking means. If the connection should not be established all evidence admitted on the assumption that such connection would be made goes for naught. I was acting simply from the information I got from Mr. Marsh, counsel for Mr. Cook. When I was appointed I apprehend it was not known whether Mr. Cook would be represented here by Counsel or not. The communication I got from the Chairman was a formal one, requesting me to communicate with Mr. Cook and ask what witnesses he had to establish the charges he had made. I communicated with Mr. Cook, who informed me that he would ask his solicitor to see me on the subject. Subsequently Mr. Marsh communicated with me. I asked him for the names of the witnesses. I had to examine those witnesses on the information supplied by Mr. Marsh. I knew nothing whatever of the facts they could prove. I called these witnesses at that time, because Mr. Marsh felt a doubt as to whether the Committee would allow him to appear and examine the witnesses, hence the reason the task was undertaken by me.

A misapprehension has arisen apparently with reference to certain of the witnesses. Mr. Marsh, while stating that the names of Mr. Biggs and Mr. Preston would be mentioned, intimated that these were not witnesses whom he on behalf of Mr. Cook would call. It was represented to him that they were not friendly but hostile witnesses. He expressed no opinion of his own on the matter, but said the instructions he got from his client were to that effect. I stated these facts before the Committee, being careful at the time to point out to the Committee that I did not express an opinion of my own

as to whether they were friendly or unfriendly witnesses, but in view of the fact that Mr. Marsh was acting for Mr. Cook, and regarded those witnesses as unfriendly, if I called them I felt I would be acting unfairly to Mr. Cook, because my calling them as witnesses on behalf of Mr. Cook would leave to Mr. Blake the opportunity to lead, if he so chose, those witnesses, and to shut off the right of cross-examination. Mr. Marsh pointed out as to one of the witnesses that his brief would indicate evidence might be adduced to show that such witness was not worthy of belief. He said, 'If you insist on calling this witness I want you to cross-examine him as you should a hostile witness.' He said, 'I have a record of the gentleman in connection with a libel suit, and I want you to examine him from my brief. I declined to take that position. I felt I should not put a witness in the box and then deal with him on the assumption that he was unwilling to tell the truth. If he had been called as a witness on behalf of Mr. Cook the result would have been that Mr. Marsh could not, if he wished to do so, have brought forward evidence to discredit that witness. At all events, I was not in sympathy with an effort of that kind, and I frankly told Mr. Marsh so. I told him that in a matter where there was a question of politics involved, there might possibly be found some few men on both sides so narrow-minded, so bigoted and so biassed that they would be ready to go into the witness box and swear that they would not believe some particular active political opponent on oath, and I suggested that he should advise his client to drop the idea of calling witnesses for that purpose. I do not pretend to say he could have got such witnesses, but that is the course I asked him to pursue.

The same way with regard to one of the other witnesses said to be hostile. I did not call him. One of the gentlemen of this Committee was good enough to tell me that as a layman he had a very decided opinion on it, and he thought I should have taken the responsibility of calling this witness in support of the prosecution. I have given to the Committee the reasons that induced me to refrain from doing so. Had I done so Mr. Marsh might have justly complained that I had adopted an unfair course towards Mr. Cook. Mr. Blake did not press it, because he doubtless as a lawyer knew and fully appreciated the reasons that operated on my mind.

With reference to the witness last referred to, I was told that if he made certain statements a witness could be called to contradict him and show his statements were false, so that I was placed in the position of either accepting Mr. Marsh's brief on the cross examination of the witnesses, or leaving them to be called by Mr. Blake or by Mr. Marsh, or the Committee. The last course was adopted. The Committee called the witnesses and they were examined and cross-examined, and there cannot be any reason for complaint on the part of anyone. But the Committee will readily understand the false position in which I would have been placed had I insisted on their being called as witnesses on behalf of Mr. Cook.

With reference to what has been said about communications with the Chairman of this Committee, I may say that before I knew that Mr. Marsh was to appear here I saw the Chairman. I knew that Mr. Marsh had been consulted by Mr. Cook, and I knew that a statement was being prepared by him, but was not at that time aware that Mr. Cook would have Mr. Marsh appear on his behalf before the Committee. I got the information from Mr. Marsh as to who the Minister was whom Mr. Cook would name, and I informed the Chairman of this Committee of that, and may say that so far from being directed in any way to do anything that might savour of vigorous prosecution I was requested by him to see that on Mr. Cook's examination, when the point was reached when it would become necessary to mention the name of the minister, I should stop and put the name on a piece of paper and hand it to him, so that he might consult his colleagues and if necessary have the meeting adjourned to enable the gentleman named to be present and be placed in a position to deny the charge at the earliest possible moment, and so that the charge and denial (if there was one) might reach the public about the same time. That was the only direction I had from the Chairman of the Committee, and it was an explicit one, that I should not allow the name to be publicly divulged until the gentleman could be sent for and have an opportunity of confronting the witness. This took place before it was known that Mr. Blake would appear before

the Committee to represent those who might be charged. Upon Mr. Blake's appointment, and upon his being made aware of the name of the minister, it of course became unnecessary to follow the course suggested by the Chairman.

Apart from formal communications as to summoning witnesses, this was the only communication I had with the Chairman as to evidence or procedure, except that when I was furnished with copies from the letter book of the late Mr. Cameron of certain letters written by the late Mr. Cameron to Sir Richard Cartwright, I showed them to the Chairman, and suggested that certain portions of the letters should not be read in evidence, as they were not relevant to the inquiry, and only expressed the personal views of the writer about men prominent in public life and reflected on them, and he fully concurred in my adopting the course I suggested.

As I have already intimated, I do not, in view of the opinions entertained by some of the members of this Committee as to the position I should occupy as Counsel for the Senate, and having regard to the very able and exhaustive arguments already made by Mr. Blake and Mr. Marsh, intend to occupy your time in analyzing the evidence and discussing the matter on its merits.

There is one matter that has not been referred to by either Counsel—that is Biggs's statement in connection with the Criminal Law episode, I think Mr. Marsh called it. There is a direct conflict between the two. Mr. Cook says that the conversation about the criminal offence took place after the interview with Mr. Cameron at the Rossin House—that it was after Mr. Biggs and Mr. Cook saw Mr. Cameron at the Rossin House this interview took place, the next day, at Biggs's office. Mr. Cook's statement with regard to that is that Mr. Biggs had said to him when he went to his office, 'Now we have got them completely in our power: this is a criminal offence,' and he took down the statutes and read from the section which governed the matter. On the other hand, Biggs says that this took place some time before. He said it took place at a time when Mr. Cook had informed him that Mr. Cameron had made this suggestion that he should put up ten thousand dollars, and he had absolutely refused. The members of the Committee will have to say, having regard to all the surrounding circumstances, which is the more probably story.

One word with reference to Preston's statement about this letter. Preston certainly has no legitimate cause of complaint as to the manner in which he has been dealt with by this Committee. He has been allowed to be represented by counsel here and to put in a written statement, and was afterwards allowed to be called to give evidence to substantiate the charges, so that he certainly can have no cause of complaint. He brings forward the question of tampering with a certain letter. I call your attention to page 41 of the evidence when that letter was put it. Near the top of that page you will find Mr. Blake's examination:

'Q. Is that the letter that you refer to?—A. Yes.

'Q. Is there anything in that that would show you the date? Who has put that mark in pencil there?—A. I did.'

So that at the time that that letter was first produced here it was perfectly plain there was a pencil mark upon it. Mr. Blake's attention was called to it at once, and he said, 'Who put that mark there?' The witness said, 'I did." Then Mr. Marsh immediately explained what that pencil mark was, that when he got that letter the year '1898" was in pencil on it, and he asked Mr. Cook if it was there when it was received. Mr. Cook said not; he said it was put there when this matter came up—that casting his mind back he came to the conclusion 1898 was the year it was received, and he put the figures there in pencil. Mr. Marsh very properly said that should not appear as part of the letter, and he partially rubbed it out. That it was not distinctly marked out was apparent, for Mr. Blake, when it was put in his hands, said, 'Who put that mark there?' So there was no attempt at concealment. The letter was produced. Members of the Committee looked at it. Was there anything apart from the pencil mark there? If this was gone, it cannot be charged that Mr. Cook or anyone connected with him tampered with it. The letter was in the possession of the Law Clerk of the Senate. There is no charge that Mr. Cook or anyone interested with him went to see

it after it was put in in evidence. Mr. Preston came here and asked that a gentleman named Clarke should be called, and for what purpose? Mr. Blake saw at once it would be merely a waste of time. I said to Mr. Blake, 'If you will say that you think that evidence is relevant and expert testimony should be gone into, I will ask the Committee to receive it.' Mr. Blake said at once, 'I think it is a mere waste of time, nothing can turn on it,' and did not ask for it.

What Mr. Clarke was to be called for was this: Preston said: 'When I examined that under a magnifying glass while it was in the possession of the Law Clerk I could trace out the letters "Ju" and then "18" in ink.' Looking at it here he could apparently find only the figures "18," therefore he wanted it to be assumed that between the time he saw it in the Law Clerk's office and the time it was produced here the letters "Ju" had disappeared, and he wanted to call Mr. Clarke to show that when he saw it in the Law Clerk's office these letters were there. How could that assist the Committee in arriving at a conclusion as to whether these charges were sustained or not, because there is no pretense that Mr. Cook, or anyone on his behalf, had access to that letter, and could have rubbed out those letters "Ju" if in fact they were there? But if any alteration was made after it went into the possession of the Law Clerk of the Senate that is a matter for the Committee to deal with wholly apart from the adjudication on the charges under investigation.

Even assuming that there were reasonable grounds for the suggestion that the letter had been tampered with, why should the parties be put to the expense of a prolonged examination here of expert witnesses when the Committee itself can simply appoint an expert and ask him to examine the letter and report? Surely, as Mr. Blake said, practically agreeing with me, it would be a waste of time to call experts and examine them to arrive at a conclusion as to that matter when the Committee has it in its own hands. All they have to do is to select their own expert and have the necessary examination made.

Then there is another matter as to which I wish to make an explanation. I mentioned to Mr. Blake last night before he left that I was going to put it right. Mr. Blake made the statement here that he had telegraphed Preston at my request to come here as a witness. Mr. Blake is mistaken as to that, and I need scarcely say honestly mistaken. What happened was this: I had arranged to have a subpœna served upon Mr. Biggs, not intending to call him after what Mr. Marsh had said, but I thought that he ought to be here so that the Committee could call him if they thought it desirable to do so. I did not consider it of sufficient importance to call Mr. Preston, because, as far as I could gather from the instructions received by Mr. Marsh from Mr. Cook, Preston was not connected with any minister, so that it was immaterial whether Preston made this statement to Mr. Cook or not. In that aspect of the case I thought it was wholly unnecessary to go to the expense of calling Preston, but the first day I was here before the Committee, from observations let fall by some members of the Committee, I thought possibly the Committee might prefer to have him here. It was stated he was here in Ottawa, and I at once applied to the Law Clerk to have a subpœna issued for him. I found, however, he had left for Toronto the night before, and I then asked the Law Clerk to take the responsibility of sending him a telegram saying his attendance was required, and that his expenses would be paid. He did not like to take the responsibility, and suggested that I should see the Chairman. I was unable to see the Chairman, but I met Mr. Blake at the hotel, and suggested he should concur with me in requesting the Law Clerk to telegraph for Preston. Mr. Blake said in effect, 'You can set your mind at rest on that matter, because I telegraphed for him some hours ago, and he will no doubt be here.' I can readily understand how Mr. Blake made the mistake, and I only make this explanation because I stated in the course of a discussion several days ago that I did not send for Preston and call him to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Cook.

I do not purpose, as I said before, discussing the evidence. The letters put in evidence here the day before yesterday are letters that the members of the Committee will all have to carefully consider. It is for them to say whether the fair result and conclusion to be drawn from those letters is that Sir Richard was aware of what was

going on between Mr. Cook and Mr. Cameron, or whether he was entirely ignorant of the negotiations. That is a matter with which the Committee will have to deal. As I said before, if the matter had stood where it was at the adjournment in March, I should have stated to this Committee they could not find it was affirmatively established that Sir Richard Cartwright was aware of these negotiations, because while Mr. Cook swore to it positively it was just as positively denied on the other hand, and the only tittle of evidence that was adduced and urged by Mr. Marsh as supporting Cook's statement was a short letter (Exhibit No. 14) in which Sir Richard made the statement that he thought he had got the matter arranged, but he wanted to see him (Cook) first. That may be innocent or it may be sinister. The explanation made by Sir Richard was that Mr. Cook had come to his office, had used very violent language there, expressed himself very freely, and that he had intimated to him that, if he acted outside of his office as he did inside, his colleagues would be very slow to approve of his appointment to any position. He says that that is probably what he referred to in that, although under cross-examination he admitted that he had on two occasions prior to that time warned Mr. Cook in the same direction.

Mr. Marsh, of course, points out that that is a matter which might be put in the letter, but this Committee is not, I apprehend, going to act upon mere conjecture. If the matter had rested there, I would have felt bound to say it was not affirmatively established that Sir Richard did know, and the finding should be in favour of Sir Richard, but since then, evidence of a material character has been supplied; that is before the Committee, that is a matter with which the Committee will deal, and with respect to which they must draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Blake referred to what I said before about Sir Richard's connection with the matter. I did say so at the time. Matters have completely changed since then. I express no opinion on the matter now, but I do say there is evidence to be considered by the Committee. With reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I said at the time he gave his evidence, there was nothing at that time adduced in evidence which would justify the statement that he was in any way connected with these negotiations, and nothing that has transpired since then justifies that conclusion. It is all very well for Mr. Marsh to say that Sir Richard was the accredited agent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, acting in Ontario. Technically that may be so, but the Committee is dealing with the moral aspect of the case, and I am bound to say I cannot put my finger on any evidence to justify the statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew anything of these negotiations.

I thank you, Honourable Gentlemen, for the hearing you have given me, and, following out the conclusions at which I arrived before I came here this morning, I do not purpose commenting on the evidence adduced.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

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† Exhibit No. 37.—Uncertain whether the date is January 10th or 19th.

* Exhibit No. 22.—By leave of the Committee the original letter, of which this is a copy, was filed on March 27.

** Exhibit No. 52 is a press copy of the letter of which exhibit No. 46 is the original.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBITS.

(BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE THE EXHIBITS ARE HERE ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR DATES.)

EXHIBIT No. 1.

OTTAWA, 24th Aug., '96.

DEAR COOK,—Saw the friend mentioned on the subject of our conversation, am to have another interview in a day or two, meantime keep quiet.

Yours truly,

(*Private.*) M. C. C.

EXHIBIT No. 54.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office—Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Corner Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

Mills at
French River.

All correspondence address to company.

TORONTO, Aug. 25, 1896.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—Your letter of yesterday is to hand and contents noted. I shall be guided by your good judgment and keep quiet in the meantime, however I have sent my applications to-day, addressing them to Laurier, Mowat and Cartwright. I am awaiting with a great deal of anxiety for your letter anent your second interview.

What do you think of having some Member, having influence with Sir Oliver, to see him in reference to this matter. If you think well of this, whom would you suggest. I return your letter and will do so with any further communication you may send me, so that there will be nothing on record from you, knowing your caution in matters of this kind. I am very thankful for the trouble you have taken, and I shall be able to reciprocate, and at any time you can make use of me let me know it.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 25.

TORONTO, August 25th, 1896.

SIR,—The late regretted death of Senator McPherson has made a vacancy in the Senate for what was known as the Saugeen district of the Province of Ontario, a division which I have had the honor for the last twenty years of being the representative of the Liberal party, either in the House of Commons or in the Provincial Legislature, and, I might add, a division in which I have been an active and liberal worker for the last twenty-five years.

From every side among the Liberals, since this vacancy has occurred, it is suggested to me that I should be appointed to the Senate to represent this Division, and it is further suggested from many sources that I should lay my claims before you in respect thereto.

I need not remind any one so well versed in the history of the Reform party in this country as yourself, that for the last seventy years my family have been ardent supporters of the cause. You are no doubt well aware that we are U. E. Loyalists, and that my father and my uncle, John Cook, as long ago as 1828, as devoted followers of William Lyon Mackenzie, in the country and the latter in the Legislature, did their part in fighting for responsible government. Subsequently thereto my brother William, both as a private citizen and as member of Parliament, threw all his weight and influence in favour of the Reform party. Later still, my brother Simon served the party as a member of the Local Legislature for two terms, from the county of Dundas. My brothers George and John have always been active and loyal supporters of the party, contributing largely to its legitimate expenses.

For the last twenty-five years I have constantly been a candidate in the County of Simcoe, or some part of it, having contested ten elections; my chief opponent being Dalton McCarthy, one of the strongest supporters, until lately, of the Conservative cause. These constituencies were very large and very expensive to contest, and I took the field championing the cause, in most cases, to a succesful issue, when no other Liberal could be found willing to face my opponents.

During all this time I have been a faithful and continuous contributor to the legitimate expenses of our Party, bearing the expenses of my personal elections myself in addition. I know that you will not question my loyalty or integrity.

At the last election I again entered the field in East Simcoe in the hope of redeeming that constituency as I had previously done for Sir Oliver Mowat's Government, but failed because of the Patron candidate who took away largely from my vote, and because of the corrupt practices resorted to by my opponent. I may say, in this regard that I have caused a petition to be filed to unseat my opponent and hope to succeed.

I mention these things to show that I have a strong claim to the position which my friends are urging me to seek, and which I have made up my mind that I desire to have, viz., the Senatorship.

I understand others are seeking the position; against them I have not one word to say. I am told that their claims consist largely in their monetary gifts to the party. If that alone were the test it strikes me that I would stand second to none; but active personal work for so many years should count for something, and higher and above all, a practical knowledge of legislation in parliament for twenty years.

I apologise for the length of this communication, and trust my claim to the appointment asked for will be recognized and acted upon.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. WILFRID LAURIER, M.P.,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

TORONTO, August 25th, 1896.

Private.

DEAR SIR,—I have to-day forwarded you a letter as suggested *re* my claim to be appointed senator. From your very kind reception of me last week, and your strong expression in regard to the appointment, and my claims thereto, I feel that I will not be overlooked. My friends are already congratulating me. I know that you believe that past services should be rewarded and wherever you have anything to do with the case it will be done. Hence my great confidence in obtaining the appointment. However I am not a worn out war horse in any sense. I intend to devote more of my time in the future to politics than in the past. I have accumulated competency and will thus be able to give my time and services to the country.

APPENDIX No. 1

I thank you very heartily for your kindness to me and shall endeavour in every way to reciprocate.

I am, yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Copy.

OTTAWA, 27 Aug., '96.

DEAR COOK,—The applicants so far as I can find out are 1 Cox, 2 J. K. Kerr, 3 Jaffray, 4 A. P. Cockburn, 5 James Innis, 6 Spohn—the latter 3 are here pressing their claims. Cockburn is the man you spoke of your many elections. I should say Cox is the most formidable. I had several conversations with C who is sound. I called at M's office 4 times but could not find him in. I will go to his house to-morrow and sound him and let you know meantime if you pull any string quietly —— do it.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) M. C. CAMERON.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Aug. 27, '96.

Strictly confidential.

MY DEAR COOK,—Bring all the influence you can to bear on Sir Oliver. Glad, got your detailed letter, though knew parts before. But do not neglect precaution above.

Yours,
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Copy.

TORONTO, August 28th, 1896.

My DEAR CAMERON,—Your welcome letter of yesterday is just to hand. I am certainly obliged for your courtesy and good will. I hope that you have seen Mowat and have put my case as strongly as I know you can and will.

I hope to see you next week. Do you think some of the other members of the Old Guard would support me, if so, would you say a word for me. I return your letter as promised.

Faithfully yours,
Sgd. H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq. M.P.
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Copy.

TORONTO, August 28th, 1896.

My dear Sir Richard:

Your very welcome letter is just to hand. I shall carry out your suggestions, and in furtherance thereof on Monday night I shall go to Ottawa arriving there Tuesday morning when I trust all will be satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. H. H. COOK.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River. All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO,_____189

OTTAWA, 29 Aug., '96.

DEAR COOK,—Had long interview with Mowat. One other man stands in the way—wealthy. Also interviewed Billy Patterson and Cartwright this a.m. The latter is strong—sound. There is one way by which the matter can be put sure. I won't mention the *way* till I see you. I go west on Thursday next. If you are not here before next Thursday I will see you on my way down.

Yrs,

Peruse (?) and return. M. C. C.

EXHIBIT No. 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 29 Augt., '96.

DEAR COOK,—Had long interview with Mowat. One other man stands in the way—*wealthy*. Also interviewed Billy Patterson and Cartwright this A.M., the latter strong—sound. There is one way by which the matter can be put sure. I won't mention the *way* till see you. I go west on Thursday next. If you are not here before next Thursday, I will see you on my way down.

Yours truly,
M. C. CAMERON.

Private and return.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Copy.

(3.)

TORONTO, August 31st, 1896.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—I am in receipt of your kind letter of 29th inst, and note what you say. I am very anxious to know what your suggestion is. I have decided not to go to Ottawa just now, but will wait until I see you. Can I not see you on your way up Thursday next? If you will kindly telegraph me at my expense what train you will be on I shall meet you. Please let me hear from you in reply to this.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Original.

OTTAWA, 1st Sept., '96.

DEAR COOK,—I will be in Toronto on the arrival of the morning train on Friday next. I cannot remain over on my way west, but I will on my way back.

Yours truly,
Sgd. M. C. CAMERON.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 7.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River. All Correspondence Address to Company.

Copy.

OTTAWA, 11 Sept., 1896

DEAR COOK :—Nothing new except that I find Mowat's friend for the Senate is James Young of Galt and he sticks to him like a *burr*. What the end may be I can't say.

Yours truly,
M. C. CAMERON.

EXHIBIT No. 56.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.

Head Office—Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

Mills at French River. All correspondence Address to company.

TORONTO, Sept. 18, 1896.

Private.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—Your kind letter of 11th inst. to hand and noted, for which accept my thanks. I note what you say about James Young. He has been out of politics for 14 years, and while he was in he spent no money to speak of.

He received his reward but was not equal to it and had to resign. He asked my assistance when he was seeking the Provincial Treasurership, and I worked hard for him He told me that all he wanted was the prefix of Hon. to his name and he would be satisfied, and he has it. He surely should not stand in the way of an old friend who assisted him before. Besides, no applicant that I have heard mentioned is less entitled to further reward than he is. I return your letter.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

M. C. CAMERON, ESQ., M.P.,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

NOTE.—*The following, written in pencil, at the foot of above letter :*

I would like to know when the House will prorogue, as I would like to see you in Ottawa about the other matter we were talking about.

EXHIBIT No. 8.

THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

Telegram.
To H. H. Cook.

No. 556 Check 8 paid.
OCT. 1st, 1896.

From Ottawa Ont.
Will be in Toronto to-morrow at seven, meet me.

M. C. CAMERON.

EXHIBIT No. 49.

OCTOBER 5th 1896.

"Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P.,
"Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

"MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I had an interview with the person named in your letter for an hour at Toronto on my way home. I found the individual in question very indignant, threatening to smash up the Local Government and also the Dominion Government. He complains that he was treated in the most cavalier manner by the Premier. First, he could hardly get an interview with him, and then when he did, he acted like an iceberg. He was insulted, he says, grossly insulted by Sir Oliver who plainly intimated to him that he had not brains enough for the position he sought. He became a little calmer towards the end of my interview, but was still very indignant. If I were in your place, I would do nothing in the matter for the present. Later on, things may come all right.

"I have the honour to be,
"Yours truly,
"M. C. CAMERON."

EXHIBIT NO. 53.

DEPARTMENT OF

{ Crest }

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

OCT. 6,
1896.

MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

Confidential.

My Dear Cameron,

Your friend's present mood does not quite fit with the idea you expressed to me that he left Ottawa exceedingly confident. It looks more as if he had found a difficulty in the quarter you originally approached. At the same time it is very unlucky, as I doubt if the matter can be left hanging much longer. There is always trouble in too long delay, and that is especially the case here.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

(Envelope.)

7
Ottawa,
Oc. 6
96
Free

M. C. Cameron, Esq.,
M. P.
Goderich
Ont.

R. J. C.
M. T. & C.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 26.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING,
COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River,
All correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, Oct. 7, 1896.

MY DEAR LAURIER.—I have a letter this morning from the Minister of Justice stating that he had, in accordance with my request, sent you Mr. Blake's letter to me in reference to the appointment of Senator.

Would you kindly hand it to Sir Richard Cartwright and greatly oblige

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 13.

COPY.

TORONTO, October 19th, 1896.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I notice by the papers that you are contemplating a visit to Toronto. I am very desirous of having about ten minutes talk with you, and would be very much obliged if you would drop me a line before you come, so I may make it a point to call and see you.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 14.

RIDEAU CLUB,
OTTAWA.

Oct. 21, 1896.

MY DEAR COOK,—I expect to be in Toronto to-morrow some time, and will be glad to see you.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 27.

TORONTO, 23rd October, 1896.

Private.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I had the honour yesterday of seeing Sir Richard Cartwright, and the surprise of being asked by him to withdraw my claim to be appointed a Senator to fill one of the vacancies now existing. I certainly objected then most strongly to that course. He informed me that it was your wish that he should see me and urge me to consent to the course he proposed.

When I consider the matter it seems to me impossible that you could for a moment desire me to step aside at my time of life and let the position which I have fairly earned and to which by almost common consent I am fairly entitled, be given to another man. When I was in Ottawa last the old members (that is the old guard) to a man declared that my claims were paramount to any of the aspirants for the seat, and most of them offered to go with me to you and urge the matter upon you.

Here in the city, and everywhere I go in the country, it is not only conceded that my claim is the best, but if I venture the assertion that I know nothing about the appointment, the idea that anyone else would be appointed in preference to myself, is scouted. I am very confident that the failure to appoint me will be, no matter what I may say, regarded as a great injustice to me. At least such are the expressions heard from leading liberals on every side. Even the Hon. Edward Blake in a short note to myself expressed the pleasure it would give him to hear of my appointment, a note which I by his permission showed to Sir Oliver Mowat.

There are two vacancies now; why should I, if I wish to enjoy the honour of such an appointment, withdraw my just claims and await the shoes of men living, and as likely to live as myself. Indeed such a course on my part could only mean that I would be willing to forever forego the honour, unless indeed under very exceptional circumstances. Then again for whom am I to withdraw, and what are his special claims to my consideration. I know not. It is true I have not the appointment, but I am fairly entitled to it, and if anyone else gets it, he gets what I ought to have. I know you feel this yourself or you would not care whether I withdraw or not. You would no doubt prefer that I should do myself the injustice of sacrificing my claims rather than that you yourself should do me the injustice of refusing me these just claims. Why should either be done. I have heard of only one reason, and that was given me by Sir Oliver Mowat himself, and it was that he wanted men of ability appointed.

I cannot discuss that very much, without being accused of egotism, and yet I will say one word about the matter, and it is this; for twenty-five years I have taken my part in all practical questions in Parliament and succeeded in retaining the respect and esteem of my fellow members, both in the House and in the Committee room. Which one of my competitors has shown more ability, if success counts for anything; who of them has held more positions of trust, or more honourable positions of trust than myself? I do not desire to and am not speaking against any of them, but I am defending myself from Sir Oliver's charge of mediocrity. The only fault I can find with my ability, is that in the past I have devoted so much of it to the reform party, and yet I am proud of that fault. Why, sir, for the last seventy years my family have been ardent supporters of that cause. We were U. E. Loyalists. My father and my uncle, John Cook, as early as 1828 joined the cause with which William Lyon McKenzie was identified, and subsequently did their part both in the country and the legislature in the battle for responsible government. My brothers, William and Simon, both at different times carried and held seats in Parliament for the Reform party and were ready and willing contributors to our cause for many years never giving an uncertain sound, and never failing the party in its dire need. My brothers John and George have always been active loyal supporters of the party, contributing more than their fair share to its legitimate funds. As for myself, I have spent several small fortunes in politics, never shirking the hottest fight or the most laborious toil for the last twenty-five years. When Dalton McCarthy was the rising hope of the conservative party I was his chief opponent in the reform interest, and generally with success. Only those who have canvassed constituencies like the County of Simcoe, can form any idea of the sacrifice of time, comfort and means necessary for such a contest. In addition to all this I have always been a large and generous contributor to the general party funds, never drawing therefrom, but paying all my own election expenses. Indeed, I have not confined my contributions to the general fund and my own elections. Only a few years ago I paid all the election expenses of the Hon. T. Anglin in his contest in North Simcoe with Dalton McCarthy. When Mr. Drewery was a candidate in East Simcoe for the local house, I contributed $2,500 towards his election expenses. If Thomas Moss, John O'Donoughue and Mr. Wilkes could give testimony, they would say at once that

APPENDIX No. 1

I was by far the largest contributor to their election expenses. I had the honour and I count it an honour, of giving the sum of $5,000 to Mr. Mackenzie after the defeat of his Government, to assist him in his time of need, and failing health. Nor was my giving confined to Ontario alone, as Mr. Blake could testify, for he received from me a cheque on one occasion for $2,500 to assist Mr. Mercer (*sic*) in paying his legitimate expenses in carrying the Province of Quebec. I might enumerate many other instances, but I have said enough to show you that neither my interest in the party nor my contributions to the party have been confined to the general fund or to my own elections. Last election I entered the field in East Simcoe in the hope of redeeming that constituency, as I had done once before for Sir Oliver Mowat. It is true I failed, because of treachery and the patron vote and the corrupt practices resorted to by our opponents. The expenses, labour and sacrifices of the contest were none the less. Indeed, I am sure that some of the payments made would, if I am rightly informed, be a surprise to you, especially as one of the recipients now wants a senatorship. Even defeat has not disheartened me nor made me slumber, but I have protested the election with, I believe, every chance of success. Need I enumerate more; surely not. What purpose have I had in view? Primarily the success of the party, and therewith your success. Incidentally my own success, in so far as my fair merits are concerned. Why then should 'the ox be muzzled that treadeth out the grain'. I know the political record of the claimants for the position, but with the apostle Paul, I can say 'I am more abundant in labour than they all'.

I will not say more for you yourself in your letter to me dated 2nd January last say "I am satisfied in all justice that you have done your share, but we can't afford to let you go. The next contest must be the supreme effort of our lives, and you are one of those upon whom I most rely".

I do not think it would be in the interest of the Liberal party to have it go forth that the party under Mr. Laurier refused to do justice to the long, loyal, and devoted services which I have rendered to the party, and deliberately, while admitting my claims to the place, appoint some other person. Certainly such a course would be poor encouragement to the younger men of the party to stand loyally by it through the coming years. In view of all the facts I cannot believe that you seriously wish me to withdraw my application for the position, a thing I could not think of doing, and retire into oblivion; indeed that would be impossible for a man of my vigor and energy, unless there was no other course open to me.

I respectfully urge my appointment to fill one of the present vacancies in the Senate for this Province.

I apologize for this letter, but I felt that I must write you after seeing Sir Richard.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Honourable WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 28.

Private.

TORONTO, October 29, 1896.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I have your favour of the 26th inst., and regret that my claim to be appointed Senator should be embarrassing to you. I wrote you very candidly in my last letter. I have again very carefully re-read that letter and I find that your quotation is not quite correct. I did not write the letter for purposes of controversy, but because I was asked by Sir Richard Cartwright at your suggestion as I understood him to withdraw my claim to one of the present vacancies. I wrote on the spur of the moment, thinking that you did not fully understand my past services or you would not have asked me to withdraw my claims. I think I am a reasonable man, and that I could recognize them if any one else had superior claims to my own.

The plain suggestion is that I should withdraw now and wait for other Ontario senators to die. Is that reasonable at my time of life? I have pressed my claim on the

ground of superior merits from a party standpoint, and can prove to you that I am right, even if giving were as some contend, the only qualification.

It seems to me strange that it is worse for me to press my claims than for the other nine (each perhaps of less merits) to press their claims.

Believe me I do not wish to annoy or embarrass you, but I cannot agree with you that my view is not reasonable.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

H. H COOK.

Honourable WILFRID LAURIER,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 50.

"GODERICH, Ont., November 16, 1896.

'Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright,
'Minister of Trade and Commerce,
'Ottawa, Ontario.

'MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—

Yours of the 12th received. I wrote you I think the same day. Our letters must have crossed. If you have a day to spare or can at all make it convenient I think it would be well to visit Goderich. The important industries here and at Clinton are first the salt manufacturing industries. They are very largely concerned just now about the attitude of the government and their production. Second, two large organ factories, one at Clinton and one at Goderich. Third, in Goderich a large bicycle factory and furniture factory, planing mill factories, saw-mills, knitting factory and woollen mills. If you can make it convenient to come here I will arrange that these industries shall be represented before you. Let me know a few days in advance when you will come. I suppose that it is not likely that Patterson will come here. On an off day he will want to go to Brantford. You and Fielding are quite enough, and you will both stay with me while here. There is also in Clinton a large threshing and harvesting implement manufactory. There is nothing fresh politically in this locality. The private matter that you know of, we can discuss when you are here. I am still of the same opinion as I was at the close of the Session, and propose to act upon it.

I am, yours truly,

M. C. CAMERON."

EXHIBIT No. 51.

'27th NOVEMBER, 1896.

'Hon. Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT, M. T. & C.
Ottawa.

'MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I decline positively to open negotiations with the man in Toronto. The proposition was his own, and when the matter reached a critical stage, he backed out. That ends it in so far as I am concerned. The appointments made are all right. What do you mean by saying '———— is not likely to remain long.'" * * * * * * * * * * * * *

(NOTE.—*The remainder of this letter was not filed.*)

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 29.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. (LTD.) HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River. All correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, Aug. 21, 189 .

Hon. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Premier of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I notice by the papers that you sailed for home on the 19th instant, and as I am leaving for a trip up the lakes and will not return for two or three weeks, I take this the first opportunity of congratulating you upon your very great success at the last session of Parliament, and upon your grand reception in Great Britain and elsewhere.

I was delighted and overjoyed at the manner in which you upheld the dignity of our Common Country. Words fail to express my admiration of your dignified stand in reference to all Canadian matter during your visit abroad, and I have no doubt you have raised Canada in the estimation of Great Britain to a very high degree.

Trusting you will live long to enjoy the honors you have so deservedly won,

I remain,
My dear Sir Wilfrid,
Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 57.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO. (LTD.) HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, CORNER VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STREETS.

Mills at
French River. All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Sept. 28, 1897.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice by yesterday's "Globe" that Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice has accepted the position of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and therefore his seat in the Senate becomes vacant.

I am an aspirant for the vacancy and I beg to ask your support in connection therewith. I believe the Government will now recognize my long service to the Party, but in all cases of this kind one must have the support of his friends.

I would esteem it a very great favor if you would write at once in my behalf to the Premier or Sir R. J. Cartwright or both as you think best.

Thanking you in anticipation and also for past efforts in my behalf. I remain.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

GODERICH, ONT., Sept. 30th, 1897.

MY DEAR COOKE,—You may recollect that not very long ago I pressed your claims for the position you ask for very strongly on the Government. I supposed at one time that the matter was all arranged. I was, however, disappointed. You had the cards

in your own hands, you refused to play them and so you lost the game. I vowed then that I never would interfere again with the Government and I will not. I propose hereafter to allow the Government to do as it pleases and select what men it pleases for responsible positions. Laurier, Cartwright and other members of the administration well know my opinion about you and that no man in Ontario has higher or better claims, and nothing that I can say would strengthen the position a bit.

I propose to leave the Government with a free hand to do as it pleases, upon the Government's responsibility. I may say to you that I have had similar communications to yours from three others.

Yours truly,
M. C. CAMERON.

H. H. COOKE, Esq.,
Ontario Lumber Company,
Toronto,
Ont.

Rooms 35 36,
Freehold Loan Building.

EXHIBIT No. 46.

PERSONAL.

GODERICH, ONT.,
Sept. 30, 1897.

Hon. Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD :—

I had a letter from ( ) a day or two ago, pressing me strongly to write you, and recommend him for the vacant position of Senator, rendered so by the acceptance of Sir Oliver Mowat of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. I have known ( ) pretty nearly as long as you have known him. I sat with him in the House of Commons. He has, as I need hardly say to you, been a good faithful Liberal, and has spent his life in the service of the Party. I am told by him that he has been the Liberal Candidate on five different occasions, and that he had to fight two protests. This is not a bad showing for a Liberal. In addition to all this, he is a good sound Methodist and no doubt would be able to some extent to influence that influential body. I do not wish to press his or any body's else claims for a position in the Senate. The leader of the party from Ontario knows best what is needed in the interests of the Party. Positions of this kind, as you well know, ought to be utilised in the interests of the Liberal Party in Ontario, and I have no doubt you will keep this in view when making the selection. I do not wish to press ('s) claims over others, becauses as you know, that when a vacancy took place in the Senate not very long ago I strongly pressed the claims of another man, upon certain conditions. The thing fell through, and I vowed I would never again interfere in a matter of the kind.

I may say to you that yesterday I received a letter from the same man pressing me very strongly to press on the Government his appointment. I have declined to interfere on his behalf for reasons well known to you. If you can see your way in the interests of the party to appoint ( ) I shall be pleased.

Yours truly,

M. C. CAMERON.

NOTE.—*(By Order of the Committee the names in parentheses are omitted in printing this exhibit.)*

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 52.

NOTE.—*This is the letter press copy, in the late Hon. M. C. Cameron's letter-book, of the letter, dated Sept. 30, 1897, from him to the Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, the original of which is filed as Exhibit No. 46.*

EXHIBIT No. 47.

October 2.

SIR,—In the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, I have the honour to ackowledge receipt of yours of the 30th ult., which shall be brought to the Minister's attention without fail on Tuesday when he will have returned to the city.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Obediently yours,

Private Secretary.

M. C. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 48.

October 8, 7.

PRIVATE.

MY DEAR CAMERON,—I have yours of the 30th ult., and but for my absence from the city I would have replied sooner.

There is no doubt that Mr. ( ) has claims which should be considered, but I am afraid that on this particular occasion it will not be possible to recognize them. Still, I will see to it that his name is brought forward whenever a vacancy occurs. It is rather * * * * * until the question of appointment is raised.

Yours faithfully,

M. C. CAMERON, M.P.,
Goderich, Ont.

* *(Several words illegible.)*

NOTE.—*By Order of the Committee the name in the parentheses is omitted in printing this Exhibit.*

EXHIBIT No. 32.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.

All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1897.

Personal.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, Q. C.
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I have not had the pleasure of meeting you since your acceptance of the portfolio of Justice, and will now take the opportunity of congratulating you.

I, as one of the old Liberals feel that you have at last been justly dealt by, although you had to wait some eighteen months before that justice you deserved was meeted out to you.

NOTE.—By leave of the Committee the remainder of this page was not put in, as referring entirely to a private matter.

I hope that justice will be meeted out to me at no distant date to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Sir Oliver Mowat. I am looking forward from day to day for this announcement.

Would you kindly drop me a line to say when I may expect it.

With compliments of the season and many happy returns, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 15.

(10)

COPY.

TORONTO, January 14, (*sic*) 1898.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I have been expecting to receive the call to the Senate so long anticipated, however, no doubt now that the session is over and the other appointments are made, mine will not be overlooked. With best regards,

I remain, yours faithfully,

Sgd. H. H. COOK.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

NOTE.—*The original letter, of which Exhibit No. 15 is a copy, was fyled as Exhibit No. 39, and will be found in the proper order of its date, viz. June 14, 1898.*

EXHIBIT No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE,
CANADA.

MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February 10, 1898.

Confidential.

MY DEAR COOK :—

I have by no means forgotten the matter, but I have not been able to bring it to an issue as yet do what I will.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Freehold Loan Building,
Toronto, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 16A.

(11)

TORONTO, March 3rd, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I trust you will again bear with me for writing you upon the subject of the next appointment to the Senate.

When last at Ottawa I interviewed all the members of the Cabinet from Ontario. I was well received, and was informed by one that a member of the Ontario Legislature for two terms and was then rewarded as Speaker at his second term, was an applicant

for the vacancy in the Senate. This gentleman the Minister informed me was basing his claim upon being the representative of the Cheese industry. Another Minister told me that when the expenditure of money by myself on behalf of the Party was discussed, other applicants claimed that I had been reimbursed by timber limits from the Local Government. In the first place if the representative of any particular industry is to be considered, I cannot see in looking over my Parliamentary Companion of 1897 that the lumber interests were represented by a Lumber Merchant actively engaged in the business in Ontario. Of course, I know that the Hon. Peter McLaren was engaged in the trade but he has long ceased to manufacture lumber. As to the other claim that I have been given timber limits by the Local Government, I can assure you that it is entirely unfounded. I have never obtained a pine tree from the Ontario Government that I did not buy by public competition and pay for.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that as far as I can see there is no

(12)

representative of the U. E. Loyalists in the Senate. I am as you are aware a descendant of that noble Band on both sides of my house. I have been informed by a leading Minister of the House of Commons, that the appointment will likely be made before the reassembling of the Senate on the 8th instant, and I am therefore living in great expectation.

Believe me, Sir Richard,
Yours faithfully,

Sgd. H. H. COOK.

The Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.
MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

Mar. 9,
1898.

Private.

MY DEAR COOK,—Yours of 3rd was delayed reaching me. I am in hopes of being able to close up this matter now but I may want to see you first. In this case I will wire you stating day.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 33.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Mar 9, 1898.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I see by your reply to Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate yesterday, that the appointment of a new Senator for this Province will be made immediately.

I am looking forward with pleasure to the announcement, as I know I can depend upon your promise made to me of the first appointment.

Thanking you in advance,
I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. David Mills,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 18.

(13)

Toronto, March 16th, 1898.

My Dear Sir Richard,—I thank you very much for your letter of the 3rd inst. I am holding myself in readiness and will respond to your call immediately on receipt of your telegram.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. H. H. COOK.

Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 19.

House of Commons,
Canada.

Mar. 18,
1898.

Private.

My Dear Cook,—I have done all in my power on your behalf but I am even yet unable to say how the thing will go.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 34.

The Ontario Lumber Co., Ltd., Head Office, Rooms 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building, Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Sts.

Mills at
French River.

All Correspondence Address to Company.
Toronto, June 13th, 1898.

My Dear Mills,—Now that the Session is over, I expect the appointments of Judges, &c., will be made without delay.

In this event I trust the appointment to the vacant Senatorship will not be overlooked.

I am confidently awaiting the call.

Trusting you have withstood the heavy labour of the past Session well,
I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. David Mills,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 39.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD., HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at
French River.

All Correspondence Address to Company.

TORONTO, June 14th, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I have been expecting to receive the call to the Senate so long anticipated however no doubt, now that the Session is over and the other appointments are made, mine will not be overlooked.

With kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 20.

KINGSTON, June 25, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE,
MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

Confidential.

MY DEAR COOK,

I have been fighting your battle last week but I find more difficulty than I had expected in certain quarters. On the whole I have thought it best to wait a little before pressing to a decision. I will advise you when I am next in Toronto.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 35.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay,
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, July 16, 1898.

Personal.

MY DEAR MILLS,—I cannot but express my very great disappointment that my appointment to the Senate has not yet been made. You know I have the promises of the leading Ontario Ministers, and I had hoped, after receiving your letter of 16th ult., to have been appointed ere now. If you will refer to that letter you will see that you left the impression that the vacancy would be filled at an early date, but that the Judgeships were a source of great anxiety to you. I notice by the papers that the appointment of Senators from the other Provinces, and also the vacant Judgeships have been filled ; but it appears that I am the only one left out in the cold. I trust I wont be left there until I become an icicle. I know I can depend upon the Ministers who made me the promise, and feel satisfied that it will not be long before it is made.

Yours faithfully,
H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P.C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

P.S.—I am leaving in a few days for my mills, Georgian Bay, to be away some time, and trust the announcement will be made before I go.

EXHIBIT No. 40.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at
Point Edward, Ont. (near Sarnia).
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Oct. 11, 1898.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.
Ottawa, Ontario.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I am getting very impatient. You know that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

For nearly a year now I have been expecting to be appointed Senator, and you know I had reason to expect to be so appointed. For some time I have been thinking about dropping you a line about the matter, but of late your position as a Commissioner at Quebec (knowing as I do the tremendous amount of work that would devolve on you) caused me to stay my hand. Now the adjournment is made can you not give me a moment's thought and get the appointment through?

Really I am getting very tired of waiting, especially as my friends are continually referring to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 37.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Jan. 10, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the ultimo I wrote you a note *re* the Senate appointment, to which I did not get nor expect a reply. On 26th December, having heard you were in London, I wired you that I wished to have an interview with you on your return to Ottawa. I received a message from the Telegraph Coy. that you were out of town and would not return until Tuesday morning. I received no reply from you, and am afraid you thought my interview was in connection with the Senatorship. I do not wish to bore you in this connection, because I know I have your promise and that of Sir Richard and Mr. Scott. I was informed by Mr. Patterson that he was contented to leave it to you and Sir Richard, and I am told on what I consider good authority that Mr. Mulock will favour me. Being in possession of these facts, I have no reason to feel uneasy. I wish to explain my telegram. I desired to ascertain some information of importance to me at all events. I wanted to know if the Bill giving Reid the building of a Railway across Newfoundland also gives him control of all the Crown Lands on the Island, or if not all what portion. I would like to have a copy of this bill. Knowing you are so well versed in the Constitution of not alone British countries but others as well, and no doubt of Newfoundland, you could tell me who has control of the Crown Lands in that country, whether it is a Commissioner as we have it in Ontario.

I may say privately that I have been approached in connection with pulp and other wood industry which appear to grow in abundance in New Foundland.

If you can give me this information or obtain it for me I should be obliged.

Hoping the explanation will be satisfactory and my request granted,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

HON. DAVID MILLS,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

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EXHIBIT No. 38.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADEDAIDE STREETS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Feb. 21st, 1899.

MY DEAR MILLS,—The rock on which the Commission at Washington stranded is all right; an adjournment will not hurt us; they did right in my judgment in stopping where they did. Now, of course, the Session will soon be held, and I look forward with pleasure to the appointment to the vacancy in the Senate.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P.C.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 41.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STREETS.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at
Point Edward, Ont. (Near Sarnia).
All correspondence Address to Company.
Personal.

TORONTO, March 9th, 1899.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.,
Minister Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—Just allow me to give one last shot before the vacancy is finally filled in the Senate.

Mr. James McMullen, M.P., told me yesterday that if the question of residence would not stand in my way, doubtless my claims were the best of any who were desiring the appointment. Should this question arise, I beg to say that the appointments of Hon. Mr. Mills and Mr. Cox, filled vacancies in the Senate that were created by the deaths of Macpherson and Ferguson, who were resident in the City of Toronto.

Sir Oliver Mowat filled the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Reid of Belleville, and Sir Oliver was a Toronto man. At the time Mr. Cox was appointed, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that residence would have nothing to do with the appointment in the Senate for Ontario. As they had abandoned district representation.

You stated that you did not consider me a Toronto man as I represented Simcoe. Hon. Mr. Mulock stated that if the question of representation was brought up, Toronto would be entitled to more Senators. I believe this cry of residence if it receives any strength, has only been gotten up to defeat me, and I feel sure that my friends there will not allow it to prevail.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 21.

PRIVY COUNCIL,
CANADA.

Mar. 13th,
1899.

Private.

MY DEAR COOK,—I have done my best but I am sorry to say that your residence Toronto at this moment appeared an insurmountable obstacle to the Council.

I regret it exceedingly.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office. Room 35 and 36 Freehold Loan Building,
Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Sts.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Mar 13, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I heard a day or two ago that the opposition to my appointment comes from James Sutherland and others who term themselves 'New Liberals' who are acting on behalf of Chas. Hyman, of London.

You will remember meeting me by request at the Rossin House just before Messrs. Mills, Cox were appointed to the Senate when you showed me a letter from the Premier in which he said 'Our friend Cook in all conscience should wait for the next appointment.' This is an implied promise and I don't believe he will go back on it. I just wish to recall this to your mind.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 30.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36 FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River, Georgian Bay.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, Mar. 13, 1899.

Personal.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—Referring to the vacancy in the Senate I wish to draw your recollection to a conversation I had with you in your office when I was claiming the appointment to the vacancy created by Sir David Macpherson on the ground that I represented Simcoe, a portion of the district over which he presided. You remember you stated then that the Government had abandoned the question of District representation in Ontario in the Senate, and that it made no difference where the party lived who was appointed.

I understand there is some objection to my appointment now on the ground that I lived in Toronto. You will remember that both Senators McPherson and Ferguson lived in Toronto whose places were filled by Senator Mills from London and Senator Cox from Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 1

Senator Reid was of Belleville but his vacancy was filled by Sir Oliver Mowat of Toronto. Now should I be appointed Toronto would have no greater representation than it had before. I claim however this cannot prevail in my case as I represented a constituency in the country and all my battles were fought there.

I want further to draw your attention to a letter you wrote Sir Richard Cartwright for him to read to me, before the appointments of Senators Mills & Cox in which you ask me to wait for the next appointment.

Now the next appointment is to be made and I feel sure I shall have your support.

It is not necessary for me to remind you of what I and my friends have done for the Liberal Party. You know all that. Nor is it necessary for me to say that my future efforts will be for Good Government. Trusting I shall not be disappointed, and awaiting your reply, I remain, my dear Sir Wilfrid.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c.,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 31.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 14th, 1899.

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Toronto.

DEAR MR. COOK,—I have your favour of yesterday, with reference to the Senate. I will hand over the same to my colleagues from Ontario who, as you very well know, have the primary say in the matter.

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

EXHIBIT No. 36.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.

Mills at French River.
All correspondence address to Company.

TORONTO, July 18, 1899.

Private.

MY DEAR MILLS,—Now that there is another vacancy in the Senate, I should like very much to know the objections if any of those opposed to me before, to my being appointed this time.

With kind regards, and trusting you are bearing the strain of the long Session well,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

Hon. DAVID MILLS, P.C.,
Ottawa.

NOTE :—Written on the face of the above is the following note :—

Mr. Cook had a personal interview with the M. J. on July 21, 1899.—J.D.C.
P. S.

EXHIBIT No. 24.

Copy.

TORONTO, July 27th, 1899.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, K.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR LAURIER,—I beg leave to withdraw the application which I made you some time ago for a Senatorship. As I am not now desirous of being nominated to the Senate of this Dominion.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

Sgd. H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 44.

31rst July, 9.

MY DEAR COOK,—I have your favor of the 27th instant. I will communicate it to Sir Richard Cartwright who, as you know, has always had charge of the matter to which you refer.

Believe me, as ever,
My dear Cook,
Yours very sincerely,

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

EXHIBIT No. 23.

(16)

TORONTO, August 1st, 1899.

Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—On the 27th ultimo, I wrote a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a copy of which I send you herein. This morning I received a reply, copy of which I also enclose. This letter of Laurier's confuses me, he says 'I will communicate it to Sir Richard Cartwright who as you know has always had charge of the matter to which you refer.' I cannot be made to believe that you played me false in the last appointment to the Senate as this letter would indicate. I merely wish to give you the full text of my correspondence with Sir Wilfred on this question.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,

Sgd. H. H. COOK.

APPENDIX No. 1

EXHIBIT No. 42.

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO., LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, ROOMS 35 AND 36, FREEHOLD LOAN BUILDING, COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

Mills at
French River, Georgian Bay.
Yards at
Point Edward, Ont. (near Sarnia).
All Correspondence Address to Company.
Private.

TORONTO, November 23rd, 1899.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, M.P., G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR RICHARD,—You will pardon me if I give you some information that I think you should know.

There was a gentleman that you know very well in whom I am sure you would have confidence provided I gave you his name, told me he was visiting in your County in connection with his business he had occasion to call at almost every town and village in the constituency. He states there is an underground discussion of throwing you overboard next election he told me from what he could gather that this eminated from one of your colleagues in the Government, that does not live over a hundred miles from Woodstock. I feel bound to make this known to you because of the strong feeling I entertain for you. I don't forget the past, and I give you this from the very kindest motive, so you can investigate for yourself.

I have now given you the key to the situation but were I in conversation with you would not hesitate to give you the full facts as I am told the exist. I don't want a reply to this letter.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. COOK.

EXHIBIT No. 45.

Telephone 971

S. C. BIGGS, Q.C.,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.,
Freehold Loan Building.

TORONTO, 20th March, 1901.

H. H. COOK, Esq.,
Freehold Loan Bldg, City.

Re A/c.

DEAR SIR,—I have been trying for the last two years again and again to get pay ment from you of my bill against you for $500, which you have frequently admitted to be a reasonable bill for the services rendered.

I am tired of dunning you and being put off and, now, inform you that unless you pay the same to-morrow I will issue a writ for the recovery of the same.

Yours &c.,

S. C. BIGGS.

EXHIBIT No. 59.

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1901.

SIR,—In giving my evidence in the Cook investigation matter to-day, I let slip a word which I desire to recall. I should not have used the word blackguard in reference to my brother-in-law, Dr. Wilson. In a moment of irritation I uttered this exclamation, which I wish now to recall.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

M. G. CAMERON.

To the Honourable SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 58.

(*Memorandum taken from the records of the Senate.*)

Hon. Sir David Macpherson, died at Sea, Aug. 16, 1896.
Hon. John Ferguson, died at Toronto, Sept. 22, 1896.
Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Nov. 18, 1897.
Hon. David Mills, summoned to the Senate, Nov. 13, 1896, *vice* Sir David Macpherson, deceased.
Hon. George A. Cox, summoned to the Senate, Nov. 13, 1896, *vice* Hon. John Ferguson, deceased.
Hon. William Kerr, summoned to the Senate, March 15, 1899, *vice* Sir Oliver Mowat, appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
Sir Oliver Mowat was summoned to the Senate, July 15, 1896, *vice* Hon. Robert Read, deceased.

The above memorandum is a true and correct copy of the records of the Senate.

(Sgd.) SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Senate.

EXHIBIT 43.

(Crest here.)

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY ONTARIO.

TORONTO.

MY DR. MR. COOK,—

Let me know as soon as you arrive in the city. I want to see you confidentially regarding a matter in which you have an intimate political interest.

Yrs, &c.,

W. T. R. PRESTON.