

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1895,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1895.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1895.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

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VOL. II.

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1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18).

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 November, 1895.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, WITH 25TH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1895.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 25th November, 1895.

Under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and other moneys for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE
HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE HALF-
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY, MASTER IN LUNACY, CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES, REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY, REGISTRAR OF PROBATES, AND PROTHONOTARY ACCOUNTS, THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, AND THE TRUST FUND ACCOUNT (NOS. 11 TO 16);

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1894, AND 30TH JUNE,
1895, RESPECTIVELY.

PUBLIC

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), the RAILWAY LOAN TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY, MASTER IN LUNACY, CURATOR OF AND PROTHONOTARY ACCOUNTS, the GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, and the 31st December, 1894; the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS during the half-year accompanying Statements of Details.

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 31st December, 1894.		
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		Public Account.			
		TRUST FUND—			
11	87	Public Instruction Endowment Account	194,105	3	6
12	91	Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24 ...	494,574	8	8
13	95	Police Reward Fund	18,883	4	4
14	99	Police Superannuation Fund	5,395	4	9
15	106	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	6,069	9	8
16	107	Special Deposits Account	5,003,166	18	9
		Total, Trust Fund	5,722,214	9	8
		Less—			
I	8	Consolidated Revenue Fund Debit Balance	Dr.	464,715	0 0
E	111	General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	Dr.	885,612	17 4
F	115	Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	Dr.	199,411	2 10
			Dr.	909,739	0 2
		TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT	£	4,722,475	0 6
10	71	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT	1,177,195	13	8
2	39	RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND	300,000	0	0
3	43	TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT	426	0	0
		COLONIAL TREASURER'S—			
4	47	MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT	352,444	6	9
5	51	MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT	58,029	11	10
6	55	CURATOR OF-INTESTATE ESTATES ACCOUNT	106,814	10	9
7	59	REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY ACCOUNT	1,585	11	11
8	63	REGISTRAR OF PROBATES ACCOUNT	1,051	4	3
9	67	PROTHONOTARY ACCOUNT	1,436	3	0
		GRAND TOTAL	£	6,721,458	11 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, the COLONIAL, INTESTATE ESTATES, REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY, REGISTRAR OF PROBATES, TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the ended 30th June, 1895; and the BALANCES thereon on 30th June, 1895, as per

Receipts in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Total.	Payments in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1895.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7,897 0 8	202,002 4 2	1,114 5 10	200,887 18 4
58,299 18 11	552,874 7 7	42,502 0 1	510,372 7 6
7,032 15 4	25,915 19 8	10,849 6 7	15,066 13 1
10,484 16 4	15,880 1 1	10,031 6 0	5,848 15 1
425 19 1	6,515 8 9	1,522 15 7	4,992 13 2
2,364,508 13 8	7,367,675 12 5	1,885,225 3 8	5,482,450 8 9
2,448,649 4 0	8,170,863 13 8	1,951,244 17 9	6,219,618 15 11
5,259,419 6 9	<i>Cr.</i> 4,794,704 6 9	5,961,154 8 10	<i>Dr.</i> 1,166,450 2 1
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 895,612 17 4	132,929 1 6	<i>Dr.</i> 468,541 18 10
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 199,411 2 10	.....	<i>Dr.</i> 199,411 2 10
5,259,419 6 9	<i>Cr.</i> 4,259,680 6 7	6,094,083 10 4	<i>Dr.</i> 1,834,403 3 9
7,708,068 10 9	12,480,544 0 3	8,045,328 8 1	4,385,215 12 2
1,321,130 16 2	2,498,326 9 10	1,845,126 18 4	653,199 11 6
.....	300,000 0 0	.....	300,000 0 0
.....	426 0 0	163 10 0	262 10 0
29,008 4 3	381,452 11 0	41,880 5 9	339,572 5 3
9,657 5 5	67,686 17 3	12,374 5 7	55,312 11 8
25,432 10 3	132,247 1 0	29,856 2 0	102,390 19 0
3,421 0 1	5,006 12 0	45 6 8	4,961 5 4
1,056 2 10	2,107 7 1	252 5 1	1,855 2 0
2,793 9 3	4,229 12 3	2,543 1 0	1,686 11 3
9,100,567 19 0	15,822,026 10 8	9,977,570 2 6	5,844,456 8 2

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1895.			
	£	s.	d.
CASH:—			
Cash in hands of the Receiver			21,502 15 5
Sydney Account—			
Bank of New South Wales—	£	s.	d.
General Loan Account, Cr. ...	653,199	11	6
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, Cr.	300,000	0	0
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, Cr.	202	10	0
Colonial Treasurer's			
Master in Equity Account, Cr. ...	37,572	5	3
Master in Lunacy Account, Cr. ...	13,528	11	8
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, Cr.	102,300	10	0
Registrar in Bankruptcy Ac- count, Cr.	4,961	5	4
Registrar of Probates Ac- count, Cr.	1,855	2	0
Prothonotary Account, Cr. ...	1,686	11	3
	1,115,456	16	0
<i>Less</i> Public Account, Dr. ...	542,882	19	6
Credit Balance	572,573	16	6
Fixed Deposits:—			
From the Public Account—			
With the Bank of New South Wales	687,500	0	0
With the City Bank of Sydney	150,000	0	0
	837,500	0	0
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account...	1,410,073	16	6
London Account—			
Add balance at the credit of the London Account at date of latest advices		966,378	4 0
		2,376,452	0 6
Net Credit Cash Balance carried forward...		£ 2,397,954	15 11

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1895— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Credit Cash Balance brought forward ...	.....	.....	2,397,954 15 11
SECURITIES—			
Treasury Chest—			
Police Reward Fund—			
Debentures	17,000 0 0		
Public Instruction Endowment Account—			
Debentures £ 56,000 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—			
Debentures £ 64,900 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	30,000 0 0		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	16,000 0 0		
	110,900 0 0		
Government Savings Bank Fund—			
Debentures £ 96,200 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	296,466 13 11		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	979,000 0 0		
	2,371,666 13 11		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	338,000 0 0		
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	6,500 0 0		
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	4,000 0 0		
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Bankruptcy Estates Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ..	7,000 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	302,000 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—			
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	41,784 0 0		
Miscellaneous	13,678 19 1		
		3,446,401 12 3	
Bank of New South Wales—			
Debenture—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7		100 0 0	
Total Securities			3,446,501 12 3
Total Cash and Securities, 30th June, 1895 ...		£	5,844,456 8 2
Ledger Balances on 30th June, 1895, as shown on page 3		£	5,844,456 8 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Receipts in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, as per Statement marked A, page 9	5,250,410 6 9	By Balance at debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1894	461,715 0 0	
		By Payments in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, as per Statement marked B, page 15, viz. :—		
		For Services of the Year 1891	12 18 0	
		For Services of the Year 1892	8,681 12 0	
		For Services of the Year 1893	83,899 8 4	
		For Services of the Year 1894	772,224 0 6	
		For Services of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895	4,059,535 2 6	4,924,353 1 4
To Balance at the debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 30th June, 1895	1,166,450 2 1	Other Payments	1,036,801 7 6	
Total	£ 6,425,869 8 10	TOTAL	£ 6,425,869 8 10	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE HALF-YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
TAXATION.		
CUSTOMS:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	310,942 5 9	
Wine	11,317 19 7	
Ale and Beer	25,109 10 7	
Tobacco and Cigars	121,669 9 5	
Coffee and Chicory	163 12 0	
Sugar and Molasses	67,662 7 1	
Opium	8,420 0 11	
Rice	8,570 17 8	
Dried Fruits	18,285 6 5	
Specific Duties†	193,621 7 8	
Ad Valorem Duties	192,349 12 11	
Bonded Warehouses	5,946 0 7	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses... ..	30 0 10	
		*963,188 11 5
EXCISE:—		
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	60,414 0 3	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ..	4,565 6 3	
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	63,871 13 11	
Tobacco Factory License Fees	802 10 0	
		129,153 10 3
STAMP DUTIES		147,580 11 0
LICENSES:—		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	4,738 6 2	
To Auctioneers	1,891 17 5	
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	67,693 0 0	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,480 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	58 11 8	
To Hawkers and Peddlers... ..	2,201 17 2	
To Pawnbrokers	300 0 0	
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	796 0 0	
Licenses, Gunpowder Act of 1876	90 0 0	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	1,440 5 0	
All other Licenses	672 5 0	
		82,362 2 5
TOTAL, TAXATION...	£	1,322,284 15 3
LAND REVENUE.		
SALES:—		
Auction Sales	32,241 13 7	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	910 2 2	
Improved Purchases	786 2 4	
Deposits and Improvements on Conditional Purchases	23,716 13 5	
Instalments and Interest, Conditional Purchases	682,747 9 0	
Balances of Conditional Purchases	63,252 10 8	
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,440 6 2	
		806,094 17 4
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased		71,988 12 2
LAND REVENUE carried forward ...	£	878,083 9 6
Carried forward	£	1,322,284 15 3

* Collected at Sydney	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collected at Outports, including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland		813,783 17 9
Inland Customs		53,003 16 0
On Importations from Victoria	59,489 6 10	
Do from South Australia	54,745 3 11	
On New South Wales Importations	6,411 4 2	
On Importations from Queensland	809 10 8	
		95,509 13 8
		<u>£963,194 11 6</u>

† See detailed statement, page 14.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	1,322,284 15 3
LAND REVENUE—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£	878,083 9 6
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—		
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	2,744 4 1	
Conditional Leases	64,543 17 1	
Annual Leases	6,492 15 1	
Occupation Licenses	9,923 8 5	
Homestead Leases	38,490 14 0	
Snow Leases	333 11 9	
Inferior Leases	161 7 5	
Scrub Leases	268 7 11	
Quit Rents... ..	322 19 8	
		123,281 5 5
MINING OCCUPATION:—		
Mineral Leases	2,785 5 6	
Mineral Licenses	442 0 0	
Leases of Auriferous Lands	4,115 1 6	
Miners' Rights	9,964 0 0	
Business Licenses... ..	889 15 0	
Royalty on Minerals	3,152 12 9	
Residential Leases	153 12 3	
		21,502 7 0
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—		
Timber Licenses, &c.	2,331 14 8	
Royalty on Timber	1,088 12 3	
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	507 0 0	
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	1,267 16 3	
Survey Fees	11,117 4 1	
Rents, Special Objects	6,594 16 0	
Other receipts	7,567 18 5	
		30,485 1 8
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE... ..	£	1,053,352 3 7
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.		
RAILWAY RECEIPTS:—		
Railway Tolls	1,299,591 2 11	
Miscellaneous	11,201 16 11	
Tramway Tolls	143,267 13 5	
Miscellaneous	912 8 11	
		1,454,973 2 2
POST OFFICE:—		
Postage	214,077 17 2	
Electric Telegraph Receipts	75,704 16 8	
Telephone Receipts	16,926 3 7	
Commission on Money Orders	7,416 3 6	
Postal Notes Poundage	2,763 3 0	
		316,885 3 11
MINT RECEIPTS ... ..	.....	6,854 13 1
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ... ..	.....	177 6 5
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES, AND FEES:—		
Pilotage	13,032 4 0	
Harbour and Light Rates	9,696 16 4	
Harbour Dues	2,150 10 0	
Marine Board	830 9 6	
		25,709 19 10
Carried forward... ..	£	1,804,603 5 5
Carried forward... ..	£	2,375,636 18 10

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...	£	2,375,636 18 10
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward...	£	1,804,603 5 5
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT ... ..	.....	519 8 0
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..	.....	35,189 4 6
METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD:—		
Water Rates	79,219 14 0	
Miscellaneous	1,995 11 7	
		81,215 5 7
Sewerage Rates	42,557 2 9	
Miscellaneous	874 13 0	
		43,431 15 9
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES ... ..	.....	11,341 16 3
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ... ..	.....	669 10 6
FEES OF OFFICE:—		
On Certificates of Naturalization	84 0 0	
Registrar-General	16,452 4 5	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court... ..	3,093 0 3	
Registrar of Probates	844 14 4	
Master in Equity	1,618 16 11	
Curator of Intestate Estates	581 1 5	
In Bankruptcy	2,685 6 0	
Sheriff	549 9 8	
District Courts	2,940 18 8	
Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	5,012 4 10	
Registration of Dogs	796 8 0	
Shipping Masters	1,156 19 6	
Department of Mines	321 0 0	
Examiner of Patents	45 7 0	
Wardens' Courts	49 1 0	
Board of Pharmacy	37 1 0	
Copyright Act	17 17 9	
Lunacy Act	67 16 8	
Imported Stock Act	223 5 8	
Cattle Export Act	46 7 0	
Crown Solicitor	355 3 2	
Public Instruction Department	4 4 5	
Clerk of the Peace	28 7 0	
Lands Department	34 13 0	
Registrar, Land Court	8 1 4	
Inspector, Weights and Measures	111 4 10	
Other Fees	2,673 14 1	
		39,838 7 11
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED ... ..	.....	2,016,808 18 11
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—		
Tolls and Ferries	2,497 3 0	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties, &c.	26,722 19 8	
Government Buildings and Premises	3,785 17 6	
		33,006 0 2
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—		
Sheriff	147 6 1	
Courts of Petty Sessions	6,124 12 5	
Crown's Share of Seizures	102 8 3	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	33 6 8	
Other Fines	23 11 6	
		6,431 4 11
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS INTEREST ... ..	.....	45,035 12 6
Carried forward...	£	44,472 17 7
Carried forward...	£	4,392,445 12 9

* This amount has been collected from the following country towns, viz.—Armidale, £16 16s.; Balranald, £50 16s.; Bourke, £256 10s.; Forbes, £278 10s. 10d.; Lismore, £220; Manly, £1,617 11s. 6d.; Orange, £1,144 1s. 7d.; Wagga Wagga, £1,251 10s. 3d.; Wentworth, £49 2s. 3d. Wilcannia, £77 12s. 2d.—E.A.B., A.-G.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£	4,392,445	12	9
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£	44,472	17	7
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—						
Sale of Government Property		3,121	4 11			
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums		7,020	2 9			
Collections by the Government Printer		3,076	12 4			
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder		2,901	1 10			
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaols		9,338	0 9			
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament		100	0 0			
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act 51 Vic. No. 3... ..		1,463	0 0			
Interest on Bank Deposits and on other Temporary Invest- ments of Public Moneys		16,857	3 9			
Glebe Island Abattoirs Receipts		4,091	16 1			
For docking vessels, Fitzroy Dock, &c... ..		2,028	1 2			
Assessment on Sugar Refinery		750	0 0			
Receipts under Fisheries Act		1,829	5 10			
Seed Wheat		11	1 2			
Influx of Chinese Restriction Act		100	0 0			
Repayments to Credit of Votes. (See pages 133 to 136)		7,888	19 0			
Amount transferred from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, Surplus Receipts, balance for 1894		230	2 4			
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 30th June, 1895, viz:—						
Sundry Accounts, 1892 and previous years		3,959	5 8			
Gold-field Survey Fees Account... ..		1,184	9 6			
Survey Fees Mineral Leases		316	14 5			
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, the estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1894, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act, 1870		7,500	0 0			
Unclaimed Balances, Prothonotary, 1891		22	1 4			
Balances of Intestate Estates, 1888		12,556	7 0			
Amount at Credit of Profit and Loss Account Government Savings Bank		5,000	0 0			
Unexpended balance of annual grant to Sydney Branch of Royal Mint, for the year 1894—repaid		1,009	11 1			
Use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers		27	13 0			
Government Labour Bureau		1,175	15 3			
Amount received for dredging at private wharfs, &c.		446	11 4			
Contributions towards the Support of Children, &c., in the In- dustrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony		843	18 11			
Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 Dec., 1894		239	17 4			
Fees for watering Live Stock		1,338	5 0			
Rent of Public Watering Places		1,484	5 9			
Sale of Water, Broken Hill, Cobar, and Silverton Tanks		214	18 2			
Carried forward... ..	£	98,021	5 8			
Carried forward... ..	£	44,472	17	7
Carried forward... ..	£	4,392,445	12	9

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..	£			4,392,445	12	9
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£			44,472	17	7
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—continued.						
Brought forward... ..	£	98,021	5 8			
Commission on Imperial Pensions		313	9 2			
Contribution under section 187 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887 ...		304	15 6			
Contribution under section 19 of Lunacy Act of 1893 ...		312	8 3			
Interest on Bankruptcy Estate Fund		327	10 1			
Costs Recovered in various actions		128	17 6			
Unclaimed Balances, section 32, subsection 2, Lunacy Act ...		51	11 9			
Unclaimed Money, Dead Letter Office, 1893		39	4 6			
Amounts forfeited for non-fulfilment of Contracts		983	11 4			
Amounts received by Customs Department for superintending Repacks		414	15 0			
Fees for testing Cement		37	11 0			
Premium on Loan raised, 41 Vic. No. 7		25,116	18 9			
Transfer from General Loan Account, Interest on deferred payments of Instalments		164	14 11			
Sale of Overtime Goods and Samples		136	14 1			
Witness Fees, Water and Sewerage Board		13	14 0			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		1,495	1 4			
				127,862	2	10
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£			172,335	0	5
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£			4,564,780	13	2
Less Repayments to the credit of Votes, the Expenditure of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements				6,211	4	5
	£			4,558,569	8	9
ADVANCES REPAYED—						
Advances to Public Accountants in 1894 to cash Stamps received as Revenue ...				1,567	19	8
Do do 1895 do do				87	5	0
Advances to Contractors, 1884				2	8	2
Do do 1885				55	3	4
Do do 1886				39	13	11
Do do 1887				3	0	7
Do do 1888				43	8	2
Do do 1892				34	9	7
Do do 1894				667	7	5
Do do 1895				700	16	0
Do do (undistributed)			143 12 10			
Do do do			59 2 2			
Do do do			1 0 2			
Do do do			51 14 3			
Do do do			103 11 5			
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893				13,746	18	11
Do do 1894				132,029	0	4
Do do 1895				364	4	4
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1895				8,247	13	6
Expenditure Suspense Account, 1894				7,349	13	7
State Children's Relief Act, 44 Vic. No. 24, 1893				5,000	0	0
Do do 1894				8,661	16	9
Advances on account of Loan Services Repaid				136,611	17	10
TOTAL	£			315,571	17	11
OTHER RECEIPTS—						
Accrued Interest on Loans raised under Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 to 55 Vic. No. 35, credited to General Loan Account, now transferred to Revenue				341,319	9	2
Accrued Interest on Loan raised under Act 57 Vic. No. 17				4,380	4	7
TOTAL				345,699	13	9
REPAYMENT TO CREDIT OF VOTES—						
Railway Working Expenses, 1894				39,578	6	4
GRAND TOTAL	£			5,259,419	6	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCKE,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Acid (Acetic)	408	19	7	Brought forward	76,585	10	0		
Do (Sulphuric)	18	13	10						
Advertising matter	1,642	15	10						
Aurated Mineral Waters	212	9	9	Methylated Spirit	793	16	9		
Almonds	215	6	2	Milk (Condensed or Preserved)	4,043	17	5		
Arrowroot	260	13	5	Naptha	28	7	6		
Bacon and Hams, &c.	1,252	16	0	Oatmeal	1,458	12	1		
Baking Powder, &c.	102	9	6	Oats	6,554	10	3		
Barley (grain)	162	15	1	Oils (Kerosene)	26,458	3	9		
Barley (prepared or patent)	67	1	6	Oils (in bottle)	411	12	0		
Beans (dry)	46	15	9	Oils (other)	6,354	3	7		
Biscuits	120	14	11	Offmen's Stores (pickles and sauces)	1,280	2	3		
Bitters, 25 per cent. of proof spirit	83	3	11	Onions	3,258	5	8		
Bitters, 50 per cent. of proof spirit	6	18	3	Paints and Colours (ground in oil)	2,506	10	6		
Bitters, 75 per cent. of proof spirit	4	0	0	Palings (timber)	19	14	10		
Bitters, over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	156	17	2	Paper (brown and wrapping)	2,348	5	3		
Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, &c.	948	7	4	Paper Bags (printed)	35	14	0		
Bran	1,626	4	2	Paper Bags (plain)	436	0	7		
Butter	2,054	15	11	Peas (dry)	499	8	6		
Candles	5,122	2	8	Pig iron	1,242	4	7		
Cement	6,365	7	8	Plaster	195	12	6		
Cheese	194	15	7	Playing-cards	335	16	6		
Cocoa and Chocolate	4,069	7	9	Pollard	286	6	9		
Colours, Dry	286	11	7	Potatoes	10,110	17	5		
Confectionery	1,424	2	3	Powder, Blasting	1,904	18	6		
Cordage	422	6	10	Powder, Sporting	759	18	4		
Cordials and Wines (not containing spirit)	85	18	6	Preserves	613	3	1		
Corn Flour and Maizena	120	9	0	Patty	23	10	3		
Doors (wood)	613	16	2	Rice Flour and Ground Rice	24	9	10		
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	754	3	4	Salt	9,997	7	10		
Essences under 25 per cent. of proof spirit... ..	31	0	3	Sashes	33	6	0		
Essences under 50 per cent. of proof spirit... ..	36	11	9	Semolina, Tapioca, &c.	34	3	7		
Essences under 75 per cent. of proof spirit... ..	11	1	11	Shingles	2	18	4		
Essences over 75 per cent. of proof spirit... ..	636	10	4	Shot	307	9	3		
Farinaceous Foods	310	18	11	Soap (fancy and scented)	660	0	11		
Fish (dried, preserved, or salt)	6,136	13	3	Soap (other)	1,303	18	11		
Flour	5,565	11	7	Starch, &c.	3,380	17	3		
Fruits (boiled, &c.)	354	8	5	Straw	252	12	7		
Fruits, bottled (not containing spirit)	55	5	10	Timber (dressed)	3,994	8	0		
Fruits, green... ..	9,330	8	6	Timber (undressed)	16,065	17	3		
Galvanized iron	10,244	1	1	Tinctures, &c., under 25 per cent. of proof spirit	274	6	6		
Galvanized Manufactures	314	2	6	Tinctures, &c., under 50 per cent. of proof spirit	356	7	1		
Gasoline	21	16	4	Tinctures, &c., under 75 per cent. of proof spirit	152	6	6		
Gelatine	132	5	1	Tinctures, &c., over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	3,702	16	8		
Glucose (liquid and syrup)	414	17	2	Tobacco (sheepwash)	1	5	0		
Glucose (solid)	349	19	7	Varnishes (containing spirit)	208	17	3		
Glue and Size	180	10	9	Varnishes (all other)	678	17	8		
Grease (axle and lubricating)	185	2	11	Vegetables (fresh)	749	7	3		
Groats (patent)	141	11	8	Vegetables (preserved)	314	10	3		
Hay and Chaff	11,180	8	7	Vinegar	1,067	4	1		
Honey	117	5	6	Wax and Stearins	112	12	7		
Jams and Jellies	1,553	7	0	Wheat	1,242	4	0		
Lard	17	9	0	Whiting and Chalk	386	14	0		
Laths (timber)	50	17	11	Wire Netting (galvanized)	246	7	10		
Lead, sheet and roll... ..	16	11	8	Zinc	29	3	5		
Lead, pipe	6	9	5						
Maize... ..	13	6	1						
Meat Extract	24	15	4						
Meat, Preserved	876	15	3						
Carried forward	£	76,585	10	0	Total	£	193,621	7	8

B.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR					TOTAL.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIAE, CAP. 54				1,135 17 5	14,721 2 9	15,857 0 2
I.—SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B				422 19 11	8,866 9 2	9,289 9 1
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE			209 7 2	671 19 7	15,072 12 3	15,953 19 0
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY		6,393 3 10	26,779 1 0	167,394 13 2	421,370 7 4	621,927 5 4
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE		19 13 6	7,908 3 3	74,728 1 4	257,261 9 10	339,917 7 11
RAILWAYS (INCLUDING TRAMWAYS)				84,635 4 0	793,895 15 2	878,520 19 2
V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL			34 12 0	903 6 4	18,802 0 5	19,739 18 9
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS		1,421 13 1	155 5 11	19,610 7 10	187,241 5 1	198,426 11 11
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS		37 5 3	45,577 19 9	169,789 8 2	292,738 3 1	508,142 16 3
VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE			19 9 0	15,991 17 3	124,714 2 9	140,725 9 0
IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		225 16 4	27 19 0	36,691 13 0	351,881 17 4	388,827 5 8
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES		594 0 0	1,612 4 3	26,408 3 1	50,785 8 7	79,399 15 11
XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL			1,507 17 0	56,228 10 6	336,509 6 4	394,243 13 10
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE	12 18 0		67 10 0	117,613 18 11	1,235,785 2 5	1,353,479 9 4
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	12 18 0	8,681 12 0	83,899 8 4	772,224 0 6	4,059,535 2 6	4,924,353 1 4
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND						£ 1,036,801 7 6
GRAND TOTAL						£ 5,961,154 8 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

15

**STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,
1895, OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.**

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891.				
	Special Appropriations.				
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 VIC. NO. 12.....			12 18 0	12 18 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			12 18 0	12 18 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891...£			12 18 0	12 18 0
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892.				
	No. III.—Colonial Secretary.				
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—				
17	Artillery Force		246 3 1		246 3 1
18	Commanding Engineer.....	113 0 0			113 0 0
21	Volunteer Force		5,166 19 1		5,166 19 1
24	Naval Brigade	103 16 0			103 16 0
131	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, in the proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contribution—further sum			653 5 8	753 5 8
	Balance of Purchase Money for Site for Cottage Homes at Parramatta			100 0 0	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....£	216 16 0	5,413 2 2	753 5 8	6,383 3 10
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
222	STORES AND STATIONERY	19 13 6			19 13 6
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	19 13 6			19 13 6
	No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
278	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	12 10 0			12 10 0
296	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Acquisition of Land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony, being in lieu of an equivalent sum voted under Loan Act, 54 Vic. No. 33			1,409 3 1	1,409 3 1
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	12 10 0		1,409 3 1	1,421 13 1
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
305	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 137)			37 5 3	37 5 3
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			37 5 3	37 5 3
	No. IX.—Public Instruction.				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Repairs, Pumping, &c., N.S.S. "Vernon"			225 16 4	225 16 4
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			225 16 4	225 16 4
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
393	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS			594 0 0	594 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE			594 0 0	594 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892... £	248 19 6	5,413 2 2	3,019 10 4	8,681 12 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893.					
No. II.—Executive and Legislative.					
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR		209 7 2		209 7 2
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE		209 7 2		209 7 2
No. III.—Colonial Secretary.					
12	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	8 5 0			8 5 0
PERMANENT MILITARY FORCES—					
15	General Staff		2,113 17 4		2,113 17 4
17	Artillery		56 13 9		56 13 9
19	Military and Defence Works		5 11 6		5 11 6
21	Permanent Medical Staff	82 5 5			82 5 5
22	VOLUNTEER FORCE	6 11 7	1,554 7 3		1,560 18 10
23	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—MILITARY BRANCH		178 8 9	631 8 0	809 16 9
41	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT		391 6 0		391 6 0
45	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS			1,960 16 10	1,960 16 10
51	ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE		4,497 18 1		4,497 18 1
52	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH		5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0
56	BOTANIC GARDENS		59 4 0		59 4 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
63	Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions			2,171 12 0	
70	In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients			3,123 0 4	5,294 12 4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
85	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.			44 4 2	
106	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London			375 13 3	
107	The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago—Towards expenses in connection with the Commission			1,879 11 0	
109	Government Labour Bureau—Expenses in connection therewith			100 0 0	
	Relief of Unemployed			272 13 11	
	Proportion paid by this Colony of amount expended by the South Australian Government on account of the Garrison at Albany			36 15 5	
	Expenses in connection with compilation of the Official History of New South Wales—further sum			177 12 7	
	Expenses of investigation into the charges preferred against the Director of Charitable Institutions			21 3 0	
	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany, from 1st July to 31st December			588 6 8	4,987 15 2
	Expenses in connection with trip of a.s. "Thetis" to Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands to convey shipwrecked crews of "Girvan" and "Mary Ogilvie" to Sydney			244 0 5	
	Expenses incurred in connection with Fire Brigade Demonstration, at Bathurst			629 19 0	
	Expenses in London in connection with report on grading butter and production, and marketing of Colonial Dairy Produce generally			149 0 0	
	Preparation of report on prospects of Colonial Honey Trade with London			40 0 0	
	Law Costs, <i>Makin v. Attorney-General</i>			328 15 9	
	Balance of purchase money of land at Bulmain, required as a site for a Fire Brigade Station (£1,250)			50 0 0	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	97 2 0	13,857 6 8	12,824 12 4	20,779 1 0
	Carried forward	97 2 0	14,056 13 10	12,824 12 4	26,988 8 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	97 2 0	14,086 13 10	12,834 12 4	26,988 8 2
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
125	TREASURY.....	13 7 6			13 7 6
127	CUSTOMS		106 14 0		106 14 0
130	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT			1,320 15 4	1,320 15 4
131	STORNS AND STATIONERY		504 2 6		504 2 6
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—					
145	Miscellaneous (irrespective of date of claims)			351 14 7	351 14 7
147	PUBLIC WHARFS	12 10 0			12 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—					
161	Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients.....			554 9 10	
165	Interest at 4 per cent. on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account			682 18 7	
166	Interest at 4 per cent. on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account			43 1 5	
167	Interest at 4 per cent. on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund			1 7 7	
172	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department			91 13 6	5,598 19 4
	Interest on Daily Credit Balance, Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account			6 8 11	
	Interest on Advances made by various Banks in London, Exchange, &c., on Bills discounted—further sum			3,729 12 6	
	Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11			18 18 0	
	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11—further sum.....			460 9 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.....£	25 17 6	610 16 6	7,271 9 3	7,908 3 3
No. V.—The Attorney-General.					
185	ATTORNEY-GENERAL		34 12 0		34 12 0
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....£		34 12 0		34 12 0
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.					
190	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	49 10 4			49 10 4
MINOR ROADS:—					
191	Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land			6 0 0	
192	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets			60 12 1	66 12 1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—					
198	Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds			25 0 6	25 0 6
226	SURVEY OF LANDS		14 3 0		14 3 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS £	49 10 4	14 3 0	91 12 7	165 5 13
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.					
229	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.....	277 10 0	3 11 0		281 1 0
232	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, AS PER SCHEDULE. (See page 137)			188 5 3	188 5 3
233	ARCHITECT, AS PER SCHEDULE. (See page 138)			659 8 0	659 8 0
235	ENDOWMENT TO BOROUGHES, Municipal Districts, and Shires under the District Government Bill, with power to use such proportion as may be required for the Services of the Roads and Bridges Branch, pending the passing of the said Bill, such expenditure to be afterwards adjusted, as per Schedule. (See page 138).....			43,643 0 2	43,643 0 2
	Repairs to Roads and Bridges and other Public Works damaged by recent heavy rains			596 9 6	596 9 6
	Amount equivalent to Salaries of Officers of Railway Construction Branch, on leave, pending retirement			193 2 6	193 2 6
	Amount equivalent to Salary of Clerk of Works, at £200, for December, payable to W. J. Little, on leave, pending retirement			16 18 4	16 18 4
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£	277 10 0	3 11 0	45,298 18 9	45,577 19 9
	Carried forward	449 19 10	14,729 16 4	65,484 12 11	80,663 9 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	449 19 10	14,729 16 4	65,484 12 11	80,664 9 1
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
240	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	11 19 3	.....	.....	11 19 3
244	CURATORS	0 6 8	.....	.....	0 6 8
248	DISTRICT COURTS.....	7 3 1	.....	.....	7 3 1
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....	19 9 0	.....	.....	19 9 0
	No. IX.—Public Instruction.				
270	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY .....	.....	27 19 0	.....	27 19 0
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....	.....	27 19 0	.....	27 19 0
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
299	PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING .....	.....	.....	1,578 8 2	1,578 8 2
303	THE PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT .....	.....	.....	11 17 9	11 17 9
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Allowance to Mr. F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, in lieu of salary from 23rd June to 16th July.....	.....	.....	21 18 4	21 18 4
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE \$	.....	.....	1,612 4 3	1,612 4 3
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General.				
310	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS .....	.....	.....	197 0 0	197 0 0
313	CABLE SUBSIDIES:— New Zealand Cable Reduced Rates—proportion of guarantee payable by New South Wales—further 30th .....	.....	.....	839 9 9	839 9 9
318	New Caledonia Cable—Proportion of guarantee payable by New South Wales for period from 18th October to 31st December .....	.....	.....	407 12 2	407 12 2
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Gratuity to Mr. S. J. Leon, Clerk, General Post Office, equivalent to salary at £308 per annum from 17th October .....	.....	.....	63 15 1	63 15 1
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....	.....	.....	1,507 17 0	1,507 17 0
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINCTION OF RAILWAY LOAN, UNDER 31 VIC. NO. 11, 1881 .....	.....	.....	67 10 0	67 10 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	.....	67 10 0	67 10 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893....	469 8 10	14,757 15 4	68,672 4 2	83,899 8 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894.				
	Part I.—Schedules to Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SCHEDULE A.....			3 0 0	3 0 0
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges.....			183 9 4	475 2 8
	Pensions to Political Officers.....			291 13 4	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England.....			320 1 5	657 14 9
	Roman Catholic Church.....			216 13 4	
	Presbyterian Church.....			59 10 0	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church.....			62 10 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....	£		1,135 17 5	1,135 17 5
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.				
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 19.....			261 14 11	422 19 11
1	Do Widows and others.....			56 5 0	
2	Do Military.....			105 0 0	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.....	£		422 19 11	422 19 11
	Part II.—Executive and Legislative.				
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.....	49 13 0			49 13 0
4	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	3 7 2	2 0 0		5 7 2
5	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	0 3 4	31 4 9		40 8 1
6	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	19 3 6			19 3 6
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.....	1 1 3	222 6 11		223 8 2
8	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	3 15 10	276 11 11		280 7 9
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.....	18 3 3	35 8 8		53 11 11
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....	£ 104 7 4	567 12 3		671 19 7
	Part III.—Chief Secretary.				
10	CHIEF SECRETARY.....	25 5 3	330 14 8		355 19 11
11	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.....	31 4 9	147 10 3		178 15 0
12	REGISTRAR-GENERAL.....	152 14 7	3,052 7 6		3,235 2 1
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	11 6 4			11 6 4
14	ABORIGINAL PROTECTION BOARD.....	0 6 8	2,835 13 10		2,836 0 6
15	MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.....			25,448 19 7	25,448 19 7
16	POLICE.....	70 18 5	20,629 2 11		20,700 1 4
	LUNACY—				
17	Official Visitors.....			213 6 8	7,285 8 0
18	Institutions for the Insane generally.....	4 10 10	53 19 3		
19	Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville.....	7 6 9			
20	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.....	14 14 6			
21	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.....	12 5 1			
22	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.....	1 18 1			
23	Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere.....	4 0 6			
25	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies.....		6,145 5 5		
26	Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.....	0 15 9	47 1 9		
27	Lunatic Patients (irrespective of date of claims).....			728 9 7	
28	MASTER IN LUNACY.....	61 13 10			
29	MEDICAL BOARD.....	8 6 8			
30	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.....	22 8 2	1,583 15 3		
31	COAST HOSPITAL.....	2 31 4	485 4 0		
32	ANALYTICAL BRANCH.....	2 10 8	67 9 1		
33	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.....			2,042 1 9	
34	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.....	113 5 11	98 5 9		
35	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.....	943 6 0			
36	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.....	0 16 8			
37	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.....	3 11 8			
38	ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.....	11 0 4	10,114 7 11		
39	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH.....	5 6 10	11,610 1 2		
40	FISHERIES COMMISSION.....	2 14 0	132 11 8		
41	FIRE BRIGADES.....	4 12 7	14 5 0		
42	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.....	4 18 0			
	Carried forward.....	£ 1,514 9 2	57,477 15 5	28,432 17 7	87,425 2 2
	Carried forward.....	£ 104 7 4	567 12 3	1,558 17 4	2,230 16 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	104 7 4	567 12 3	1,558 17 4	2,230 16 11
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward	1,514 9 2	57,477 15 5	28,482 17 7	67,425 2 2
43	SHAPESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS	112 7 10	81 16 4	.....	194 4 2
44	BOTANIC GARDENS	8 11 10	120 5 3	.....	123 17 1
45	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	25 13 4	50 19 0	.....	76 12 4
46	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	0 19 8	104 3 4	.....	105 3 0
47	GARDEN PALACE GARDENS .....	.....	20 6 0	.....	20 6 0
48	CENTENNIAL PARK	0 14 8	169 14 6	.....	169 9 2
51	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)— Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and Infants' Home, and other Institutions .....	.....	.....	1,318 15 0	.....
57	Carrington Centennial Hospital, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	140 18 0	.....
58	In aid of Charitable Institutions, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contribu- tions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients .....	.....	.....	13,118 7 3	.....
71	Barraba Hospital—Special grant for purchase of surgical instruments .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
81	Sydney Hospital—Special grant for furnishing .....	.....	.....	573 17 8	.....
	Burrangong District Hospital, Young—Special grant .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	17,509 6 1
	Wyalong Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
	Cooma Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
	Goolooga Hospital—Special grant for building .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	Cowra Relief Society—Special grant .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
	St. Aloysius Boys' Home, Five Dock—Special grant, build- ing fund .....	.....	.....	157 8 2	.....
	Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
	Vegetable Creek Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....
	Hillgrove Cottage Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
	Warren District Hospital—Special grant .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held .....	.....	.....	102 12 4	.....
85	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ....	.....	.....	1,531 14 0	.....
86	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders .....	.....	.....	475 0 0	.....
88	In aid of the funds of the Animals Protection Society, an equal amount having been raised by private contribu- tions .....	.....	.....	28 7 0	.....
89	In aid of the funds of the New South Wales Zoological Society, an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .....	.....	.....	43 2 0	.....
91	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with .....	.....	.....	20 8 0	.....
92	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings .....	.....	.....	13 17 9	.....
93	Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve .....	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....
95	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expenses, as agreed at the Convention .....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
96	General Improvements, National Park .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
97	Counsel Fees and expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters .....	.....	.....	0 2 8	21,857 19 4
98	Expenses in connection with Local Government .....	.....	.....	96 2 6	.....
102	Inspector of Scaffolding—Salary, £200; travelling and incidental expenses, £60 .....	.....	.....	0 13 4	.....
104	Government Labour Bureau—Expenses in connection therewith .....	.....	.....	577 8 1	.....
105	Rent of premises, Bent-street, in connection with Sydney Hospital .....	.....	.....	54 3 4	.....
106	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London .....	.....	.....	372 19 3	.....
108	Conveyance of Unemployed for Government Labour Bureau Relief to and Conveyance by Railway of the Unemployed .....	.....	.....	10 5 0	.....
109	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in con- nection with Immigration .....	.....	.....	10,833 3 9	.....
113	Expenses in connection with sheltering the Unemployed .....	.....	.....	262 19 10	.....
	Expenses in connection with, and relief to, sufferers by the recent floods in country districts .....	.....	.....	16 8 1	.....
	Carried forward	1,637 16 6	58,014 19 10	67,800 3 0	127,472 19 4
	Carried forward	104 7 4	567 12 3	1,558 17 4	2,230 16 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.				
	Brought forward.....£	104 7 4	567 12 3	1,558 17 4	2,230 16 11
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward.....£	1,657 16 6	58,014 19 10	67,800 3 0	127,472 19 4
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—continued—				
	Lismore Water Brigade—Special grant.....			25 0 0	
	Towards general improvements, Centennial Park—further sum.....			39 7 0	
	Rewards for destruction of Sharks caught in the waters within the Heads of Port Jackson.....			4 10 0	
	Cost of half-yearly Season Ticket, Railways, first-class, for Mr. T. Ryan, on special service.....			55 0 0	
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, have been deducted from the salaries of officers whose services have been dispensed with.....			260 6 11	
	Gratuity to Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk, Fisheries Commission, retired under section 46 of the Civil Service Act of 1884.....			245 17 6	
	Expenses in connection with inquiry into the printing and publishing of certain copies of <i>Hard Cash</i>			10 0 0	
	Expenses connected with Fire Brigades Demonstration at Hay.....			55 12 6	
	Special Grant, Alexandria Volunteer Fire Brigade.....			50 0 0	
	Special Grant, Waterloo Fire Brigade.....			50 0 0	
	Special Grant, Mosma Fire Brigade.....			100 0 0	
	Special Grant, Corowa Fire Brigade.....			200 0 0	
	Special Grant, Merewether Fire Brigade.....			25 0 0	
	Purchase of site for Fire Brigade Station at North Sydney.....			441 10 6	
	Special Grant, Deniliquin Fire Brigade.....			350 0 0	
	Gratuity to Mr. N. R. Gordon, Local Government Officer, equal to a fortnight's salary for each year of service, his services having been dispensed with.....			61 15 9	
	Compensation to owners of s.s. "Civility," for damages sustained through fouling a coil of electric cable, the property of the Government, in the vicinity of Camp Cove.....			160 0 0	
	Allowance to Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau for extra duties performed by him in connection with the Village Settlements and the despatching of men fossicking on the gold-fields, at £10 per month.....			100 0 0	39,921 19 10
	Amount paid to Chairman of the Board of International Exchanges, to recoup him for expenses incurred for freight, carriage of goods, &c., on behalf of the Government.....			74 5 10	
	Expenses in connection with the revision of the List of Fishes of Australia.....			95 11 2	
	Expenses in connection with compilation of Official History and Historical Records of New South Wales.....			421 10 8	
	Travelling Expenses of Hon. F. B. Suttor in connection with official visit to Canada.....			1,000 0 0	
	Relief of Emigrants, "New Australia".....			24 7 2	
	Contribution by this Colony in connection with Customs International Bureau.....			123 5 2	
	Contribution towards maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island, from 1st July, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.....			3,143 13 5	
	Expenses incurred by Dr. Matthews in defence of police prosecution at Albury, resulting in his acquittal.....			115 10 0	
	Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred during 1894 in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany.....			575 18 8	
	Payments in connection with the erection of Colossal Statue of Governor Phillip.....			160 0 0	
	Advance to Fisheries Commission to enable summonses to be issued to persons in arrears of rent.....			81 16 0	
	Expenses in connection with Appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Andrew Marks.....			19 5 7	
	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 6s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the municipal half-year ending 2nd February, 1895.....			81,947 9 11	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY.....£	1,657 16 6	58,014 19 10	107,721 16 10	167,394 13 2
	Carried forward.....£	1,762 3 10	58,582 12 1	109,280 14 2	169,625 10 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 1,762 3 10	58,582 12 1	109,280 14 2	169,625 10 1
	No. 10.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
124	TRASURY	456 10 8	573 9 0	.....	1,029 19 8
125	STAMP DUTIES	18 4 0	3 17 10	.....	22 1 10
126	CUSTOMS	374 0 10	3,428 4 2	.....	3,802 5 0
127	GOLD RECEIVERS	28 6 8	.....	.....	28 6 8
128	GOLD AND ESCORT (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	29 8 9	29 8 9
129	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	3,616 8 11	3,616 8 11
130	STORES AND STATIONERY	52 14 4	16,818 5 8	.....	16,871 0 0
131	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—CIVIL AND MAGAZINE BRANCH	35 15 10	315 10 8	.....	351 6 6
132	BOARD OF HEALTH	105 19 5	3,572 19 2	.....	3,578 18 7
133	BOARD OF PHARMACY	9 0 0	5 0 0	.....	14 0 0
134	SHIPPING MASTERS	7 10 10	1 8 1	.....	8 16 11
135	GREEN ISLAND ABATTOIRS	2 13 0	3,873 1 7	.....	3,875 14 7
	MAKINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—				
136	Marine Board, Sydney	151 5 5	.....	.....	.....
137	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	4 11 3	.....	.....	.....
138	Harbour-Masters	3 2 2	.....	.....	.....
139	Colonial Light-houses	32 2 6	.....	.....	.....
140	Sea and River Pilots	39 4 1	.....	.....	.....
141	Boatmen	38 19 10	.....	.....	1,158 2 4
142	Telegraph Stations	4 2 1	.....	.....	.....
143	Australian Coast Light-houses	518 17 11	.....	.....	.....
144	Miscellaneous Services (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	317 18 9	.....
145	Life-boats (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	47 13 4	.....
146	Public Wharfs	150 4 8	107 8 0	.....	257 12 8
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
147	Postage of Public Departments .....	.....	.....	65 10 11	.....
148	Advertising for the Public Service .....	.....	.....	1,505 11 9	.....
149	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages .....	.....	.....	3,958 7 2	.....
150	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents .....	.....	.....	470 0 0	.....
151	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments .....	.....	.....	153 0 10	.....
152	Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed stock by the Bank of England .....	.....	.....	10,243 7 1	.....
153	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony .....	.....	.....	5,575 0 0	.....
154	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .....	.....	.....	6 2 6	.....
155	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney .....	.....	.....	225 0 0	.....
156	Relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c. ....	.....	.....	24 3 0	.....
158	Subsidising Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours .....	.....	.....	530 6 8	.....
159	Subsidising Tug-boat for Clarence River .....	.....	.....	68 0 0	.....
160	Interest on Funds, in the Temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients .....	.....	.....	151 0 2	.....
162	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury .....	.....	.....	5,101 11 5	38,342 5 0
163	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account .....	.....	.....	2,875 18 11	.....
164	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the balance at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account .....	.....	.....	243 1 10	.....
165	Interest, at 4 per cent., on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund .....	.....	.....	63 12 3	.....
166	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account .....	.....	.....	140 0 0	.....
167	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings .....	.....	.....	442 14 2	.....
168	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns .....	.....	.....	471 2 1	.....
169	Interest, at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent., on special deposits by the Savings Banks of New South Wales .....	.....	.....	3,637 8 4	.....
170	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department .....	.....	.....	129 14 5	.....
171	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	1,455 15 1	.....
173	Interest, at 4 per cent., on special deposit by Sydney University—late J. H. Chullie's Bequest .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
174	Interest, at 4 per cent., on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account .....	.....	.....	312 16 5	.....
	Carried forward	2,033 5 6	28,899 2 2	43,353 19 9	73,286 7 5
	Carried forward	1,762 3 10	58,582 12 1	109,280 14 2	169,625 10 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.				
	Brought forward	1,752 9 10	58,582 12 1	109,280 14 2	169,625 10 1
	No. 170.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	2,033 5 6	28,829 2 2	42,353 19 9	73,296 7 5
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—continued.				
177	Unforeseen Expenses to be hereafter accounted for—				
	Overtime allowance to Clerks of the Account Branch, Treasury—preparing quarterly and annual Statements, 1894			100 0 0	} 273 19 6
	Overtime allowance to Clerks of the Revenue Branch, Treasury			100 0 0	
	Honorariums paid in recognition of services rendered in saving Belmore Bridge, Maitland, in time of floods			20 0 0	
	Gratuities to Messengers of the Colonial Secretary's Office, in consideration of long hours in connection with Cabinet Councils, &c.			20 0 0	
	Miscellaneous items under £20			33 19 6	
	Interest, at 4 per cent., on uninvested balance to credit of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account.....			69 6 5	
	Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with			74 0 0	} 1,166 1 7
	Value of gold deposited at Sydney Mint on 19th March, 1857, by W. Sothorn, and paid to the Treasury on 12th July, 1870, now claimed by his representative.....			45 19 10	
	Interest on Advances by Banks in Sydney			427 7 11	
	Claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases.....			68 10 0	
	Insurance on wharf and buildings resumed from A.S.N. Co. Insurance on Admiralty House, Kirribilli Point, from 28th February, 1894, to 27th February, 1895, £6,000			102 0 3	
	Interest on Advances by Banks in London			8 4 0	
	Insurance on Buildings resumed by the Government.....			134 4 9	
	Interest, at 4 per cent., on daily credit balances to Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account.....			39 17 0	
	Repairs, Richmond Terrace, Domain			20 16 5	
	Expenses incurred in connection with the introduction of Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.			115 15 0	
178	Expenses connected with the payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensions in the Colony	1 5 4	0 7 6		60 0 0
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	2,034 10 10	28,829 9 8	43,794 0 10	74,728 1 4
	No. 170.—Railways.				
180	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—				
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Railways			61,605 11 2	} 82,702 2 9
	Tramways			21,096 11 7	
182	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been dispensed with			336 7 9	} 1,933 1 8
183	Abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pensions of Officers whose services have been dispensed with, also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with.....			444 11 6	
184	Gratuities paid to relatives of Employees fatally injured while in execution of their duty			1,152 2 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS.....			84,635 4 0	84,635 4 0
	No. 171.—The Attorney-General.				
185	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	3 1 2	2 16 1		5 17 3
186	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN	5 18 0	18 7 0		24 5 0
187	CROWN SOLICITOR	328 15 3	206 1 2		534 16 5
188	QUARTER SESSIONS	7 15 0			7 15 0
189	TRADE DISPUTES COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION	2 0 2			2 0 2
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with			328 12 6	328 12 6
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	347 9 7	227 4 3	328 12 6	903 6 4
	Carried forward.....	4,144 4 3	87,709 6 0	238,038 11 6	329,892 1 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	4,144 4 3	87,709 6 0	238,038 11 6	329,892 1 9
	Ac. VII.—Secretary for Lands.				
190	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	283 1 11	60 2 1	.....	343 4 0
	ROADS—				
191	Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land .....	.....	.....	100 7 6	294 17 0
192	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets .....	.....	.....	194 9 6	
193	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS	92 13 2	4,104 11 5	.....	4,187 4 7
194	LAND APPEAL COURT	2 19 11	.....	.....	2 19 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
195	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c. ....	.....	.....	42 5 4	2,947 18 11
196	Improvements and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds .....	.....	.....	190 5 10	
201	Legal Expenses .....	.....	.....	366 14 6	227 7 11
	Thomas H. Green—Compensation for land resumed at Ballina for cemetery purposes with interest and taxed costs .....	.....	.....	227 7 11	
	Thomas Broughton—Compensation in respect of the resumption of A.C.P. 71-3,011 (40 acres), and A.C.P. 71-3,511 (80 acres), Gundagai .....	.....	.....	402 0 0	50 0 0
	James Jelly—Compensation for surrender of certificate of title of certain lands in the Stoneyhurst Estate, parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
	John Smith—Compensation for cost of removal of fencing erected by him on his C.P. 91-34, Mudgee, the area of which has been reduced owing to the redefinition of the Harilak grants .....	.....	.....	3 10 0	20 0 0
	Contribution towards level crossing, John Beardon's property, Muttama .....	.....	.....	20 0 0	
	Gratuity to Robert C. Gordon, Surveyor, Trigonometrical Survey Staff, on retirement through abolition of his office .....	.....	.....	215 9 7	145 3 0
	Purchase of Law Books for President, Land Appeal Court Verdict and Costs, White and Cobb v. Copeland .....	.....	.....	762 13 7	
	Gratuity to widow of late J. Lutten, plan-mounter .....	.....	.....	90 0 0	432 9 2
	Samuel Storey—Compensation for value of improvements effected by him on two portions of land (Nos. 66 and 73), purchased by him from the executors of the late J. J. Donnelly, which were subsequently forfeited to the Crown and resold by others as C.P's., 88-26 and 88-30, Wagga Wagga .....	.....	.....	432 9 2	
210	SURVEY OF LANDS	288 12 10	7,254 13 8	.....	7,543 6 6
211	TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY	4 18 8	737 4 11	.....	742 3 7
	SPECIAL SERVICES:—				
212	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	10 9 10	.....	.....	10 9 10
213	Labour Settlements .....	.....	.....	3,528 3 6	3,528 3 6
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....	682 16 4	12,156 12 1	6,770 19 5	19,610 7 10
	Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
214	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT	608 8 6	897 11 3	.....	1,505 19 9
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH	23 9 0	809 9 9	.....	832 18 9
215	DOCK ESTABLISHMENT	2 10 0	448 2 9	.....	450 12 9
216	DEEDS SERVICE	1,232 16 1	22,662 14 1	.....	23,895 10 2
217	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, AS PER SCHEDULE (see page 139) .....	.....	.....	17,816 4 6	17,816 4 6
218	ARCHITECT, AS PER SCHEDULE (see page 140) .....	.....	.....	30,418 16 3	30,418 16 3
219	ROADS AND BRIDGES, AS PER SCHEDULE (see page 141) .....	.....	.....	82,786 5 9	82,786 5 9
220	SEWERAGE, AS PER SCHEDULE (see page 141) .....	.....	.....	144 1 8	144 1 8
221	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	2 6 4	.....	.....	2 6 4
222	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE .....	.....	.....	2,319 12 0	2,319 12 0
223	RICHMOND WATER SUPPLY .....	.....	.....	269 6 10	269 6 10
224	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD	275 0 0	1,135 10 8	.....	1,410 10 8
	Abatement which should, in terms of the "Civil Service Act," have been deducted from Pensions of Officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	3,774 11 6	3,774 11 6
	Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	4,152 1 7	4,152 1 7
	Amount equivalent to salary of Supervising Engineer, Roads and Bridges Branch, at £650 per annum, paid to Mr. E. Nardin, from 1st to 6th July, on leave, pending retirement .....	.....	.....	10 9 8	10 9 8
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....	2,144 9 11	25,953 8 6	141,691 9 9	169,789 8 2
	Carried forward.....	6,971 10 6	125,819 6 7	386,501 0 8	518,291 17 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 6,971 10 6	125,819 6 7	386,501 0 8	519,291 17 9
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.					
229	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	205 11 6	24 13 10	.....	230 5 4
230	MASTER-IN-EQUITY	10 18 5	55 4 5	.....	66 2 10
231	PROTHONOTARY	11 9 0	44 2 8	.....	65 11 6
232	DIVORCE COURT	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 12 0
233	CURATOR	52 12 1	.....	.....	52 12 1
234	SHERIFF	26 2 0	2,178 6 5	.....	2,204 8 5
235	BANKRUPTCY COURT	116 17 2	62 2 8	.....	178 19 10
236	PROBATE OFFICE	4 6 0	0 11 0	.....	4 17 0
237	DISTRICT COURTS	532 8 8	825 3 0	.....	1,357 11 8
238	CORONERS	23 19 10	346 19 7	.....	370 19 5
239	PETTY SESSIONS	1,238 6 11	2,838 1 1	.....	4,076 8 0
240	PRISONS	232 10 0	4,492 18 0	.....	4,715 8 0
241	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS	28 3 4	256 16 5	.....	284 19 9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—					
242	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	121 15 3	121 15 3
246	Purchase of fifty bound copies of New South Wales Weekly Notes .....	.....	.....	46 4 0	46 4 0
247	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0
248	Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. No. 383 (further sum) .....	.....	.....	119 7 3	119 7 3
251	Rent of additional office accommodation for Ministerial Department .....	.....	.....	53 15 0	53 15 0
	Abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from Pensions of Officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	639 16 7	639 16 7
	Law costs in the matter of prohibition in case Cullinane v. Daniel (Sheriff's Officer at Forbes) .....	.....	.....	49 15 10	49 15 10
	Compensation to John Deniff, who was convicted at Dubbo of robbery, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but who was subsequently found to be innocent and discharged from custody .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
	Half costs incurred, Duffy <i>vs.</i> Curator of Intestate Estates Bankrupt Estate of Carl Anderson—amount due to Messrs. Earp, Gillam, & Co., proof of debt having been furnished, but omitted in plan of distribution .....	.....	.....	73 12 2	73 12 2
	Expenses of Compilation of Supreme Court Law Reports, 1824 to 1862 .....	.....	.....	15 10 4	15 10 4
	General maintenance, Necropolis Cemetery .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
	Claim for liquor purchased by the Licensing Inspector for the purpose of analysis <i>re</i> adulteration of liquors .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	Expenses of Compilation of 3rd Edition of Manual for Coroners and Magistrates .....	.....	.....	18 5 0	18 5 0
	Gratuity to Widow of George Wickham, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£	2,473 16 11	11,124 18 11	2,398 1 5	15,991 17 3
No. IX.—Public Instruction.					
256	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.....	.....	.....	30,911 12 4	30,911 12 4
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—					
257	Nautical School-ship "Sobruon"	5 5 1	79 5 8	.....	84 10 9
258	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1 19 2	321 3 1	.....	323 2 3
259	OBSERVATORY	122 15 6	113 8 1	.....	236 3 7
261	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	10 4 7	4 4 3	.....	14 8 10
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims):—					
Sydney University—					
263	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture .....	.....	.....	10 13 3	10 13 3
270	Linnean Society .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
278	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	3,878 4 5	3,878 4 5
279	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings .....	.....	.....	646 4 9	646 4 9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—					
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with—further sum .....	.....	.....	52 13 4	52 13 4
	Gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	433 19 6	433 19 6
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	140 4 4	518 1 1	36,033 7 7	36,691 13 0
	Carried forward.....	£ 9,665 11 9	137,462 6 7	424,927 9 8	571,975 8 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 9,585 11 9	137,462 6 7	424,927 9 8	671,975 8 0
	Ac. I.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
285	DEPARTMENT OF MINES.....	913 1 8	6,686 0 7	.....	7,599 2 3
287	IMPORTED STOCK	100 0 0	217 4 5	.....	317 4 5
288	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	11 16 1	.....	.....	11 16 1
289	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.....	.....	.....	19 1 0	19 1 0
290	PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING	10 17 4	1,892 12 7	.....	1,893 9 11
291	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	378 10 9	2,316 10 0	.....	2,695 0 9
292	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS .....	.....	.....	230 18 11	230 18 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
293	Pastures and Stock Protection Act .....	.....	.....	1,035 8 8	1,035 8 8
295	Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing- places, improvement of access to Water Reservoirs, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass .....	.....	.....	9 3 6	9 3 6
296	Expenses in connection with the Reclamation of Sand- drift, Newcastle .....	.....	.....	42 13 0	42 13 0
297	Compensation for cancellation of sale of lease of land in terms of section 45 Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act, 1889 .....	.....	.....	915 4 6	915 4 6
298	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which received during the year annual sub- scriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	7,121 6 3	7,121 6 3
299	Vine Diseases Act—				
	Claims for compensation, and provision of subsidies .....	.....	.....	171 9 6	171 9 6
	Expenses under Vine Diseases Act .....	.....	.....	571 4 9	571 4 9
	Abatement deducted from pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	316 18 11	316 18 11
	Gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	619 8 10	619 8 10
	Expenses incurred supplying and forwarding timber to Vancouver City Council for wood-paving .....	.....	.....	219 0 0	219 0 0
	Expenses of inauguration and administration of Mining on Private Lands Act .....	.....	.....	352 15 3	352 15 3
	Expenses in connection with Tasmanian Exhibition .....	.....	.....	365 2 1	365 2 1
	Amount equivalent to Salaries of Officers of the Depart- ment of Mines and Agriculture on leave of absence pending retirement .....	.....	.....	1,901 14 5	1,901 14 5
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.....	1,414 5 10	11,102 7 7	13,891 9 8	26,408 3 1
	Ac. II.—Postmaster-General.				
300	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	1,185 17 3	3,225 4 1	.....	4,411 1 4
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	.....	.....	37,988 14 0	37,988 14 0
	CABLE SUBSIDIES—				
	British and Australian .....	.....	.....	5,479 9 10	11,036 7 7
	British and Australian Reduced Rates .....	.....	.....	1,025 7 1	
	Tasmanian .....	.....	.....	1,136 9 9	
	New Zealand .....	.....	.....	1,395 0 11	
	New Caledonian .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
	Abatement deducted from Pensions of Officers, whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	649 3 7	649 3 7
	Gratuity at the rate of one month's salary for each year of service to John Reynolds, General Post Office .....	.....	.....	270 19 0	270 19 0
	Gratuity to Widow of Frederick Le Mesurier, mechanic, General Post Office .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Verdict and Costs awarded to John Carlow on account of injuries received by being run over by a Mail-cart .....	.....	.....	1,670 5 0	1,670 5 0
	Erection of Post Office, Tintenbar .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....	1,185 17 3	3,225 4 1	51,815 9 2	56,226 10 6
	Carried forward.....	£ 12,185 14 10	151,780 18 8	490,634 8 0	654,610 1 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 12,185 14 10	151,789 18 3	490,634 8 6	654,610 1 7
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINCTION OF RAILWAY LOAN UNDER 31 VIC. NO. 11, 1881.....			28,102 10 0	28,102 10 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS, 53 VIC. NO. 9.....			38,057 13 7	38,057 13 7
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES.....			83 6 8	83 6 8
	DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16.....			262 10 0	262 10 0
	PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. NO. 29.....			302 14 0	302 14 0
	PENSIONS UNDER RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35.....			78 2 6	78 2 6
	FEE TO COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19.....			150 0 0	150 0 0
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 VIC. NO. 12.....			297 11 7	297 11 7
	INTEREST ON THE UNINVESTED FUNDS AT THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK IN THE TREASURY, 34 VIC. NO. 15.....			18,143 17 1	18,143 17 1
	AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL SERVICE ACT OF 1887, 51 VIC. NO. 22.....			32,130 13 6	32,130 13 6
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.....			117,613 13 11	117,613 13 11
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894.....	12,185 14 10	151,789 18 3	608,248 7 5	772,234 0 6
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.				
	Ch. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act, 13 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE A.....			8,932 0 0	8,932 0 0
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges.....			609 7 6	} 2,715 6 7
	Pensions to Political Officers.....			365 19 1	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers*.....			* 1,750 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England.....			1,600 7 1	} 3,073 16 2
	Roman Catholic Church.....			805 19 1	
	Presbyterian Church.....			292 10 0	
	Westeyan Methodist Church.....			375 0 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, and C.....			14,721 2 9	14,721 2 9
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B.				
	SCHEDULE A—				
	Chief Justice.....			750 0 0	} 7,110 0 0
	Puisne Judges.....			6,300 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer.....			60 0 0	
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 19.....			1,205 4 2	} 1,756 9 2
1	Do Widows and others.....			106 5 0	
2	Do Military.....			445 0 0	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B.....			8,866 9 2	8,866 9 2
	Ch. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.....	780 5 10	331 15 4		1,112 1 2
4	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	580 12 10	3 16 0		584 8 10
6	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....	2,818 11 8	27 9 10		2,846 1 6
6	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	4,989 10 8	181 13 10		5,071 4 6
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.....	1,361 0 8	340 0 0		1,701 0 8
8	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	614 11 8	305 7 8		919 19 5
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.....	2,706 6 9	122 9 5		2,828 16 2
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....	13,751 0 1	1,321 12 2		15,072 12 3
	Carried forward.....	13,751 0 1	1,321 12 2	23,567 11 11	38,660 4 2

* Transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	13,751	0 1	1,321	13 2	23,587	11 11	38,680	4 2
	Ac. III.—Chief Secretary.								
10	CHIEF SECRETARY	4,367	11 5	584	11 7	.....	.....	4,962	3 0
11	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT	5,079	0 6	746	18 3	.....	.....	5,825	18 9
12	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	8,794	14 9	2,587	10 0	.....	.....	11,392	4 9
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	184	5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	5 4
14	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD	49	13 4	2,260	18 5	.....	.....	3,310	11 9
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—								
15	Head-quarter Staff	2,963	9 0	381	12 5	.....	.....	3,345	1 5
16	Military Secretary, Finance Branch	1,047	5 11	64	5 7	.....	.....	1,111	11 6
17	Military Secretary, Pay Branch	651	5 0	70	2 9	.....	.....	621	7 9
18	Military Secretary, Ordnance Branch	2,055	2 2	843	7 8	.....	.....	2,897	9 10
19	Mounted Brigade	3,608	2 10	1,882	15 7	.....	.....	5,500	18 5
20	New South Wales Artillery	15,736	13 5	9,030	18 10	.....	.....	24,827	12 3
21	Partially-paid Artillery	2,333	12 11	695	12 6	.....	.....	3,029	5 5
22	Commanding Engineer	1,638	11 6	361	11 6	.....	.....	2,000	3 2
23	Military and Defence Works .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,044	3 11	2,044	3 11
24	Permanent Submarine Miners	1,091	10 0	267	14 6	.....	.....	1,359	4 6
25	Partially-paid Engineers	511	1 0	50	0 3	.....	.....	561	1 3
26	Partially-paid Submarine Miners	136	11 8	63	16 3	.....	.....	190	7 11
27	Partially-paid Electricians	380	0 3	12	0 0	.....	.....	392	0 3
28	Infantry, 1st Regiment	2,527	5 8	870	2 6	.....	.....	3,397	8 2
29	Infantry, 2nd Regiment	2,524	10 2	866	13 0	.....	.....	3,391	3 2
30	Infantry, 3rd Regiment	2,820	9 10	338	7 0	.....	.....	3,218	16 10
31	Infantry, 4th Regiment	2,041	0 7	420	6 7	.....	.....	3,061	7 2
32	Infantry, 5th Regiment .....	.....	.....	182	2 10	.....	.....	182	2 10
33	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	660	11 6	280	17 7	.....	.....	951	9 1
34	Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps	384	15 11	209	8 5	.....	.....	594	4 4
35	Army Service Corps	627	5 7	300	11 4	.....	.....	927	16 11
36	Barrack Section	141	0 7	375	12 1	.....	.....	516	12 8
37	General Contingencies .....	.....	.....	5,430	4 7	.....	.....	5,430	4 7
	NAVAL FORCES—								
38	Naval Brigade	1,991	0 3	100	4 10	.....	.....	2,091	5 1
39	Volunteer Naval Artillery	1,011	1 7	24	17 9	.....	.....	1,035	19 4
40	Torpedo Defence	535	12 0	59	3 11	.....	.....	594	15 11
41	Police	130,607	6 0	20,688	3 7	.....	.....	151,295	9 7
	LUNACY—								
42	Official Visitors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	13 4	.....	.....
43	Institutions for the Insane generally	735	19 2	45	2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville	4,182	15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	5,149	18 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	5,116	8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	1,329	11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere	2,015	11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,410	12 8
49	Hospital for the Insane, Keonmore, Goulburn	839	17 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies .....	.....	.....	18,934	1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Reception-houses for the Insane, Darlinghurst	470	7 7	218	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Lunatic Patients (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	8 8	.....	.....
53	MASTER IN LUNACY	1,278	11 9	59	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	MEDICAL BOARD	51	13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	13 4
55	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT	2,204	19 2	2,435	16 0	.....	.....	4,640	15 2
56	COAST HOSPITAL	1,624	3 1	2,268	18 4	.....	.....	3,893	1 5
57	ANALYTICAL BRANCH	427	9 4	52	4 11	.....	.....	479	14 3
58	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,978	13 1	5,978	13 1
59	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN	1,874	2 1	1,778	2 2	.....	.....	3,650	4 3
60	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	1,091	11 8	250	0 0	.....	.....	1,341	11 8
61	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	533	18 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	18 4
62	ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND DESTITUTE	2,126	16 1	23,456	14 1	.....	.....	25,582	10 2
63	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH	773	18 6	15,224	5 6	.....	.....	16,004	4 0
64	FISHERIES COMMISSION	1,097	3 4	242	17 3	.....	.....	1,330	0 7
65	FIRE BRIGADES	436	2 5	136	10 0	.....	.....	572	12 5
66	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	755	0 8	327	19 4	.....	.....	1,083	0 0
67	BOTANIC GARDENS	594	18 2	2,229	15 0	.....	.....	2,824	13 2
68	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	111	15 0	274	18 10	.....	.....	386	19 10
69	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	146	10 4	979	13 7	.....	.....	1,126	3 11
	Carried forward	231,865	12 10	119,911	17 8	9,066	19 0	360,844	9 1
	Carried forward	13,751	0 1	1,321	12 2	23,587	11 11	38,660	4 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	Brought forward	13,751	0 1	1,321	12 2	23,687	11 11	38,660	4 2
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.									
	Brought forward	231,865	12 10	119,911	17 3	9,066	19 0	360,844	9 1
70	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS	60	0 0	489	9 2			549	9 2
71	CENTENNIAL PARK	109	5 4	1,728	19 8			1,838	5 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims):—									
72	Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients					12,421	2 9		
74	Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions					2,000	0 0		
75	Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions					2,000	0 0		
76	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions					434	18 10		
78	Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions					188	14 2		
79	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					250	0 0		
80	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					225	0 0		
81	Home for Indigent Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions					250	0 0		
82	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—for support of Women and Children					787	0 0		
83	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department					1,250	0 0		
84	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards outdoor relief					500	0 0		
86	Bombala District Hospital—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
88	Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant for creation of a Cottage Home					250	0 0		
89	Granville Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
90	Hawkesbury Benevolent Society—Special grant to reimburse extra expenditure caused by patients being sent from the Pitt Town Co-operative Settlement					100	0 0	25,546	15 9
91	Jerrilderie Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
92	Lismore Hospital—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
93	Lithgow Hospital—Special grant in aid of					100	0 0		
94	Maitland Hospital—Special grant to reimburse expenditure incurred in connection with erection of Contagious Diseases Ward					300	0 0		
95	West Maitland Nurses' Home—Special grant in aid of					60	0 0		
96	West Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of					100	0 0		
97	Macleay District Hospital—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
98	Muewellbrook Hospital and Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
99	Narrabri Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
102	Queanbeyan Hospital—Special grant to effect repairs to building					75	0 0		
103	Soons Hospital—Special grant in aid of					75	0 0		
104	Sydney Hospital—Special grant for alterations, &c., to the Nightingale Wing					2,500	0 0		
108	Wyalong District Hospital—Special grant towards building and furnishing					250	0 0		
109	Special grants to Suburban and Country Hospitals, equipment, &c.					315	0 0		
110	Newcastle Hospital—Grant in aid of					500	0 0		
111	Wilcannia Hospital—Special grant in connection with outbreak of typhoid fever					100	0 0		
	Carried forward	232,094	18 2	122,130	6 1	94,619	14 9	389,778	19 0
	Carried forward	13,751	0 1	1,321	12 2	23,687	11 11	38,660	4 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.		
		Salaries.	Contingencies.				
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED							
30th JUNE, 1895—continued.							
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£	13,751 0 1	1,321 12 2	23,587 11 11	38,660 4 2	
Go. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.							
	Brought forward.....	£	232,034 18 2	122,130 6 1	34,613 14 0	388,778 19 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims) :—							
112	Expenses in connection with Electoral system			5,661 9 7			
113	Newspapers, almanacs, books, &c.			288 18 0			
114	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held			245 11 2			
115	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.....			2,789 15 8			
116	Rewards for apprehension of offenders			55 0 0			
117	Royal Naval House—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0			
118	Animals Protection Society—Aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions			41 19 0			
120	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with			230 6 7			
121	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings			4,451 18 0			
122	Wages for gardener, and tools and incidental expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve			64 0 0			
124	General improvements, National Park			2,000 0 0			
126	Expenses in connection with Local Government			1,883 19 1			
128	Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.			200 0 0			
129	Inspector of Scaffolding			129 6 8			
130	Government Labour Bureau—Expense in connection with			700 0 0			
131	Expenses in connection relief and sheltering of the unemployed			2,101 12 9			
132	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London			95 7 5			
133	Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of premises			125 0 0		32,491 6 4	
134	Cost of conveyance by railway, &c., of unemployed from Government Labour Bureau			3,923 17 5			
135	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with immigration			432 3 0			
136	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom			125 0 0			
137	Freight, insurance, carriage of goods, &c.			20 0 0			
140	National Shipwreck Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of			125 0 0			
141	Echo Farm—Grant in aid of			50 0 0			
142	Expenses in connection with the Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales			1,308 2 6			
144	Outstanding claims for railway passes in connection with Fire Brigades Demonstration held 1891.....			84 4 7			
145	Sand-drift, Lady Robinson's Beach—Special grant for reclamation, &c.			100 0 0			
146	Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements			100 0 0			
147	Country and Suburban Fire Brigades—Special grant			2,500 0 0			
150	Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry, Bay View Asylum			508 6 2			
151	Expenses in connection with Inquiry into State of Fisheries of the Colony.....			900 0 0			
152	Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry into state of the Civil Service			1,065 11 0			
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....	£	232,034 18 2	122,130 6 1	67,105 3 1	421,270 7 4	
	Carried forward.....	£	245,785 18 3	123,451 18 3	90,692 15 0	459,930 11 6	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 245,785 18 3	123,451 18 3	90,692 15 0	459,930 11 6
Do. III.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
154	TREASURY	11,549 10 6	791 4 4	.....	12,340 14 10
155	STAMP DUTIES.....	2,110 11 0	26 13 0	.....	2,137 4 0
156	CUSTOMS	24,487 19 6	10,471 16 6	.....	34,959 16 0
157	GOLD RECEIVERS.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
158	GOLD AND ESCORT (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	79 18 10	79 18 10
159	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	38,831 19 5	38,831 19 5
160	STORES AND STATIONERY	2,935 8 3	43,898 16 4	.....	46,834 4 7
161	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT	3,065 19 7	968 12 4	.....	4,032 11 11
162	BOARD OF HEALTH	3,509 6 2	2,022 9 2	.....	5,531 15 4
163	GERM ISLAND ABATTOIRS	394 17 0	3,810 13 3	.....	4,205 10 3
164	BOARD OF PHARMACY	54 0 0	5 0 0	.....	59 0 0
165	SHIPPING MASTERS	1,286 9 2	7 17 6	.....	1,294 6 8
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—					
166	Marine Board, Sydney	2,504 8 4	.....	.....	.....
167	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	837 8 9	.....	.....	.....
168	Harbour Masters	463 7 10	.....	.....	.....
169	Colonial Light-houses	3,417 6 10	.....	.....	.....
170	Sea and River Pilots	5,882 0 3	.....	.....	.....
171	Boatmen	5,797 4 7	.....	.....	.....
172	Telegraph Stations	616 8 10	.....	.....	.....
174	Miscellaneous Services (irrespective of date of claims).....	2,655 7 9	.....	.....	.....
175	Life Boats (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	324 1 8	324 1 8
176	Public Wharfs	1,890 3 4	635 10 7	.....	2,524 13 11
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims) —					
177	Postage of Public Departments .....	.....	.....	14,601 12 11	.....
178	Advertising for the Public Service .....	.....	.....	9,421 19 5	.....
179	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages .....	.....	.....	9,513 18 9	.....
182	Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England .....	.....	.....	2 11 3	.....
183	Exchange of Remittances within and beyond the Colony.....	.....	.....	7,825 2 6	.....
184	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney .....	.....	.....	113 0 0	.....
185	Relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c. ....	.....	.....	18 18 2	.....
186	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	.....
187	Subsidising Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours .....	.....	.....	2,651 13 4	.....
188	Subsidising Tug-boat for Clarence River .....	.....	.....	340 0 0	.....
189	Interest at 4 per cent. on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients.....	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....
190	Amount paid to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children and others .....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	74,217 6 5
191	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury .....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
192	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account .....	.....	.....	310 10 2	.....
195	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account .....	.....	.....	47 10 1	.....
196	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings .....	.....	.....	1,757 11 10	.....
197	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns .....	.....	.....	2,001 19 2	.....
198	Interest, at 4 and 4½ per cent., on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales.....	.....	.....	8,861 4 3	.....
199	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department .....	.....	.....	143 14 7	.....
200	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
202	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	.....
	Carried forward	£ 73,459 16 8	64,636 13 0	113,453 6 4	251,549 16 0
	Carried forward	£ 245,785 18 3	123,451 18 3	90,692 15 0	459,930 11 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	245,785 18 3	123,451 18 3	90,692 15 0	459,930 11 6
	Ac. F. G.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	73,459 16 8	64,636 13 0	113,453 6 4	251,549 16 0
203	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— <i>continued.</i>				
	Unforeseen Expenses to be hereafter accounted for:—				
	Expenses connected with the Rabbit Conference held in Sydney			188 10 11	
	Premiums on Insurance of resumed properties, jetties, &c.			64 19 0	
	Travelling Expenses of the Postmaster-General and Deputy Postmaster-General attending Postal Conference, Hobart			54 5 6	
	Fee paid to Mr. R. L. Nash for services rendered in 1894 in connection with the preparation of an outline for a Banking Bill and report on the Legislation of other British possessions and leading foreign countries securing note circulation			50 0 0	
	Travelling Expenses in connection with the Premier's visit to Hobart to attend the Conference of Premiers			45 3 0	754 19 0
	Supplies of Tools, &c., to Active Service Brigade at Wentworth Falls			47 13 8	
	Conveyance by rail of delegates to Conference in Hobart respecting Fruit-growing Industry			46 1 0	
	Flood-boat and other Expenses incidental to Floods... ..			45 15 9	
	Expenses connected with the Maritime Conference at Hobart, April, 1894			41 5 0	
	Legal Costs in the appeal Lenthall v. Crow in connection with the Licensing Act			40 5 0	
	Cost of conveyance by rail of Mr. Ryan, representative of the <i>Westminster Gazette</i> , and contributor to other London Magazines			31 5 0	
	Fee to Associate of Acting Judge Murray			25 0 0	
	Sundry Miscellaneous Items, under £20			74 15 2	
204	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial, Military, and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	188 14 8	2 7 6		191 2 2
205	New System of Direct Taxation—Expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.			4,765 12 8	4,765 12 8
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	73,648 11 4	64,636 0 6	118,973 18 0	257,261 9 10
	Ac. F. G.—Railways.				
207	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—				
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses (irrespective of date claims)—				
	Railways			690,826 0 5	
	Tramways			101,112 10 3	791,738 10 8
209	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—				
	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been dispensed with ...			250 9 9	
210	Abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pensions of Officers whose services have been dispensed with, also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with			696 14 9	2,147 4 6
211	Gratuities to relatives of Employees fatally injured while in execution of their duty			1,200 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS			793,885 15 2	793,885 15 2
	Ac. G.—Attorney-General.				
212	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	680 13 10	1,895 19 7		2,586 13 5
213	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN	944 2 0	55 10 6		999 12 6
214	CROWN SOLICITOR	2,968 3 11	322 5 6		3,288 9 5
215	QUARTER SESSIONS	3,032 0 7	8,895 4 6		11,927 5 1
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	7,633 0 4	11,169 0 1		18,802 0 5
	Carried forward	327,067 9 11	199,259 18 10	1,003,562 8 2	1,529,879 16 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	327,067 9 11	199,259 18 10	1,008,552 8 2	1,529,879 16 11
	Ac. VI.—Secretary for Lands.				
216	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	33,136 14 5	677 12 2	.....	33,814 6 7
	MUNICIPAL ROADS—				
217	Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land .....	.....	.....	180 7 6	.....
218	Claims for compensation of land taken for proclaimed Roads and extension of Streets .....	.....	.....	1,049 0 0	1,229 7 6
219	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS	6,976 14 3	11,627 6 6	.....	18,604 0 9
220	LAND APPEAL COURT	506 10 1	734 9 7	.....	1,240 19 8
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
221	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and Resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.....	.....	.....	450 10 0	.....
224	Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds .....	.....	.....	5,684 2 4	.....
225	Improvement of Wentworth Park .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
226	Improvement of Victoria Park .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
227	Improvement of Parks, North Sydney .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
228	Improvement of Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	7,657 12 9
229	Improvement of Rushcutter Bay Park .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
230	Improvement of the Islands in Port Jackson for recreation purposes .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....
231	Improvement of Rodd Island for recreation purposes.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
233	Legal expenses .....	.....	.....	297 19 5	.....
234	SURVEY OF LANDS	40,993 15 6	25,218 8 3	.....	66,212 3 9
235	TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY	935 1 4	991 0 2	.....	1,926 1 6
	SPECIAL SERVICE—				
236	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	2,449 8 9	1,862 3 10	.....	4,311 12 7
237	Labour Settlements .....	.....	.....	2,245 0 0	2,245 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	84,998 4 4	41,111 0 6	11,192 0 3	137,241 5 1
	Ac. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.				
238	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ESTABLISHMENT	28,463 1 5	3,479 18 7	.....	31,943 0 0
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH	3,491 1 0	1,189 19 2	.....	4,684 0 2
239	DOCK ESTABLISHMENT	397 6 8	1,978 4 6	.....	2,375 11 2
240	DRIDGE SERVICE	2,815 14 6	39,109 11 11	.....	41,925 6 5
241	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY as per Schedule (See page 142) .....	.....	.....	14,188 2 10	14,188 2 10
242	ARCHITECT as per Schedule (See page 142) .....	.....	.....	13,241 3 8	13,241 3 8
243	ROADS AND BRIDGES as per Schedule (See page 143) .....	.....	.....	145,702 18 2	145,702 18 2
244	SEWERAGE, as per Schedule (See page 143) .....	.....	.....	1,446 8 11	1,446 8 11
245	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	305 3 8	227 10 7	.....	622 14 3
246	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE .....	.....	.....	32,172 14 6	32,172 14 6
247	RICHMOND WATER WORKS .....	.....	.....	82 2 11	82 2 11
248	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD	881 0 0	3,475 0 1	.....	4,356 0 1
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	36,446 7 3	49,460 4 10	206,891 11 0	292,738 3 1
	Ac. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
249	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	4,471 8 4	616 10 6	.....	4,887 18 10
250	MASTER IN EQUITY	1,592 7 4	55 0 8	.....	1,647 8 0
251	PROCTONARY	2,604 9 10	2,836 4 0	.....	5,580 13 10
252	JUDICIAL COURT	107 8 0	.....	.....	107 8 0
253	CREATOR	778 5 7	21 17 6	.....	800 3 1
254	SHERIFF	5,926 2 0	4,276 4 5	.....	10,202 6 5
255	BANKRUPTCY COURT	1,831 8 8	19 10 0	.....	1,950 18 8
256	PROBATE OFFICE	720 14 0	196 17 6	.....	917 11 6
257	DISTRICT COURTS	1,784 10 0	1,579 18 4	.....	3,364 8 4
258	CORONERS	686 17 2	2,584 10 6	.....	3,190 7 8
259	PEITY SESSIONS	31,631 2 11	5,899 0 9	.....	37,530 3 8
260	PRISONS	39,302 9 8	14,084 4 8	.....	53,386 14 4
261	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT	1,043 8 4	183 12 7	.....	1,227 0 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
262	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	186 5 0	186 5 0
263	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.....	.....	.....	88 4 6	88 4 6
264	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
267	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0
269	Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0
270	Rent of additional Office Accommodation for Ministerial Department.....	.....	.....	49 10 0	49 10 0
274	Purchase of fifty copies Wade's Married Woman's Property Act.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
275	Purchase of 100 copies Garrett and Walker's Probate Act .....	.....	.....	72 0 0	72 0 0
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	92,039 11 10	32,103 11 5	570 19 6	124,714 2 9
	Carried forward.....	£ 540,551 18 4	321,934 15 7	1,222,086 18 11	2,084,573 7 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 540,551 19 4	321,934 15 7	1,222,096 18 11	2,084,573 7 10
	Ac. II.—Public Instruction.				
276	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.....			332,183 18 0	332,183 18 0
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—				
277	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	1,445 14 7	1,686 1 4		3,131 15 11
278	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	472 19 2	549 13 7		1,022 12 9
279	OBSERVATORY	1,588 9 6	257 6 0		1,845 15 6
280	MUSEUM	1,170 0 0	1,287 0 0		2,457 0 0
281	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	2,397 19 5	1,566 8 4		3,964 7 0
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims):—				
	Sydney University—				
284	Additional Endowment.....			2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
285	Establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
287	Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery.....			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
288	Maintenance of the National Art Gallery			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
289	Maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales			250 0 0	250 0 0
294	Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions			250 0 0	250 0 0
295	Providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with maps, &c.			1 17 8	1 17 8
296	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			643 15 5	643 15 5
297	In aid of buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings			105 14 4	105 14 4
298	In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools			25 0 0	25 0 0
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....	£ 7,075 2 8	5,346 9 3	339,460 5 5	351,881 17 4
	Ac. I.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
299	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	13,740 14 2	10,105 6 1		23,846 0 3
301	IMPORTED STOCK.....	291 13 4	287 4 6		578 17 10
302	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.....	803 15 11	77 10 0		881 5 11
303	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.....			2 19 0	2 19 0
304	PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.....	1,806 12 8	5,771 3 6		7,577 16 2
305	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	6,763 11 2	9,463 0 10		16,232 12 0
306	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS		808 5 4		808 5 4
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—				
309	Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass			11 6 6	11 6 6
310	Expenses in connection with the Reclamation of Sand Drift, Newcastle.....			57 17 4	57 17 4
312	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which received during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions			555 12 6	555 12 6
313	Vine Diseases Act— Expenses of working Vine Diseases Act.....			232 15 9	232 15 9
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.....	£ 23,412 7 3	26,512 10 3	860 11 1	50,785 8 7
	Ac. III.—Postmaster-General.				
314	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	212,054 3 4	42,934 10 2		254,988 13 6
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			78,696 17 5	78,696 17 5
	CABLE SERVICES—				
	British and Australian			1,085 18 0	
	British and Australian—Reduced rates.....			124 10 7	
	Tasmanian			668 4 11	
	New Zealand			1,085 1 11	
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....	£ 212,054 3 4	42,934 10 2	81,520 12 10	336,509 6 4
	Carried forward	£ 733,093 6 7	396,728 5 3	1,643,928 8 3	2,823,750 0 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.				OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.		Contingencies.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.						
	Brought forward.....	£ 783,093	6 7	396,728	5 3	1,643,928	8 3
	Special Appropriations.						
	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK					1,032,486	15 4
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF RAILWAY LOAN UNDER 31 VIC. NO. 11, 1881					2	10 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS, 55 VIC. NO. 7					55,949	10 0
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES					28,558	2 6
	REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED:—						
	LAND REVENUE:—						
	Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands					5,346	1 10
	Conditional Leases.....					1,127	6 7
	Mineral and Auriferous Leases.....					613	0 0
	Annual Leases					1,168	15 6
	Homestead Leases					419	18 4
	Resumed Areas, Pastoral Holdings, Rent of Runs, and Occupation Licenses					3,572	8 0
	Survey Fees					2,343	9 7
	Improved Land					277	6 4
	Residential Leases of Crown Lands.....					31	13 9
	Ringbarking Fees					23	9 0
	Registration Fees and Stamp Duty on Conditional Purchase Transfers					47	3 0
	Auction Sales of Land					75	5 0
	Oyster Leases					51	0 0
	Complaint Deposits					40	0 0
	Special Purchases					20	0 0
	Scrub Leases					38	15 6
	Other Refunds on account of Land.....					133	3 5
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:—						
	Railway Tolls for Traffic beyond the borders of New South Wales paid to Governments of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, for the years 1894-1895					2,948	10 9
	Steam Freight collected at various Railway Stations					1,402	19 2
	Rebate on goods to and from various Railway Stations and Sydney.....					10,179	6 6
	Proportion of Fares due for conveyance of Passengers on the Toronto Tram-line					85	1 7
	Proportion of Fares to Lady Robinson's Beach					397	4 1
	Commission on Sale of Steamer Tickets, Hawkesbury River					390	5 9
	Proportion of Fares due for conveyance of Passengers on the West Wallsend Co.'s Line					46	8 5
	Erroneous Credits					343	13 0
	Customs Duties re-charged					365	1 0
	Hestlow and Dalton—Crane Penalties at Newcastle					30	10 1
	Wharfage on Coal and Timber over the Fyrmont and Darling Harbour Wharfs, collected on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer					163	2 6
	Interchangeable Railway and Steamer Tickets from Adelaide and Melbourne to Sydney.....					104	16 3
	Other Railway Receipts refunded					50	9 4
	MISCELLANEOUS:—						
	Stamps received in lieu of cash					6,987	8 7
	Erroneous Credits					1,050	10 6
	Licenses					2,334	15 9
	Late Revenue Suspense Account.....					688	4 11
	Stamp and Probate Duty					829	9 9
	Wharfage, Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and Tonnage					253	6 10
	Amount of Intestate Estates refunded to nearest surviving relatives					377	18 11
	Fines					157	7 4
	Fees on Private Bills submitted to Parliament					57	13 1
	Refund of Rates on account of Water Supply and Sewerage					578	5 7
	Fees under the Land Titles Regulations					53	17 0
	Commissioners' Fees—Real Property Act					46	10 0
	Amounts paid to the Electric Telegraph Departments of Victoria and South Australia on account of Inter-colonial business.....					497	9 9
	Deposits under the Land Acts (1892 and previous years).....					342	19 2
	Excess of Tonnage Dues collected on the gross instead of the net Tonnage					458	10 10
	Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Notes					1,601	15 3
	Postal Department—Refunds from Petty Cash.....					34	16 0
	Deposits on Tenders					136	5 3
	Duty paid on Salt used for Mining Purposes					1,781	19 0
	Other Miscellaneous					96	6 11
	Carried forward.....	£				1,168,194	7 6
	Carried forward.....	£ 783,093	6 7	396,728	5 3	1,643,928	8 3
						2,823,750	0 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ 783,003 6 7	396,728 5 3	1,643,929 8 3	2,823,750 0 1
	Special Appropriations—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	£ .....	.....	1,168,194 7 6	1,168,194 7 6
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS—				
	Repairs and other expenses in connection with Resumed Property .....	.....	.....	286 10 9	} 298 12 1
	Commission, including advertising, on Sale of Right to depasture Cows and Horses in the Domain, for 1894 and 1895 .....	.....	.....	12 1 4	
	ENDOWMENT, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.....	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT, SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.....	.....	.....	750 0 0	750 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .....	.....	.....	666 13 4	666 13 4
	ENDOWMENT OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, ACT 53 VIC. NO. 10 .....	.....	.....	208 6 8	208 6 8
	DISTRICT COURT JUDGES, 22 VIC. NO. 18 .....	.....	.....	5,250 0 0	5,250 0 0
	DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16.....	.....	.....	862 10 0	862 10 0
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT, 29 VIC. NO. 3 .....	.....	.....	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. NO. 28.....	.....	.....	1,213 12 10	1,213 12 10
	PENSION UNDER RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35.....	.....	.....	390 12 6	390 12 6
	ENDOWMENT UNDER FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 47 VIC. NO. 3 .....	.....	.....	3,502 5 0	3,502 5 0
	ENDOWMENT UNDER MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 31 VIC. NO. 12 .....	.....	.....	13,216 8 0	13,216 8 0
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES, MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.....	.....	.....	217 1 2	217 1 2
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
	EXPENSES—WITNESSES UNDER PARLIAMENTARY EVIDENCE ACT, 45 VIC. NO. 5.....	.....	.....	3 7 0	3 7 0
	EXPENSES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 48 VIC. NO. 24.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
	COMMISSIONERS FOR RAILWAYS UNDER GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ACT OF 1889, 51 VIC. NO. 36 AND 52 VIC. NO. 5 .....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 VIC. NO. 12 .....	.....	.....	16,677 14 10	16,677 14 10
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. NO. 11 .....	.....	.....	2,675 5 0	2,675 5 0
	AUSTRALIAN NAVAL FORCE ACT OF 1887, 51 VIC. NO. 22 .....	.....	.....	5,758 6 6	5,758 6 6
	PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF LAND APPEAL COURT, 55 VIC. NO. 26 .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.....	£ .....	.....	1,235,785 2 5	1,235,785 2 5
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895	783,003 6 7	396,728 5 3	2,879,713 10 8	4,059,535 2 6
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF 1894 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.....	£ .....	.....	£ 864,817 18 10	
	OTHER PAYMENTS:—				
	Advance to Treasurer .....	.....	.....	24,188 7 10	
	Advances to Contractors .....	.....	.....	1,594 1 1	
	Advances to Public Accountants to cash Stamps received as Revenue.....	.....	.....	1,605 0 0	
	Prevention of Scab in Sheep .....	.....	.....	8,247 13 6	
	Advances to General Loan Account, pending realisation of Loan authorised.....	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	
	IN ANTICIPATION OF LOAN VOICES:—				
	Public Wharfs—				
	Resumption of land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum.....	.....	.....	37 12 10	
	Railway Construction Branch—				
	Milson's Point Extension—further sum .....	.....	.....	3 0 0	
	Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum.....	.....	.....	78 5 0	
	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum .....	.....	.....	122 18 10	
	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum.....	.....	.....	78 2 0	
	Harbours and Rivers Branch—				
	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum .....	.....	.....	10 6 5	
	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum.....	.....	.....	886 0 0	
	TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS.....	£ .....	.....	£ 1,096,801 7 6	
	GRAND TOTAL.....	£ .....	.....	£ 5,961,154 8 10	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 VIC. No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

RAILWAY LOAN
(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To balance, 31st December, 1894	300,000	0	0
<hr/> TOTAL... .. £ 300,000 0 0			

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

2.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
By Balance, 30th June, 1895	£	300,000	0 0
TOTAL	£	300,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

TREASURY NOTES

(56 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.											
To Balance, 31st December, 1894	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>£</td> <td>s.</td> <td>d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>426</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	426	0	0					
£	s.	d.										
426	0	0										
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>£</td> </tr> </table>	TOTAL	£	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>£</td> <td>426</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	£	426	0	0
TOTAL	£						
£	426	0	0									

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

3.

WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

No. 17.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
By Treasury Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in terms of the 9th section of the Act 56 Vic. No. 17	£	s.	d.
,, Balance, 30th June, 1895			
TOTAL	£		

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN
EQUITY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1894—			
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	... £302,000 0 0		
Cash	... .. 50,444 6 9		
		352,444	6 9
Receipts	... ..	29,008	4 3
TOTAL		£ 381,452	11 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

4.

MASTER IN EQUITY ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.										AMOUNT.			
										£	s.	d.	
By Disbursements	41,880	5	9
TOTAL										£	41,880	5	9
By Balance, 30th June, 1895:—													
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	£302,000	0	0	
Cash	37,572	5	3	
											389,572	5	3
TOTAL										£	381,452	11	0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN
LUNACY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

5.

MASTER IN LUNACY ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
By Disbursements	12,374 5 7
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Total... .. £ 12,374 5 7 </div>	
By Balance, 30th June, 1895:—	
Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	£41,784 0 0
Cash	13,528 11 8
	55,312 11 8
TOTAL	£ 67,686 17 3

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 6.

**THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S CURATOR OF
INTESTATE ESTATES ACCOUNT.**

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.											AMOUNT.		
											£	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st December 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,814	10	9
„ Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,432	10	3
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); opacity: 0.2; font-size: 4em;">/</div>													
TOTAL											£	132,247	1 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

6.
CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES ACCOUNT.

and DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Disbursements... ..	29,856	2	0
By Balance, 30th June, 1895	102,390	19	0
TOTAL	£ 132,247	1	0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 7.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S REGISTRAR IN
BANKRUPTCY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.										AMOUNT.			
										£ s. d.			
To Balance, 31st December, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	11	11
To Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,421	0	1
TOTAL...										£	5,006	12	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

7

REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 8.

**THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S REGISTRAR
OF PROBATES ACCOUNT.**

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS and

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.											AMOUNT.			
											£	s.	d.	
To Balance, 31st December, 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	4	3
To Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	2	10
TOTAL											£	2,107	7	1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

8.

REGISTRAR OF PROBATES ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Disbursements	252	5	1
/			
By Balance, 30th June, 1895	1,855	2	0
TOTAL	2,107	7	1

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 9.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S PROTHONO-
TARY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS and

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.											AMOUNT.			
											£	s.	d.	
To Balance, 31st December, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	3	0
„ Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,793	9	3
TOTAL											£	4,229	12	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

9.

PROTHONOTARY ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
By Disbursements	2,543 1 0
By Balance, 30th June, 1895	1,686 11 3
TOTAL	£ 4,229 12 3

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 10.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1895,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED
FOR BY THE VARIOUS LOAN ACTS NAMED HEREIN.

THE GENERAL

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the Half-year ended 30th

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To balance on 31st December, 1894	1,177,195 13 8
To balance of proceeds of sale of Inscribed Stock £832,000, September, 1894, under Loan Act 57 Vic. No. 17, brought to account... ..	294,950 16 2
To proceeds of sale of Funded Stock, under the Act 56 Victoria No. 1, in the Colony, to the extent of £25,180	26,180 0 0
To advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund pending realisation of Loans authorised... ..	1,000,000 0 0
Carried forward	£ 2,498,326 0 10

10.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

June, 1895, on account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the various LOAN ACTS named. Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
43 VICTORIA No. 11. Railways— Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5 6 5
45 VICTORIA No. 22. Harbours and Rivers— Completion of Darling Harbour Wharf, &c. ... ..	.....	317 14 6
48 VICTORIA No. 26. Harbours and Rivers— Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	.....	1 0 0
Railway Branch— Inverell to Glen Innes	1,903 0 9	
South Grafton to Glen Innes	10 0 3	
Musclebrook to Cassilis	12 5 0	
Tenterfield to Queensland Border	8 6 5	
Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles... ..	853 13 3	
		2,797 5 8
Light Lines— Forbes to Wilcannia ... ..	.....	184 16 7
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 10 and 33. Railways— Lismore to the Tweed ... ..	.....	53,774 6 5
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 4 and 33. Railways— Kiama to Nowra ... ..	.....	157 1 10
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 5 and 33. Railways— Molong to Parkes and Forbes ... ..	.....	19,799 17 0
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 58 VICTORIA No. 17. Railway Branch— Narrabri to Moree ... ..	.....	4,698 7 9
50 VICTORIA No. 28. Railway Branch— Tamworth to Tenterfield—further sum	70 9 10	
Cootamundra to Gundagai	878 10 2	
		949 0 0
52 VICTORIA No. 17. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers ... ..	.....	415 10 10
Colonial Architect— Completion of new Lands Office ... ..	.....	1,229 6 0
Roads and Bridges— Bridge, Bega River, Tarraganda	0 7 0	
Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia	1 5 0	
		1 12 0
Carried forward	£	84,331 5 0

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.
Brought forward	£ 2,498,326	9 10
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Carried forward	£ 2,498,326	9 10

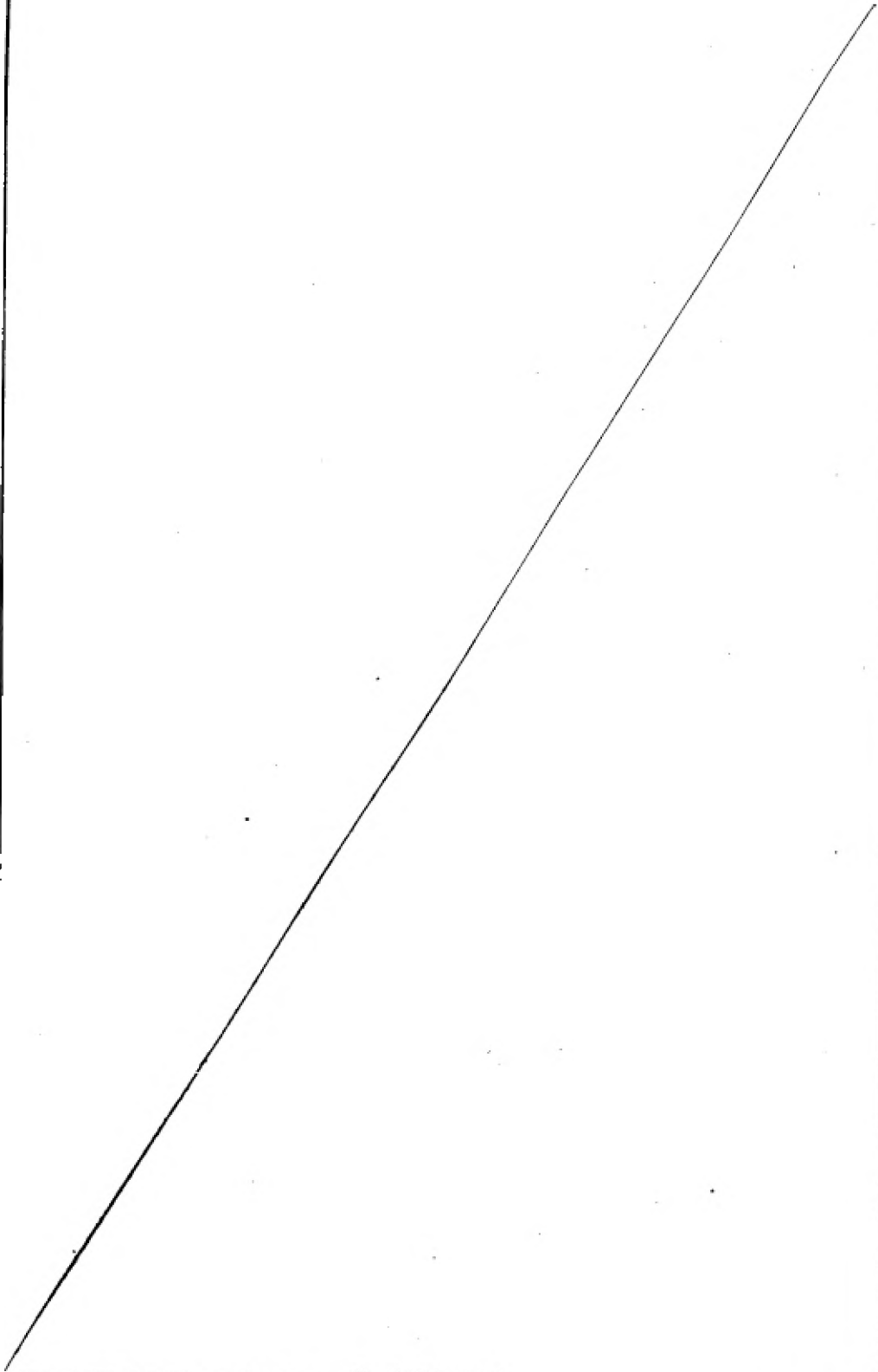
DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			84,331	5	0
52 VICTORIA No. 17— <i>continued.</i>						
Railways—						
Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing Nine Iron Bridges and Eight Tunnels for a double line					22	16 8
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 53 VICTORIA No. 18.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Laying Second Pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street					125	10 6
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 20.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Circular Quay Improvements					3,718	16 1
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 27.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill					3,336	10 8
53 VICTORIA No. 23.						
Railways—						
Wood-paving Tramway Lines					971	19 4
Public Instruction—						
Technical College—erection of					81	15 0
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, Moorings, &c.		74	5 8			
Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum		188	8 3			
Removal Argyle Reef, Clarence River		6	16 11			
					269	10 10
Sewerage Branch—						
Waterloo Sewerage		1	9 9			
Waverley Drainage		75	12 6			
Macdonaldtown Drainage... ..		221	15 5			
					298	17 8
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 53 VICTORIA No. 7.						
Sewerage Branch—Main Sewerage					333	16 3
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 52 VICTORIA No. 22.						
Sewerage Branch—North Shore Sewerage					5,756	16 5
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 53 VICTORIA No. 15.						
Sewerage Branch—Sewerage Main Scheme, Western Suburbs					28,894	0 10
54 VICTORIA No. 33.						
Towards creation of twelve Cottages, Newington Asylum					819	6 9
Railways—						
Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also, duplication of line, Ryde to Hornsby					144	8 1
Tramways—						
Additions, alterations, and improvements to Workshops, Buildings, and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending works		1,966	15 10			
Additional Rolling-stock and to meet the expenses of experiments in connection with Electric Trams		1,617	11 1			
					3,384	6 11
Railway Construction Branch—						
To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama					2,251	19 3
Carried forward	£			£	144,944	16 3

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.		
						£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	£	2,498,326	9	10
								
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	2,498,326	9	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	134,944 16 3
<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Lake Macquarie Harbour Works... ..	19 2 9	
Light House, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay	157 12 4	
		176 15 1
Government Architect's Branch—		
For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups—		
Court-house, Nyngan... ..	205 15 0	
Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney	4,525 9 2	
Lock-up at Moree	101 14 4	
Court and Watch-house, Liverpool	1,186 14 9	
Court-house, Redfern	3 10 1	
Lock-up, South Grafton	100 0 0	
Court-house, Nowra	110 9 7	
Kogarah Lock-up	187 10 10	
Rockdale Lock-up	22 1 6	
Lock-up, Kelso	590 0 0	
Lock-up, Penrith	500 0 0	
Lock-up, Broadwater... ..	247 0 0	
Rylstone Lock-up	290 0 0	
Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney	29 19 11	
		8,100 5 2
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
Post and Telegraph Offices, St. Peter's	500 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices, Enmore	320 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices, Homebush	24 12 6	
		844 12 6
Miscellaneous Buildings—		
Benevolent Asylum—Additions	951 18 0	
Government Printing office—Additional Storey	126 11 0	
		1,078 9 0
Roads and Bridges—		
For the erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites:—		
George's River, at Liverpool	43 7 3	
Stonequarry Creek, at Picton	11 10 0	
M'Intyre River, at Inverell	1,020 7 4	
		1,075 4 7
Storm-water Sewers—		
Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek—draining parts of Leichhardt		
	2,976 3 1	
Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	29 5 4	
Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street, &c.	1,484 1 8	
Minor Storm-water Sewer—Western Drainage, &c.	24 14 2	
Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood, Ashfield, &c.	6,429 0 11	
Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	357 0 8	
Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer to drain parts of Burwood, &c.	8,045 8 1	
		19,245 13 11
Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	.....	9,541 16 6
Carried forward	£	175,107 13 0

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£	2,498,326	9 10
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div>			
Carried forward	£	2,498,326	9 10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			175,107	13	0
54 VICTORIA, No. 33— <i>continued.</i>						
Technical Education—						
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums, Bathurst, £1,000; and Newcastle, £1,993 4s. 4d.—Erection of				2,993	4	4
Additional areas to existing Public School grounds ...				109	7	0
Agricultural Department—						
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations				2,712	19	7
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 9.						
Richmond River Improvements				15,981	0	5
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
Harbours and Rivers—Clarence River Improvements				10,636	12	1
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 17, Schedule A.						
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Western Suburbs Sewerage Main Scheme				6,275	13	10
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 55 VICTORIA, No. 35.						
Towards purchase of Sites and erection of Buildings for Local						
Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices				770	10	0
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 57 VICTORIA, No. 33.						
Storm-water Sewers—						
Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel				88	12	8
55 VICTORIA, No. 35.						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Cook's River and Shea's Creek Reclamation and Dredging				437	13	8
Storm-water Sewers—						
Rookwood Necropolis Drainage	3,182	10	6			
Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to						
Rushcutters' Bay	3,919	17	5			
Randwick Storm-water Sewer, east and west sides		18	10	7,120	18	9
Water Conservation and Irrigation—						
Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, &c.				6,212	6	2
Electric Telegraph Department—						
Construction and Extension of Lines generally				1,884	2	0
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 3.						
Railways—Culcairn to Corowa				150	5	7
55 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 21.						
Milton's Point Railway				12,850	7	3
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 56 VICTORIA, No. 24.						
Government Architect's Branch—						
New Public Offices, lift, &c.				77	1	2
56 VICTORIA, No. 24.						
Military and Defence Works—						
For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally				1,153	13	9
Railways—						
To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation—further sum				4,750	7	10
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	2,319	3	4			
Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum	305	14	3			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Company's Berth	1,513	16	9	4,138	14	4
Government Architect's Branch—						
For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere	3,278	7	6			
For erection of accommodation for the Insane at Kenmore, near Goulburn	4,252	6	0	7,530	13	0
Roads and Bridges Branch—						
Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia—further sum	1,350	16	0			
Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga	3,102	19	8	4,453	15	8
Carried forward	£			265,887	13	4

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p>Brought forward £</p>	<p>£ s. d. 2,498,326 9 10</p>
<p>Carried forward £</p>	<p>2,498,326 9 10</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS:	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	£		265,387	13 4
56 VICTORIA, No. 24—continued.				
Sewerage Branch—				
Darling Point Sewer—further sum	292	2 7		
Resumption of Lands and temporary occupation of Lands at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage	1	11 1		
Euston Park, Balmain, Stormwater Channel	283	15 11		
Public Watering Places, &c.—			577	9 7
For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and expenditure incidental thereto			21,860	11 4
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 14.				
Railway Construction Branch—				
Cootamundra to Temora—further sum			13	11 0
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 2.				
Railway Construction Branch—				
Nyngan to Cobar			2	16 0
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 22.				
Water Supply and Sewerage—				
Completion of New Offices			157	9 2
57 VICTORIA, No. 17.				
Railways—				
To complete improvements of grades and curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation	11,604	16 2		
Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, also for providing safety appliances—further sum	3,115	10 7		
			14,720	6 9
Railway Construction Branch—				
Pearce's Corner to St. Leonard's Railway	122	19 3		
Milson's Point Extension (land)	2,243	12 8		
Towards the Construction of Tramways generally—further sum	*11,551	13 7		
			13,918	5 6
Harbours and Rivers Branch—				
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	7,850	18 11		
Wharf at White Bay	1,497	11 10		
Towards reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	652	4 6		
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	40	12 10		
Removal of Reefs at Maclean, Clarence River	1,091	11 4		
Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River	562	2 5		
Tweed River Improvements—further sum	241	9 0		
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land—further sum	0	11 11		
			11,937	2 9
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—				
To provide for Additional Reticulation and other Works			6,062	0 11
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—				
To provide for Additional Reticulation and other Works			1,194	11 10
Roads and Bridges Branch—				
Bridges—				
Bridge, Edwards River, Deniliquin	172	4 9		
Bridge, Victoria, East Maitland	33	3 1		
Sewerage—			205	7 10
Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Storm-water Channel, from station beyond Harris-street	1,898	3 6		
Raising Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street	1,300	11 1		
Bay-street Overflow Sewer	18	19 10		
Stannmore Road Stormwater Channel, Marrickville	305	12 2		
Kensington Estate Drainage, Randwick	506	2 1		
			4,029	8 8
Carried forward	£		340,066	14 8

* Includes £2,971 1s. 11d. towards the completion of Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street—E.A.R., A.C.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward £	£ 2,498,326	s. 9	d. 10
Carried forward £	£ 2,498,326	s. 9	d. 10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... £				340,066	14	8
57 VICTORIA, No. 17—<i>continued.</i>						
Water Conservation Branch—						
Artesian Boring	5,523	17	2			
Water Supplies for towns, &c., not incorporated	1,868	17	10			
				6,892	15	0
Agricultural Department—						
For completing the Agricultural College at Richmond and providing necessary Farm Buildings and Experimental Farms..				1,620	11	3
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—						
Erection of Telephone Lines and Purchase of Telephone Instruments				5,558	2	4
Repayment of Loans—						
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, Railway and Public Works, 26 Victoria, No. 14	160,000	0	0			
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, Public Works, 27 Victoria, No. 14	661,000	0	0			
				821,900	0	0
58 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Military and Defence Works—						
Purchase of land for Military purposes at Bondi				1,256	5	0
Public Wharfs—Resumption of land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum				14,470	2	7
Railways—						
Additions of Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and other purposes, including providing safety appliances—further sum				29,307	0	2
Railway Construction Branch—						
Railway Trial Surveys—further sum				8,496	5	5
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Naval Station, Sydney Harbour—further sum	1,359	0	0			
Manning River Improvements	720	9	8			
Goods Shed on eastern side of Circular Quay	1,411	2	5			
Wharf on eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay	1,972	15	10			
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	3,360	12	0			
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	2,858	7	6			
Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>via</i> Evans River	413	13	3			
Tweed River Improvements—further sum	3,575	2	1			
Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	*44,374	12	1			
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum	59,130	3	6			
Conversion of Grab Dredge "Sigma" into a Sand-pump Dredge	1,591	13	11			
				120,767	12	9
Government Architect—						
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards erection	1,927	6	2			
Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional floor	6,855	6	8			
Maitland Gaol—Additions	86	6	4			
Katoomba Court House—Erection	639	0	0			
				9,507	19	2
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	14,364	1	3			
Smithfield Water Supply	1,973	19	2			
Liverpool Water Supply	153	16	10			
Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Prospect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	146	3	0			
Supplementary Tank at Horstville	2	14	8			
Gordon Water Supply	45	18	2			
Richmond Water Supply	2	2	0			
				16,688	15	1
Roads and Bridges—						
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale				84	4	5
Carried forward... £				1,376,616	7	10

* Should be—Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum £27,908 17 6
 Accumale Water Supply Works, 51 Vict. No. 28 15,248 9 3
 Tamworth " " " 57 Vict. No. 28, and 53 Vict. No. 15 1,157 5 6

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
<p>Brought forward... .. .</p>	£	2,498,326	9 10
<p>.....</p>	£	2,498,326	9 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	1,876,616 7 10
58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.		
Sewerage—		
Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	205 10 11	
Storm-water Sewer, Rockdale Creek	51 4 4	
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserve drainage	2,218 7 9	
Resumption of Land, North Sydney	2,392 5 10	
		4,867 8 10
Military and Defence Works—		
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.... ..	.....	2 0 0
Government Architect—		
Erection of and Additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Amundale ... ..	.....	250 0 0
Erection of and Additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Pambula	92 0 0	
Erection of and Additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Mount Drysdale	161 0 0	
		253 0 0
Forest Branch—		
For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves ... ..	.....	13,488 16 4
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ... ..	.....	4,445 16 4
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum ... ..	.....	19,620 5 6
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum... ..	.....	49,983 2 2
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 21.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Milson's Point Extension—further sum ... ..	.....	8,196 3 6
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 58 VICTORIA, No. 12.		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Centennial Park Reservoir ... ..	.....	802 15 0
Total payments ... ..	.....	1,478,525 15 6
Loans Receipts returned—		
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund of Accrued Interest on Loans raised under Acts 41 Victoria, No. 7, to 55 Victoria, No. 35, credited to General Loan Account	341,319 9 2	
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue of Premiums gained on flotation of Loan under Act 41 Victoria, No. 7, credited to General Loan Account	25,116 18 9	
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund of Interest on deferred payments of Instalments on Loans raised under Acts 41 Victoria, No. 7, to 54 Victoria, No. 33, credited to General Loan Account... ..	164 14 11	
		366,601 2 10
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	1,845,126 18 4
By Balance on 30th June, 1895 ... ..	.....	653,199 11 6
TOTAL... ..	£	2,498,326 9 10

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 11.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

No.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest £56,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 12,400 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3	
Cash in Treasury	233 4 3	194,105 3 6
To COLLECTIONS—		
Rent of Leases	3,825 9 2	
Deed Fees, Special Permits to-cut Timber, &c.	177 2 8	
Interest on Investments	3,894 8 10	
		7,897 0 8
Total	£	202,002 4 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary sources, as well as the specific techniques employed for data processing and statistical analysis.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the trends and patterns observed in the data. The findings are discussed in the context of the research objectives and compared with existing literature.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and offers some recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should focus on expanding the scope of the data collection and exploring the underlying causes of the observed trends.

The following table presents the data for the first set of experiments. It shows the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable across different conditions.

Condition	Variable A	Variable B	Variable C
1	1.2	0.8	1.5
2	1.5	1.0	1.8
3	1.8	1.2	2.1
4	2.1	1.5	2.4
5	2.4	1.8	2.7

The data indicates a clear positive correlation between the variables. As the independent variable increases, the dependent variables also show a corresponding increase. This trend is consistent across all experimental conditions.

The second set of experiments was designed to test the hypothesis that the rate of change in the dependent variable is directly proportional to the independent variable. The results of these experiments are shown in the table below.

Condition	Rate of Change	Independent Variable
1	0.5	1.0
2	1.0	2.0
3	1.5	3.0
4	2.0	4.0
5	2.5	5.0

The results confirm the hypothesis, showing that the rate of change is indeed directly proportional to the independent variable. This relationship is a key finding of the study and has important implications for the field.

No. 2.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

(48 VICTORIA, No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH, JUNE, 1895.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-

(48 VIC.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To balance, 31st December, 1894—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	156,574 8 8	494,574 8 8
To deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, during the half-year ended 30th June, 1895 ...	32,440 15 4	
To amount of fines received in half-year ended 30th June, 1895 ..	155 15 4	
To transfer from Schedule B, amount provided for Pensions to Superannuated Officers, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895 ...	1,750 0 0	
To interest on investment, New South Wales Treasury Bills, 1st July to 31st December, 1894	6,760 0 0	
To interest on Uninvested Funds, 1st July to 31st December, 1894 ...	3,186 9 1	
To refund of gratuity	17 6 8	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which should have been deducted from Pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with from the following Departments, viz.:—		
Executive and Legislative	153 7 7	
Chief Secretary	260 6 11	
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	1,455 15 1	
Railways	176 18 6	
Attorney-General	328 12 6	
Public Works... ..	3,681 13 8	
Justice	639 16 7	
Public Instruction	52 13 4	
Mines	816 18 11	
Postmaster-General	649 8 7	
	7,715 6 8	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to pay gratuities to Officers not entitled to pensions, and whose services have been dispensed with from the following Departments, viz.:—		
Chief Secretary	245 17 6	
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	74 0 0	
Lands	215 9 7	
Public Works	4,152 1 7	
Public Instruction	433 19 6	
Mines	619 8 10	
	5,740 17 0	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to repay amount of pensions paid to officers of the Mines Department for period prior to date of actual retirement	503 5 6	
		58,269 15 7
TOTAL	£	552,844 4 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HENCHY,
Accountant.

12.

ANNUATION ACCOUNT.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions authorised under Schedule B	1,593 11 2	
By pensions authorised under Civil Service Act of 1881	37,615 10 4	
		39,209 1 6
By gratuities granted under section 43	182 1 8	
By gratuities granted under section 44	1,273 2 1	
By gratuities granted under section 45	518 11 6	
By gratuities granted under section 46	555 0 3	
By gratuities granted under section 51	728 12 0	
		3,257 7 6
By Miscellaneous—		
Refund of improper deductions ... ..	.....	5 7 9
Total payments	£	42,471 16 9
By Balance, 30 June, 1895—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	172,372 7 6	
		510,372 7 6
TOTAL	£	552,844 4 3

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 13.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33 AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

POLICE RE

(16 VICTORIA No. 33,

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE-

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894:—						
Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)	20,000	0	0			
Less Cash Overdraft	1,116	15	8	18,883	4	4
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &c., RECEIVED IN HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895	3,557	15	4			
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BELONGING TO THIS FUND, 1ST JULY, 1894, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1894	400	0	0	3,957	15	4
To PROCEEDS OF SALE OF DEBENTURES UNDER ACT 39 VICTORIA No. 18				3,075	0	0
TOTAL				£	25,915	19 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

13. WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID:—				
Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon	1 Oct., 1894.	31 Mar., 1895.	£ s. d. 18 4 0	£ s. d.
Margaret Beatty, widow of late Sergeant James Beatty	"	"	37 10 0	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	9 2 0	
Mary Callaghan, widow of late Constable John Callaghan	"	"	25 0 0	
Annie Foy, widow of late Constable John Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	15 0 0	
Agnes Hayes, widow of late Senior-constable Joseph T. Hayes	"	20 Dec., 1894.	8 16 1	
Isabella Hird, widow of late First-class Constable Wm. Hird	"	31 Mar., 1895.	37 10 0	
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable William Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police.	"	"	20 0 0	
Georgina Mitchell, widow of late Constable John Mitchell	"	"	37 10 0	
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson	"	"	7 10 0	
Margaret Wood, widow of late Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police	"	15 Dec., 1894.	12 18 2	
Mary Jane Donaldson, widow of the late Senior-Constable Richard Davidson	"	31 Mar., 1895.	26 0 0	254 0 3
BY GRATUITIES PAID:—				
Sarah A. Rodgers, widow of the late First-class Constable John Rodgers			225 0 0	
Mary Ann Hair, widow of the late Constable Robert Hair			105 0 0	330 0 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Gratuities for assisting the Police			144 0 0	
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amounts credited in error to this Fund			8 4 6	
Refund of fines			59 2 6	
Funeral expenses of deceased constables			24 0 0	
Proceeds of sale of gold-dust found at Cootamundra			29 19 4	265 6 4
TOTAL PAYMENTS			£	849 6 7
By SALE OF DEBENTURES under Act 39 Vic. No. 18				3,000 0 0
By TRANSFER TO POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND				7,000 0 0
By BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1895:—				
Investment—				
Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)			17,000 0 0	
Less Cash Overdraft			1,933 6 11	15,066 13 1
TOTAL			£	25,915 19 8

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31st DECEMBER, 1894—	
Cash in Treasury	5,395 4 9
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in half-year ended 30th June, 1895	3,484 16 4
To TRANSFERS from the POLICE REWARD FUND	7,000 0 0
Carried forward	£ 15,880 1 1

14.
ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent Edward M. Battye ...	1 Oct., 1894	31 Mar., 1895	250 0 0	
Superintendent James Garland ...	"	"	150 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Brown ...	"	"	168 15 0	
Inspector Robert Anderson ...	"	"	162 10 0	
Inspector James Stephenson ...	"	"	162 10 0	
Inspector Charles Thorpe ...	"	"	162 10 0	
Inspector Thomas Thompson ...	"	"	162 10 0	
Inspector Alexander Mackay ...	"	"	162 10 0	
Sub-Inspector Peter Conway ...	"	18 Mar., 1895	63 7 6	
Sub-Inspector John Carroll ...	"	31 Mar., 1895	125 0 0	
Sub-Inspector John J. Fitzpatrick ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnston ...	"	"	98 15 0	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Kerrigan ...	"	"	137 10 0	
Sub-Inspector Richard Musgrove ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Sub-Inspector Stephen Steele ...	"	"	93 15 0	
Acting Sub-Inspector Thomas H. Webb ...	"	"	68 14 0	
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles ...	"	"	69 15 4	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	"	"	43 4 6	
Senior Sergeant John P. Ewing ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant Jeremiah Frewin ...	"	"	18 4 0	
Senior Sergeant John Harner ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant John Healey ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant John Kenny ...	"	"	71 5 8	
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw ...	"	"	57 12 8	
Senior Sergeant William Lawler ...	"	"	71 5 8	
Senior Sergeant Richard Lee ...	"	"	71 5 8	
Senior Sergeant William Lee ...	"	"	71 5 8	
Senior Sergeant Robert Long ...	"	"	63 14 0	
Senior Sergeant Thomas M'Namara ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant Joseph Parker ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Senior Sergeant Robert W. Thomson ...	"	"	95 11 0	
Sergeant Bennett Bennett ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Michael Cassidy ...	"	4 Dec., 1894	14 12 6	
Sergeant Gordon Dawson ...	"	31 Mar., 1895	84 3 6	
Sergeant John Dawson ...	"	"	53 1 8	
Sergeant Laurence Dwyer ...	"	"	37 3 2	
Sergeant John Flaherty ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Lewis Griffiths ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant John Gordon ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Thomas Goldrick ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant John Hurley ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant David Hawkins ...	"	"	47 15 6	
Sergeant William Morrow ...	"	"	62 18 10	
Sergeant Alexander Miller ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Denis Meargher ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant James M'Gee ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Henry M. Stapylton ...	"	"	62 18 10	
Sergeant William Sutton ...	"	"	84 3 6	
Sergeant Henry Tubman ...	"	"	53 1 8	
Sergeant August Zoellner ...	"	"	71 5 8	
Senior Constable John Benton ...	"	"	50 16 2	
Senior Constable George Wm. Berney ...	"	31 Dec., 1894	24 10 8	
Senior Constable Richard Barrett ...	"	1 Mar., 1895	28 10 0	
Senior Constable Henry Bassmann ...	"	31 Mar., 1895	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Arthur Berckelman ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Edward Broomfield ...	"	"	34 2 6	
Senior Constable James Campbell ...	"	"	36 8 0	
Senior Constable George F. Davis ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable John Dobbs ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	"	"	34 2 6	
Senior Constable Andrew Gall ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Robert Gracey ...	1 Dec., 1894	"	48 8 0	
Senior Constable James Hassard ...	1 Oct., 1894	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable James Johnston ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Michael King ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Carried forward ...	...	...	5,337 9 10	

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895—continued.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ... ..	.....	.....	£ s. d. 5,337 9 10	£ s. d.
<i>By PENSIONS PAID—continued.</i>				
Senior Constable Robert Kennedy ...	1 Oct., 1894	31 Mar., 1895	45 10 0	
Senior Constable Roger Kennedy ...	"	"	30 6 8	
Senior Constable Charles Lane ...	"	"	30 6 8	
Senior Constable George Lamont ...	"	"	30 6 8	
Senior Constable James M'Hale ...	"	"	30 6 8	
Senior Constable John M'Elligott ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable William Martin ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable James Mackay ...	"	"	45 10 0	
Senior Constable John Mara... ..	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Donald Miller ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Charles Pearson ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Thomas Purcell ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Ryan ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Thos. W. Smith ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable Charles Walmsley ...	"	"	34 2 6	
Senior Constable Lewis F. Ward ...	"	"	54 12 0	
Senior Constable George Young ...	"	"	72 16 0	
Senior Constable Max Zglinicki ...	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable John F. Alford	"	"	45 10 0	
Constable James Arthur	"	"	47 15 6	
Constable Joseph Boyan	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable James Brassington ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Patrick Cain	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Thomas Coonan	"	"	39 8 8	
Constable John Colleton	"	"	42 9 4	
Constable Cesar Cowle	"	"	39 8 8	
Chief Constable John Davis	"	"	25 0 0	
Constable James Delaney	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable James Dillon	"	"	45 10 0	
Constable George Dearden	"	"	43 19 8	
Constable George Egar	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable James Farrant	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Jno. Farry	"	"	42 9 4	
Constable Michael H. Fox	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Garret Fitzgerald	"	"	47 15 6	
Constable Thomas Franklin	"	"	45 10 0	
Constable Edmond Grace	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable John Goddard	"	"	63 14 0	
Constable Thomas A. Harricks ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Thomas Harris	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable John Henery	"	"	47 15 6	
Constable Thomas Hawley	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable James Johnston	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Robert Jones	"	"	45 10 0	
Constable Edward Keilwell	"	31 Dec., 1894	13 16 0	
Constable Myles Kiug	"	"	17 5 0	
Constable John Lawler	"	31 Mar., 1895	50 16 2	
Constable Thomas Leonard	"	"	29 11 6	
Constable George Lesmond	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Richard Lisson	"	"	63 14 0	
Senior Constable Peter Malone ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Henry Margetts	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Robert Mayne	"	"	39 8 8	
District Constable John Micklegun...	"	"	48 10 8	
Constable Patrick Moran	"	"	63 14 0	
Constable Michael Moran	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable John Moloney	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Charles Murphy	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable James McMahon	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Thomas Naghten	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Robert F. Newman	"	"	63 14 0	
Carried forward ... ..	.....	.....	8,511 16 2	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.		
					£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	£	15,880	1	1
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); opacity: 0.1; font-size: 4em;">/</div>							
	TOTAL	...	...	£	15,880	1	1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward...	.....	.....	£ s. d. 8,511 16 2	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID— <i>continued.</i>				
Constable Patrick Nicholson...	1 Oct., 1894	31 Mar., 1895	68 5 0	
Constable James Nolan ...	"	"	36 8 0	
Constable William F. Osborn ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable George Payne ...	"	"	31 17 0	
Constable Alexander Pirie ...	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Oliver Rea ...	"	"	18 4 0	
Constable James Roberts ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable James Rutledge ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Carl Schroder ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable John Sheaves ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Henry A. Slater ...	"	"	37 10 0	
Constable James Smith ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Patrick Smith ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Octavius Smith ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Roger Sparkes ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Ernest Stüve ...	"	"	63 14 0	
Constable Donald Sutherland ...	"	"	63 14 0	
Constable Wm. H. Souter ...	"	"	42 9 4	
Constable Robert Stapleton ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable Philip Sweeney ...	"	"	68 5 0	
Constable James Thompson ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable George Turner ...	"	"	50 16 2	
Constable Henry Turner ...	"	"	27 6 0	
Constable Robert Walker ...	"	28 Jan., 1895	21 0 0	
Constable John White ...	"	31 Mar., 1895	50 16 2	
				9,688 17 0
BY AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—				
Constable Thomas Sproule ...			99 3 0	
Constable John Barrow ...			213 18 0	
				313 1 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees ...			8 8 0	
Funeral expenses of deceased Constables ...			21 0 0	
				29 8 0
Total Payments...			£	10,031 6 0
BY BALANCE, 30th June, 1895:—				
Cash in Treasury ...				5,848 15 1
TOTAL				£ 15,880 1 1

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 15.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	BALANCES ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1894.	DEPOSITS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.	BALANCES ON THE 30th JUNE, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Official Assignees in Insolvency—					
L. T. Lloyd	105 11 6	871 3 1	476 14 7	85 3 3	391 11 4
Augustus Morris	2,442 17 9	42 1 0	2,484 18 9	574 4 9	1,910 14 0
N. F. Giblin	3,541 0 5	12 15 0	3,553 15 5	863 7 7	2,690 7 10
TOTALS	£ 6,089 9 8	425 19 1	6,515 8 9	1,522 15 7	4,992 13 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 16.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1895.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1894.	DEPOSITS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.	BALANCES ON THE 30th JUNE, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	134,850 7 10	4,202 19 9	139,053 7 7	51 15 0	139,001 12 7
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	17,000 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	218 2 7	53 12 3	271 14 10	.....	271 14 10
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	2,713 5 5	187 19 11	2,901 5 4	12 19 9	2,888 5 7
British Australian Telegraph Account	11,012 0 9	33,017 7 10	49,029 8 7	45,001 1 8	4,028 6 11
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayment—Loan Trust Account	8 18 6	37 18 5	46 16 11	.....	46 16 11
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	1,889 5 6	618 10 0	2,507 15 6	1,570 10 6	937 5 0
Government of South Australia	2 5 0	34,214 4 7	34,216 9 7	34,195 13 7	20 16 0
Government Savings Bank Account	3,532,047 17 2	1,158,570 10 8	4,690,618 7 10	957,819 1 4	3,732,799 6 6
Government of New Zealand	5,110 7 6	2,181 4 9	7,291 12 3	7,284 0 3	7 12 0
Government of Queensland	103 11 9	8,490 14 7	8,594 6 4	8,296 4 4	298 2 0
Government of Tasmania	.....	575 0 4	575 0 4	560 17 0	14 3 4
Government of Victoria	15,147 17 7	36,873 7 4	52,021 4 11	52,021 4 11	.....
Government of Western Australia	381 2 8	9,261 9 3	9,632 11 11	9,632 11 11	.....
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	865 19 10	.....	865 19 10	240 1 6	625 18 4
Carried forward	3,721,351 2 1	1,293,274 19 8	5,014,626 1 9	1,116,686 1 9	3,897,940 0 0

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom—*continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.			DEPOSITS IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,721,351	2	1	1,293,274	19	8	5,014,626	1	9	1,116,686	1	9	3,897,940	0	0
Immigration Remittances	4,199	19	7	53	10	0	4,253	9	7	55	0	0	4,198	9	7
Imperial Pensions Fund Account	292	6	11	10,668	3	9	10,960	10	8	10,960	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	19,262	12	8	373	1	10	19,635	14	6	.....	.....	.....	19,635	14	6
Newcastle Borough Council, Water Debentures Sinking Fund	3,788	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3,788	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3,788	2	1
New Zealand Cable Account	1,060	8	8	3,576	19	1	4,637	7	9	4,189	5	11	448	1	10
New Caledonia Cable Account	244	9	4	424	19	6	669	8	10	189	17	0	479	11	10
Over-issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	22,223	2	0	25,199	10	10	47,422	12	10	20,774	0	8	26,648	12	2
Over-issues, Loan Votes	89,188	19	3	18,073	12	3	107,262	11	6	9,770	0	1	97,492	5	5
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0
Foundage	2,526	4	4	208	18	8	2,735	3	0	494	13	9	2,240	9	3
Public Schools Property Fund	884	0	0	54	11	11	918	11	11	.....	.....	.....	918	11	11
Railway Store Account	89,708	10	7	149,120	9	10	238,829	0	5	149,170	14	3	89,658	6	2
Railway Construction Store Account	44,042	1	5	1,014	6	1	45,056	7	6	19,759	4	11	25,297	2	7
Revenue Suspense Account	20,252	16	5	449,442	1	4	469,694	17	9	453,120	13	4	16,574	4	5
Seamen's Wages	204	14	3	462	10	7	667	4	10	392	9	1	274	15	9
Sheep Account	363	10	11	14,330	18	2	14,694	9	1	10,515	17	3	4,178	11	10
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	775,000	0	0	305,000	0	0	1,080,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,080,000	0	0
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account... ..	2,105	2	6	777	15	1	2,882	17	7	1,229	12	10	1,653	4	9
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers	1,733	17	9	2,537	8	5	4,271	6	2	3,651	13	5	619	12	9
Survey Fees, Mineral Leases	892	19	1	203	10	0	1,096	9	1	489	16	3	606	12	10
Treasurer's Advance Account	18,698	0	3	33,200	1	0	51,898	1	3	.....	.....	.....	51,898	1	3
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account	14,200	13	7	8,015	18	4	22,215	11	11	9,921	3	2	12,295	8	9
Sundry Deposits Account	130,863	5	1	48,495	7	4	179,358	12	5	73,854	3	4	105,504	9	1
TOTALS... ..	£ 5,008,166	18	9	2,364,508	13	8	7,367,675	12	5	1,885,225	3	8	5,482,450	8	9

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

D.

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes in Over-Issues Trust Fund, on
30th June, 1895.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
36 VICTORIA, No. 21. Increased Wharf Accommodation	27	1	6
38 VICTORIA, No. 2. Enlarging Machine Shops	30	14	10
40 VICTORIA, No. 12. Bourke Bridge	3	12	3
Railway, Junee to Narrandera... ..	3,066	18	4
Railway, Orange to Wellington	16	14	3
41 VICTORIA, No. 4. Railway, Murrumbundi to Tamworth	1,961	4	7
43 VICTORIA, No. 11. Railway, Dubbo to Bourke	419	4	4
Railway, Gunnedah to Narrabri	2,323	11	6
Railway, Narrandera to Hay	3,121	10	4
Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	429	5	11
Sydney Water Supply	2	2	0
44 VICTORIA, No. 28. Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	500	0	0
Railway, Albury to the River Murray	945	8	10
Railway, Narrandera to Jerilderie	2,534	15	0
Railway, Wagga Wagga to Albury	2,168	14	10
Railway, Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,769	1	1
Railway, Goulburn to Cooma	3,818	19	1
45 VICTORIA, No. 22. Erection of Darling Harbour Wharf	47	10	2
46 VICTORIA, No. 23. Dredging Plant for Richmond and other Northern Rivers	7	10	5
Construction of Tramways	293	19	10
48 VICTORIA, No. 26. Kiama Light-house	2	1	6
Country Towns Water Supply	0	16	6
Railway, Tenterfield to Queensland Border	582	4	6
Railway, Orange to near Forbes, via Molong	1,686	7	9
Railway, Kiama to Nowra	87	1	6
Railway, Lismore to Tweed	44	18	6
50 VICTORIA, No. 28. Dubbo Public Buildings	778	19	0
Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	521	8	0
Railway, Albury to the River Murray... ..	716	15	0
52 VICTORIA, No. 17. Additional Works, General Post Office—further sum	0	3	4
Fortification and Defence Works	382	18	0
Fortifications, Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England	4,575	6	8
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs	143	11	0
Circular Quay Improvements	839	11	5
Laying second Pipe Line between Pott's Hill and Crown-street	396	8	2
Completion of Lands Office	1	7	0
Carried forward	£	34,543	11 11

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.							AMOUNT.			
							£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	£	34,543	11 11
53	VICTORIA, No. 23.									
	Sydney Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...		164	15 4
	Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...		758	1 8
	New Dock, Cockatoo Island	...	...	...	...	...		72	0 0
	White Bay Reclamation	...	...	...	...	...		5	1 3
	Completion of Lodges, Gates, &c., Sydney University	...	...	...	...	...		527	7 0
	Dredge and Plant, Nambucca River, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		4	17 8
	Improving Navigation of the Hawkesbury River	...	...	...	...	...		27	15 0
	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...		3	10 0
	Duplication, Eveleigh to Homebush	...	...	...	...	...		18	4 8
	Western Suburbs Sewerage, main scheme	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	0 0
54	VICTORIA, No. 33.									
	Wood Paving, Cook's River Road	...	...	...	...	...		26	2 0
	Rolling Stock, New Lines	...	...	...	...	...		31	12 5
	Rolling Stock, Tramways	...	...	...	...	...		1,969	14 9
	Completion of Duplication of Illawarra Line, including Ryde to Hornsby	...	...	...	...	...		35,154	15 10
	Richmond River Improvements	...	...	...	...	...		581	2 0
	Additions and Alterations to Tramways	...	...	...	...	...		581	1 6
	Appliances for Reclaiming Land	...	...	...	...	...		13	0 0
	Construction of New Sewers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		3	11 9
	Water Conservation, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		8	15 0
	Towards Erection of twelve Cottages, Newington Asylum	...	...	...	...	...		4	10 0
	Clarence River Improvements...	...	...	...	...	...		57	15 8
55	VICTORIA, No. 35.									
	Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines	...	...	...	...	...		477	1 3
	Completion of Duplications, &c., including Strathfield to Ryde	...	...	...	...	...		461	14 5
	Moiety of Cost of Widening Corowa Bridge	...	...	...	...	...		149	19 7
	Gun Pits, Henry's Heights	...	...	...	...	...		133	19 1
	Additions and Alterations to Station Buildings, &c...	...	...	...	...	...		1,896	9 5
	Rolling Stock, Existing Lines	...	...	...	...	...		7,756	13 11
	Railway, Culcairn to Corowa	...	...	...	...	...		1,190	5 9
	Railway, Nyngan to Cobar	...	...	...	...	...		1,464	4 11
	Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	...	...	...	...	...		1	14 6
	Milson's Point Railway Extension	...	...	...	...	...		48	18 1
	Battery, Wollongong	...	...	...	...	...		0	1 3
	Water Conservation and Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...		300	0 0
	Storm-water Sewer, Point Piper Road to Rushcutter's Bay	...	...	...	...	...		357	10 0
56	VICTORIA, No. 24.									
	Completion of Suburban Duplications, including Strathfield to Ryde	...	...	...	...	...		464	11 0
	Additions and Alterations to Station Buildings	...	...	...	...	...		48	9 1
	Country Towns Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...		12	7 8
	Bridge over the Lachlan River at Forbes	...	...	...	...	...		1	10 0
	Construction of Public Watering Places	...	...	...	...	...		3	13 9
	Completion of Fortifications and Military Works	...	...	...	...	...		0	3 7
	North Shore Railway	...	...	...	...	...		8	13 3
	Milson's Point Railway Extension	...	...	...	...	...		117	4 8
57	VICTORIA, No. 17.									
	Construction of Telephone Lines	...	...	...	...	...		1,063	18 3
	Naval Stations	...	...	...	...	...		0	5 8
	Additions and Alterations to Stations, and to provide Safety Appliances	...	...	...	...	...		2,184	8 5
	Additional Reticulation, &c., Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board	...	...	...	...	...		133	17 2
	Country Towns Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...		491	18 6
	Construction of Tramways	...	...	...	...	...		1,926	16 9
58	VICTORIA, No. 14.									
	Reclamation and Dredging	...	...	...	...	...		52	13 4
	Thinning-out Forest Reserves...	...	...	...	...	...		172	14 5
	Additional Storey, Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...		0	10 3
	Country Towns Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...		6	12 0
	Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters	...	...	...	...	...		11	0 1
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	£	97,492	5 5

E.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT

(53 VICTORIA, No. 13.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

General Post Office—New

(53 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1895	468,541	18	10
TOTAL	£ 468,541	18	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HENRY,
Accountant.

Street Resumption Account.

No. 13.)

ACCOUNT.)

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
BY BALANCE on 31st December, 1894	335,612	17	4
BY PAYMENTS:—			
Interest on Unpaid Compensation Money	£2,925	0	0
Compensation for Resumed Property	130,000	0	0
Legal Expenses	4	1	6
			<u>132,929 1 6</u>
TOTAL	£	468,541	18 10

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

F.

CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT

(51 VICTORIA No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

F.
Centennial Park

(51 VICTORIA,
(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
<div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); border: 1px solid black; width: 80%; height: 80%;"></div>			
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1895	199,411	2	10
TOTAL	£ 199,411	2	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
BY BALANCE on 31st December, 1894	£	s.	d.
TOTAL	£	199,411	2 10

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

G.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th June, 1895.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	37,583,010	17	11*			
Tramways	1,830,827	11	11			
Telegraphs	820,627	18	9			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...	423,741	19	3			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,540,840	5	5			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	674,374	12	1			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	473,550	0	3			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	149,997	7	7			
Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes	54,869	13	10			
Hunter District Water Supply	2,235	16	0			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	265,073	15	5			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	1,937,225	0	9			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	35,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	63,706	8	7			
Public Instruction, School Buildings, &c.	388,113	13	3			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter ...	224,605	7	5			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Wharf, Moama	5,500	0	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,805	1	6			
Coal Stairs, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee ...	103,877	6	3			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, &c. ...	30,368	17	1			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	66,786	9	6			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c. ...	238,533	18	0			
Steam Dredges and Punts	279,013	2	3			
Improvements, Circular Quay	107,779	7	3			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	523,517	9	4			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	35,386	4	11			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp ...	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney, and Resumption of Land for Public Wharfs	116,334	8	10			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	203,729	0	3			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	281,000	0	0			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	249,564	8	4			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	67,243	16	7			
Sand Pump Dredgers	56,443	0	7			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	23,000	0	0			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	13,903	14	5			
Wharf at White Bay	1,583	2	4			
Removal of Reefs, Maclean, Clarence River	1,324	18	8			
				3,536,828	8	9
Carried forward				51,493,215	4	3

* The expenditure for Railways includes £176,839 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 38 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £273,500 0s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1865, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			51,493,215	4	3
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital	13,035	15	5			
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739	16	11			
University of Sydney	126,729	13	0			
Affiliated Colleges	51,582	6	7			
Grammar School	25,000	0	0			
Australian Museum Enlargement	38,803	12	9			
Technological Museum	19,000	0	0			
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, &c.	11,209	14	4			
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000	0	0			
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946	17	9			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000	0	0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0	0			
New General Post Office	173,412	10	1			
New Printing Office	7,276	15	9			
New Public Offices	324,962	7	8			
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,379	13	6			
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870	3	11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548	13	7			
Free Public Library	24,994	18	5			
Observatory	7,000	0	0			
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0	0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	48,657	0	0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460	17	0			
Lunatic Asylums	169,514	9	8			
Light-houses	90,209	14	7			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.	61,866	11	0			
Goals, Court and Watch Houses	210,912	10	0			
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	84,041	0	3			
Fire Stations, Sydney	31,000	0	0			
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800	0	0			
New Central Police Court	83,674	7	5			
Colonial Stores	15,000	0	0			
Government Resumption of Land	392,636	1	11			
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain	6,000	0	0			
Post and Telegraph Offices	20,522	1	9			
Dubbo Public Buildings	10,894	6	2			
Orphan School, Parramatta	7,300	0	0			
Compensation for land taken for New General Post Office	16,500	0	0			
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	21,376	2	9			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices	3,989	14	5			
Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, &c.	2,069	0	0			
Erection of Telephone Lines and purchase of Telephone Instruments	9,301	17	7			
For thinning Forest Reserves	13,488	16	4			
				2,190,907	10	6
Roads and Bridges				888,530	15	3
Fortifications and Military Works				1,208,930	0	8
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				6,349,530	0	0*
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,887	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			62,180,968	19	2

* See note, Immigration, page 77.

H.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1895.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1895, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 119	£62,180,968 19 2
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1895	653,199 11 6
TOTAL... ..	£62,834,168 10 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bills, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th April, 1895, to the amount of £69,086,218 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 128	66,445,811	4	10			
<i>Less—</i> Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Victoria No. 7, repaid on 1st January, 1894	1,250,000	0	0	65,195,811	4	10
<i>Less—</i> Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz.:— Immigration £724,733 8 1 Treasury Bills 2,502,884 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney— Waterworks 85,000 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—Sewerage Works 126,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works 5,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works... 27,582 11 10 Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works 16,000 0 0 Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works... 2,500 0 0				3,489,649	14	11
Act 16 Victoria, No. 39— Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company 7,365 8 4 <i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue 929 0 0				6,436	8	4
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.:— Act 35 Victoria, No. 5 444 19 6 Act 36 Victoria, No. 2 15,833 10 9 Act 41 Victoria, No. 7 25,116 18 9				41,395	9	0
				3,537,481	7	3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account				£61,658,329	17	7
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria, No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria, No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)				175,838	13	1
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised				1,000,000	0	0
TOTAL £				62,834,168	10	8

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the result of Sales of Funded Stock, and Inscribed Stock in Sydney and London, from 1st January, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.

Particulars.	No. of Years' currency.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which interest accrues.	Average per cent. at which sold.	Gross Proceeds.	Accrued Interest.	Charges.					Net Proceeds.	
							Broker's Commission.	Bank Commission.	Discount on Scrip paid in full.	Stamp Duty.	Postage and Petty Expenses.		Total.
Funded Stock negotiated in the Colony by the Treasury.													
Funded Stock—			Various dates from 1 Jan., 1894, to 11 Mar., 1895				½ per cent.						
Act 56 Vic. No. 1	20	332,610		100 8 0	333,950 0 0	409 15 0	409 15 0	333,540 5 0
Inscribed Stock negotiated in London in September, 1894.													
Inscribed Stock—							½ per cent.	½ per cent.					
Act 57 Vic. No. 17	24	832,000	1 Sept., 1894	101 14 8	846,432 12 0	4,380 4	72,070 10 0	4,160 0 0	266 12 5	5,200 0 0	804 8 10	12,501 11 3	829,550 16 2

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH JUNE, 1895.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSURED STOCK, SOLD.		NET AMOUNT RAISED.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1842-55	Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazette</i> , 1842 to 1855.	705,200	0 0	705,200	0 0	724,733	3 1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0 0	217,500	0 0	223,936	3 4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	203,030	0 0	201,149	11 9
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	203,400	0 0	201,264	13 5
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	136,890	13 2
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	668,800	0 0	630,105	11 7
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	393,427	5 8
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,300	16 2
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	189,997	10 0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	107,787	15 0
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	293,000	0 0	300,895	12 6
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	145,007	0 0
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	756,890	15 0
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	6,000	0 0	4,962	10 0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0
1863	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	341,084	15 0
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,300	0 0	112,209	11 6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,696,828	5 0
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	136,728	17 10
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,026	12 7	670,000	0 0	565,483	14 2
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	193,474	0 0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,302	0 0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	178,055	0 0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,895	0 0	197,800	0 0	196,625	9 10
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	403,321	7 6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....	.....	450,000	0 0	439,787	7 11
							10,940,470	17 5
	<i>Less—</i>							
	Charges on sale of foregoing Debentures not distributed.	.....					68,103	0 1
	Carried forward ... ..	.....	10,920,830	18 3	11,365,830	0 0	10,872,367	17 4

* Overdue bonds unrepresented.

† This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 8s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue, & £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1895.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATE.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	705,200	.....	.....
16,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £460,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.							
		{ 25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		{ 97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		{ 6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882		
		{ 24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		{ 54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		{ 29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		{ 50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		{ 36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		{ 31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		{ 61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		{ 21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		{ 12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		{ 70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		{ 40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		{ 231,800 0 0	231,800	.....	.....
		{ 139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		{ 100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		{ 133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		{ 2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0
		{ 46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		{ 150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		{ 70,800 0 0	70,800	200 0 0	*1882		
		{ 136,500 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		{ 6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		{ 70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		{ 3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		{ 203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		{ 132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		{ 100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		{ 10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		{ 2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		{ 175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		{ 90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		{ 34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		{ 145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
		{ 700 0 0	700	.....	.....
		{ 400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....
		{ 312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....
		{ 25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		{ 23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....
		{ 5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....
		{ 365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890...		
		{ 348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....
		{ 113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....
		{ 55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		{ 1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....
		{ 162,000 0 0	160,800	1,100 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...		
		{ 670,000 0 0	661,000	9,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...		
		{ 300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		{ 219,400 0 0	.....	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896...		10,970 0 0
		{ 758,000 0 0	.....	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896...		37,900 0 0
		{ 65,800 0 0	.....	65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897...		3,290 0 0
		{ 1,000,000 0 0	744,400	255,600 0 0	Various years		12,780 0 0
		{ 177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1899...		8,860 0 0
		{ 197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899...		9,885 0 0
		{ 407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900...		20,355 0 0
		{ 450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900...		22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	11,365,830 0 0	8,821,780	2,544,050 0 0			126,676 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £30,000 and £160,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 30. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of 2029, 5/8 loan of £432,000 floated in September, 1884, under Act 37 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, RAISED.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	DEBENTURES— <i>continued</i> .										
	Brought forward		10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0	0	374,900	0	0	375,424	19	6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7	3	406,800	0	0	422,696	18	0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0	0	1,901,500	0	0	†1,725,661	6	11
	FUNDED STOCK (a).										
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
	DEBENTURES.										
1876-86	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,680	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	6
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes { Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 7,352,768	0	0	†1,120,000 †7,352,700	0	0	1,145,116 7,302,099	18	9 18
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,244,085	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	894,886	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,789,772	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0	0	1,390,600	0	0	1,389,813	3	8
	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,767	0	0	67,021,767	0	0	66,649,265	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276	0	1	6472,443	0	0	461,208	4	1
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 34	879,806	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	57 Vic., No. 17	1,480,650	0	0	832,000	0	0	†829,550	16	2
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals of Loans authorized		70,675,962	5	7	59,929,819	9	2	57,309,831	0	9
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0	0	{ 3,250,000 0 0 750,000 0 0	{ 3,233,077 1 9 750,000 0 0				
1892-5	New South Wales Funded Stock	56 Vic., No. 1	3,800,000	0	0	2,389,010	0	0	2,387,986	10	6
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	785,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	7126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.	.....	75,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Works.	.....	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
	TOTALS		£80,540,462	5	7	69,086,213	9	2	66,445,811	4	10

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,339 13s. 1d., has been made good from but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the September, 1891; £294,300, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1890; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The balance £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 28, £3,300—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statures to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. ‡ Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 39, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. § Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. ¶ Loan of £7,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. * Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 36 Vic. No. 14 and 37 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. ** Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. † Taken over by Government

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1895.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	.....
1895	10,100 ^a	.....	.....	10,100 0 0	"	.....
1896	977,400	.....	.....	977,400 0 0	"	48,870 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	"	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	"	8,860 0 0
1898	2,500	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ¾ cent.	150 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	"	18,745 0 0
1901	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ¾ cent.	300 0 0
1901	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	"	1,500 0 0
1901	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	800 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
1902	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ¾ cent.	1,500 0 0
1902	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	"	2,082 0 0
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ¾ cent.	76,060 0 0
1904	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	1,000 0 0
1904	28,000	.....	.....	28,000 0 0	"	1,900 0 0
1905	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ¾ cent.	138 0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	4 ¾ cent.	8,996 0 0
1908	1,450,000	.....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	"	129,980 0 0
1909	1,799,500	.....	.....	
1910	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	"	114,548 0 0
1910	813,700	.....	.....	
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock) ..	.....	2,389,010 0 0	.....	2,389,010 0 0	"	95,560 8 0
1918 ... ..	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918 ... ..	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	"	122,500 0 0
1918 ... ..	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	"	174,797 0 0
1918 ... ..	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	"	29,120 0 0
1924 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1933 ... ..	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ¾ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933 ... ..	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
1933 ... ..	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
1933 ... ..	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	"	100,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872	255,600	.....	.....	255,600 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	12,780 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	"	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ... ..	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ¾ cent.	21,207 11 6
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ¾ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000) ... ..	.....	.....	1,752,884	1,752,884 0 0	3 and 4 ¾ cent.	56,471 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ... ..	.....	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000 0 0	"	80,000 0 0
	.....	.....	750,000	750,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	31,875 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1895	11,786,350	41,931,699 9 2	4,502,884	58,220,933 9 2	.....	2,205,722 9 10

^a City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. [†] City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
[‡] Municipal Council, Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government. [‡] Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.
^{**} Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Water taken over by Government. [‡] Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.
STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1895.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.		6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.
	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debentures	10,550	0 0*	} 506,739 0 0
	3,381,700	0 0	.....	169,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
	91,500	0 0	5,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	331,984 0 0	.....	.....
	11,786,350	0 0							
Inscribed Stock	29,326,200	0 0	1,026,417	} 1,413,869 0 0
	9,686,300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	887,452 0 0	.....	.....
	39,012,500	0 0							
New South Wales Funded Stock	2,389,010	0 0	.....	.....	.....	95,560 8 0	.....	95,560 8 0
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189	9 2	.....	.....	.....	21,207 11 6	.....	21,207 11 6
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	1,364,384	0 0	40,931 10 4	} 56,471 10 4
	988,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	13,540 0 0	.....	.....
	1,752,884	0 0							
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	2,000,000	0 0	80,000 0 0	} 111,875 0 0
	750,000	0 0	.....	.....	31,875	.....	.....	.....
	2,750,000	0 0							
TOTALS	£ 68,220,933	9 2	5,670	169,085	31,875	931,743 19 6	1,026,417	40,931 10 4	2,205,722 9 10

* Matured.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
 Accountant.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 30th June, 1895, which have not been carried to account in reduction of payments during that half-year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of the Year 1887.		
Public Instruction...	.....	3 0 0
Services of the Year 1889.		
Improving Public Parks ...	0 17 6	
Railway Working Expenses ...	4 11 8	5 9 2
Services of the Year 1890.		
Electric Telegraphs—Salaries ...	.....	60 0 0
Services of the Year 1891.		
Amount of Frauds in the Imperial Pension Fund Account to be repaid to the Imperial Government ...	3 19 7	
Prothonotary—Contingencies ...	100 0 0	103 19 7
Services of the Year 1892.		
Improving Public Parks ...	3 12 9	
Law Expenses — Attorney-General <i>v.</i> McLeod, Bare Island and George's Head Fortifications ...	97 10 6	
Public Instruction ...	4 14 2	105 17 5
Services of the Year 1893.		
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies ...	40 12 10	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs ...	14 18 10	
Public Instruction ...	0 14 6	
Repairs—Public Buildings ...	20 0 0	
Revenue Refunded... ..	10 14 0	
Wollongong Harbour Trust ...	0 15 8	87 15 10
Services of the Year 1894.		
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Contingencies ...	1 8 11	
Council of Conciliation and Arbitration—Contingencies ...	0 4 10	
Civil Service Board—Contingencies ...	2 19 0	
Consolidation of the Statutes of New South Wales ...	1 14 10	
Detail Survey of City and Suburbs—Contingencies ...	7 11 7	
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies ...	18 4 4	
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Contingencies ...	0 1 11	
Parliamentary Electorates and Election Act, 56 Vic. No. 30 ...	178 10 2	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies ...	516 11 9	
Revenue Refunded... ..	79 5 3	806 12 7
TOTAL	£	1,172 14 7

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 30th June, 1895, which have been carried to account in reduction of payments during that half-year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Services of the Year 1893.						
Expenses in London in connection with Report on Grading Butter ...	1	0	0			
Improving Public Parks	4	19	6			
Incidental expenses to Wharfs	2	16	3			
Volunteers—Contingencies	1	10	8			
					10	6 5
Services of the Year 1894.						
Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies	102	6	9			
Attorney-General—Contingencies	3	18	10			
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies	21	0	3			
Advertising	2	0	6			
Bankruptcy—Contingencies	0	7	4			
Board of International Exchanges	75	14	2			
Chief Secretary—Contingencies	40	5	3			
Coroners—Contingencies	68	18	9			
Customs—Contingencies	34	1	0			
Conveyance of Mails	0	2	0			
District Courts—Contingencies	2	10	0			
Detail Survey of City and Suburbs—Contingencies	59	11	8			
Expenses in connection with the appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Andrew Marks	0	14	5			
Fisheries—Contingencies	1	1	3			
Government Labour Bureau	1	8	3			
Government Printer	1	7	0			
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies	0	8	11			
Government Architect—Unforeseen expenses	0	3	0			
Hospital for the Insane Generally—Contingencies	18	14	4			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	71	5	8			
Interest on Funds, Equity and Lunacy Patients	43	2	2			
Improving Public Parks	9	14	2			
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—Contingencies	5	3	2			
Justice—Contingencies	2	5	7			
Land Agents, Appraisers—Salaries	7	12	0			
Do Contingencies	694	2	5			
Military and Naval Expenditure—(Military)	1,318	4	8			
Do (Naval)	4	16	8			
Mines Department—Contingencies	30	16	0			
Master in Equity—Contingencies	5	11	11			
Minor Roads under Departments	0	2	5			
Do Trustees	29	2	7			
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers	0	19	0			
Mercantile Explosives Department—Contingencies	2	4	4			
Marine Board—Miscellaneous	0	10	6			
Municipal Rates—Government Buildings	2	15	7			
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	1	1	0			
Public Wharfs—Contingencies	14	0	2			
Police—Salaries	6	12	10			
Do Contingencies	0	6	10			
Public Works Establishment—Salaries	3	9	2			
Do Contingencies	10	19	7			
Public Instruction	66	6	10			
Postal and Telegraph Department—Salaries	156	1	11			
Do do Contingencies	1,002	14	4			
Prisons—Salaries	7	16	0			
Do Contingencies	111	0	11			
Patents and Copyrights—Contingencies	9	5	8			
Public Watering Places—Contingencies	1	1	9			
Carried forward	£	4,051	19 6		10	6 5

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£				10	6 5
Services of the Year 1894—continued.						
Brought forward	£	4,051	19 6			
Petty Sessions—Salaries		20	15 2			
Do Contingencies		3	3 6			
Prothonotary—Contingencies		57	17 6			
Purchase of Sites for Public Cemeteries		2	14 8			
Repairs—Public Buildings		0	3 1			
Relief to Unemployed		83	7 5			
Registrar-General—Contingencies		4	7 7			
Survey of Lands—Salaries		7	1 4			
Do Contingencies		293	7 10			
School of Mines and Assay Works		30	13 10			
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies		2	9 10			
State Children's Relief Board—Contingencies		323	2 7			
Sheriff—Contingencies		4	9 10			
Treasury—Contingencies		0	14 0			
Unclassified Roads		1	6 5			
					4,887	14 1
Services of the Year 1895.						
Attorney-General—Contingencies		1	17 7			
Asylum for Infirm and Destitute—Salaries		2	13 9			
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries		2	3 2			
Do Contingencies		18	5 8			
Audit Department—Contingencies		2	1 10			
Advertising		0	11 0			
Board of Health—Contingencies		0	2 0			
Chief Secretary—Contingencies		0	5 4			
Customs—Contingencies		0	3 5			
Conveyance of Mails		1	5 0			
Civil Service Inquiry Commission		27	2 6			
Expenses in connection with the new Electoral System		41	4 0			
Do do Local Government		3	15 0			
Do do Inquiry Bay View Asylum		1	14 10			
Fisheries—Contingencies		0	3 2			
Government Printer		12	0 7			
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies		1	8 8			
Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—Salaries		5	9 9			
Do Newcastle—Salaries		1	0 0			
Do Generally—Contingencies		22	4 3			
Improving Public Parks		0	16 8			
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock		600	0 0			
Local Government Commission		0	3 4			
Maintenance of Deserted Children		6	18 1			
Minor Roads—(Claims for compensation)		39	18 3			
Mines Department—Salaries		0	10 4			
Do Contingencies		0	14 4			
Master in Equity—Contingencies		11	17 6			
Military Secretary, Ordnance Branch—Contingencies		0	7 3			
Do Finance Branch—do		0	1 8			
Mercantile Explosives Department—Salaries		0	10 4			
Do do Contingencies		0	10 6			
Naval Volunteer Artillery—Salaries		1	15 9			
Naval Brigade—Contingencies		0	0 6			
N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies		0	7 0			
Carried forward	£	810	3 0		4,898	0 6

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	£	4,898	0 6
<i>Services of the Year 1895—continued.</i>				
Brought forward	£	810 3 0		
Public Instruction		1 2 0		
Public Wharfs—Contingencies		51 6 9		
Partially-paid Artillery—Contingencies		6 5 0		
Prisons—Contingencies		0 2 1		
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring—Contingencies... ..		1 10 0		
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance (53 Vic. No. 12)		150 0 0		
Postal and Telegraph Department—Salaries		202 13 7		
Do do Contingencies		26 1 1		
Petty Sessions—Contingencies		4 17 11		
Quarter Sessions—Salaries		3 1 3		
Do Contingencies... ..		1 8 0		
Revenue Refunded... ..		31 3 7		
Shipping Master—Contingencies		2 2 6		
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies		3 3 11		
State Children's Relief Board—Contingencies		2 13 9		
Sewerage Rates, Government Buildings... ..		0 16 6		
Treasury—Contingencies		5 8 0		
Transmission of Telegraph Messages		4 8 0		
Unforeseen		4 17 0		
			1,313	3 11
TOTAL... ..	£	6,211	4 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 31st August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 305 of 1892,
"Architect," as per Schedule C. (See page 16.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Architect.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Post and Telegraph Offices, purchase of Sites	97 5 3	
Total, Schedule C ... ..	..... £	97 5 3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895, on account of item 232 of 1893,
"Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 18.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Expenses connected with, or arising out of, employment of Tugs on Special Service, and for Expenses connected with the Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	100 17 3	
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	1 14 11	
Repairs to Manning and Macleay Rivers Dock	24 4 5	
Erection of Flagstaffs and supply of Signal Flags, Coff's Harbour and Woolgoolga Jetty	60 0 0	
Repairs, Coff's Harbour Jetty	1 8 8	
Total, Schedule B ... ..	..... £	188 5 3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895, on account of item 233 of 1893,
"Architect," Schedule C. (See page 18.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Architect.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
Additions, &c., to Governor's Residence, Hill View, Moss Vale— further sum	215 14 6	
Little Bay Hospital Cottages—Alterations, &c.	419 7 8	
New Public Offices—Furniture and Fittings	24 5 10	
Total, Schedule C	£	659 8 0

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 235 of 1893.
Estimated amount required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal
Districts, and Shires under the District Government Bill, with power to use
such proportion as may be required for the Services of the Roads and Bridges
Branch, pending the passing of the said Bill, such expenditure to be afterwards
adjusted. Schedule D. (See page 18.)

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Works.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main Northern Road	110 6 6	
Main Southern Road	165 8 4	
Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Iverell	200 8 5	
Bombala, <i>via</i> Tantawangalo, to Merimbula	15 5 5	
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	101 2 7	
Ballina to Tenterfield	31 15 9	
Newcastle, <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Miami	42 6 3	
Main South Coast Road	335 7 6	
Main and other Roads within Municipal limits, as per Schedule D1	354 8 0	
Savings Account	6,839 16 8	
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule D2, not including any road within Municipalities	8,535 1 9	
Balance, Schedule D	26,911 13 0	
Total, Schedule D	£	43,613 0 2

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895, on account of item 217 of 1894, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 25.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
(Irrespective of date of claims.)		
Incidental and other expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Lighthouses, and other Public Works	2,020 17 10	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	220 6 6	
Landing Silt from Sand-pump and other Dredges, and forming ground	191 4 4	
Expenses connected with, or arising out of, employment of Tugs on Special Service	439 0 11	
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	7 8 10	
Reconstruction of Eden Wharf	753 11 7	
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service	867 15 2	
Boiler Shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock	218 2 5	
Shelter Shed and Fencing Drill Shed, Fort Macquarie	291 7 3	
Snagging Tributaries of Tweed River	0 16 0	
Repairs to Wharfs, Newcastle	48 11 10	
Erection of Dam and Flood-gates, Clybucca Creek	28 18 0	
Completion of Unfinished Works at Cockatoo Island, including "Castor," Steam Hopper Barge, Boiler-house, and smaller works	429 4 5	
Gratuity to Widow of late John Wilson, who was killed whilst on duty at the Richmond River Harbour Works	100 0 0	
Gratuity to widow of late John Colleran, who was killed whilst on duty at the Richmond River Harbour Works	150 0 0	
Erection of Cottage for Wharfinger at Woolgoolga Jetty	287 3 6	
Gratuity to Elizabeth Hills, widow of the late John Hills, dredge "Samoa"	100 0 0	
Snagging Alunny Creek, Great Marlow Drainage Union	150 0 0	
Ballast Jetty, Stockton	538 3 3	
Fencing, &c., Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	178 14 6	
Erection of Cottage for Wharfinger, Coff's Harbour Jetty	300 0 0	
Repairs to Roads and Bridges and other Public Works damaged by heavy rains, &c.	10,494 18 2	
Total, Schedule B	£	17,816 4 6

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on Account of item 218 of 1894,
"Architect," Schedule C. (See page 25.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Repairs, &c., Public Buildings	984 7 5	
Furniture, Public Offices	497 5 0	
Gaols—Repairs, Alterations, &c.	1,439 10 0	
Court-houses— do do	856 1 2	
Lock-ups— do do	223 7 4	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Repairs, Furniture, &c.	411 11 8	
Hard Labour Gaols—Materials, &c.	924 16 2	
Institutions for the Insane generally—Repairs, Alterations, Furniture, &c.	225 18 1	
Lighting Lamps, Streets, Domain, &c.	251 1 3	
University—Lighting lamps... ..	35 6 3	
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to lighting and extinguishing gas, &c.	28 5 7	
Dandaloo Court House—Erection	895 16 0	
Public Offices—Working Lifts	170 10 8	
Newcastle Hospital for Insane—New Dormitory... ..	150 19 10	
Photographs of Public Works and Buildings, and Copying Plans	2 5 6	
Albury Post Office—Additions, &c... ..	239 12 8	
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	60 14 10	
Repairing damages caused by recent fire in the Public Works Office	3,495 2 7	
Royal Mint—further Additions, &c.	3,741 13 6	
Erection of New Police Barracks and Stables, Nundle	396 0 0	
Police Stations and Quarters—Additions, &c.—further sum	1,675 2 11	
Repairs, &c., Custom House, Newcastle	277 10 0	
Post and Telegraph Office, Parkes—Additions	1,170 0 0	
Erection of four Turrets on the Central Tower of Sydney University... ..	664 6 0	
Painting, &c., Coast Hospital, Little Bay	799 9 1	
Alterations, &c., Parliament House... ..	525 0 0	
Cannonbar Police Station—Repairs	290 18 0	
Belmore Police Barracks—Alterations	410 0 0	
Warren Police Station—Additions	460 0 0	
Sydney Hospital—further sum	6,917 10 7	
Construction of Clock Tower, Post and Telegraph Office, Balmain West	307 0 0	
Central Police Court—Repairs, &c... ..	2 12 6	
Darlinghurst Gaol—Electric Light... ..	920 0 0	
Additions—Lock-up Gaol, Moree—Re-vote of 1892	594 12 3	
Guyra Court Room—Purchase of Furniture	8 16 8	
Balmain West Post and Telegraph Office	368 0 0	
Furniture, Cashier's Room, Department of Lands	17 13 2	
Total, Schedule C	£	30,418 16 3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895, on account of item No. 219 of 1894,
 "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 25.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Bridges.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main Roads outside Municipalities, Schedule D1....	7,558 9 11	
Main Roads and Other Roads and Works, within Municipalities, Schedule D2	8,140 0 0	
Minor Roads under Officers of Department, as per Schedule D3, not including any road within Municipal limits	56,482 1 9	
Minor Roads under Trustees, Schedule D3, not including any Roads within Municipalities	38 17 5	
Unclassified Roads—Repairs to Bridges, Punts, and Ferries— Incidentals and Contingencies	8,990 11 7	
Maintenance of the Roads around Centennial Park	198 4 9	
Construction of Road and Fencing round reclaimed land, Callan Park Asylum	653 16 4	
Gratuity to Thomas Seers, Maintenance-man, Orange District, Roads and Bridges Branch, at rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service, whose services have been dispensed with	109 4 0	
Gratuity to widow of David White, employee, Gardener's Road Quarry, Roads and Bridges Department, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty	50 0 0	
Expenses of obtaining reports and valuation of certain lands in connection with the inquiry held by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works as to an improved method of communication with Pymont and Glebe Island ...	315 0 0	
Cost of Testing Machine, "Little Giant," with Dial Vernier beam, for Testing Room... ..	250 0 0	
Total, Schedule D	£	82,786 5 9

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 220 of 1894,
 "Sewerage," as per Schedule E. (See page 25.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sewerage.		
Contingencies	138 11 2	
Surveys, Country and Suburban Sewerage	5 10 6	
Total, Schedule E	£	144 1 8

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895, on account of item 241 of 1895, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Branch.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	7,257 10 7	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	1,049 5 5	
Landing Silt from Sand Pump and other Dredges, and Forming Ground	2,778 9 6	
Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	180 14 6	
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	140 18 8	
Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	160 0 0	
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	973 15 9	
Tugs and Pumps for Dredge Service	990 12 0	
Boiler-shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock—further sum	31 8 5	
Snagging Tributaries of the Tweed River	8 12 4	
Repairs, Newcastle Wharfs	317 2 6	
Wharf at Wyrallah, Richmond River	9 12 0	
Do Broadwater, do	19 2 7	
Extension of Wharf, Cundletown, Manning River	141 2 9	
Wharf at Woodforddale, Clarence River	19 7 0	
Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	92 2 6	
Wharf and Approach, Bowra, Nambucca River	13 6 4	
Total, Schedule B	£ 14,186 2 10	

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 242 of 1895, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs, &c., Public Buildings	4,286 5 5	
Furniture, Public Offices	1,242 12 1	
Goals—Repairs, Alterations, &c.	309 9 3	
Court-houses— do do	1,175 16 0	
Lockups— do do	558 8 5	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Repairs, Furniture, &c.	918 9 0	
Hard Labour Goals—Materials, &c.	1,991 10 8	
Institutions for the Insane generally—Repairs, Alterations, Furniture, &c.	670 14 2	
Lighting Lamps, Streets, Domain, &c.	253 9 9	
University—Lighting Lamps	35 6 3	
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to lighting and extinguishing gas, &c.	35 8 9	
Public Offices—Working Lifts	634 9 11	
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters	589 14 7	
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	240 18 9	
Photographs, Public Buildings, and Copying Plans	122 10 0	
Domain (Outer) Urinals and Closets	120 0 0	
Centennial Park—Erection of Statutes and foundations	57 0 8	
Total, Schedule C	£ 13,241 3 8	

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 243 of 1895, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Bridges.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—</i>		
Schedule D 1	13,706 15 4	
<i>Main Roads and Other Roads and Works—Within Municipalities—</i>		
Schedule D 2	5,781 13 8	
<i>Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—</i>		
Schedule D 3 (not including any road within Municipalities)..	83,323 1 11	
<i>Minor Roads under Trustees—</i>		
Schedule D 4 (not including any road within Municipalities)..	8,576 0 0	
<i>Unclassified Roads, Repairs to Bridges, Punts, and Ferries, Incidental, and Contingencies</i>	34,315 7 3	
Total, Schedule D ... ..	..... £	145,702 18 2

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in 1895 on account of item 244 of 1895, "Sewerage," as per Schedule E. (See page 34.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Sewerage.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contingencies	712 4 3	
Surveys, Country and Suburban Sewerage... ..	734 4 8	
Total, Schedule E ... ..	..... £	1,446 8 11

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

BEING ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE HALF-YEAR 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895.

(Under Act 33 Victoria No. 18.)

1. THE period of the Financial Year having been changed, so as to close at the 30th June instead of the 31st December, and the Accounts to 31st December, 1894, having already been reported upon, the Statements of Accounts now submitted are for the period of six months only, that is to say, for the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.

2. Those Statements of the Treasurer's Receipts and Payments were received for examination on the 6th September, were returned for correction and suggested amendments on the 10th October, and were received back from the Treasury on the 7th November, but not so fully corrected and amended as desired.

3. To preserve a continuity of the reports of past financial periods, the same general form of analysis and explanation of the Treasurer's figures has been adopted as on former occasions, and I have now the honor to submit to the Legislative Assembly my report thereupon, as directed by the 38th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

GENERAL STATE OF THE BALANCES.

4. The gross results of the operations upon the General Public Account of the Colony, including the three main accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trusts Fund, during the half-year from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, are represented by the following figures:—

Credit balances in cash and securities on 1st January, 1895	...	...	...	...	£6,721,458 11 8
Receipts within the half-year	...	...	...	...	7,666,883 10 11
					14,388,342 2 7
Disbursements during the half-year	...	...	...	...	8,543,885 14 5
Credit balances at 30th June, 1895	...	...	...	...	5,844,456 8 2
Represented by:—					
Cash and securities at 30th June, 1895	...	...	...	...	4,878,078 4 2
Cash in London at 30th April, 1895	...	...	...	...	966,378 4 0
					£5,844,456 8 2

5. The transactions in London from 1st May to the 30th June show a balance on the debit side of £216,575 8s. 11d. [*vide* Appendix B.] That balance is still in course of adjustment in Sydney, but it decreases the total actual credit balance in Sydney and London at 30th June to £5,627,880 19 3

To that balance there have to be added the following

Temporary Issues recoverable in cash, or by adjustment hereafter, on account of the—

Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1893	...	...	£19,342	16	4
Do do 1894	...	...	16,072	18	5
Do do 1895	...	...	23,824	3	6
Issues under the Act 31 Victoria, No. 9, on account of the Centennial Park	...	...	199,411	2	10
General Post Office Approaches Improvements (53 Victoria, No. 13)	...	...	468,541	18	10
Other Temporary Advances	...	...	3,372	2	11
			<hr/>		
			£730,565	2	10
			<hr/>		

The total balance of Ways and Means in Sydney and

London at 30th June was therefore £6,358,446 2 1

Contributed by—

Trust Fund...	...	...	6,058,446	2	1
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	...	...	300,000	0	0
Loans Fund—General Loan Account	...	...	Nil.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	...	Nil.		
			<hr/>		
			£6,358,446	2	1
			<hr/>		

6. The difference between this gross total of Credit Balances and the gross total of Cash Balances shewn at page 3 arises, as may be seen, on the one hand by the credit taken for Recoverable Advances, £730,565 2s. 10d., and by the debit for London payments in May and June of £216,575 8s. 11d., or a net addition of credit to the amount of £513,989 13s. 11d. But the whole amount thus increased to £6,538,446 2s. 1d. is shewn to consist entirely of trust moneys, notwithstanding that the General Loan Account appears, by the Treasurer's Statement, to be in credit to the amount of £653,199 11s. 6d., while it is really overdrawn by £346,800 8s. 6d. This will be shewn further on in explanation of the state of the General Loan Fund, the apparent credit having been created by a nominal transfer of a million pounds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account while that Account was and is largely overdrawn.

7. The gross amount both of the Receipts and Payments given above may be seen on comparison with the Treasurer's figures to be less by the cross entry of £1,000,000 just referred to and also by cross entries in the Trust Funds, for which credit is claimed to the amount of £433,773 11s. 6d., but which do not represent either cash received into nor paid out of the Public Account. The greater portion of the amount just quoted consists of the sum of £433,644 12s. 5d., received chiefly from

from the Crown Land Agents as their collections from conditional purchasers of Crown Lands, which the Treasury placed in the Revenue Suspense Account, Trusts Fund, and afterwards transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, thus showing a double credit for the same receipt. This process is not a new one, but it is quite unnecessary in itself, and ought not to appear as a part of the Public Income and Expenditure. Further explanation of this matter will be found under paragraphs 50 and 51.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.

8. The income credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the half-year consisted of—

Taxation	£1,322,284	15	3
Land Revenue	1,053,352	3	7
Receipts for Services rendered... ..	2,016,808	13	11
General Miscellaneous Receipts	551,401	16	1
	<u>£4,943,847</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

The overdraft at 31st December, 1894, as shown at page 155 of the Report on the Accounts of 1894 having been

	1,807,206	15	11
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The balance represents the amount available to meet the current Liabilities of the half-year ended 30th June, 1895

	£3,136,640	12	11
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Excepting Temporary Issues, hereafter recoverable, the actual payments charged to the Revenue Account up to the 30th June, 1895, were—

Towards the Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt	£1,060,659	5	4
Interest on Treasury Deficiency Bills... ..	38,057	13	7
Interest on Treasury Bills issued in anticipation of Loans (55 Victoria No. 7)... ..	55,949	10	0
Refunds and Charges on Collections	80,054	4	3
For other Statutory and Regulation Expenses	143,192	15	5
For Expenditure under the Annual Appropriation Acts	3,546,441	4	8
	<u>£4,924,354</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

The final Disbursements therefore exceeded the available Income at 30th June by

	£1,787,714	0	4
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9. The overdraft is now shown by the foregoing statement to have stood on 30th June at £1,787,714 0s. 4d., exclusive of Temporary Issues recoverable to the extent of £782,463 4s. 1d.; but inclusive of those issues the cash overdraft was £2,570,177 4s. 5d., a reduction on the previous account of £165,334 4s. 6d. An analysis of the overdraft shows the following figures:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash overdraft	817,298	4	5
Deficiency Bills in favour of Trust Funds	1,752,884	0	0
	<u>2,570,177</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Overdraft at 30th June, as per following statement	2,570,177	4	5
Less Temporary Issues recoverable	782,463	4	1
	<u>£1,787,714</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Balance Cash Deficiency	£1,787,714	0	4

Year.	Gross Receipts, inclusive of Recoveries of Special Advances.		Gross Payments, inclusive of Special Advances recoverable.		Excess of Payments over Receipts.		Excess of Receipts over Payments.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1887	8,683,943	8 2	9,576,912	8 5	892,969	0 3	.....	.....
1888	9,583,700	4 3	9,072,834	12 9	.....	.....	510,865	11 6
1889	9,350,346	17 7	9,531,693	7 0	181,346	9 5	.....	.....
1890	9,957,411	0 11	10,046,975	0 0	89,563	19 1	.....	.....
1891	10,184,875	5 3	10,801,437	1 4	616,561	16 1	.....	.....
1892	10,903,380	4 9	10,883,803	17 9	.....	.....	19,576	7 0
1893	10,280,526	18 6	10,538,073	18 9	257,547	0 3	.....	.....
1894	9,905,712	8 3	9,847,066	1 3	.....	.....	58,646	7 0
1895 (to 30th June)	5,259,419	6 9	5,094,085	2 3	.....	.....	165,334	4 6
	84,109,315	14 5	85,392,911	9 6	2,038,018	5 1	754,422	10 0
Cash Overdraft at 31 December, 1886	.....	.....	1,286,581	9 4	1,283,596 15 1		.....	.....
Cash Overdraft at 31 December, 1894	2,570,177	4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 86,679,492	18 10	86,679,492	18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....

These figures are exclusive of the nominal transfer of £1,000,000 from the Revenue to the General Loan Account, referred to elsewhere, as it is considered that such transfer has the effect of disturbing the true relationship of the two Accounts to each other.

10. The new system of appropriation and application of Public Moneys to Public Purposes under the Act just passed, makes the facts as to Receipts and Payments within a defined financial period an indisputable basis for arranging the Finances of the Colony. As regards the Expenditure, only such charges as come in course of payment during the financial year are to be recognised as coming within the terms of the Annual Appropriation Acts, on the principle which has been for so many years adopted in the Imperial Accounts with such successful results.

11. The effect of this new arrangement, so often advocated in the Reports from this Department, will be to greatly simplify the Public Accounts, and consequently reduce very considerably the work connected with them in all the Departments of the Public Service when fully carried out.

12. In the meantime, however, the cash overdraft at 30th June has to be disposed of. That is shown above to have been £1,787,714 0s. 4d., after allowing for the recovery in full of payments for temporary purposes to the amount of £782,463 4s. 1d.

£782,463 4s. 1d. There is, moreover, the question of undischarged liabilities at the same date under various obligations, as will be found detailed in *Appendix A* and Supplement, which show—

The total Liabilities, as determined by the Annual Appropriation Acts and Statutory Obligations, including those for the half-year of 1895, as amounting to... ..	£6,826,317	12	4
Of which there were discharged, up to 30th June—			
By actual Disbursements	£4,924,354	13	3
By Balances lapsed under clause 17 of the Audit Act, and surrendered as not required	6,625	6	3
	<hr/>		
	4,930,979	19	6
Balance of Liabilities undischarged at 30th June, 1895	£1,895,337	12	10
Distributable as follows:—			
Liabilities held over on account of 1894 and previous years..	784,091	7	6
Liabilities on account of obligations incurred for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895	1,111,246	5	4
	<hr/>		
	£1,895,337	12	10

13. A considerable portion of those liabilities would naturally fall to be charged to the Account for 1895-6, under the Cash basis system, if paid within that new financial period, and in future no arrear liabilities in this form should remain to be carried forward. It remains to be seen how the above-stated Cash and Finance debit balances will be dealt with, both having accrued under Appropriations made prior to the 1st July, 1895.

THE TRUSTS FUND ACCOUNT.

14. The gross total at the credit of the General Trust Fund brought forward from the 31st December, 1894, as explained in last year's Report, was £5,705,102 18s. 5d., deducting transfers which appear both as Receipts and Payments, unnecessarily, to the amount of £433,773 11s. 6d., as already mentioned, and a payment of £1 11s. 11d. transferred to the Revenue Account, the

Gross Receipts for the half-year were ...	£2,014,875	12	6
And the Gross Reissues for same period were	1,517,469	14	4
Making an increase in the Balance Credit upon the half-year's operations of ...	<hr/>		
	£497,405	18	2

The Gross Balance thus increased, consisted of—

Securities lodged in the Treasury Chest (which were verified on inspection) ...	£3,102,617	12	3
Debenture for £100 in the Bank of New South Wales (Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7)	100	0	0
Advance to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	817,293	4	5
Advance to the General Loan Account ...	346,800	8	6
Working Balance.	1,935,697	11	5
	<hr/>		
	£6,202,508	16	7

15. The Treasurer's separate accounts of Supreme Court moneys show, also, an aggregate credit of £505,778 14s. 6d., of which £343,784 were invested in Treasury Bills. With the addition of the Railway Loan Redemption Fund, £300,000, and the balance credit of Treasury Notes, £262 10s., there results a balance at the credit of the Trusts Fund, as a whole, of £7,008,550 1s. 1d., of which, as above stated, £1,164,093 12s. 11d. were applied to cover the overdraft on the Revenue and Loan Accounts, leaving the gross balance credit as shown at page 3 of the Treasurer's statement, £5,844,456 8s. 2d.

16. The condition of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, so far as the Current Cash Balance was concerned, shows an improvement on the half-year of £15,797 18s. 10d., a sum slightly in excess of the total increase in the Fund for the year 1894. This arises chiefly from the relatively large contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and a lesser direct charge immediately on those contributions. New Pensions came on for payment at a total annual rate of £3,471 15s. 2d., and old pensions lapsed at the same rate to the amount of £2,193 14s. 4d., creating thus a net annual increase of charge of £1,278 0s. 10d., while of those pensions directly chargeable on Schedule B a reduction occurred of £459 11s. 8d., with a set off of a new pension of £128 11s., causing a net reduction in this portion of the account of £331 0s. 8d. Lists of the new and lapsed pensions will be found in *Appendix D*.

17. At the close of 1894 the total annual rate of Pensions payable out of the Police Superannuation Fund and the Police Reward Fund combined was £20,095 7s. 6d. By the lapse of Pensions, at a gross annual rate of £565 17s. 11d., with an addition to the list of only £146 (or a net decrease of £419 17s. 11d.), the annual charge was reduced at 30th June to £19,675 9s. 7d. But the balance at the credit of the combined Funds was reduced in the six months by £3,363 0s. 11d., leaving a credit in all of £20,915 8s. 2d. towards meeting outstanding and accruing claims.

THE TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

18. When the year 1894 closed the Treasurer had to adjust his Advance Account for 1893 and 1894 to the amount of £233,089 15s. 3d., for the several services set out in Appendix C to Report on the Accounts of 1894. In consequence of the Supplementary Estimates for 1894 and previous years not having been passed until after the 30th June, only £145,775 19s. 3d. could be brought to account. There was, therefore, at that date still £87,313 16s. 0d. to account for as well as £23,824 3s. 6d. on account of the half-year of 1895, making a total requiring adjustment of £111,137 19s. 6d., but towards that amount the Treasurer had a balance at his credit in the General Trust Fund Account of £51,898 1s. 3d.

19. The operations on the Treasurer's Advance Account may thus be seen to have been brought within much smaller limits than heretofore. Of the Vote of £25,000 for the half-year only £24,188 7s. 10d. were actually drawn up to the 30th June, when there remained to be recovered as stated already £23,824 2s. 6d. Particulars of this amount are given in Appendix C, the majority of the items appear also in the Supplementary Estimates which have recently been passed in Committee of Supply.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

20. The cash balance at the credit of the General Loan Account at the close of 1894 was £1,177,195 13s. 8d., but was subject to a claim by the Consolidated Revenue Fund for accrued interest and premiums which had been improperly credited as part proceeds of Loans, to the amount of £366,601 2s. 10d., but which has been adjusted during the past half-year. The balance on hand on the 1st of January, 1895, is therefore to be read as reduced to £810,594 10s. 10d. Exclusive of this adjustment the operations during the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, are shewn in the following statement.

21. The cash receipts credited to this Account during the half-year were:—			
Balance of proceeds of a Loan for £832,000, negotiated as Inscribed Stock in London, in September, 1894	£294,950	16	2
Proceeds of sale of Funded Stock in the Colony for £25,180 (56 Victoria No. 1)...	26,180	0	0
		<hr/>	
	321,130	16	2
Balance Credit 31st December, 1894	810,594	10	10
		<hr/>	
	£1,131,725	7	0
The Expenditure under Loan Appropriations from 1st January to 30th June, 1895 (including renewal of old Loans of 1865, £821,900), having been	1,478,525	15	6
		<hr/>	
The General Loan Account stood therefore at the latter date overdrawn by	346,800	8	6

22. The Treasurer's Statement, however, claims credit for two advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £500,000 each, pending realization of Loans authorised, and consequently shows a "credit" balance on this Account of £653,199 11s. 6d. Inasmuch, however, as the Consolidated Revenue Fund was itself overdrawn, it was not in a position to make advances of cash in the way stated. It is considered, therefore, that the relation between the Revenue and Loan Funds is more correctly shown by excluding the nominal transfers in question from one account to the other.

23. Those transfers originated in the fact that the Cash Balance at the credit of the General Loan Account had fallen considerably below the amount of the Governor's Warrants in the hands of the Treasurer for the issue of Loan Moneys for Loan Services. In those circumstances the Treasurer was informed that unless the balance were adjusted so as to place the General Loan Account in sufficient funds for the purpose, no further certificates of "legal availability or applicability" would be given. An adjustment was made accordingly by the cancellation of a portion of the Governor's Warrants found to be in excess of actual or present requirements, but, no further General Loans having been raised, the balance available for issue soon became again exhausted. It was then proposed to replenish the account by an advance of £500,000 from the Trusts Funds, but, upon that course being challenged as objectionable, the authority of the Governor and Executive Council was taken for charging the advance to the Revenue Account—the Revenue and not the Trusts Funds being ultimately liable for the expenditure for Services to be provided for by Loans. A second advance of £500,000 was in like circumstances made upon the exhaustion of the first, but without any steps being taken to realize further Loan Securities so far as known to this Department.

24. In the expectation that such steps would be immediately taken, as a matter of course, in the state of the Loan Account, and, as implied by the terms of the authorities given by the Governor and Executive Council, viz., "pending the realisation of further loan securities," certificates of availability were given on the faith of those authorities. The expedient adopted for thus placing, nominally at the best, the Loan Fund in credit with the view of enabling me to issue the certificates referred to, is of very doubtful legality. For while the Loan Acts authorise the borrowing of money on the security of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be expended according to the services and amounts specified therein, the appropriation clauses do not provide for the expenditure in any other way than out of sums actually borrowed and placed to the credit of the General Loan Account.

25. On the 1st January there matured two small loans of £162,000 and £670,000, issued respectively under the Loan Acts 26 Victoria No. 14, and 27 Victoria No. 14, in 1865, and bearing 5 per cent. interest. Provision was made for the repayment of those Loans, among other Services, by the Loan Act 57 Victoria No. 17, and under that authority a Loan of £832,000 at 3½ per cent. was placed on the London Market in September, 1894. The Loan was negotiated at an average price of £101 14s. 8d., and realised in gross proceeds £846,432 12s., but deducting Charges of Negotiation £12,234 18s. 10d., Accrued Interest payable to the Revenue Account £4,380 4s. 7d., and Discounts on Prepayments £266 12s. 5d., there remained a net sum available for the purposes of the Loan of £829,850 16s. 2d., or at a net rate per cent. of £99 14s. 1¼, involving an annual rate of interest of £3 10s. 2½d. during the 24 years currency of the Loan maturing in 1918.

26. A further sum of £2,449 3s. 10d. is required to be raised or otherwise provided to meet the charge of £832,000 in full, but at the latest advices the Debentures to the amount of £2,200 were still unrepresented. In anticipation of the whole amount being paid off, a warrant for £832,000 in full was submitted for certificate of availability in January last, when only £534,600 of the proceeds of the Loan had been brought to account in Sydney. Objection was, therefore, taken to certify to any amount beyond such sums as might be brought to credit in the Account in question. It was pointed out, however, that the Debentures having been signed by the Governor of the day, and made payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, there could be no difficulty in bringing the payments to account without a fresh warrant, only that they should, and, as a matter of legal discharge of an obligation created by the Debentures themselves, they ought to, appear as paid from the Revenue and the proceeds of the new Loan (intended to aid the Revenue in meeting the charges) be credited to the Revenue Account. In this way the transactions would occupy their natural place in the Accounts.

27. The new Loan, being also secured on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, simply constitutes a renewal of the liability of 1865, but on more favourable conditions, and ought not to be treated in the same manner as if it were a new Loan Service. In this view the small deficiency of £2,449 3s. 10d. in the proceeds of the Loan would very properly appear as a charge on the Revenue Account, and need not be raised as suggested above, but, if raised, it would make an addition to the amount of the old Loan of 1865 (with an annual charge of interest), which was raised and expended for services long ago completed.

28. Of the Sales of Funded Stock in the Colony £25,000 were sold to the University of Sydney (Challis Fund) at a premium of 4 per cent. This is the first occasion in which a premium has been charged on the sale of these securities, and,
according

according to precedent, the extra £1,000 thus received should be credited to the Revenue Account, but, as the full amount of stock has not yet been issued as authorised by the Act 56 Victoria No. 1, the question must for the present remain an open one.

29. The total net disbursements for Loan Services to 30th June, 1895, were for the following classes of expenditure, viz. :—

Head of Service.	Expenditure, 1st Jan.— 30th June, 1895.			Expenditure prior to 1895.			Total to 30th June, 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	251,353	8	7	39,162,484	11	3	39,413,837	19	10
Electric Telegraphs	7,442	4	4	822,516	13	0	829,958	18	1
Immigration ... ..	.....			194,429	13	10	194,429	13	10
Harbours and Rivers Navigation ...	133,891	3	0	3,693,095	8	1	3,826,986	11	1
Roads and Bridges	5,820	4	6	882,710	10	0	888,530	15	3
Sewerage Works	87,209	8	6	2,199,448	16	6	2,286,658	5	0
Water Supply	107,817	11	5	4,369,560	17	3	4,477,378	8	8
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	30,461	3	3	1,474,641	13	2	1,505,102	16	5
Fortifications, Military and † Naval Works	11,623	17	8	1,197,306	3	0	1,208,930	0	8
Buildings for Public Instruction Purposes	3,184	7	1	736,249	11	3	739,433	18	4
Agricultural Colleges and Stations ...	4,333	10	10	17,042	11	11	21,376	2	9
Thinning out and Improving Forest Reserves	13,488	16	4	.....			13,488	16	4
Renewal of Loans	821,900	0	0	5,903,130	6	2	6,725,030	6	2
Public Works, Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859 ... ..	.....			49,855	8	6	49,855	8	6
	£	1,478,525	15 6	60,702,472	5 5		62,180,998	0 11	

The Liabilities so far as relate to Appropriations of Loans raised or not raised stood at the 30th June as follow :—

Amount brought forward from 1894	£14,750,585	9	10
Disbursements during the half-year as detailed on pages 73 to 85	1,478,525	15	6
Balance unapplied at 30th June, 1895	£13,272,059	14	4

30. The distribution of that balance to Services is as follows :—

Railways and Tramways	£10,338,180	1	5
Electric Telegraphs	40,534	6	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	398,852	19	4
Roads and Bridges	211,565	19	9
Sewerage Works	1,292,534	15	0
Water Supply	414,528	5	10
Miscellaneous Public Works and Buildings and other Services	565,563	7	0
Renewal of Loans	10,300	0	0
	<u>£13,272,059</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

The appropriation liability above stated as for Railways and Tramways is in course of being reduced by at least the surplus balances mentioned in last Report, aggregating £391,353 14s. 9d., but as the cash account was overdrawn at 30th June by £346,800 8s. 6d. there was required to meet outstanding appropriation liabilities on all services a maximum sum of £13,227,506 8s. 1d., subject to reduction by the operation of the Public Works Act of 1888 and by probable excesses of appropriations.

31. The outstanding liabilities, as far as relate to the Public Debt, have been increased during the half-year by £6,580, thus :—

Balance of Debt, 31st December, 1894	£56,450,919	9	2
Additional Funded Stock sold in the Colony	25,180	0	0
Balmain Municipal Council Debentures for Sewerage Works taken over	2,500	0	0
	<u>£56,478,599</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
Debentures paid off, 31 Victoria No. 11	21,100	0	0
	<u>£56,457,499</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

The annual interest payable on the above balance of the Public Debt, from the 1st July, 1895, is computed to amount to £2,149,250 19s. 6d.

32. A statement, showing the distribution of the above stated Debt and interest thereupon to the various classes of services, computed according to the proportions authorised by the several Loan Acts, and according to which the outstanding Debt has been raised, is given in Appendix E, excepting that portion of it which has arisen from the sale of Treasury Bills, 55 Victoria No. 7, and of Funded Stock, 56 Victoria No. 1, for which, as already explained in former Reports, the Treasury has furnished no information.

THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

The half-year's Collections for Railway and Tramway Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts in connection therewith, are shown at page 10 to have been (as credited) £1,454,973 2s. 2d.; but deducting the refunds under various heads, as detailed at page 36, £17,507 8s. 11d., the net half-year's income credited appears as £1,437,465 13s. 3d.

34. The Expenditure out of Revenue for the same period for working and all other expenses chargeable to the Railways and Tramways Account amounted to £888,094 7s., and shows a net credit balance on the half-year's operations of £549,371 6s. 3d. The interest upon the money borrowed and expended for the
Services

Services of the Railways and Tramways during the same period is computed at £735,506 9s., thus exceeding the credit balance on the half-year's operations by £186,135 2s. 9d. The general result of the Income and Expenditure for Railways and Tramways to the 30th June is shown in Appendix F.

35. The additional payments detailed in the General Loan Account for Railway Loan Services, as already shown above, amount to £251,353 8s. 7d., making the grand total to 30th June, £39,413,837 19s. 10d.

LOCAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY STATION ACCOUNTS.

36. The figures given in preceding paragraphs represent the cash transactions only as they appear in the Treasurer's Accounts within the half-year. The "Earnings' Account," as ascertained by the Inspectors of this Department from the Railway and Tramway Station Accounts, is shown in the following figures:—

Dr. To net outstandings at 31st December, 1894	...	...	£76,499	3	10
„ earnings for the half-year to 30th June, 1895	...	...	1,432,328	16	9
			<hr/>		
			£1,508,828	0	7
			<hr/>		
Cr. By Cash remittances to the Treasury through the Public					
Account	...	...	£1,346,586	9	8
„ Accounts for services paid by Public Departments					
through the Treasury (<i>vide Appendix G</i>)	...	...	77,046	1	3
„ Special credits allowed under authority as a set-off					
against earnings and refunds of excessive charges					
made from the cash takings prior to remittance			23,802	10	7
„ Uncollected and outstanding	...	...	61,392	19	1
			<hr/>		
			£1,508,828	0	7
			<hr/>		

37. The whole of the items comprised in the foregoing Statement have been carefully scrutinised on the spot and otherwise, and the inspections in the aggregate have been attended with satisfactory evidence of continued improvement in the conduct of the business at the various Stations, which now number 330. No proper comparison can, however, be made with the results given previously, as they were given for annual periods only. As there has occurred nothing of an unusual kind during the half-year, further remarks on the general work connected with this special Service will be deferred until the preparation of next Report.

38. In *Appendix H* will be found a statement of the cases in which the subsequent sanction of the Governor and Executive Council was obtained to rates found by the Commissioners desirable to establish for the immediate advantage of the public and of the railway interests without waiting for the prior sanction now obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. The usual Certificates of Discharge have been issued to the Treasurer under section 28 of the Audit Act. The accounts disallowed are specified in *Appendix I*.

40. The Statements of Receipts and Disbursements by the Commissioners of the Wollongong Harbour Trust for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1894, were compared on the spot with the Commissioners' books and supporting documents, and were certified to be correct.

41. The following special statements are also appended for information, viz. :—

Statement of Advances to Public Officers and others awaiting adjustment [*Appendix K*].

Statement of Surcharges raised and recovered upon the Expenditure and Revenue Accounts [*Appendix L*].

Statement of Authorities granted by the Governor and Executive Council in relief of Public Accountants, under sections 30 and 31 of the Audit Act [*Appendix M*].

Statement of authorities given by the Governor and Executive Council under the 18th section of the Audit Act applying unexpended balances of Votes to other Services. [*Appendix N*].

Statement of the Registration of Brands Account, 30 Victoria No. 12 [*Appendix O*].

42. The following cases of default have been ascertained since the list given in Report for 1894, viz. :—

Mr. John McNab, Clerk, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool, Deficiency, £54 1s. 9d. Recovered, £33 5s. and from Salary £5 13s. 4d. Warrant issued for arrest.

Mr. Ernest H. Llewellyn, Accountant, Marine Board and Paymaster to the Naval Forces. Deficiency, £2,293 13s. 7d. Recovered, £14 0s. 7d. from Salary. £500 from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted. Sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Mr. Henry G. Young, Postmaster, Summer Hill. Deficiency, £119 15s. 8d. Recovered, £4 17s. 8d. from Salary. £114 18s. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Warrant issued for arrest.

Mr. Frederick Ahrens, Telegraph Operator, Moree. Deficiency, £105 3s. Recovered, 13s. 5d. from Salary. £100 from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted. Sentenced to three years and seven months imprisonment.

43. Subject to the above stated corrections, explanations, and observations, to the disallowances specified in Appendix I, and subject to all outstanding advances and queries being satisfactorily accounted for, the abstracts of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements within the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, are considered to be correct.

44. The statements marked G and H, together with the detailed statement of the Public Debt, being, however, outside the requirements of the 22nd clause of the Audit Act, do not come under the examination and report required by the 36th clause, and their contents rest, therefore, on the responsibility of the Treasurer.

DEPARTMENTAL

DEPARTMENTAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY.

45. Having intimated in my evidence before the late Civil Service Inquiry Commission that I might be able to dispense with three or four clerks, at a probable saving of £700 or £800 a year, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the preparation of the Estimates for 1895-6 to recommend to the Colonial Secretary certain reductions of the staff by which salaries to the extent of £966 a year could be struck off. Upon careful inquiry it was found that, consequent upon a reduction of work and upon improved methods of dealing with the Public Accounts in the Department and otherwise, it was possible to so re-arrange the duties of the office as to enable me to dispense with the services of five out of the number of clerks engaged upon them—two from the Revenue Examiner's Branch; two from the Expenditure Examiner's Branch, and one from the Appropriation Audit Branch—without impairing the general efficiency of the Department. As such rearrangement, however, would increase the duties of some of the juniors, it was only reasonable to allow them some small additional pay—to the amount, in all, of £174—effecting thus a net annual saving of £792.

46. Those recommendations were approved of and given effect to in the Estimates recently voted for the year ending 30th June, 1896. Since then one of the probationers has resigned, whose place will not be filled up, and thus a further annual reduction of £100 is being effected.

47. The change in the system of appropriating the public moneys will, unless expanded otherwise, necessarily render the work of audit less laborious, and when fully carried out will probably afford the means of effecting further economies of work, and consequently of expense. Very much depends, however, upon a reduction in the quantity of vouchers furnished for examination, and to a great extent upon the number of sub-divisions under which many of them are now dealt with. There is little doubt that the number of vouchers and of their sub-divisions into heads of receipts and payments, is very much larger than it needs to be for any practical purpose, but in the face of old traditions it is difficult to effect improvements in that direction. When the Public Accounts and Finances of the Colony were on a comparatively insignificant scale, it may have been useful for explanations to set forth both the receipts and payments in considerable detail, which certainly ought not now to be necessary.

48. So far as my own Department is concerned, I have succeeded in the course of years in effecting many improvements in the methods of carrying out the directions of the Audit Act, but much more could be effected were the arrangements of the Treasury somewhat different. In my evidence before the late Civil Service Inquiry Commission, I indicated some of the ways in which the Treasury procedure enlarged the work of audit more than, in my judgment, there is any necessity for.

49. As at present constituted, the Treasury Department is engaged in an effort to discharge the incongruous functions of a Finance, a Banking, and an Audit Office. The combination of these functions creates anomalies, and gives rise to an excessive amount of what may be termed inter-official work between the Head Ministerial Offices and the groups of Departments associated with them respectively. It seems a question worthy of consideration, how far it may be desirable and practicable to remodel the work of the Treasury, separating its Finance, and its Pay and Receiving business (Banking), eliminating from it what is now really Audit work.

50. A notable example of such work occurs in the matter of the collections by the Crown Land Agents and more particularly of moneys payable by the Conditional Purchasers of Crown Lands. The remittance vouchers representing those collections instead of being entered at once as Receipts to the Revenue Account, according to the directions and on the responsibility of the Collectors, are for the most part placed in Suspense as Trust Moneys until they are *Audited* by the Receiver, which means the transcription of the particulars into a series of registers comprising some 150 volumes, more or less, a work which for purposes of either audit or record is entirely supererogatory.

51. The particulars are already recorded in the land agents' own registers and the vouchers to the remittances which are transcripts of the entries in those registers relating thereto should come on for audit within at most a week of their receipt at the Treasury, whereas they are sometimes detained for months, and thus the concurrent audit of those receipts designed by the Audit Act is defeated. The amount so held in suspense pending transfer to revenue during the half year was no less than £433,644 12s. 5d., as already quoted above in paragraph 7.

52. The Treasury officers having thought proper to challenge the accuracy of some of the information given by me to the Civil Service Inquiry Commission on the subject of those Conditional Purchases, I considered it desirable for the satisfaction of the Colonial Treasurer and the Colonial Secretary to go somewhat fully into the whole matter. That course seemed to me all the more necessary because I had great reason to complain of the way in which the Commission conducted their enquiries so far as my Department was concerned, and of the wholesale condemnation of my methods of audit, based apparently upon information and suggestions previously furnished to them by the Treasury, and more especially upon an obsolete minute of 1864, superseded by the Audit Act of 1870, and upon a minute of 1893, full of unfriendly and unfair remarks and one-sided statements, by a subordinate officer of the Treasury, which I had never seen until, to my surprise, I found that the Commission had seen fit to embody it in the very text of their Report. The matter appears to me of sufficient importance to attach the correspondence to this Report, to which I respectfully request special attention. (Appendix P.)

53. It ought to be stated here that, following up the intimation conveyed in the last paragraph of my minute of 30th July, revised registers are now nearly completed for the Conditional Purchases taken up subsequently to 1876. When finished they will provide a simple and effective instrument for checking the whole of the receipts as they occur connected with the outstanding Conditional Purchases (upwards of 150,000), and for that purpose afford the means of giving at almost a moment's notice the exact condition of every Conditional Purchase excepting the name of the owner for the time being. I have proved that it is immaterial for any purpose to record the names of the owners which are constantly changing, and which, if wanted, can only be correctly given at any moment by the Lands Department.

54. I take this opportunity of stating further that it has always been a disadvantage to this office that it was deprived of the power of periodical inspection of the Treasury and other Paying and Receiving Departments. In the Audit Bill of 1870 there was proposed a clause giving a power of inspection, but it was unfortunately negatived by the Legislative Assembly. After a while the Treasury took advantage of the circumstance to gradually establish an expensive Staff of Inspectors in connection with that office, but whose duties were, it is understood, confined to the Accounts of the Collectors of Revenue.

55. The proposal of the Commission to add to the duties of my Department that of inspecting the accounts of the various offices where public money is collected or disbursed has my concurrence, as it will very probably lead to economy of work, but it would be in my judgment a serious mistake to substitute a mere local inspection of the Treasury Accounts or those of any other office for the simpler and effective arrangements otherwise prescribed by the Audit Act. As a supplement to those arrangements, however, it would doubtless be a great help to a more systematic and complete audit in some ways than is now practicable, but the full benefit that may be derived from the proposed inspection must depend a good deal upon a more homogeneous system of collecting and expending the Public Revenues.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
Sydney, 20th November, 1895.

INTEREST AND EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Twenty-fourth Annual Instalment of the Million Loan and Interest for first half of 1895, 31 Vic. No. 11.	35,000	0	0			
General Interest on the Public Debt, for the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, as follows, viz. :—						
On Debentures for £3,052,100 at 5 per cent., from 1st January, to 30th June, 1895	76,302	10	0			
„ Debentures for £8,239,600, at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	164,792	0	0			
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony under 36 Vic. No. 21, for £530,189 9s. 2d., at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	10,603	15	9			
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony under 56 Vic. No. 1, for £2,363,830 at 4 per cent., various dates from 10th August, 1894, to 9th February, 1895	47,199	11	10			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £9,686,300 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	193,726	0	0			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £12,826,200 at 3½ per cent., from 1st September, 1894, to 28th February, 1895	224,458	10	0			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £16,500,000 at 3½ per cent., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895	288,750	0	0			
„ City of Sydney, Water Works Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council of Sydney for £80,000, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., viz., upon :—						
£30,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	900	0	0			
£20,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	500	0	0			
£30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	600	0	0			
„ City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council of Sydney; for £100,000 at 5 and 6 per cent, viz., upon :—						
£62,000 at 6 per cent. from 1st January, to 30th June, 1895	1,860	0	0			
£38,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	950	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Redfern Sewerage Debentures, taken over from the Municipal Council, for £30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	600	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Newcastle Water Supply Debentures, taken over from the Municipal Council, for £16,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st December, 1894, to 31st May, 1895	400	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Balmain, Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council for £2,500, from 1st July, 1894, to the 30th June, 1895, at 6 per cent.	150	0	0			
	<u>1,011,792</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>			
				1,046,792	7	7

TREASURY BILLS.

On Treasury Bills for £388,500, at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, 53 Vic. No. 9	7,770	0	0			
„ Treasury Bills for £1,364,884, at 3 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, 53 Vic. No. 9	20,465	15	2			
„ Treasury Bills sold in London for £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, 55 Vic. No. 7	20,000	0	0			
„ Treasury Bills sold in London for £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, 55 Vic. No. 7	20,000	0	0			
„ Treasury Bills for £750,000 sold in Sydney at 4½ per cent., various dates between 8th December, 1894, and 7th June, 1895	15,937	10	0			
				<u>84,173</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
				<u>£1,130,815</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing how the Balances of Votes for 1894 and previous years, at 31st December, 1894, were disposed of during the half year ended 30th June, 1895.

Item No. and Year.	Account.	Balances, 31st January, 1895.			Expended, January to June, 1895.			Balance surrendered, 30th June, 1895.			Balances, 1st July, 1895.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1876	Interest and Extinction, Million Loan	960	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	0	0
1877	Do do	267	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	10	0
1878	Do do	1,752	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752	10	0
1879	Do do	315	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	0	0
1880	Do do	827	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	10	0
1881	Do do	1,912	10	0	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,910	0	0
1882	Do do	1,092	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092	10	0
1883	Do do	1,020	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020	0	0
1884	Do do	1,547	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,547	10	0
1885	Do do	1,820	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820	0	0
1886	Do do	2,210	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210	0	0
1887	Do do	2,467	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,467	10	0
1888	Do do	1,717	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,717	10	0
1889	Do do	1,695	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695	0	0
1890	Do do	5,135	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,135	0	0
1891													
226	Stores and Stationery	182	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	14	9
291	Purchase of Land for Park, Murrurundi	532	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532	0	0
S. E.	Architect—Purchase of Land, at Parramatta, for Post and Telegraph purposes	140	12	3	.....	1 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	4	0
1892	Interest and Extinction, Million Loan	14,325	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,325	0	0
17	Artillery Force	246	3	1	.....	246 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Commanding Engineer	113	0	0	.....	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Volunteer Force	5,168	19	1	.....	5,166 19 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Naval Brigade	103	16	0	.....	103 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Royal Geographical Society for Antarctic Expedition	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0	0
131	Agricultural Societies	653	6	8	.....	653 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. E.	Balance of purchase money for Site for Cottage Homes, Parramatta	100	0	0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Stores and Stationery	19	13	6	.....	19 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
278	Department of Lands	12	10	0	.....	12 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
296	Acquisition of Land for Public Parks	4,206	7	0	.....	1,409 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,797	3	11
305	Architect	2,257	13	8	.....	37 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,220	8	5
385	Department of Mines	7	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	7
393	School of Mines and Assay Works	2,452	5	4	.....	594 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,858	5	4
S. E.	Repairs, Pumping, &c., "Vernon"	225	16	4	.....	225 16 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	Interest and Extinction Million Loan	25,760	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,760	0	0
2	His Excellency the Governor	209	7	2	.....	209 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Vice-President, Executive Council, &c.	8	5	0	.....	8 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	General Staff	2,479	18	10	.....	2,118 17 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	1	6
17	Artillery Force	95	3	1	.....	56 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	9	4
19	Military and Defence Works	50	15	6	.....	5 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	4	0
21	Permanent Medical Staff	62	3	5	.....	60 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6
22	Volunteer Forces	1,903	0	6	.....	1,560 18 10	.....	1 10 8	.....	.....	340	11	0
23	Ordnance and Barrack Department	1,211	12	10	.....	809 16 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	15	1
41	Medical Adviser	1,366	6	3	.....	391 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	975	0	3
42	Coast Hospital	449	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449	11	8
45	Maintenance of Sick Patients	1,966	16	11	.....	1,960 16 10	.....	6 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	4,497	18	1	.....	4,497 18 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	State Children's Relief	5,000	0	0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Botanic Gardens	59	4	3	.....	59 4 0	.....	0 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Support of Women and Children in Benevolent Asylums, &c.	2,171	12	0	.....	2,171 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Charitable Institutions	3,123	0	4	.....	3,123 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Maintenance, Deserted Children, &c.	44	4	2	.....	44 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Imperial Institute	375	13	3	.....	375 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Chicago Exposition	1,879	11	0	.....	1,879 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Government Labour Bureau	100	0	0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Abatement due on Pensions, &c.	167	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	0	8
124	Additions, Repairs, &c., Asylum, Rookwood	217	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	12	6
S. E.	Relief and Conveyance of Unemployed	272	13	11	.....	272 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Expenses in connection with Compilation of Official History of New South Wales	177	12	7	.....	177 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Investigation into charges against the Director of Charitable Institutions	21	3	0	.....	21 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Proportion, Maintenance, Garrison at Albany	588	6	8	.....	588 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Expenses, trip of "Thetis," to convey Shipwrecked Crews of "Girvan" and "Mary Ogilvie" to Sydney	244	0	5	.....	244 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Expenses—Fire Brigade Demonstration at Bathurst	629	19	0	.....	629 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Expenses in London re Report on grading Butter and production, &c.	150	0	0	.....	149 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Report on prospects of Honey trade	40	0	0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Law Costs, Makin v. Attorney-General	328	15	9	.....	328 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Balance of Purchase Money, site Fire Brigades Station, Balmain	50	0	0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"Wolverene"	86	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	0	0
"	Compensation to Officers, Fisheries Commission, whose services have been dispensed with	208	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	12	4

Item No. and Year.	Account.	Balances, 1st January, 1895.		Expended, January to June, 1895.		Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1895.		Balances, 1st July, 1895.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1893.									
S. E.	Proportion due South Australian Government on account of Garrison at Albany	36	15 5	36	15 5				
"	Proportion payable to Government of South Australia, providing Guns and Ammunition, Fort at Port Darwin	845	3 4					845	3 4
"	Proportion, maintenance Garrison at Port Darwin	531	2 10					531	2 10
127	Customs	106	14 0	106	14 0				
130	Government Printer	1,320	15 4	1,320	15 4				
131	Stores and Stationery	504	2 6	504	2 6				
144	Australian Coast Lighthouses	867	3 7					867	3 7
145	Miscellaneous (Marine Board)	351	14 7	351	14 7				
147	Public Wharfs	12	10 0	12	10 0				
161	Interest on Funds, Suits in Equity and Lunacy Patients	554	9 10	554	9 10				
165	Interest on Uninvested Funds, Civil Service Superannuation Account	682	18 7	682	18 7				
166	Interest on Balance, Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund	43	1 5	43	1 5				
167	Interest on Balance, Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	1	7 7	1	7 7				
172	Legal Expenses, Treasury	91	13 6	91	13 6				
S. E.	Interest on Advances by Banks in London	3,739	12 6	3,739	12 6				
"	Interest on Daily Credit Balance, Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	6	8 11	6	8 11				
"	Premium on Debentures, Railway Loan, 31 Vic. 11	460	9 0	460	9 0				
"	Expenses, Annual Drawing of Debentures, 31 Vic. 11	18	18 0	18	18 0				
185	Attorney-General	34	12 0	34	12 0				
190	Department of Lands	49	16 9	49	16 4			0	6 5
191	Fencing—Public Roads through enclosed lands, &c.	106	0 0	6	0 0			100	0 0
192	Compensation for Land taken for Roads	190	1 7	60	12 1			129	9 6
198	Improvement of Public Parks, &c.	608	0 0	25	0 6	4	19 6	608	0 0
206	J. A. Jamieson, compensation land	116	0 0					116	0 0
215	Resumption of land for Cemetery, Walsand and Plattsburg	358	0 0					358	0 0
217	Resumption of site for Cemetery at Jamberon	400	0 0					400	0 0
226	Survey of lands	370	8 1	14	3 0			356	5 1
228	Detail surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	61	11 3					61	11 3
229	Department of Works	281	1 4	281	1 0			0	0 4
232	Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.	644	0 1	188	5 3	2	16 3	452	18 7
233	Architect	744	10 8	659	8 0			85	2 8
235	Roads and Bridges	196,358	6 6	43,643	0 2			152,715	6 4
S. E.	Railway Construction Branch, Salaries of Officers on leave	193	2 6	193	2 6				
"	Architect, Salary of Officer on leave	16	13 4	16	13 4				
"	Roads, Bridges, &c., damaged by Floods, 55 Vic. No. 9	596	12 6	596	9 6			0	3 0
240	Department of Justice	11	19 3	11	19 3				
244	Curator	0	6 8	0	6 8				
245	Sheriff	100	0 0					100	0 0
248	District Courts	7	3 1	7	3 1				
257	Prisoners' Aid Society	50	0 0					50	0 0
270	Free Public Library	27	19 0	27	19 0				
S. E.	Abatement on account of Pensions	23	19 11					23	19 11
294	Department of Mines	471	17 8					471	17 8
299	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	1,678	8 2	1,578	8 2			100	0 0
300	Agricultural Department	2,000	0 0					2,000	0 0
302	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,098	16 1					1,098	16 1
303	Pastures and Stock Protection	745	11 11	11	17 9			733	14 2
306	Compensation, cancellation of sale of lease	3,880	9 9					3,880	9 9
307	In aid of Agricultural Societies	92	18 3					92	18 3
S. E.	Keir, C. L.—Compensation for cancellation of Conditional Purchase	66	8 3			66	8 3		
"	F. Turner—Allowance in lieu of Salary—23rd June, 16th July	21	18 4	21	18 4				
310	Electric Telegraph Department	197	0 0	197	0 0				
313	Cable Subsidies	1,247	1 11	1,247	1 11				
S. E.	Postal Department—Gratuity to S. J. Leon	63	15 1	63	15 1				
"	Interest and Extinction Million Loan	15,025	0 0	67	10 0			14,957	10 0
1894									
...	Schedule A	248	0 0	3	0 0			245	0 0
...	Do A (Supplement)	130	0 0					130	0 0
...	Do B	637	4 7	475	2 8			62	1 11
...	Do B (Supplement—Pensions to Judges)	307	5 8	261	14 11			45	10 9
1	Do B (Supplement—Pensions to Widows)	86	5 0	56	5 0			30	0 0
2	Do B (Supplement—Military Pensions)	105	0 0	105	0 0				
...	Do C	658	6 1	657	14 9			0	11 4
3	His Excellency the Governor	134	12 0	49	13 0			74	19 0
4	Executive Council	7	8 2	6	7 2			2	1 0
5	Legislative Council	185	14 3	40	8 1			145	6 2
6	Legislative Assembly	220	16 11	19	3 6			201	13 5
7	Do Council and Assembly	223	18 2	223	8 2			0	10 0
8	Parliamentary Library	301	11 2	280	7 9			21	3 5
9	Do Reporting Staff	65	9 3	53	11 11			11	17 4
10	Chief Secretary	612	4 10	365	19 11	40	5 3	215	19 8
11	Department of Audit	309	7 3	178	15 0			130	12 3

Item No. and year.	Account.	Balances, 1st January, 1896.			Expended, January to June, 1896.			Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.			Balances, 1st July, 1896.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1894													
12	Registrar-General	3,795	4	1	3,295	2	1	4	7	7	555	14	5
13	Vice-President, Executive Council, &c.	36	6	4	11	6	4				25	0	0
14	Aborigines' Protection Board	2,840	7	5	2,836	0	6				4	6	11
15	To meet Military and Naval Expenditure	42,671	15	1	25,448	19	7	1,323	1	4	15,899	14	2
16	Police	21,905	7	4	20,700	1	4	6	19	8	1,198	6	4
17	Official Visitors	213	6	8	213	6	8						
18	Institutions for the Insane generally	72	9	4	58	10	1				13	19	3
19	Hospital for Insane, Gladsville	305	4	6	7	6	9				297	17	9
20	Do do Parramatta	368	9	11	14	14	6				353	15	5
21	Do do Callan Park	130	3	3	12	5	1				117	18	2
22	Do do Newcastle	102	12	8	1	18	1				100	14	7
23	Do do Rydalmere	977	14	10	4	0	6				973	14	4
24	Do do Kenmore, Goulburn	625	0	0							525	0	0
25	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies	8,854	0	0	6,145	5	5	18	14	4	2,650	6	3
26	Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst	422	12	1	47	17	6				374	14	7
27	Lunatic Patients	941	10	10	728	9	7				213	1	3
28	Master in Lunacy	52	3	11	51	13	10				0	10	1
29	Medical Board	8	6	8	8	6	8						
30	Medical Adviser	1,730	2	7	1,706	3	5	1	1	0	22	18	2
31	Coast Hospital	568	11	5	487	15	4				80	16	8
32	Analytical Branch	74	15	0	60	19	9				4	15	3
33	Maintenance Sick Paupers	2,043	2	9	2,042	1	9				1	1	0
34	Government Statistician	453	10	4	211	11	8	241	18	8			
35	Agent-General	943	5	0	943	5	0						
36	City Improvement Board	63	16	8	0	16	8				63	0	0
37	Charitable Institutions	3	11	8	3	11	8						
38	Asylums, Infirm and Destitute	10,584	1	8	10,125	8	3	102	6	9	356	8	8
39	State Children's Relief Branch	12,110	17	1	11,615	8	0	323	2	7	172	6	6
40	Fisheries' Commission	249	19	10	135	5	8	1	1	3	107	12	11
41	Fire Brigades	52	15	11	18	17	7				33	18	4
42	Civil Service Board	335	13	0	4	18	0				330	15	0
43	Shaftesbury Reformatory	343	19	11	194	4	2				149	15	9
44	Botanic Gardens	136	12	5	123	17	1				12	15	4
45	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	95	12	7	76	12	4				19	0	3
46	Government Domains	311	10	3	105	3	0				206	7	3
47	Garden Palace Grounds	37	1	4	20	6	0				16	15	4
48	Centennial Park	240	11	7	160	9	2				80	2	5
49	Sydney Hospital	245	5	11							245	5	11
51	Support Women and Children, Benevolent Asylum	2,500	0	0	1,318	15	0				1,181	5	0
57	Carrington Centennial Hospital	585	2	0	140	18	0				444	4	0
58	Charitable Institutions	13,118	7	3	13,118	7	3						
59	Country Hospitals, Building	833	6	9							833	6	9
71	Barraba Hospital	50	0	0	50	0	0						
81	Sydney Hospital, Furnishing	2,063	16	10	573	17	8				1,489	19	2
82	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	0	1	4							0	1	4
84	Burial of Destitute Persons	124	10	3	102	12	4				21	17	11
85	Maintenance Deserted Children, &c.	1,533	7	0	1,531	14	0	0	19	0	0	14	0
86	Rewards, Apprehension of Offenders	500	0	0	475	0	0				25	0	0
88	Animals Protection Society	141	19	0	29	7	0				113	12	0
89	N.S.W. Zoological Society	200	0	0	43	2	0				156	18	0
91	Lord Howe Island	64	16	6	20	8	0				43	8	6
92	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	2,977	0	11	13	17	9	2	15	7	2,960	7	7
93	Wages for Gardener, Tools, &c., East Maitland Geol.	6	10	9	4	0	0				2	10	9
94	Rent of Premises, 134, Phillip-street	0	13	4							0	13	4
95	Proctorate of New Guinea	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0						
96	General Improvements, National Park	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0						
97	Councils' Fees, Engrossing, Searches, &c.	84	17	1	0	2	8				84	14	5
98	Expenses—Local Government	816	18	4	96	2	6				720	15	10
99	Towards Publication and Work on Orchids	100	0	0							100	0	0
100	Board of International Exchanges, &c.	150	0	0	74	5	10	75	14	2			
102	Inspector of Scaffolding	0	13	4	0	13	4						
103	Private Secretary to the Premier	104	3	4							104	3	4
104	Government Labour Bureau	734	16	10	577	8	1	1	8	3	156	0	6
105	Rent Premises, Bent-street, Sydney Hospital	54	3	4	54	3	4						
106	Expenses—Exhibit at Imperial Institute	478	9	0	372	19	3				105	10	6
108	Cost of Conveyance of Unemployed	292	12	8	10	5	0				282	7	8
109	Immigration	269	12	0	262	19	10				6	12	2
112	Drinking Fountains, Centennial Park	58	13	3							58	13	3
113	Expenses—Sheltering Unemployed	317	1	3	16	8	1				300	13	2
117	Sydney Night Refuge and Soap Kitchen	500	0	0							500	0	0
S.E.	Burrangong District Hospital, Young	300	0	0	300	0	0						
"	Wyalong Hospital	500	0	0	500	0	0						
"	Cooma Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0						
"	Goodooga Hospital	200	0	0	200	0	0						
"	Cowra Relief Society	25	0	0	25	0	0						
"	St. Aloysius Boys' Home, Five Dock	157	8	2	157	8	2						
"	Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital	500	0	0	500	0	0						
"	Vegetable Creek Hospital	250	0	0	250	0	0						
"	Hillgrove Cottage Hospital	150	0	0	150	0	0						
"	Warren District Hospital	125	0	0	125	0	0						
"	Relief to and Conveyance by Railway of Unemployed	10,840	8	0	10,833	3	9	63	7	5	23	16	10
"	Flood Relief	451	6	5	414	12	5				36	14	0
"	Lismore Water Brigade	25	0	0	25	0	0						
"	Improvements—Centennial Park	39	7	0	39	7	0						
"	Rewards—Destruction of Sharks	100	0	0	4	10	0				95	10	0
"	Half-yearly Season Ticket, Railways, Mr. Ryan on Special Service	55	0	0	55	0	0						

Item No. and Year.	Account.	Balances, 1st January, 1895.			Expended, January to June, 1895.			Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1895.			Balances, 1st July, 1895.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1894.													
S.E.	Abatement which should be deducted from Salaries	260	6	11	260	6	11						
"	Gratuity—E. J. Ellis, Fisheries' Department	245	17	6	245	17	6						
"	Expenses—Inquiry, publishing, &c., <i>Hard Cash</i>	10	0	0	10	0	0						
"	Expenses—Fire Brigade Demonstration, Hay	55	12	6	55	12	6						
"	Special Grant—Alexandria Volunteer Fire Brigade	50	0	0	50	0	0						
"	Do Waterloo Fire Brigade	50	0	0	50	0	0						
"	Do Moama do	100	0	0	100	0	0						
"	Do Corowa do	200	0	0	200	0	0						
"	Do Merewether do	25	0	0	25	0	0						
"	Purchase of Site, Fire Brigade Station, North Sydney	441	10	6	441	10	6						
"	Special Grant—Demiliquin Fire Brigade	250	0	0	250	0	0						
"	Gratuity—N. B. Gordon, Local Government Office, on retirement	61	15	9	61	15	9						
"	Compensation, owners of "Civility," for damages through fouling a Coil of Electric Cable	160	0	0	160	0	0						
"	Allowance—Superintendent Labour Bureau for extra duties in connection with Village Settlements, &c.	100	0	0	100	0	0						
"	Expenses—Revision List of Fishes of Australia	95	11	2	95	11	2						
"	Do Compilation, Official History and Historical Records	421	10	8	421	10	8						
"	Travelling Expenses—Hon. F. B. Suttor—Official Visit to Canada	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0						
"	Relief of Emigrants, "New Australia"	24	7	3	24	7	3						
"	Contribution—Customs International Bureau	123	5	2	123	5	2						
"	Do Maintenance Garrison, Thursday Island	3,900	0	0	3,148	13	5						751 6 7
"	Expenses—Dr. Matthews' defence of prosecution, at Albany	115	10	0	115	10	0						
"	Proportion due, maintenance Garrison at Albany, 1894	826	12	6	575	18	8						250 13 10
"	Erection Colossal Statue, Governor Phillip	8,550	0	0	160	0	0						6,390 0 0
"	Advance to Fisheries Commission to enable Summonses to be issued on account of Rent	100	0	0	81	16	0						18 4 0
"	Expenses—Appeal, Privy Council, in case of Andrew Marks	20	0	0	19	5	7						0 14 5
"	Special Grant—Country and Suburban Municipalities	32,500	0	0	31,947	9	11						552 10 1
124	Treasury	3,247	6	5	1,029	19	8						2,218 12 9
125	Stamp Duties	23	6	10	22	1	10						1 5 0
126	Customs	4,993	1	7	3,802	5	0						1,156 15 7
127	Gold Receivers	103	0	9	28	6	8						74 14 1
128	Do and Escort	375	9	7	29	8	9						346 0 10
129	Government Printer's Department	3,996	8	7	3,618	8	11						378 12 8
130	Stores and Stationery	22,901	8	11	16,871	0	0						6,027 19 1
131	Ordnance and Barrack Department	599	19	10	351	6	6						246 9 0
132	Board of Health	4,067	8	5	3,878	18	7						188 9 10
133	Board of Pharmacy	26	0	0	14	0	0						12 0 0
134	Shipping Masters	167	9	10	8	16	11						158 12 11
135	Glebe Island Abattoirs	4,490	2	11	3,875	14	7						613 19 5
136	Marine Board, Sydney	174	13	5	151	5	5						23 8 0
137	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	13	5	1	4	11	3						8 13 10
138	Harbour Masters	3	2	2	3	2	2						
139	Colonial Lighthouses	95	19	5	92	2	6						63 16 11
140	Sea and River Pilots	398	13	9	39	4	1						359 9 8
141	Boatmen	83	19	10	38	19	10						45 0 0
142	Telegraph Stations	114	0	1	4	2	1						109 18 0
143	Australian Coast Lighthouses	1,400	0	0	518	17	11						881 2 1
144	Miscellaneous—Marine Board	318	14	1	317	18	9						0 4 10
145	Life-boats	244	14	3	47	18	4						196 15 11
146	Public Wharfs	308	3	2	267	12	8						36 10 4
147	Postage and Public Department	3,878	10	6	65	10	11						3,812 19 7
148	Advertising	1,510	10	3	1,505	11	9						2 18 0
149	Telegraphic Messages	4,000	0	0	3,958	7	2						41 12 10
150	Commission on payments in England	1,362	2	0	470	0	0						892 2 0
151	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	648	4	9	153	0	10						495 3 11
152	Management of, &c., Inscribed Stock, by Bank of England	10,246	7	1	10,246	7	1						
153	Exchange on Remittances	5,575	7	4	5,575	0	0						0 7 4
154	Allowance Postage and Stationery to C's.P.S., &c.	1,788	8	4	6	2	6						1,782 5 10
155	Commission on payment of Debentures, and Interest on Debentures, in Sydney	225	0	0	225	0	0						
156	Relief and Conveyance, Distressed Seamen	144	12	8	24	3	0						120 9 8
158	To subsidise Tugboats, Northern Rivers, and Harbours	566	6	8	530	6	8						26 0 0
159	Do Tugboat for Clarence River	152	0	0	68	0	0						84 0 0
160	Interest on Funds—Sutors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	200	0	0	151	0	2						43 2 2
162	Do do Government Savings Bank	5,101	11	5	5,101	11	5						
163	Do do Civil Service Superannuation Account	2,875	18	11	2,875	18	11						
164	Do do Municipal Council of Sydney	245	9	5	243	1	10						2 7 7
165	Do do Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	68	11	5	53	12	3						14 19 2
166	Do do do Estates Account	140	0	0	140	0	0						
167	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings	800	0	0	442	14	2						357 5 10
168	Water Rates, &c.	472	2	9	471	2	1						1 0 8
169	Interest on Special Deposits by Savings' Bank N.S.W.	3,637	8	4	3,637	8	4						
170	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	129	14	5	129	14	5						
171	Abatement due on Pensions	1,455	15	1	1,455	15	1						
172	Expenses, Engrossing and Searches	75	0	0									75 0 0
173	Interest on Special Deposit by Sydney University	500	0	0	500	0	0						
174	Do Curator, Intestate Estates Account	312	16	5	312	16	5						
177	Unforeseen Expenses	395	7	5	273	19	6						121 7 11
178	Imperial Pensions—Expenses of payment	10	8	10	1	12	10						8 18 0

Item No. and Year.	Account.	Balances, 1st January, 1896.			Expended, January to June, 1896.			Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.			Balances, 1st July, 1896.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1894															
S. E.	Cost of hoisting Machinery, Metcalfe's Stores.....	567	0	0								567	0	0	
"	Gratuities to Officers, services dispensed with.....	74	0	0	74	0	0								
"	Value of Gold deposited at Sydney Mint in 1857 by W. Sotheren, and paid into Treasury in 1870.....	45	19	10	45	19	10								
"	Interest—Balance at credit Registrar in Bankruptcy Account.....	75	0	0	69	6	6					5	13	7	
"	Interest on Advances by Banks in Sydney.....	427	7	11	427	7	11								
"	Refunds of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates.....	500	0	0	68	10	0					431	10	0	
"	Insurance on Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Co.....	102	0	3	102	0	3								
"	Insurance on Admiralty House.....	8	4	0	8	4	0								
"	Interest on Advances by Banks in London.....	134	4	9	134	4	9								
"	Insurance on Buildings resumed by the Government.....	39	17	0	39	17	0								
"	Interest on Credit Balances, Registrar of Probates Account.....	20	16	5	20	16	5								
"	Repairs, Richmond Terrace, Domain.....	150	0	0	115	15	0					34	5	0	
"	Expenses, introduction Land and Income Tax Assessment.....	112	10	0	60	0	0					52	10	0	
180	Railways and Tramways—Working Expenses.....	237,688	16	8	82,702	2	9					154,986	14	0	
182	Gratuities, one month's pay for each year of service.....	1,536	13	1	326	7	0					1,200	5	4	
183	Abatement which should be deducted from Pensions.....	3,668	14	3	444	11	6					3,224	2	9	
184	Gratuities—Relatives of Employés fatally injured.....	1,975	0	0	1,152	2	0					823	18	0	
185	Attorney-General.....	15	15	6	5	17	3					5	19	5	
186	Parliamentary Draftsmen.....	147	10	11	24	5	0					123	5	11	
187	Crown Solicitor.....	574	15	1	534	16	5					39	18	8	
188	Quarter Sessions.....	2,950	14	6	7	15	0					2,842	19	6	
189	Trades Disputes.....	640	2	4	2	0	2					638	2	2	
S. E.	Abatement which should be deducted from Pensions.....	328	12	6	328	12	6								
190	Department of Lands.....	8,060	16	11	343	4	0					7,717	12	11	
191	Expenses—Fencing Public Roads and Alignment Posts.....	788	4	2	100	7	6					687	16	8	
192	Compensation for land taken for roads and streets.....	574	3	2	194	9	6					379	13	8	
193	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.....	9,125	15	9	4,197	4	7			701	14	5	4,226	16	9
194	Land Appeal Court.....	3	12	0	2	19	11						12	1	
195	Purchase of sites, &c., Cemeteries.....	78	14	6	42	5	4			2	14	8	28	14	6
196	Improvements, &c., Public Parks.....	430	0	0	190	5	10			9	14	2	230	0	0
200	Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, &c.....	83	8	0								83	8	0	
201	Legal Expenses.....	455	11	8	266	14	6					88	17	2	
210	Survey of Lands.....	66,642	19	6	7,543	6	6			300	9	2	58,793	3	10
211	Trigonometrical Survey.....	1,103	14	10	742	3	7					361	11	3	
212	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs.....	527	4	0	10	9	10			59	11	8	467	2	6
213	Labour Settlements.....	3,650	0	0	3,528	3	6					121	16	6	
S. E.	T. H. Green, compensation land taken for Cemetery, Ballina.....	227	7	11	227	7	11								
"	T. Broughton, compensation resumption of land at Gundagai.....	402	0	0	402	0	0								
"	J. Jelly, compensation surrender of title of lands, Parish of Gordon, County Cumberland.....	50	0	0	50	0	0								
"	J. Smith, compensation cost of removal of fencing on C.P. at Mudgee.....	3	10	0	3	10	0								
"	Contribution towards level crossing, J. Reardon's property, Muttama.....	20	0	0	20	0	0								
"	Gratuity, R. C. Gordon, Surveyor, on abolition of office.....	215	9	7	215	9	7								
"	Law books for President, Land Appeal Court.....	145	3	0	145	3	0								
"	Verdict and Costs, White and Cobb v. Copeland.....	762	13	7	762	13	7								
"	Gratuity, Widow J. Luton, Plan-mounter.....	90	0	0	90	0	0								
"	Resumption of land for Cemetery, Moss Vale.....	300	0	0								300	0	0	
"	S. Storey, compensation, value of improvement, C.P.'s, Wagga Wagga.....	432	9	2	432	9	2								
214	Department of Public Works.....	2,746	0	7	2,338	18	6			14	8	9	392	13	4
215	Dock Establishment.....	727	16	3	450	12	9					277	3	6	
216	Dredge Service.....	24,494	19	8	23,895	10	2					599	9	6	
217	Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.....	24,218	18	4	17,816	4	6			71	5	8	6,381	8	2
218	Architect.....	36,031	15	6	30,418	16	3			0	6	1	5,672	13	2
219	Roads and Bridges.....	159,533	2	3	82,786	5	3			30	11	5	76,716	5	1
220	Sewerage.....	144	2	0	144	1	8					0	0	4	
221	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.....	155	3	6	2	6	4					152	17	2	
222	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.....	2,450	4	8	2,319	12	0					130	12	8	
223	Richmond Water Works.....	277	15	8	269	6	10					8	8	10	
224	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.....	1,540	11	4	1,410	10	8					129	0	8	
S. E.	Abatements on Account of Pensions.....	3,774	11	6	3,774	11	6								
"	Gratuities to Dispensed Officers.....	4,152	1	7	4,152	1	7								
"	Salary of Officers on leave.....	34	13	0	10	9	8					24	3	4	
"	Gratuity to Mrs. Telfer.....	100	0	0								100	0	0	
229	Department of Justice.....	1,272	11	6	230	5	4			2	5	7	1,040	0	7
230	Master-in-Equity.....	238	16	10	66	2	10			5	11	11	167	2	1
231	Prothonotary.....	114	14	9	55	11	6			57	17	6	1	5	9
232	Divorce Court.....	0	12	0	0	12	0								
233	Curator.....	135	6	2	52	12	1					82	14	1	
234	Sheriff.....	2,210	12	4	2,204	8	5			4	9	10	1	14	1
235	Bankruptcy Court.....	308	16	6	178	19	10			0	7	4	129	9	4
236	Probate Office.....	31	16	6	4	17	0					26	19	6	
237	District Courts.....	1,220	3	4	1,357	11	8			2	10	0	560	1	8
238	Coroners.....	2,330	5	1	370	19	5			66	18	9	1,892	6	11

Item No. and Year.	Account.	Balances, 1st January, 1895.		Expended, January to June, 1895.		Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1895.		Balances, 1st July, 1895.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1894									
239	Petty Sessions	5,131	6 3	4,076	8 8	23	18 8	1,030	19 7
240	Prisons	9,285	1 10	4,715	8 0	118	16 11	4,450	18 11
241	Patents and Copyright	383	2 9	284	19 9	0	5 8	88	17 4
242	Allowances under Licensing Act	141	8 7	121	15 3			19	13 4
245	Prisoners' Aid Society	50	0 0					50	0 0
246	For Purchase of New South Wales Weekly Notes	46	4 0	46	4 0				
247	For Purchase of Supreme Court Law Reports	105	0 0	105	0 0				
248	Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, &c.	123	7 4	119	7 3			4	0 1
250	Purchase, Digest of Supreme Court Cases	200	0 0					200	0 0
251	Rent of Additional Office, Justice Department	53	15 0	53	15 0				
252	Lighting Lamps, Bathurst Court-house	0	5 0					0	5 0
253	J. Y. Milte—Valuator's Fee	0	6 0					0	6 0
255	Necropolis—Roads and Drainage	300	0 0	300	0 0				
255	Consolidation of Statutes of New South Wales	2	10 8					2	10 8
S. B.	Abatements on account of Pensions	639	16 7	639	16 7				
"	Law costs— <i>Callinane v. Daniel</i>	49	15 10	49	15 10				
"	Compensation to John Deniff	250	0 0	250	0 0				
"	Half costs— <i>Duffy vs. Curator of Intestate Estates</i>	73	12 2	73	12 2				
"	" <i>Spence v. Stennett</i> ."—Amount of judgment claimed by Official Assignee	46	13 8					46	13 8
"	Bankruptcy Estate of C. Anderson, amount due to Earp Gillam, & Co.	15	10 4	15	10 4				
"	Compilation of Supreme Court Law Reports	350	0 0	200	0 0			150	0 0
"	Manual for Coroners; &c.	100	0 0	100	0 0				
"	Liquor purchased for Analysis	18	5 0	18	5 0				
"	Gratuity to Mrs. Wickham	300	0 0	300	0 0				
"	Purchase of Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate	139	0 0					139	0 0
256	Public Instruction	43,944	16 1	30,911	12 4	66	6 10	12,966	16 11
257	Nautical School-ship " <i>Sobron</i> "	84	19 6	84	10 9			0	8 9
258	Industrial School, Parramatta	571	8 4	323	2 3	5	3 2	243	2 11
259	Observatory	265	13 11	236	3 7			29	10 4
261	Free Public Library	92	8 6	14	8 10			77	19 8
263	University—Repairs, &c.	109	19 8	10	13 3			99	6 5
270	Linnæan Society	100	0 0	100	0 0				
272	Geographical Society	100	0 0					100	0 0
277	Maps—for Mechanics' Institute, &c.	88	2 6					88	2 6
278	In aid of Educational Institutions	8,188	1 11	3,878	4 5			4,309	17 6
279	Do Buildings—Educational Institutions	2,919	16 7	646	4 9			2,273	11 10
282	Abatement on account of Pension, R. C. Walker	0	7 9					0	7 9
283	Do do J. Huffer	0	15 9					0	15 9
S. E.	Abatement on account of Pension	52	13 4	52	13 4				
"	Gratuities to dispensed Officers	433	19 6	433	19 6				
285	Mines Department	14,830	13 2	7,539	2 3	30	16 0	7,290	14 11
287	Imported Stock	1,518	15 3	317	4 5			1,201	10 10
288	Registration of Brands	121	11 11	11	16 1			109	15 10
289	Pounds and Commons	19	1 0	19	1 0				
290	Watering Places and Artesian Boring	2,073	1 1	1,593	9 11	1	1 9	178	9 5
291	Agriculture and Forestry	3,334	15 5	2,695	0 9	21	0 3	618	14 5
292	School of Mines and Assay Works	883	18 6	280	18 11	30	13 10	622	5 9
293	Pastures and Stock Protection Act	1,824	0 2	1,095	8 9			788	11 5
294	Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-pneumonia	0	4 2					0	4 2
295	Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves	484	18 7	9	3 6			475	15 1
296	Reclamation of Sand Drift, Newcastle	198	13 4	42	13 0			156	0 4
297	Compensation under Mining Act of 1889	2,000	0 0	915	4 6			1,084	15 6
298	Subsidising Agricultural Societies	8,010	1 7	7,121	6 3			888	15 4
299	Vine Diseases Act—Claims, &c.	2,512	7 4	742	14 3			1,769	12 1
S. E.	Abatement on account of Pensions	316	18 11	316	18 11				
"	Gratuities to dispensed Officers	619	8 10	619	8 10				
"	Timber for Vancouver City Council	219	0 0	219	0 0				
"	Mining on Private Lands	486	10 3	352	15 3			133	15 0
"	Tasmanian Exhibition	400	0 0	365	2 1			34	17 11
"	Salaries of Officers on Leave	2,060	12 1	1,901	14 5			158	17 3
300	Postal and Telegraph Department	79,631	11 0	53,435	2 11	1,158	18 3	25,036	9 10
S. F.	Abatement on account of Pensions	649	3 7	649	3 7				
"	Gratuity to John Reynolds	270	19 0	270	19 0				
"	Do F. Le Mesurier	100	0 0	100	0 0				
"	Verdict and Costs awarded to John Carlow	1,670	5 0	1,670	5 0				
"	Erection of Post Office at Tintobar	100	0 0	100	0 0				
"	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	497,905	6 4	466,479	14 5			31,426	11 11
"	Do and Extinction of the Million Loan	54,482	10 0	28,102	10 0			26,380	0 0
"	Do on Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	38,057	13 7	38,057	13 7				
"	Do do 55 Vic. No. 7	20,558	0 0	20,558	0 0			108	0 0
"	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges	83	6 8	83	6 8				
"	Pensions District Court Judges Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	262	10 0	262	10 0				
"	Do Superannuation Act Repeal Act, 1873	423	4 10	302	14 0			120	10 10
"	Do under Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	78	2 6	78	2 6				
"	Commissioners of Customs	150	0 0	150	0 0				
"	Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives	443	8 3	297	11 7			145	16 8
"	Proportion payable in terms of Australasian Naval Force Act	32,130	13 6	32,130	13 6				
	Grand Total	2,122,717	1 2	1,393,655	4 1	4,970	9 7	784,081	7 6

APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACTS of Transactions in London, as shown in the Accounts of the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank in connection with the "Public Account" of New South Wales.

The London and Westminster Bank in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st November, 1894 ...	61,188 15 1	By Payments, as per detailed Account	1,222,291 10 8
„ Receipts, as per detailed Account ...	1,761 10 6	„ Transfers to Bank of England ...	488,750 0 0
„ Transfers from Bank of England ...	1,000,000 0 0	„ Balance 30 April, 1895 ...	51,903 14 11
„ Remittances from the Colony ...	1,100,000 0 0		
	£ 1,762,945 5 7		£ 1,762,945 5 7

The Bank of England in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st November, 1894 ...	539,388 8 11	By Expenses in connection with sale of Inscribed Stock ...	5,172 10 0
„ Proceeds of sale of Inscribed Stock ...	304,589 11 11	„ Interest on Inscribed Stock ...	706,934 10 0
„ Transfers from London and Westminster Bank ...	488,750 0 0	„ Management—Payment of Dividends in connection with Inscribed Stock ...	10,248 18 4
„ Miscellaneous Receipts ...	19 3 10	„ Transfers to London and Westminster Bank ...	600,000 0 0
	1,332,742 4 8	„ Balance 30 April, 1895 ...	10,386 6 4
			£ 1,332,742 4 8

The London and Westminster Bank in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May to 30th June, 1895.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1895 ...	51,903 14 11	By Payments, as per detailed Account	24,076 8 3
„ Receipts, as per detailed Account ...	1,206 18 2	„ Transfer to Bank of England ...	193,000 0 0
„ Remittances from the Colony ...	375,000 0 0	„ Balance, 30th June, 1895 ...	211,034 4 10
	£ 428,110 13 1		£ 428,110 13 1

The Bank of England in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May to 30th June, 1895.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1895 ...	10,386 6 4	By Interest on Inscribed Stock ...	193,726 0 0
„ Fractions of Interest on Inscribed Stock ...	20 1 2	„ Balance, 30th June, 1895 ...	9,680 7 6
„ Transfer from London and Westminster Bank ...	193,000 0 0		
	£ 203,406 7 6		£ 203,406 7 6

STATEMENT of Receipts in London which have been transferred to the Sydney Account, and are included under their respective heads in the Treasurer's Statement for January to June, 1895.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Repayment of Accrued Interest on Loan of £832,000	4,380	4	7
Interest on Bank Deposits	372	16	3
Sale of Government Property	7	7	8
Repayments to Credit of Votes	4	8	0
Advances repaid	1,236	14	4
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	43	13	4
	<u>6,045</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS.

Civil Service Superannuation Fund	118	2	5
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GENERAL LOAN FUND RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of Loan of £832,000 (balance)	294,950	16	2
Total	<u>£301,114</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

MEMO. of Reconciliation:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts, as per Bank of England Account Current	804,539	11	11
Receipts, as per London and Westminster Bank Account Current	19	9	10
	<u>1,761</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
	306,370	6	3

	£	s.	d.
Deduct Charges in part on Loan of £832,000 in Bank of England			
Accounts for Oct., 1894	27	10	0
" Nov., 1894	1,130	0	0
" Dec., 1894	813	15	0
" Jan., 1895	3,228	15	0
" London and Westminster Bank Account for Nov., 1894	56	3	6
	<u>5,256</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>£301,114</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

STATEMENT of Payments made in London which have been transferred to Sydney account, and are included under their respective heads in the Treasurer's Statement for the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.

Head of Service.	1894.	1903.	1894.	1896.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.					
Australian Naval Defence Force, expenses under			32,130 19 6	5,758 6 6	
Audit Department				1 3 11	
Agent-General			943 5 0	1,341 11 8	
Agricultural and Forestry Department			1 9 0	61 13 3	
Artillery				114 2 1	
Advertising				99 11 0	
Commission on Payments in England, &c., &c.			470 0 0		
Cable Subsidies		407 12 2	1,260 13 9		
Deck Establishment			15 17 0		
Exhibit, Imperial Institute			202 18 10	95 7 5	
Exchange on Remittances				737 10 0	
Immigration			130 11 8	124 7 0	
Interest on Debentures, Funded and Inscribed Stock				956,226 0 0	
Interest and Extinction of Million Railway Loan	2 10 0	67 10 0	28,102 10 0		
Interest on Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7				40,012 0 0	
Insurance on English Shipments			71 4 5		
Lunatic Patients			21 18 0		
Military Secretary, Ordnance Branch				375 17 8	
Management of Dividends by Bank of England			10,246 7 1	2 11 3	
Military Expenditure			1,021 16 11		
Newspapers, Books, and Almanacs				73 7 10	
Pensions under Superannuation Act Repeal Act			45 0 0	45 0 0	
Postage			65 10 11	33 8 9	
Postal Department			3,057 18 9		
Public Instruction, Technical Education			27 10 2		
Parliamentary Library			32 6 3		
Relief of Distressed Seamen				17 6 11	
Railway Working Expenses			24 0 0	0 15 0	

	1881.	1883.	1894.	1895.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.					
Schedule B—Pensions to Political Officers			225 0 0	225 0 0	
Do Supplement—Pensions to Superannuated Political Officers, &c.			12 10 0	12 10 0	
Do do Military Pensions			20 0 0	20 0 0	
Stores and Stationery			978 18 0	665 12 11	
School of Mines and Assay Works			128 17 11		
Survey of Lands			62 12 6	12 7 6	
Sydney Hospital—Furnishing			126 11 9		
Telegraphic Messages			125 8 0	154 14 8	
Unforeseen Expenses				2 3 0	
Treasurer's Advance Account—Premium on purchase of Debentures Million Loan Account				59 11 0	
	2 10 0	475 2 2	67,551 18 5	1,006,180 19 4	1,084,210 9 11
TRUST FUND.					
Civil Service Superannuation Fund				1,326 3 10	
Police Superannuation Fund				239 13 8	
Railway Store Account				11,693 4 1	
Railway Construction Store Advance Account				2,639 16 1	
Over Issues—Railway Working Expenses, 1894				7 15 6	
Sundry Deposits—					
Unexpended Balances of Votes—Colossal Statue to Governor Phillip				235 0 0	
Money Orders due in London				8,490 15 3	
University, Sydney				9 19 9	
Newcastle Borough Council—Loan Interest Account				400 0 0	
				24,947 8 2	24,947 8 2
GENERAL LOANS.					
Repayment of Loans, 57 Victoria, No. 17				819,400 0 0	819,400 0 0
				819,400 0 0	819,400 0 0
				£ 1,938,557 18 1	

MEMORANDUM of Reconciliation:—

	£	s.	d.
Payments as per Account Current, London and Westminster Bank, 1st November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895	1,222,291	10	8
Do Account as per Account Current, Bank of England, 1st November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895	5,172	10	0
	706,934	10	0
	10,248	18	4
	1,944,647	9	0
Payments as per detailed Account	1,938,557	18	1
Difference	£6,089	10	11

Accounted for thus—

Payments by London and Westminster Bank in November, 1894, deducted from Proceeds of Loan	56	3	6
Do Bank of England in November, 1894, deducted from Proceeds of Loan	1,130	0	0
Do do December, 1894, do do do	813	15	0
Do do January, 1895, do do do	3,228	15	0
Do London and Westminster Bank in November, 1894, unadjusted	53	6	0
Do do do December, 1894, do	476	4	10
Do do do January, 1895, do	59	14	9
Do do do February, 1895, do	387	5	1
Do do do March, 1895, do	411	13	8
Do do do April, 1895, do	218	2	4
	£6,835	0	0
Deduct charges in detailed Statement prior to 1st November, 1894, adjusted in 1895	745	0	1
As above	£6,089	10	11

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of payments not adjusted until after 30th June, 1895.

Head of Service.	1894.	1895.	1895-6.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agent-General		1,481 1 4	
Agricultural and Forestry Department		31 3 0	
Artillery		88 17 7	
Commission on Payments in England		1,002 13 9	
Colossal Statue to Governor Phillip	445 9 0		
Cable Subsidies		3,287 13 11	
Exhibit, Imperial Institute		54 4 1	
Exchange on Remittances			137 10 0
Interest on Debentures, Funded and Inscribed Stock			193,906 10 0
Do Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7			328 0 0
Do and Extinction, Million Railway Loan	15 0 0		
Immigration		65 13 8	0 6 4
Military Expenditure, Warlike Stores	2,450 19 9		
Newspapers, Books, and Almanacs		5 4 0	25 8 2
Parliamentary Library		10 10 2	
Public Works Department		93 6 8	
Postage		5 8 6	
Railway Working Expenses		15 17 6	
Schedule B.—Pensions, to Political Officers		150 0 0	
Do Supplement, Military Pensions		13 6 8	
Survey of Lands	12 10 6		
Stores and Stationery	172 1 1	744 5 7	
Sydney Hospital, Furnishing	18 3 6		
Telegraphic Messages		45 5 8	
Technical Education	5 12 9		
	3,119 16 7	7,095 12 1	194,458 14 6
		£204,674 3 2	

STATEMENT of Receipts in London not adjusted until after 30th June, 1895.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		£ s. d.
Advances repaid		400 0 0
Repayments to Credit of Votes		3 17 0
Interest on Bank Deposits		255 7 3
Advances to other Governments Repaid (Treasurer's Advance Account)		527 17 4
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		20 1 2
TRUST FUND.		
Hawkesbury Agricultural College Farm Account		1,207 2 9
		19 16 7
		£1,226 19 4
TRUST FUND.		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund		379 18 2
Police Superannuation Fund		28 1 0
Railway Store Account		2,171 12 3
Sundry Deposits:—		
Money Orders due in London		1,301 2 7
Unexpended Balances of Votes, 1890 and previous years—Colossal Statue to Governor Phillip		534 11 0
Newcastle Borough Council Loan Interest Account		400 0 0
		£4,815 5 0
GENERAL LOANS.		
Repayment of Loans 57 Vic. No. 17 (26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14)		5,100 0 0
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour, 58 Vic. No. 14		100 17 5
		£5,200 17 5
RECONCILIATION.		
Amount of Charges as per Bank Sheets:—		
London and Westminster Bank, May, 1895		11,053 18 9
Do do June, 1895		13,022 9 6
Bank of England, June, 1895		193,726 0 0
		£217,802 8 3
Amounts Charged as per Detailed Account:—		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	£ 204,674 3 2	
Trust Fund	4,815 5 0	
General Loans Fund	5,200 17 5	
	£214,690 5 7	
Amount not yet adjusted:—		
London and Westminster Bank, May, 1895	425 19 1	
Do do June, 1895	2,686 3 7	
	£3,112 2 8	
As above		£217,802 8 3

APPENDIX C.

ABSTRACT Statement of Payments out of the Treasurer's Advance Votes of 1893, 1894, and 1895, which remained outstanding for adjustment on the 30th June, 1895:—

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE OF 1893.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Colonial Secretary.</i>				
Relief and Conveyance of Unemployed, 1894...	...	1,271	10	1
<i>Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</i>				
Part Defalcations by late Imperial Pensions Clerk, 1892 ...	...	500	0	0
<i>Secretary for Lands.</i>				
Part Defalcations, Land Agent, Corowa, 1891 ...	...	7	9	4
<i>Advances on account of Loans.</i>				
Jingellic Bridge ...	...	1,451	19	6
Corowa Bridge ...	...	847	16	4
Mulwala Bridge ...	...	86	5	11
Tintaldra Bridge ...	...	981	6	4
Improvements, Circular Quay ...	...	832	13	11
Total, Advances on account of Loans ...	...	£4,200	2	0
<i>Advances to be recovered from various sources.</i>				
Cheques drawn on late New Oriental Bank ...	...	363	14	11
Penrith Municipal Council Loan ...	...	13,000	0	0
Total, Advances to be recovered from various sources ...	...	£13,363	14	11
Total outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1893 ...	...	£19,342	16	4

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE FOR 1894.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Colonial Secretary.</i>				
Grant to Glebe Hospital for Sick Children ...	...	514	14	1
Chicago Exhibition Commission ...	...	19	12	10
Total, Colonial Secretary ...	...	£534	6	11
<i>Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</i>				
Advance to Treasury Paymaster, 1894...	...	900	0	0
Central Police Court—Mason's Defalcations, 1892 ...	...	7	5	0
Gratuity to P. Kelly on retiring from Mercantile Explosives Branch, 1894 ...	...	219	0	0
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade ...	...	£1,126	5	0
<i>Attorney-General.</i>				
Crown Solicitor—General Advance, 1894 ...	...	1,200	0	0
<i>Secretary for Lands.</i>				
Compensation to Mr. F. Ivery ...	...	2	8	6
<i>Secretary for Public Works.</i>				
Harbours and Rivers Department—General Advance, 1894 ...	...	2,000	0	0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Summons Fees, 1894 ...	...	84	11	3
Do do do Store Advance Account, 1894 ...	...	1,000	0	0
Murray River Punt ...	...	300	0	0
Total, Secretary for Public Works ...	...	£3,384	11	3
<i>Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.</i>				
Prevention of Scab in Sheep ...	...	2,228	10	2
Disboured Cheques of Mr. W. N. Willis ...	...	17	3	9
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ...	...	£2,245	13	11
Total to be covered by Votes ...	...	£8,493	5	7

Advances

<i>Advances on account of Loans.</i>										£	s.	d.
Tocumwal Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,208	2	0
Mulwala Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	19	2
Jingellie Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	10	5
Tram, Campbelltown-Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	1	8
Total to be recovered in Cash										£7,579	12	10
Total outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1894										£16,072	18	5

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT, 1894.

Repaid, January and June, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,029	0	4
Balance at Cr. Trust Fund Account, p. 108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,898	1	3
Outstanding:—												
To be provided for by Votes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,493	5	7
To be recovered in Cash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,579	12	10
Total										£200,000	0	0

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE FOR 1895.

Executive and Legislative.

His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	8
Legislative Council and Assembly do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	6	1
Total, Executive and Legislative										£142	17	9

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary—Contingencies, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Police—Contingencies, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	10	0
Government Statistician—Salaries, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	0	0
Collarendabri Hospital—Special Grant, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Walgett do do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Leichhardt do do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Newcastle Benevolent Society do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
Sydney Rescue Work do do 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	17	5
Zoological Society of N. S. Wales—Special Grant, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Fisheries—Contingencies, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	11	4
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	3	4
Do do Contingencies, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	2
Rookwood Asylum, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	6
Historical Records of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	10	0
Relief and Shelter, Unemployed, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	5
Flood Relief—Expenses, &c., 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	2	1
Third Triennial Actuarial Investigation, Superannuation Account, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
Royal Commission—Dean Case, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	10	0
Sydney Hospital—Rent of Premises, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	16	8
Rewards—Destruction of Sharks, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	0
Smith, R.—Compensation, loss of office, H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	12	8
Hainke v. Maxted—Verdict and Costs, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	14	6
Sutherland, Hon. J.—Interest on Gratuity granted to Widow, 1891-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	13	5
Total, Colonial Secretary										£4,899	17	6

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Customs—Salaries, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	8
Public Wharfs—Contingencies, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
Colonial Lighthouses, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	10
Official History, New South Wales, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Interest on Credit Balance of Registrar in Probates Account for half-year ending 31 December, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	8
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	0
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of £1,000,000 Railway Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	11	0
Interest on Special Deposit, £25,000, Challis' Bequest, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	8	2
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf—Insurance, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	10	3
Admiralty House do 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0
Martin, B.—Gratuity to widow late L. M. Martin, killed Glebe Abattoir, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Normoyle v. Reid—Abattoir accident, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1	8
Johnson v. Gibbings—Costs, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	8
Defalcations, late Accountant, Marine Board (E. R. Llewellyn), 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	15	0
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade										£2,804	14	11

Attorney-General.

Crown Solicitor—Contingencies, 1895	43	5	4
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Secretary

		£	s.	d.
<i>Secretary for Lands.</i>				
Woronora Cemetery, Sutherland, 1895	...	146	11	0
Royal Commission <i>re</i> Bradbury's C.P., at Lithgow, 1895	...	50	0	0
Stevenan, J.—Compensation for Improvements, A.C.P., Boorowa	...	9	0	0
Total, Secretary for Lands	...	£205	11	0
<i>Secretary for Public Works.</i>				
Sydney Hospital—Furnishing, 1894	...	1,613	3	2
Removal of Government Offices—Expenses, &c., 1895	...	309	19	6
Total, Secretary for Public Works	...	£1,923	2	8
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>				
Justice—Contingencies, 1895	...	31	8	6
Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895	...	713	10	0
District Courts—Contingencies, 1895	...	395	10	10
Do do 1894	...	210	0	0
Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895	...	88	8	4
Lenthall <i>v.</i> Gazzard—Costs, 1895	...	38	5	10
Walsh <i>v.</i> Davies—Costs, 1895	...	92	16	8
Von Hagen & Co. <i>v.</i> Pentecost and Giles—Costs, 1895	...	29	4	8
Total, Administration of Justice	...	£1,599	4	10
<i>Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.</i>				
Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895	...	6,509	10	10
Labour Bureau—Expenses, &c., 1895	...	55	11	8
Total, Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry	...	£6,565	2	6
<i>Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.</i>				
Mines Department—Salaries, 1894	...	228	9	5
Distribution of Seeds to Distressed Farmers, 1895	...	657	1	0
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	£885	10	5
<i>Postmaster-General.</i>				
Postal Department—Salaries, 1895	...	70	0	0
Total to be covered by Votes	...	£19,139	6	11
<i>Advances on account of other Governments.</i>				
Mauritius Government	...	721	18	9
Trinity House Pensions	...	8	4	0
Imperial Government	...	400	0	0
Sierra Leone Government	...	24	3	4
Hong Kong Government	...	33	0	5
Cape of Good Hope Government	...	6	0	6
Norfolk Island Mail Service	...	33	6	8
Government of Western Australia	...	3	10	2
Do Victoria (Toomwal Bridge)	...	2,121	16	2
Total, Advances on account of other Governments	...	£3,352	0	0
<i>Advances to be recovered from various sources.</i>				
Kidman J.—Advance on account of Provisions for Public Departments	...	293	7	0
Attorney-General <i>v.</i> Municipal Council, Sydney, Royal Agricultural Society, and Sydney Driving Park Club—Costs, &c., 1895	...	839	9	7
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board—Summons Fees Account, 1895	...	100	0	0
Hunter District do do do	...	100	0	0
Total, Advances to be recovered from various sources	...	£1,332	16	7
Total, to be recovered in cash	...	£4,684	16	7
Grand total, 30th June, 1895	...	£23,824	3	6
Total of balances outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1893 (brought forward from page)	...	19,342	16	4
Total of balances outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote for 1894 (brought forward from page)	...	16,072	18	5
Cash balance on 30th June, 1895	...	51,898	1	3
Total balances of Treasurer's Advance Votes for 1893, 1894, and 1895, unadjusted on 30th June, 1895	...	£111,137	19	6

										£	s.	d.
Total amount of	New Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	15	2
"	Lapsed Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,193	14	4
										<u>£1,258 0 10</u>		

PENSIONS UNDER SCHEDULE B.

New Pensions that came on for payment, 1 January to 30 June, 1895:—													
W. Brennan,	Colonial Secretary's Department	128	11	0

LAPSED PENSIONS.

E. B. Daly,	18 January, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
E. Delprado,	23 April, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	11	8
J. A. Scarr,	31 March, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	0	0
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£459 11 8</u>		

ABSTRACT Statement of the Public Debt of the Colony of New South Wales as it stood at the 30th June, 1895, showing the and the annual rates and amounts of Interest as payable from the

Due dates.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.	Water Supply.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	733,800	2,500	40,000	62,900	66,400	.....	.....
1897	33,000	3,900	.....	10,000	18,900	.....	.....
1898	7,130	61,170	.....	26,100	58,800	2,500	.....
1899	70,000	21,300	.....	84,000	15,400	.....	.....
1900	279,000	5,100	.....	71,900	2,500	.....	.....
1901	300,000	1,000	.....	13,353	18,496	25,000	21,000
1902	185,264	48,546	.....	53,379	35,278	48,958	32,414
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000	20,000
1905 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....
1906	71,567	93,027	.....	34,352	10,087	.....	.....
1908	1,255,400	10,709	.....	94,722	52,993	15,008	7,801
1909	1,464,225	12,491	.....	110,478	61,807	17,497	9,099
1910	2,351,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,861	257,712
1912 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	30,000
1918	9,345,455	139,493	204,241	574,154	168,860	892,919	731,961
1924	14,830,580	100,000	.....	838,910	60,120	100,332	374,664
1933	6,980,722	128,858	.....	377,431	61,926	844,576	1,045,940
Permanent ...	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interminable ...	48,188	57,431	52,002	171,148 9/2	60,322	33,801	17,577
Annual to 1897...	255,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals £	40,115,317	685,525	296,243	2,522,827 9/2	692,489	2,155,747	2,548,068
Bearing interest— at 6 per cent...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,500	30,000
„ 5 „ ...	1,866,544	143,516	40,000	321,632	215,774	52,258	43,414
„ 4½ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 4 „ ...	14,072,788	302,516	52,002	788,131 9/2	247,735	1,035,788	1,368,129
„ 3½ „ ...	24,176,085	239,493	204,241	1,413,064	228,979	1,003,251	1,106,526
Annual interest £	1,502,397 19/2	27,658 14/-	11,228 10/3	97,064 2/3	28,712 7/4	83,026 3/3	97,424 5/6

NOTE.—There were unrepresented due debentures to the amount of £10,550 at 30th June, 1895, but they bear no interest, and

DIX E.

Services on account of which it has been incurred, the dates at which the Securities representing the debt fall due for redemption, 1st of July, 1895, under the respective heads of service.

Works and Buildings.	Fortifications—Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Queensland prior to 11th December, 1859.	Tallings Loan of 1870.	Land for Public Parks.	Agricultural Colleges and Stations.	Not distributed to Services.*	Grand Totals.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
50,800	15,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750,000	3,727,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,800
24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,700
7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,700
48,600	.....	.....	.....	450,000	.....	.....	.....	857,100
11,997	29,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,900
26,752	9,127	.....	19,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,901,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
10,496	4,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,900
63,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000
73,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749,500
.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,863,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389,010	2,449,010
340,836	175,337	203,942	13,744	.....	.....	14,171	20,187	12,826,200
74,415	83,084	27,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,500,000
130,701	33,552	66,650	.....	.....	.....	8,789	2,155	9,086,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700
53,319	36,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530,189 9/2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,600
916,182	553,166	304,587	33,036	450,000	.....	22,960	5,161,352	56,457,499 9/2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,500
169,149	54,121	6,000	19,292	450,000	.....	.....	.....	3,381,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000	750,000
331,782	239,724	66,650	.....	.....	.....	8,789	4,391,165	22,905,099 9/2
415,251	259,321	231,937	13,744	.....	.....	14,171	20,187	29,326,200
36,262 10/3	21,371 4/11	11,083 16/-	1,445 12/10	22,500	.....	847 10/10	208,223 2/11	2,149,250 19/6

are not included in the above statement.

* See correspondence with the Treasury under Appendix J (1892 report).

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the progressive Expenditure and Income on account of the Railways and Tramways of the Colony of New South Wales, from the commencement in 1850 to the 30th June, 1895, based as closely as possible with Annual Statements of the Public Accounts.

Head of Information.	Totals, 1850 to 1894.	Results, 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1895.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income	45,622,837 12 1	1,437,465 13 3	47,060,303 5 4
Expenditure out of the Public Revenue ...	29,993,120 4 7	888,094 7 0	30,881,214 11 7
Net Balance, Cr.	15,629,717 7 6	549,371 6 3	16,179,088 13 9
Interest paid on Moneys Borrowed and Expended	22,857,105 0 3	735,506 9 0	23,592,611 9 3
Net Balance, Dr.	7,227,387 12 9	186,135 2 9	7,413,522 15 6
Expenditure out of Moneys Borrowed ...	39,162,484 11 3	251,353 8 7	39,413,837 19 10

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX F.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Annual Payments made from the Public Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, from the commencement in 1850 to 30th June, 1895, on account of Railways and Tramways, exclusive of Payments made out of borrowed money for Construction and other purposes.

Head of Information.	Total Payments, 1850 to 1894.	Payments, from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1895.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Establishment	227,836 6 9	3,000 0 0	230,836 6 9
Working Expenses (including Compensation for Accidents)	28,236,710 17 10	872,283 17 8	29,108,994 15 6
Railway Tickets and Material for Tramway Tickets	7,846 6 8	234 15 9	8,081 2 5
Printing Railway Tickets	20,155 10 8	489 2 3	20,644 12 11
General Printing	137,849 2 9	3,242 18 8	141,092 1 5
Stationery and Stores	35,076 16 0	597 9 5	35,674 5 5
Retiring Expenses	70,804 15 6	1,728 3 9	72,532 19 3
Works in Progress (including Valuation of Land)	348,470 13 10	5,516 18 11	353,987 12 9
Alterations, Additions, and other Works paid from Revenue	588,091 19 9	.....	588,091 19 9
Special Review Audit of Traffic Receipts ...	20,277 14 10	1,061 0 7	21,338 15 5
Instalments of £75,000 towards the redemption of £1,000,000 voted and expended under the Loans Act, 53 Vic. No. 23 ...	300,000 0 0	.....	300,000 0 0
	£ 29,993,120 4 7	888,094 7 0	30,881,214 11 7

APPENDIX G.

RAILWAY TOLLS credited at the Treasury during the period January to June, 1895, from the under-mentioned accounts.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.		£ s. d.
1894.		
15	Military and Naval Expenditure	1,506 18 10
193	Land Agents, Appraisers, &c.	0 6 9
217	Harbours and Rivers Department	0 11 0
222	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	8 9 10
1895.		
3	His Excellency the Governor	61 7 7
12	Registrar-General	0 14 9
14	Aborigines' Protection Board	569 19 11
20	New South Wales Artillery	177 10 0
21	Partially-paid Artillery	0 19 2
22	Commanding Engineer	0 13 6
37	Military—Contingencies	3,182 11 3
38	Naval Brigade	16 8 5
41	Police	2,859 7 11
50	Hospitals for Insane	253 0 1
52	Lunatic Patients	5 19 5
57	Analytical Branch	16 11 0
58	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	31 0 1
59	Government Statistician	11 5 0
62	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	895 15 6
63	State Children's Relief Branch	296 11 9
64	Fisheries' Commission	55 6 4
65	Fire Brigades	54 0 0
112	Expenses in connection with Electoral System	25 6 0
115	Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c.	1,173 19 10
126	Expenses in connection with Local Government	52 19 10
134	Government Labour Bureau	3,798 19 5
136	In connection with Immigration	8 14 4
144	Fire Brigades' Demonstration, 1891	84 4 7
154	Treasury	43 6 8
156	Customs	263 6 2
158	Gold and Escort	53 11 4
162	Board of Health	46 10 8
190	Conveyance of Members of Parliament, Visitors, &c.	10,000 0 0
203	Unforeseen Expenses	108 0 1
206	Treasurer's Advance Account	5 14 3
212	Attorney-General	16 12 1
214	Crown Solicitor	45 3 0
215	Quarter Sessions	180 10 4
219	Land Agents, Appraisers, &c.	738 16 3
220	Land Appeal Court	214 5 6
234	Survey of Lands	329 9 0
235	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	3 2 4
236	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	17 6 1
238	Department of Public Works	103 0 2
240	Dredge Service	7 17 1
241	Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.	20 6 6
242	Architect	95 1 10
243	Roads and Bridges... ..	1,576 19 9
244	Sewerage	7 17 3
246	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	64 7 11
247	Richmond Water Works	0 2 5
249	Department of Justice	8 18 0
253	Curator	4 7 6
254	Sheriff	54 1 11
257	District Courts	165 18 11
260	Petty Sessions	362 15 8
260	Prisons	900 17 9
277	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	18 10 7
279	Observatory... ..	10 0 0
299	Department of Mines	381 14 7
301	Imported Stock	13 15 0
304	Public Watering Places, &c.	121 10 5
305	Agriculture and Forestry	702 6 6
313	Expenses of working Vine Diseases Act... ..	4 13 9
314	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	35,682 3 10
	£	67,522 13 2

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
LOAN SERVICES ACCOUNT.		£ s. d.
Act.		
48 Vic. No. 26	Railway—Goulburn-Crookwell	47 12 3
48 " " 26	Do Narrabri-Morice	5 10 0
48 " " 26	Do Inverell-Glen Innes	45 2 5
48 " " 26	Do Forbes-Wilcannia	2 17 0
48 " " 26	Do Lismore-The Tweed	2 4 2
53 " " 23	Sydney Water Supply	0 7 0
54 " " 33	Richmond River Improvements	0 12 6
54 " " 33	Construction, New Sewers	0 16 0
54 " " 33	Bridge—McIntyre River at Inverell	7 3 3
54 " " 33	Do George's River at Liverpool	1 0 10
55 " " 35	Construction and Extension, Telegraph Lines	16 8 1
55 " " 35	Water Conservation and Irrigation	154 6 8
56 " " 35	Railway—Culcairn-Corowa	0 3 3
56 " " 24	Public Watering Places	1,026 9 11
56 " " 24	Bridge—Darling River at Wilcannia	0 11 8
56 " " 24	Do Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga	25 9 6
57 " " 17	Do "Victoria," East Maitland	3 10 4
57 " " 17	Do Edwards River at Deniliquin	11 3 7
57 " " 17	Artesian Boring	200 1 6
57 " " 17	Additional Reticulation, &c., &c.	30 1 11
57 " " 17	Water Supplies for Towns not Incorporated	5 11 6
58 " " 14	Country Towns Water Supplies	2,555 3 11
58 " " 14	Railway—Trial Surveys	262 1 2
58 " " 14	Do Marrickville-Burwood Road	1 6 1
58 " " 14	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	1 12 6
58 " " 14	Tweed River Improvements	0 10 0
58 " " 14	Smithfield Water Supply	64 7 6
58 " " 14	Reticulation (Water) Supply of Meters, &c.	1 1 2
58 " " 14	Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley	11 12 5
58 " " 14	Thinning-out Forest Reserves	28 4 3
	Total	£ 4,513 2 4
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.		
.....	Over Issues—Consolidated Revenue Fund	49 3 4
.....	Do Loans Accounts	48 5 2
.....	Railway Construction—Store Account	4,836 1 9
.....	Hunter District Water and Sewerage Board—Store Advance Account	17 18 6
.....	Sheep Account	65 7 8
	Total	£ 5,016 16 5
	Total Credited on Account of Tolls	£ 77,052 11 11
NOTE.—A further sum of £62 12s. 4d. was credited by transfer to Railway Revenue, for services not coming under the ordinary head of Traffic Receipts, viz.—from Funds at the credit of the following heads of Service:—		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.		
1895.		
20	New South Wales Artillery	0 10 2
67	Botanic Gardens	7 13 0
314	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	3 15 9
	Total	£ 12 3 11
LOAN SERVICES ACCOUNTS.		
58 Vic. No. 14	Reclamation, Dredging, &c.	15 11 3
58 " " 14	Railway—Marrickville to Burwood Road	34 17 2
	Total	£ 50 8 5
	Amount Credited to Miscellaneous Receipts	62 12 4
	Amount Credited on Account of Tolls	77,052 11 11
	Grand Total	£ 77,115 4 3

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Rates levied without the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, as required by provisions of the Railway Act, but subsequently authorised by Special Minutes.

Particulars of Rates.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
Explosives on Branch Lines—Abolition of the local charges.	8,650a, 11 Jan., 1895	95-5, 6 Feb., 1895.
Fares, Newcastle and Brisbane—1st and 2nd return at single fares.	8,651a, 14 Jan., 1895	95-16, 7 April, 1895.
Horses— Darling Harbour to Singleton—Half rates ... Singleton to Darling Harbour—Three-fourth rates } If sent at convenience of Department.	8,664a, 25 Jan., 1895	95-28, 18 June, 1895.
Special Cheap Excursion Fares—South Coast Line ...	8,718a, 8 Feb., 1895	95-18, 28 April, 1895.
Rates and Sections on Newcastle-Plattsburg and Branch Lines of Tramway.	8,870a, 11 Mar., 1895 and 9,099a, 17 May, 1895	95-13, 2 April, 1895. and 95-38, 30 July, 1895.
Special Return Fares in connection with English Cricket Matches, Armidale, November, 1894, and February, 1895.	8,873a, 11 Mar., 1895	95-21, 9 May, 1895.
Toronto Fares, Eight-hour Demonstration, 19 October, 1894— Newcastle to Toronto and return, 2nd class, 9d. ... Wallsend do do do 1s. ... By Special Trains.	8,465a, 24 Nov., 1894 8,972a, 3 April, 1895	95-27, 11 June, 1895.
Polished Marble for Buildings and Mantel-pieces—1st class rates and conditions.	8,995a, 5 April, 1895	95-27, 11 June, 1895.
Merry-go-rounds, 1s. per mile per G truck ...	9,079a, 8 May, 1895	95-28, 18 June, 1895.
Tramway Fare, Railway, <i>via</i> Cleveland-street, to Moore Park, 3d.	9,142a, 23 May, 1895	95-38, 30 July, 1895.
Ironwork, Auburn to Bourke, £3 10s. per ton ...	9,128a, 21 May, 1895	95-41, 13 Aug., 1895.
Cement, Darling Harbour to Bourke, £1 5s. per ton ...	9,166a, 30 May, 1895	95-38, 30 July, 1895.
Bullion and Gold Coin between Sydney and Brisbane— Bullion, 2s. 6d. per cent.; specie, 1s. per £100; subject to minimum of £20. Free passes and reserved compartment allowed to two Bank officials.	9,195a, 12 June, 1895	95-38, 30 July, 1895.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments withheld from Certificates of Discharge to Colonial Treasurer:—

RECEIPTS—TRUST FUND.										
Improper Credits.										
£ s. d.										
Over Issues, Consolidated Revenue Fund Votes	717 19 10
Do Loan Votes	566 9 4
Railway Construction, Store Account	6 4 6
Payments.										
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.										
Payments in anticipation of Warrant.										
Legislative Council and Assembly	6 10 6
Endowment Fire Brigades	210 12 5
Payments in anticipation of Appropriation.										
Sheriff	188 7 10
Payments from Votes not Applicable.										
Royal Mint, further additions	137 6 9
Furniture, Public Offices	4 0 0
Payments unsupported by Vouchers.										
Treasurer's Advance Account	218 0 0
Postal and Telegraph Department	2,430 2 10
Payments improperly made and contrary to provisions of Customs and Navigation Acts.										
Revenue refunded	1,815 2 0
TRUST FUNDS.										
Payments in anticipation of Warrant.										
Over Issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	12,188 14 9
Do Loan Votes	2,759 11 11
Payments in anticipation of Receipt.										
Over Issues, Loan Votes	117 4 8
Payments improperly made.										
Sundry Deposits	2,682 18 0
Railway Construction Store Account	6 4 6
GENERAL LOANS FUND.										
Payment in anticipation of Warrant.										
Manning River Improvements, 58 Vic., No. 14	12 18 11
Payments in anticipation of Warrants under Special Acts.										
Circular Quay Improvements, 52 Vic., Nos. 17 and 20	3,718 16 1
Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill, 52 Vic., Nos. 17 and 27	3,336 10 8
Second Pipe, Crown-street, 52 Vic., No. 17, and 53 Vic., No. 18	125 10 6
Railway, Narrabri to Moree, 48 Vic., No. 26, and 58 Vic., No. 17	1,055 11 7

APPENDIX K.

(No. 1.)

SCHEDULE of Advances to Roads and other Trustees up to 31st December, 1894, which remained, wholly or in part, unadjusted on the 31st October, 1895:—

1887—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.										
£ s. d.										
T. Wilson	2 5 9
Hons. J. Norton and C. Moore	13 0 0
W. Vance, J. T. Hayter, and W. Barrett	50 0 0
1888—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.										
J. Milson and J. Benson	30 0 0
W. Vance, J. T. Hayter, and W. Barrett	150 0 0
1859—										

1889—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		£	s.	d.
J. C. Ryall, J. J. Richards, and C. Campbell ...	...	0	4	11
Municipal Council, Yass ...	...	50	0	0
1891—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
P. J. Martin, W. Brydon, and C. Murray ...	...	40	0	0
1892—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
J. Peard, J. J. Hore, and W. Burleton ...	...	25	0	0
Cobar Municipal Council ...	...	2	11	5
T. R. Smith, J. T. Ryan, and G. H. Dempsey ...	...	49	10	1
O. O. Dangar, S. Verge, and A. Cochrane ...	...	42	0	0
R. Napier, T. Viles, and J. Mealing ...	...	36	0	0
M. Chisler, W. G. Shearer, and J. Ford ...	...	46	17	0
F. Turnrock, J. H. Haydon, and T. Ring ...	...	4	0	0
1893—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
L. S. Crackanthorpe and R. E. Glennie ...	...	15	0	0
G. T. C. Miller, F. Blackland, and C. Solomon ...	...	15	0	0
T. A. Davis, J. C. Sharp, and J. Slocombe ...	...	3	0	0
J. F. Morrison, P. Matthews, and W. Wallace ...	...	2	0	0
Armidale Municipal Council ...	...	75	0	0
Sir J. G. L. Innes, T. Rowe, and T. A. Lloyd ...	...	1	14	5
J. T. Irwin, T. Pettiford, and G. O'Keefe ...	...	20	0	0
A. W. Taylor, T. Lynch, and J. J. Martin ...	...	2	4	4
1893—AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
W. Miller, J. Miller, and S. J. Scully ...	...	457	10	3
J. Pearn, T. Holwell, and J. Wilson ...	...	6	4	0
J. Mitchell, W. Bartlett, and S. Cope ...	...	499	19	10
E. Robson and J. G. Murphy ...	...	50	0	0
G. Nash, G. H. Dempsey, and T. Ellison ...	...	150	0	0
Coraki Municipal Council ...	...	412	0	0
Maitland District Council ...	...	30	0	0
W. J. Chapman, J. Waters, and W. Jurd ...	...	30	10	0
1894—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
E. W. Farleigh, F. J. Gibbons, and T. Milsop ...	...	20	0	0
Cudgegong Borough Council ...	...	15	0	0
Inverell Municipal Council ...	...	12	3	4
W. Moore, A. Allen, and Dr. A. Garran ...	...	10	0	0
T. J. Howard, J. Lawless, and E. Budden ...	...	1	5	6
Blayney Municipal Council ...	...	2	7	1
J. Moodie, S. Daly, and A. S. Livingstone ...	...	17	17	6
T. A. Barnes, A. Aiken, and T. Allsop ...	...	15	0	0
J. E. Morrison, P. Mathews, and W. V. Wallace ...	...	15	0	0
Wollongong Borough Council ...	...	20	0	0
Dubbo Municipal Council ...	...	60	0	0
Sir J. P. Abbott, Hon. H. Copeland, and T. A. Dibbs ...	...	200	0	0
H. W. T. Lee, J. Anderson, and C. Gralton ...	...	20	0	0
C. Norman, W. H. Wright, and A. Gray ...	...	20	0	0
Cowra Borough Council ...	...	30	0	0
M. N. Hindmarsh, H. Whittingham, and A. Curtis ...	...	25	0	0
W. H. Drain, S. L. Cox, and J. Harvey ...	...	20	0	0
T. S. Rodd, J. H. Lucas, and E. Darnley ...	...	1	10	0
Armidale Municipal Council ...	...	150	0	0
H. G. Wright, C. Moore, and G. A. Taylor ...	...	0	1	0
Ashfield Borough Council ...	...	40	0	0
A. W. Garratt, J. Paterson, and H. Humphreys ...	...	96	0	0
A. Little, G. Byrnes, and J. Layton ...	...	8	0	0
G. S. Bodda, J. Taylor, and J. Inglis ...	...	50	0	0
H. Martyn, B. Day, and J. O'Neil ...	...	1	5	0
A. Tankenbagh, J. Adams, and T. Jones ...	...	4	0	0
W. H. Rutter, G. H. Wilson, and J. Borthwick ...	...	0	1	9
H. S. Fry, T. Farrell, and A. S. Artis ...	...	7	0	0
1894—AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
J. G. Murray, J. Lilley, and J. G. Monks ...	...	21	7	5
W. Pescud, W. Smith, jun., and J. Morris, jun. ...	...	60	0	0
C. Duffy, J. Morris, and A. E. Walmsley ...	...	70	0	0
Maitland District Council ...	...	64	0	0
Do do ...	...	36	0	0
Do do ...	...	120	0	0
Do do ...	...	120	0	0
Do do ...	...	144	0	0
Do do ...	...	31	10	3
Do do ...	...	180	0	0
Do do ...	...	120	0	0
Do do ...	...	160	0	0

1894—AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>		£	s.	d.
T. Ellis, J. O'Hara, and H. Parker		80	0	0
T. Casey, V. Carlton, and C. Leonard		20	0	0
D. Bremner and J. M'Donnell		1	10	0
F. Weston, T. Hawkins, and G. Watts		10	0	0
W. H. Griffiths, S. Moulds, and J. Waddell		20	0	0
J. O'Brien, J. Hazler, and M. O'Brien		0	7	0
Maitland District Council		20	0	0
J. V. Crasner, G. Barnett, and A. M'Dougall		39	19	0
J. Kelly, N. Greentree, and M. Byrnes		70	0	0
G. H. Varley, H. M'Lachlan, and N. M'Leod		100	0	0
Commissioners, South Head Road Trust		1,017	1	4
G. H. Varley, H. M'Lachlan, and N. M'Leod		150	0	0
Coraki Municipal Council		38	0	0
S. Verge, E. Herborn, and H. R. Gray		74	15	3
Commissioners, South Head Road Trust		1,375	0	0
1894—AUTHORISED BY CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.				
Leichhardt Municipal Council		100	0	0
1894—AUTHORISED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.				
W. Bailey, R. T. Moody, and H. E. Coho		448	18	10

APPENDIX K.

(No. 2.)

SCHEDULE of Amounts advanced from the Treasury to the 30th June, 1895 (exclusive of sums issued to Trustees for Roads and other Services) for which no accounts have been received in adjustment up to the 31st October, 1895.

Year.	Accounting Officer or Department.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1894 ...	C. W. Darley (Harbours and Rivers Department)	795	0	0
1895 ...	Do do	825	0	0
1895 ...	H. Wood (Under Secretary for Mines)	405	0	0
1894 ...	Bega Labour Settlement Board	163	16	11
1895 ...	Do do	500	0	0
1895 ...	Wilberforce do	548	12	7
1893 ...	Pitt Town do	371	8	10
1894 ...	Do do	3,120	0	0
1895 ...	Do do	2,005	0	0
1895 ...	Board of International Exchanges	32	10	11
1895 ...	Royal Commission on Fisheries	418	11	9
1895 ...	J. Creer	4	17	5
1894 ...	Hon. J. Norton	73	1	6
1894 ...	Art Gallery Trustees	73	17	1
1895 ...	Do	1,863	7	10
1894 ...	C. Solomon	2	10	0
1895 ...	Do	461	2	5
1894 ...	F. Hickson (President, Marine Board)	47	9	9
1895 ...	Do do do	1,979	14	1
1894 ...	Do (Captain, Commanding Naval Forces)	60	9	6
1895 ...	Do do do	136	11	8
1895 ...	D. C. M'Lachlan	1,148	18	4
1895 ...	R. Hickson	2	13	0
1895 ...	F. H. Wilson	75	0	0
1895 ...	J. C. Maynard	4,074	9	11
1895 ...	Railway Commissioners	250	0	0
1895 ...	A. C. Fraser	40	0	0
1895 ...	C. Walker	3	10	0
1895 ...	B. Hanson	15	2	0
1895 ...	P. E. Williams	8	9	0
1895 ...	R. H. Reilly	22	10	0
1895 ...	G. E. Brodie	0	1	1
1894 ...	T. Powell	251	3	11
1895 ...	Do	250	0	0
1894 ...	Bank of England	3,500	0	0
1894 ...	A. Brown	200	0	0
1895 ...	Do	34	1	0
1894 ...	Lance and Styles	2	0	0
1895 ...	Sydney University	993	16	2
1895 ...	Australian Museum	96	11	9

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT of Surcharges raised during 1895, on account of Disbursements, and recovered in 1895.

Accounting Officer.	Raised.	Recovered.	Explained.	Outstanding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance...	0 7 3	0 7 3	.....	.....
Collector of Customs	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....
Chief Electoral Officer	0 1 6	.....	0 1 6	.....
Comptroller-General of Stores	4 8 11	3 16 8	0 12 3	.....
Comptroller-General of Prisons	1 2 1	0 2 1	1 0 0	.....
Captain Commanding N.S.W. Naval Forces...	0 14 6	0 8 6	0 6 0	.....
Clerk of the Peace	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6	.....
Director of Government Asylums	2 3 7	0 2 7	2 1 0	.....
Deputy Postmaster-General	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 9 0	.....
Engineer-in-Chief, Roads and Bridges	6 11 10	.....	6 11 10	.....
Do Harbours and Rivers	2 4 5	0 8 0	1 16 5	.....
Do Water Conservation	55 14 0	.....	55 14 0	.....
Do Railway Construction	0 1 1	0 1 1	.....	.....
Do Public Works	3 6 9	0 9 2	2 17 7	.....
Government Architect	1 18 3	1 14 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
Do Printer	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....
Do Astronomer	0 1 8	.....	0 1 8	.....
Medical Supt., Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	0 5 2	0 5 2	.....	.....
Do do Callan Park	4 12 10	4 12 10	.....	.....
Do do Gladesville.	3 3 9	1 17 9	1 11 0	.....
Do do Newcastle.	0 4 4	.....	0 4 4	.....
Do do Rydalmere.	0 11 0	0 11 0	.....	.....
Do do Kenmore...	4 5 3	3 17 0	0 8 3	.....
Medical Adviser	2 6 0	2 2 0	0 4 0	.....
Military Secretary	32 16 7	.....	32 16 7	.....
President, State Children's Relief Department	32 10 10	9 7 10	23 3 0	.....
Do Water Supply and Sewerage Board	5 6 1	.....	5 6 1	.....
Do Board of Health	0 11 4	0 2 0	0 9 4	.....
Do Marine Board	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....
Principal Under Secretary	1 15 5	1 10 0	0 5 5	.....
Do Shorthand Writer	0 6 3	.....	0 6 3	.....
Railway Commissioners	9 0 1	1 11 4	7 8 9	.....
Returning-Officer, Gunnedah	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
Do Wentworth	5 5 0	.....	5 5 0	.....
Staff-Paymaster, Military Forces	9 9 1	3 1 9	6 7 4	.....
Supt., Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	0 3 2	0 3 2	.....	.....
Superintendent, Mercantile Explosives	0 3 0	.....	0 3 0	.....
Secretary to Attorney-General	2 18 6	1 17 6	1 1 0	.....
Sheriff	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	.....
Trustees, Hooka and Gooseberry Island, Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illawarra, per J. Brown, Esq.	0 1 8	0 1 8	.....	.....
Trustees, Recreation Reserve, Helensburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....
West, per G. T. Hawkins, Esq.	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	.....
Trustees, Australian Museum... ..	2 16 3	.....	2 16 3	.....
Under Secretary, Public Instruction	3 3 0	1 4 0	1 19 0	.....
Do for Lands	0 9 11	0 9 11	.....	.....
Do for Mines	17 14 9	10 14 9	7 0 0	.....
Do Finance and Trade	1 7 8	0 11 8	0 16 0	.....
£	224 7 3	52 11 11	171 13 10	0 1 6

Recapitulation.

Surcharges Recovered	£ s. d.
Do Explained	55 11 11
Do Outstanding	171 13 10
	0 1 6
	<u>£224 7 3</u>

SURCHARGE raised in 1889, and recovered in 1895:—

Secretary for Railways... ..	0 2 0
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SURCHARGES raised in 1893, and recovered in 1895:—

Comptroller-General of Prisons	3 0 0
Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville...	6 7 6

Total £9 7 6

SURCHARGES

SURCHARGES raised in 1894, and recovered in 1895 :—		£	s.	d.
Government Architect	... ..	0	3	1
Trustees, Recreation Reserve, Moree	... ..	0	1	6
Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	... ..	0	19	3
		<hr/>		
		£1	3	10

STATEMENT of Surcharge raised prior to 1895 (1893) still outstanding :—		£	s.	d.
Principal Under Secretary	... ..	£0	10	0

APPENDIX L.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT of moneys recovered by Surcharges and otherwise under queries upon Revenue and Receipts Accounts credited from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.

Public Accountants.	Amount.	Public Accountants.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Under Secretary for—		Collector of Customs, Sydney	36 13 8
Finance and Trade	11 3 1	Sub-Collector of Customs—	
Mines	1 10 0	Barrington	0 4 9
Total...	£ 12 13 1	Bourke	0 8 4
Crown Lands Agents—		Corowa	0 3 8
Bathurst	0 6 10	Deniliquin	3 8 10
Braidwood	2 5 10	Moama	0 2 11
Burrowa	0 5 0	Mulwala	0 8 9
Carcoar	0 1 0	Swan Hill	0 1 6
Forbes	0 2 0	Tocumwal	0 3 0
Gunnedah	0 19 8	Total...	£ 41 10 5
Orange	6 7 11	Railway Recoveries—	
Rylstone	0 1 3	Special Credits	4 16 8
Singleton	1 0 0	Parcels Traffic	3 11 3
Wellington	4 11 8	Goods Traffic	1 14 5
Total...	£ 16 1 2	H. C. and D. Traffic	1 6 3
Warden's Clerk—Sofala	£ 1 0 0	Live Stock Traffic	0 17 2
		Public Receipt Books	0 5 0
		Rebate Grain and Flour Traffic	0 1 0
		Total...	£ 12 11 9

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENTS of Authorities granted by the Governor-in-Council under the 30th and 31st section of the Audit Act of 1870, for the relief of Public Accountants from Surchage and for the Allowance of Expenditure without written vouchers.

Accounting Officers.	Amounts.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Minute.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers are deficient or Relief from Surchage granted.
	£ s. d.				
Municipal Council, Armidale	100 0 0	1887	95-42	Improvement of Recreation Reserve, Armidale...	Vouchers not obtainable.
Railway Commissioners	9 4 10	1889	95-34	Amount due for Sale of Tickets for Balloon Ascent, Ashfield.	Papers lost, and responsible officer not now in Government service.
Under Secretary for Mines	6 17 2	1889	95-10	Supply of Seed Wheat to Distressed Farmers ...	Amount irrecoverable.
Fisheries Commission	21 0 0	1890-93	95-54	Rent due on Oysters Leases, George's River ...	do do
Railway Commissioners	241 1 5	1889-95	95-45	Railway Freight, &c.	Amounts do
Trustees, Recreation Reserve, Germanton	30 0 0	1890	95-37	Improvement of Reserve	Vouchers not obtainable.
Do Stuart Park, Wollongong	1 9 0	1891	95-52	do Park	do do
Do Recreation Reserve, Binalong	30 0 0	1892	94-48	do Reserve... ..	do do
Comptroller-General of Prisons	9 5 8	1892	95-51	Refund on Repeal of Duty on Tea	Amount irrecoverable.
Trustees of various Roads	90 0 0 149 19 10 19 19 0	1892	95-39	Improvement of Roads	Acquittances not obtainable.
Mr. James Martin, M.P.	600 0 0	1893	95-27	Travelling and other Expenses in connection with a Report on Manufactures, &c., Chicago Exposition.	do do
Executive Commission, Chicago Exposition	961 16 1	1893-94	95-22	Expenses in connection with N.S.W. Exhibit ...	do do
Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction	93 12 4 *50 0 0	1894	95-22	Travelling Expenses during visit to America and Europe.	do do
The Staff-Paymaster, Military Forces	8 8 0	1894	95-23	Wages for Striking Tents at Military Camp, at Bathurst.	do do
Municipal Council, Maclean	15 0 0	1894	95-38	Improvement of Park	Vouchers lost in transmission.

* This amount of £50 was paid in London, but not yet brought to account in Sydney; awaiting Vote.

APPENDIX N.

MEMORANDUM of Minute of the Proceedings of the Governor-in-Council relative to the application of Surplus Balance of Grant authorised by the 16th section of the "Audit Act of 1870."

No. of Minute.	Amount authorised.		Amount.
	From Grant for	To Supplement Grant to	
No. 8-95	Department of Mines, Contingencies, 1894.	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, 1894.	£ s. d. 1,000 0 0

APPENDIX O.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.—30 VIC., No. 12.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amounts.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amounts.
To amount of collections during the period January to June, 1895	£ s. d. 519 8 0	By balance 31st December, 1894...	£ s. d. 16,089 11 4
„ balance 30th June, 1895	16,463 5 4	„ salaries and contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act 30 Vic., No. 12.	893 2 0
	£ 16,982 13 4		£ 16,982 13 4

APPENDIX P.

Registration of Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands.

The Receiver, Treasury, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Colonial Secretary, 95-9,745, 2 July.]

[Treasury, 458, 1 July, 1895.]

Public Service Inquiry Commission.—Remarks by the Auditor-General on Method of keeping the Conditional Purchase Accounts.

MEMO.—In answer to inquiry of Under Secretary, I beg to report as follows:—The Auditor-General, in answer to Question 238, stated, "We do not concern ourselves (the Audit Department) about how much the conditional purchasers owe. What is paid we know is right or wrong."

In answer to Question 240-1, he states he calls attention of the Treasury to all instalments in arrear.

In answer to Question 383, Mr. Rennie admits he has not questioned a single instance of short-payment arrears or any irregularity on the part of the Treasury in connection with the Conditional Purchase Accounts during the year 1894. It is pointed out that during any portion of the year 1894 there were at least 5,000 conditional purchases in arrear, but no communication was received from the Auditor-General on the subject. So far as I can ascertain there is no case on record where the Auditor-General has directed attention to overdue instalments. The question of arrears has been carefully watched, and has received earnest attention at the Treasury, unaided in any way whatever by the Audit Department.

The Auditor-General is also in error (Questions 385-6-7) in stating that we open accounts for all conditional purchases as they are applied for, and that we thus insert in our books "a lot of information which is of no earthly use." We do nothing of the kind. As a matter of fact, it is, and has been, our practice to open an account with a conditional purchase only after three years have elapsed from date of application. We have thus saved thousands of useless accounts in our books in cases where the purchases have lapsed, been disallowed, cancelled, or forfeited.

Mr. Rennie has no personal knowledge of our books, and he has been misinformed as to our methods.

27 June, 1895.

N. LOCKYER,

Receiver.

For the information of the Honorable the Premier. I think the Auditor-General should be afforded an opportunity of explaining the apparent discrepancies.—F.K., 28/6/95. Approved.—G.H.R., 29. The Hon. the Chief Secretary.—G.H.R., 29/6/95. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 1/7/95. The Auditor-General.—J.N.B., 2/7/95. C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 3/7/95.

The Auditor-General to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 30 July, 1895.

In returning the Treasury paper No. 458, forwarded to me under your blank-cover reference of the 3rd instant, respecting certain answers given by me to questions by the late Civil Service Inquiry Commission on the subject of payments by conditional purchasers of Crown lands, I have the honor to state that, although on reading that paper I could see little or nothing in it of sufficient importance to require a reply, yet as the Colonial Treasurer and the Colonial Secretary both, by their initials, indicated their wish for any remarks I might desire to make, I have prepared, and now have the honor to enclose herewith, a minute on the subject for their information—and *for that purpose* I have thought it proper to go into the matter at some length.

That course seemed to me to be all the more necessary, because the tenor of the inquiry by the Commission, so far as my Department is concerned, apparently took its tone from information and suggestions previously supplied to them by the Treasury—an office which has always more or less exhibited anything but a friendly spirit towards the Department of Audit, and more especially since 1864. This is probably the natural attitude of any set of officers who entertain such a high estimate of their work as to dislike its being subjected to criticism at all by any outside agency, and still less by another set of officers whose qualifications to criticise their work they may be disposed to deem inferior to their own for knowledge and experience of the work they may be called to review, but whose criticism, nevertheless, to be of much value, must necessarily be associated with conditions of the opposite kind.

The Audit Act of 1870 is, and always has been, a great offence to the Treasury, and so it might be expected that every opportunity would be taken to ignore its salutary provisions and to defeat its operations. In doing that the Treasury have endeavoured to forestall and usurp the proper functions of the Audit Department as defined by the Audit Act, and thus, because the necessary machinery for fulfilling those functions has been, and rightly, established in my Department, they now assert that their machinery for doing Audit Office work has been duplicated by my Department. The case is quite the other way.

The provisions of the Audit Act are simple and effective, but it is apt to be forgotten that the chief object of the Act is to "regulate the receipt, custody, and issue of the public moneys" with the subsequent and necessary corollary "to provide for the audit of the public accounts."

That Act was intended to restrain irregularities in dealing with public moneys by the Treasury, and to secure better and simpler arrangements than those of 1864, and which then existed for the work of both the Treasury and Audit Office, and to define their relative functions and duties. It is very singular, therefore, that the Treasury should have thrust under the notice of the Commission the obsolete minute of 16th June, 1864, which was superseded by the Audit Act of 7th May, 1870; and still more singular that the Commission should have taken that minute as part of the basis of their wholesale attack on my Department, when it is a matter of history that, whatever the underlying motive for it was, the procedure of 1864 was as great an outrage as was ever perpetrated, in this Colony at least, upon a public officer in charge of an important department. It was characterised by absolute secrecy, without the faintest suspicion of any change being contemplated, and without any previous suggestion to or consultation with the officer in question as to the desirability of alteration in its mode of business, and with, it is hardly necessary to say, a total absence of that courtesy which might have been expected towards a public officer, whose only fault was perhaps his too faithful audit of the Treasury accounts, and whose functions and position in the Service are considered sufficiently important to place him under the shield of the Constitution Act.

It is a still more singular thing that the Commission should have imported into the very text of their Report a document drawn up by a subordinate officer of the Treasury, full of unfriendly and unfair remarks and one-sided statements. Whether or not the Commission were aware that the document in question had never been seen by me, and that no opportunity had ever been afforded me to defend my Department against this secret attack, it is to me significant that in the course of the questions addressed to me they made no reference to the fact of their having been supplied with such a paper; and yet they have made that document (a perfectly secret one, so far as I was concerned) a further ground of their wholesale condemnation of my Department, without a single word in favour of it; also without a single reference to the fact that the character and details of audit were prescribed by a statute that had been very carefully considered for some years by gentlemen well qualified to judge of the proper provisions of such a statute, and was finally subjected to the scrutiny of both Houses of Parliament.

I cannot but consider that I have most just cause of complaint against such procedure. The least the Commission might have done when they determined to embody in their Report a series of opinions and statements, quite open to adverse criticism, given by a subordinate officer of the Treasury of comparatively limited knowledge and experience, was to have to set out in the same way what the Auditor-General of the Colony might have had to say in the matter. It is not improbable that I may find it necessary to refer to this in connection with my Reports to Parliament on the Public Accounts as provided by the 39th section of the Audit Act.

That I cannot but feel very strongly on this matter must be my excuse for the length of this communication.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General's answers to questions by Civil Service Inquiry Commission respecting the accounts of Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands. C.S. 95-9,745, A.O. 95-2,590.

30 July, 1895.

If sufficient attention had been given to both questions and answers in the matters which have been criticised in the paper sent to me for remarks, or if the writer had known, or had been candid enough to set out the full facts of the case, there would have been little or no occasion, I think, to ask me to "explain the apparent discrepancies."

The drift of the inquiries by the late Commission appears to have been mainly directed to establish a conclusion, asserted without any qualification, by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, in answer to Questions 95 and 96, that this Department duplicated books and records kept at the Treasury,

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in this connection, more especially the registers of conditional purchases of Crown lands. Whatever object the Treasury may have sought to accomplish by their registers, it might at least very naturally be supposed that their object in framing these registers was for financial purposes only; but, if so, those registers are absurdly extensive and minute. It might even be shown that for Treasury purposes they are not required at all. It does not seem to have occurred to the minds of the Treasury officers that, in establishing the registers in question, they were not only setting up a machinery, but keeping it going, for purely audit purposes, whereas those purposes were amply and sufficiently provided for by this Department.

It seems to have been forgotten that the "Vouchers" to the collections of the Crown Land Agents (who are not Treasury officers, but officers of the Lands Department) are and must be subject to the very effective audit prescribed by the Audit Act, and it has never yet been shown that such audit was inefficient or ineffective. To take those vouchers and call them into the elaborate registers of the Treasury, as suggested by the Commission, would be a violation of the principles of audit as recognised by the Audit Act and elsewhere, and would be nothing more than an audit of the Treasury entries of those vouchers—nothing more than an audit of the Treasury machinery for audit—but would not be an audit of the "vouchers" which, throughout both receipts and payments, are the most important documents to be properly checked, forming as they do the real basis of the public records of the public revenue and expenditure.

The setting up of a rival audit in the way it has been done by the Treasury is simply, in my judgment, a waste of energy and money, and may fairly be read as a standing witness that the Treasury has no confidence in the statutory audit carried out by this Department—and the charge of "duplication" applies to the Treasury with much more force and reason than it can be applied to the Audit Department.

Moreover, the registers kept by my officers form a complete and perfect instrument for an effective check upon the collections at the Treasury and of the Crown Land Agents in respect of instalments, interest, and balances paid by conditional purchasers as they come to account in the vouchers to their remittances, or to credits at the Treasury, and really effect a considerable saving of clerical labour which would otherwise have necessarily to be expended in their examination.

When, therefore, the Commission put to me the Question 238, "However, the object of keeping those registers, both by yourself and the Treasury, is, I presume, the same, namely, to know how much has been paid by the conditional purchasers, and how much they owe?" and Question 239, "Are yours in the form of ledger entries?" I believe I was right in understanding the questions to refer to the total amount which each conditional purchaser would have to pay to complete his instalments and balances at any date, and the total amounts which all the conditional purchasers combined might owe for their land and interest at any date—implying, of course, a record of how much had been paid. In that view my answer was quite correct as showing that the information suggested was of no value for immediate purposes of audit—the registers being so framed as to afford the means of testing the accuracy of every voucher as it presented itself for audit, and so continuously until the whole amount payable from year to year came to credit.

The former Civil Service Commission expressed surprise that there was no account in the Treasury or in the Audit Department to show the total amount due or payable by the conditional purchasers. Since then I understand that the Treasury have, at a very heavy expense, prepared such an account, showing a total of some millions of pounds; but the account after all is only a curiosity, and I venture to say that it was not worth the time or the money spent over it.

It does not require much consideration to perceive that the account so made up can be little, if anything, more than a vague estimate, as the amounts payable for interest and balances at any date prior to the full period of credit must always be less than the total computed on the whole period of credit, or to the end of any year prior thereto, and that so long as the registers can show at any yearly date the amounts payable by individual conditional purchasers who might wish to pay up their balances, the registers answer all the requirements of audit, and nothing more than that can be considered to be necessary to meet the supposed daily requirements of the Treasury, unless it be a volume of interest tables. Every balance paid must necessarily upset the correctness of an account made up, as I believe it has been, and that it is of no value for finance purposes may be gathered from the fact that so far as appears no public use has been made of it by the Treasury.

The answers given by me to the following Questions, Nos. 240 and 241, had a broader significance than the specific questions, and were, therefore, to some extent, irrelevant thereto. The questions implied that there were cases where instalments were not paid at due date—not knowing at the moment whether such cases occurred or not, but remembering that the office check upon all periodical payments for land and other rentals, &c., was effected in the same way as in the case of the conditional purchases by registration of sums payable, and that numerous queries relating to such collections were addressed to Land Agents and other collectors, and to the Treasury itself, either *immediately* or *ultimately*—my answers were correct as to the principle on which any apparent shortcoming of payments to the revenue are dealt with by the Department, and were also correct as to actual practice without reference to the particular case suggested.

But the questions by the Commission were not followed up on those lines, but persistently on the idea of there being two sets of books of account with the same object in view. That I have shown not to be the case, but that my registers were not at all books of account in a mercantile sense, but simply instruments by which the work assigned to the Department is carried out, and at a very small expense compared to that incurred by the Treasury in keeping "books" in connection with these receipts.

This singular fact must also be stated—that my inexpensive registers have the additional advantage of being a perfect record of the facts necessary for showing how each conditional purchase account stands from year to year, and from which at any time the balances due upon it can be ascertained at a very short notice.

If necessary, it can easily be shown that the Treasury are in many ways aided by the Audit Department, and that they are very ready to take advantage of the information collected by my Department for assistance in carrying out some of their work more correctly than it would seem they can do without it, but are not so ready to acknowledge their indebtedness in these respects.

Reverting, however, to delays in payment of instalments by conditional purchasers, it is not a matter of very great importance, because a failure to pay is of much more consequence to the owner than it is to the Crown, as it involves possible forfeiture of all previous payments and of the land itself, and the failure to pay cannot be enforced in any other way—that is to say, the conditional purchaser could

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not be compelled to pay his instalments by legal process. Consequently, no amount of careful watching or earnest attention on the part of the Treasury, however laudable that action may be, can secure the fulfilment of the conditions by a conditional purchaser. Moreover, it is wrong to say that in the process of "audit" by the Treasury, by which they come to notice overdue payments—a comparatively useless result in this case—no aid is rendered whatever by the Audit Department, as a large amount of information is continually being sought by the Treasury from my records—often to the creation of much disturbance of the work of this Department. Unfortunately, hitherto no record has been kept of such "aid," but if the Treasury had "aided" this office to the extent that aid has been afforded the Treasury in a variety of ways, much trouble and annoyance would have been saved.

There are no doubt many cases of late payments, but forfeiture is avoided by the Minister's sanction to the acceptance of such delayed payments in circumstances. This is stated in my answer to Question 241, and whether they be 5 or 5,000 cases of the sort the money is sooner or later paid up, unless the owner allows his purchase to lapse. But if it were noticed that after a while it was not paid, inquiry would certainly be made about it as to authority for delay or forfeiture, and that through the proper channel. The time or circumstances, however, in which any such notice might be taken is entirely within my discretion. My answer, "the attention of the Treasury," should be read as the attention of the proper Officer or Department concerned—in this particular case it would be the Secretary for Lands, as the controlling Minister, and not the Colonial Treasurer.

This question is also now affected by the provisions of Clause 28 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, for Temporary Suspension of the Annual Payments of Instalments.

With regard to the questions and answers Nos. 385, 386, and 387, it was certainly the case, for I believe at least twenty-five years, that the Treasury registers were framed as stated (up to about the year 1890), when the Treasury adopted the system of registration which I had established in my office from the outset, about the year 1865—that is to say, to register the conditional purchases only when they became revenue-producing—that is in about three years after selection and payment of deposit. I was not indeed aware of the Treasury having at a comparatively recent date adopted my plan of registration, and I regret that I thereby lost the opportunity of giving them credit before the Commission for having at length acknowledged the superiority to theirs of my method of registration.

It must also certainly be true that the difference in the number of registers kept at the Treasury and in my office arises from the fact above stated, and also from a later improvement which reduced the number of my early registers from thirty-eight to eight, and very much reduces the bulk of the new ones, besides effecting a considerable economy in working them. It is curious that Mr. Lockyer admits to having "saved thousands of useless accounts in our (the Treasury) books in cases where the purchases have lapsed, been disallowed, cancelled, or forfeited," but omits to acknowledge the existence of "thousands of useless accounts" recorded in the Treasury registers for a quarter of a century!

If the Commission had followed up the suggestion conveyed in the concluding portion of my answer to Question 387, it would have appeared that the words "and write up a lot of information which is of no earthly use" referred to something more than the registration of "deposits." The words doubtless referred primarily to the fact that (at any rate) the older Treasury registers for twenty-five years or so included the useless matter acknowledged by Mr. Lockyer; but they referred to another process still carried out in the existing Treasury registers (and which for a good while was also carried out in my own registers, but abandoned some twelve years ago as of no real value), which I am prepared to affirm is quite unnecessary, or, to employ the words objected to, "is of no earthly use," unless it be to provide extra work for the Treasury clerks. To explain.

Every conditional purchase has given to it a distinct number, relative, first, to the Land District where it is located, and secondly, to the year in which it is taken up or recorded as a confirmed selection. The selection number with its area constitutes the basis of check upon the sums payable to the revenue irrespective of the name of the holder for the time being. For example, say, selection No. 474, Cooma, 1881, 504 acres, is subject to the payment of an annual instalment of £25 4s. If a remittance from the Crown Lands Agent at Cooma, or a credit at the Treasury for £25 4s. appears on a voucher in connection with No. 474, as above, it is of no importance as far as the revenue is concerned, or so far as audit check is concerned, whether the money is paid by Robinson, Jones, or Smith, or is paid personally, or by an agent, or by a Bank.

If no transfers of conditional purchases were allowed, or if none had been made, they would of course always stand at the Land Agents' offices in the names of the original accepted selectors and under their distinctive numbers; but numerous changes of owners have occurred, and are frequently occurring, but no change of ownership can take place without the sanction of the Secretary for Lands, who alone at any moment can determine who is the present owner of any conditional purchase, and not the Colonial Treasurer.

Upon any change of ownership taking place, it is the practice of the Lands Department to report the fact to the Treasury, where, I understand, it is duly entered in the Treasury registers. Those notices used to be sent on to this office by the Treasury for me to note and return, and for a while they were noted, until it was seen to be of no practical use. The Lands Department notify the changes of ownership to their officers at the various Land Agents' offices, and of course are entered in their registers, and appear upon the vouchers to their remittances. Such a record may be useful enough to the Land Agents; but at the only time when the name of the actual owner is required, namely, when a balance is paid up with a view to taking out a title deed, the Lands Department itself must necessarily alone be the authority for action.

I hold, therefore, most firmly that it is a waste of time and correspondence for the Lands Department to notify the changes of ownership to the Treasury, and an equal waste of time and labour for those changes to be recorded in the Treasury registers. If the owner of the selection above quoted came to the Treasury to pay his balance, he ought to come armed with a certificate from the Lands Department that he is the owner, and accompanied with an authority to the Treasury to receive the balance due, which balance would appear as at the debit of No. 474. The receipt then given to the owner on payment of such balance would form his claim to a title deed; but to prevent all mistakes, the Treasury receipt should always be given "without prejudice," and before issuing a title deed the Lands Department might require the Treasury receipt to be verified by this Department in the same way as refund authorities are now verified.

But the remarkable fact is that the amount payable by the owner—that is to say, the balance which might any day stand at the debit of No. 474, or of any other number—could be obtained equally well from my registers as from the Treasury, and with equal if not with greater accuracy. And the proof is this—that my registers being framed expressly to check the vouchers to receipts, the voucher for every balance paid at the Treasury is challenged by those registers, and, not to mention other cases, in two instances the Treasury notably failed in quoting correct amounts. One instance occurred in 1888, when the balance quoted was short by £120 7s., and another instance occurred in 1891 of short quotation by £136 17s. In both cases the sums were, of course, queried by me, and fortunately recovered.

This goes to show that if I am, as I must always be, in a position by my registers to challenge and correct Treasury receipts of the above nature, I am equally in a position to certify at any time to a balance payable by a conditional purchaser, and on such a certificate the Treasury would, of course, be bound to accept the amount named in it without demur, and save the extensive machinery which is now built up chiefly for the purpose, as I believe, of being able to quote such balance at the counter.

It is right, however, to say, further, that the Treasury have some advantage over my office in this—that by placing considerable sums in suspense, and keeping them there for less or greater periods of time, which I can see no necessity for, instead of crediting them at once to the revenue “without prejudice,” and sending on the vouchers for audit, the audit by my Department of those vouchers is greatly delayed. The Treasury ought not to have that advantage, nor is there any satisfactory reason why they should keep back those Land Agents' remittance vouchers for, virtually, a Treasury audit, when the proper machinery for audit under the Audit Act is waiting in my Department for the purpose.

In conclusion, I desire to refer again to Question 383, where I have said the number of my registers of conditional purchases was only sixty, as compared with the number kept in the Treasury (and that after a reduction of thirty-eight to eight), and, to add, it has been computed that the remaining fifty-two registers of conditional purchases since 1876 can be reduced on the same plan to (say) twelve, making the whole of my registers only twenty in all, at a large decrease of current work; but, of course, that alteration would involve some immediate additional labour in carrying it out.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Question No. 383 (referred to above).

Mr. Humphrey.] Touching the conditional purchases, you were to make inquiry as to the number of books used? I framed certain questions to my officers in regard to the conditional purchases. I will read them:—

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| 1. How many conditional purchases registers have we? | Sixty. |
| 2. What was the reduction in the number on revised register for old conditional purchases? | Thirty; i.e., thirty-eight old registers reduced to eight. |
| 3. Are not the recent additional registers prepared on the revised and shortened form? | Yes. |
| 4. Has the Treasury adopted our revised form? | No. |
| 5. How many clerks are occupied in registering the year's entries of instalments and new conditional purchases? | Distributed among seven officers, representing two officers' whole time; moreover, the interest entries are self-checking. |
| 6. Supposing we had no registers and checked the Land Agent's vouchers with the Treasury registers; how many clerks would it take to do it? | Probably three. |
| 7. If we had neither registers of our own, nor checked the Treasury ones, in what way would we be able to audit effectively the Land Agents' vouchers for instalments, &c.? | No method of greater efficiency or economy than that now in operation, so far as I can see. |
| 8. The bulk of the payments occur in March, but the posting is spread over the whole year, is it not? | Yes. |
| 9. Other land rentals—how could they be audited effectively and economically without keeping our own registers? | No better method than that now in operation, so far as I can see. |
| 10. (1) How many queries on conditional purchase entries, short payments, &c., for the last complete year? (2) How much actually recovered? | (1) None. (2) Nothing. |
| 11. Expense of clerks engaged in registering conditional purchases? | About £300 per annum. |

I forgot to say that the number of outstanding conditional purchases, interest bearing, from 1862 to 1891, is 150,329. That is the whole number of the open accounts recorded in these registers.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(REPLY TO THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S COMMENTS ON THE REGISTRATION OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES AT THE TREASURY, AND THE AUDIT OF THE EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1895.

MEMORANDUM.

The Treasury, N.S.W., 28 November, 1895.

THE Auditor-General, in Appendix P to his Report on the Public Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, has published certain correspondence with regard to the registration of conditional purchases of Crown Lands, and as this correspondence contains statements reflecting upon the conduct of the Treasury business, I will be glad if the Honorable the Treasurer will lay upon the Table of the Assembly the explanations which were prepared for his information.

F. KIRKPATRICK.

The Honorable George Houstoun Reid, M.P.,
Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Approved.—G.H.R., 29.

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT.—The Auditor-General's reply to the Treasury Queries respecting his evidence before the Civil Service Commission.

IN submitting, for the information of the Honourable the Premier, the Auditor-General's reply to the Treasury queries with respect to his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, it will not, I hope, be considered out of place for me to make a few remarks thereon, the more especially as the Auditor-General has, under cover of such reply, made a sudden and uncalled-for attack upon Mr. Lockyer and myself.

I at once admit at the outset that had I thought my suggestion, to the effect that I considered the Auditor-General should be afforded an opportunity of explaining the apparent discrepancies in his evidence, would have called forth such a vigorous onslaught upon this Department, I would have hesitated before making such a suggestion, as I had no desire to provoke unnecessarily the Auditor-General, but believing that he would at once admit that an error had been made in his evidence before the Commission, and that he would be glad of the opportunity of putting the matter right, I took the course which I think any person actuated by proper motives would have taken under the circumstances.

The Auditor-General in his reply admits that his answer "the attention of the Treasury" should be read as "the attention of the proper officer or department concerned." Had the Auditor-General been satisfied with this reply no further notice would have been taken of the matter, and although it is not improbable that having to admit his statements are at variance with facts may, to some extent, account for his unwarranted attack, still the matters he introduces are of too grave a nature to be permitted to pass unanswered.

The Auditor-General says:—"The Treasury has always more or less exhibited anything but a friendly spirit towards the Department of Audit, and more especially since 1864. In connection with this I would refer the Honourable the Treasurer to the Auditor-General's first report on the Public Accounts under the Audit Act of 1870. He stated, under date 31st October, 1872:—"I feel it a pleasure to acknowledge the ready attention that my representations have generally received at the hands of the Treasurer and the officers of the Department, and I am grateful for the co-operation and assistance they have rendered me in the discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon me by the Audit Act."

I cannot find that since that time the Treasury Department has been so highly spoken of in any yearly report, but no unfriendly spirit, so far as the Treasury is concerned, has been manifested. On the other hand, Mr. Rennie's evidence goes to prove that he would not allow his clerks to examine our books, nor to have close relations with us at all, lest, I imagine, they should be induced to swerve from the strict allegiance due to his Department. Such evidence does not tend to foster a friendly spirit.

The Auditor-General further says:—"It is very singular the Treasury should have thrust under the notice of the Commission the obsolete Minute of 16th June, 1864." With respect to this I may state that the Executive Council Minute referred to is a printed public document, and it was handed to the Commission by me in connection with certain matters I considered it my duty to bring under notice.

I may say that prior to the 1st July, 1864, the Treasury Accounts were kept by the Auditor-General, and however satisfactory this arrangement may have been to that officer, it was extremely inconvenient for the then Colonial Treasurers. The minute referred to formed part of the papers referring to the change in the accounts which were to be kept from that date by the Treasury, not by the Audit Office, and it was pointed out therein that "the Auditor assumes the place of Minister in authorising or disallowing credits, in controlling expenditure, and in keeping the Public Account of the Colony. He then resumes the position of Auditor, and *audits* the Public Account, which has been *kept by himself*, instead of by the proper responsible Minister of the Crown. The design of the present Government is to impose on the Treasury *exclusively* the appropriate duty of keeping the Public Account of Receipts and Expenditure, and of exhibiting the results to Parliament, and to confine the Audit Office to its legitimate province of auditing the account as kept in the Treasury." The singular appropriateness to the present circumstances of a portion at least of these remarks is obvious.

It appears from the Auditor-General's minute that he is of opinion the Treasury has no right to keep registers of the conditional purchases at all, which he contends are, and should be, kept by him, and that therefore these registers are duplicated by the Treasury—not by the Audit Department. It seems to me from a careful perusal of this minute that the Auditor-General still sympathises with the old arrangement which was in existence prior to 1864. Were these registers not kept by the Treasury we should be unable to inform selectors who wished to convert their selections into freeholds of the sums payable thereon, but would have to refer such persons to the Auditor-General for the information. As this information has generally to be given upon very short notice, and not unfrequently upon demand, it is evident that to abolish the Treasury records would be disastrous to the effective and expeditious working of the Department. Moreover the Treasury Registers are the only perfect records in existence of the great asset represented by the balances due by Conditional Purchasers—the Auditor-General could not tell from his Registers by whom the lands are held.

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The Auditor-General takes the opportunity of entering a strong protest against the whole procedure of 1864 when the change in the system of accounts took place. Knowing all the circumstances, however, I can say this—that the Treasurer of the day was forced to take the action complained of owing to the extraordinary position in which as Treasurer of the Colony he was placed, not having the means in his own Department of keeping a true and satisfactory account of the Public Expenditure of the Colony.

The Auditor-General also says:—"It is still more singular that the Commission should have imported into the very text of their report a document drawn up by a subordinate officer of the Treasury." This statement, I may explain, refers to a minute by Mr. Lockyer, then one of the Treasury Inspectors, on the accounts of the Public Instruction Department, prepared for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer. Respecting this matter, however, I may point out that on 21st July, 1893, a copy of the report on the accounts of the Public Instruction Department was forwarded by letter for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, in order that such action might be taken as in view of the circumstances was considered necessary. I regret that this report was not referred to the Auditor-General, as it would have convinced him that, notwithstanding the "salutary provisions" of the Audit Act, frauds were not unknown in the service.

I desire now, very briefly, to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that although provision would seem to have been made in the Audit Act for enabling the Auditor-General to place the accounts of public officers in a satisfactory state, and for effecting such improvements as he thought necessary in connection with the collection of the revenue and the disbursement thereof, no reforms or improvements of any great value have been effected by that officer so far as I am aware. On the contrary, the Department he so much maligns has placed the accounts of all country collectors of revenue on a uniform and satisfactory basis; has discovered frauds in the accounts of, and prosecuted for embezzlement, many collectors of revenue both in the city and in country towns; has endeavoured to introduce an intelligible system of accounts into the various public departments in Sydney and—without any Act of Parliament to fall back upon—has introduced nearly all the reforms in connection with accounts which the examinations showed were much required.

In support of these statements I attach, for the information of the Honorable the Premier, extracts from the reports of the Treasury Inspectors on the accounts of various Public Departments. It will, I think, be evident from a perusal thereof that the time has arrived when some steps should be taken to provide for a more satisfactory audit of the public accounts.

I also attach a memorandum, dated 15th August, by the Receiver, dealing in a practical and effective manner with the Auditor-General's remarks in relation to the accounts of conditional purchasers as kept by this Department.

In conclusion, I desire to add by way of commentary upon the "simple and effective provisions" of the Audit Act, as pointed out by the Auditor-General, that at the time that officer was under examination by the Civil Service Commission, extensive frauds were being perpetrated by the Accountant to the Marine Board.

F. KIRKPATRICK.

The Treasury, N.S.W., 9th September, 1895.

Extracts from Reports of Treasury Inspectors on the Accounts of various Public Departments.

Electric Telegraph Department.

Mr. Kirkpatrick,
4th September,
and 2nd Decem-
ber, 1878.

Accounts kept in a confused, unbusinesslike, and complicated manner.
Entire absence of anything approaching system, and no reliance could be placed upon any entry in the principal ledger.
Messages on private business in some cases charged to the Public Account.
Heavy defalcations by Accountant and the Booking-clerk, extending over a period of seven years; earlier books and records destroyed.
Attested accounts submitted to the Auditor-General did not show correct period of collection, and the whole of the revenue not duly collected.
Statements received from other Governments were not examined, and proper accounts with other Governments for intercolonial business were not kept.
Transfers from Trust (Cable) Accounts to Revenue Accounts not properly or regularly effected.
Practice to pay charges for tolls and ferries to the boy messengers from the collections. Vouchers for repayment of these charges were examined and forwarded to the Auditor-General, but that officer did not consider it necessary to make any inquiry where the money was obtained from in the first instance.
Nearly 18,000 tickets, tolls and ferries, to the amount of £212 11s. 10d., not applied for out of Votes for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, written off at date of inspection.
The Auditor-General passed vouchers for messages charged to the Government account on the certificates of the Superintendent without requiring documents in support of claim.
Also passed the claims for tolls and ferries on the same certificates without obtaining certificate of destruction of tickets representing the payments, and which might in consequence be used a second and third time.
In connection with examination of the Revenue Accounts, had occasion to refer to some vouchers containing details of expenditure.
Instances where vouchers were signed and the money fraudulently obtained from the Treasury for fictitious claims.
Vouchers showing payment of large sums of money by the Accountant and others were unsupported by any document; and from the great confidence reposed in the Accountant by the Superintendent, it is probable that vouchers for claims which were not altogether satisfactory may have been signed by the Superintendent.
A searching investigation into the expenditure accounts in the Inspector's opinion was urgently required.
Whole system was reorganised by the Inspector and code of rules drawn up for adoption.
In regulations, provision made for supplying the Auditor-General monthly with the total cost of all messages which should be collected in Sydney and in the interior, as shown by the check returns of the Electric Telegraph Department, with a view to the furnishing of that officer with the means of keeping an effective check upon the collections, not only in Sydney but throughout the Colony.

Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Mr. Finhey, 1st
May, 1880.

Heavy misappropriations. No departmental check.
Advances allowed to remain unadjusted without being reported to the Department or serious effort made to bring them to an issue, and in some instances to remain unadjusted since the year 1875.
System reorganised by the Inspector.

Department of Justice.

Mr. Kirkpatrick
reports—18th
June and 16th
July, 1887.

General arrears of work and confusion in accounts.
Misappropriation by Accountant.
"Up to 31st May advances unadjusted to the extent of £28,578 5s. 2d., notwithstanding adjustment vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General on 10th June to £5,253 10s.
If to these sums be added the amount of the advances on 1st June, a total sum of about £40,000 was outstanding on 9th June.
"It appears that the Accountant has, without let or hindrance, been enabled to use Government moneys for an indefinite period, and that the risks of detection under the present system of advances and adjustment were very remote."
The Accountant also operated upon advances made for specific purposes in a very irregular way. He has been in the habit of paying claims and making advances to officers out of the general balance at the credit of the account, without regard to whether the amounts necessary to make the payments had been obtained from the Treasury.
The unsatisfactory state of matters set forth is not the result of the system of accounts in the department, but is the result of gross carelessness and wrong doing on the part of the Accountant, together with laxity on the part of the Auditor-General in not insisting upon adjustments being forwarded within a reasonable time.
During the time of the present Accountant no statement of liabilities or assets prepared.
It will also be seen that the Auditor-General does not exercise that complete and satisfactory check over the expenditure which he has hitherto been supposed to do.

Further,

Further, it will be clear that either the Audit Act or its administration is defective, that the time allowed to Public Accountants for the adjustment of advances is unnecessarily long, and that peculation to a large extent might be carried on by public officers for years without detection under the present requirements of the Auditor-General.

I also found that cheques had been cashed and the money used without any fear of detection by the Auditor-General, and, further, I found that advances had been adjusted and the requirements of the Audit Act met by the repayment of sums to the Treasury out of the balances of advances made for other purposes.

Mines Department.

Outstanding Advances at 27th June, 1887, £95,000, extending as far back as 1st November, 1886. Mr. Hinchy,
12th Sept., 1887.
Of this £75,000 overdue.

Queries and reminders had been repeatedly sent by Auditor-General, but the Inspector thinks that as the Accountant, Mines Department, had ignored them, other means should have been taken to compel the Accountant to do his duty.

Although admitting that the greater part of the advances unadjusted was for salaries and allowances, the Inspector does not think that the statement made by the Auditor-General in his letter of 6th July, 1887, "That it was known that the vouchers, therefore, must be forthcoming whenever pressure should be made for the supply of them" can be considered as satisfactory, and that a due and proper examination of salaries and allowances is just as requisite as any other kind of expenditure.

The Treasury objecting to pay advances in round sums except in certain cases; advances have been made only for claims that were due for payment at the time.

These advances formed the bulk of the sums due for adjustment, and could have been got ready for the Auditor-General in nearly every case within a month from the date of advance, so that actually the important duty of adjusting advances had been neglected since 1st December, 1886.

Balance at credit at bank to meet O.S. cheques operated upon in anticipation of advances without the accountant knowing what cheques were actually outstanding.

No reconciliation of bank balance with outstanding liabilities which represented the unexpended balance of advances.

The Inspector also drew attention to the payment of the large subsidies under the Rabbit Act, which was only checked by a subordinate officer in the Mines Department, and the facilities for the perpetration of fraud resulting from this practice.

In September, 1884, the Inspector conducted an inquiry at Wentworth into certain charges brought against the Tapalin Pastoral Company in connection with their claims for rabbit subsidies.

On the 23rd January, 1885, the Auditor-General wrote to the Under Secretary for Mines, urgently requesting to be supplied with the accounts or documents in support of the amounts paid for subsidies for extermination of rabbits; but, although no subsidy papers have been sent to him since 9th March, 1886, he does not appear to have drawn special attention to the omission. The payments for subsidies are made by the Treasury upon authorities from the Under Secretary for Mines, showing the amounts to be paid and the mode of payment desired by the claimants. These authorities in the course of business transmitted to the Auditor-General, who seems to have accepted them as satisfactory, since the abovementioned date, so that actually the expenditure from the 9th March, 1886, to date of report, which amounts to about £200,000, has been passed by the Auditor-General on Departmental authority only.

Public Instruction Department.

Defalcations by H. A. Scott, late accountant, amounting to £7,732 13s. 6d., covering the period from 7th October, 1885, to 2nd June, 1893. Mr. Lockyer,
12th July, 1893.

The Inspector states in his report:—

Owing to a lamentable weakness in the system, it is probable that but for the carelessness of Scott himself these frauds may have gone on undetected for an indefinite period.

Scott confined himself to the misappropriation of moneys on account of fictitious claims for contracts for school buildings and repairs, &c. Of this class of expenditure he had exceptional experience. The claims were prepared and passed by himself, and the acquittances forged.

There has been contributory negligence which has not only made these frauds easy and possible, but has really tended to cloak them, and make their detection only possible by the accident of the offender's own carelessness.

On the 16th May, 1881, the Auditor-General requested that he might be furnished with the amount of all outstanding contracts on 31st May, 1880, and also the amount paid on account of each to date, and that all contracts since that date and in future be sent to the Audit Office for notation.

On the 15th July, 1881, the then Under Secretary, Mr. Wilkins, wrote in answer:—"I am directed to suggest that, in view of the large numbers of such contracts and of the inconvenience and trouble that would be occasioned by sending all agreements backwards and forwards from the Departments, certified schedules of all contracts entered into be furnished periodically, in continuation of those already sent, and that the payments on such contracts be certified to by the Architect of Public Schools, either by signing the vouchers or by his certificate being attached."

By letter, 27th July, 1881, the Auditor-General agreed to this and stated:—"I will be prepared to accept the certified schedules monthly for the present, in lieu of the agreements themselves."

Since the above date, although the papers in all cases not under contract have been regularly forwarded to the Audit Office, the particulars of the authorities for the more important expenditure on account of contracts have been provided in the form of a schedule, while the original authorities have been retained in the Department of Public Instruction.

Scott was in charge of the contract registers. He personally prepared these schedules, which were wholly unreliable. They were signed by the head of the department as correct on the guarantee of his initials, and were accepted as sufficient by the Auditor-General. The only feature that might have given them any value as a basis of audit was the suggestion contained in the Under Secretary's letter of July, 1881, that the payments on such contracts be certified to by the Architect of Public Schools either by signing the voucher or by his certificate being attached. So far as I can ascertain this necessary provision has never been carried out.

It

It will readily be seen that the schedules referred to were worthless for any practical purpose and that the practice placed an unlimited power in the hands of the person who prepared them.

An even more serious feature is the fact that no intimation of the cancellation of contracts is ever sent to the Auditor-General. At my request the present Acting Accountant prepared a statement showing the amount of each of the past four years of the cancellation of contracts, the acceptance of which had been previously notified to the Auditor-General, viz. :—

1889	...	...	...	...	£2,081	18	11
1890	...	...	...	...	12,174	11	9
1891	...	...	...	...	6,053	15	7
1892	...	...	...	...	5,608	5	5

or a total in four years of £25,918 11s. 5d., which I have every reason to believe still remains open in the books of the Auditor-General, and vouchers including any portion of that amount if paid by the Department of Public Instruction would be passed by the Audit Office without comment.

Marine Board and Naval Forces.

Mr. Brodie,
21st May, 1895.

No books of Account kept since 1st May, 1889.

Unadjusted advances for salaries and contingencies, £17,753 15s. 6d.

Ninety-two advances unadjusted 18th April, 1895. Time allowed in each case ten days. In some instances arrears three and four months in adjustment.

Every facility offered for the perpetration of fraud without risk of detection by the Auditor-General.

No balance-sheet submitted.

Frauds committed by the Accountant, amounting to £2,294 15s. 7d., extending over a period of three and a half and four years.

The frauds were simply effected by using advances made by the Treasury to pay claims, the amounts of which had been embezzled by the accountant out of previous advances made by the Treasury.

The mere checking of the cash balances would have detected these frauds at any time within the three or four years previously referred to.

The most ordinary precautions would have led to the immediate detection of these frauds, being similar in character to those committed in the Department of Justice in June, 1887.

The strictures then passed on the requirements of the Auditor-General by the Inspector conducting that investigation are applicable to this case, which is simply history repeating itself, but in a stronger form.

The Audit of the Expenditure Accounts, and comments on the Auditor-General's remarks on the Conditional Purchase Accounts at the Treasury.

To the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM,—

At the request of the Under Secretary, on 27th June last, I drew attention to certain evidence given by the Auditor-General, which particularly concerned the Branch of the Service over which I have charge. The evidence in question appeared to be inaccurate, and tended to convey a wrong impression of our books and procedure. It appeared to be the result of some misapprehension, or an insufficient knowledge of our methods, and it was anticipated some acknowledgment to that effect would be promptly made.

In reply, the Auditor-General not only reiterates his statements made before the Commission, but sweepingly condemns our books and the system in operation with regard to the Conditional Purchase Accounts, and he also refers to a minute written by me in July, 1893 (when holding the position of Senior Treasury Inspector), on the subject of the audit of the expenditure accounts. Mr. Rennie states that the minute in question is "full of unfriendly and unfair remarks, and one-sided statements * * a series of opinions and statements quite open to adverse criticism, given by a subordinate officer of the Treasury of comparatively limited knowledge and experience."

Frauds to the extent of several thousand pounds had been perpetrated by an officer of the Public Instruction Department. They extended over a period of eight years, and were confined to the expenditure accounts. I was instructed to report how it was that the system of audit had signally failed. In obedience to those instructions I submitted my conclusions, based upon the evidence of that particular case and my own personal experience.

I could come to no other conclusion than that the whole system of audit of the expenditure accounts was unreliable; that its operations were wrong in principle, and established on a false basis; and that it would prove a continual source of danger, rather than a safeguard, until its methods were thoroughly reorganised. I fully appreciated then, as I do now, the great seriousness of these allegations. It was not for me to question whether the task was a pleasant one or not. I alone am responsible for the accuracy of the conclusions arrived at, and in expressing them was uninfluenced by any personal feeling or prejudice.

It is necessary to mention this, since the Auditor-General, in the correspondence herewith, attributes the action of the Treasury to unworthy motives, and he distinctly infers that we are actuated, not by a spirit of making the Service better by increasing its efficiency and improving it in the public estimation, but by one of hostility and resentment at the assertion of the Auditor-General's legitimate functions. Mr. Rennie also states:—"The Audit Act of 1870 is, and always has been, a great offence to the Treasury, and so it might be expected that every opportunity would be taken to ignore its salutary provisions and to defeat its operations."

This subject, which will have to be seriously considered sooner or later, is of the gravest importance, and I do not think that it will be permitted to sink into a mere recriminatory controversy.

The Audit Act of 1870 provides, among other matters, that the Auditor-General shall examine and compare the returns furnished by public accountants with the cash-sheets, vouchers, &c., but it does not explicitly provide for a periodical personal inspection and verification of the books of account and cash balances. In Audit Acts of other colonies, to which I have been able to refer, this indispensable provision for an efficient audit is recognised and expressed.

It however appears to me after carefully reading our own Act that far from being intentionally omitted, it is inferentially expressed. Thus clause 27 provides that the Auditor-General after examination of the vouchers and returns "shall allow and discharge every such public accountant for all sums shown to have been by him respectively received or collected, and duly paid into the Treasury, or into a Bank, as hereinbefore provided, and shall disallow and surcharge such public accountant all sums wilfully or negligently omitted to be received or collected by him," and in clause 29, in similar manner, he "shall disallow and surcharge all sums disbursed in excess or not duly vouched, &c." Clearly these provisions cannot be fulfilled unless the auditor has access to the office records and books of account which contain the necessary authority for the transactions, and the evidence by which their accuracy may be verified.

Section 39 provides that the Auditor-General "may recommend any plans and suggestions that he may think worthy of adoption for the better collection and payment of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and other moneys as aforesaid, and the more effectually and economically auditing and examining the Public Accounts, and any improvement in the mode of keeping such accounts, &c."

Up to the present time, with a few isolated exceptions, the audit by the Audit Department has been conducted by the aid of vouchers and by attested accounts accompanying returns declaring that they are fair and true copies. The meaning of the Audit Act has been so interpreted that any personal examination of the books was quite unnecessary. In his evidence before the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Rennie was asked (Question 325), "Do you not think that auditing the accounts of the Treasury necessitates your consulting the books which they keep?" He replied, "I do not need to do that at all"; and, after quoting section 28 of the Audit Act, which deals with the comparison of the vouchers with copies of the cash-book, or cash-sheets as they are termed, he continued, "I contend when that is done the whole audit is complete and as perfect as it is possible to be."

This presents concisely what the Audit Department does not do as well as what it does do.

Mr. Rennie further expressed himself on the subject as follows:—

Question 303. "What is the danger of an auditor being seen too often near the work which he is supposed to audit;—you said it was a dangerous practice the other night; as I understand it, the oftener an auditor checks the work that comes under his notice the better? Yes, if we know anything of human nature, we must come to the conclusion that there is always more or less danger of collusion in some way or other."

"Question

"Question 304. I think that would be a very sorry view to take of auditing generally? It is not only my own opinion because it has been expressed before."

"Question 305. But you agree with it? Yes."

In a memorandum, dated 9th October, 1858, on the subject of the audit of the Railway Accounts, the then Auditor-General, Mr. W. C. Mayne, expressed a similar opinion, and quoted in support of it the evidence of Mr. Romilly (Commissioner of Audit in England) when examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Romilly said:—"If, however, the auditors are to be in any degree an efficient check upon the Treasury, it is essential that the accounts to be checked should be sent to their office, and that the examination should be carried on under their own roof. * * * There is always a risk in checking the accounts of any department by officers placed in that department that these officers will become part and parcel of that department, be more influenced by the views and feelings of that department than by those of the office to which they belong, and that instead of so much checking they will often be advising and carrying on the work of the department in which they are placed."

This opinion is certainly suggestive of the utter incompetency and untrustworthiness of the officers then employed, as well as a deficiency in proper supervision. But even admitting it in its most sweeping character, surely Mr. Romilly would never have advocated that because his audit officers should not be in continual association with those whose accounts they were checking, it therefore should be necessary to abandon all personal investigation and supervision.

To understand clearly the lines upon which such a mode of audit is conducted, we may suppose an auditor charged with the investigation of the accounts of a large financial institution. There are handed to him a bundle of vouchers, securities, and other documents, and certified copies of the transactions. After comparing the vouchers, &c., checking their additions and computations, he may certify to their accuracy, but he cannot have any personal knowledge of the correctness of the copy of the transactions or of the completeness of the vouchers, and he must accept the statement of the cash balances on the good faith of the accounting officer, who, if already dishonest, will not hesitate for one moment to suppress documents of an incriminating character or falsify the returns.

The paramount necessity for this personal supervision is so obvious and so generally acknowledged as to hardly admit of argument. The practical experience gained by a personal investigation of the books of account and balances affords an intimate knowledge of the transactions which can never be attained by the examination of mere copies. It is the only reliable means of checking fraud, and the moral influence of it acts as a wholesome deterrent to careless and procrastinating officers.

It was probably the knowledge of this weak point in our system of audit which led to the first appointment of the Treasury Revenue Inspectors. They periodically investigate the accounts and verify the cash balances of several hundred collectors of revenue in the city and country. The result of their work is on record, and it is a standing testimony of the excellent effects of personal supervision. They have successfully endeavoured to reach every office over which there is no independent personal control, and although much remains to be done, the past *twenty* years have shown an improvement in the efficiency of our revenue collectors that few have any conception of. Regulations have been issued from time to time for their guidance, a strict discipline is maintained, punctuality in their remittances is insisted upon, they are visited and their accounts inspected periodically, but not by the Audit Department. And yet the Auditor-General charges the Treasury with hampering his administration of the Audit Act.

In a great institution like the Civil Service it must be expected that there will be found a certain proportion of dishonest officers. It often occurred to me, while a revenue inspector, as a peculiar feature that we found the defaulters among the revenue collectors, while those who disbursed the public funds were singularly free from irregularity, or perhaps detection. The frauds in the Public Instruction Department to a certain extent demonstrated the cause of it. Simply insufficient and inefficient audit. Recently the Treasury Inspectors have undertaken the personal inspection of the expenditure accounts, and the accumulating experience points throughout to the one indisputable fact, that personal supervision and investigation are indispensable. In one recent case, in connection with which the accountant in charge is now serving a sentence of imprisonment, the expenditure books of account had been totally neglected for a period of three years. The copies of the transactions and the vouchers were nevertheless regularly audited by the Auditor-General.

It is worthy of remark that the supervision by the Treasury Inspectors over the collectors of revenue, extending over a period of twenty years, and more recently their inspection of the expenditure accounts, has been effected simply on the authority of the Colonial Treasurer, unsupported, except in two isolated cases, by an Act of Parliament.

In the exceptions referred to, the Bankruptcy Act and the Probate Act, it was expressly provided that a periodical personal investigation of the accounts should be made by the Colonial Treasurer or his officers. These provisions were not suggested by the Treasury, but by the framers of the Acts in question. It may be taken as a further illustration of the want of faith in the sufficiency of the audit by the Audit Department.

The Auditor-General, in reply to the inquiry by Treasury as to the apparent discrepancies in his evidence on the Conditional Purchase Accounts before the Civil Service Commission, states that he has been misunderstood, or rather, misrepresented. The particular objection taken was in regard to Question No. 240, in answer to which he stated that he "calls the attention of the Treasury to all instalments in arrear." Mr. Rennie now states that this "should be read as the attention of the proper officer or Department concerned—in this particular it would be the Secretary for Lands as the controlling Minister—and not the Colonial Treasurer."

This presents the whole gist of the matter, and with this acknowledgment further comment on that point is unnecessary, beyond mentioning the fact that the Auditor-General has been misinformed of the practice of his Department. Arrears due by Conditional Purchasers do not come under review there. It is tacitly admitted that there should be some cognizance of this important subject, but as a matter of fact the attention of the Lands or of any other Department is not drawn to the question of these arrears by the Auditor-General.

With regard to the Auditor-General's wholesale condemnation of our Conditional Purchase Accounts, I will briefly show, and, I think, very clearly, that Mr. Rennie fails altogether to appreciate the object of these accounts, and that his remarks afford a further illustration of the simple fact that the only practical way by which an auditor may obtain a familiar knowledge of the accounts he is auditing is by a personal acquaintance and inspection of the original books of account.

Mr.

Mr. Rennie states that our Conditional Purchase Registers are absurdly extensive and minute in detail, and in all seriousness he adds that they are kept going for purely audit purposes, and that it is quite unnecessary for us to keep any record of the *names* of the holders.

The information with regard to each conditional purchase on our books comprises—No., date of selection, name of purchaser or transferee, area, purchase price, instalment, date of payment, and balance outstanding,—not one item of which is superfluous.

Selectors have the alternative of paying their annual interest or instalment in Sydney, and this was availed of during the past twelve months in the case of 14,000 conditional purchases. We keep the whole of the accounts (150,000 in number), and the various Crown lands agents for this purpose are merely our collecting officers. We compute the balances, advise the Lands Department of the selectors in arrear, and practically have the financial management of the collection of the Crown lands revenue.

Ten years ago the Audit Department dispensed with the registration in their books of the names of conditional purchasers and transferees, the information being considered quite unnecessary, the application numbers being utilised for the purpose of identification. Mr. Rennie strongly comments upon the absurdity of the Treasury recording this information.

It is inconceivable how such an opinion could possibly be expressed, in view of the fact that this is the Chief Receiving Office of the Government; that conditional purchasers and others have the alternative of paying their instalments, &c., direct to the Treasury; that our books of account are indispensable for that purpose, and not for the purpose of a rival audit, as alleged by the Auditor-General; that we are dealing directly with the Crown debtors and not with the land, which has conditionally passed away from the possession of the State; and further, that the Financial Department of the Government is more concerned with the names of these debtors than with the comparatively paltry application numbers attached to the areas, representing the amounts indebted. I venture to say that if this suggestion of the Auditor-General were ever attempted to be carried out, and we dispensed with this very necessary record and means of identification, it would not only lead to numberless errors but to endless litigation. The impracticability of this proposition may be best realised by applying it to a Building Society or some other similar institution, the Accountant of which—acting upon the advice of his Auditor—dispenses with the names of the customers in his ledgers, receipts, &c., and substitutes in lieu thereof a series of numbers. Is there a man of business in the city who would for one moment attempt to justify such an experiment? It would not only be found to be utterly impracticable at the Treasury—indeed it would be extreme folly to attempt it; but I maintain and will show that when, under the present system, the Auditor-General dispensed with the names of the holders of conditional purchases, he parted with one of the absolutely necessary instruments for adequately checking a large portion of the public expenditure.

During the past ten years over £400,000 has been refunded from revenue to conditional purchasers. I imagine that an auditor should consider it indispensable to satisfy himself that this sum has been paid only to those persons who were legally entitled to it. It would be interesting to learn how this has been done in the case under notice and in the apparent absence of any information as to who those persons were. Fortunately the safeguard was at the Treasury. We registered the holders, and I think that so long as these accounts remain in our custody, not one item of the present absolutely necessary information contained in our registers will be dispensed with.

Mr. Rennie states that his "registers are complete and perfect instruments for an effective check upon the collections of the Treasury, &c., &c.," and in answer to Question No. 383 of the Civil Service Commission he acknowledged that during the previous twelve months the Audit Department had not issued a single query challenging the accuracy in any one particular of our conditional purchase accounts, that there had not been a single surcharge on that account—not one penny had been short paid or collected. I have the extreme good fortune to have a most excellent staff of officers; they are neat and accurate in their work, and they take a keen personal interest and pride in their books and duties. I have endeavoured to add to the checks so that accuracy may be ensured; but I think there is some reason for doubting that this branch has not been guilty of passing a single error or discrepancy after dealing with 150,000 accounts; but if such be the case, and our work during that period has been absolutely correct in every detail, what a complete testimony does it not afford to the efficiency of our methods, our books, and our officers.

Mr. Rennie states: "The former Civil Service Commission expressed surprise that there was no account at the Treasury or Audit Department to show the total amount due or payable by the conditional purchasers. Since then, I understand that the Treasury have, at a very heavy expense, prepared such an account, showing a total of some millions of pounds, but the account after all is only a curiosity, and I venture to say that it was not worth the time or money spent over it."

Mr. Rennie then endeavours to show that the total arrived at is simply a vague estimate and unreliable.

The true facts of the case place a totally different complexion on the matter. The "very heavy expense" was under £85. The total represents the aggregate debit on 31st December, 1894, of every current conditional purchaser's account on the books. That total, less accrued interest, amounts to £13,273,223, and is accurate. It was compiled with the greatest care, and afterwards was thoroughly checked. To this was added the interest accruing to 31st December, 1894, which to a certain extent was an estimate. This amounted to £334,814—a small proportion of the whole, and closely correct. It is a very simple matter for any person to challenge the accuracy of a statement of figures; but I think, if it be expected to carry any weight, some reasonable evidence should be adduced in support. The Auditor-General states that his registers have the additional advantage of being "a perfect record of the facts necessary for showing how each conditional purchase account stands from year to year, and from which at any time the balance due upon it can be ascertained at a very short notice." The underlining of the words is in the original text. The Auditor-General is now aware for the first time of the total indebtedness of the conditional purchasers on the 31st December, 1894. Before knowing what that total amounted to he condemned its accuracy. As it is stated above that the balances may be ascertained at the Audit Department at very short notice, the opportunity presents itself of checking the accuracy of our figures, and pointing out in what respect they are unreliable.

Apart from any question of accuracy, the Auditor-General looks upon this information as a "curiosity," and "not worth the time or money spent upon it." It is intended, if possible, to prepare each year a similar statement, showing the total as on 31st December. It is somewhat more than a

curiosity. It represents a valuable asset of the State. The value of that asset reached its maximum amount on 31st December, 1892. It will soon commence to diminish, and in time it will diminish with increasing rapidity each year until finally it will totally disappear. In future years provision will have to be made to meet the falling Land Revenue from this cause. It is with this object in view, of seeing ahead more clearly, and for the purpose of assisting in making proper provision for the future that this information is compiled. The Auditor-General is of opinion that "it is of no value for finance purposes may be gathered from the fact that so far as it appears no public use has been made of it by the Treasury." It is difficult to follow his argument; the premises do not appear to justify the conclusion.

Upon the question of arrears the Auditor-General says: "Reverting, however, to delays in payment of instalments by conditional purchasers, it is not a matter of very great importance, because a failure to pay is of much more consequence to the owner than it is to the Crown, as it involves possible forfeiture of all previous payments and of the land itself, and the failure to pay cannot be enforced in any other way; that is to say, the conditional purchaser could not be compelled to pay his instalments by legal process, consequently no amount of careful watching or earnest attention on the part of the Treasury, however laudable that action may be, can secure the fulfilment of the purchase conditions by a conditional purchaser. Moreover it is wrong to say that, in the process of 'audit' by the Treasury by which they come to notice overdue payments, a comparatively useless result in this case, &c., &c."

The facts of the case, and they may be easily verified, supply a complete refutation of these statements.

If in this Colony had continued to treat the arrears due by the conditional purchasers with the same indifference as appears to have been the case with regard to deferred payments by purchasers of Crown lands in Victoria, I think the importance of the subject would have been more keenly appreciated and better understood. In the neighbouring colony the question of arrears in land payments has become one of great seriousness and embarrassment.

For many years no steps were taken in this Colony to call in the arrears. The question was often considered and brought under notice by the Treasury, but there appeared to be a disinclination to take any decisive action in the matter. Whilst holding the position of Treasury Inspector I submitted a memorandum on 8th September, 1890, suggesting the necessity of sending annually a notice of demand to each selector in arrear; I also pointed out that the irregularities in the payment of instalments made it impossible for the Inspectors to exercise a complete check on the receipts by Crown Lands Agents. I believe I am right in saying that this memorandum indirectly led to action being at last taken. In November, 1890, particulars of all the arrears were published in the *Government Gazette*, and payment was demanded under penalty of forfeiture. The total amount called for was £43,172; of this we actually collected within five months £32,392, an excellent result. But more than this, the publication of the arrears—as I anticipated—led to the detection of several dishonest collecting officers. We have since, regularly each year, supplied the Lands Department with a schedule of the arrears, and a circular letter is forwarded by that Department to each defaulter. Taking into consideration the recent depression and the financial crisis, the total accumulated arrears now due by conditional purchasers is extremely small and but trifling in comparison with those of the colony of Victoria.

Surely the Auditor-General is unaware of these circumstances when he declares that the efforts of the Treasury in this direction have been productive of only useless results, and that the matter is of no great importance.

It is quite true, as the Auditor-General points out that in the year 1888 he surcharged the Treasury £120 7s. short collected on a conditional purchase, and also the sum of £136 17s. in the year 1891. There was a further case of £10 in February last. The Auditor-General says he need not mention other cases. The suggested inference is not a just one, for such cases are very few and far between. I can trace no others beyond those quoted. There is nothing to be offered in excuse for these errors beyond the fact that in proportion to the total volume of the work they are of the rarest occurrence. In each of the cases referred to the amount short collected was recovered from the conditional purchasers.

The Auditor-General has stated that we open accounts for all conditional purchases as they are applied for, and that we thus insert in our books "a lot of information which is of no earthly use." I have already dealt with this statement, in so far as it applied to the registration of the names of the Crown debtors. The principle of selection before survey led to many applications for land, which, for various reasons, was found to be not available for conditional purchase, and to a refund of the deposit to the applicant. The increasing number of holdings and their attendant accounts in our ledgers, together with insufficient accommodation, suggested the necessity, in 1884, of delaying the opening of accounts with conditional purchasers in our personal account ledgers until three years after date of application; and we thus saved many thousand formal accounts where the operations did not extend beyond the receipt and refund of the first payments. But (although I inadvertently used the phrase myself) the term "useless" accounts is an inappropriate one. Accounts were absolutely necessary, and were and are kept in subsidiary books for convenience sake, and to economise space and the number of ledgers in use. Mr. Rennie makes a comparison of the number of ledgers at the Audit Department and the number kept at the Treasury. He states that he hopes to reduce his own in number to twenty in all. He emphasises this comparison of his books with those of the Treasury, which latter, so far as I can ascertain—although he is our auditor—he has never seen. It is curious that, although he has no personal knowledge of our system or methods, he makes this and other comparisons, and yet—in the same communication—resents the Civil Service Commission making a similar comparison, but with a different end in view. He says, ". . . But the questions by the Civil Service Commission were not followed up on those lines, but persistently on the idea of there being two sets of books of account with the same object in view. That I have shown not to be the case, but that my registers were not at all books of account in a mercantile sense, but simply instruments by which the work assigned to the Department is carried out, and at a very small expense compared to that incurred by the Treasury in keeping 'books' in connection with these receipts." Whether the Audit Office books are necessary, or whether the Treasury Land Accounts ledgers are suitable for the requirements, properly kept, and the work economically done, are questions which I trust will be decided by some impartial authority at an early date. I think, however, that as a public accountant I have good reason to complain of the adverse criticism of an auditor who condemns my books without having examined them, and questions their usefulness without having even seen them.

In

In illustration of the mechanical process and want of system in our present audit, and of the wrong conception of its principles, I may draw attention to the present practice in regard to the supervision, or want of proper supervision, over the issue of deeds of alienated Crown Lands. After the receipt of the balance of purchase money at the Treasury, I understand the computations are carefully checked at the Audit Department, and there the matter ends. But with regard to the issue of the deeds of grant there is no independent check. Upon my unsupported signature, as Receiver, nearly every deed for every acre of land alienated is issued, and at this moment, if such certificates had fraudulently been issued for payments of balances to the extent of half a million acres or more, the deeds would have issued, and the Auditor-General is and must necessarily be innocent of it. I drew attention to this important matter in June, 1894. The Auditor-General stated in reply, "So far as I know, no case of fraud has occurred in the issue of deeds for land without full payment of the stipulated price beforehand." This can only possibly be more conjecture. I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the work has been done here most faithfully, but that is not sufficient. The check on these transactions should be so complete as to make, as far as possible, their *bona-fides* absolute and beyond criticism. The mere professions of the accounting officer are carefully audited, his "vouchers" are considered of paramount importance, whereas they are only the means by which the accuracy of his transactions may be verified, and that only by the aid of personal investigation.

It has been the practice for years to place large sums collected by Crown Lands Agents on account of Conditional Purchases, &c., temporarily to Suspense Account. Mr. Rennie thinks this quite unnecessary and states that it greatly delays the receipt by him of the vouchers. I would be glad to see my way clear to suggest that we may dispense with the necessity of crediting such amounts to Suspense Account but there are difficulties in the way. The Under Secretary is aware that this matter has already been under consideration and that during the past twelve months we have considerably curtailed the operations on the Suspense Account. Owing however to the fact that the greater portion of the conditional purchase payments fall due in the first quarter of the year, or rather during the month of March, the Crown Lands Agents in the country have the greatest difficulty in coping with the work during that month. It has therefore been arranged, and has been the practice for years to allow them a month after 31st March, to prepare and forward their vouchers, but for greater safety they are required to remit their collections weekly to the Treasury. We receive these amounts during March and early in April, and they aggregate over £400,000, but in the absence of the vouchers we are unable to credit the amounts to their proper head of revenue. The vouchers on receipt at Treasury are examined, posted, and credited, and the remittances finally adjusted by the 30th June in each year. There can be no delay or inconvenience occasioned to the Audit Department, since it is an indisputable fact that they are months behind us in their postings. As an instance, we received notice of a surcharge in July last of £10 (which I have already drawn attention to in this memorandum), having reference to a transaction which occurred in the previous February.

The Treasury (and the recent Civil Service Commission expressed a similar opinion) believes that the duplicate accounts kept at the Audit Department are quite unnecessary. The Auditor-General retorts that it is the Treasury books of account which are the duplicates, and it is they which are unnecessary. Supposing the latter to be the correct opinion, and that the original books of account are kept at the Audit Department, we must admit the singular fact that the officer in charge of those books of account is necessarily his own auditor.

I have endeavoured to be as brief as possible, and have only dealt with the more important questions at issue. I trust, however, I have sufficiently shown that my previous memorandum on the system of audit of the expenditure accounts was fully justified, and also that the allegations of the Auditor-General, contained in the accompanying correspondence, respecting our conditional purchase accounts, are not based upon facts.

Revenue Branch, Treasury,
15th August, 1895.

N. LOCKYER, Receiver,
Late Senior Treasury Inspector.

The Audit of the Expenditure Accounts.

11 July, 1893.

THE disclosures in connection with the recent frauds in the Public Instruction Department demonstrate the immediate necessity for some radical alteration in the present system of auditing the expenditure accounts of the Government.

It has transpired that the frauds in question have been systematically perpetrated for the past eight years, and are now only detected in consequence of the culprit's own carelessness. It is found that the elaborate system of audit to which the Government looks as a protection and safeguard has signally failed to exercise any reasonable control or check over a most important portion of the Government expenditure.

There is no disguising the fact that the conditions which made these frauds so possible and free from detection are part of a general system under which the audit of our Public Accounts is at present conducted, and the fear of similar opportunities and temptation existing in other departments of the State naturally suggests itself.

It appears to me that the present system is wrong in principle as well as in detail. It is essentially a post-audit by voucher, wherein the verification of accuracy mainly depends upon an examination of the vouchers that they contain the endorsement of the responsible officers certifying to the computations, &c. It necessitates a large amount of purely mechanical work, and the keeping of books of account by the Auditor-General, which, in some cases at least, are already kept in duplicate by other Government departments.

With the exception, perhaps, of the Customs Department, no personal inspection is made, and as pointed out in the report on Scott's defalcations, "the method of book-keeping, the necessary precautions for the prevention of frauds by a division of responsibility, and a personal verification of the current balances" do not come under review.

It is possible that this is partly the fault of our Audit Act, 33 Vic. No. 18, which, although apparently copied from the Imperial Act, 29 and 33 Vic., c. 39, is not so comprehensive, and several important provisions contained in the latter measure are omitted. This is especially noticeable in the limited authority vested in the Auditor-General by the local Act.

The Imperial Act, section 28, provides that "in order that such examinations may as far as possible proceed *pari passu* with the cash transactions of the several accounting departments, the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall have free access at all convenient times to the books of account and other documents relating to the accounts of such departments, &c., &c."

Under our present system, instead of the audit proceeding *pari passu*, it is often months in arrear. This was illustrated some time since in an investigation of the expenditure accounts of the Departments of Mines and Justice, when it transpired that adjustments of advances to those departments amounting in the aggregate to over £100,000, which should have been rendered to the Auditor-General, were several months in arrear.

The Victorian Audit Act, 54 Vic. No. 1,066, is even more emphatic with regard to the necessity of a personal inspection. The Department of Audit in that Colony is administered by three Commissioners, responsible, as here and in England, only to Parliament. Section 40 provides for an inspection by the Commissioners, or one of them, at least once a year, of the books and accounts of every receiver and paymaster, and that they shall take stock of all stores on hand and examine all contract accounts and all circumstances affecting or attending the making of such contracts, &c., &c. By the 44th section they have power "to call for persons or papers for the purpose of special inquiry," and they are also empowered "to cause search to be made in and extracts taken from any book or records in the custody of the Treasurer or in any public office, &c., &c.," and by section 45, they may examine upon oath, &c.

Our present system is a cumbrous one. It entails considerable unnecessary inconvenience to accounting officers in the formal information and elaborate detail which have to be furnished to the Audit Office. The contributory negligence brought under notice in connection with the recent frauds is the natural outcome of the mechanical process resulting from the conditions of the present imperfect system.

It can readily be understood that where mere copies of the transactions are furnished for the purpose of verification, opportunities are afforded for deception which would be impracticable under a good system of periodical personal supervision, where the original books, vouchers, and authorities are critically reviewed. This is the only satisfactory method for the detection of errors of principle and commission, in addition to the errors of omission. Apart from these considerations, the moral influence of an independent personal supervision is an additional safeguard.

There should be little difficulty in so amending the present Act and the system of audit as to attain the desired efficiency, and it is probable that with a less cumbrous method a more effective result may be attained with less expense to the Government.

The Victorian Act is very complete, and contains many excellent provisions that might with advantage be adopted by this Colony.

N. LOCKYER,
Senior Inspector.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWELFTH REPORT

ON THE

CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

“INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883”

(46 VIC. No. 12).

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 46 Vic. No. 12, sec. 13.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWELFTH REPORT

ON

THE CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

“INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883” (46 VIC. No. 12).

To the Honorable George Houstoun Reid, Esq., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—

The Treasury, New South Wales,

Sydney, 4th November, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Twelfth Annual Report under the provisions of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883.”

Since my last Report, dated 14th November, 1894, the only operation under the provisions of the Act has been the issue in London, on 10th ultimo, of a Redemption Loan of £4,000,000.

The several documents in connection with the Redemption Loan of £832,000 issued on 20th September, 1894, and mentioned in my last Report will be found in Appendix C.

A statement of the Stock created and inscribed under the provisions of the Act is given in Appendices A and B.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the conversion of outstanding Debentures, on which a Loan had been raised on the 8th June, 1882, under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11, with an obligation on the part of the Government to convert same into Inscribed Stock:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	*£1,186,800.
Rate of Interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SECOND INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

THIRD INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 43 Vic. No. 11, 44 Vic. No. 12, and 44 Vic. No. 28:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FOURTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, and 46 Vic. No. 12:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FIFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, 45 Vic. No. 22, 46 Vic. No. 23, and 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SIXTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-eight years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26:—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

EIGHTH

* The balance of this Loan (£813,700) is outstanding in Debentures.

EIGHTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 48 Vic. No. 26 and 52 Vic. No. 16:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

NINTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 54 Vic. No. 33:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£4,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

TENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 54 Vic. No. 33 and 55 Vic. No. 35:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£2,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Thirty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

ELEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 57 Vic. No. 17:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£882,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-four years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

TWELFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 28, 55 Vic. No. 7, and 59 Vic. No. 5.

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	£4,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX B.

CONVERSION LOAN.

Created under the provisions of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," for the conversion and redemption of New South Wales Government Debentures outstanding in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Acts 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, which matured on 1st July, 1891, and also in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. No. 19, which matured on 1st January, 1892:—

Capital amount of such Stock	... ..	*£2,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	... ..	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	... ..	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	... ..	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX C.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3½ PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—1918.

Fourth Issue, £882,000.

Repayable at par, 1st September, 1918.—First dividend, being six months' interest, payable 1st March, 1895. Minimum Price of issue, £100 per cent.

This issue is to meet an amount of £882,000 Debentures, bearing Interest at 5 per cent., maturing on the 1st January, 1895; it does not add to the indebtedness of the Colony, but effects a large saving of Interest.

Authorised by the Parliament of New South Wales under Act 57 Vict. No. 17, 1894, for the repayment of outstanding 5 per cent. Debentures maturing 1st January, 1895, amounting to £882,000, and secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorised to receive on Thursday, 20th September, 1894, tenders for £882,000 New South Wales £3½ per cent. inscribed stock, repayable at par 1st September, 1918. This

* Of the capital amount of £2,000,000 created, a sum of £494,200 only has been inscribed, the balance has lapsed. The amount of £494,200 is made up as follows, namely:—

Debentures due 1st July, 1891, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	15,000
Debentures due 1st January, 1892, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	279,200
Stock handed to the London Chartered Bank as security for an advance, under which Debentures due 1st July, 1891, to the extent of £185,500 were redeemed. This Stock was, upon the repayment of the advance, transferred back to the Government, and is now available for sale as opportunity offers	200,000†
	£494,200

† NOTE.—14th November, 1894. This has since been sold.

This stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with the New South Wales £3½ per cent. stock, 1918, already existing, the Dividends on which are payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September; the first dividend on the present issue, due 1st March, 1895, will be for six months' interest from 1st September, 1894, on the nominal amount of stock.

The books of the stock are kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers are made; and holders of the stock are able, on payment of the usual fees, to take out stock certificates to bearer, with coupons attached, which certificates may be re-inscribed into stock at the will of the holder.

All transfers and stock certificates are free of stamp duty.

Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post if desired.

By the Act 40 and 41 Vict. ch. 59, the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone will be liable in respect of this stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the stock, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of stock. Tenders for other than even hundreds of stock, or at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence, will not be accepted. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Cashier's office, Bank of England, before two o'clock on Thursday, 20th September, 1894. Tenders at different prices must be on separate forms. The amount of stock applied for must be written on the outside of the tender.

The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at par for every £100 of stock.

A deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount of stock tendered for must be paid at the same office at the delivery of the tender, and the deposit must not be enclosed in the tender. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned; and in case of partial allotment, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the first instalment.

In the event of the receipt of tenders for a larger amount of Stock than that proposed to be issued at or above the minimum price, the tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the Loan will be required are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| On Friday, the 28th September, 1894, | } so much as, when added to the deposit, will leave seventy-five pounds (sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of stock. |
| On Monday, the 22nd October, 1894, £25 per cent.; | |
| On Tuesday, the 20th November, 1894, £25 per cent.; | |
| On Thursday, the 20th December, 1894, £25 per cent.; | |

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 28th September, 1894, under discount at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

The stock will be inscribed in the bank books on or after the 20th December, 1894, but scrip paid up in full may be forthwith inscribed.

No tender will be received unless upon the printed form, which can be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., Stock Brokers, 4, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; and of the Agent-General for the Government of New South Wales, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

Bank of England, London, 13th September, 1894.

No.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT £3 10s. PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.—1918.

Fourth issue—£892,000.—Minimum Price, £100 per cent.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, London.

Having paid to you the sum of £ _____, being a deposit *£5 per cent. on this application, hereby tender for †£ _____, say _____ pounds of the above Stock, for every hundred pounds of which _____ willing to give the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence (£ _____); and _____ hereby engage to pay the several instalments, as they shall become due, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 13th September, 1894.

Name in full.

Address.

Date.

Dated

* The Deposit (calculated on the nominal amount of stock) must accompany this application, but should not be enclosed herein. Cheques should be drawn in favour of "The Bank of England."

† Tenders to be for even hundreds of stock, and at prices that are multiples of sixpence.

N.B.—Tenders will not be received after Two o'clock on Thursday, 20th September, 1894.

Dated 5th October, 1893.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK £4 per cent.—Fourth issue, £2,500,000.

DEED-POLL declaring the creation of £2,500,000 New South Wales Stock, £4 per cent., and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued and redeemed.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

The Honourable Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Agent-General resident in London of the Colony of New South Wales, Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire, William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, *send greeting*:

WHEREAS by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, entitled the "Inscribed Stock of 1883," it was among other things enacted, that whenever by any Act then or thereafter in force, power should be given to the Governor (in the said Act defined to mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council), to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the public service of the Colony, it should be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of inscribed stock, hereinafter termed "stock," and that all such stock should be styled "New South Wales Stock," and, subject to the provisions of the now reciting Act, should be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times, bearing interest at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, and should be redeemable at such times and upon such conditions, and should be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor before exercising the aforesaid power should from time to time determine and appoint. And it was further enacted that the Governor should have and might exercise the following powers and authorities or any of them, that was to say:—He might from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be convertible into stock, redeemable at such times, and subject to such terms and conditions as he might before the creation thereof determine and appoint. He might authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for debentures, and he might on such conditions as he might determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock, for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and to pay any expenses in connection with such conversions, or in carrying out the provisions of the Act. And it was further enacted that any such conversion of debentures into stock might be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock or partly in one way and partly in the other. And it was further enacted that the Governor might appoint two or more Agents in London for the purposes of the Act, of whom one should be the Agent-General of the said Colony for the time being, and might empower such Agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise the powers of the Act exercisable by the Governor, or as the Governor might authorise or direct.

And whereas the Honourable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, Frederick Holkham Dangar and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said William Richmond Mewburn and the said Nathaniel Cork additional Agents in London for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkham Dangar and the said William Richmond Mewburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said agents, or any one or more of them to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,381,303, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by an Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Repayment of Loans Act of 1888," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Loan Act of 1890," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Loan Act of 1894," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and

and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,460,650, as might be required for the Public works and services (including the sum of £832,000 for repayment of loans) in the same Act mentioned.

And whereas by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Daniel Cooper and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said agents, in the said deed-poll called the said Commissioners, declared that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock, referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act, 1884," and "Repayment of Loans Act, 1888," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said agents, in the said deed-poll called the said commissioners, declared that, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883" they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 15th day of May, 1891, after reciting as therein was recited, and that there were debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz., 19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40; 22 Victoria, Nos. 5, 22, and 26; and 24 Victoria, Nos. 24 and 26; amounting in all to the sum of £200,500, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Victoria, No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding might be convertible into stock, and that being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890" as before mentioned to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into "Stock" the said agents for the purpose of such repayment and conversion, and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion and the creation of the "Stock" thereafter mentioned, had determined to create and issue an amount of not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," the said agents in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," declare that they had created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rates and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas a part only of the said amount of £2,000,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued and is inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by another deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 17th day of September, 1891, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Loan Act of 1890," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, the said agents declared that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £4,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £4,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly before recited has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas the Governor, with the advice as aforesaid, being borrow to and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Loan Act of 1894," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock the said agents have determined to create and issue for that purpose an amount of not exceeding £832,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." in addition to
and

and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." so created and issued as aforesaid respectively and determined and appointed the time at which the same shall be redeemable, and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued.

And whereas it is expedient that such determination and appointment shall be declared and manifested under the hands and seals of two or more of the said agents.

Now, therefore, these presents witness that they, the said agents, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," do by these presents declare that they have created an amount of £882,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." to be in addition to and rank *pari passu* with the "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." heretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and they have determined that such capital stock shall be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount of £100 which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively to be issued to subscribers for any part of such capital stock, when the instalments payable thereon shall have been fully paid, and that the interest or dividend to be paid on the said amount of £882,000 sterling of stock so lastly created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued, shall be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a half year's interest or dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of March, 1895, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend shall be payable at the same place half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918. And further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital shall be repaid at par at the same place.

And they do further declare that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the Stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

In witness whereof, two of them, the said Agents, have hereunto set their hands and seals this 20th day of September, 1894.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named Sir Saul } (L.S.) SAUL SAMUEL.
Samuel and Nathaniel Cork, in the presence of, } (L.S.) NATHANIEL CORK.
GEORGE M. LIGHT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

It is hereby declared that by an Act of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, being Act 46 Vic. No. 12, to be cited as the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," provision is made in the terms following, that is to say:—

Section 2.—Whenever by any Act now or hereafter in force, power is given to the Governor to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the Public Service of the Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of inscribed stock (hereinafter termed "stock").

Section 3.—All such stock shall be styled "New South Wales Stock," and subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times, bear interest at such rate (not exceeding 4 per centum per annum), and shall be redeemable at such times, and on such conditions, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor, before exercising the aforesaid power, shall from time to time determine and appoint.

Section 4.—The Governor shall have and may exercise the following powers and authorities, or any of them:—

- (i) He may from time to time declare all or any of the debentures issued under the authority of any Act of Parliament to be converted into stock, redeemable at such times and subject to such terms and conditions as he may, before the creation thereof, determine and appoint.
- (ii) He may authorise the issue of an equivalent amount of such stock in exchange for such debentures.
- (iii) He may, on such conditions as he may determine, authorise the creation and issue of any stock for the purpose of converting any outstanding debentures into stock, and of paying any expenses in connection with such conversion or in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 5.—Any such conversion of debentures into stock may be effected either by arrangement with the holders of such debentures or by purchase thereof out of moneys raised by the sale of new stock or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Section 7.—The Governor may from time to time enter into such agreement with any bank carrying on business in London as to him seems fit to provide for all or any of the following matters (*inter alia*):—

- (i) For the inscription and issue of stock.
- (ii) For effecting the conversion of debentures into stock, and regulating transfers of stock.
- (iv) For securing stock certificates, and as often as occasion shall require reinscribing or reissuing such certificates.
- (viii) For conducting generally all business connected with stock or loans.

Section 8.—Every agreement made with any such bank shall be as valid and effectual as if the terms thereof had been enacted by this Act.

Section 9.—The Governor may appoint two or more persons in London as Agents for the purposes of this Act, of whom one shall be the Agent-General of the Colony for the time being, and may empower such agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers by this Act exercisable by the Governor as the said Governor may authorise or direct.

Section 14.—The word “Governor” in this Act means “Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.”

And it is hereby further declared that the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” did appoint Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Agent-General, resident in London, of the said Colony; Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire, and Edward Knox, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Colony of New South Wales, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And it is hereby further declared that the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” did appoint William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, additional agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkham Dangar, and the said William Richmond Mewburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Agents, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the “Public Works Loan Act of 1884,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures, or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £14,388,303, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the “Repayment of Loans Act of 1888,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures, or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,390,600, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the “Loan Act of 1890,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures, or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,021,757 as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the “Loan Act of 1894,” it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,460,650, as might be required for the Public Works and Services (including the sum of £882,000 for Repayment of Loans) in the same Act mentioned.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Daniel Cooper and Donald Larnach, dated the 16th day of April, 1888, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the “Public Works Loan Act of 1884,” a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned the said agents in the said deed poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called “New South Wales Stock,” “Three and a half per Cent.,” and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 8th day of July, 1889, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the “Public Works Loan Act of 1884,” and “Repayment of Loans Act of 1888,” a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said agents, in the said deed poll called the said Commissioners, did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883,” they had created an amount of £3,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called “New South Wales Stock,” “Three and a half per Cent.,” and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £3,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 15th day of May, 1891, after reciting that there were debentures of the said Colony outstanding in respect of loans raised under the provisions of the following Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, viz.: 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, amounting in the whole to the sum of £200,500, maturing in July, 1891, and also in respect of loans raised under the provisions of 25 Vic. No. 19, amounting to £1,782,300, maturing in January, 1892, and that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had declared that all or any of the said debentures so outstanding might be convertible into stock, and that being authorised under the provisions of the "Loan Act of 1890" as before mentioned, to provide for the repayment of the said outstanding debentures, and having so declared that all or any of the said debentures might be convertible into stock, the said Agents, for the purpose of such repayment and conversion, and for the purpose of paying the expenses in connection with such conversion, and the creation of the stock thereafter mentioned, had determined to create and issue an amount of not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling "New South Wales Stock," "Three-and-a-half per Cent.," the said Agents did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883" they had created an amount of £2,000,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rates and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable at the Bank of England half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that a part only of the said amount of £2,000,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 17th day of September, 1891, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Loan Act of 1890," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Agents did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £4,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," theretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole amount of £4,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed poll lastly above mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Nathaniel Cork, dated the 20th day of September, 1894, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Loan Act of 1894," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said agents did declare that, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £832,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and that a half-year's interest or dividend should be payable on the 1st day of March, 1895, at the Bank of England, and that thereafter the said interest or dividend should be payable at the same place half-yearly, on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year, until and including the 1st day of September, 1918; and further, that on the said 1st day of September, 1918, the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that in further pursuance of the said "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," and by virtue of the said Letters Patent the said Agents have entered into an agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, providing among other things for the inscription in a Register kept in England by the said bank of the said stock mentioned in the said last-mentioned deed poll, and for the transfer of such stock.

And it is hereby further declared that the stock to be inscribed and transferred in conformity with such provision is "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per Cent." mentioned in the said last-mentioned deed poll.

And it is hereby further declared that the revenues of the Colony of New South Wales alone are liable in respect of the stock hereinbefore described, and the dividends thereon, and that the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock, or of the dividends thereon or for any matter relating thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that his Excellency, the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Colony and its Dependencies, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, and dated the 11th day of August, 1880, appointed the said Sir Saul Samuel, then Saul Samuel, Esquire, to be Agent-General for the said Colony, resident in London, to act under such instructions as he should from time to time receive from the Government of the said

said Colony, to transact such business of the Government as might be specially entrusted to him, or such as might necessarily arise in the absence of such instructions, and in all things whatsoever to serve the Colony to the best of his judgment and ability.

In witness whereof the said Sir Saul Samuel, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Letters Patent of the 11th day of August, 1880, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, hath hereunto set his hand this 26th day of September, 1894.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Witness to the signature of the said Sir Saul Samuel,—

RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 32, Victoria-street, Westminster.

New South Wales Stock (3½ per cent., 1918)—Issue of £532,000.

Gentlemen,

9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 28 September, 1894.

Referring to my previous communication with you and to my written instructions to you of the 12th September, to place upon the market a loan of £832,000, and referring to your letters of the 2nd and 12th June, 1885, to the Agent-General for New South Wales, I have now formally to request that you will be good enough to undertake the inscription of the loan of £832,000 which has so been issued by the New South Wales Government through you. For this purpose, I and Mr. Nathaniel Cork, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by certain Letters Patent, with which you are acquainted, have executed a deed poll declaring the creation of a further amount of stock called "New South Wales Stock," bearing interest at £3 10s. per cent., and have determined that the amount of such stock shall be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount of £100, which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively, to be issued to subscribers for any part of the said loan, and in proof thereof I enclose a duplicate of the deed poll under date 20th September, 1894, which has been duly enrolled.

To enable you to carry out the inscription and management of this further amount of stock under the Colonial Stock Act, I have duly made and lodged with the Inland Revenue Commissioners the necessary declaration to bring the stock under the provisions of that Act, and I send you herewith a print of that declaration, dated 20th September, 1894.

In further exercise of the powers conferred on me as aforesaid, I beg to adopt and confirm with reference to this new issue of New South Wales Stock, the terms and conditions for the inscription and management of the same by you, as set out in your letters above referred to of 2nd and 12th June, 1885.

In accordance with the usual practice, you will please pay to the Commissioners for Inland Revenue the composition for stamp duty, so as to enable the stock that shall be inscribed in your books to be transferred, free of duty, and the Commissioners will no doubt receive the duty from you under a similar arrangement to that made with reference to the previous issues of New South Wales Stock.

On behalf of the New South Wales Government I have to request that you will be good enough to carry out this arrangement, and to pay to the Commissioners the amount of composition payable for stamp duty in respect of the stock as inscribed in your books.

On behalf of the New South Wales Government I further authorise you, on the terms of your letters of the 2nd and 12th June, 1885, above referred to, to issue to the holders of inscribed stock, who may desire the same, from time to time stock certificates to bearer, in pursuance of the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877; and I further authorise you to transmit the dividend warrants by post in the same manner and on the same conditions as the warrants for dividends on Government funds are sent.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1895-6, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE, 1895, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 August, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 5.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 34th clause of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1895-6, together with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, and for previous years.

*Government House,**Sydney, 26th August, 1895.*

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1895-6.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 AUGUST, 1895.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

[4s.]

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

—◆—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1896.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ending 30th June, 1896.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.			Annual Rate.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	1,448,150	0	0	2,896,300	0	0	2,712,602	0	0
7	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT	24,975	0	0	49,950	0	0	48,987	0	0
11	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	15,589	10	0	31,153	0	0	30,216	0	0
15	III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	515,226	0	0	1,030,311	0	0	939,809	0	0
	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—									
51	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	310,095	0	0	621,224	0	0	588,131	0	0
69	RAILWAYS	901,508	0	0	1,803,016	0	0	1,779,203	0	0
75	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL... ..	19,071	0	0	38,220	0	0	38,253	0	0
79	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	169,789	0	0	339,548	0	0	316,779	0	0
87	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ...	433,333	14	6	866,668	0	0	776,855	0	0
93	VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ...	141,100	0	0	281,591	0	0	278,166	0	0
123	IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY	885,589	0	0	771,138	0	0	786,408	0	0
133	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	81,514	0	0	162,991	0	0	146,700	0	0
141	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	385,289	0	0	770,578	0	0	709,951	0	0
85	SECRETARY FOR LANDS — SPECIAL SERVICE	4,831,829	4	6	9,662,688	0	0	9,151,400	0	0
		9,525	0	0	19,047	0	0	12,047	0	0
	<i>Less</i> —Amount estimated to be saved by the work of reforming and reorganising the Public Service during the year							9,153,507	0	0
								100,000	0	0
	TOTAL	£ 4,841,354	4	6	9,681,735	0	0	9,063,507	0	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 Jan'y. to 30 June, 1895.			Annual Rate.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	1,035,000	0	0	2,070,000	0	0	2,045,000	0	0
Towards the Payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11..	35,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years)	28,238	0	0	56,476	0	0	28,236	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7	56,938	0	0	111,876	0	0	111,875	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ...	27,000	0	0	54,000	0	0	54,000	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned ...	65,000	0	0	130,000	0	0	120,000	0	0
Charges on Collections... ..	350	0	0	700	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney	2,500	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School	750	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges...	750	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Women's College, Sydney University, Act 53 Vic. No. 10	250	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Judges under the District Courts Act...	5,250	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ...	7,500	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	1,125	0	0	2,250	0	0	2,250	0	0
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873... ..	1,520	0	0	3,040	0	0	3,040	0	0
Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	469	0	0	938	0	0	938	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	3,500	0	0	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act	20,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
Carried forward ...	£ 1,290,640	0	0	2,581,280	0	0	2,463,339	0	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1st Jany. to 30th June, 1895.			Annual Rate.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	£	1,290,640	0 0	2,581,280	0 0	2,463,339	0 0		
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ...		200	0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0		
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19 ...		300	0 0	600	0 0	600	0 0		
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5 ...		50	0 0	100	0 0	100	0 0		
Expenses under the Civil Service Act, 48 Vic. No. 24 ...		250	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0		
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28 ...		50	0 0	100	0 0	100	0 0		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27 ...		50	0 0	100	0 0	100	0 0		
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5 ...		3,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	7,000	0 0		
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12 ...		17,250	0 0	34,500	0 0	34,500	0 0		
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11...		3,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0		
Towards the redemption of Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9), issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889 ...		75,000	0 0	150,000	0 0	75,000	0 0		
Towards the reduction of the Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24		37,500	0 0	75,000	0 0	37,500	0 0		
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887" ...		18,860	0 0	37,720	0 0	24,860	0 0		
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26 ...		2,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0		
Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15		26,000	0 0		
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1924 Stock," issued under Act 58 Victoria No. 14		6,603	0 0		
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893, 56 Vic. No. 38		26,000	0 0		
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS £		1,448,150	0 0	2,896,300	0 0	2,712,602	0 0		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule 1,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	TO BE VOTED.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Authorized Expenditure.				
	SCHEDULE A:—				
8	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,604 0 0	14,220 0 0	.....	31,824 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
8	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	5,450 0 0	2,590 0 0	.....	8,040 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—				
9	Public Worship, as per annexed Statement	7,098 0 0	.....	.....	7,098 0 0
		30,152 0 0	16,810 0 0	.....	46,962 0 0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.				
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—				
9	Pensions, as per Statement attached	.....	.....	325 0 0	325 0 0
9	Military Pensions do.	.....	.....	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
	TOTAL	£ 30,152 0 0	16,810 0 0	1,425 0 0	48,387 0 0

No. I.—SCHEDULES.												
	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30th June, 1896.							
					Schedule A.		Colonial Act.					
SCHEDULE A.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	0	0	.....	7,000	0	0	.....	.....	
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0			
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0	3,000	0	0			
The Colonial Secretary	1,820	0	0	.....	1,820	0	0	.....	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	1,250	0	0	120	0	0	1,250	0	0			
The Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	
The Attorney-General	1,500	0	0	.....	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary (to 31st October, 1895)	400	0	0	.....	134	0	0	.....	.....	
TOTAL	£ 17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0	17,604	0	0			
SCHEDULE B.												
Pensions.												
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—												
W. J. Foster, late Puisne Judge	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0			
George Hibbert Deffell, late Judge in Bankruptcy	1,820	0	0	1,820	0	0	
	1,050	0	0	2,590	0	0	1,050	0	0	2,590	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—												
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor- General	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	
	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	
To THE UNDEMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannua- tion Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—												
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13	4	.....	32	13	4	.....	.....	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	22	17	6	.....	22	17	6	.....	.....	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11	5	.....	228	11	5	.....	.....	
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board... ..	196	0	0	.....	196	0	0	.....	.....	
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8	6	.....	321	8	6	.....	.....	
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	157	17	0	.....	157	17	0	.....	.....	
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	263	12	4	.....	263	12	4	.....	.....	
E. C. Walker, Principal Librarian and Secretary, Free Public Library	470	7	6	.....	470	7	6	.....	.....	
James D. Cronin, late Paymaster, Treasury	407	8	1	.....	407	8	1	.....	.....	
William Newcombe, late Receiver, Treasury	453	14	0	.....	453	14	0	.....	.....	
William Brennan, late Chief Messenger, Chief Secretary's Office	128	11	0	.....	128	11	0	.....	.....	
Balance to be appropriated	554	9	4	.....	554	9	4	.....	.....	
	3,500	0	0	.....	3,500	0	0	.....	.....	
TOTAL SCHEDULE B	£ 5,450	0	0	2,590	0	0	5,450	0	0			

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

9

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.		PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30th June, 1896.			
					Schedule C.		Colonial Act.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE C.								
Public Worship—								
Church of England	3,841	0 0	.....	.....	3,841	0 0	.....	.....
Presbyterian Church	557	0 0	.....	.....	557	0 0	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	750	0 0	.....	.....	750	0 0	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Church	1,950	0 0	.....	.....	1,950	0 0	.....	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C	£ 7,098	0 0	.....	.....	7,098	0 0	.....	.....
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.								
Pensions.								
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	150	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	75	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
					325	0 0	325	0 0
Military Pensions.								
J. S. Richardson, Major-General	500	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
R. A. Nathan, Captain Partially-paid Artillery	150	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond	200	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee	80	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett	50	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trustees of the Children of the late R. J. E. Bedford	120	0 0	.	.	.	.	.	.
					1,100	0 0	1,100	0 0
TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE VOTED .. ..	£	.....			1,425	0 0	1,425	0 0

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,168	2,333	1,580
12	Executive Council	580	1,173	1,178
12	Legislative Council	2,917	5,832	5,832
13	Legislative Assembly	5,287/10/-	10,568	10,165
13	Legislative Council and Assembly	1,716	3,426	3,476
14	Parliamentary Library	1,030	2,058	2,018
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	2,583	5,758	5,972
	TOTAL	£ 15,589/10/-	31,153	30,216

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

13

No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
Legislative Assembly.						
1	1	Speaker	685		1,370	1,370
1	1	Chairman of Committees	370		740	740
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	480		960	960
1	1	Clerk Assistant	362		723	723
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	302		604	604
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	267		533	533
1	1	Clerk of Records	238		476	476
1	1	Do Select Committees	214		428	428
1	1	Do Printing Branch	191		381	381
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	167		333	333
3	3	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, 1 at £200	398		795	795
1	1	Clerk	62/10/-		125	125
1	1	Principal Messenger	120		257	220
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	95		190	190
9	9	Messengers, 1 at £180, 8 at £160	730		1,460	.....
...	9	Do 1 at £170, 7 at £160, and 1 at £140	.....		.....	1,480
4	4	Do £140	280		560	.....
...	4	Do 3 at £140, and 1 at £112	.....		.....	532
1	1	Lavatory Attendant	50		100	100
				5,020/10/-	10,035	9,940
CONTINGENCIES.						
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees			58		75	75
Incidental Expenses			75		150	150
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pension payable to Patrick Pigott, Principal Messenger, Legislative Assembly			154		308	.....
				267	533	225
30	30	TOTAL	£	5,287/10/-	10,568	10,165
Legislative Council and Assembly.						
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper	160		319	319*
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	45		90	90*
1	1	Watchman	80		160	160*
1	1	House Servant	73		145	145*
1	1	Stableman	73		145	145*
1	1	Assistant Stableman and Assistant Night Watchman	73		145	145
1	1	Out-door Servant	73		145	145
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	120		240	240*
1	1	Cook	105		210	210
3	3	Waiters, 2 at £175, and 1 at £160	255		510	510
4	4	Do at £135	270		540	540
1	1	Scullery-maid	40		80	80*
				1,367	2,729	2,729
CONTINGENCIES.						
For occasional assistance during the Session			230		460	460
Incidental Expenses			75		150	150
Service in connection with fire-extinguishing appliance			13		25	25
Remuneration to Engineer of Electric Lights and Assistant for extra services			31		62	62
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones			.....		.....	50
				349	697	747
19	19	TOTAL	£	1,716	3,426	3,476

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6							Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
								£	£	£	
Parliamentary Library.											
1	1	Librarian ... ..	...	...	...	...	238	476	476*
1	1	First Assistant ... ..	...	...	...	...	184	367	367
1	1	Second Do ... ..	...	...	...	...	148	295	295
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	...	50	100	115
							620	1,238	1,253		
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Books and Periodicals ... ..	...	...	...	...	225	450	450
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room	...	...	...	...	50	100	100
		Do do for Assembly Reading-room	...	...	...	...	50	100	100
		Insurance of Books ... ..	...	...	...	...	60	120	60
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	25	50	50
							410	820	760		
4	4	TOTAL	£	1,080	2,058	2,013
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.											
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	433	865	865
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	338	675	675
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 3 at £533 ... ..	...	...	...	...	800	1,599	1,599
1	1	Shorthand-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	229	457	457
1	1	do ... ..	...	...	...	...	172	343	438
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 1 at £475, 2 at £138 ... ..	...	...	...	...	657	1,314	1,333
1	1	Type-writer ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	200	200
							2,729	5,458	5,567		
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Sessional Shorthand-writing ... ..	...	...	...	...	150	300	400
		Incidental expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	5	5
							158	305	405		
11	11	TOTAL	£	2,982	5,758	5,972

* For allowance see Schedule.

III.

Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£	£		£	£
16	Chief Secretary		5,078	10,152		10,042
17	Auditor-General		6,097	12,186		11,485
18	Registrar-General		14,059	28,101		26,591
19	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council		199	396		396
19	Aborigines Protection Board		5,650	11,300		9,690
20	Police		162,061	324,113		325,013
21-23	Lunacy		51,204	102,391		99,710
24	Master in Lunacy		1,419	2,830		2,855
24	Medical Board		60	120		185
24-25	The Medical Adviser to the Government		17,951	35,958		33,258
26	Government Statistician		3,834	7,661		7,359
26	Agent-General for the Colony		2,833	5,664		5,664
	Charitable Institutions—					
27-28	Government Asylums		28,927	57,847		57,931
29	State Children's Relief Board		16,729	33,453		40,953
29	Fisheries Commission		1,385	2,770		2,958
29	Fire Brigades		602	1,203		1,203
30	Civil Services Board		1,186	2,270		1,186
30	Reorganization of the Public Service					5,000
30	Botanic Gardens		3,047	6,087		6,077
30	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown		443	885		885
31	Government Domains		1,348	2,693		2,268
31	Garden Palace Grounds		625	1,250		1,100
31	Centennial Park		2,000	3,998		4,330
32	Military Secretary		1,146	2,291		2,400
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—					
32	Head-quarter Staff		3,442	6,884		6,936
33	Pay Branch		623	1,246		1,224
33	Ordnance Store Corps		5,795	11,590		10,977
34	Mounted Brigade		6,241	12,482		12,464
35-37	New South Wales Artillery		27,775	55,548		53,841
38	Partially-paid Artillery		3,887	7,774		7,981
39	Staff Office for Engineer Services		2,451	4,907		4,558
39	Military and Defence Works		2,500	5,000		4,600
39	Permanent Submarine Miners		2,087	4,172		3,772
40	Partially-paid Engineers		689	1,378		1,513
40	Do Submarine Miners		774	1,548		1,210
40	Do Electricians		618	1,219		1,173
41	Infantry, 1st Regiment		3,699	7,395		7,394
41-42	Do 2nd do		3,596	7,190		7,194
42-43	Do 3rd do		3,863	7,722		7,815
43	Do 4th do		3,825	7,648		7,658
44	Do 5th do		400	800		800
44	Permanent Medical Staff Corps		1,154	2,308		2,196
44	Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps		633	1,266		1,206
45	Army Service Corps		1,185	2,362		2,677
46	Barrack Section		898	1,796		1,656
46	Veterinary Department					289
46	General Contingencies		6,618	13,236		10,161
			82,753	165,460		158,485
	Naval Forces—					
47	Naval Brigade		2,253	4,516		4,786
47	Volunteer Naval Artillery		1,128	2,256		2,336
47	Torpedo Defence		661	1,322		1,545
			4,047	8,094		8,717
48	Charitable Allowances		29,035	58,070		52,730
49-50	Miscellaneous Services		71,534	143,068		61,988
	TOTAL	£	515,226	1,030,311		989,809

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
						£	£	£
Chief Secretary.								
1	1	Chief Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)						
1	1	Principal Under Secretary				505	1,010	1,010
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary				325	650	650
1	1	Chief Clerk				303	605	605
1	1	Clerk of Records				235	470	470
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Miscellaneous Branch				213	425	425
1	1	Do of Correspondence Branch				199	398	398
1	1	Accountant				181	362	362
4	4	Clerks—1 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290				504	1,187	1,187
2	2	Do 1 at £272, 1 at £268				270	540	540
4	4	Do 1 at £245, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180				408	815	815
4	4	Do 1 at £180, 1 at £120, 2 at £75				225	450	450
22	22					3,458	6,912	6,912
8	7	Principal Messenger at £220, 1 Messenger at £190, 1 at £160, 1 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £90, 1 at £75				560	1,120	1,010
1	1	Housekeeper				35	70	70
<i>Cleaners for Chief Secretary's and Public Works Offices.</i>								
1	1	Chief Cleaner				65	130	130
8	8	Cleaners—1 at £120, 2 at £110, 2 at £100, and 3 at £60				360	720	720
9	9					425	920	850
CONTINGENCIES.								
		Clerical Assistance, &c.				600	1,200	1,200
40	39	TOTAL				5,078	10,152	10,042

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

17

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6				Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
					£	£	£	
		Auditor-General.						
1	1	Auditor-General. (Provided for in Schedule.)			10	20	20	
1	1	Inspector of Accounts			325	650	650	
1	1	Senior Assistant Inspector of Railway Accounts			235	470	470	
3	3	Junior Assistant Inspectors of Railway Accounts, at £357 10s.			537	1,073	1,073	
2	2	Senior Examiners, at £380			380	760	760	
3	3	Junior Examiners, at £357 10s.			537	1,073	1,073	
1	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records			163	326	326	
4	3	Clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £281, 1 at £272... ..			574	1,147	843	
2	2	Do at £258 10s.			259	517	517	
2	2	Do at £236			236	472	472	
3	2	Do at £222 10s.			334	668	445	
4	3	Do at £200			400	800	600	
1	1	Clerk			95	190	190	
3	2	Clerks, at £165			248	495	330	
2	4	Do at £150			150	300	600	
3	2	Do at £125			188	375	250	
...	3	Do at £100 ... ..			.....	.....	300	
...	1	Clerk, at £303 10s. (for 3 months) ... ..			.....	.....	76	
...	1	Do at £222 10s. do ... ..			.....	.....	56	
...	1	Do at £200 do ... ..			.....	.....	50	
...	1	Do at £165 do ... ..			.....	.....	42	
					4,671	9,336	9,143	
		<i>Probationary Clerks.</i>						
4	3	Clerks, at £100			200	400	200	
5	3	Do at £75			188	375	225	
...	1	Clerk, at £75 ... ..			.....	.....	75	
					388	775	500	
1	1	Messenger			60	120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper			38	75	75*	
					98	195	195	
					5,157	10,306	9,838	
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Rent of Offices			500	1,000	917	
		Travelling Expenses, Railway Revenue Audit			300	600	550	
		Incidental Expenses			15	30	30	
		Extra Clerical Assistance			125	250	150	
					940	1,880	1,647	
47	48	TOTAL			£	6,097	12,186	11,485

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

19

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.				
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	186		371	371
				186		371
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Incidental Expenses	13	13	25	25
1	1	TOTAL...	£	199	396	396
		Aborigines Protection Board.				
1	1	Secretary	50		100*	100
				50	100	100
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board ...	3,500		7,000	6,000
		Towards cost of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cuncroogunga, and Brewarrina, at present under the control of the Aborigines Protection Association	1,500		3,000	2,500
		Incidental Expenses	100		200	190
		Medical attendance on Aborigines ... ..	.....^a		.....	.....^a
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District	500		1,000	900
				5,600	11,200	9,590
1	1	TOTAL...	£	5,650	11,300	9,690

* Also Officer Police Department, at £214 per annum.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
Police.									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	460	920	920*	
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	303	605	605	
1	1	First Clerk ...	...	...	...	157	313	313	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	145	290	290	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	141	281	281	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	107	214	214†	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	107	214	214	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	30	40	40	
8	8						1,440	2,877	2,877
CONSTABULARY.									
3	3	Superintendents, at £470 ...	...	...	...	705	1,410	1,410*	
3	3	Superintendents, at £425 ...	...	...	...	638	1,275	1,275*	
4	4	Do at £380 ...	...	...	...	760	1,520	1,520*	
11	11	Inspectors, at £312 10s. ...	...	...	...	1,719	3,438	3,438*	
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, at £267 10s. ...	...	...	...	1,070	2,140	2,140*	
19	19	Do 2nd Class, at £215 ...	...	...	...	2,328	4,655	4,655*	
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper ...	...	...	...	123	245	245	
1	1	Do and Drill Instructor ...	...	...	...	123	245	245*	
60	60	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem ...	...	...	...	
110	115	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do ...	...	...	...	
280	285	Senior-constables, at 8s. do ...	...	...	...	120,252	240,504	247,393	
520	530	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do ...	...	...	...	
670	680	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do ...	...	...	...	
100	100	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do ...	...	...	...	
60	60	Trackers, 30 at 4s. and 30 at 3s. do ...	...	...	...	
1850	1880					127,718	255,432	262,321	
DETECTIVES.									
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	190	380	380*	
1	1	Sub-Inspector ...	...	...	...	123	245	268†	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	123	245	245*	
4	4	Detectives, 1st Class, at 12s. per diem ...	...	...	...	
4	4	Do do at 11s. do ...	...	...	...	1,692	3,384	3,422	
5	5	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do ...	...	...	...	
5	5	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do ...	...	...	...	
...	...						2,128	4,254	4,315
...	...	Police Surgeon ...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....^a	.....^a	
21	21	TOTAL, SALARIES...	...	...	...	£	131,286	262,563	269,513
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty ...	...	...	...	4,250	8,500	8,500	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	1,850	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	1,850	
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes ...	...	...	...	2,250	4,500	4,125	
		Forage ...	...	...	...	8,000	16,000	15,000	
		Remount Horses ...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	1,850	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine ...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	1,850	
		Conveyance of Police and Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3,500	7,000	6,000	
		Fencing Paddocks ...	...	...	...	250	500	450	
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Repairs to Steam Launches, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items ...	...	...	...	2,000	4,000	3,275	
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	...	6,000	12,000	10,300	
		Cleaning Cesspits ...	...	...	...	250	500	450	
		Medical Attendance ...	...	...	...	.....^a	.....^a	.....^a	
		Towards providing Telephonic communication between the various Police Stations in the Newcastle District ...	...	...	...	275	550	.....
							30,775	61,550	55,560
1879	1909	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£	162,061	324,113	325,013

(a) See Medical Vote.

* All these officers receive allowance as per Schedule.

† Also Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board, £100 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

21

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Am Rats.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£		£	£	
Lunacy.										
OFFICIAL VISITORS.										
		Allowances ...	...	...	...	300		600	600	
		Clerical Assistance ...	...	...	...	30		60	60	
							330	660		660
Institutions for the Insane generally.										
(Inspector-General's Office.)										
1	1	Inspector-General ...	...	...	...	487		974	974*	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant ...	...	...	...	195		389	389	
...	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	.....		.....	150	
1	1	Messenger and Boatman ...	...	...	...	59		118	118	
3	4						741	1,481		1,631
CONTINGENCIES.										
		Travelling Expenses ...	...	...	...	80		160	160	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	40		80	80	
							120	240		240
Hospitals for Insane.										
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.										
1	1	Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	303		605	605*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	25		50	50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	25		50	50	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	197		394	394*	
1	1	Junior Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	145		290	290*	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ...	...	...	...	195		389	389*	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	112		223	223*	
1	1	Assistant Clerk ...	...	...	...	70		140	140*	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	80		160	160*	
1	1	Chief Attendant ...	...	...	...	80		160	160*	
1	1	Attendant-in-charge of Hill Branch ...	...	...	...	65		130	130*	
4	4	Artisan Attendants ...	...	...	...	279		558	558*	
1	1	Needlewoman ...	...	...	...	30		60	60*	
47	47	Attendants ...	...	...	...	2,004		4,008	4,008*	
29	29	Nurses ...	...	...	...	741		1,482	1,482*	
20	20	Servants ...	...	...	...	734		1,468	1,468*	
1	1	Engine-driver ...	...	...	...	82		164	164*	
113	113						5,167	10,331		10,331
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.										
1	1	Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	303		605	605*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	25		50	50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	25		50	50	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	197		394	394*	
1	1	Junior Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	145		290	290*	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ...	...	...	...	172		344	344*	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	107		214	214*	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	80		160	160*	
1	1	Chief Attendant ...	...	...	...	80		160	160*	
1	1	Attendant in charge of Weatherboard Division ...	...	...	...	60		120	120*	
2	2	Engine-drivers ...	...	...	...	165		330	330*	
4	4	Artisan Attendants ...	...	...	...	279		557	557*	
1	1	Needlewoman ...	...	...	...	30		60	60*	
48	48	Attendants ...	...	...	...	2,180		4,320	4,350*	
31	31	Nurses ...	...	...	...	806		1,612	1,652*	
21	21	Servants ...	...	...	...	802		1,604	1,604*	
117	117						5,430	10,870		10,940
233	234	Carried forward ...	...	...	£	.....	11,794	23,582	.....	23,802

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6						Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
							£	£	£	£		
233	234	Lunacy—continued.					11,794	23,582	23,802	
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.												
1	1	Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	303		605		605*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	25		50		50
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	25		50		50
1	1	Senior Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	197		394		394*
1	1	Junior do ...	...	...	...	145		290		290*
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ...	...	...	...	172		344		344*
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	107		214		214*
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	80		160		160*
1	1	Chief Attendant ...	...	...	...	80		160		160*
1	1	Dispenser ...	...	...	...	86		170		170*
48	49	Attendants ...	...	...	...	2,055		4,110		4,170*
36	36	Nurses ...	...	...	...	896		1,792		1,812*
3	3	Artisan Attendants ...	...	...	...	197		393		393*
19	19	Servants ...	...	...	...	658		1,316		1,322*
2	2	Engine-drivers ...	...	...	...	165		329		329*
1	1	Needlewoman ...	...	...	...	80		60		60*
119	120							5,220	10,437		10,523	
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.												
1	1	Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	161		322		322*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	15		30		30
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	15		30		30
1	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant ...	...	...	...	80		160		160*
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	50		100		100*
...	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	.....		.....		175*
8	8	Attendants ...	...	...	...	375		750		744*
12	12	Nurses ...	...	...	...	305		610		610*
2	2	Artisan Attendants ...	...	...	...	133		265		265*
1	1	Needlewoman ...	...	...	...	28		55		55*
7	7	Servants ...	...	...	...	244		488		482*
35	36							1,400	2,810		2,973	
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, RYDALMERE.												
1	1	Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	280		560		560*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	13		25		50
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	13		25		50
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant ...	...	...	...	105		209		209*
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ...	...	...	...	100		200		200*
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	70		140		140*
24	25	Attendants ...	...	...	...	948		1,896		1,900*
9	13	Nurses ...	...	...	...	325		650		556*
13	14	Servants ...	...	...	...	454		908		920*
2	2	Artisan Attendants ...	...	...	...	130		260		260*
1	1	Needlewoman ...	...	...	...	30		60		60*
1	1	Engine-driver ...	...	...	...	73		146		146*
56	62							2,541	5,079		5,111	
443	452	Carried forward...					£	20,961	41,908	42,409

*For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

23

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
		Lunacy—continued.			
443	452	Brought forward...	£ 20,961	41,908	42,409
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KENMORE, GOULBURN.					
1	1	Medical Superintendent	325	650	650*
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper	125	250	250*
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant	100	200	200*
12	12	Attendants	462	924	924*
9	11	Servants	333	666	708*
2	2	Artisan Attendants	124	248	240*
1	1	Needlewoman	26	52	52*
27	29		1,495	2,990	3,024
HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, GENERALLY—CONTINGENCIES.					
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to Senior Officers, at £45 per annum	338	675	675
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions and Fuel to Junior Officers, at £30 per annum	240	480	540
		Allowance towards House rent to Married Attendants, at £12 per annum	846	1,692	1,716
		Allowance for Clerical Assistance, Newcastle	50	100	.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Water, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c....	22,400	44,800	42,000
		Incidental Expenses, Burials, Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients and Artisan Attendants, Books, Periodicals, and to provide Amusement for Patients, &c.	2,450	4,900	4,500
		Maintenance of Steam Launch "Mabel"	250	500	500
			26,574	53,147	49,981
RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DALLINGHURST.					
1	1	Superintendent	118	236	236*
1	1	Matron	38	75	75*
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	.....	.....	.....
5	5	Attendants	243	486	486*
4	4	Nurses	107	214	214*
11	11		506	1,011	1,011
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Allowance towards House rent to married Attendants, £12 per annum	24	48	48
		Allowance to Gaol Dispenser, £25; and to Gaol Messenger, £12	19	37	37
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, urgent Minor Repairs, &c.	275	550	550
		Incidental Expenses, Occasional Additional Attendants, transferring Patients to Asylums, Burials, &c. ...	100	200	200
			418	835	835
LUNATIC PATIENTS.					
		For Maintenance of Patients in Temporary or Branch Establishments, to meet unforeseen expenses, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new establishments, for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 89 of the Lunacy Act, and in other Colonies under agreements made with the Governments thereof ... ..	.....	1,250	2,500
481	492	TOTAL	£ 51,204	102,391	99,710

* For Allowances See Schedule; (†) See Medical Vote.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Master in Lunacy.			
1	1	Master in Lunacy	£ 168	£ 335	£ 335*
1	1	Chief Clerk	258	515	515
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant	186	371	371
1	1	Second Clerk	141	281	281
1	1	Third Clerk	112	223	223
1	1	Fourth Clerk	95	190	190
1	1	Fifth Clerk	70	140	140
1	1	Sixth Clerk	60	120	120
1	1	Seventh Clerk	50	100	100
1	1	Eighth Clerk	38	75	75
1	1	Probationer	38	75	75
1	1	Do	25	50	75
1	1	Messenger	38	75	75
1	1	Office-cleaner	15	30	30
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Contingencies	1,294	2,580	2,605
14	14	TOTAL	125	250	250
		Medical Board.			
1	1	Secretary	50	100	150
1	1	Office-cleaner	10	20	20
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Incidental Expenses			170
2	2	TOTAL	60	120	15
		The Medical Adviser to the Government.			
...	...	Medical Adviser † † †
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	314	628	628 ‡
1	1	Do do for the Parramatta District	325	650	650 ‡
1	...	Relieving Medical Officer	250	560	.....
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser at Trial Bay Prison	150	300	300 ‡
1	1	Government Dispenser for the Parramatta District	95	190	190
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	95	190	190 ‡
1	1	Do Biloela Gaol	70	140	140 ‡
1	1	Office-keeper of Hospital Admission Depot	15	30	30
		VISITING OFFICERS.	1,314	2,628	2,128
1	1	Pathologist	188	375	375
1	1	Ophthalmic Surgeon to Government Asylums	100	200	200
1	1	Surgeon, Sydney Gaol and Reception House	190	380	380
1	1	Do Biloela Gaol and N.S.S. "Sebraon"	145	290	290
1	1	Do and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol... ..	100	200	200
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol... ..	100	200	200
1	1	Do Goulburn Gaol	60	120	120
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	60	120	120
1	1	Do Magazine Establishments	23	45	45
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol... ..	50	100	100
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	50	100	100
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol	25	50	50
1	1	Do do Broken Hill Gaol	25	50	50
13	13	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum	260	520	520
		CONTINGENCIES.	1,376	2,750	2,750
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aborigines	250	500	460
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols... ..	400	800	730
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease	3,100	6,200	5,610
		Rent of office for the Medical Adviser to the Government and his Staff	100	200	200
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	100	200	200
		Incidental Expenses	50	100	100
			4,000	8,000	7,300
34	33	Carried forward	£ 6,690	13,378	12,178

* Also receives £200 per annum as Master in Equity.

† Provided for under Board of Health.

‡ For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

25

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6						Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
							£	£	£		
		The Medical Adviser to the Government—continued.									
34	33	Brought forward... ..					£	6,690	13,378	12,178
		COAST HOSPITAL.									
1	1	Medical Superintendent				235	470	470*			
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper				88	175	175*			
1	1	Matron				63	125	125*			
24	28	Nurses				500	1,000	1,000*			
1	1	Needlewoman				30	60	60*			
6	6	Wardsmen and Attendants				225	450	450*			
5	5	Cooks and Kitchenman				191	382	382*			
4	6	Laundresses and General Servants				138	276	276*			
4	4	Ambulance Men				150	300	300*			
3	3	Artisan Attendants				141	282	282*			
1	1	Office Assistant				25	50	50*			
							1,786	3,570		3,570	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance Services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs	3,000	6,000		5,500
51	57										
		ANALYTICAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Government Analyst				280	560	560			
1	1	Assistant				100	200	200			
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner				50	100	100			
							490	860		860	
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and other materials, &c.					75	75	150		150
3	3										
		MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.									
		For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith					6,000	6,000	12,000		11,000
88	93	TOTAL... ..					£	17,981	35,958	33,258

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6							Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
								£		£	£		
Government Statistician.													
1	1	Statistician ...	...	...	...	...	...	382		763	763	
1	1	Chief Compiler ...	...	...	...	...	...	218		425	425	
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	202		403	403	
1	1	Compiler ...	...	...	...	...	...	166		331	331	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	145		290	290	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	134		268	268	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	134		268	268	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	112		223	223	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	75		150	150	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	50		100	100	
1	1	Probationer ...	...	...	...	...	...	38		75	75	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	60		120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper ...	...	...	...	...	...	29		40	40	
								1,731		3,456	.....	3,724
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
Rent and Incidental Expenses ...								225		450	400		
Extra clerical assistance, as required ...								1,035		2,070	2,070		
Compiling Stock and Crop Returns ...								400		800	400		
								1,660		3,320	.....	2,870
REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS.													
1	...	Clerk in Charge of Friendly Societies Records ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	235	470		
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
Compiling and Indexing Records of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions from 1874 onwards ...								120		240	240		
Incidental expenses ...								25		50	50		
Actuarial Assistance ...								63		125	125		
Valuation of Friendly Societies ...								.....		.....	350	
								208		415	.....	765
14	14	TOTAL...						£	3,834	7,661	7,359
Agent-General for the Colony.													
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London...	...	...	...	...	...	910		1,820	1,820	
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	...	415		830	830	
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	190		380	380	
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge of Indents ...	...	...	...	...	...	112		223	223	
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand-writer ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		200	200	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		200	200	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	...	...	60		120	120	
2	2	Messengers, at £58 ...	...	...	...	...	...	58		116	116	
								1,945		3,889	.....	3,889
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
Rent ...								813		625	625		
Fuel and light ...								25		50	50		
Cleaning ...								25		50	50		
Stationery and Printing ...								200		400	400		
Unforeseen Office Expenses, Travelling, &c. ...								75		150	150		
Extra Official Expenses, incidental to the Office ...								250		500	500		
								888		1,775	.....	1,775
9	9	TOTAL...						£	2,833	5,664	5,664

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

27

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£
Charitable Institutions.					
GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS.					
1	1	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer, under State Children's Relief Board	325	650	650*
1	1	Secretary and Assistant Boarding-out Officer under State Children's Relief Board	213	425	425*
2	2				
		<i>Office of Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.</i>		538	1,075
1	1	Chief Clerk	134	268	268*
1	1	First Clerk	123	245	245
1	1	Clerk	100	200	200
1	1	Do	100	200	200
1	1	Do	100	200	200
1	1	Do	50	100	100
1	1	Housekeeper	40	80	80*
7	7			647	1,293
<i>Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Medical Superintendent	235	470	470*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	25	50	50
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	25	50	50
3	3			285	570
<i>George-street, Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	118	236	236*
1	1	Sub-Matron	50	100	100*
2	2				
<i>Contingencies</i>					
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies—1,070 inmates, at 5s. per week	6,955	13,910	.....
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies, for 1,100 inmates, at 5s. per week ... ..	.....	.....	13,100
				7,123	14,246
<i>Macquarie-street, Parramatta.</i>					
1	1	Matron-Superintendent	95	190	190*
1	1	Sub-Matron... ..	30	60	60*
2	2				
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies—365 inmates at 5s. per week... ..	2,373	4,746	.....
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies—375 inmates, at 5s. per week... ..	.....	.....	4,450
				2,498	4,996
<i>Newington.</i>					
1	1	Nurse-Superintendent	100	200	200*
1	1	Sub-Matron	43	85	85*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	25	50	50
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	25	50	50
4	4				
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Medical attendance	193	385	385
		Rations, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and other contingencies—615 inmates, at 5s. per week	3,998	7,996	.....
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies, for 670 inmates, at 5s. per week... ..	.....	.....	8,000
				4,329	8,657
20	20	Carried forward... ..	£	15,420	30,837
					29,728

* For allowances see *Sine die*.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£	£	£	£	£
		Charitable Institutions—continued.				
20	20	Brought forward...	15,420	30,837	29,723	
		GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS—continued.				
		<i>Cottage Homes for Old Couples, Parramatta.</i>				
1	1	Matron	75	150	150*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies ...	400	800	800	
			475	950	950	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>				
1	1	Surgeon-Superintendent	258	515	515*	
1	1	Matron	118	236	236*	
1	1	Sub-Matron	48	95	95*	
1	1	Assistant Sub-Matron	30	60	60*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	25	50	50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	25	50	50	
6	6		504	1,006	1,006	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies—				
		945 inmates, at 5s. per week	6,143	12,286	.....
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other contingencies—				
		905 inmates, at 5s. per week ... ..	.....	.....	11,500	
			6,647	13,292	12,506	
		<i>Hookwood.</i>				
1	1	Matron	95	190	190*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	25	50	50	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	25	50	50	
3	3		145	290	290	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies—				
		485 inmates, at 5s. per week	2,828	5,656	.....
		Rations, Medical Comforts, and other Contingencies—				
		550 inmates, at 5s. per week ... ..	.....	.....	6,650	
			2,973	5,946	6,940	
		SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY AND RECEIVING HOUSE.				
1	1	Matron Superintendent	75	150	150*	
1	1	Sub-Matron... ..	50	100	.....
1	1	Nurse	31	62	62*	
1	1	Teacher	30	60	60*	
1	1	Gardener and Attendant	50	100	90*	
1	1	Additional Attendant	25	50	50*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	.....^a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	13	25	25	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and	287	572	462	
		Incidental Expenses	200	400	800	
8	7		487	972	1,262	
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.				
		Additions and Repairs to Buildings	250	500	900	
		Allowance to Cooks, Warders, Nurses, and other Servants	500	1,000	1,000	
		Maintenance, rent, &c., Boys' Home, Dundas ...	625	1,250	1,150	
		Rent, Maintenance, &c., of 100 inmates on Glenfield Farm	750	1,500	1,300	
		Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm	50	100	100	
		Maintenance, Rent, &c., Carpenterian Reformatory ...	750	1,500	1,500	
			2,925	5,850	5,950	
38	37	TOTAL	28,927	57,847	57,331	

* For allowances see Schedule.

(a) See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

29

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Bats.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
						£	£	£	£	
Charitable Institutions—continued.										
STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.										
1	1	Senior Inspector	...	...	...	168	335	335*	
2	2	Inspectors at £267 10s.	...	...	...	268	535	535*	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector	...	...	...	112	223	223*	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	63	125	125	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	38	75	75	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	55	110	110	
1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	50	100	100	
						854	1,703		1,703	
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Maintenance, Additional Inspection, &c.						12,500	25,000	32,000		
Outfits						550	1,100	1,500		
Conveyance of Children						100	200	350		
Medical Attendance						175	350	400		
Travelling Expenses						375	750	750		
Extra Clerical Assistance						75	150	150		
Maintenance of 150 ophthalmic, delicate, and crippled children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong						1,600	3,200	3,200		
Expenses in connection with the administration of the Children's Protection Act						500	1,000	900		
						15,875	31,750		39,250	
9	9	TOTAL...				£	10,729	33,453		40,953
Fisheries Commission.										
1	1	Chief Inspector and Secretary	...	...	...	235	470	470	
1	1	Travelling Inspector	...	...	...	110	220	220	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	200	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	90	180	180	
7	7	Assistant Inspectors, 4 at £140, 3 at £130	...	...	...	475	950	950	
1	2	Assistant Inspectors	...	...	...	25	50	100	
...	1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	108	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	55	110	110	
						1,090	2,180		2,338	
<i>CONTINGENCIES.</i>										
Travelling Expenses						250	500	400		
Incidental Expenses						45	90	80		
Reward for destruction of Sharks						.....	.....	60	
Expenses in connection with the recovery of arrears of rent, oyster leases, &c.						.....	.....	30	
Allowance to Travelling Inspector while acting as Secretary during absence of Mr. Thompson on business of Royal Commission on Fishes						.....	.....	50	
						295	590		620	
13	15	TOTAL...				£	1,385	2,770		2,958
Fire Brigades.										
1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene	...	...	...	314	628	628*	
FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.										
1	1	Chairman	...	...	...	127	254	254	
						441	882		882	
<i>CONTINGENCIES.</i>										
Allowance in lieu of Uniform to Superintendent						15	30	30		
Incidental Expenses						63	126	126		
1	1	Fireman for Public Buildings	...	...	...	83	165	165	
						161	321		321	
3	3	TOTAL...				£	502	1,203		1,203

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
Civil Service Board.									
1	1	Secretary ... (for 6 months) ... ..	...	...	...	280	560	280	
1	1	Accountant ... do ... ..	...	...	...	213	425	213	
1	1	Clerk ... do ... ..	...	...	...	123	245	123	
1	1	Do ... do ... ..	...	...	...	60	120	60	
1	1	Probationer... do ... ..	...	...	...	25	50	25	
1	1	Messenger ... do ... ..	...	...	...	70	140	70	
1	1	Office-cleaner do ... ..	...	...	...	15	30	15	
						786			786
							1,570		
CONTINGENCIES.									
Fees to Actuary and Incidental Expenses						100	200	100	
Clerical Assistance in connection with preparation of Blue Book						250	500	250	
						350	700		350
7	7	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	1,136	2,270	.....	1,136
Reorganization of the Public Service...									
						.....	.....	.....	5,000
Botanic Gardens.									
1	1	Director ... ..	...	...	...	258	515	515*	
1	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	...	...	...	150	317	317*	
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	...	...	...	123	245	245*	
1	1	Bailiff ... ..	...	...	...	60	120	120	
						600	1,197		1,197
CONTINGENCIES.									
Wages to Gardeners and Labourers						1,513	3,025	3,025	
Travelling and other Expenses of Collecting						40	80	80	
Forage for Horses						23	45	45	
Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission... ..						23	45	45	
Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library... ..						15	30	30	
Coals and Manure						35	70	80	
Cost of Aviary						63	125	200	
Painting and additional Seats						35	70	70	
Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs						20	40	80	
Pots for Plants						35	70	70	
Timber for Repairs						30	60	60	
Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence)						130	260	260	
Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)						125	250	250	
Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony						80	160	160	
Incidental Expenses						65	130	130	
Rethatching and repairing Eastern Summer-house						25	50	.....
Towards renewing Boundary Fence between Botanic Gardens and Domains						30	60	30	
Gravel for Walks and Asphalting						100	200	100	
Watching						60	120	150	
New spring cart ... ..						.....	.....	15	
						2,447	4,890		4,880
4	4	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	3,047	6,087	.....	6,077
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.									
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	...	...	...	113	225	.....	225
Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....	330	660	660
1	1	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	443	885	.....	885

*For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

31

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
			£	£	£		
Government Domains.							
1	1	Overseer	88	175	175*		
1	1	Bailiff	60	120	120*		
			148	295	295		
CONTINGENCIES.							
		Wages to Labourers and Attendants	632	1,263	1,263		
		Forage for one Horse	15	30	30		
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	125	250	250		
		Repair of Gates and Fences, and additional Seats	25	50	50		
		Soil and Manure	13	25	25		
		To keep in order Plantations at Public Buildings in Sydney	75	150	150		
		Asphalting Paths	50	100	100		
		Painting Gates and Fences	25	50	25		
		Incidental Expenses	25	50	50		
		For Metalling Side and Back Roads at Government House	60	120	.....	
		Gravel for Pathway leading to Government House	25	50	.....	
		Repairing and Graveling Beach Walks	100	200	.....	
		Towards Renewing Boundary Fence between Domains and Botanic Gardens... ..	30	60	30		
			1,200	2,398	1,973		
2	2	TOTAL... ..	£	1,348	2,693	2,268
Garden Palace Grounds.							
1	1	Bailiff	60	120	120	
CONTINGENCIES.							
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	425	850	850		
		Asphalting Paths	25	50	50		
		Forage for one Horse	15	30	30		
		Incidental Expenses	25	50	50		
		Graveling and Tarring	50	100	.....	
		To purchase, Horse	25	50	.....	
			565	1,130	980	
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	625	1,250	1,100
Centennial Park.							
1	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	23	45	45		
1	1	Overseer	83	175	175*		
			111	220	220	
CONTINGENCIES.							
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	1,358	2,716	2,716		
		Wages to five Special Constables... ..	276	552	552		
		Forage for two Horses	30	60	60		
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	125	250	250		
		Soil and Manure	50	100	100		
		Incidental Expenses	50	100	100		
		Repairs to Ride by Turfing ... ..	.....	.....	250
		Drainage works from Overseer's House ... ..	.....	.....	82
			1,889	3,778	4,110	
2	2	TOTAL... ..	£	2,000	3,998	4,330

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Military Secretary.					
1	1	Military Secretary	460	920	920
1	1	Chief Clerk	190	380	380
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	145	290	290
1	1	Record Clerk	109	218	218
1	1	Correspondence Clerk	100	200	200
1	1	Messenger	50	100	100
			1,054	2,108	2,108
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Incidental Expenses and Extra Clerical Assistance ...	78	156	265
		Office Cleaner	14	27	27
			92	183	292
6	6	TOTAL	£ 1,146	2,291	2,400
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.					
HEAD-QUARTERS' STAFF.					
1	1	General Officer Commanding Forces ... ..	.....	625	1,250
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General's Department.</i>					
1	1	Assistant Adjutant-General	226	452	458*
1	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry	190	380	385*
1	1	Chief Clerk	140	280	280
1	1	Superintending Clerk	125	250	150
1	1	Record Clerk	100	200	200
1	1	Clerk, Short-hand and Type-writer	100	200	200
1	1	Clerk	46	92	92
...	1	Do ... ..	.....	.....	50
			927	1,854	1,815
<i>Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department.</i>					
1	1	Assistant Quartermaster-General	227	454	458*
1	1	Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range	98	196	105
...	1	Sergeant-Major, Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range ... ..	.....	.....	153*
1	1	Superintending Clerk	125	250	250
2	2	Assistant Clerks, at £180 per annum	180	360	360
			630	1,260	1,416
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 3 Officers	163	326	327
		Forage Allowance, do	51	102	102
		Stable do do	21	42	43
		Servants' do do	41	82	.....
		Rations, do do	28	56	57
		Fuel and Light, do do	32	64	65
			336	672	594
13	15	WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.			
1	1	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem	88	176	179*
1	1	Warrant Officer, Instructor of Musketry, at 9s. 3d. per diem	85	170	170*
1	1	Warrant Officer, Provost Sergeant, at 7s. 10d. per diem	72	144	144*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Scottish Rifles, at 8s. 4d. per diem	76	152	153*
1	1	Sergeant Rifle Range, at 7s. 4d. per diem	67	134	135*
1	1	Musketry Clerk	90	180	180
2	3	Markers, Rifle Range, at 6s. 10d. per diem	186	372	378*
1	1	Staff Messenger	60	120	120
1	1	Messenger, Volunteer and Pay Offices, at £120 per annum	60	120	120
			784	1,568	1,579
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	60	120	120
		Uniform Allowance, 9 Non-commissioned Officers	23	46	46
		Rations	44	88	89
		Fuel and Light	13	26	27
			140	280	282
24	26	TOTAL	£ 3,412	6,884	6,936

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

33

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
PAY BRANCH.									
1	1	Staff Paymaster	...	...	...	227	454	*458	
1	1	Superintending Clerk	...	...	...	125	250	250	
1	1	Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	105	210	210	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	95	190	190	
						552	1,104		1,108
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Allowance in lieu of Quarters						41	82	82	
Servant's Allowance						14	28	.....
Rations						9	18	19	
Fuel and Light						7	14	14	
						71	142		116
4	4	TOTAL	...	...	...	623	1,246	.....	1,224
ORDNANCE BRANCH.									
<i>Staff Office, &c.</i>									
1	1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	182	364	366*	
1	1	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	96	192	193*	
1	1	Receiver and Issuer of Stores	...	...	...	125	250	250	
4	3	Clerks—1 at £223, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125	...	...	...	337	674	498	
						740	1,480		1,307
<i>Armoury.</i>									
1	1	Warrant Officer (Superintending Clerk)	...	...	...	123	246	245	
1	1	Chief Armourer (Sergeant)	...	...	...	115	230	230	
1	1	Armoury Sergeant	...	...	...	113	226	225	
1	1	Assistant Armoury Sergeant	...	...	...	73	146	145	
3	3	3 Labourers, at £135	...	...	...	203	406	405	
						627	1,254		1,250
<i>Ordnance Stores.</i>									
1	1	Saddler	...	...	...	78	156	155	
4	4	4 Labourers, at £135	...	...	...	270	540	540	
						348	696		695
<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>									
1	1	Laboratory Overseer	...	...	...	88	176	175	
1	1	1 Labourer at £155	...	...	...	78	156	155	
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	78	156	155	
						244	488		483
<i>Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>									
1	1	Labourer	...	...	...	78	156	155	
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	73	146	146	
						151	302		301
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses						50	100	100	
Furniture for Military Departments						50	100	.....
Rations						19	38	37	
Fuel and Light						14	28	28	
Charge Pay						19	38	37	
Lodging Allowance						82	164	165	
Servants do						28	56	.....
Forage do						17	34	34	
Stable do						7	14	14	
Uniform Allowance on First Appointment						.....	.....	224	
						286	572		639
General Stores, including Warlike Stores						.....	3,250	6,000	6,000
Proportion of Salary and Allowances for Inspector of Warlike Stores in England						.....	149	298	300
							6,798		6,300
24	23	TOTAL	...	...	...	5,795	11,590	.....	10,977

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
MOUNTED BRIGADE.					
1	1	Colonel Commandant, at 11s. 4d. per diem	103	206	206
2	2	Majors, at £40	28	56	54
16	16	Captains, at £32	160	320	320
16	16	1st Lieutenants, at £24	120	240	240
16	16	2nd do at £20	100	200	200
2	2	Quartermasters, at £24	15	30	30
8	8	Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	34	68	68
8	8	Do do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	34	68	68
32	32	Sergeants, at £12	120	240	240
16	16	Parrier Sergeants, at £12	60	120	120
64	64	Corporals, at £11 4s.	224	448	448
16	16	Trumpeters, at £8	41	82	87
16	16	Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.	48	96	96
8	8	Saddlers, at £9 12s.	24	48	48
536	336	Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.	1,608	3,216	3,216
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	4	8	8
...	1	Band Corporal, £11 4s.	.....	.....	7
16	15	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	48	96	90
		(Calculated less Camp.)			
774	774	Less Estimated Savings	.....	400	800
			2,771	5,542	5,546
			.....	800	800
			2,371	4,742	4,746
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Imperial Officer, 2nd in Command	350	700	700
2	2	Adjutants and Paymasters, at 18s. per diem	326	652	659*
2	2	Regimental Sergeants-Major	150	318	322*
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 8s. 4d. per diem	151	302	304*
2	2	Orderly-room Clerks, 1 at 7s. 10d. and 1 at 7s. 4d. per diem	138	276	278*
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	213	426	429*
6	6	Do Instructors, at 7s. 4d. per diem	390	798	802*
1	1	Do do at 6s. 10d. per diem	62	124	125*
			1,798	3,596	3,619
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each) and 16 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34	391	782	782
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each)	157	314	320
		Servants' allowance, 2 Staff Officers, at £27 7s. 6d.	28	56	.....
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 2 Staff Officers and 16 N.C. Officers	323	646	651
		Rations	46	92	92
		Fuel and light	17	34	35
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	911	1,822	1,820
		Band allowance	25	50	50
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses	60	120	119
		Head-quarters allowance—2 Warrant Officers, at 2s. 6d. per diem; 6 Non-commissioned Officers, at 1s. 3d. per diem	114	228	230
			.....	2,072	4,144
743	703	TOTAL	.....	6,241	12,482
				.....	12,464

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

35

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.			
		<i>Artillery Staff.</i>	£	£	£
1	1	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	362	724	950½
1	1	Brigade Major	190	380	385½
1	1	Firemaster	190	380	385½
1	1	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	190	380	380
1	1	Warrant Officer Armament Clerk, at 9s. 9d. per diem ...	89	178	179
1	1	Do Assistant Firemaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem...	89	178	179
1	1	Do Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem...	89	178	179
1	1	Do Superintending Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	70	140	144
1	1	Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, at 5s. per diem ...	46	92	92
1	1	Record Clerk, at 4s. 2d. per diem	38	76	77
10	10			1,353	2,706
		BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.			
		<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>			
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding... ..	177	354	476½
1	...	Lieutenant and Adjutant	107	214	.....
...	1	Captain and Adjutant ... ..	.....	.....	*322
1	...	Veterinary Surgeon	75	150	.....
3	2			359	718
		<i>A. Battery, N.S. Wales Artillery.</i>			
1	...	Captain	159	318	.....
1	2	Lieutenant, at £216 11s.	107	214	484½
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 6s. 4d. per diem	58	116	116
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 4d. per diem	58	116	116
1	1	Farrier Sergeant, at 5s. per diem...	46	92	92
1	1	Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. do	46	92	92
1	1	Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. do	46	92	92
2	2	Sergeants, at 4s. do	78	146	147
1	1	Riding Instructor, at 3s. 6d. do	32	64	65
2	2	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. do	61	122	122
4	4	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. do	115	230	232
2	2	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. do	53	106	107
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. do	41	82	83
1	1	Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. do	30	60	60
1	1	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. do	30	60	60
1	1	Wheeler, at 3s. 3d. do	30	60	60
48	48	Drivers and Gunners, at 2s. 3d. do	978	1,956	1,977
71	71			1,963	3,926
		<i>1st Garrison Division—Regimental Staff.</i>			
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel	253	506	522½
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	159	318	322½
1	1	Warrant Officer Master Gunner, 1st class, at 9s. 9d. per diem	89	178	179
1	1	Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	46	92	92
1	1	Warrant Officer Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem	89	178	179
1	...	Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 10d. per diem	65	130	.....
1	1	Warrant Officer Bandmaster, at 8s. 4d. per diem ...	72	144	153
1	1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem	40	80	80
1	1	Corporal Trumpeter, at 3s. 4d. per diem...	31	62	61
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem	89	178	179
10	9			983	1,866
		<i>Garrison Companies' Officers.</i>			
2	2	Majors, at £356 17s.	353	706	714½
3	3	Captains, at £321 15s. 6d.	477	954	966½
7	7	Lieutenants, at £216 11s.	754	1,508	1,516½
12	12			1,584	3,168
106	104	Carried forward	£	6,102	12,384
					2,950
					798
					3,855
					1,767
					3,196
					12,566

* Transferred from A Battery.

‡ For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1895	1895-6	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		N.S.W. ARTILLERY—continued.		£	£	£		
106	104	Brought forward... ..		£	6,192	12,384	.....	12,566
		WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.						
2	2	Master Gunners, 2nd Class, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...		142	284	287		
3	3	Do 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem ...		186	372	376		
3	3	Company Sergeants-Major, at 5s. 5d. per diem ...		148	296	298		
3	3	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 5d. per diem ...		148	296	298		
14	14	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem		507	1,014	1,025		
14	14	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem		423	846	854		
11	11	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem		316	632	638		
8	8	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem		212	424	427		
11	11	Bandsmen, at 3s. 3d. per diem		324	648	655		
11	11	Do at 2s. 3d. per diem		224	448	453		
12	12	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem (4 for 6 months only)		743	1,486	1,200		
7	7	Artificers, at 5s. per diem		317	634	641		
9	9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem		184	368	371		
224	224	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem		4,561	9,122	9,224		
1	1	Supernumerary Bandsmen, at 1s. 6d. per diem		14	28	28		
333	333				8,449	16,898		16,835
		ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY, AS PER ROYAL WARRANT.						
		<i>Good Conduct Pay.</i>						
		Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers—Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per badge ...		700	1,400	1,600		
		<i>Re-engaging Pay.</i>						
		Increase Pay on re-engagement to Trumpeters, Gunners, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem		500	1,000	1,000		
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>						
		Command Pay—3 Officers Commanding Companies ...		91	182	198		
		Allowance to 2 Adjutants		55	110	129		
		4 Orderly Room Clerks—1 at 1s. and 3 at 6d. per diem ...		19	38	47		
		28 Assistant District Gunners, at 1s. per diem		254	508	513		
		Telephone Operator, at 1s. per diem		10	19	19		
		2 Storemen, at 1s. per diem		19	37	37		
		Carter, North District, at 6d. per diem		5	10	.....	
		<i>Printing Office.</i>						
		1 Printer, at 1s. 0d. per diem		16	32	32		
		1 Assistant Printer, at 6d. per diem		5	10	10		
		<i>Fire Service.</i>						
		1 Non-commissioned Officer as Fireman, at 6d. per diem ...		5	10	10		
					1,679	3,356		3,535
439	437	Carried forward		£	16,320	32,638	.....	32,936

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.					
			£	£	£		
439	437	Brought forward...	£	16,320	32,638	.....	32,936
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Forage allowance—10 Officers' Horses, at £34 ...	187	374	340		
		Forage allowance—52 Field Battery Horses, at £30 ...	780	1,560	1,560		
		Allowed for Officer temporarily mounted ...	.....	.....	34		
		Uniforms, as per Clothing Regulations ...	2,695	5,390	2,633		
		486 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 11½d. per ration per diem ...	3,850	7,700	7,900		
		Fuel and Light under Allowance Regulations ...	400	800	850		
		Incidental Expenses ...	500	1,000	1,000		
		Band Allowance ...	50	100	100		
		Mess Allowance ...	50	100	100		
		Artillery Association ...	.....	.....	100		
		Steamer Hire—Troops to Batteries ...	60	120	150		
		Free kits for 30 Recruits ...	150	300	300		
		Free kits for 40 men re-engaged at £2 each ...	40	80	80		
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men on duty ...	275	550	500		
		Books for Garrison Library ...	25	50	50		
		Drugs for Horses ...	15	30	.....	
		Guard Boat Service ...	550	1,100	920		
		Removing and Mounting, Examination and Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War ...	400	800	1,000		
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters ...	1,000	2,000	2,338		
		Remounts for Field Artillery ...	75	150	150		
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium ...	25	50	50		
		Purchase of Tools, &c., Artillery Workshops ...	50	100	100		
		Helmets and Great Coats ...	100	200	200		
		Medical Attendance at Out Stations ...	50	100	100		
		Servants' Allowance—2 Officers in lieu of Soldier Servants ...	28	56	.....	
		Stipend Allowance to Ministers of various Denominations ...	100	200	200		
		Uniform Allowance—3 Officers on 1st appointment ...	.....	.....	150		
				11,455	22,910		20,906
439	437	TOTAL ...	£	27,775	55,548	.....	53,841

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.			
		<i>Field Artillery Brigade.</i>			
2	2	Majors, at £40	25	50	50
2	2	Captains, at £32	20	40	40
2	2	1st Lieutenants, at £24	15	30	30
5	5	2nd do at £20	32	64	63
2	2	Battery Sergeants-Major, at £13 12s.	9	18	17
2	2	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £12 16s.	8	16	16
10	10	Sergeants, at £12	38	76	75
10	10	Corporals, at £11 4s.	35	70	70
10	10	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.	33	66	65
4	4	Trumpeters, at £8	10	20	20
111	111	Gunners and Drivers, at £9 12s.	333	666	666
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
160	160		558	1,116	1,112
		Less Estimated Savings	100	200	200
			458	916	
		2ND GARRISON DIVISION.			
1	...	Officer Commanding, at £60 per annum... ..	18	36	.....
4	4	Majors Commanding Companies, at £40	50	100	100
4	4	Captains, at £32	40	80	80
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24	60	120	120
14	14	2nd do at £20	88	176	175
1	1	Quartermaster	7	14	13
1	1	Trumpet Major, at £13 12s.	5	10	9
4	4	Company Sergeants-Major, at £13 12s.	17	34	34
4	4	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, £12 16s.	17	34	32
21	21	Sergeants, at £12	79	158	158
28	28	Corporals, at £11 4s.	98	196	196
28	28	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.	91	182	182
14	14	Trumpeters, at £8	35	70	70
338	338	Gunners, at £9 12s.	1,014	2,028	2,028
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	4	8	8
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s. ... ..	.....	.....	7
24	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	72	144	138
...	...	Command pay	15	30	.....
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached)	16	32	32
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
496	495		1,726	3,452	3,382
		Less Estimated Savings	200	400	400
			1,526	3,052	
		PERMANENT STAFF.			
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 17s. 7d. per diem	159	318	321*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 9s. 9d. per diem	89	178	179*
1	1	Do Quartermaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem	80	160	179*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 6s. 10d. per diem	62	124	126*
1	1	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem	62	124	126*
5	5		452	904	950
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters—4 N.C. Officers	71	142	144
		Rations	35	70	70
		Fuel and light	9	18	20
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	910	1,820	1,500
		Band allowance	25	50	50
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns	100	200	200
		Artillery Association ... ..	.....	.....	150
		Hire of Steamers for conveyance to and from the Heads	75	150	150
		Quarters allowance for Adjutant and Paymaster ... ..	.....	.....	55
		Forage allowance—1 Adjutant	34	68	34
		Stable do do	7	14	14
		Horse allowance, 10 Field Battery Officers, at £25 each	125	250	250
		Extra Duty Pay to Artillery Instructors	50	100	200
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Captain	10	20	20
			1,451	2,902	2,857
661	660	TOTAL	£ 3,887	7,774	7,681

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		ENGINEERS.				
		STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.				
1	1	Staff Officer... ..	197		393	496
1	1	Chief Surveyor	143		285	285
2	2	Division Officers, at £285... ..	285		570	570
1	...	Chief Clerk and Accountant	171		342	.....
1	1	Warrant Officer, Submarine Miners, Storekeeper	91		182	184*
1	1	Do Staff Instructor to Field Companies ..	91		182	184*
3	1	Do do Electricians	91		182	184*
1	3	Clerks of Works, at £228... ..	342		684	684
1	1	Head Quarters Clerk	93		196	200
2	2	Division Clerks, at £190	190		380	380
...	1	Orderly Room Clerk ... ..	.....		.....	160
1	1	Messenger	52		104	104
		2 Coxswains for Submarine Mining Steamers, at 8d. per diem	13		25	25
		2 Engine-drivers Submarine Mining Steamers, at 1s. per diem	19		37	37
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		1,783	3,562	3,493
		Stores for instructional purposes for Nos. 1 and 2 Field Companies	50		100	100
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 3 Submarine Mining Company	100		200	200
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 4 Electric Company	75		150	150
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Mining Steamers and Boats	200		400	400
		Uniforms for 10 Non-commissioned Officers	185		370	100
		Rations for 3 Warrant Officers	43		85	85
		Fuel and Light	15		30	30
				668	1,335	1,065
15	15	TOTAL	£	2,451	4,897	4,558
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.				
		Fortifications, Survey Expenses, Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, Raodwick Rifle Range, Repairs, Painting, Alterations, and Incidental Expenses connected with	.....	2,500	5,000	4,000
		ENGINEER, NO. 3, COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS, PERMANENT.				
1	1	Officer Commanding	191		382	385*
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 4d. per diem	76		152	153
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	67		134	135
1	1	Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	67		134	135
2	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 4d. per diem... ..	115		230	232
2	2	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per diem	91		182	183
1	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	21		42	42
17	17	Sappers, at 4s. per diem	616		1,232	1,245
		<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>		1,244	2,488	2,510
		Good Conduct Pay... ..	30		60	60
		Re-engagement Pay to Sappers and Bugler	25		50	55
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>				
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	10		19	19
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	10		19	19
				75	148	153
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	350		700	350
		Free rations, fuel, and light	350		700	675
		Servant's allowance	14		28	.....
		Forage allowance, 1 officer commanding	17		34	34
		Stable do do	7		14	.....
		Incidental expenses	30		60	50
				768	1,536	1,109
26	26	TOTAL	£	2,087	4,172	3,772

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—Nos. 1 AND 2 FIELD COMPANIES.				
1	1	Officer Commanding Corps of Engineers, at £90 per annum	£ 45	£ 90	£ 90	
...	1	Major Commanding ... ..	.....	.....	32	
2	1	Captain, at £40	24	48	27	
2	2	First Lieutenants, at £28	17	34	37	
2	2	Second Lieutenants, at £24	14	28	32	
2	2	Company Sergeants-Major, at £16	10	20	21	
2	2	Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	10	20	21	
4	4	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	16	32	36	
4	4	First Corporals, at £12	14	28	31	
4	4	Second Corporals, at £11 4s.	13	26	30	
4	4	Buglers, at £9 12s.	11	22	26	
31	31	Sappers, at £10 8s.	273	546	619	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	124	248	251	
		Command Pay, 2 officers	15	30	60	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Less estimated savings ... ..	.....	68	136	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forge Allowance, 2 Officers Commanding	34	68	68	
		Stable do do	14	28	28	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	123	246	240	
						1,177
				586	1,172	
				68	136	
				518	1,036	
				171	342	336
120	120	TOTAL... .. £	.....	689	1,378	1,513
		PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS—No. 3 COMPANY.				
1	1	Captain (Brevet Major), at £40	24	48	42	
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £28	17	34	31	
2	2	2nd do at £24	23	46	42	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16	10	20	19	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16	10	20	17	
2	2	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	16	32	30	
2	2	1st Corporals, at £12	14	28	25	
1	1	2nd do £11 4s.	7	14	10	
1	1	Bugler, at £9 12s.	6	12	8	
67	67	Sappers, at £10 8s.	402	804	563	
		Allowance for Extra Proficiency as Submarine Miners... ..	161	322	263	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c. ... ..	.....	79	158	160
				695	1,390	1,050
79	79	TOTAL... .. £	.....	774	1,548	1,210
		PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—No. 4 COMPANY ELECTRICIANS.				
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £80	14	28	36	
1	1	Captain, at £40	12	24	30	
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £28	9	18	21	
2	2	2nd do at £24	14	28	35	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16	5	10	12	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16	5	10	12	
2	2	Sergeants, at £13 12s.	8	16	20	
2	2	1st Corporals, at £12	7	14	18	
2	2	2nd do at £11 4s.	6	12	17	
2	2	2 Buglers, at £9 12s.	6	12	14	
62	62	Sappers, at £10 8s.	186	372	471	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	124	248	251	
		Command Pay	15	30	30	
		Extra Proficiency	56	112	120	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				
		Less estimated savings ... ..	.....	60	120	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	187	374	158	
		Forge allowance, 1 officer commanding... ..	17	17	34	
		Stable do do	7	14	14	
						967
				467	934	1,087
				60	120	120
				407	814
				211	405	205
79	79	TOTAL... .. £	618	1,219	1,173

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30th June, 1896.
		INFANTRY.			
		1st REGIMENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	19	38	38
2	2	Majors, at £40	28	56	54
10	10	Captains, at £32	100	200	200
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	75	150	150
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	63	125	125
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20	7	13	13
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s.	5	10	10
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	43	85	85
30	30	Sergeants, at £12	113	226	225
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	140	280	280
20	20	Buglers, at £8	50	100	109
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.	1,410	2,820	2,820
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	4	8	8
...	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	.....	.....	7
24	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	72	144	138
		Command Pay	15	30	30
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached) (Calculated less Camp Pay).	16	32	32
		<i>Less estimated savings</i>	.....	375	750
			2,160	4,317	4,324
			.....	375	750
			1,785	3,567	3,574
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem	166	332	337*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major	80	160	161*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	80	160	161*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	71	142	144*
3	3	Sergeants, at 7s. 10d. per diem	213	426	429*
4	4	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem	266	532	533*
			876	1,752	1,765
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	68	136	136
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 2 Majors and Adjutant	28	56	57
		Servant's Allowance, 1 Adjutant	14	28	.....
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant, and 10 Non-commissioned Officers	194	388	390
		Rations	34	68	70
		Fuel and light	9	18	20
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	656	1,312	1,312
		Band Allowance	25	50	50
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain	10	20	20
			1,038	2,076	2,055
642	642	TOTAL	.....	3,699	7,394
		2nd REGIMENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	19	38	38
2	2	Majors, at £40	28	56	54
10	10	Captains, at £32	100	200	200
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	75	150	150
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	63	125	125
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24	7	14	15
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.	5	10	10
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	43	85	85
30	30	Sergeants, at £12	113	226	225
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	140	280	280
20	20	Buglers, at £8	50	100	109
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.	1,410	2,820	2,820
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	4	8	8
...	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	.....	.....	7
24	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	72	144	138
		Command Pay	15	30	30
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32 (Calculated less Camp Pay).	16	32	32
		<i>Less estimated savings</i>	.....	375	750
			2,160	4,318	4,326
			.....	375	750
			1,785	3,568	3,576
631	631	Carried forward	.....	1,785	3,568

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£	£
631	631	Brought forward...	£	1,785	3,568	3,576
		<i>INFANTRY—continued.</i>				
		<i>2ND REGIMENT—continued.</i>				
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem ...	166	332	337*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major ...	80	160	161*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 2d. per diem ...	74	148	149*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	71	142	144*	
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	213	426	430*	
3	3	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem ...	200	400	403*	
				804	1,608	1,624
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, and 1 Adjutant ...	68	136	136	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, and 1 Adjutant ...	28	56	57	
		Servants do 1 Adjutant ...	14	28		
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers ...	176	352	356	
		Rations ...	23	46	47	
		Fuel and Light ...	9	18	20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c. ...	654	1,308	1,308	
		Band Allowance ...	25	50	50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon-Captain ...	10	20	20	
				1,007	2,014	1,994
641	641	TOTAL...	£	3,596	7,190	7,194
		<i>3RD REGIMENT.</i>				
1	1	Officer commanding, at £56 ...	19	38	38	
2	2	Majors, at £40 ...	28	56	54	
10	10	Captains, at £32 ...	100	200	200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24 ...	75	150	150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20 ...	63	125	125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20 ...	7	13	13	
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s. ...	5	10	10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s. ...	43	85	85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12 ...	113	225	225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s. ...	140	280	280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8 ...	50	100	109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s. ...	1,410	2,820	2,820	
1	1	Band-Sergeant, at £12 ...	4	8	8	
...	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s. ...			7	
24	28	Bandsmen, at £9 12s. ...	72	144	138	
		Command Pay ...	15	30	20	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32 (Calculated less Camp Pay.) ...	16	32	32	
				2,160	4,316	4,324
		Less Estimated Savings ...		400	800	800
				1,760	3,516	3,524
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem ...	166	332	333*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major ...	80	160	161*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem ...	80	160	161*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	71	142	144*	
5	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	355	710	715*	
2	2	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem ...	133	266	270*	
2	2	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem ...	124	248	252*	
				1,009	2,018	2,086
644	644	Carried forward...	£	2,769	5,534	5,610

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
644	644		£	£	£	£
		Brought forward... ..	2,769	5,534	.....	5,610
		INFANTRY—continued.				
		3RD REGIMENT—continued.				
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	68	136	136	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	28	56	57	
		Servants' Allowance, 1 Adjutant	14	28	.....
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant and 12 Non-commissioned Officers... ..	225	450	483	
		Rations	23	46	48	
		Fuel and Light	9	18	27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	661	1,322	1,322	
		Band Allowance	25	50	50	
		Rent Regimental Stores	31	62	62	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain	10	20	20	
			1,094	2,188	.....	2,205
644	644	TOTAL... ..	3,863	7,722	.....	7,815
		4TH REGIMENT.				
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum	19	38	38	
2	2	Majors, at £40	28	56	54	
10	10	Captains, at £32	100	200	200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24	75	150	150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20	63	125	125	
1	1	Quartermaster at £20	6	12	13	
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s.	5	10	10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	48	85	85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12	113	226	225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.	140	280	280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8	50	100	109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s... ..	1,410	2,820	2,820	
1	1	Band-Sergeant, at £12	4	8	8	
...	1	Band Corporal at £11 4s... ..	.....	.....	7	
24	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	72	144	138	
		Command Pay	15	30	30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32	16	32	32	
		(Calculated less Camp pay).	2,159	4,316	4,324	
		Less Estimated Savings	375	750	750	
			1,784	3,566	.....	3,574
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>				
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem	166	332	337*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major	80	160	161*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	76	152	153*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	71	142	144*	
4	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	284	568	573*	
3	3	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem	200	400	404*	
1	1	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem	62	124	125*	
			989	1,878	.....	1,897
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	68	136	136	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors and 1 Adjutant	28	56	57	
		Servant's Allowance, 1 Adjutant	14	28	.....
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 1 Adjutant and 11 Non-commissioned Officers	209	418	422	
		Rations	23	46	50	
		Fuel and light	9	18	20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	659	1,318	1,318	
		Band Allowance	25	50	50	
		Rent, Regimental Stores	31	62	62	
		Do do Offices	26	52	52	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain	10	20	20	
			1,102	2,204	.....	2,187
643	643	TOTAL... ..	3,825	7,648	.....	7,658

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		INFANTRY—continued.				
		5TH REGIMENT.				
1	1	Major Commanding				
2	2	Captains				
4	4	Lieutenants				
...	1	Sergeant-Major				
2	2	Colour-Sergeants				
13	13	Sergeants				
16	16	Corporals				
4	4	Buglers... ..				
158	157	Privates				
200	200	TOTAL... .. £	.....	400	800	..... 800
		PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.				
1	1	Brigade-Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer... ..	254		508	*513
1	1	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, in charge of Hospital, at 10s. 3d. per diem	80		178	179
1	1	Sergeant, Assistant Ward-master, Compounder, and Storekeeper, at 6s. 4d. per diem	58		116	116
1	1	Corporal, at 5s. 5d. per diem	50		100	100
1	1	2nd Corporal, at 4s. 6d. per diem... ..	41		82	83
6	6	Privates, at 3s. per diem	163		326	330
		<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>		655	1,310	1,321
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	5		10	10
		Re-engaging Pay	20		40	40
		Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per Badge	27		54	55
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 6d. per diem	5		10	10
		Storeman, at 1s. per diem	19		20	19
		Cook, at 6d. per diem	5		10	10
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		72	144	144
		Incidental expenses	25		50	50
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Brigade-Surgeon and 3 married men	103		206	208
		Forage Allowance	17		34	34
		Stable do	7		14	14
		Maintenance and Renewal of Ambulance Equipment	25		50	25
		Uniform for the Corps and Kits	100		200	100
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	150		300	300
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	427	854	731
11	11	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	1,154	2,308	..... 2,196
		PARTIALLY PAID MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.				
1	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding, at £48	24		48	48
2	2	Surgeons, at £32	32		64	64
2	2	Sergeants-Major, at £13 12s.	9		17	17
1	1	Sergeant, as Compounder, at £12 16s.	4		8	8
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, £12 16s.	4		8	8
4	4	Sergeants, at £12	15		30	30
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.	28		56	56
2	2	Buglers, at £8	5		10	10
84	84	Privates, at £9 12s.... ..	252		504	504
		Command Pay	5		10	10
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		378	755	755
		Less Estimated Savings ... ..	.....	40	80	80
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>		338	675	675
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major and Staff Instructor ... ..	.....	76	152	..... 153*
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Horseallowance—1 Surgeon-Major and 2 Surgeons, at £20	30		60	60
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	21		42	42
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms, &c.	108		216	216
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners	35		70	100
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	23		50	50
		TOTAL ... .. £	.....	219	438	..... 468
106	106	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	633	1,265	..... 1,296

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		ARMY SERVICE CORPS.			
			£	£	£
1	1	Major, at £40	13	25	25
1	1	Captain, at £32	10	20	20
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £13 12s.	5	9	9
1	1	Do Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £13 12s.	5	9	9
1	1	Bugler, at £8	3	5	5
		Command Pay	3	5	5
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			39	73	73
		<i>Transport Branch.</i>			
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £24	8	15	15
1	1	Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.	5	9	9
4	4	Sergeants, at £12	15	30	30
4	4	Corporals, at £11 4s.	14	38	28
27	27	Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s.	81	162	162
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
		Less Estimated Savings ... ..	.....	22	44
			123	244	244
			101	200	200
		<i>Supply Branch.</i>			
1	1	2nd Lieutenant, at £20	7	13	13
8	8	Staff Sergeants, at £12	30	60	60
2	2	Corporals, at £11 4s.	7	14	14
6	6	Privates, at £9 12s.	24	48	48
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			68	135	135
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster, at 9/10 per diem	90	180	180*
...	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	.....	161*
1	1	Supply Clerk and Accountant	95	190	190
1	1	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem	62	124	125*
1	1	Carter, at 7s. 10d. do	71	142	144*
1	2	Do at 6s. 10d. do	62	124	251*
2	1	Do at 5s. 10d. do	106	212	107*
			486	972	1,158
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	102	204	248
		Rations'	9	18	40
		Fuel and Light	4	8	16
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms	68	136	157
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Captain, and 1 Adjutant	51	102	102
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding, 1 Captain, and 1 Adjutant	23	46	48
		Servant's Allowance, for 1 Adjutant	14	28	.....
		Forage for Garrison Horses, 5 at £30	60	120	150
		Remounts for Garrison Transport	25	50	50
		Horse Allowance, 2 Officers, at £25	25	50	50
		Hire of Horses for Instructional purposes	60	120	100
		Repairs to Harness and Vehicles and Renewals	50	100	100
		Uniform Allowance for 1 Officer on appointment ... ..	.....	.....	50
			491	982	1,111
68	69	TOTAL... ..	£	1,185	2,362
				.....	2,677

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1896-9			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1896.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
				£		£	£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.									
BARRACK SECTION.									
1	1	Barrack Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem	...	80		160	161*		
1	1	Do Labourer, at 6s. 10d. do	...	62		124	126*		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			142	284		287	
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform	...	3		6	6		
		Rations	...	9		18	18		
		Fuel and Light	...	3		6	6		
		Bed-making by Contract	...	30		60	40		
		Lamp-lighter	...	9		18	19		
		Sanitation, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys	...	562		1,124	1,000		
		Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and Clothing...	...	75		150	150		
1	1	Working Pay, Airing, Shaking, and Repairing Blankets	...	25		50	50		
1	1	Office-cleaner, H.Q.S. Offices	...	20		40	40		
		Do Regimental Office, Volunteer Force, and Pay Office	...	20		40	40		
4	4	TOTAL...	£		756	1,512		1,369	
					898	1,796		1,656	
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.									
	1	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	...						†150*
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Forage for 1 Captain	...				31		
		Uniform Allowance—1 Captain	...				25		
		Uniform Allowance for 2 Honorary Veterinary Lieutenants (serving without pay)	...				50		
		Drugs for Horses	...				30		189
	1	TOTAL...	£						289
GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.									
		School of Instruction—Cavalry, Infantry, &c.	...	250		500	500		
		Freight and incidental expenses	...	450		900	1,420		
		Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several Ranges of Corps	...	250		500	500		
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty	...	900		1,800	1,750		
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning spare arms	...	480		960	900		
		Maintenance of Telephones	...	150		300	150		
		Railway Passes for Shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c.	...	1,250		2,500	2,500		
		Grant to United Service Institute	...	50		100	100		
		Postage and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments	...	170		340	340		
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry	...	125		250	300		
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing Uniforms, at £1 each...	...	293		586	586		
		Instructor of Massed Bands, at 2s. 6d. per diem	...	23		46	46		
		Staff Orderly, at 8d. per diem	...	7		14			
		Deferred Pay to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and others, after 10 and 15 years' satisfactory service	...	138		276	276		
		Instruction of Officers and Warrant Officers with Imperial Troops	...				300		
		Passage Money for Major-General and Mrs. Hutton and 3 Servants to England, Shipping Expenses, and Freight on Baggage	...				320		
		Allowance due to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, according to classification by examination and maturity	...				173		
		Other Votes, 1895	...	2,082					
					6,618	4,164			
		TOTAL...	£		6,618	13,236		10,161	

* For Allowances, see Schedule.

† Transferred from Brigade Division, Field Artillery, page 38.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Naval Forces.			
		NAVAL BRIGADE.			
1	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem ...	39	78	78
1	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. ...	27	54	54
7	7	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ...	314	428	428
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	77	154	154
7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem ...	54	108	108
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum ...	32	64	64
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum ...	75	150	150
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum ...	63	126	126
230	230	A.B.'s., at £12 per annum ...	1,150	2,300	2,300
53	53	Newcastle Company ...	311	622	622
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			2,042	4,084	4,084
		PERMANENT STAFF.			
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	100	200	200
1	1	Do Newcastle ...	26	52	52
		Contingencies.			
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B.'s.	150	300	300
		Incidental Expenses ...	75	150	150
			225	450	450
			2,308	4,786	
		Less proportion of £7,000 reduction ...	135	270	
327	327	TOTAL... .. £	2,258	4,516	4,786
		VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.			
1	1	Commander, at £100 per annum ...	36	72	72
1	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum ...	19	38	38
1	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum ...	12	24	24
1	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum ...	10	20	20
4	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum ...	60	120	120
8	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum ...	83	166	166
7	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum ...	42	84	84
8	8	First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum ...	42	84	84
8	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum ...	33	66	66
1	1	Bugler and Signaller, at £12 per annum ...	5	10	10
1	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum ...	3	6	6
16	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum ...	54	108	108
164	164	A.B.'s., at £3 per annum ...	492	984	984
1	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum ...	7	14	14
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum ...	5	10	10
18	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum ...	75	150	150
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			978	1,956	1,956
		PERMANENT STAFF.			
1	1	Instructor ...	115	230	230
		Contingencies.			
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing ...	75	150	150
		Incidental Expenses ...	25	50	50
			100	200	200
			1,193	2,386	
		Less proportion of £7,000 reduction ...	65	130	
242	242	TOTAL £	1,128	2,256	2,386
		TORPEDO DEFENCE.			
1	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant ...	175	350	280*
1	1	Engineer for Torpedoes ...	125	250	223*
1	1	Artificer ...	104	208	208
2	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum ...	132	264	264
5	5	Contingencies.			
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of Boats ...	75	150	150
		Rent of Torpedo Boat-shed ...	50	100	100
		Quarters allowance—2 Officers ...			240
		Rations, Fuel, and Light—2 Officers ...			80
			125	250	570
574	574	TOTAL... .. £	661	1,322	1,545

* For allowance, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

Charitable Allowances.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
	£			
Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	12,500		25,000	28,000
Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ...	500		1,000	800
Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	2,000		4,000	3,000
Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary				700
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	2,000		4,000	3,000
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions...	600		1,200	1,200
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions	150		300	300
Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions ...	750		1,500	1,000
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	250		500	1,200
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	225		450	450
Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	250		500	500
Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions				1,000
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions—for support of Women and Children	2,000		4,000	3,500
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department	1,250		2,500	2,000
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant towards outdoor relief	500		1,000	1,000
Albury District Hospital—special grant towards completion of ward for contagious diseases				150
Ballina Hospital—special grant for the purchase of Surgical Instruments				50
Brewarrina Hospital—special grant in aid of				150
Collarenebri Hospital—special grant in aid of				100
Cowra District Hospital—special grant in aid of				100
Goodooga Hospital—special grant for building				150
Grafton Hospital—special grant for the erection of a new ward ...				100
Grafton Benevolent Asylum—special grant for erection of Cottage Homes—further sum				100
Grenfell District Hospital—special grant in aid of... ..				100
Lismore Hospital—special grant in aid of				75
Maitland Hospital do do				350
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant for erection of a new asylum				1,000
Nymagee District Hospital—special grant in aid of				100
Parkes District Hospital—special grant, reimbursement of expenditure in connection with ward for contagious diseases ...				150
Sydney Hospital—special grant towards furnishing, further sum...				230
Vegetable Creek Hospital—special grant in aid of... ..				100
Uralla Ladies' Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of				100
Walgett Hospital—special grant in aid of				100
Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of				50
Armidale Relief Society—special grant in aid of				50
Balranald District Hospital—special grant in aid of				250
Broken Hill Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of				50
Cooma Hospital—special grant in aid of				50
Cowra District Hospital—special grant in aid of				200
West Maitland Benevolent Society—special grant in aid of				250
Mungindi Hospital—special grant towards erection of				100
Nepean Cottage Hospital—special grant in aid of				150
Newcastle Mutual Help Society—special grant in aid of				100
Nyngan Cottage Hospital—special grant for building				100
Parramatta District Hospital—special grant towards erection of new building				250
Temora Hospital—special grant for furnishing, &c.				125
Wallsend Mining District Hospital—special grant for erection of Contagious Diseases Ward and further accommodation for Staff				150
Other votes, 1895	0,060			
		29,035		52,730
TOTAL	£	29,035	58,070	52,730

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
Miscellaneous Services.	£	£	£
Expenses in connection with Electoral System	6,250	12,500	8,000
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	300	600	600
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	350	700	650
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for pro- tection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c. ...	3,000	6,000	6,000
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	125	250	225
Royal Naval House, Special grant in aid of... ..	100	260	200
Animals Protection Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	150	300	250
New South Wales Zoological Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	600	1,200	200
Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with	250	500	500
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	6,000	12,000	12,000
Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention	2,500	5,000	2,500
General improvements, National Park	2,000	4,000	4,000
To meet Counsel's Fees and Expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters ...	50	100	80
Expenses in connection with Local Government	2,000	4,000	3,000
Towards publication of Work on Orchids	50	100	100
Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c. ...	200	400	400
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	69	138	138
Inspector of Scaffolding—Salary, £200; Travelling and Incidental Expenses, £60	130	260	260
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	250	500	700
Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of Premises	125	250	250
To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration... ..	500	1,000	650
Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for pub- lication in the United Kingdom... ..	125	250	250
Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department	200	400	400
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	650	1,300	1,100
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	1,750	3,500	2,625
National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of	125	250	250
Expenses in connection with the Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales	3,000	6,000	3,000
Rent of Moorecliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital	150	300	350
Expenses connected with the Third Triennial Actuarial Investiga- tion into the condition of the Superannuation Account ... ..	.....	.....	250
Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the Municipal year	32,500	65,000	.....
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers upon retirement through abolition of office ... ..	.....	.....	498
Repairs to road in front of Gate, Centennial Park, Oxford-street, and Park-road ... ..	.....	.....	200
Repairs to roadway in front of Callau Park Asylum ... ..	.....	.....	100
To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub- departments ... ..	.....	.....	1,365
Carried forward... ..	£ 68,409	126,998	51,001

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
Miscellaneous Services—continued.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
	£		£	£
Brought forward... ..	£ 63,499		126,998	51,091
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones				300
Purchase of land for an approach from River to Newington Asylum for Infirm and Destitute				605
New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of				1,000
Expenses, Royal Commission on Fisheries				600
Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades				1,500
Construction of approaches from Waverley to the Centennial Park				500
Improvements to roads, Centennial Park				1,000
Echo Farm—Special grant				50
Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes				200
Cost of land resumed at rear of Randwick Rifle Range				1,349
Gratuity at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, clerk, Department of Audit, retirement through retrenchment				43
Royal Commission, Coal-mining—Expenses in connection with				2,000
New South Wales Rifle Association—Grant in aid of				1,000
Northern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of				250
Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of				250
Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of				250
Other Votes, 1895	8,035		16,070	
		71,534		61,988
TOTAL... ..	£	71,534	143,068	61,988

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
52	Treasury	12,678	25,345	25,571
53	Stamp Duties	2,159	4,311	4,311
54	Customs	36,735	73,411	72,077
57	Gold Receivers	55	110	80
57	Gold and Escort	300	600	600
58	Government Printer's Department	38,844	77,681	81,546
59	Stores and Stationery	60,762	121,520	120,520
59	Mercantile Explosives Department	4,470	8,937	9,437
60	Board of Health	13,344	26,679	24,262
61	Board of Pharmacy	70	140	140
62	Shipping Masters	1,331	2,655	2,595
62	Marine Board of New South Wales	24,856	49,666	49,187
66	Life-boats	600	1,200	1,200
67	Public Wharfs	2,648	5,285	5,347
68	Miscellaneous Services	101,843	203,684	171,258
68	New System of Direct Taxation	10,000	20,000	20,000
68	Advance to Treasurer	25,000	50,000	100,000
		335,695	671,224	688,131
	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges...	25,000	50,000	100,000
	TOTAL... ..	£ 310,695	621,224	588,131

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
			£	£	£		
Treasury.							
1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)					
1	1	Under Secretary	460	920	.....	*920
1	1	Chief Inspector and Accountant	370	740	740		
1	1	Senior Inspector	280	560	560		
5	5	Inspectors—1 at £550, 1 at £515, 1 at £470, 1 at £425, 1 at £380	1,171	2,340	2,340		
1	1	Sub-Accountant	225	450	450		
2	2	Principal Book-keepers—1 at £412, 1 at £350	381	762	762		
			2,427			4,852	
1	1	Receiver	350	700	700		
1	1	Registrar of Leases	225	450	450		
1	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	190	380	380		
1	1	Chief Clerk	168	335	335		
			933			1,865	
1	1	Paymaster	350	700	700		
1	1	Assistant Paymaster	206	412	412		
1	1	Chief Clerk	200	400	400		
			756			1,512	
1	1	Examiner	250	500	500		
1	1	Assistant Examiner	173	345	345		
			423			845	
1	1	Registrar of Funded Stock, Clerk of Correspondence, and Secretary to Tender Board	310	620	620		
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Funded Stock	170	340	340		
			480			960	
1	1	Registrar of Records	163	325	.....	325
51	...	Clerks—1 at £358, 1 at £341, 1 at £323, 3 at £313, 2 at £300, 2 at £291, 1 at £278, 1 at £273, 1 at £264, 1 at £254, 2 at £255, 2 at £245, 2 at £236, 1 at £228, 1 at £225, 1 at £223, 1 at £219, 1 at £210, 1 at £209, 2 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 2 at £110, 15 at £100...	5,064	10,128
...	51	Clerks—1 at £358, 1 at £341, 1 at £323, 3 at £313, 2 at £300, 2 at £291, 1 at £278, 1 at £273, 1 at £264, 2 at £255, 1 at £254, 2 at £245, 2 at £236, 1 at £228, 1 at £225, 1 at £223, 1 at £219, 1 at £210, 1 at £209, 2 at £200, 2 at £185, 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 1 at £150, 2 at £120, 4 at £110, 12 at £100...	10,148
...	3	Probationers—1 at £75, 2 at £50	175	
1	1	Emergency Clerk	168	335	335		
1	1	Clerk for Collection and Deposit of Public Moneys	138	275	275		
1	1	Contract Clerk	123	245	245		
			420			1,030	
1	1	Chief Messenger	114	227	227		
4	...	Messengers—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £100, 1 at £60... ..	213	425	.....	
...	4	Do 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 1 at £100, 1 at £40 ... ..	.....	.....	405	
2	2	Housekeepers, 1 at £95, and 1 at £25	60	120	*120		
			387			752	
3	3	Constables, as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each ... ..	.....	411	.....	412
				23,445			
CONTINGENCIES.							
		Incidental Expenses	200	400	400		
		Extra Clerical Assistance	150	300	300		
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, including Equipment allowances	600	1,200	1,100		
		Rent of offices for Inspectors ... ..	.....	.....	150	
			950			1,950	
88	91	TOTAL...	£	12,678	25,345	25,571	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

53

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
						£		£	£		
Stamp Duties.											
1	1	Commissioner	...	...	...	303		605	605	
1	1	Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	190		380	380	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	168		335	335	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	...	...	...	145		290	290	
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	134		268	268	
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	...	...	...	112		223	223	
1	1	Sales Clerk	...	...	...	88		175	175	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £135, 1 at £125, 2 at £100, 1 at £75	...	...	...	268		535	535	
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	95		190	190	
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150	...	...	...	538		1,075	1,075	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60		120	*120	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	23		45	*45	
							2,124	4,241		4,241	
CONTINGENCIES.											
Assistance in cleaning offices						25		50	50		
Incidental Expenses						10		20	20		
							35			70	
22	22	TOTAL				£	2,159	4,311	4,311

* See Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896
		£		£	£
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
Customs.					
<i>Sydney.</i>					
1	1	Collector, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries	460	920	920*
INDOOR BRANCH.					
1	1	Inspector	280	560	560
1	1	Chief Clerk	280	560	560*
1	1	Cashier	258	515	515
1	1	Second do	200	400	400
1	1	Third do	175	350	350*
1	1	Fourth do	163	325	325*
1	1	Fifth do	155	310	310
3	3	Clerks, at £281	422	843	843
1	1	Clerk, at £258 10s.	130	259	259
2	2	Clerks, at £250	250	500	500
2	2	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	213	425	425
4	4	Do 2 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £130...	315	630	630
2	2	Do 1 at £130, 1 at £120	125	250	250
8	8	Do 1 at £110, 5 at £90, 2 at £75	355	710	710
			3,321		6,637
LANDING BRANCH.					
1	1	Inspector	280	560	560
10	10	Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers—4 at £371, 2 at £335, 2 at £223, 2 at £200	1,500	3,000	3,000
1	1	Landing Waiter	193	385	385
...	1	Do at £335 to 31st August	.....	.....	56
9	8	Landing Waiters, at £335...	1,508	3,015	2,680
2	2	Do at £312 10s.	313	625	625
5	5	Do at £281	703	1,405	1,405
2	2	Do at £263	263	526	526
2	2	Do at £240 10s.	241	481	481
2	2	Do at £222 10s.	223	445	445
4	...	Do 2 at £200, 2 at £180	380	760	.....
...	5	Do 2 at £200, 3 at £180	.....	.....	940
			5,604		11,103
TIDE BRANCH.					
1	1	First Tide Surveyor	197	394	394*
1	1	Second Tide Surveyor	179	358	358
			376		752
WAREHOUSE BRANCH.					
1	1	Warehouse Keeper and Inspector of Warehouses	235	470	470
1	1	Inspecting Locker	157	313	313
1	1	Locker, at £281	141	281	281
2	2	Lockers, at £267 10s.	268	535	535
9	9	Do at £236	1,062	2,124	2,124
3	3	Do at £218	327	654	654
3	3	Do at £200	300	600	600
1	1	Junior Locker	100	200	200
2	2	Do Lockers, at £185	185	370	370
11	11	Do do at £180	990	1,980	1,980
			3,765		7,527
EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES.					
1	1	Senior Inspector	258	515	515
3	...	Inspectors, Harwood Island—1 at £425, 1 at £335, 1 at £245	503	1,005	.....
...	2	Inspectors, Harwood Island—1 at £425 (to 31st July), and 1 at £335	.....	.....	371
1	1	Book-keeper in charge of Beer Stamps	186	371	371
1	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories	186	371	371
1	1	Inspector of Refineries	163	326	326
1	1	Acting Inspector of Distilleries (to 31st July)	113	225	19
3	3	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries, at £245	368	735	735
Carried forward ...			£ 1,777	.....	2,708
115	115	Carried forward ...	£	13,526	20,586
					26,939

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

55

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
			£		£	£		
		Customs—continued.						
115	115	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	13,526	30,586	.....	26,930
		EXCISE—DISTILLERIES, REFINERIES, TOBACCO FACTORIES, AND BREWERIES—continued.						
		Brought forward... ..	£	1,777				2,708
2	2	Sub-Inspectors of Breweries and Acting Inspectors of Distilleries, at £245		245		490		490
1	1	Acting Locker at Tobacco Factory		100		200		200
1	1	Gate-keeper		60		120		120
1	1	Night Watchman		54		108		108
1	...	Boy Messenger and Office Cleaner		20		40		...
					2,256			3,626
		MISCELLANEOUS.						
1	1	Type-writer		50		100		100
1	1	Messenger		75		150		150
1	1	Warrant Messenger		85		170		170
1	1	Porter, Queen's Warehouse		68		135		135
21	21	Boy Messengers 5 at £50, 8 at £40, 8 at £26		389		778		778
2	2	Watchmen, at £120		120		240		240
1	1	Housekeeper		45		90		90*
2	2	Coxswains, at £145		145		290		290
6	6	Boatmen, at £133		399		798		798
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch		75		150		150
					1,451			2,901
		OUTPORT BRANCH.						
		<i>Rotary Bay.</i>						
1	1	Preventive Officer		80		160		160*
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>						
1	1	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter		100		200		200*
2	2	Boatmen, at £118		118		236		236*
		<i>Newcastle.</i>						
1	1	Sub-Collector		325		650		650
1	1	Tide Surveyor		197		394		394*
1	1	Landing Waiter		141		281		281
1	1	Locker		141		281		281
2	2	Lockers, at £180		180		360		360
1	1	Senior Clerk		141		281		281
1	1	Clerk		118		236		236
1	1	Do		75		150		150
1	1	Junior Clerk		50		100		100
1	1	Acting Wharfinger, Stockton		83		165		165
1	1	Messenger		54		108		108*
1	1	Housekeeper		13		26		26
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam Launch		75		150		150
1	1	Coxswain		73		145		145
3	3	Boatmen, at £133		200		399		399
		<i>Morpeth.</i>						
1	1	Sub-Collector		157		313		313*
1	1	Assistant Officer		100		200		200
		<i>Grafton.</i>						
1	1	Sub-Collector		145		290		290*
1	1	Acting Customs Officer (Yamba)		26		52		52†
		<i>Tweed River.</i>						
1	1	Sub-Collector		157		313		313*
1	1	Boatman		59		118		118*
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>						
1	1	Preventive Officer		93		186		186*
		<i>Wallongong.</i>						
1	1	Acting Preventive Officer		93		186		186*
		Carried forward	£	2,994				5,980
188	187	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	17,233	40,425	.....	33,466

* See Schedule. † Also Pilot. See Schedule, Marine Board.

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
			£	£	£	
Customs—continued.						
188	187	Brought forward...	£	17,233	40,425	33,466
OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.						
		Brought forward...	£	2,994	5,980	
		<i>Eden.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313*
		<i>Richmond River.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	26	52	52†
		<i>Kiama.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	26	52	52†
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	26	52	52†
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	26	52	52‡
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
		<i>Tathra.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25§
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
		<i>Nambucca River.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
		<i>Bellinger River.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
		<i>Port Kembla.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	10	20	20
		<i>Byron Bay.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	26	26||
		<i>Bermagui.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	26	26
		<i>Bellambi.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	10	20	20
		<i>Manning River.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
		<i>Woolgoolga.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	10	20	20†
		<i>Delegate.</i>				
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	10	20	20‡
BORDER BRANCH.				3,899		6,788
		<i>Moama.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371*
2	2	Assistant Officers of Customs, 1 at £225, 1 at £200* ...	£	213	425	425
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer at Barham Crossing ...	£	100	200	200
1	1	Bridge Watchman	£	60	120	120
1	1	Night Watchman	£	54	108	108
1	...	Messenger	£	26	52	.....
		<i>Albury.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371
1	1	Assistant Clerk	£	75	150	150
1	1	Assistant Locker	£	90	180	180
1	1	Night Watchman	£	60	120	120
1	...	Messenger	£	26	52	.....
		<i>Wentworth.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371*
1	1	Assistant Clerk	£	100	200	200
1	1	Messenger	£	26	52	52
1	1	Acting Customs Officer at Murthoo, South Australia ...	£	13	25	25
1	1	Acting Customs Officer at Tareona	£	8	15	15§
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313*
		<i>Euston.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	123	245	245*
		<i>Howlong.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313*
1	1	Watchman	£	60	120	120
		<i>Cornwa.</i>				
1	1	Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371
1	1	Bridge Watchman	£	60	120	120
Carried forward			£	2,152		4,190
228	225	Carried forward	£	20,632	45,522	40,249

* See Schedule.

† Also Pilot; see Schedule, Marine Board, Post Office.

‡ Also Police Constable; see Schedule, Police.

§ Also Post and Telegraph Master; see Schedule, || Also Wharfinger; see Schedule, Public Wharfs.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

57

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Customs—continued.				
228	225	Brought forward...	£	20,632	45,522	40,249
		BORDER BRANCH—continued.				
		Brought forward ..	£	2,152	.....	4,190
1	1	<i>Tocumwal.</i> Sub-Collector	£	123	245	245*
1	1	<i>Cobram.</i> Acting Sub-Collector	£	88	175	175
1	1	<i>Mulhoola.</i> Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313
1	1	Bridge Watchman	£	60	120	120
1	1	<i>Silverton.</i> Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25
1	1	<i>Milparinka.</i> Acting Customs Officer	£	13	25	25†
1	1	<i>Cockburn.</i> Acting Customs Officer	£	75	150	150
1	1	<i>Willyama.</i> Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371
2	2	Assistant Officers, at £190	£	190	380	380*
1	1	Assistant Officer	£	116	231	231
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer	£	110	220	220
1	1	Messenger	£	25	50	50
1	1	<i>Queensland Border.</i> Acting Sub-Collector (<i>Boggabilla</i>)	£	100	200	200
1	1	<i>Wallangarra.</i> Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313
1	1	Assistant Officer	£	95	190	190*
				3,660		7,198
		INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.				
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371
1	1	Assistant Officer	£	50	100	100
1	1	Temporary Assistant Officer	£	100	200	200
1	1	<i>Deniliquin.</i> Sub-Collector	£	157	313	313
1	1	<i>Wilcannia.</i> Sub-Collector	£	186	371	371
1	1	<i>Barrington.</i> Locker	£	141	281	.....
1	1	Acting Customs Officer	£	.....	.....	30†
1	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Sub-Collector	£	123	245	245
				943		1,630
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and for occasional Clerical Assistance, &c.	£	8,750	17,500	17,500
		Contingent and Incidental Expenses	£	2,750	5,500	5,500
				11,500		23,000
251	248	TOTAL...	£	36,735	73,411	**72,077
		Gold Receivers.				
		Receivers at (Gundagai, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, and Bathurst, at £10 each, and to meet new appointments as required, £30	£	55	110	50
		Gold and Escort.				
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts	£	300	600	600§

* See Schedule.

† Also Police Constable. See Schedule, Police.

‡ Officer of the Queensland Government.

§ This expenditure will be reimbursed in part by Gold Escort charges. ** Subject to reduction and reorganisation as Tariff changes operate.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Government Printer's Department.					
1	1	400		800	8 0
1	1	258		515	515
		658			1,315
CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
1	1	213		425	425
1	1	190		380	380
1	1	145		*290	*290
1	1	145		290	290
7	...	739		1,478	.....
...	8				1,658
		1,432			3,038
ADVERTISING BRANCH.					
...	1				250
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.					
1	1	190		380	380
1	1	179		358	358
1	1	157		313	313
1	1	145		290	290
1	1	145		290	290
350	349	14,370		28,740	†31,517
180	180	5,000		10,000	10,000
...	...	6,912		13,824	14,257
		27,098			57,405
POSTAGE STAMPS AND TRAMWAY TICKETS.					
1	1	168		335	335
11	12	837		1,674	1,723
		1,005			2,058
RAILWAY TICKETS.					
1	1	155		310	310
5	5	420		840	840
		575			1,150
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.					
1	1	190		380	380
1	1	145		290	290
1	1	141		281	281
3	3	285		570	570
14	14	930		1,860	1,860
		1,691			3,390
1	1	152		304	304
1	1	132		263	263
		284			567
LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents					
		75		150	150
Do Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents					
		175		350	350
		250			500
ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUNDING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.					
1	1	154		308	308
17	16	1,306		2,612	2,609
		1,460			2,917
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.					
			3,500	7,000	7,000
MISCELLANEOUS.					
		175		350	350
		95		190	190
		100		200	200
		507		1,013	963
		14		28	28
					*225
		891			1,956
606	607	TOTAL...		38,844	77,611
					81,546

* See Schedule. † Inclusive of £3,000 (approximate shortage) in connection with Railway Printing hereafter to be paid to credit of Government Printer's Collection Account.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.							SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6						Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
							£	£	£	£
Stores and Stationery.										
1	1	Controller-General of Stores	...	...	...	258	515	515*		
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	190	380	380		
						448			895	
<i>Clerical Branch.</i>										
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	186	371	371		
9	9	Clerks, at £236	...	...	...	1,062	2,124	2,124		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	200		
						1,348			2,695	
<i>Store Branch.</i>										
1	1	Stockkeeper	...	...	...	118	236	236		
1	1	Stationer	...	...	...	123	245	245		
1	1	Assistant Stationer	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Packer	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Assistant Stockkeeper	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60	120	120*		
1	1	Carter	...	...	...	70	140	140		
7	7	Labourers, at £127	...	...	...	445	889	889		
						1,216			2,430	
CONTINGENCIES.										
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally...						50,000	100,000	100,000		
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney						5,500	11,000	10,000		
Conveyance of Stores						2,000	4,000	4,000		
Packing and other Expenses						250	500	500		
						57,750			114,500	
28	28	TOTAL...				£	60,762	121,520		130,520
Mercantile Explosives Department.										
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	...	190	380	380		
OFFICE STAFF, &c., SYDNEY.										
1	1	Inspector of Magazines	...	...	...	145	290	290*		
1	1	Analyst	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	1st Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	225		
1	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	...	83	175	150		
1	1	3rd Clerk	...	...	...	50	100	100		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	50	100	100		
2	2	Carters, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	128	256	257*		
MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.										
1	1	Officer in charge	...	...	...	134	268	268*		
1	1	Cooper, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	73	146	147*		
9	9	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	576	1,152	1,153*		
TRANSPORT SERVICE, SYDNEY.										
1	1	Master, steam vessel, "Kate"	...	...	...	80	160	160*		
1	1	Engine-driver, do	...	...	...	80	160	160*		
1	1	Boatman and Deck-hand, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	73	146	147*		
2	2	Boatmen, at 8s. per diem	...	...	...	146	292	293*		
MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.										
1	1	Officer in charge	...	...	...	123	245	245*		
5	5	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	320	640	641*		
MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.										
1	1	Overseer and Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	200*		
4	4	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	256	512	513*		
1	1	Coxswain, steam-launch "Pearl," at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	64	128	129*		
1	1	Engine-driver, steam-launch, "Pearl"	...	...	...	64	128	129*		
MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.										
1	1	Working Overseer	...	...	...	88	175	175*		
2	2	Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	128	256	257*		
						3,156			6,319	
41	41	Carried forward...				£	3,156	6,309		6,319

* See Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£
Mercantile Explosives Department—continued.					
41	41	Brought forward	£ 3,156	£ 6,809	£ 6,319
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, &c.	289	578	578
		Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders	275	550	550
		Fees for Supervision of Magazine, Newcastle	25	50	50
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines	25	50	100
		Hire of Lighters, Tugs, and Horses for conveyance of explosives, forage, &c.	75	150	.....
		Expenses in connection with Magazines, Newcastle, Middle Harbour, Broken Bay, and Goat Island	500	1,000	.....
		Fees for Shipwright-Surveyor	25	50	50
		Fuel, Light, Oil, Stores, &c., to Steamers	100	200	.....
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., two Steamers ... ..	.....	.....	350
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	.....	100
		General incidental Expenses attending Maintenance of Public Magazines, and the analysis, safe custody, and transport of Explosives ... ..	.....	.....	1,340
			1,314	.....	3,118
41	41	TOTAL	£ 4,470	£ 8,937	£ 9,437
Board of Health.					
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF a.					
1	1	President	245	489	489
1	1	Secretary	238	475	475*
1	1	Chief Clerk, at £275	198	275	275
3	3	Clerks, 1 at £223, 1 at £200, 1 at £100... ..	262	523	523
1	1	Probationer... ..	38	75	75
1	1	Housekeeper	30	60	60*
			951	.....	1,897
INSPECTORIAL STAFF.					
1	1	Chief Medical Inspector	393	785	785
1	1	Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay	258	515	515*
1	1	Health Officer, Newcastle... ..	113	226	226†
1	1	Chief Veterinary Inspector	283	565	565*
2	...	Veterinary Inspectors, at £380	380	760	.....
...	2	Do 1 at £325, 1 at £300... ..	.....	.....	625
...	1	Veterinary Inspector, at £300, from 1st October ... ..	.....	.....	225
			1,427	.....	2,941
QUARANTINE STAFF.					
1	1	Superintendent and Overseer of Stores	145	290	290*
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper	75	150	150*
14	12	Quarantine Officers and Boatmen stationed at Sydney, Watson's Bay, North Head, and Newcastle	798	1,596	1,868*
			1,018	.....	1,808
LEPER LAZARETS.					
8	8	Salaries of Attendants and Nurses ... ..	.....	600	600*
33	37	Carried forward	£ 3,695	£ 7,344	£ 7,246

a See Schedule. † See Schedule, Lunacy.

a The Medical Department is administered by the Board of Health, the President holding the position of Medical Adviser to the Government without emolument.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
1895	1895-6		£		£	£	£	
		Board of Health—continued.						
38	37	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	3,696	7,384	.....	7,246
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		<i>Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act.</i>						
		Expenses of inauguration and administration		500		1,000	.....
		<i>Lazaret.</i>						
		Maintenance of persons suffering from Leprosy and other Contingencies in connection therewith		750		1,500	.....
		Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Acts, Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, and other Contingencies, including Payment of Fees to Members of the Board						
				2,000		4,000	.....
		Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Act, Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, the maintenance of persons suffering from Leprosy, and other Contingencies, including Payment of Fees to Members of the Board						
				.....		5,500	.....	5,500
					3,250			
		GLASS ISLAND ABATTOIR.						
1	1	Superintendent (to 31st August, 1895)		168		375	56	
1	1	Inspector		145		290	290*	
1	1	Assistant Inspector		85		170	170*	
					398			516
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Expenses of Management and Maintenance of Abattoirs, including improvements, pending rearrangement by Board of Health						
				.....	6,000	12,000	.....	11,000
41	40	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	13,314	26,679	.....	24,262
		Board of Pharmacy.						
1	1	Secretary		60		120	120	
		Incidental Expenses		10		20	20	
1	1				70	140		140

* See Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
						£	£	£		
Shipping Masters.										
<i>Sydney.</i>										
1	1	Shipping Master ... ..	...	...	...	235	470	470	
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master ... ..	...	...	...	179	358	358	
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant ... ..	...	...	...	145	290	290*	
1	1	Cashier ... ..	...	...	...	100	200	200	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £200, and 1 at £100 ... ..	...	...	...	150	300	300	
1	1	Probationer ... ..	...	...	...	38	75	50	
1	1	Director of Seamen ... ..	...	...	...	90	180	180	
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	...	...	...	30	60	60	
						967			1,908	
<i>Newcastle.</i>										
1	1	Shipping Master ... ..	...	...	...	213	425	425	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant ... ..	...	...	...	70	140	140	
1	1	Probationer ... ..	...	...	...	40	75	40	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	26	52	52	
						349			657	
CONTINGENCIES.										
Incidental Expenses						15	30		30	
13	13	TOTAL				£	1,331	2,055		2,595
Marine Board of New South Wales.										
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.										
1	1	President ... ..	...	...	...	370	740	740*	
8	8	Fees to the Wardens ... ..	...	...	...	438	876	874	
1	1	Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	235	470*	470*	
1	1	Accountant ... ..	...	...	...	118	236	236*	
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ... ..	...	...	...	280	560	560	
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor ... ..	...	...	...	186	371	371	
1	1	Do do ... ..	...	...	...	154	308	308	
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	163	326	326	
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship ... ..	...	...	...	190	380	380	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	...	...	...	150	299	299	
1	1	{ Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	25	50	45	
1	1	{ Water Bailiff ... ..	...	...	...	109	218	218	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	75	150	150	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	...	...	...	75	150	150	
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports ... ..	...	...	...	225	450	450	
20	20						2,793		5,577	
LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.										
1	1	Harbour Master ... ..	...	...	...	208	416	416*	
1	1	Fees to Chairman ... ..	...	...	...	55	110	110	
4	4	Fees to Members ... ..	...	...	...	110	219	219	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	163	326	326*	
1	1	Inspector ... ..	...	...	...	25	50	50	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	...	...	...	154	308	308	
1	1	Boatman ... ..	...	...	...	72	144	144	
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..	...	...	...	65	130	130	
11	11						852		1,703	
HARBOUR MASTERS										
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..	...	...	...	186	371	371	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..	...	...	...	163	326	326*	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..	...	...	...	118	236	236*	
3	3						467		933	
34	34	Carried forward				£	4,112	8,220		8,213

* See Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
34	34	Brought forward... .. £		4,112	8,220	8,213
COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.						
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>						
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	89	177	177	
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light	132	263	263	
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light	75	150	150	
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light	123	245	245	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master)	118	236	236	
1	1	Cape St. George	99	197	197	
1	1	Port Stephens	89	177	177	
1	1	Seal Rock Point	123	245	245	
1	1	Solitary Islands	79	157	157	
1	1	Montague Island	123	245	245	
1	1	Green Cape	123	245	245	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light	89	177	177	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour	123	245	245	
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle"	79	157	157	
1	1	Fort Denison Light	79	157	157	
1	1	Ulladulla	79	158	158	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens	67	134	134	
1	1	Smoky Cape	94	187	187	
18	18			1,788		3,552
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>						
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	79	157	157	
1	1	Do Hornby Light	74	148	148	
1	1	Newcastle	79	157	157	
1	1	Cape St. George	74	148	148	
1	1	Port Stephens	64	127	127	
1	1	Seal Rock Point	79	157	157	
1	1	Solitary Islands	60	120	120	
1	1	Montague Island	74	148	120	
1	1	Green Cape	79	157	157	
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate	64	127	127	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light	67	134	134	
1	1	Smoky Cape	67	134	134	
12	12			860		1,686
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>						
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light	60	120	120	
1	1	Do Hornby Light	60	120	120	
1	1	Newcastle	60	120	120	
1	1	Cape St. George	60	120	120	
1	1	Port Stephens	53	106	106	
1	1	Seal Rock Point	60	120	120	
1	1	Solitary Islands	48	96	96	
1	1	Montague Island	60	120	118	
1	1	Green Cape	53	106	106	
1	1	Broken Bay	60	120	120	
1	1	Smoky Cape	53	106	106	
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 1 at £120, 1 at £118, 1 at £96	159	317	334	
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle	60	120	120	
15	15			846		1,706
79	79	Carried forward... .. £		7,601	15,177	15,157

NOTE.—For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		£		£	£		
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
79	79	Brought forward...	£	7,601	15,177	.....	15,157
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.							
<i>Port Jackson.</i>							
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £326, 1 at £281	304	607	607		
4	4	Crew for do., at £143	286	572	572		
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>							
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>							
1	1	Master	208	416	416		
1	1	Mate	107	214	214		
1	1	2nd Mate	85	170	170		
1	1	1st Engineer	136	272	272		
1	1	2nd Engineer	100	200	200		
4	4	Firemen, 1 at £143, 1 at £123, 1 at £123, 1 at £120.	267	533	511		
6	...	A. B. Seamen, 1 at £143, 2 at £123, 2 at £118, 1 at £101	363	726	.....	
...	6	Do 1 at £123, 1 at £101, 4 at £96	.....	.....	608		
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £143, 1 at £121	275	550	550		
2	2	Look-out-men, at £143	143	286	286		
1	1	Cook and Provender	72	143	143		
5	5	Sea Pilots, at £398	995	1,990	1,990		
<i>Newcastle.</i>							
7	7	Pilots—5 at £353, 1 at £218, 1 at £209	1,096	2,192	2,192		
<i>Manning River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	80	160	160		
<i>Macleay River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Clarence River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Richmond River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	90	180	180		
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Moruya.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Bellinger River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	80	160	160		
<i> Tweed River.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i> Shoalhaven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Nambucca.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Camden Haven.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Cape Hawke.</i>							
1	1	Pilot	121	241	241		
<i>Kiama.</i>							
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings	118	236	236		
<i>Twofold Bay.</i>							
1	1	Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings	80	160	160		
<i>Jerringong.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of the Port and Moorings	13	25	25		
<i>Shellharbour.</i>							
1	1	Person in charge of Port and Moorings	25	50	50		
57	57			6,133			12,112
126	126	Carried forward ...	£	13,734	27,429	.....	27,269

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

65

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.				
136	136	Brought forward...	£	13,734	27,429	27,269
		BOATMEN.				
		<i>Port Jackson. (Boatwain's Yard.)</i>				
1	1	Boatwain in charge	100		199	199
1	1	Coxswain	72		144	144
13	13	Boatmen, 1 at £144, 8 at £143, 1 at £138, 3 at £133	912		1,824	1,825
		<i>Newcastle.</i>				
24	24	Boatmen, 13 at £126, 2 at £154, 5 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £116, 1 at £106	1,518		3,035	3,035
1	1	Carpenter	86		172	172
		<i>Manning River.</i>				
5	5	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 2 at £116	305		610	610
		<i>Macleay River.</i>				
4	...	Boatmen, at £126	252		504	.....
...	4	Do 2 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96	.....		.....	454
		<i>Clarence River.</i>				
5	...	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 2 at £106	295		590	.....
...	5	Do 3 at £126, 1 at £106, 1 at £96	.....		.....	580
		<i>Richmond River.</i>				
6	6	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116, 2 at £106	858		706	706
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
5	5	Boatmen, at £126	915		630	630
		<i>Moruya.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	126		252	252
		<i>Bellingher River.</i>				
4	...	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £101	240		479	.....
...	4	Do 1 at £126, 1 at £101, 2 at £96	.....		.....	419
		<i>Tweed River.</i>				
5	5	Boatmen, 4 at £126, 1 at £106	305		610	610
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, at £126	252		504	504
		<i>Twofold Bay.</i>				
4	4	Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £116	247		494	494
		<i>Nambucca River.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	126		252	252
		<i>Camden Haven.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	126		252	252
		<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, at £126	126		252	252
		<i>Cape Hawke.</i>				
2	2	Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £116	121		242	242
92	92			5,877		11,632
		TELEGRAPH STATIONS.				
1	1	Signal Master, Fort Philip	123		245	245
1	1	Signal Master's Assistant	60		120	120
1	1	Signal Master, South Head	116		232	232
1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle	72		144	144
1	1	2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle	67		133	133
1	1	Signal Master, Newcastle	95		189	189
1	1	Signal Man, Brunswick River	26		52	52
1	1	Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head...	75		150	150
1	1	Operator, Port Stephens	13		26	26
1	1	Do Port Office, Sydney	26		52	52
10	10			673		1,343
238	238	Carried forward...	£	20,284	40,523	40,244

NOTE.—For allowances see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June 1895.
		£	£	£	£
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.					
238	238	Brought forward...	20,284	40,523	40,244
AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.					
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island ...	700	1,400	
		Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and other places in Bass Straits ...			1,400
MISCELLANEOUS.					
		Travelling Expenses ...	75	150	150
		New Boats and Repairs, and Repairs to Boat-sheds and Pilot Stations ...	250	500	500
		Forage and Farriery for Light-house Horses ...	75	150	150
		Expense of communication ...	50	100	100
		For the maintenance of the Leading Lights in the Eastern Channel, Port Jackson ...	30	60	60
		For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle ...	24	48	48
		For the maintenance of the Breakwater and Tide Lights, Newcastle ...	36	72	72
		For the maintenance of Position Light, Trial Bay ...	26	52	52
		For the purchase and maintenance of Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings for the Department generally ...	350	700	700
		For erecting and maintaining Beacon Lights, Lower Flats, Newcastle, Clarence River, Richmond River, Cook's River, and other places ...	500	1,000	1,000
		Coals and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Port Jackson ...	1,000	2,000	1,800
		To erect and repair Boatmen's Quarters at Newcastle and other Out Ports ...	150	300	300
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Harbour Master and Pilots, Newcastle ...	156	311	311
		Engineer and other Expenses in connection with the Electric Light, South Head, Port Jackson ...	250	500	500
		Additional Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle ...	150	300	300
		Incidental Expenses ...	750	1,500	1,500
			3,872		7,543
238	238	TOTAL...	24,856	49,666	40,187
Life-boats.					
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus and other Expenses in connection therewith ...	350	700	700
		Subsidy for Steamer in connection with Life-boat Service, Newcastle ...	250	500	500
			600		1,200
		TOTAL...	600	1,200	1,200

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

67

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
Public Wharfs.									
<i>Circular Quay—</i>									
1	1	Manager and Collector ..	...	...	...	220	439	*439
1	1	Assistant Manager ..	...	...	...	141	281	281
1	1	Bookkeeper ..	...	...	...	123	245	245
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
...	1	Assistant Clerk ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	52
1	1	Out-door Officer...	...	...	...	85	170	170
2	2	Day Watchmen, at £130 each	...	...	...	130	260	260
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	57	114	114
1	1	Do ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
						860		1,769	
<i>Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	118	236	236
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	99	198	*198
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
1	1	Day Watchman ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
						321		642	
<i>Darling Harbour Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	145	289
<i>Pyrmont Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	100	200	200
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	75	150	150
1	1	Night Watchman ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
1	1	Day Watchman ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
						279		558	
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	98	75	*75
1	1	Clerk ..	...	...	...	75	150	150
1	1	Watchman ..	...	...	...	52	104	104
						165		329	
<i>Byron Bay Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger ..	...	...	...	.....	63	125
								*125	
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf—</i>									
1	1	Caretaker ..	...	...	...	.....	63	125
								125	
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty—</i>									
1	1	Caretaker ..	...	...	...	.....	63	125
								125	
						1,959	3,910	8,362	
CONTINGENCIES.									
Commissions and Rebates...						125	250	250	
Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply and Coal for Northern Wharfs, &c.						188	375	360	
Cleansing Public Wharfs ..						313	625	600	
Manager of Public Wharfs—Allowance for house-rent						50	100	*100	
Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Stockton Wharf, Newcastle ..						13	25	25	
Rent of Punt for use at Jetty at Meat Markets, Darling Harbour ..						.....	.....	50
						689		1,385	
24	25	TOTAL...				£	2,648	5,285	5,347

* See Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Miscellaneous Services.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
	£		£	£	
Postage of Public Departments	15,500		31,000	31,000	
Advertising for the Public Service	3,500		7,000	7,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	10,000		20,000	20,000	
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents	1,350		2,700	1,350	
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	350		700	200	
Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England.	10,378		20,756	8,428	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	8,000		16,000	16,000	
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	113		225	225	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.	100		200	200	
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	175		350	350	
In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney				350	
To subsidize Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	3,200		6,400	6,400	
To subsidize Tug-boat for Clarence River	450		900	900	
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,750		3,500	1,500	
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	10,000		20,000	15,000	
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury	10,000		20,000		
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	3,500		7,000	4,000	
To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	280		560	620	
To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	60		120	90	
To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	200		400	300	
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings, &c.	2,000		4,000	4,000	
Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns	2,500		5,000	5,000	
To pay interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	15,000		30,000	36,562	
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	150		300	300	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	2,000		4,000	3,400	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	50		100	60	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	30		60	60	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	1,000		2,000	2,000	
Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London, and Interest on Advances by Banks				1,000	
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Railway Million Loan, Act 31 Vic. No. 11, and Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11				1,000	
To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases				500	
Insurance on Government properties				300	
Refund of Duty levied on Salt imported for chlorination purposes at Broken Hill				1,000	
Board of Advice—To assist the Treasurer & Secretary for Finance & Trade in promoting the export of New South Wales products				500	
To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments				450	
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales				800	
		101,636			170,845
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—			203,271		
Clerk-in-charge	190		380	380	
Incidental Expenses	17		33	33	413
		207*			
TOTAL	£	101,843	2,3684		171,258
New System of Direct Taxation.					
To meet Expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.		10,000	20,000		20,000
Advance to Treasurer.					
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 30th June, 1897		25,000	50,000		100,000

* This expenditure will be covered by the Commission allowed by the Imperial Government to the Colonial Government for this particular Service.

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during the year ending 30 June, 1896.
	Railways and Tramways:—	£	£	£
70-72	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	892,258	1,784,516	1,835,703
73	Miscellaneous Services	9,250	18,500	18,500
		901,508	1,803,016	1,854,203
	Less Amount estimated as not likely to be paid during the year ...	.....	.....	75,000
	TOTAL... ..	£ 901,508	1,803,016	1,779,203

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June 1896.
		£	£	£	
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.					
Railways.					
WORKING EXPENSES.					
Schedule showing the distribution of expenditure on the Vote for half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and that voted for 1895-6, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.					
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Secretary	400	800	800
3	3	Clerks	483	966	965
12	12	Clerks, and wages of Messengers...	1,376	2,752	2,518
			2,259		4,283
<i>Account Branch.</i>					
1	1	Chief Accountant	500	1,000	1,000
1	1	Paymaster	300	600	600
1	1	Cashier	250	500	500
2	2	Bookkeepers	425	850	850
4	4	Clerks	508	1,016	1,015
30	30	Clerks, and wages of Messenger	3,125	6,250	6,235
			5,108		10,200
<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>					
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	540	1,080	1,060
1	1	Chief Clerk	235	470	470
11	11	Engineers and Surveyors	2,658	5,316	5,315
12	11	Draftsmen and Cadets	1,275	2,550	2,460
46	46	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	3,442	6,884	6,835
6	6	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	540	1,080	1,090
			8,690		17,230
		Salaries and Wages of Employés generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works (including Materials)	188,433	376,866 ^a	390,200 ^a
			197,123		407,430
<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>					
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	275	550	550
3	3	Draftsmen and Cadet	205	410	420
10	10	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	850	1,700	1,700
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance, and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Materials included)	3,350	6,700 ^a	6,700 ^a
			4,680		9,370
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>					
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	540	1,080	1,200
8	8	Draftsmen	1,040	2,080	2,080
1	1	Chief Clerk	250	500	500
18	17	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	3,137	6,274	5,895
22	22	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	1,728	3,456	3,455
			6,695		13,130
		Salaries of General Staff, Wages of Employés generally, Running Expenses and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggon (Materials included)	305,785	611,570 ^a	629,000 ^a
			312,480		642,130
196	194	Carried forward... ..	£	521,650	1,043,900
					1,073,413

^a The annual rate is based upon the June half-year expenditure, the estimated expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1896, includes the December half-year, the period the heaviest traffic is worked and the expenditure is greatest.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.		RAILWAYS—continued.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6						Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
							£	£	£
196	194	Brought forward...					521,650	1,043,300	1,072,413
EXISTING LINES.									
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>									
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager					550	1,100	1,100
12	11	Out-door Superintendents, Goods Superintendent, District Superintendents, and Coal Overseer ...					3,188	6,376	6,150
1	1	Clerk					250	500	450
2	1	Berthing Masters					235	470	300
151	152	Station-masters					15,700	31,400	31,900
Allowances for House-rent						1,050	2,100	2,000	
Salaries and Wages of General Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Night Officers, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation						202,277	404,554 ^a	421,071 ^a	
						223,250		462,971	
<i>General Charges.</i>									
1	1	Traffic Auditor					300	600	600
6	5	Audit Inspectors					965	1,930	1,625
55	55	Clerical Staff—Messengers, &c.					3,636	7,272	7,173
						4,901		9,398	
1	1	Comptroller of Stores					400	800	800
26	25	Clerical Staff—Stores Branch					1,822	3,644	3,405
Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers Ex. Traffic Department						2,002	4,004	3,863	
						4,224		8,068	
Electrical Engineer						400	800	800	
Telegraphic and Electrical Staff						7,975	15,950	14,316	
						8,375		15,116	
1	1	Property and Estate Agent					325	650	650
Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)						842	1,684	1,646	
						1,167		2,296	
Solicitor and Staff						784	1,568	1,588	
1	1	Medical Officer					450	900	900
Contingencies						875	1,750	1,750	
Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c.						7,250	14,500	14,000	
						9,359		18,238	
TOTAL, GENERAL						28,026		53,116	
454	449	TOTAL, RAILWAYS					772,926	1,545,852	1,589,500
454	449	Carried forward...					772,926	1,545,852	1,589,500

^a The annual rate is based upon the June half-year expenditure; the estimated expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1896, includes the December half-year, the period the heaviest traffic is worked and the expenditure is greatest. The following statement shows the correct estimate of the expenditure voted for the year ending 30th June, 1895, as compared with the proposed expenditure for the year ending the 30th of June, 1896. The statement also shows the Estimated Revenue for the same periods:—

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
Locomotive Branch	£ 643,605	22.39	£ 642,130	22.22
Maintenance do	428,766	14.92	416,800	14.42
Traffic do	468,251	16.29	462,971	16.02
General Charges, &c.	72,341	2.52	67,599	2.34
	1,612,963	56.12	1,589,500	55.00

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1896 £2,890,000
 Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1895 2,874,000

Estimated Increase £ 16,000

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Railways—continued.		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£	£
454	449		Brought forward...	772,926	1,545,852	1,589,500
GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.						
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>						
1	1		Superintendent (Locomotive)	350	700	700
13	13		Clerical Staff	1,110	2,220	2,260
			Wages and Salaries of Employés, Running Expenses, and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriage and Waggon Repairs &c. (including Materials)	71,556	143,112 ^a	146,140 ^a
				73,016		149,040
<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>						
1	1		Engineer	250	500	500
2	2		Inspectors	225	450	450
3	3		Clerks and Cadet	213	426	425
			Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance and Renewals of Way and Works, &c. (including Materials)	17,605	35,210 ^a	37,809 ^a
				18,293		39,184
<i>Traffic Branch.</i>						
1	1		Tramway Manager	350	700	700
1	1		Assistant Manager	225	450	450
6	5		Auditor, Inspecting and Clerical Staff	478	956	900
			Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.	800	1,600	1,600
			Wages and Salaries of Employés, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., including Stores for working the Traffic	26,170	52,340 ^a	54,329
				28,023		57,079
28	27		TOTAL, TRAMWAYS	119,342	238,664	246,203
			<i>Less</i> Amount estimated as not likely to be paid during the year	892,258	1,784,516	1,835,708
482	476		GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS	892,258	1,784,516	1,760,703

^a The annual rate is based upon the June half-year expenditure; the estimated expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1896, includes the December half-year, the period the heaviest traffic is worked and the expenditure is greatest. The following statement shows the correct estimate of the expenditure voted for the year ending 30th June, 1895, as compared with the proposed expenditure for the year ending the 30th of June, 1896. The statement also shows the Estimated Revenue for the same periods:—

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
Locomotive Branch	£ 149,268	48.86	£ 149,040	48.56
Maintenance do	42,817	14.01	39,184	12.76
Traffic do	58,837	19.26	57,979	18.88
	250,922	82.13	246,203	80.19

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1896 £307,000
 Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1895 305,500

Estimated Increase £1,500

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

73

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
	£		£	£	
Miscellaneous Services.					
Advances to Contractors. (Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered)	1,500		3,000	3,000	
Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with	2,750		5,500	5,500	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to Officers whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with; also Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with	3,000		6,000	6,000	
To provide for Gratuities which may become payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty ...	2,000		4,000	4,000	
		9,250	18,500		18,500

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
76	The Attorney-General	2,594	5,188	5,188
76	Parliamentary Draftsmen	1,038	2,075	2,052
77	Crown Solicitor	3,459	7,001	7,757
77	Quarter Sessions	11,980	23,956	23,256
	TOTAL	£ 19,071	38,220	38,253

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
The Attorney-General.					
1	1	Attorney-General	£1,820		
		Less—Provided for in Schedule	1,500		
1	...	Secretary	160	320	320
...	1	Under Secretary, Attorney-General's Department	325	650	650
1	1	Clerk	184	268	268
1	1	Messenger	75	150	150
CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.					
...	1	Crown Prosecutor ... ..	.....	.....	800*
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Fees for Prosecutions and Defences, Legal and Clerical Assistance, Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses generally	1,900	3,800	3,000
4	5	TOTAL... ..	£ 2,594	5,188	5,188
Parliamentary Draftsmen.					
2	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, 1 at £830, 1 at £650	740	1,480	740†
1	1	Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsmen	145	290	290
1	1	Messenger	50	100	50†
1	1	Office-cleaner	15	30	30
...	1	Caretaker ... ..	.....	.....	15
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Rent of Offices	63	125	125
		Drafting Parliamentary Bills and By-Law Revision ... ..	.....	.....	740
		Incidental Expenses, Law Books, &c.	25	50	62
			88		927
5	6	TOTAL... ..	£ 1,038	2,075	2,052

* Hitherto paid from Contingencies.

† To 31st December, 1895.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

77

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Crown Solicitor.				
1	1	Crown Solicitor	820		1,640	1,640
1	1	Chief Clerk	280		560	560
1	...	Chief Criminal Clerk (to 23rd May in 1895)	165		416	.....
1	1	Chief Clerk in Criminal Law and Prosecuting Officer ...	248		496	496
1	1	Managing Common Law Clerk	248		496	496
1	1	Managing Clerk in Equity, Land Court Cases, &c. ...	136		272	350
1	1	Accountant and Record Clerk	157		313	313
1	1	Assistant Clerk in Criminal Law and General Clerk ...	170		340	340
1	1	Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts, Special Purchase, &c.	127		254	254
1	1	Common Law Clerk	104		208	250
...	1	Assistant Conveyancing Clerk ... ..	.....		.....	250
1	1	Certificate Clerk, Special Leases, &c.	123		245	245
...	1	Assistant Conveyancing Clerk ... ..	.....		.....	233
1	1	Shorthand-writer and Type-writer	100		200	200
...	1	General Clerk ... ..	.....		.....	208
1	1	Engrossing Clerk	90		180	180
...	1	Record and General Clerk ... ..	.....		.....	180
1	1	Junior Clerk	50		100	100
1	1	Do	33		65	100
...	1	Do ... ..	.....		.....	52
1	1	Probationer... ..	26		52	75
2	2	Messengers, at £160 and £100	130		260	260
				3,007		6,782
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Purchase of Law Books, Engrossing, Searches, &c., Travelling and Incidental Expenses... ..	400		800	800
		Rent of two rooms in St. James' Chambers	52		104	100
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....		.....	75
				452		975
18	22	TOTAL...	£	3,459	7,001	.....
		Quarter Sessions.				
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	348		695	695
1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	213		425	425
1	1	Clerk	145		290	290
1	1	Do	132		263	263
1	1	Do	109		218	218
2	2	Clerks, at £175 and £130	153		305	305
1	1	Messenger	65		130	130
				1,165		2,326
1	1	Crown Prosecutor for Sydney	370		740	740
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £515	1,545		3,090	3,090
				1,915		3,830
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Travelling Expenses	600		1,200	1,000
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors	8,000		16,000	15,500
		Extra Clerical Assistance	50		100	100
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	250		500	500
				8,900		17,100
15	15	TOTAL...	£	11,980	23,956	.....

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			
80-81	Department of Lands	38,988	77,967	72,214
81	Minor Roads	2,050	4,100	4,550
81	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	26,461	52,918	50,463
82	Land Appeal Court... ..	1,655	3,309	3,119
82	Miscellaneous Services	12,525	25,050	17,900
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT... ..	£ 81,679	163,344	148,246
	SURVEY OF LANDS.			
83-84	Survey of Lands	85,929	171,844	164,273
84	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	2,181	4,360	4,260
	TOTAL SURVEY	£ 88,110	176,204	168,533
	TOTAL... ..	£ 169,789	339,548	316,779
	Special Services—			
85	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	£ 4,525	9,047	9,047
85	Labour Settlements	5,000	10,000	3,000
	TOTAL... ..	£ 9,525	19,047	12,047

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
Department of Lands.						
1	1	Secretary for Lands	685		1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	460		920	
				1,145	2,290	2,290
1	1	Chief Clerk	303		605	605
1	1	Accountant	258		515	515
2	2	Clerks in charge of Divisions, at £470 each	470		940	940
1	1	Assistant Accountant	190		380	380
10	10	Clerks-in-charge of Branches—1 at £416, 2 at £380, 3 at £335, 3 at £320, 1 at £290	1,725		3,449	3,449
75	73	Clerks—1 at £358, 1 at £335, 2 at £290, 3 at £281, 4 at £268, 3 at £254, 20 at £245, 2 at £241, 7 at £236, 1 at £225, 5 at £223, 3 at £218, 3 at £208, 8 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £175, 2 at £168, 2 at £150, 1 at £180, 1 at £125, 2 at £100	8,503		17,005	16,658
10	10	Probationers—5 at £100, 2 at £75, 3 at £50	375		750	800
34	...	Clerks—2 at £236, 1 at £223, 1 at £218, 8 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £188, 2 at £180, 5 at £175, 2 at £168, 3 at £158, 2 at £157, 4 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £130	3,060		6,120	.....
				14,884	29,764	23,347
1	1	Cumberland Ranger	.....	109	218	218
2	...	Rangers of Commons—1 at £150, 1 at £150*	.....	153	306	.....
...	1	Ranger of Commons	.....	.....	.....	150
<i>Transferred from Temporary Staff to Permanent Staff.</i>						
...	32	Clerks—1 at £236, 1 at £223, 1 at £218, 8 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £188, 1 at £180, 5 at £175, 1 at £168, 3 at £157, 6 at £150, 1 at £135, 2 at £130...	.....	.....	.....	5,644
MESSENGERS, &c.						
1	1	Principal Messenger	88		175	175
11	...	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 2 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £106, 1 at £75, 2 at £60	638		1,276	.....
...	10	Messengers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £106, 1 at £75, 2 at £73	.....	.....	.....	1,162
6	...	Messengers—3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £75, 1 at £52...	301		601	.....
3	3	Corridor-cleaners, at £100	150		300	300
1	1	Office-keeper	38		75	75
8	8	Office-cleaners	269		538	538
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem	206		411	412
				1,690	3,376	2,662
<i>Transferred from Temporary Staff to Permanent Staff.</i>						
...	12	Messengers—1 at £128, 3 at £120, 1 at £114, 1 at £110, 1 at £95, 1 at £91, 1 at £65, 1 at £52, 1 at £36, 1 at £26	.....	.....	.....	*1,077
INFORMATION BUREAU. (a)						
...	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	.....	.....	.....	403
...	1	Draftsman	.....	.....	.....	268
...	1	Clerk	.....	.....	.....	100
						771
LOCAL LAND BOARD OFFICES.						
14	14	Chairmen—1 at £740, 13 at £650	4,595		9,190	9,190
13	13	Clerks in charge of Local Land Board Offices—6 at £380, 3 at £335, 4 at £290	2,223		4,445	4,445
22	22	Clerks—10 at £245, 1 at £236, 2 at £223, 4 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £190, 1 at £158, 1 at £150, 1 at £125	2,354		4,708	4,730
23	...	Clerks—2 at £223, 9 at £200, 2 at £157, 6 at £150, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £100, 1 at £75	1,950		3,900	.....
9	9	Probationers—8 at £100, 1 at £50	425		850	850
20	20	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £290	2,900		5,800	5,800
11	...	Do do 5 at £290, 6 at £245	1,460		2,920	.....
				15,907	31,813	25,015
<i>Transferred from Temporary Staff to Permanent Staff.</i>						
...	18	Clerks—1 at £223, 5 at £200, 1 at £157, 8 at £150, 2 at £130, 1 at £100	.....	.....	.....	2,040
284	271	Carried forward...	£	33,888	67,767	64,114

* 6 previously paid from Contingencies, and 6 from salaries voted for temporary staff messengers.
(a) The appointments to the Bureau are not new, but Officers have been transferred from other branches.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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NO. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
			£	£		£	
		Department of Lands—continued.					
284	271	Brought forward...	£	33,888	67,767	£	64,114
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Preparation of Deeds	350		700	600	
		Extra clerical assistance, when necessary	750		1,500	.....
		Extra clerical assistance when necessary, and to provide salaries and wages of emergency staff; hitherto paid from Votes for temporary officers employed at daily rates ... ..	.....		.....	6,500	
		Towards erection and maintenance of rabbit-proof fences, and destruction of rabbits on public lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act of 1890 ...	3,000		6,000	500	
		Towards the establishment and maintenance of a Bureau of Information	1,000		2,000	.....
		Expenses in connection with the Information Bureau ... ..	.....		.....	500	
				5,100			8,100
					10,200		
284	271	TOTAL... ..	£	38,988	77,967	.....	72,214
		MINOR ROADS.					
		To meet expenses of fencing public roads when proclaimed through enclosed land	500		1,000	2,000	
		Alignment-posts for towns	50		100	50	
		To meet claims for compensation for land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets	1,500		3,000	2,500	
				2,050	4,100		4,550
		Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.					
1	1	Chief Inspector	303		605	605	
1	1	Inspector of Local Land Board and District Survey Offices	235		470	470	
1	1	Inspector of Land Offices	179		358	358	
3	3	Relieving Officers—1 at £326, 1 at £290, 1 at £236 ...	426		852	852	
73	73	Land Agents—1 at £380, 1 at £371, 2 at £335, 4 at £326, 2 at £308, 12 at £290, 3 at £281, 8 at £245, 2 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £170, 1 at £125, 16 at £100, 1 at £75, 13 at £50, 1 at £45, 1 at £26, 4 at £25... ..	6,468		12,935	13,005	
1	1	Draftsman and Land Agent	112		223	223	
3	3	Assistant Land Agents—1 at £100, 1 at £50	88		175	150	
...	1	Assistant Land Agent (Emergency Staff) ... ..	.....		.....	100	
3	2	Probationers—at £100	150		300	200	
				7,861	15,918		15,963
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Travelling Expenses to Chairmen of Local Land Boards, Inspectors, Land Agents, Witnesses, and others ...	10,000		20,000	19,000	
		Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the Administration of the Land Laws, including appraisement fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other Leases	1,000		2,000	3,000	
		Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board and Land Offices	4,500		9,000	7,500	
		Fees to Members of Local Land Boards... ..	3,000		6,000	5,000	
				18,500	37,000		34,500
86	86	TOTAL... ..	£	26,461	52,918	.....	50,463

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.							SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6								Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
									£	£	£	
		Land Appeal Court.										
...	...	President†				
...	...	Members†				
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	235	470	470
1	1	1st Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	127	254	254
1	1	2nd Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	88	175	175
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	60	120	120
								510	1,019	1,019		
		CONTINGENCIES.										
		Travelling Witnesses' and Legal Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	720	1,440	1,400
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	400	500	700
		For the purchase of Law Books, &c., for Library	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	.....	
								1,145	2,290	2,100		
		TOTAL...	£ 1,655	3,309	3,119	
4	4											
		Miscellaneous Services.										
		Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	1,250
		For the creation of a lodge for the sexton of the Woronora cemetery...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	250
		Towards the cost of resumption of land for, and construction of, railway siding in the Woronora Cemetery at Sutherland, for the Southern Suburbs of Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	5,000	.....	
		For the resumption of land at Bulli Pass for recreation purposes	...	...	...	...	...	250	500	.....	
		For the purchase and resumptions of sites for, and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	14,000	12,000
		For Improvement and Maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—										
		Wentworth Park	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	250
		Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	250
		Parks, North Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	250
		Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	1,000
		Rushcutter Bay Park	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	250
		Islands in Port Jackson...	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	250
		Rodd Island	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	100
		Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21	...	...	...	...	...	50	100	50
		Legal Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	1,500
		For the Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	500
								12,525	25,050	17,900		
		TOTAL...	£ 12,525	25,050	17,900	

† Provided for by Act 56 Victoria No. 56, under Special Appropriations.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

83

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Survey of Lands.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		SURVEY STAFF.				
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey	370		740	740
13	13	District Surveyors, at £583 each	3,790		7,579	7,579
32	32	Surveyors—10 at £380, 8 at £358, 14 at £335, 5 at £313	5,565		11,129	11,129
28	8	Field Assistants, at Ga. each per diem	1,538		1,538	879
7	4	Surveyors, at £290 each	1,015		2,030	1,160
...	8	Assistant Surveyors, at £183 ... ..	...		...	1,464
81	66		12,278		24,554	22,951
		ENGAGED AT HEAD OFFICE.				
1	1	Chief Draftsman ... ..	...	258	515	515
6	6	Draftsmen in charge of Branches—1 at £461, 1 at £425, 1 at £371, 3 at £358	1,166		2,331	2,331
60	63	Draftsmen—3 at £335, 1 at £313, 1 at £308, 2 at £304, 3 at £290, 5 at £277, 3 at £268, 3 at £263, 6 at £259, 21 at £245, 6 at £223, 2 at £218, 4 at £200, 3 at £175	7,617		15,233	15,880
5	5	Probationers—2 at £100, 3 at £50	175		350	350
35	...	Draftsmen, 13 at £245, 8 at £232, 1 at £223, 5 at £218, 4 at £200, 4 at £175	3,927		7,854	...
9	9	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £245, 1 at £208, 2 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180, 2 at £175	921		1,841	1,841
1	1	Probationer, at £100	50		100	100
9	...	Clerks—1 at £232, 1 at £208, 1 at £175, 2 at £157, 2 at £150, 1 at £140	760		1,519	...
1	...	Custodian and Exhibitor of General Maps	65		130	...
2	3	Printers—1 at £245, 1 at £218, 1 at £177	320		638	640
4	...	Printers—1 at £200, 1 at £177, 1 at £150, 1 at £130	329		657	...
3	...	Assistant Printers—1 at £150, 1 at £141, 1 at £118	205		409	...
3	...	Stone Polishers—1 at £126, 2 at £110	173		346	...
2	...	Do 1 at £78, 1 at £50	64		128	...
1	1	Plan Moulder	90		180	180
1	...	Assistant ditto, at £75	38		75	...
...	29	<i>Transferred from Temporary Staff to Permanent Staff.</i> Draftsmen—9 at £245, 7 at £232, 1 at £223, 5 at £218, 2 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £150 ... ..	...		...	6,392
...	7	Clerks—1 at £232, 1 at £208, 1 at £188, 2 at £157, 1 at £150, 1 at £140 ... ..	...		...	1,232
...	4	Printers—1 at £200, 2 at £162 10s., 1 at £130 ... ..	...		...	655
...	2	Assistant Printers—1 at £150, 1 at £141 ... ..	...		...	291
...	2	Stone Polishers—1 at £126, 1 at £110 ... ..	...		...	236
...	3	Do 1 at £80, 1 at £75, 1 at £50 ... ..	...		...	205
...	1	Assistant Plan Moulder ... ..	...		...	75
...			15,900		31,791	30,836
		MESSENGERS, &c.				
7	7	Office-cleaners	206		412	412
1	1	Corridor-cleaner	60		120	120
...			266		532	532
		ENGAGED AT LOCAL OFFICES.				
14	13	Draftsmen in charge—1 at £425, 5 at £403, 3 at £380, 1 at £358, and 3 at £335	2,673		5,346	4,943
47	43	Draftsmen—1 at £335, 9 at £308, 1 at £290, 14 at £268, 1 at £259, 16 at £245, 1 at £150	6,185		12,370	11,478
43	...	Draftsmen—4 at £245, 2 at £232, 10 at £223, 2 at £218, 11 at £200, 4 at £175, 9 at £150, 1 at £100	4,290		8,460	...
11	11	Probationers—10 at £100, 1 at £50	525		1,050	1,050
9	9	Clerks—7 at £223 and 2 at £200	981		1,961	1,961
5	...	Do at £200 each	500		1,000	...
1	...	Messenger	33		65	...
...	40	<i>Transferred from Temporary Staff to Permanent Staff.</i> Draftsmen—4 at £245, 2 at £232, 10 at £223, 2 at £218, 10 at £200, 3 at £175, 9 at £150 ... ..	...		...	7,985
...	4	Clerks—at £200 each ... ..	...		...	800
...			15,127		30,252	28,785
363	331	Carried forward... ..	£	43,829	87,644	82,623

(a) Previously paid from Vote for Licensed Survey.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
			£	£	£	£
Survey of Lands—continued.						
363	331	Brought forward... ..	£ 48,829	87,644	.....	82,623
CONTINGENCIES.						
		Fees to Licensed Surveyors	25,000	50,000	48,000	
		Temporary Staff employed in Charting, Compiling, and other Branches of the Survey Office	500	1,000	.....
		To provide salaries and wages of Emergency Staff, hitherto paid from Votes for Temporary Officers of the Field and Office Staffs employed at daily rates .....	.....	.....	3,700	
		Travelling Expenses at authorised rates for District Surveyors, and one man each when required	500	1,000	800	
		Wages and provisions for Surveyors' Laborers at current rates	6,500	13,000	12,000	
		Equipment Allowance (as per foot-note) to Surveyors (a)	3,900	7,800	7,450	
		Passage and Freight	600	1,200	1,200	
		Forage for Surveyors' horses	1,000	2,000	2,000	
		Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books	250	500	200	
		Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies	500	1,000	800	
		Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract	1,750	3,500	3,000	
		Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office	500	1,000	1,000	
		Fees to Draftsmen for drawing diagrams on deeds	300	600	500	
		Rent of Branch Survey Offices	50	100	100	
		Incidental and unforeseen Expenses	750	1,500	900	
			42,100	84,200		81,650
368	331	TOTAL... ..	£ 85,929	171,844	.....	164,273
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.						
FIELD STAFF.						
1	1	Surveyor in charge of field operations	235	470	470	
1	1	Field Assistant and Telegraph Operator	75	150	150	
2	...	Piling Overseers, at £200 each	200	400	.....
...	1	Do at £200 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff) .....	.....	.....	200	
...	1	Do (Emergency Staff), at £200 .....	.....	.....	200	
4	4		510	1,020		1,020
OFFICE STAFF.						
1	1	Chief-Computer	213	425	425	
1	1	Assistant Computer	168	335	335	
1	1	Probationer	50	100	100	
3	3		431	860		860
CONTINGENCIES.						
		Equipment Allowance (as per foot-note) for 1 Surveyor and 2 Piling Overseers (a)	165	330	330	
		Forage for horses for 3 parties	150	300	300	
		Wages for do	750	1,500	1,500	
		Allowance to Government Astronomer for special services in connection with the Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	50	100	.....
		Miscellaneous Contingencies	125	250	250	
			1,240	2,480		2,380
7	7	TOTAL... ..	£ 2,181	4,360	.....	4,260

(a) The equipment is the private property of the Surveyor, and the allowance is to cover interest on the purchase and renewal of, and to maintain the instruments, harness, vehicles, tents, and camp gear in an efficient state. The amounts paid in 1894 and proposed to be paid for 1895-6 are as follows, viz. :-

District Surveyors, including forage, excluding travelling allowance	150
Surveyor in charge of Detail Survey	100
Salaries Surveyors, excluding forage, including travelling allowance	150
Trigonometrical Surveyors, excluding forage, including travelling allowance	280
Piling Overseers, including forage, including travelling allowance	90
Detail Surveyors, including office accommodation, fares, incidental expenses, &c.	70

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

85

NO. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Special Services.			
		DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS.	£	£	£
		CONTINUATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY SURVEY, AND FOR SURVEYS OF COUNTRY TOWNS WHERE SURVEYS ARE OR MAY BE REQUIRED FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES.			
		FIELD STAFF.			
1	1	Surveyor in charge...	235	470	470
4	4	Surveyors, 1 at £335, and 3 at £313	637	1,274	1,274
3	3	Do at £290 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff)	435	870	870
8	8			1,307	2,614
		OFFICE STAFF.			
1	1	Draftsman in charge	190	380	380
1	1	First Draftsman	145	290	290
2	2	Draftsman—1 at £268, and 1 at £245	257	513	513
4	4	Do 1 at £223, 1 at £200, 2 at £150 (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff)	362	723	723
1	1	Computer and Custodian of Field Books	112	223	223
1	1	Clerk (transferred from Temporary to Permanent Staff)	100	200	200
10	10*			1,166	2,329
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Equipment Allowance (see footnote) for 8 Surveyors (a)	302	604	604
		Wages for 8 parties	1,000	2,000	2,000
		Miscellaneous Contingencies	750	1,500	1,500
				2,052	4,104
18	18	TOTAL...	£	4,525	9,047
		LABOUR SETTLEMENTS.			
		Contributions to Boards of Labour Settlements in terms of the "Labour Settlements Act," 56 Victoria, No. 34, and "Amendment Act," 57 Victoria, No. 26, and to provide for the maintenance and actual necessities of life for the members of Labour Settlements and other expenses in connection with such Settlements in some cases beyond the terms of the above Acts		5,000	10,000
					3,000

(*) The equipment is the private property of the Surveyor, and the allowance is to cover interest on the purchase and renewal of, and to maintain the necessary surveying instruments, and includes provision for office and stable. See previous page for equipment allowance for Surveyor-in-Charge.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£
88-90	ESTABLISHMENT	*37,418/14/0	74,838	56,920
91	Dock Establishment	2,469	4,938	4,938
91	Dredge Service	49,851	99,702	97,000
91	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	22,360	44,720	35,000
91	Architect	30,210	60,420	50,000
91	Roads and Bridges	250,000	500,000	450,000
91	Sewerage	1,500	3,000	3,000
91	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	698	1,396	1,495
92	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	31,056	68,112	68,932
92	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	4,771	9,542	9,570
	TOTALS	£ 433,333/14/6	866,668	776,855

* Note.—This amount includes the sum of £3,200 14s. 6d., specifically voted to pay salaries of officers and others retired on the grounds of retrenchment.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		ESTABLISHMENT. (As re-organized.)	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1895.	
			£		£	£	
		GENERAL DIVISION.					
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	685		1,370	1,370	
1	1	Under Secretary	460		920	920	
2	2			1,145	2,290	2,290	
		PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.					
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY.					
1	...	Engineer-in-Chief	550		1,100		
2	...	Chief Assistant Engineer, Head Office, £600—Principal Assistant Engineer, Hunter River District, £560	580		1,160		
2	...	Supervising Engineers (1st Class)—1 at £650, 1 at £560	605		1,210		
2	...	Do do (2nd Class), 1 at £515, 1 at £400	458		916		
1	...	Resident Engineer do	145		290		
1	...	Surveyor	190		380		
2	...	Chief Draftsmen—1 at £425, 1 at £380	403		806		
1	...	Assistant Engineer for Water Supply	213		426		
1	...	Naval Architect	190		380		
				3,834			
13	...	CONTINGENCIES. (Irrespective of date of claims.)					
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses		125	250		
		TOTAL... £		3,459	6,918		
		ROADS, BRIDGES, AND SEWERAGE.					
1	...	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief	550		1,100		
1	...	Principal Assistant, Sewerage	370		740		
1	...	Do Roads and Bridges	350		700		
4	...	Divisional Engineers at £650	1,300		2,600		
4	...	Supervising Engineers—2 at £600, 1 at £550, 1 at £515	1,133		2,266		
33	...	Resident Engineers—6 at £425, 4 at £330, 10 at £335, 8 at £290, 5 at £245	5,483		10,966		
1	...	Chief Draftsman, Sewerage	235		470		
1	...	Assistant Engineer, Bridges	235		470		
3	...	Draftsmen—2 at £335, 1 at £245	458		916		
1	...	Surveyor	168		336		
3	...	Engineering Assistants—1 at £245, 2 at £200	323		646		
1	...	Officers-in-charge of Cement Tests	168		336		
			10,773				
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses. (Irrespective of date of claims)	500		1,000		
				11,273			
54	...	(As re-arranged.)		11,273	22,546		
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS, ROADS AND BRIDGES, AND COUNTRY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLIES.					
...	1	Engineer-in-Chief				1,100	
...	3	Principal Assistant Engineers—3 at £700				2,100	
...	3	Assistant Engineers—2 at £550, 1 at £425				1,525	
...	8	District Engineers—2 at £600, 4 at £550, 1 at £500, 1 at £400				4,300	
		Resident Engineers, 1st Class—4 at £425				1,700	
		Do 2nd Class—2 at £400				800	
		Do 3rd Class—1 at £350				350	
...	20	Do 4th Class—7 at £300				2,100	
		Do 5th Class—5 at £275				1,375	
		Do 6th Class—1 at £250				250	
...	4	Surveyors—1 at £550, 1 at £380, 1 at £325, 1 at £150				1,405	
...	4	Draftsmen—1 at £470, 1 at £400, 1 at £380, 1 at £250				1,500	
...	1	Cement Tester				300	
...	2	Clerks to Resident Engineers—2 at £100				200	
...	46					19,005	
69	48	Carried forward... £		15,877	31,754	21,295	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
69	48	Brought forward...	£	15,877	31,754	21,295
		CONTINGENCIES.				
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and Incidental Expenses				1,000
		RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.				
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	550		1,100	1,100
1	1	Chief Assistant and Inspecting Engineer	370		740	740
1	1	Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys	325		650	650
1	1	Supervising Engineer, 1st Class	280		560	560
1	1	Assistant Engineer for Tramways	235		470	470
2	2	Chief Draftsmen—1 at £470, 1 at £425	448		896	895
8	8	Draftsmen—3 at £335, 2 at £313, 2 at £280, 1 at £245	1,228		2,456	2,456
1	1	Custodian of Plans	88		166	165
16	16			3,519	7,038	7,036
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Drawing Paper and Stores for Drafting Offices and Incidental Expenses		250	500	400
		ARCHITECT.				
1	...	Government Architect	532		1,064	
1	...	Principal Assistant Architect	235		470	
5	...	Assistant Architects—1 at £425, 1 at £335, 2 at £290, 1 at £255	798		1,596	
1	...	Chief Draftsman and Building Surveyor	145		290	
4	...	District Inspectors—1 at £394, 2 at £335, 1 at £290	677		1,354	
4	...	Clerks of Works—1 at £335, 1 at £290, 1 at £268, 1 at £281	587		1,174	
2	...	Draftsmen—1 at £200, 1 at £175	188		376	
				3,162		
		<i>(As re-arranged.)</i>				
...	1	Government Architect				1,064
...	1	Principal Assistant Architect				470
...	6	Assistant Architects—1 at £425, 3 at £400, 2 at £350				2,325
...	5	District Inspectors—1 at £394, 2 at £335, 1 at £290, 1 at £200				1,554
...	4	Clerks of Works—1 at £335, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £268				1,174
...	1	Annual Contract Clerk				228
18	18				6,324	6,810
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Travelling Expenses	500		1,000	1,000
		Salaries of Temporary Officers	1,200		2,400	2,250
		Incidental Expenses	75		150	540
				1,775	3,550	3,790
		VALUATION OF LAND.				
1	1	Land Valuer	370		740	740
2	2	Draftsmen—1 at £380, 1 at £290	335		670	670
				705	1,410	1,410
3	3					
106	85	Carried forward...	£	25,288	50,576	41,741

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Public Works and Services.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.	£	£	£
1	1	General Superintendent	200	400	400
1	1	Docking Superintendent	145	290	290
1	1	Watchman	55	110	110
				400	800
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Coals, Stores, Wages, &c.	2,069	4,138	4,138
3	3	TOTAL...	£ 2,469	4,938	4,938
		DREDGE SERVICE.—(Schedule A).			
1	...	Superintending Engineer of Dredges	280	560	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £236	241	482	
15	...	Masters and Chief Engineers—1 at £380, 3 at £349, 2 at £331, 2 at £313, 4 at £290, 3 at £268	2,340	4,680	
		<i>(As re-arranged).</i>			
...	1	Superintending Engineer of Dredges ... ..	...	...	560
...	2	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £175 ... ..	...	...	420
...	16	Masters and Chief Engineers—1 at £380, 3 at £349, 2 at £331, 2 at £313, 4 at £290, 4 at £268 ... ..	...	...	4,947
		CONTINGENCIES.			
339	391	Wages of Crews of Dredges and Tugs, Working Expenses, Coals, Stores, Repairs, Renewals, Towsages, and all other Incidental Expenses; also, for working two or more shifts on several Dredges, and providing caretakers for laid-up plant, extra time, &c.	46,990	93,980	91,073
357	410	TOTAL...	£ 49,851	99,702	97,000
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.			
		Public Works and Services as per Schedule B	22,360	44,720	35,000
		ARCHITECT.			
		Public Works and Services as per Schedule C	30,210	60,420	50,000
		ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
		Public Works and Services as per Schedule D1, 2, 3, and 4	250,000	500,000	450,000
		COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.			
		Public Works and Services as per Schedule E	1,500	3,000	3,000
			304,070	608,140	538,000
360	413	TOTAL, PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES	£ 356,390	712,780	639,938
		Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.			
1	1	Secretary	348	696	695
1	1	Clerk	50	100	100
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Extra Clerical assistance as required, including travelling allowance to Shorthand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees	200	400	400
		Contingent expenses, including expenses of Witnesses, &c.	100	200	300
			300	600	700
2	2	TOTAL...	£ 698	1,396	1,495

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	£	£	£
		<i>(Under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the revenue being paid direct to the Treasury.)</i>			
1	...	President	125	250	.....
...	1	President and Engineer-in-Chief, Metropolitan Sewerage Construction ... ..	.....	.....	1,100
6	6	Members of Board—Fees... ..	750	1,500	1,500
1	...	Secretary	300	600	.....
1	...	Chief Clerk and Paymaster	175	350	.....
...	1	Secretary and Chief Clerk... ..	.....	.....	450
1	1	Solicitor	200	400	400
1	1	Auditor and Examiner of Accounts	150	300	300
1	1	Accountant	250	500	500
1	1	Assessor	150	300	300
15	15	Clerks—1 at £300, 1 at £275, 1 at £250, 2 at £225, 10 at £200	1,638	3,276	3,275
1	1	Chief Engineer	500	1,000	1,000
2	2	Assistant Engineers, at £500	500	1,000	1,000
1	1	Superintendent of Works	200	400	400
1	1	Draftsman	150	300	300
1	1	Comptroller of Stores	150	300	300
		Wages of Junior Clerks and Draftsmen, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste-water Inspectors, Meter-readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, and all other Contingencies	27,580	55,060	55,581
		Maintenance of Stormwater Drains, constructed by Government and transferred to the Board... ..	988	1,876	1,875
		<i>Richmond Water Works.</i>			
		Wages of Clerk, Turncock, and Engine-driver, Forage, Repairs to Works and Machinery, Purchase of Coals and Oil, and Contingencies	350	700	701
		TOTAL	£	34,056	68,112
34	33				68,932
		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.			
1	1	President	150	300	300
6	6	Members	300	600	600
1	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	175	350	350
1	1	Engineer	200	400	400
1	1	Chief Clerk	150	300	300
1	1	Assessor	125	250	250
				1,100	2,200
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Wages of Junior Clerks, Inspectors, Assistants, Cadets, Workmen, &c.; Materials, Coals, and Stores	2,912	5,824	6,010
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses	250	500	600
		Rent	214	428	400
		Forage allowance	15	30	30
		Renewals, Repairs, and Contingencies	230	460	230
		Legal Expenses	50	100	100
		TOTAL	£	3,671	7,342
11	11				7,370
		TOTAL	£	4,771	9,542
					9,570

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
94	Department of Justice	5,233	10,457	10,392
95	Master-in-Equity	1,691	3,380	3,391
95	Prothonotary	5,557	11,111	13,111
95	Divorce Court	109	216	216
96	Curator	822	1,641	1,591
96	Sheriff	10,960	21,915	21,915
97	Bankruptcy Court	1,800	2,780	2,780
97	Probate Office	941	1,880	1,850
98	District Courts	3,870	7,693	7,798
100	Coroners	4,283	8,563	6,523
101	Petty Sessions	42,091	84,094	82,852
116	Prisons	61,165	121,887	117,640
121	Patents and Copyright	1,401	2,801	2,701
121	Miscellaneous Services	1,587	3,173	3,406
	TOTAL	£ 141,100	281,591	278,166

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
Department of Justice.									
1	1	Minister of Justice...	...	...	...	685	1,370	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary ...	...	...	...	460	920	920
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	308	605	605
1	1	Accountant ...	...	...	...	235	470	470
1	1	Clerk in charge of Correspondence	...	...	...	190	380	380
1	1	Clerk in charge of Records	...	...	...	190	380	380
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	168	335	335
3	3	Clerks, at £312 10s. ...	...	...	...	469	938	938
1	1	Clerk, at £250 ...	...	...	...	125	250	250
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	123	245	245
3	3	Clerks, at £222 10s. ...	...	...	...	334	668	668
3	3	Do at £200 ...	...	...	...	300	600	600
1	1	Clerk, at £176 ...	...	...	...	88	175	175
1	1	Do at £140 ...	...	...	...	70	140	140
3	3	Clerks, at £100 ...	...	...	...	150	300	300
1	1	Probationer ...	...	...	...	38	75	75
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	...	...	...	112	223	223
EMERGENCY OFFICERS.									
1	1	Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices ...	...	...	...	213	425	425
2	2	Emergency Officers—1 at £308, 1 at £245 ...	...	...	...	277	553	553
MESSENGERS, &c.									
4	4	Messengers—1 at £130, 2 at £95, 1 at £80 ...	...	...	...	200	400	400
1	1	Housekeeper ...	...	...	...	38	75	75
						4,768	9,527	9,527	
CONTINGENCIES.									
						200	400	335	
						265	530	530	
						465	930	865	
33	33	TOTAL ...				£	5,233	10,457	10,392
The Judges.									
1	1	The Chief Justice	} (Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, <i>ante</i> (page 8).						
6	6	The Puisne Judges							
7	7								

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
			£	£	£		
		Master in Equity.					
1	1	Master in Equity	505	1,010	1,010		
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer...	280	560	560		
1	1	Chief Clerk in Equity	190	380	380		
1	1	Accountant	163	326	326		
1	1	Second Clerk and Assistant Accountant	114	227	227		
1	1	Third Clerk	109	218	218		
1	1	Fourth Clerk	75	150	150		
1	1	Fifth Clerk	60	120	120		
1	1	Junior Clerk	38	75	100		
1	1	Probationer	25	50	50		
1	1	Messenger	57	114	100		
			1,616	3,230	3,241		
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Incidental Expenses	25	50	50		
		Towards formation of Library	50	100	100		
			75		150		
11	11	TOTAL...	£	1,691	3,380	3,391
		Prothonotary.					
1	1	Prothonotary	393	785	785		
1	1	Chief Clerk	235	470	470		
1	1	Second Clerk	145	290	290		
1	1	Third Clerk	123	245	245		
1	1	Fourth Clerk	109	218	218		
1	1	Fifth Clerk	88	175	175		
1	1	Sixth Clerk	75	150	150		
1	1	Seventh Clerk	70	140	140		
1	1	Eighth Clerk	60	120	120		
1	1	Cashier and Accountant	163	326	326		
			1,461	2,919	2,919		
		JUDGES' ASSOCIATES.					
7	7	Clerks Associate to the Judges—1 at £290, 6 at £254	907	1,814	1,814
		INTERPRETERS.					
1	1	French, Gorman, and Italian Interpreter (including Minor Courts)...	163	326	326		
1	1	Oriental Interpreter (including Minor Courts)	95	190	190		
			258		516		
1	1	Messenger	60	120	120		
1	1	Office-cleaver	31	62	62		
			91		182		
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges	315	630	1,330		
		Allowances to Witnesses attending the Criminal Courts, Sydney, and Circuit Courts	2,400	4,800	4,800		
		Incidental Expenses	75	150	150		
		Towards formation of Library	50	100	100		
		Acting Judge of Supreme Court at £2,600 per annum, from July, 1895, to January, 1896	2,840	1,300	
			2,840		7,680		
21	21	TOTAL...	£	5,357	11,111	13,111
		Divorce Court.					
1	1	Judge (Provided for by the Matrimonial Causes Act).					
1	1	Registrar	68	135	135		
1	1	Clerk	23	45	45		
1	1	Associate	18	36	36		
				109		216	
4	4	TOTAL...	£	103	216	216

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
						£	£	£		
Curator.										
1	1	Curator of Intestate Estates	...	...	...	280	560	560	
1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	185	270	270	
1	1	Second Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	113	225	225	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	118	236	236	
1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	63	125	125	
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	50	100	100	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	25	50	50	
						784		1,566		
CONTINGENCIES.										
Incidental Expenses						38	75	25		
						38		25		
7	7	TOTAL...				£	822	1,641	1,591	
Sheriff.										
1	1	Sheriff	...	...	...	393	785	785	
1	1	Under Sheriff	...	...	...	258	515	515	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	179	358	358	
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	145	290	290	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	123	245	245	
1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	100	200	200	
1	1	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	85	170	170	
1	1	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	60	120	120	
1	1	Chief Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...	127	254	254	
2	2	Sheriff's Officers, at £209	...	...	...	209	418	418	
1	1	Sheriff's Officer	...	...	...	100	200	200	
1	1	Do	...	...	...	90	180	180	
30	30	Sheriff's Officers, at £160	...	...	...	2,400	4,800	4,800	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	50	100	100	
1	1	Office-cleaner, King-street	...	...	...	26	52	52	
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff	...	...	...	81	162	162	
1	1	Tipstaff	...	...	...	88	175	175	
5	5	Tipstaves to Supreme Court Judges, at £150	...	...	...	375	750	750	
1	1	Court-keeper, King-street	...	...	...	63	125	125	
3	3	Court-cleaners, King-street, 2 at £52 1 at £26	...	...	...	65	130	130	
1	1	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	26	52	52	
1	1	Court-keeper, do	...	...	...	66	132	132	
21	21	Court-keepers	...	...	...	875	1,750	1,750	
1	1	Cartaker, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	26	52	52	
						6,010	12,015	12,015		
CONTINGENCIES.										
Jurors Fees						2,500	5,000	5,800		
Expenses of Jurors other than Fees						600	1,200	1,000		
Incidental Expenses						1,850	3,700	3,100		
						4,950		9,900		
80	80	TOTAL...				£	10,960	21,915	21,915	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.							SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6						Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
							£	£	£		
Bankruptcy Court.											
		Judge in Bankruptcy (provided for by "Bankruptcy Act, 1888").									
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	370	740	740	
1	1	Accountant and Cashier	...	...	...	...	200	400	400	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	200	400	400	
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	140	280	280	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	100	200	200	
1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	85	170	170	
1	1	Fifth Clerk	...	...	...	...	70	140	140	
1	1	Sixth Clerk	...	...	...	...	70	140	140	
1	1	Seventh Clerk	...	...	...	...	50	100	100	
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	...	25	50	50	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	55	110	110	
								1,305	2,730	2,730	
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	25	50	50	
11	11	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	1,300	2,780	2,780	
Probate Office.											
1	1	Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	280	560	560	
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates	...	...	...	...	168	335	335	
1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	123	245	245	
1	1	Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	75	150	150	
1	1	Messenger and Sealer	...	...	...	...	60	120	120	
1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	20	40	40	
								726	1,450	1,450	
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	15	30	30	
		Allowance for Copying Clerks	...	...	...	...	200	400	370	
								215	400	400	
6	6	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	941	1,880	1,850	

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
District Courts.					
METROPOLITAN, SUBURBAN, AND HUNTER DISTRICTS.					
Judges (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).					
1	1	Registrar, Sydney	250	500	500
1	1	1st Clerk and Registrar, Sydney	188	375	375
1	1	2nd Clerk	170	340	340
1	1	3rd Clerk	125	250	250
1	1	4th Clerk	100	200	200
1	1	Head Bailiff and Crier, Sydney	105	209	209
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier	75	150	150
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, Sydney, at £104	156	312	312
1	1	Messenger, do	60	120	120
1	1	Office-keeper and cleaner, Sydney	26	52	52
1	1	Bailiff, Parramatta	40	80	80
1	1	Do Windsor	25	50	50
1	1	Do Penrith	25	50	50
1	1	Do Campbelltown	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Newcastle	30	60	60
1	1	Do Maitland	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Singleton	20	40	25
1	1	Do Muswellbrook	3	*5	*5
			1,404	2,803	2,788
20	20				
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.					
Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).					
1	1	Bailiff, Kiama	20	40	40
1	1	Do Nowra	20	40	40
1	1	Do Milton	15	30	30
1	1	Do Bombala	23	45	45
1	1	Do Moss Vale	20	40	40
1	1	Do Goulburn	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Queanbeyan	20	40	25
1	1	Do Cooma	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Braidwood	20	40	40
1	1	Do Moruya	13	25	25
1	1	Do Wollongong	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Eden	10	20	20
1	1	Do Yass	3	*5	*5
1	1	Do Bega	3	*5	*5
			176	345	330
14	14				
34	34	Carried forward... ..	£	1,580	3,148
					3,118

* Nominal salary; holds position of Sheriff's Officer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Vote.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
District Courts—continued.						
34	34	Brought forward...	£ 1,580	3,148	.....	3,118
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.						
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).				
1	1	Bailiff, Burrows	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Gundagai	18	35	35	
1	1	Do Tumut	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Corowa	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Grenfell	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Hay	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Cootamundra	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Narrandera	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Temora	20	40	25	
1	1	Do Young	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Wagga	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Albury	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Deniliquin	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Balranald	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Hillston	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Junee	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Murrumburrah	13	25	25	
...	1	Do Wyalong	.....	.....	25	25
17	18		197	380		390
WESTERN DISTRICT.						
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).				
1	1	Bailiff, Lithgow	15	30	30	
1	1	Do Bathurst	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Carcarr	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Cowra	15	30	30	
1	1	Do Orange	23	45	45	
1	1	Do Forbes	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Molong	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Wellington	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Warren	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Dubbo	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Mudgee	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Coonabarabran	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Coonamble	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Walgett	13	25	25	
14	14		184	360		360
NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.						
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 16).				
1	1	Bailiff, Murrumbidgee	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Gunnedah	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Narrabri	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Cobar	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Wentworth	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Bourke	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Wilcannia	13	25	25	
1	1	Do Broken Hill	3	*5	*5	
1	1	Do Moree	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Bingara	20	40	40	
1	1	Do Nyngan	13	25	25	
11	11		148	290		290
76	77	Carried forward...	£ 2,109	4,178	.....	4,158

* Nominal Salary; holds also the position of Sheriff's Officer.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£	£
District Courts—continued.					
76	77	Brought forward... ..	2,109	4,178	4,158
NORTHERN DISTRICT.					
		Judge (provided for by Act 46 Vic. No. 15).			
		Bailiff, Inverell	20	40	40
1	1	Do Tenterfield	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Casino	20	40	40
1	1	Do Taree	20	40	40
1	1	Do Murwillumbah	20	40	40
1	1	Do Kempsey	20	40	40
1	1	Do Maclean	20	40	40
1	1	Do Tamworth	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Armidale	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Glen Innes	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Port Macquarie	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Grafton	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Lismore	3	5*	5*
1	1	Do Bellingen	10	20	20
1	1	Do Ballina	10	20	20
15	15		161	315	315
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Travelling Expenses of Judges	1,000	2,000	2,400
		Allowances to Jurors	250	500	380
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	325	650	430
		Towards formation of Library	25	50	50
		Acting District Court Judge, Western District, at £1,500 per annum, from 1st to 16th July ... ..	.....	.....	65
			1,600	3,200	3,325
91	92	TOTAL...	3,870	7,693	7,798
Coroners.					
1	1	Coroner for Metropolitan District	303	605	605
1	1	Deputy Coroner do do	123	245	245
1	1	Clerk do do	124	268	268
1	1	Clerk	60	120	120
1	1	Office-cleaner	18	35	35
1	1	Coroner, Newcastle	100	200	200
			738	1,473	1,473
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries	1,000	2,000	1,700
		Burials and incidental expenses	925	1,850	950
		Jurors' Fees	1,500	3,000	2,200
		Allowances to Keepers of Morgues at South Sydney and North Sydney	120	240	200
			3,545	7,090	5,050
6	6	TOTAL...	4,283	8,563	6,523

* Nominal salary; hold; also position of Sheriff's Officer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c. Sydney.	£	£	£		
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates—4 at £794, 2 at £740	2,328	4,656	4,656		
		Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, as required	200	400	400		
			2,528	5,056	5,056		
		Central Police Office.					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	325	650	650		
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	190	380	380		
1	1	Clerk	145	290	290		
1	1	Do	134	268	268		
2	2	Clerks, at £245	245	490	490		
1	1	Clerk	88	175	217		
1	1	Do	73	145	145		
1	1	Do	72	144	144		
2	2	Clerks, at £140	140	280	280		
1	1	Clerk	50	100	100		
1	1	Junior Clerk	38	75	100		
1	1	Messenger	63	125	125		
1	1	Court and Office-keeper	38	75	75		
15	15		1,601	3,197	3,264		
		Water Police Office.					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	280	560	560		
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	190	380	380		
1	1	Clerk	145	290	290		
1	1	Do	134	268	268		
1	1	Do	123	245	245		
1	1	Do	118	236	236		
1	1	Do	83	165	165		
1	1	Do	75	150	150		
1	1	Do	75	150	150		
1	1	Do	70	140	140		
1	1	Do	50	100	100		
1	1	Probationer	25	50	75		
1	1	Messenger	63	125	125		
1	1	Court and Office-keeper	30	60	60		
14	14		1,461	2,919	2,944		
		Adelong.					
		(See Gundagai.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***		
		Albury.					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Howlong, Germanton, Corowa, Mulwala and Walbundrie)	235	470	470		
...	1	Acting Police Magistrate, at £470 per annum, from 1st July to 30th November	.....	.....	196
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	168	335	335		
		Albion Park.	408		1,001		
		(See Wollongong.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*
		Angledool.					
		(See Walgett.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***		
		Armidale.					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, Walcha, Hillgrove, and Guyra)	258	515	515		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	157	313	313		
		Araluen.	415		828		
		(See Braidwood.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***		
		Balranald.					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Euston, Moulamein, Clare, and Oxley)	208	416	416		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	23	45	50		
		Baltna.	231		466		
		(See Lismore.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	75	150	150		
7	8		75	150	150		
42	43	Carried forward...	£	6,714	13,416	13,709

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Petty Sessions—continued.						
42	43	Brought forward...	£ 6,714	13,416	.....	13,709
1	1	<i>Balmain.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	190	380	380	380
		<i>Barraba.</i> (See Bingara.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
1	1	<i>Barmedman.</i> (See Wyalong.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	5	9	25	25
		<i>Harrington.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions††††
1	1	<i>Bathurst.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Sunny Corner, and Sofala)	258	515	515	515
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	168	335	335	335
1	1	Junior Clerk	50	100	100	100
1	1	<i>Bega.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bombala, Candelo, Cobargo, Panbula, Eden, Colombo, Wolunla, Delegate, and Wyndham)	208	416	416	416
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	34	68	68	68
		<i>Bendemeer.</i> (See Armidale.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
1	1	<i>Berrima.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Moss Vale, Mittagong, Robertson, and Bowral) ...	258	515	515	515
		<i>Berrigan.</i> (See Deniliquin.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
		<i>Binalong.</i> (See Burrowa.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
1	1	<i>Bingara.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Barraba, Warialda, Boggabilla, and Yetman)	231	461	461	461
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	200	200	200
		<i>Blackville.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
		<i>Blayney.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions‡‡‡‡
1	1	<i>Bellingen.</i> (See Kempsey West.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	145	290	290	290
		<i>Boggabri.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
1	...	<i>Bombala.</i> (See Bega)	190	380	.....	.....
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	34	68	68	68
		<i>Boggabilla.</i> (See Bingara.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
		<i>Booligal.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions****
55	55	Carried forward...	£ 5,585	17,153	.....	17,082

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

‡ Allowance of £25; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
55	55	Brought forward...	£	8,585	17,153	17,082
1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Byrock, Barrington, Yantabulla, and Wanaaring) ...	258		515	515
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	168		335	335
		<i>Bowral.</i> (See Berrima.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	426	*	850
		<i>Bourranille.</i> (See Kempsey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Araluen, Queanbeyan, Bungendore, and Captain's Flat)...	186		371	371
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	186		371	371
		<i>Branston.</i> (See Maitland.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Session ...	*	186	*	371
1	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	163		326	326
1	1	<i>Broken Hill.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Silvertown, Tarrawingee, and Thackaringa) ...	163		326	326
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	157		313	313
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	100		200	200
		<i>Berry.</i> (See Nowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	257	*	513
		<i>Brunswick.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
		<i>Bulladelah.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
1	1	<i>Bulli.</i> (See Wollongong.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	95		190	32†
		<i>Bundarra.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	95	*	32
		<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Braidwood.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
		<i>Bungwall.</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
		<i>Burruga.</i> (See Trunkay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
1	1	<i>Burrumbidgee.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong and Frogmore) ...	213		425	425
		<i>Byerock.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	213	*	425
		<i>Byron Bay.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
		<i>Camden Haven.</i> (See Port Macquarie.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*		*	
65	65	Carried forward...	£	9,925	19,828	19,599

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Salary paid as Mining Warden.

‡ Salary provided for C.P.S. to 31 August, 1895.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.								
1895	1895-6	Petty Sessions—continued.				Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
					£		£	£	£	
65	65	Brought forward... ..				£	9,925	19,528	£	19,599
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>								
		(See Parramatta.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				88		175	175	
		<i>Camden.</i>					88			175
		(See Parramatta.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				100		200	200	
		<i>Candelo.</i>					100			200
		(See Bega.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Canowindra.</i>								
		(See Cowra.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Captain's Flat.</i>								
		(See Braidwood.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Carcoar.</i>								
		(See Cowra.)								
1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Blayney, Canowindra, Cowra, and Mount M'Donald)				231		461†	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				45		90	90	
		<i>Caruthool.</i>					276			90
		(See Hay.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Casino.</i>								
		(See Lismore.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				134		268	268	
		<i>Cassilis.</i>					134			268
		(See Scone.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				45		90	90	
		<i>Cessnock.</i>					45			90
		(See Wollombi.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Clare.</i>								
		(See Balranald.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Clarence Town.</i>								
		(See Dungog.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				118		236	236	
		<i>Clifton.</i>					118			236
		(See Wollongong.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Cobar.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nymagee and Louth)				213		425	425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				123		245	175	
		<i>Cobargo.</i>					336			600
		(See Bega.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Cobborah.</i>								
		(See Mudgee.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Collarendabri.</i>								
		(See Walgett.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Collector.</i>								
		(See Goulburn.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Colombo.</i>								
		(See Bega.)								
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Condobolin.</i>								
		(See Forbes.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				118		236	236	
		<i>Cootamundra.</i>					118			236
		(See Wagga.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions				134		268	268	
							134			268
76	75	Carried forward... ..				£	11,274	22,522	£	21,762

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Headquarters transferred to Cowra.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1896.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Brought forward...	£	11,274	22,522	21,762
		<i>Coolah.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Coolamon.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
1	1	<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Gilgandra, Quambone, and Coonabarabran)	213		425	425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	50		100	90
1	1	Junior Clerk	50		100	100
		<i>Coonaharabran.</i> (See Coonamble.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	41	313		615
1	1	<i>Cooranbong.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	41	81	81
1	1	<i>Cooma.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Seymour, Buckley's Crossing, Michelago, Nimitybelle, and Jindabyne)	†		†	†
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		200	200
		<i>Copeland (Barrington River).</i> (See Dungog.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	100	200	200
		<i>Coraki.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
1	1	<i>Carrawa.</i> (See Albury.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	23			45
		<i>Cotera.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Canowindra, Careoar, and Mount M'Donald)		23	45	45
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	154		308	308
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	50		100	100
		<i>Crookwell.</i> (See Goulburn.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	141	204		878
1	1	<i>Cudgellico.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	141	281	281
		<i>Cudal.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Cudgen.</i> (See Murwillumbah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Cumnock.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Cundletown.</i> (See Tarce.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tarce, attends				
		<i>Dalmorton.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Dandaloo.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
		<i>Deepwater.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*		*	*
86	86	Carried forward...	£	12,096	24,162	23,862

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
86	86	Brought forward...	£	12,096	24,162	23,802
		<i>Delegata.</i> (See Bombala.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
1	1	<i>Dentiquin.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Moama, Mathoura, Tocumwal, and Berrigan)	235	470	470	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	157	313	313	783
		<i>Denman.</i> (See Scone.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Drake.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
1	1	<i>Dungog.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Bulladelah, Bungwall, Cop- land, Clarence Town, Stroud, and Tea Gardens) ...	190	380	380	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	112	223	223	603
1	1	<i>Dubbo.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Warren, Nyngan, Dandaloo, Trangie, Newtore, and Narronine)	258	515	515	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	168	335	335	
1	1	Junior Clerk	88	75	100	950
		<i>Eden.</i> (See Bega.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	50	100	100	100
1	...	<i>Emmaville.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	200*	
		<i>Euabalong.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Eurobodalla.</i> (See Milton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Euston.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
1	1	<i>Forbes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Parkes, Condobolin, and Peak Hill)†††	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	163	326	326	326
		<i>Forster.</i> (See Taree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Frogmore.</i> (See Burrowa.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Germanilton.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions‡‡‡	
		<i>Gilgandra.</i> (See Coonamble.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
		<i>Gladstone.</i> (See Kempsey West.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
1	1	<i>Glebe.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates) Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	200	200	200
1	1	<i>Glen Innes.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Deepwater, Emmaville, Kooka- bookra, and Dalmorton)†††	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	45	90	90	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	75	150	150	240
		<i>Goodoona.</i> (See Walgett.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***	
101	100	Carried forward...	£	13,787	27,539	27,064

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Paid as Mining Warden.

‡ Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
			£		£	£		
		Brought forward...	£	.....	13,787	27,539	.....	27,064
		<i>Gosford.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cooranbong and Swansea) ...		213		425	425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		75		150	150	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>			288			575
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Crookwell, Marulan, and Taralga)		258		515	515	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		190		380	380	
1	1	Junior Clerk		50		100	100	
		<i>Grafton.</i>			498			995
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence, Maclean, and Ulmarra)		258		515	515	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		175		350	350	
		<i>Grenfell.</i>			438			865
		(See Young.)						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		190		380	380	
		<i>Greasford.</i>			190			380
		(See Maitland.)						
		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Paterson attends ... ..		.....		.....	.....
		<i>Greta.</i>						
		(See Maitland.)						
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Gulgong.</i>						
		(See Mudgee.)						
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	††	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tumut and Adelong) ...		208		416	416	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		100		200	200	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>			308			616
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Boggabri, Blackville, and Quirindi)		208		416	416	
1	3	Clerk of Petty Sessions		100		200	200	
		<i>Guaring.</i>			308			616
		(See Yass.)						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		75		150	150	
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>			75			150
		(See Yass.)						
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Guyra.</i>						
		(See Armidale.)						
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Hargraves.</i>						
		(See Mudgee.)						
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
		<i>Hay.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Booligal, Carrathool, and Whitton)		258		515	515	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		186		371	340	
		<i>Helensburg.</i>			444			855
		(See Wollongong.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....*	.....*
		<i>Hill End.</i>						
		(See Mudgee.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	††	
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>						
		(See Armidale.)						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		100		200	200	
		<i>Hillston.</i>			100			200
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Ivanhoe, Mount Hope, Cudgellico, and Mossiel)		231		461	461	
		Acting Police Magistrate at £461 per annum (less £326 for Brewarrina) from 1st July to 19th August ... ..		.....		.....	19	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		112		223	223	
		<i>Howlong.</i>			343			703
		(See Albury.)						
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**	
119	118	Carried forward...	£	.....	16,774	33,506	.....	33,019

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15; see Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Petty Sessions—continued.						
119	118	Brought forward...	£	16,774	33,506	33,019
		<i>Inverell.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tingha and Bundarra) ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	134	268	268	268
		<i>Ivanhoe.</i>				
		(See Hillston.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Jerilderie.</i>				
		(See Narrandera.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	†	†	†	
		<i>Jindabyne.</i>				
		(See Cooma.)				
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Jugiong.</i>				
		(See Yass.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Junee.</i>				
		(See Wagga Wagga.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	125	250	250	250
		<i>Kangaroo Valley.</i>				
		(See Nowra.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Katoomba.</i>				
		(See Penrith.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Kempsey (West.)</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Gladstone, Bellingen, Nam-				
		buccra, and Bowraville) ...	291	461	461	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	90	180	180	
1	1	Probationer ...	38	75	75	
				359		716
		<i>Kiama.</i>				
		(See Wollongong.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	123	245	245	245
		<i>Kookaboobra.</i>				
		(See Glen Innes.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Lambton.</i>				
		(See Wallsend and Plattsburg.)				
		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Wallsend attends..		*	*	
		<i>Lawrence.</i>				
		(See Grafton.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	†	†	†	
		<i>Leadville.</i>				
		(See Mudgee.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Lismore.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Casino, Ballina, Woodburn,				
		Wardell, Coraki, and Byron Bay) ...	208	416	416	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	168	335	335	
1	1	Junior Clerk ...	50	100	100	
				426		851
1	1	<i>Lithgow.</i>				
		Police Magistrate (visiting Wallerawang) ...	208	416	416	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	90	180	180	
				298		596
		<i>Liverpool.</i>				
		(See Parramatta.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	100	200	200	200
		<i>Louth.</i>				
		(See Cobar.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	*	*	*	
		<i>Maclean.</i>				
		(See Grafton.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	100	200	200	200
				100		200
133	132	Carried forward...	£	18,439	36,832	36,345

(a) Paid as Mining Warden. * Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Allowance of £15; see Contingencies. ‡ Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Brought forward... ..	£	18,439	30,832	36,345
133	132	<i>Maitland.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Singleton, Morpeth, Paterson, Branxton, Greta, Jerry's Plains, and Gresford) ...	280		560	560
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Morpeth)...	231		461	461
1	1	Clerk	50		100	100
1	1	Junior Clerk	50		100	100
		<i>Manilla.</i>		611		1,221
		(See Tamworth.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Marengo.</i>				
		(See Young.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Marsden's.</i>				
		(See Wyalong.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Marulan.</i>				
		(See Goulburn.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Mathoura. (Redbank.)</i>				
		(See Deniliquin.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Menindie.</i>				
		(See Wilcannia.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	††
		<i>Merrica.</i>				
		(See Scone.)				
1		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	118	118	236*
		<i>Micalago.</i>				
		(See Cooma.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Millie.</i>				
		(See Narrabri.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Milparinka.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Tibbooburra)‡	‡‡
		<i>Milton.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Eurobodalla, Moruya, and Nelligen)‡	‡‡
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	120	120	240	240
		<i>Minmi.</i>				
		(See Wallaseed and Plattsburg.)				
		Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallaseed, attends ... ..	.....		.....	.....
		<i>Mittagong.</i>				
		(See Berrima.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Moama.</i>				
		(See Deniliquin.)				
		Clerk of Petty Sessions (acting) ... ..	.....		.....	.....
		<i>Mogil Mogil.</i>				
		(See Walgett.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Molong.</i>				
		(See Orange.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	145	145	290	290
		<i>Moree.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Mungindi)	190	190	380	380
		<i>Morpeth.</i>				
		(See Maitland.)				
		(Clerk of Petty Sessions Maitland attends.) ... ..	.....		.....	.....
		<i>Moruya.</i>				
		(See Milton.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	154	154	308	308
144	142	Carried forward... ..	£	19,777	39,507	38,784

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Allowance of £15; see Contingencies. ‡ Paid as Mining Warden.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Petty Sessions—continued.					
144	142	Brought forward...	£ 19,777	39,507	38,784
		<i>Mossiel.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Moss Vale.</i> (See Berrima.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	118	236	236
1	1	<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Mount Hops.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Mount M. Donald.</i> (See Cowra.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar, Gulgong, Cobborah, Coolah, Hargraves, Hill End, Windeyer, and Leadville)	258	515	515
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	134	268	268
		<i>Mulwala.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Mungindi.</i> (See Moree.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Scone.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	208	416	200
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	38	75	100
		<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	141	281	281
		<i>Murwillumbah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cudgen and Brunswick)	190	380	380
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	63	125	125
		<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Scone.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	100	200	200
		<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Kempsey West.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Narrandera.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie and Urana)	231	461	461
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	123	245	245
		<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Millie, Wee Waa, and Pilliga)	213	425	425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	45	90	90
		<i>Narromine.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Milton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Nevertine.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions***
		<i>Newcastle.</i> Police Magistrate	303	605	605
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	184	367	367
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	113	225	225
1	1	Clerk	63	125	125
			663		1,322
161	159	Carried forward...	£ 22,302	44,546	43,632

* Allowances of £10; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
161	159	Brought forward...	£	22,302	44,549	43,682
		<i>Newtown</i> (visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	213		425	425
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		200	200
1	1	Deposition Clerk	100		200	200
1	1	Clerk	78		150	150
1	1	Junior Clerk	55		110	110
1	1	Do do	53		104	104
1	1	Do do	50		100	100
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i>		045		1,285
		(See Cooma.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Nowra.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Kangaroo Valley and Berry)	190		380	380
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		200	182
		<i>Nundle.</i>		290		562
		(See Tamworth.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	63		126	126
		<i>Nymages.</i>		63		126
		(See Cobar.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	109		218	218
		<i>Nyngan.</i>		109		218
		(See Dubbo.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	75		150	150
		<i>Oberon.</i>		75		150
		(See Trunkey.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Obley.</i>				
		(See Wellington.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Orange.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cudal, Molong, Cumnock, and Blayney)	231		461	461
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	177		353	353
1	1	Junior Clerk	50		100	100
		<i>Oxley.</i>		458		914
		(See Balranald.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Paddington</i> (visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		200	200
1	1	Junior Clerk	38		75	100
		<i>Panbula.</i>		138		300
		(See Bega.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Parbes.</i>				
		(See Forbes.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	186		371	335
		<i>Parramatta.</i>		186		835
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Ryde, Liverpool, Campbelltown, and Camden)	235		470	470
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	224		448	448
1	1	Junior Clerk	50		100	100
		<i>Paterson.</i> (See Maitland.)		509		1,018
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Gresford)	89		177	177
		<i>Peak Hill.</i> (See Forbes.)		89		177
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Penrith.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Katoomba)	213		425	425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	63		125	125
		<i>Picton.</i>		276		550
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	95		190	148
		<i>Pilliga.</i> (See Narrabri.)		95		148
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
		<i>Pooncarie.</i> (See Wentworth.)				
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	*	
186	184	Carried forward...	£	25,235	50,404	49,411

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.				
186	184	Brought forward...	£	25,235	50,404	49,419
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Camden Haven)	186	371	371	
		<i>Quambone.</i> (See Coonamble.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	186	*	*	371
1	1	<i>Queanbeyan.</i> (See Braidwood.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	45	90	90	
1	1	<i>Quirindi.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	109	218	218	
1	1	<i>Raymond Terrace.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	163	326	326	
1	1	<i>Redfern.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	213	425	425	
1	1	Junior Clerk	50	100	100	
1	1	<i>Richmond.</i> (See Windsor.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	58	115	115	
		<i>Robertson.</i> (See Berrima.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	115
		<i>Rockley.</i> (See Trunkey.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	†	†	†	
1	1	<i>Egglestone.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	163	326	326	
1	1	<i>Hyde.</i> (See Parramatta.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	123	245	245	
1	1	<i>Scone.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Denman, Cassilis, and Merriwa)	231	461	425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	118	236	236	
		<i>Seymour.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	661
		<i>Shellharbour.</i> (See Wollongong.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	
		<i>Silverton.</i> (See Broken Hill.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	
1	1	<i>Singleton.</i> (See Maitland) Clerk of Petty Sessions	145	290	290	
		<i>Sofala.</i> (See Bathurst.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	290
		<i>St. Alban's (Macdonald River.)</i> (See Wollombi.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	*	*	*	
1	1	<i>Sydney, North.</i> (Visited by Stipendiary Magistrates.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	168	335	250	
1	1	Junior Clerk	50	100	100	
200	198	Carried forward...	£	27,057	54,042	52,938

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance of £20; see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1895	1895-6	Petty Sessions—continued.		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
				£	£	£	£	£	
200	198	<i>Stuart Town.</i>	Brought forward...	£	27,057	54,042	.....	52,936
		(See Wellington.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Stroud.</i>							
		(See Dungog.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	75	75	150	150	150
		<i>Sunny Corner (Mitchell).</i>							
		(See Bathurst.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†						
		<i>Swansea.</i>							
		(See Gosford.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Swamp Oak.</i>							
		(See Tamworth.)							
		Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting)...	.....(a)			...(a)	...(a)	
1	1	<i>Tamworth.</i>							
		Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle, Manilla, and Swamp Oak)	.....	258		515	515	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	168		335	335	
		<i>Taralga.</i>			426			850	
		(See Goulburn.)							
		Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Taree.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Forster, Wingham, and Cundletown)	.....	208		416	416	
		<i>Tarravongee.</i>			208			416	
		(See Broken Hill.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Tea Gardens.</i>							
		(See Dungog.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Temora.</i>							
1	...	(See Wyalong.)†						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	134		268	268	
		<i>Tenterfeld.</i>			134			268	
		Police Magistrate (visiting Wilson's Downfall and Drake)	.....					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	190		380	380	
		<i>Thackaringa.</i>			190			380	
		(See Broken Hill.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Tibooburra.</i>							
		(See Milparinka.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Tingha.</i>							
		(See Inverell.)							
1	1	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	118		236*		
		<i>Toocumwal.</i>			118				
		(See Deniliquin.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Trangie.</i>							
		(See Dubba.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Trunkey.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tuena, Burruga, Oberon, and Rockley)	.....					
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....(b)		.....(b)	.....(b)	
		<i>Tuena.</i>							
		(See Trunkey.)							
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*						
		<i>Tumul.</i>							
		(See Gundagai.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	78		156	156	
		<i>Tumberumba.</i>			78			156	
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	222		443	443	
					222			443	
212	209	Carried forward...	.....	£	28,508	56,941	.....	55,599

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies. † Allowance of £15; see Contingencies. ‡ Paid as Mining Warden.
 (a) Paid at rate of £10 per annum from Contingencies. (b) Paid at rate of £50 per annum from Contingencies.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£		£	£
212	209	Brought forward...	£	28,508	56,941	55,599
		<i>Uluarua.</i> (See Grafton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	118		236	236
		<i>Urana.</i> (See Narrandera.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	186	118	371	371
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundra, Junee, and Coolamon) ...	258	186	515	515
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	157		313	313
		<i>Walbundrie.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	415	.....	828
1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> (See Bingara.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	88		175	175
		<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Mogil Mogil, Angledool, Collarendabri, and Goodooga) ...	213	88	425	425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	123		245	245
		<i>Walcha.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	168	336	335	670
1	1	<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Lithgow.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....*	168	.....*	395
		<i>Waratah.</i> (See Wallsend and Plattsburg.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallsend, attends ...	.....		.....	.....
		<i>Wanaaring (Paroo River).</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions†	††
1	1	<i>Wallsend and Plattsburg.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lambton, Waratah, and Minmi) ...	231		461	461
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (acts also at Lambton, Waratah, and Minmi) ...	118		236	236
		<i>Wardell (Richmond River).</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....	349	.....*	697
		<i>Warren.</i> (See Dubbo.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	100		200	200
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....*	100	.....*	200
		<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Obley and Stuart Town) ...	231		461	461
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	100		200	200
		<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Pooncarie) ...	190	331	380	430
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	75		150	.....
		<i>Whitton.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	.....*	265	.....*	430
		<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Menindie) ...	200		400	400
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	118		236	236
		Carried forward...	£	31,182	62,280	60,838

* Allowance of £10; see Contingencies.

† Allowance £1 see Contingencies.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1895	1895-6			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
				£		£	£		
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
229	225		Brought forward...	£	31,182	62,280	.....	60,838
		<i>Wingham.</i>							
		(See Tareo.)							
			Clerk of Petty Sessions from Tareo attends	.....				
		<i>Windsor.</i>							
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Richmond)	208		416	416		
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	75		150	150		
		<i>Windygar.</i>			283			566	
		(See Mudgee.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Wollar.</i>							
		(See Mudgee.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Wollombi.</i>							
1	1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock and St. Albans)	168		335	335		
		<i>Wollongong.</i>			168			335	
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Albion Park, Bulli, Clifton, Kiama, Shellharbour, and Hellensburg)	250		500	500		
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	100		200	200		
		<i>Wolumla.</i>			350			700	
		(See Bega.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Woodburn.</i>							
		(See Lismore.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Wyalong.</i>							
			Police Magistrate (visiting Barmedman, Marsden's, and Temora)	.....		.....	.....†
...	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....		.....	245	245
		<i>Wyndham.</i>							
		(See Bombala.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Yantabulla.</i>							
		(See Bourke.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Yass.</i>							
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Gunning, Gundaroo, and Jugiong)	258		515	515		
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	132		263	263		
		<i>Yetman.</i>			390			778	
		(See Bingara.)							
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*	**		
		<i>Young.</i>							
1	1		Police Magistrate (visiting Grenfell, Murrumburrab, and Marengo)	258		515	515		
1	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		350	350		
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office		145		290	290	865	
		To provide for Statutory increases to Probationers		50	145	100		290	
					50			100	
		CONTINGENCIES.			33,001	65,914		64,717	
			Travelling Expenses	3,350		6,700	7,250		
			Allowances to Court-house Keepers	1,400		2,800	2,100		
			Fees to Interpreters	50		100	60		
			Rent of Court-houses	850		1,700	1,275		
			Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night Soil	275		550	600		
			Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	765		1,530	1,150		
			Incidental Expenses	2,250		4,500	5,500		
			Allowances to Witnesses attending Courts of Petty Sessions	150		300	200		
					9,090	18,180		18,185	
239	236	TOTAL		£	42,091	84,094	.....	82,852

* Allowance of £10 per annum; see Contingencies

† Paid as Mining Warden.

No. of PERSONS.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
Prisons.									
1	1	Comptroller-General	...	...	...	397	794	794
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk	...	...	...	235	470	470
1	1	Accountant and Examiner of Gaol Offices	...	...	...	190	380	380
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	123	245	245
1	1	Do	...	...	...	100	200	200
1	1	Do	...	...	...	88	175	175
1	1	Do	...	...	...	60	120	120
1	1	Do	...	...	...	50	100	100
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	38	75	100
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	60	120	120
10	10						1,341	2,679	2,704
SYDNEY GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	213	425	425
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	123	245	245
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	100	200	200
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	100
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	145	290	290
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	99	198	198
1	1	Do	...	...	...	50	100	100
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	38	75	100
1	1	Probationer	...	...	...	38	75	75
1	1	Schoolmaster	...	...	...	118	236	236
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Warders in charge	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Overseer	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Do	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	*	*	*
1	1	Superintendent of Female Division	...	...	...	90	180	180
...	...	Female Warders	...	...	...	*	*	*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	60	120	120
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	60	120	120
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	25	50	50
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	25	50	50
1	1	Do Jewish	...	...	...	13	25	25
15	16						1,197	2,389	2,604
PARRAMATTA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	190	380	380
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	105	209	209
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	50	100	100
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	...	...	...	130	259	259
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	109	218	218
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	38	75	75
...	1	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	...	140
...	...	Chief Warder	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Senior Warder	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	*	*	*
...	...	Trade Overseers	...	...	...	*	*	*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	30	60	60
1	1	Do Presbyterian	...	...	...	20	40	40
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	...	...	...	30	60	60
1	1	Do Wesleyan	...	...	...	20	40	40
...	...	Messenger	...	...	...	*	*	*
10	11						722	1,441	1,581
35	37	Carried forward...	...	...	£	3,260	6,509	6,889

* See Gaols generally. (†) See Medical Note.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
85	87		£	£	£	£
		Brought forward...	£	3,260	6,509	6,889
BATHURST GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	185		370	370
1	1	Deputy Governor	105		209	209
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	.....a
...	1	Dispenser ... ..	.....		.....	100
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	99		198	198
1	1	Clerk	99		198	198
1	1	Junior Clerk	38		75	75
...	...	Chief Warder*	**
...	...	Warders*	**
...	...	Female Warder*	**
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	30		60	60
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	30		60	60
1	1	Do Presbyterian	20		40	40
8	9			606	1,210	1,310
MATELAND GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	163		326	326
1	1	Deputy Governor	100		200	200
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	.....a
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	100		200	200
...	...	Chief Warder*	**
...	...	Senior Warder*	**
...	...	Warders*	**
...	...	Female Warders*	**
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	15		30	30
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	15		30	30
5	5			393	786	786
GOULBURN GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	185		370	370
1	1	Deputy Governor	105		209	209
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	.....a
...	1	Dispenser ... ..	.....		.....	100
1	1	Clerk	99		198	198
1	1	Storekeeper and Schoolmaster	99		198	198
1	1	Junior Clerk	38		75	100
...	...	Chief Warder*	**
...	...	Senior Warder*	**
...	...	Warders*	**
...	...	Overseers*	**
...	...	Female Warders*	**
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	30		60	60
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	30		60	60
1	1	Do Presbyterian	20		40	40
8	9			606	1,210	1,335
BERRIMA GAOL.						
1	1	Governor	163		326	326
1	1	Deputy Governor	100		200	200
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser ... ..	.....a		.....a	.....a
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	99		198	198
...	...	Chief Warder*	**
...	...	Senior Warder*	**
...	...	Warders*	**
...	...	Overseer*	**
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	50		100	100
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	50		100	100
5	5			462	924	924
ALBURY GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	118		236	236
1	1	Matron	24		48	48
...	...	Warders*	**
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	.....a
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	10		20	20
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	10		20	20
4	4			162	324	324
65	69	Carried forward...	£	5,489	10,963	11,568

* See Gaols generally. (a) See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1895	1895-6	Prisons—continued.									
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.					Annual Rate.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		£					£		£		
65	69	Brought forward...					5,489	10,963	11,568		
ARMIDALE GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	118	236	236		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	10	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	10	20	20		
4	4						162	324	324		
BILLOELA GAOL.											
1	1	Governor	...	...	...	154	308	308		
1	1	Deputy Governor	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	50	100	100		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	99	198	198		
1	1	Visiting Justice	...	...	...	23	45	45		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	20	40	40		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	20	40	40		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
...	1	Dispenser	...	...	...	.....	.....	140		
7	8						466	931	1,071		
DENILQUIN GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	10	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	10	20	20		
4	4						144	288	288		
DUBBO GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	118	236	236		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	10	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	10	20	20		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
4	4						162	324	324		
FORBES GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	100	200	200		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	10	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	10	20	20		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
4	4						144	288	288		
GRAFTON GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	118	236	236		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	15	30	30		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	15	30	30		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
4	4						172	344	344		
HAY GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	118	236	236		
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	24	48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	.....a	.....a	.....a		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	10	20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic...	...	...	...	10	20	20		
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	.....*	.....*	.....*
4	4						162	324	324		
96	101	Carried forward...					6,901	13,786	14,531		

See Gaols generally.

a) See Medical Vote.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1895	1895-6			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
				£		£	£		
		Prisons—continued.							
96	101	Brought forward...		£	6,901	13,786	.....	14,531
		MUDGEE GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		118		236	236		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic		10		20	20		
4	4				162	324		324	
		TAMWORTH GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		118		236	236		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		10		20	20		
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
4	4				162	324		324	
		TRIAL BAY PRISON.							
1	1	Superintendent		213		425	425		
1	1	Deputy Superintendent		105		209	209		
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster		99		198	198		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		50		100	80		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic		50		100	80		
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
5	5				517	1,032		992	
		WILCANNIA GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		109		218	218		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic		10		20	20		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
4	4				153	306		306	
		WOLLONGONG GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		118		236	236		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		10		20	20		
4	4				162	324		324	
		WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		109		218	218		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		10		20	20		
4	4				153	306		306	
		YASS GAOL.							
1	1	Gaoler		109		218	218		
1	1	Matron		24		48	48		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..		.....a		a	a	
...	...	Warders*		*	*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		10		20	20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		10		20	20		
4	4				153	306		306	
125	130	Carried forward...		£	8,363	16,708	.....	17,413

(a) See Medical Vote.

* See Gaols generally.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Prisons—continued.						
125	130	Brought forward...	£	8,363	16,708	17,413
YOUNG GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	118	236	236	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	10	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	10	20	20	
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*
3	3			138	276	276
BROKEN HILL GAOL.						
1	1	Gaoler	118	236	236	
1	1	Matron	24	48	48	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....	.....	.....
...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	10	20	20	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	10	20	20	
4	4			162	324	324
POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.						
27	37	Acting Gaolers, 9 at £20, 28 at £15	300	600	600	
37	37	Acting Matrons, 24 at £10, 13 at £5	153	306	306	
10	10	Chaplains, at £10	50	100	100	
84	84			503	1,005	1,005
GAOLS GENERALLY.						
4	4	Chief Warders, at 10s. per diem	362	730	722	
4	4	Senior Warders, 1st Class, 2 at 9s. 9d., and 2 at 9s. 6d. per diem each	349	703	705	
19	19	Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. per diem each	1,591	3,207	3,216	
45	46	Warders, 1st Class, at 9s. do	3,666	7,392	7,577	
26	26	Do 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do	1,942	3,915	3,926	
261	261	Do 3rd Class, at 8s. and lower rates	18,897	37,230	39,089	
5	5	Principal Female Warders, at £105	263	526	525	
23	23	Female Warders—1 at £72, and 22 at lower rates	718	1,436	1,436	
1	1	Superintendent of Prison Industries	172	344	344	
1	1	Principal Storekeeper	145	290	290	
15	15	Overseers—1 at £245, 3 at £226, 8 at £209, and 3 at £179 per annum... ..	1,566	3,132	3,132	
9	9	Foremen, 1 at 10s., 8 at 9s. per diem each	743	1,497	1,501	
1	1	Messenger	81	161	161	
1	1	do	64	128	128	
3	3	Carters, at 7s. per diem each	190	384	385	
418	419			30,749	61,074	63,147
CONTINGENCIES.						
				39,915		82,165
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols	1,000	2,000	2,000	
		Books for Library	50	100	100	
		Rent of Office	175	350	350	
		Photography in Gaols	25	50	25	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses in connection with the Employment of Prisoners in Gaols, Removal of Night-soil, Allowances in lieu of Quarters, Conveyance of Prisoners, Unforeseen Expenses, including Travelling Expenses and Sustenance Allowance to Gaol Officers	20,000	40,000	33,000	
				21,250	42,500	35,475
634	640	TOTAL...	£	61,165	121,887	117,640

* See Gaols generally. (r) See Medical Vote.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
						£	£	£
Patents and Copyright.								
1	1	Examiner of Patents	...	...	...	235	470	470
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	145	290	290
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	134	268	268
1	1	Do	...	...	...	100	200	200
1	1	Do	...	...	...	90	180	180
1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	50	100	100
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	25	50	50
						779	1,558	1,558
CONTINGENCIES.								
Incidental Expenses						100	200	250
Special Experts' Fees, Reporting on Applications for Letters Patent						250	500	350
						350	700	600
7	7							
1	1	Registrar of Copyright	...	...	...	154	308	308
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	50	100	100
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner	...	...	...	68	135	135
						272	543	543
3	3	TOTAL...	...	...	£	1,401	2,801	2,701
Miscellaneous Services.								
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14						289	578	480
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.						50	100	100
Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library						25	50	50
For purchase of 50 bound copies of the N.S. Wales Weekly Notes						53	105	105
For purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports						210	420	420
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383						75	150	150
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts						75	150	150
Rent of temporary Office accommodation for Ministerial Department						99	198	900
Necropolis—for improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies, at the Cemetery						375	750	500
Long Bay Cemetery—General Improvements						50	100	50
To purchase of 200 copies Australian Magistrates (6th Edition)						139	278	540
Expenses of Compilation of Redgrave's Guide to the Police Acts						.....	.....	50
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with						.....	.....	860
Gratuity to Caretaker Head Office on her retirement						.....	.....	175
Gratuity to widow of late Sheriff's Officer, Wagga						.....	.....	83
For printing of work, Supreme Court Cases, 1824 to 1862						.....	.....	700
For purchase of 30 copies of Addison's Criminal Cases, 1840 to 1894						.....	.....	63
For purchase of 30 copies of Pilcher's Supreme Court Practices, 2nd edition						.....	.....	80
Other Votes of 1895						147	294	.....
						1,587	.....	5,406
TOTAL...						1,587	3,173	5,406

IX.

Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.

SUMMARY

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
124-5	Public Instruction...	350,829	701,638	684,418
128	Industrial Schools...	5,421	10,837	11,858
129	Observatory ...	2,046	4,088	4,088
129	Museum ...	2,457	4,911	5,109
130	Free Public Library ...	4,231	8,454	7,490
131	Church and School Lands ...	1,014	2,026	2,026
131	Labour and Industry ...	*6,950	13,900	26,900
131	Centennial Park (Suspense Account) ...	.....	.....	25,000
131	Grants in aid of Public Institutions ...	13,655	27,310	21,550
		£ 386,603	773,164	788,434
	<i>Deduct</i> School Lands Estimate, as the amount is payable out of the moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account Fund...	1,014	2,026	2,026
	TOTAL...	£ 385,589	771,138	786,408

* Transferred from Chief Secretary—Miscellaneous Services

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.					
1	1	Minister of Public Instruction	685	1,370	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary	460	920	920
			1,145	2,290	2,290
1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	303	605	605
1	1	First Clerk	235	470	470
1	1	Cashier	258	515	515
1	1	Assistant Cashier	145	290	290
1	1	Accountant	225	450	450
1	1	Assistant Accountant	157	313	313
43	43	Clerks—1 at £403, 2 at £380, 3 at £335, 2 at £313, 2 at £290, 1 each at £281, £272, £259, £254, £250, £245, £218, £209, 2 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £185, 6 at £175, 7 at £150, 6 at £125, and 1 at £110 ...	4,644	9,287	9,287
8	8	Junior Clerks—1 at £95, 3 at £90, 4 at £75	333	665	665
5	5	Messengers, at £175, £150, £80, £60, and £50	258	515	515
		Wages for Male and Female Servants employed to clean Offices of Department	150	300	300
			6,708	13,410	13,410
1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	348	695	695
1	1	Deputy do	303	605	605
9	9	District Inspectors, at £560	2,520	5,040	5,040
25	25	Inspectors—4 at £515, 9 at £470, 6 at £403, and 6 at £380	5,494	10,988	10,988
1	1	School Attendance and Payments Officer	109	218	218
			8,774	17,546	17,546
1	1	Examiner	303	605	605
			303		
FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.					
1	1	Lecturer	95	190	190
1	1	Messenger and Caretaker	70	140	140
			165	330	330
HURLESTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.					
1	1	Lady Principal	145	290	290
1	1	Assistant	100	200	200
1	1	Lecturer	95	190	190
1	1	Matron	63	125	125
...	...	Visiting Teachers	75	150	150
...	...	Servants' Wages	125	250	250
1	1	Gardener and Caretaker	50	100	100
			653	1,305	1,305
109	109	Carried forward	£	17,748	35,486
				35,486	35,486

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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NO. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.			
109	109	Brought forward...	£ 17,748	35,486	35,486
		ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.			
1	1	Architect for Public Schools	325	650	650
1	1	Principal Draftsman	186	371	371
3	3	Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £259, and 1 at £200	375	749	749
3	3	Clerks—1 at £227, 1 at £209, and 1 at £100	268	536	536
3	3	Junior Draftsmen—1 at £120, 1 at £110, and 1 at £75	153	305	305
2	2	Clerks of Work, at £371	371	742	742
1	1	Do £290	145	290	290
3	3	Do 2 at £254, and 1 at £286	372	744	744
			2,195	4,387	4,387
		TEACHERS' SALARIES.			
		<i>(In accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>			
		Teachers	254,000	508,000	508,000
		Needlework Instruction.			
1	1	Directress of Needlework	123	245	245
		Teachers	3,420	6,840	6,800
			3,543	7,085	7,045
		Cookery Instruction.			
1	1	Directress of Cookery	145	290	290
		Teachers	534	1,068	800
			679	1,358	1,090
1	1	Superintendent of Music	213	425	425
1	1	Do Drawing	235	470	470
			448	895	895
		SALARIES	£ 278,613	557,211	556,903
		HIGH SCHOOLS	4,500	9,000	8,500
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Examiner's Branch—			
		Rent	50	100	100
		Examination Fees	225	450	450
		Chief Inspector's Branch—			
		Inspectors' Travelling Expenses	2,750	5,500	5,040
		Rent of District Offices	175	350	350
		Allowances to Students in Training, Fort-street	900	1,800	1,500
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training College	650	1,300	1,200
		Architect's Branch—			
		Architect's and Clerks' of Works Travelling Expenses	650	1,300	1,200
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c.	5,250	10,500	9,600
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weather-sheds	28,000	56,000	45,000
		Rent of Premises for Schools and Teachers' Residences	4,000	8,000	7,400
		Water and Sewerage Rates for Schools and Teachers' Residences	750	1,500	1,500
		Teachers' Forage Allowances	1,000	2,000	2,500
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses	1,000	2,000	2,000
		Advertising	250	500*
		Contingencies	500	1,000	800
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous	500	1,000	1,000
		Cleaning Allowance to Teachers	5,000	10,000	10,000
		Fuel Allowance	1,500	3,000	1,500
		State Scholarships and Bursaries	1,500	3,000	2,500
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters	75	150	150
			54,725	100,450	93,790
130	130	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 Carried forward	£ 337,838	675,631	659,193

* Vote for advertising omitted. - Services to be paid from General Vote for Government Advertising.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.					
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
£	£		£	£	£
130	130	Brought forward... ..	£ 337,838	675,661	659,193
Technical Education Branch.					
1	1	Superintendent, at £550	275	550	550
8	8	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £225, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £90, and 1 at £75	564	1,128	1,128
4	4	Assistants in Museum—1 at £315, 1 at £227, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150	446	892	892
1	1	Engineer, at £208	104	208	208
2	2	Assistant Engineers and Labourers, at £138 each	138	276	276
2	2	Boys (Engineers)	26	52	64
1	1	Operator, at £245	123	245	245
2	2	Assistant Operators, at £108 each	108	216	216
3	3	Casters and Modellers, at £172 each	258	516	344
3	3	Carpenters, at £156 each	334	468	468
1	1	Assistant Carpenter	20	39	52
1	1	Printer, at £120	60	120	120
5	5	Attendants in Museum—1 each at £168, £120, £110, £65, and £40	252	503	503
7	7	Caretakers and Cleaners—1 each at £156, £144, £132, 2 at £120, and 2 at £50	386	772	772
2	2	Messengers—1 each at £50 and £36	38	76	76
2	2	Watchmen (Museum), at £120	120	240	240
45	44		3,152	6,301	6,154
		Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants	4,500	9,000	9,000
		Manual Training in Public Schools	350	700	700
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials	400	800	800
		Lighting, &c.	500	1,000	800
		Advertising	75	150*
		Examination Fees ... ..	.....	.....	300
		Prizes, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	200
		Library	75	150	150
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c.	600	1,200	1,200
		Special Vote for improving Ventilation	250	500	.....
		Special Vote for Road-making	150	300	.....
		Special Vote for Fittings, Furniture, &c., for Newcastle Technical School ... ..	.....	.....	500
		For purchase of Specimens and Materials for Museums, Contingent Expenses, and maintenance of Branch Museums	500	1,000	1,200
			7,400	14,800	14,850
		TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH	10,552	21,101	21,004
175	174	Carried forward... ..	£ 348,390	696,782	680,197

* Vote for Advertising omitted. Service to be paid from General Vote for Government Advertising.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
175	174	Brought forward...	£	348,390	696,762	..... 680,197
Cadet Corps Branch.						
1	1	Officer Commanding Cadet Corps, and Superintendent of School Drill, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	258		515	515
1	1	Staff Officer, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	175		350	350
1	1	Staff Officer, including allowances, but excluding travelling expenses	108		335	335
1	1	Principal Medical Officer	30		60	60
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major	134		268	268
1	1	Quarter-master Sergeant	109		218	218
1	1	Clerk	100		200	200
1	1	Assistant in Armoury	60		120	120
8	8		1,034		2,066	2,066
				1,034		2,066
CONTINGENCIES.						
		For purchase of arms	250		500	300
		For purchase of ammunition	100		200	250
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses	200		400	300
		Erection of Armouries and Arm-racks	25		50	25
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting ... ..	.....		.....	50
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill	170		340	300
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets	200		400	300
		Allowance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66	350		700	500
		Hire of Horses for Mounted Officers	25		50	.....
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c.	50		100	80
		Appliances for Ambulance Corps	10		20	.....
		School Drum and Fife Bands	25		50	50
			1,405			2,155
				1,405	2,810	2,155
		TOTAL, CADET CORPS BRANCH...	£	2,439	4,876	..... 4,221
183	182	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	.....	350,829	701,638	..... 684,418

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Industrial Schools.					
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRON,"					
1	1	Commander and Superintendent	218	425	425
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Lieutenant... ..	130	259	259
1	1	Second Officer	90	180	180
1	1	Chief Schoolmaster	95	190	190
1	1	Clerk and Emergency Officer	56	112	112
1	1	Second Schoolmaster	60	120	120
1	1	Third Schoolmaster	40	80	80
1	1	Carpenter and Emergency Officer	81	162	162
1	1	Boatswain and Drill Master	63	126	126
1	1	First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor	54	108	108
1	1	Second do do	50	100	100
1	1	Chief Seaman Instructor	48	96	96
6	6	Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84	258	516	516
1	1	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer	60	120	120
1	1	Laundryman and Stoker	60	120	120
1	1	Cook and Steward	54	108	108
1	2	Assistant Stewards... ..	42	84	168
22	23		1,454	2,906	2,990
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Rations for 400 Boys, at 8d. each per diem*	2,112	4,224	4,880
		Rations for Ship's Company	100	200	200
		School Books	15	30	30
		Stationery, including General Stores	50	100	100
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes	50	100	100
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally	25	50	50
		Water	75	150	150
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices	50	100	100
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure	30	60	60
		For maintaining the Ship in good repair... ..	.....	.....	400
			2,507	5,014	6,070
				3,961	7,920
					9,060
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.					
1	1	Superintendent	112	223	223
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....^a	.....^a	.....^a
1	1	Teacher	75	150	150
1	1	Matron	58	115	115
1	...	Assistant Matron	52	104	.....
1	1	Teacher of Sewing	35	70	70
1	1	Assistant Teacher	50	100	100
1	1	Laundress	30	60	60
1	1	Cook and Assistant Matron	20	40	50
1	1	Gardener and Gatekeeper, &c.	38	75	75
1	1	Assistant Gardener	35	70	70
1	...	Teacher of Singing	15	30	.....
			520	1,037	913
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Rations	800	1,600	1,550
		School Books, Stationery, &c.	10	20	20
		Incidental Expenses	100	200	250
		Good Conduct Gratuities	30	60	60
11	9		940	1,880	1,880
				1,460	2,793
				2,917	
33	32	TOTAL	£ 5,421	10,837	11,853

(a) See Medical Vote. * Provision was made to 30 June, 1895, for 350 boys only.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
			£	£	£
Observatory.					
1	1	Government Astronomer	352	704	704
1	1	Assistant Astronomer	222	443	443
1	1	Astronomical Observer	132	263	263
1	1	Meteorological Assistant	127	254	254
1	1	Second Meteorological Assistant	118	236	236
1	1	Third Meteorological Assistant	83	165	165
2	2	Computers—1 at £140 and 1 at £70	105	210	210
2	2	Junior Clerks, at £70	70	140	140
1	1	Instrument-maker	109	218	218
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12	235	470	470
1	1	Messenger and Carpenter	60	120	120
1	1	Person-in-charge of Newcastle Time-ball	38	75	75
1	1	Attendant, Photographic Telescope	75	150	150
			1,726	3,448	3,448
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Purchase of Books	20	40	40
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments	150	300	300
		Incidental Expenses	100	200	200
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required	25	50	50
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope	25	50	50
			320	640	640
50	50	TOTAL	£ 2,046	4,088	4,088
Museum.					
1	1	Curator	274	548	548
1	...	Assistant in Zoology	123	...	...
1	...	Do in Entomology	100	...	...
1	...	Do in Palaeontology	123	...	...
1	...	Do in Mineralogy	123	...	...
1	...	Do in Invertebrate Zoology	100	...	...
1	...	Do in Ornithology	95	...	...
...	6	Scientific Assistants, 3 at £245, 2 at £200, and 1 at £100 ... ..	...	1,325	1,325
4	6	Attendants	157	314	500
2	2	Night Watchmen	75	150	150
			1,170	2,337	2,528
CONTINGENCIES.					
		To meet the Expenses of the Museum on Sundays	69	138	150
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens and for purchase of Books	100	200	200
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing	150	300	300
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes	438	876	876
		Travelling Expenses	30	60	60
		Temporary Quarters for Curator, during alterations	100	200	200
		Show Cases, including Repairs	400	800	800
			1,287	2,574	2,586
13	15	TOTAL	£ 2,457	4,911	5,109

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1896.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Free Public Library.						
REFERENCE LIBRARY.						
1	1	Principal Librarian and Secretary	250	500	500	
1	...	Librarian and Cataloguer	204	407	.....
1	1	First Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer	128	256	256	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer	110	220	220	
1	1	Accountant and Entry Clerk	90	180	180	
1	1	Compositor and Attendant	100	200	200	
1	1	Record Clerk and Assistant	60	120	120	
1	1	Assistant Cataloguer	43	85	85	
1	1	Cleaner and Messenger	80	160	160	
<i>Day Staff.</i>						
1	1	First Attendant	85	170	170	
1	1	Second Attendant and Assistant Compositor	79	158	158	
1	1	Third Attendant	60	120	120	
1	1	Fourth Attendant	50	100	100	
1	1	Book Repairer and Attendant	57	114	114	
1	1	Newspaper Room Attendant	40	80	80	
1	1	Junior Attendant	30	60	75	
<i>Night Staff.</i>						
1	1	Overseer	100	200	200	
1	1	Attendant	68	135	135	
1	1	Attendant	33	65	65	
1	1	Junior Attendant	33	65	66	
1	1	Newspaper Room Attendant	30	60	60	
...	1	Junior Attendant	.....	.....	50	
21	21			1,730	3,455	3,113
LENDING BRANCH.						
<i>Day Staff.</i>						
1	1	Librarian	186	371	371	
1	1	Cataloguer	90	180	180	
1	1	Attendant	55	110	110	
1	1	Attendant	40	80	80	
1	1	Junior Attendant	30	60	75	
<i>Night Staff.</i>						
1	1	Entry Clerk	126	251	251	
1	1	Attendant	75	150	150	
1	1	Do	55	110	110	
1	1	Do and Messenger	26	52	52	
9	9			683	1,364	1,379
CONTINGENCIES.						
		Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries	1,250	2,500	2,000	
		Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries	100	200	100	
		Fire Insurance	35	70	70	
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Cleaning, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges	325	650	600	
		For completing the Catalogues	50	100	100	
		To meet the Expenses of Urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c.	25	50	50	
		Special Constable and Caretaker	33	65	78	
				1,818	3,635	2,998
30	30	TOTAL	£	4,231	8,454	7,490

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
1895	1895-6		£		£	£	
Church and School Lands.							
1	1	Officer-in-charge	238		515	515	
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor	177		353	353	
1	1	First-class Draftsman	145		290	290	
1	1	Second-class Draftsman	109		218	218	
				689	1,378		1,376
CONTINGENCIES.							
Rent			150		300	300	
Survey Fees			75		150	150	
Travelling Expenses			75		150	150	
Incidental Expenses			25		50	50	
				325	650		650
TOTAL			£	1,014	2,026	.....	2,026
Labour and Industry.							
Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches				700*	1,400	.....	2,100
Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed				2,250*	4,500	.....	5,000
Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau				4,000*	8,000	.....	18,000
Incidental expenses in connection with the establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies and Contingencies ... ..				.....	.....	.....	1,800
4	4	TOTAL	£	6,950	13,900	.....	26,900
Centennial Park (Suspense Account).							
Clearing, Levelling, and other Improvements, Centennial Park ... ..				.....	.....	.....	25,000
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.							
Sydney University—							
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture			500		1,000	1,000	
For Additional Endowment			2,500		5,000	4,000	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law) Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures			1,000		2,000	2,000	
For purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery			1,500		3,000	3,000	
Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery			1,000		2,000	2,000	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales Linnean Society			250		500	500	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions			50		100	100	
The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions			250		500	500	
Field Naturalists' Association			50		100	100	
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions			250		500	500	
For providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with maps, &c.			25		50	.....
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			4,000		8,000	5,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings			1,750		3,500	2,000	
In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools			25		50	50	
				13,655	27,310		21,550
TOTAL			£	13,655	27,310	.....	21,550

* Transferred from Chief Secretary, Miscellaneous Services.

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ended 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
134-6	Department of Mines	88,613	77,205	70,027
136	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	10,495	20,983	21,555
137	Imported Stock	1,467	2,934	2,584
137	Registration of Brands	961	1,921	1,871
137	Management of Pounds and Commons	65	130	130
137	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	9,182	18,360	12,588
138-9	Agriculture and Forestry	19,355	38,701	34,026
139	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,500	3,000	2,500
140	Miscellaneous Services	9,050	18,100	20,334
140	Water Conservation and Irrigation*	1,321	2,640	2,640
		92,009	183,974	168,255
	Deduct Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account... ..	10,495	20,983	21,555
	TOTALS	81,514	162,991	146,700

* Transferred from Department of Public Works.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
						£	£	£
Department of Mines.								
1	1	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	...	...	...	685	1,370	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	460	920	920
						1,145	2,290	2,290
CLERICAL STAFF.								
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	250	500	500
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	208	416	416
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	197	394	394
1	1	Clerk in charge, Records and Stores	...	...	...	163	326	326
2	1	Clerk, at £303 10s.	...	...	...	304	607	304
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	295
2	1	Clerk, at £281	...	...	...	281	562	281
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	275
1	...	Do	...	...	...	180	259	...
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	255
1	...	Do	...	...	...	121	241	...
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	240
1	...	Do	...	...	...	118	236	...
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	230
2	1	Clerk, at £218	...	...	...	218	436	218
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	200
1	...	Do	...	...	...	95	190	...
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	185
2	1	Clerk, at £170	...	...	...	170	340	170
...	1*	Do	...	...	...	...	...	160
...	1*	Do	...	...	...	...	...	155
...	1*	Do	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	150
2	1*	Clerk, at £145	...	...	...	145	290	145
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	145
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	125
1	...	Do	...	...	...	60	120	...
...	1	Do	...	...	...	...	...	110
1	4	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	50	100	400
4	...	Probationers, at £75	...	...	...	150	300	...
4	...	Do at £50	...	...	...	100	200	...
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	75	150	150
2	3	Messengers, 1 at £120, and 2 at £110	...	...	...	115	230	340
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	90	180	150
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	63	125	...
						3,103	6,202	6,469
35	34	Carried forward...	...	...	£	4,248	8,492	8,759

* Transferred from Temporary Staff; at present paid out of Contingencies; Incidental Expenses reduced by £200.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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NO. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Department of Mines—continued.						
35	34	Brought forward... ..		£ 4,248	8,492	8,759
SURVEY STAFF.						
1	1	Chief Mining Surveyor	303	605	605	
1	1	Draftsman	107	394	394	
1	1	Do	168	335	335	
4	4	Draftsmen, 2 at £308 10s. and 2 at £281	585	1,169	1,169	
8	8	Do 3 at £258 10s. and 5 at £236	978	1,956	1,956	
...	2*	Do 2 at £200 ... ..	.....	.....	400
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	50	100	100	
1	1	Plan-mounter	112	223	223	
1	1	Messenger	65	130	130	
18	20			2,458	4,912	5,312
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills..	280	560	560	
2	2	Inspectors, at £245	245	490	490	
1	1	Clerk and Clerk to Prospecting Board	123	246	245	
4	4			648	1,295	1,295
GEOLOGICAL STAFF.						
1	1	Government Geologist	393	785	785	
1	1	Geological Surveyor	190	380	380	
1	1	Do do	168	335	335	
1	1	Do do	145	290	290	
1	...	Palaontologist	123	245	.....
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist	168	335	335	
1	1	Assayer and Analyst	368	335	335	
1	1	Clerk and Draftsman	130	259	259	
1	1	Superintendent of Caves	123	245	245	
1	1	Assayer	123	245	245	
1	1	Field Assistant	100	200	200	
...	1	Assistant Palaontologist ... ..	.....	.....	150
1	1	Field Assistant	63	125	125	
5	4	Assistants, at £100 each	250	500	400	
1	1	Probationer... ..	38	75	75	
1	1	Messenger	55	110	110	
19	18			2,237	4,464	4,269
COAL FIELDS.						
1	1	Examiner of Coal Fields	303	605	605	
4	4	Inspectors—1 at £326, 1 at £308, and 2 at £245	562	1,124	1,124	
1	1	Clerk and Office-keeper	100	200	200	
6	6			965	1,929	1,929
DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.						
1	1	Clerk	134	268	268	
1	1	Do	123	245	245	
2	2			257	513	513
GOLD FIELDS.						
...	...	Salaries of Wardens	2,900	5,800	5,800	
101	101	Warden's Clerks and Mining Registrars... ..	1,050	2,100	2,100	
86	86	Bailiffs	550	1,100	1,100	
187	187			4,500	9,000	9,000
271	271	Carried forward... ..	£ 15,312	30,605	31,077	

* Transferred from Temporary Staff, at present paid out of Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				
1895	1895-6	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
		Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1896.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£	£	£	£	£
Department of Mines—continued.						
271	271	Brought forward...	15,313	30,605		31,077
CONTINGENCIES.						
		Preparation of Leases	109	200		200
		Preparation of Diagrams	100	200		200
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees	2,250	4,500		3,400
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ...	1,000	2,000		1,500
		Rent of Offices	1,550	3,100		1,600
		Travelling Expenses of Officers when specially sanctioned	2,500	5,000		4,500
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c.	550	1,100		1,000
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, and Deposits of Rent	500	1,000		250
		Incidental Expenses	1,750	3,500		2,800
		Preservation of Caves—Improvements to Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, and Wellington Caves...	750	1,500		1,500
		Expenses of working and repair of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony	2,250	4,500		2,000
		To promote the Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, to be disbursed in accordance with Regulations to be laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly (Resolution of Assembly)	10,000	20,000		20,000
			23,300	46,600		38,950
271	271	TOTAL... ..	38,613	77,205		70,027
Prevention of Scab in Sheep.						
1	1	Chief Inspector	808	606		605
1	1	Clerk	141	281		281
1	1	Do	130	259		259
1	...	Do	118	236		200
...	1	Do	75	150		...
...	3*	Clerks—1 at £160, 2 at £150 ... ..	...	...		460
1	1	Draftsman	118	236		236
10	10	Inspectors, at £344	1,720	3,440		3,440
6	6	Do at £290	897	1,794		1,794
4	4	1 Inspector, at £263, 3 at £260	522	1,043		1,043
26	26	Inspectors, at £254	3,302	6,604		6,604
7	7	Do 5 at £245, and 2 at £160	778	1,545		1,545
1	1	Inspector	13	25		25
1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Randwick	55	110		110
1	1	Messenger	60	120		120
CONTINGENCIES.						
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors	1,250	2,500		2,500
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors	150	300		300
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery	113	225		225
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep	5	10		10
		Rent of Offices	250	500		675†
		Incidental Expenses, including Clerical Assistance, Law Costs and Charges	500	1,000		1,000
		Gratuity to E. A. Bailey, late clerk, whose services have been dispensed with, equal to one month's pay for each year's service ... ..	...	...		123
			2,268	4,535		4,833
62	64	TOTAL... ..	10,495	20,983		21,555

* Transferred from temporary staff. † £175, rent of Head Office.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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NO. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Imported Stock.					
1	1	Inspector of Stock	50	100	100
2	2	Quarantine-keepers, at £110	110	220	220
1	1	Steam Launch Master	66	132	132
1	1	Engineer	66	132	132
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Transport of Stock and Forage		292	584
		Incidental Expenses			
		For expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of Temporary Stock Institute	1,175	2,350	2,000
		Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock			
5	5	TOTAL...	1,467	2,934	2,584
Registration of Brands.					
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk in Charge	179	358	358
1	1	Clerk	130	259	259
49	49	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £22 10s. each	552	1,104	1,104
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses	100	200	150
51	51	TOTAL...	961	1,921	1,871
Management of Pounds and Commons.					
CONTINGENCIES.					
		For the erection of Public Pounds		65	130
		Incidental Expenses			
		TOTAL...		65	130
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.					
1	1	Superintendent of Public Watering Places	258	515	515
1	1	Chief Inspector	168	335	335
6	6	Inspectors, at £245 (one for six months)	735	1,470	1,348
1	1	Chief Clerk	123	245	245
1	1	First Clerk	100	200	200
1	1	Second Clerk	75	150	150
1	1	Third Clerk	50	100	100
4	4	Probationers, at £75 each	150	300	300
1	1	Draftsman	123	245	245
1	1	Messenger	50	100	100
18	18	CONTINGENCIES.			
		Incidentals, Clerical and Field Assistance	250	500	500
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection	1,000	2,000	1,750
		Repairs to Public Watering Places	500	1,000	800
81	...	Caretakers—Cost of Supervision	5,500	11,000	6,000
		Resumption of Land at Eglinton for Access to Water for Travelling Stock and for a Public Watering Place	100	200	
		TOTAL...	7,350	14,700	9,050
99	18	TOTAL...	9,182	18,360	12,588

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6					Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
						£	£	£	
		Agriculture and Forestry.							
1	1	Chief Clerk				300	600		600
		ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.							
...	1	Clerk							335
2	1	Clerk, at £254				254	508		254
1	1	Clerk				123	245		245
2	2	Clerks, at £200				200	400		400
2	2	Do at £175				175	350		350
3	3	Do at £150				225	450		450
4	7	Do at £100				200	400		700
3	1	Probationer, at £75				113	225		75
1	...	Do				25	50		
1	1	Messenger, at £104				52	104		104
1	1	Overseer, State Nursery				123	245		245
3	3	Cadets, do at £100				150	300		300
1	1	Office-cleaner				25	50		50
24	24					1,665	3,327		3,508
		SCIENTIFIC STAFF.							
1	1	Pathologist				365	730		730
1	1	Chemist				200	400		400
1	1	Artist				104	208		208
1	1	Entomologist				150	300		300
1	1	Viticulture Expert				150	300		300
1	1	Fruit Expert				145	290		290
1	1	Sub-Editor, <i>Agricultural Gazette</i>				134	268		268
1	1	Science Master, Agricultural College				123	245		245
1	1	Manager Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm				102	204		204
1	1	Botanical and English Master, Agricultural College				100	200		200
1	1	Experimentalist				88	175		175
1	1	Consulting Botanist				50	100		100
1	1	Assistant				50	100		100
1	1	Probationer				38	75		100
14	14					1,799	3,595		3,620
		FORESTERS.							
2	1	Inspecting Forester				335	670		335
...	1	Inspecting Forester							254
1	1	Forester				130	260		259
6	6	Foresters, at £213 10s.				641	1,281		1,281
11	10	Do at £209				1,150	2,299		2,090
3	2	Do at £204 10s.				307	614		409
5	5	Do at £200				500	1,000		1,000
2	1	Forester				160	320		160
2	2	Do 1 at £155, 1 at £150				153	305		305
32	29					3,376	6,749		6,093
71	68	Carried forward...			£	7,140	14,271		13,821

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£	
Agriculture and Forestry—continued.					
71	68	Brought forward...	7,140	14,271	18,821
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Incidental expenses in connection with Agriculture and Forestry, including wages, travelling expenses, Chief Inspecting Foresters and Fruit Expert, &c., reporting on ringbarking, conservancy of forests, replanting, sericulture, &c.	3,874	7,748	8,000
		For the formation of plantations of cedar, wattle, &c., on Reserves, collecting seeds of indigenous trees, and for the establishment of New Forest Nurseries	375	750	750
		To defray cost of Clearing Prickly-pear from waste Crown Lands ...	225	450	.....
		For Thinning-out Timber on Forest Reserves ...	500	1,000	.....
		Chemical Apparatus ...	25	50	50
		Books, &c. ...	25	50	50
		New Seeds, Plants, &c. ...	75	150	150
		Rent ...	200	400	100
		Hawkesbury Agricultural College, including salaries, wages, rent, maintenance, educational, live stock, and teaching apparatus and appliances, and incidental expenses ...	3,816	7,632	6,000
		To meet expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country ...	2,500	5,000	5,000
		Glen Innes Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining Association—Re-vote ...	250	500	.....
		Inverell Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Re-vote	250	500	.....
		Central Australian Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Bourke ...	100	200	.....
		To defray all outstanding claims against the late Hunter River Vine Diseases Board ...	.....	.....	105
			12,215	24,430	20,205
71	68	TOTAL...	19,355	38,701	34,026
School of Mines and Assay Works.					
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including salaries and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c.	1,500	3,000	2,500

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services.				
		For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	1,250	2,500
		Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-Pneumonia and investigation of Parasitic Diseases in Stock	50	100
		Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass	750	1,500
		To meet expenses in connection with the Reclamation of Sand Drift, Newcastle	250	500
		Compensation for cancellation of sale of lease of land in terms of section 45 Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act, 1889	1,000	2,000
		To meet the expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which receive during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions	5,000	10,000
		Special grant to Wallsend and Plattsburg Poultry, Pigeon, Horticultural and Canary Society for Fencing, &c., Show Ground ... ..	.....	80
		Distribution of Seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers... ..	.....	5,000
		Gratuities to Foresters whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....	150
		Amount equivalent to salary of the late Mr. James Baker, Warden, at £470 per annum, from 6th November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895, completing amount for period of leave of absence granted to him pending his retirement from the Public Service ... ..	.....	220
		Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....	95
		Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, in lieu of salary from 17th July to 16th August, 1893 ... ..	.....	30
VINE DISEASES ACT.				
		To meet expenses of working Vine Diseases Act	750	1,500
		To meet expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act ... ..	.....	1,500
			9,050	20,334
TOTAL... ..		£	9,050	18,100
Water Conservation and Irrigation.				
1	1	Commissioner for the Murray River and Chief Engineer for Water Conservation	370	740
1	1	Engineer	325	650
1	1	Assistant Engineer... ..	190	380
1	1	Do	123	245
2	2	Engineering Draftsmen, 1 at £380, 1 at £245	313	625
			*1,321	2,640
6	6	TOTAL... ..	1,321	2,640

* Transferred from Department of Public Works.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£	£	£
142-6	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	386,289	770,578	709,951

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.					
1	1	Postmaster-General	685	1,370	1,370
1	1	Deputy Postmaster-General	460	920	920
2	2			2,290	2,290
MINISTERIAL DIVISION.					
1	1	Secretary of Postal Service	370	740	740
1	1	Chief Inspector	280	560	560
8	8	Inspectors—2 at £470, 1 at £461, 1 at £425, 1 at £371, 3 at £326	1,588	3,176	3,175
...	1*	Inspector of Irregularity and Missing and Dead Letter Branch	.....	.....	371
3	3†	Senior Clerks—1 at £425, 1 at £398, 1 at £371	597	1,194	1,194
44	...	Clerks—2 at £326, 1 at £313, 2 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 2 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £254, 3 at £245, 1 at £232, 2 at £227, 1 at £209, 6 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180, 2 at £160, 3 at £150, 2 at £140, 3 at £120, 1 at £110, 3 at £100	4,636	9,272	.....
...	45‡	Clerks—1 at £326, 1 at £313, 3 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 2 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £254, 3 at £245, 1 at £232, 3 at £227, 1 at £209, 6 at £200, 1 at £190, 2 at £180, 2 at £160, 3 at £150, 2 at £140, 3 at £120, 1 at £110, 3 at £100	.....	.....	9,480
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	163	326	326
1	1	Extra Clerk	94	188	188
6	7§	Temporary Clerks	416	832	1,052
65	68			16,288	17,086
FINANCIAL DIVISION.					
MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.					
1	1	Chief Accountant and Controller	370	740	740
1	1	Chief Clerk	280	560	560
1	1	Examiner	100	380	380
1	1	Teller	186	372	371
56	56	Clerks—2 at £335, 1 at £304, 1 at £277, 1 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £259, 1 at £245, 2 at £236, 6 at £232, 3 at £200, 2 at £190, 7 at £185, 2 at £180, 5 at £170, 1 at £160, 4 at £150, 4 at £140, 2 at £120, 1 at £110, 9 at £100	5,103	10,206	10,205
22	23	Temporary Clerks	1,050	2,100	2,125
82	83			14,358	14,881
ACCOUNT AND CASH BRANCH.					
1	1	Accountant	280	560	560
1	1	Distributor of Stamps	235	470	470
1	1	Cashier	213	426	425
1	1	Senior Clerk	186	372	371
22	...	Clerks—1 at £326, 1 at £313, 1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 1 at £263, 1 at £245, 2 at £227, 1 at £218, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £110, 1 at £100	2,423	4,846	.....
...	21	Clerks—1 at £326, 1 at £313, 1 at £299, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £277, 1 at £263, 1 at £245, 2 at £227, 1 at £218, 5 at £200, 2 at £190, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £110	.....	.....	4,746
2	1	Temporary Clerks	88	176	84
28	26			6,850	6,656
177	179	Carried forward	£	19,893	39,786
				.....	40,413

* Hitherto provided for as a Senior Clerk.

† Includes one Senior Clerk, at £371; transferred from Mail Division.

‡ Two Clerks—1 at £308, and 1 at £227;

transferred from Mail Division.

§ Includes one Temporary Clerk, at £207 4s.; transferred from Mail Division.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6		Amount appropriated for period from: 1 January to 30 June, 1895.	Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.		
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	£	£	£		
177	179	Brought forward...	.....	19,893	39,786	.....	40,413
		MAIL DIVISION.					
1	1	Superintendent	280	560	560		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	258	516	515		
5	...	Senior Clerks—1 at £398, and 4 at £371	941	1,882	.....	1,511	
...	4	Do 1 at £398, and 3 at £371 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	...	Clerks—2 at £326, 1 at £308, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 2 at £263, 1 at £254, 1 at £236, 1 at £232, 2 at £227, 1 at £218, 4 at £209, 5 at £200, 5 at £190, 2 at £180, 1 at £170, 5 at £160, and 4 at £130	4,198	8,396	.....	.....
...	41	Clerks—2 at £326, 1 at £299, 2 at £290, 2 at £263, 1 at £254, 1 at £236, 1 at £232, 1 at £227, 1 at £218, 4 at £209, 5 at £200, 5 at £190, 2 at £180, 1 at £170, 5 at £160, 4 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £100... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,180	
1	1	Shipping Clerk	132	264	263		
1	1	Shipping Clerk's Assistant	100	200	200		
1	...	Extra Clerk	104	208	.....	.....
13	8	Temporary Clerks	767	1,534	926		
				6,780	13,560		12,155
		PARCEL POST BRANCH.					
1	1	Manager	163	326	326		
4	4	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £263, 1 at £245, and 1 at £190	483	966	966		
17	...	Assistants—1 at £140, 4 at £130, 2 at £120, 2 at £115, 1 at £94, 1 at £91, 3 at £78, 1 at £65, and 2 at £52	859	1,718	.....	.....
...	17	Assistants—1 at £140, 5 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £115, 1 at £94, 2 at £91, 2 at £78, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, and 1 at £52 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,759	
85	79			1,505	3,010		3,051
		ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.					
1	1	Secretary of Telegraph Service	370	740	740		
1	1	Station Manager	280	560	560		
3	3	Assistant Station Managers—1 at £448, 2 at £326	550	1,100	1,100		
1	1	Clerk-in-charge of Check Branch	202	404	403		
1	1	Senior Clerk	186	372	371		
41	41	Clerks—2 at £290, 2 at £281, 1 at £245, 1 at £227, 3 at £218, 1 at £209, 4 at £200, 9 at £190, 1 at £180, 3 at £170, 2 at £160, 1 at £150, 4 at £140, 4 at £130, and 3 at £120	3,794	7,588	7,587		
1	1	Typewriter	63	126	125		
1	...	Chief Mechanician	258	516	.....	.....
1	...	Assistant Mechanician	150	300	.....	.....
...	1	Mechanician .....	.....	.....	300		
1	1	Electrician	202	404	403		
1	1	Assistant Electrician	154	308	308		
1	1	Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs	175	350	350		
4	4	Messengers' Overseers—1 at £236, and 3 at 8s. per diem (Sundays excepted)	306	612	612		
23	22	Temporary Clerks	1,263	2,526	2,358		
11	11	Monitors—2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 8 at £65	435	870	870		
92	90			8,388	16,776		1,6087
354	348	Carried forward	£	36,566	73,132	.....	71,706

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.						
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	
		£		£	£	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.						
854	348	Brought forward...	£	36,566	73,132	71,706
TELEPHONE BRANCH.						
1	1	Manager	225	450	450	
1	1	Mechanician	150	300	300	
1	1	Exchange Foreman... ..	100	200	200	
1	1	Foreman of Lines	100	200	200	
22	22	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 9 at £100	1,477	2,954	2,953	
6	6	Monitors—2 at £135, 1 at £110, and 3 at £100	340	680	680	
100	102	Switchboard Attendants	2,700	5,400	5,456	
...	...	Do do &c., as required	250	500	500	
132	134			5,342	10,684	10,789
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.						
1	1	Chief Engineer	145	290	290	
14	...	Engineers—2 at £212, 2 at £175, 2 at £161, 6 at £156, and 2 at £124... ..	1,140	2,280	.....
...	...	Engineers and Assistants, as required	100	200	.....
...	16	Engineers and Assistants—2 at £212, 2 at £175, 2 at £161, 5 at £156, 2 at £140, 1 at £95, 1 at £85, and 1 at £70 ... ..	.....	.....	2,406	
15	17			1,385	2,770	2,696
...	1	Medical Officer ... ..	.....	.....	120	
1	1	Relieving Officer	118	236	236	
61	61	Letter-sorters—1 at £190, 6 at £180, 6 at £170, 8 at £160, 7 at £150, 7 at £140, 7 at £130, 7 at £120, 7 at £110, and 5 at £100	4,310	8,620	8,620	
35	35	Mail Guards—6 at £200, 9 at £190, 4 at £180, 5 at £170, 6 at £160, 3 at £150, and 2 at £140	3,085	6,170	6,170	
2	2	Overseers—1 of Sorters (£218), 1 of Letter-carriers (£190)	204	408	408	
64	63	Stampers and Sorters—5 at £200, 2 at £190, 5 at £180, 8 at £170, 7 at £160, 6 at £150, 7 at £140, 6 at £130, 5 at £120, 3 at £110, and 9 at £100	4,685	9,370	9,250	
5	5	Sorters—1 at £156, 3 at £150, and 1 at £130	368	736	736	
261	261	Letter-Carriers—10 at £170, 6 at £160, 10 at £155, 10 at £150, 15 at £145, 15 at £140, 20 at £135, 20 at £130, 25 at £125, 25 at £120, 35 at £115, 20 at £110, 27 at £105, 23 at £100	16,385	32,770	32,770	
24	25	1 Mechanic, £100; 1 Carpenter, at 10s. per diem (Sundays excepted), £157; 8 Storekeepers' Assistants—1 at £180, 1 at £150, 1 at £104, 1 at £70, 1 at 10s. per diem, 1 at 8s. per diem, and 2 at 7s. 6d. per diem (Sundays excepted), £1,021; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, £115; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 1 Storeman, £130; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 2 Custodians of Mails, at £100 each; 1 Custodian of Mail-bags, £100; 1 Mail-bag Repairer, at 9s. per diem (Sundays excepted), £141; 2 Mail-bag Turners, £169; 1 Assistant in Bag-room, £78; 1 Letter-Carriers' Timekeeper, £120; 2 Lift Attendants, £143	1,374	2,748	2,862	
453	454	Carried forward	£	30,529	61,058	61,172
501	499	Carried forward	£	43,293	86,586	85,141

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1895-6.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.					
501	499	Brought forward...	£ 43,293	86,586	85,141
453	454	Brought forward...	£ 30,529	61,058	61,172
12	12	1 Stable Manager £255	736	1,472	1,472
		1 Farrier, at £2 15s. per week £144			
		1 Striker, at £1 15s. per week £91			
		9 Grooms—1 at £140, 1 at £125, 6 at £2 per week, and 1 at £1 15s. per week... .. £982			
6	6	Mail-cart Drivers—1 foreman at £150, 1 at £130, and 4 at £120	380	760	760
18	...	Indoor Messengers—1 at £175, 2 at £160, 1 at £140, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, 1 at £84, 3 at £78, 1 at £72, 2 at £65, and 3 at £50	898	1,796	.....
...	7	Indoor Messengers—1 at £175, 2 at £160, 2 at £130, 1 at £120, and 1 at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	985
...	10	Junior Indoor Messengers ... ..	.....	.....	618
5	5	13rd-class Detective, at 9s per diem (£165); 4 constables—1 at 8s. per diem, 3 at 7s. 6d. per diem (£557)	361	722	722
63	63	4 Instrument Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, and 1 at £100 (£722); 11 Batterymen—1 at £223, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 2 at £85, 3 at £75, 1 at £52 (£1,195); 48 Line Repairers—1 at £241, 1 at £175, and 46 at £150 (£7,316)	4,613	9,226	9,233
2900	2900	Salaries—Postmasters, Telegraph Station-masters, Assistants, Operators, and Receiving-office Keepers ...	107,500	215,000	216,000
975	995	Salaries of Junior Letter-carriers, Mail-boys, Telegraph Messengers, Temporary Sorters, &c.	25,500	51,000	53,975
		To provide for increases to Junior Officials receiving salaries under £100 per annum ... ..	.....	.....	1,512
4432	4452		170,517	341,034	345,549
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices	1,100	2,200	1,500
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices	6,500	13,000	10,000
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices	800	1,600	1,600
		Forage allowances to Letter-carriers, Line Repairers, Messengers, &c., and Horse Equipment	7,000	14,000	14,000
		Forage (Departmental Horses, Sydney)	800	1,600	1,200
		Additional Horses	150	300	200
		Overtime, to expedite the sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers, and Officials working on Sundays, &c.	1,600	3,200	3,200
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail-guards, Messengers, &c.	2,500	5,000	4,500
		Travelling expenses—Inspectors, Relieving Officers, &c.	3,500	7,000	5,500
		New Stamps and Seals	200	400	350
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers	100	200	150
		Working Expenses (Electric Telegraph)	7,000	14,000	9,500
		Repairs to Telegraph Lines	7,500	15,000	12,000
		To Supply Instruments	250	500	.....
		Incidental and unforeseen expenses	1,500	3,000	3,000
		Allowances to Official Postmasters in lieu of private bag fees	1,100	2,200	1,500
		Fuel, Gas, Water, Carbons, and Globes (Electric Light)	300	600	500
		Carried forward...	£ 41,900	83,800	68,700
4933	4951	Carried forward...	£ 213,810	427,620	430,690

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1895	1895-6	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.
		£		£	£
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.					
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.					
4933	4951	Brought forward... ..	£ 213,810	£ 427,620	£ 430,690
CONTINGENCIES—continued.					
		Brought forward... ..	£ 41,900	88,800	68,700
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Public Telegraph business	1,000	2,000	.....
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Postal and Public Telegraph business ... ..	.....	.....	5,300
		Purchase of Plant, Renewals, Oils, &c., and to replace Lamps (Electric Light)	1,000	2,000	800
		Cleaning General Post Office and Country Post Offices; allowances to Official Postmasters and Telegraph Masters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; in lieu of quarters; to cover high cost of living in expensive districts; for portage of mails; and for attending to and winding turret clocks	3,400	6,800	6,800
		To pay balance of commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts, and Fees to Non-Official Postmasters for transacting Money Order and Savings Bank business	500	1,000	.....
		To pay balance of commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts ... ..	.....	.....	750
		Canvas and other material for mail-bags and cost of making Exchange on Remittances beyond the Colony	900	1,800	1,800
			.....	.....	300
			48,700	97,400	84,450
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.					
		Inland, including Portage	47,500	95,000	66,500
		Amount to be transferred to Railway Department for the conveyance of mails	35,000	70,000	65,000
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise	3,000	6,000	4,600
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> San Francisco	2,100	4,200	3,050
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter	16,500	33,000	31,000
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Vancouver	5,000	10,000	8,400
			109,100	218,200	178,550
CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES.					
<i>British and Australian Cable Subsidy.</i>					
		Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable	6,576	13,152	10,000
<i>Tasmanian Cable Subsidy.</i>					
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	853	1,706	1,705
<i>British Australian Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>					
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales	3,500	7,000	.....
<i>New Zealand Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>					
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales	1,750	3,500	2,000
<i>New Caledonia Cable Guarantee.</i>					
		Proportion payable by New South Wales	1,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Tasmanian Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>					
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	.....	300
			13,679	27,358	16,005
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
		To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act be deducted from the pension of John Kirwan, late post and telegraph master at Cooma, whose services have been dispensed with ... ..	.....	.....	250
4933	4951	TOTAL	£ 385,289	770,578	709,951

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR PERIOD FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895,

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 AUGUST, 1895.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

[1s.]

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY TO
30TH JUNE, 1895, AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1893 and Previous Years.				
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Adjustment of Salary of Draftsman inadvertently reduced in the years 1891-2-3			29	0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>Permanent Artillery.</i>				
Amount required to adjust the salaries of Artificers of the Artillery	214	2 7	214	2 7
<i>Naval Forces.</i>				
<i>Torpedo Defence.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Difference in pay and allowances voted to the Officer in charge of Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank	123	0 0		123 0 0
Difference in pay and allowances voted to the Engineer for Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank	100	0 0		100 0 0
			497	2 7
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Adjustment of salary of Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper inadvertently reduced			60	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Compensation to Robert Smith, late Navigating Lieutenant, "Wolverene," on retirement through abolition of office			46	12 8
Interest, at the rate of 4 per cent., from 1st January, 1891, to 28th February, 1892, on £3,000, gratuity to the widow of the Honorable J. Sutherland, paid 1st March, 1892			139	13 5
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY	£		712	8 8
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Wood-paving Queen-street, Circular Quay			832	13 11
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£		832	13 11
TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1893 AND PREVIOUS YEARS	£		1,545	2 7
Services of 1894.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Lodging and Forage allowances to Governor's Aide-de-camp from 1st to 31st December			26	11 8
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£		26	11 8
Carried forward	£		26	11 8

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1894—continued. Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 26 11 8	£ s. d. 26 11 8	£ s. d.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Adjustment of salary of Draftsman inad- vertently reduced ... ..	.....	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>Ordnance Branch—</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Ordnance Stores	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0
Warlike Stores—further sum	253 14 11	.....	.....	253 14 11
<i>Naval Forces—</i>				
<i>Torpedo Defence—</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Difference in pay and allowances voted to the Officer-in-charge of Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank ...	123 0 0	.....	.....	123 0 0
Difference in pay and allowances voted to the Engineer for Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
POLICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Purchase of Revolvers and Pistols ... ..	.....	711 19 7	711 19 7	.....
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.				
<i>Maintenance of Sick Paupers.</i>				
For support of Paupers in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington, Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and Contingent Expenses connected therewith—further sum ... ..	.....	1,300 0 0	.....	1,300 0 0
AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum	263 5 0	.....	263 5 0	.....
Alterations, painting, &c.	73 19 10	.....	73 19 10	.....
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Hospital for Sick Children, Glebe Point— special grant	514 14 1	.....	514 14 1	.....
Sydney Rescue Work Society—Grant in aid, on the usual conditions	301 17 5	.....	301 17 5	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Relief to and conveyance by Railway of the Unemployed—further sum	1,271 10 1	.....	1,271 10 1	.....
The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago —towards expenses in connection with the Commission—further sum	27 2 3	.....	27 2 3	.....
Expenses in connection with compilation of "Historical Records of New South Wales"— further sum	379 13 5	.....	379 13 5	.....
Amount expended by Agent-General for copies of correspondence, "Costa Rica Packet" case	32 12 0	.....	32 12 0	.....
Expenses in London in connection with report on grading butter and production, and market- ing of Colonial Dairy Produce generally ...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....
Legal Expenses in London, M'Intosh v. Wilson, &c., &c.	60 9 7	.....	60 9 7	.....
Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council	309 5 7	.....	309 5 7	.....
Expenses in connection with the Exhibits of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London— further sum	495 6 8	.....	495 6 8	.....
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.—further sum	31 2 11	.....	31 2 11	.....
Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, in connection with Sydney Hospital	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for ex- penditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany ...	180 0 0	.....	.....	180 0 0
		3,367 2 6		
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY £	7,918 13 4	4,502 13 5	3,415 14 11
Carried forward £	7,945 5 0	4,529 10 1	3,415 14 11

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

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HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1894—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	7,945 5 0	4,529 10 1	3,415 14 11
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, at £220 per annum, from 1st November (less £200 voted in Estimates) ... ..	.....	3 6 8	.....	3 6 8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Gratuity to Phillip Kelly, late Boatman, Goat Island, Mercantile Explosives Department, on his retirement from the Public Service through ill-health	219 0 0		219 0 0	.....
Interest at 4 per cent. on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account, from 1st July to 31st December...	5 15 8		5 15 8	.....
Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London	345 3 11		345 3 11	.....
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11.	15 13 6		15 13 6	.....
Advertising for the Public Service—further sum	176 8 8		176 8 8	.....
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages— further sum	64 7 0		64 7 0	.....
Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic., No. 11	18 18 0		18 18 0	.....
Refund of Duty levied on Salt imported for chlorination purposes at Broken Hill	1,996 2 7		1,996 2 7	.....
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, be deducted from the Pension payable to Mr. J. J. Mason, late Deputy Shipping Master, Newcastle, whose services have been dispensed with	86 8 0		.....	86 8 0
Interest at 4 per cent. on Daily Credit Balance of Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	1,698 10 2		.....	1,698 10 2
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£	4,626 7 6	2,841 9 4	1,788 4 10
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Francis Ivey—Compensation for surrender of title to lots 41-2, Stonyhurst Estate, Parish of Gordon, County of Cumberland ... ..	.....	2 8 6	2 8 6	.....
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£	2 8 6	2 8 6	.....
Carried forward... ..	£	12,577 7 8	7,378 7 11	5,208 19 9

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1894—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	12,577 7 8	7,378 7 11	5,203 19 9
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Travelling Expenses of Mr. Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
ARCHITECT.				
Sydney Hospital—Towards furnishing, &c. ...	1,613 3 2		1,613 3 2	.....
Temporary Central Police Court	63 2 1		.....	63 2 1
Edmore Post and Telegraph Office, erection—further sum	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Kelso Lockup, erection—further sum... ..	268 0 0		.....	268 0 0
Royal Mint, additions, &c., including furniture—further sum	542 7 3		.....	542 7 3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		2,586 12 6		
Compensation for land resumed from E. P. Guthrie, Campbelltown to Camden Tramway Extension	223 1 3		223 1 3	.....
Gratuity to Widow of A. T. Telfer, who lost his life by accidentally falling from roof of Public Works Buildings—further sum ...	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
Gratuities to Officers of the Water Conservation Branch, whose services have been dispensed with	235 10 0		.....	235 10 0
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. Thomas Collins, late Head Messenger, Department of Public Works, whose services have been dispensed with	190 14 1		.....	190 14 1
		949 5 4		
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	3,585 17 10	1,886 4 5	1,699 13 5
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
SHERIFF.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Court-keepers reinstated, 1st March	590 0 0		590 0 0	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
DISTRICT COURTS.		690 0 0		
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special fee to Mr. F. E. Rogers, as Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Hunter River District, from 3rd to 20th December	105 0 0		105 0 0	.....
Special fee to His Honor Judge Murray, for presiding at the Darlinghurst Gaol Delivery from 1st to 24th October	105 0 0		105 0 0	.....
		210 0 0		
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	900 0 0	800 0 0	100 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
<i>Nautical School-ship "Sobraon."</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally—further sum ... ..	.....	450 0 0	396 5 8	53 14 4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Gratuity to Mrs. Ethel B. Carave, late Teacher, Provisional School, Lord Howe Island, on her retirement through abolition of office ... ..	.....	21 5 0	.....	21 5 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... .. £	.....	471 5 0	396 5 8	74 19 4
TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1894 ... .. £	.....	17,534 10 6	10,455 13 0	7,078 12 6

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.				
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Frank Keeping, late Officekeeper, upon retirement through ill- health	50 8 4			50 8 4
To meet outstanding Railway claims	200 0 0			200 0 0
		250 8 4		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Repairs to Buildings		70 0 0		70 0 0
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fixing Electric Bells, Electric Light, &c.		94 6 9		94 6 9
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses—further sum		120 0 0	116 6 1	3 13 11
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... £		534 15 1	116 6 1	418 9 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
CHIEF SECRETARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, &c.— further sum		180 0 0	180 0 0	
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer, at £75 per annum (less £60 voted in Estimates)		7 10 0		7 10 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.				
<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Ordnance Stores		450 0 0		450 0 0
<i>Staff Officer for Engineers.</i>				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Staff Officer, increase of pay on promotion		49 0 0		49 0 0
<i>Naval Forces.</i>				
<i>Torpedo Defence.</i>				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Difference in pay and allowances voted to the Officer-in-charge of Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank	61 10 0			61 10 0
Difference in pay and allowances voted to Engineer for Torpedoes and that to which he is entitled according to rank	50 0 0			50 0 0
		111 10 0		
POLICE.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Purchase of Revolvers	413 7 0		50 8 11	362 18 1
Allowance to members of Force whilst absent from head stations	942 10 0		942 10 0	
		1,355 17 0		
Carried forward... £		2,153 17 0	1,172 18 11	980 18 1
Carried forward... £		534 15 1	116 6 1	418 9 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31st JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31st JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	.....	534 15 1	116 6 1	418 9 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	2,153 17 0	1,172 18 11	980 18 1
MASTER IN LUNACY.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Probationer, from £50 per annum, as voted, to £75, from 1st May ... ..	.....	4 3 4	.....	4 3 4
AGENT—GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum ... ..	.....	163 8 4	56 19 11	106 8 5
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Compiler, at £300 per annum ... ..	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, at £250 per annum	125 0 0		125 0 0	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses—further sum	23 8 4		19 13 5	3 14 11
		148 8 4		
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, Rookwood.</i>				
Gardener, at 12s. 6d. per diem from 1st to 31st January	16 17 6		16 17 6	.....
<i>General Contingencies.</i>				
Verdict and taxed costs, Hainke v. Maxted ...	50 14 6		50 14 6	.....
		67 12 0		
FISHERIES COMMISSION.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Erection of Houses for Trout Hatching ...	250 0 0		.....	250 0 0
Allowances to Mr. F. H. Smithers for extra services whilst acting Secretary during absence of Mr. L. Thompson on business in connection with Royal Commission on Fisheries	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
		300 0 0		
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant..	500 0 0		500 0 0	.....
Leichhardt Ladies Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant in aid of	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Walgett Hospital—Special grant in aid of ...	100 0 0		100 0 0	.....
Sydney Rescue Work Society—Grant in aid on the usual conditions	750 0 0		.....	750 0 0
		1,000 0 0		
Carried forward	£	4,537 9 0	2,392 4 3	2,195 4 9
Carried forward	£	534 15 1	116 6 1	418 9 0

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.				
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.						
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	.....	534	15 1	116	6 1	418	9 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.								
Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	4,587	9 0	2,392	4 3	2,195	4 9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.								
Expenses in connection with and relief to sufferers by the recent floods in country districts	400	0 0	395	2 1	64	17 11		
Expenses in connection with compilation of "Historical Records of New South Wales"	400	0 0	75	0 0	325	0 0		
Expenses in connection with the revision of the List of Fishes of Australia	77	11 4	77	11 4	.....		
New South Wales Zoological Society—Unconditional grant... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....		
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the garrison at Albany	65	0 0	.....		65	0 0		
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to John Sanderson, late Gardener-in-charge, Rockwood Asylum, upon the abolition of his position	126	6 6	.....		126	6 6		
Rent of premises, Bent-street, to 31st May	270	16 8	270	16 8	.....		
Rewards for destruction of sharks caught in the waters within the Heads of Port Jackson	25	0 0	8	10 0	16	10 0		
Rent of "Moorcliff," in connection with Sydney Hospital	25	0 0	.....		25	0 0		
Rent and Maintenance of Telephones... ..	25	0 0	.....		25	0 0		
Improvements, Centennial Park	805	0 0	.....		805	0 0		
Law costs, McLeod v. Attorney-General, re Fortifications, Bare Island	126	4 4	126	4 4	.....		
Expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Dean case	3,400	0 0	2,327	5 4	1,072	14 8		
Compensation to E. Hall, widow of the late Phillip Hall, who was shot whilst assisting to capture a burglar at Fieldid	100	0 0	50	0 0	50	0 0		
Expenses of General Court-martial on Captain Close... ..	120	0 0	92	14 3	27	5 9		
Expenses in London in connection with Report on exporting Butter and production and marketing of Colonial Dairy Produce generally	56	13 11	56	13 11	.....		
Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed	200	0 0	61	14 1	138	5 11		
Expenses in connection with Local Government	128	1 2	128	1 2	.....		
Legal Expenses in London—J. B. Rundle, &c.	29	8 4	29	8 4	.....		
Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council	337	3 0	337	3 0	.....		
			7,217	5 3				
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY ... ..	£	.....	11,804	14 3	6,868	8 9	4,936	5 6
Carried forward... ..	£	.....	12,339	9 4	6,984	14 10	5,354	14 6

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward... ..	.....	12,339 9 4	6,984 14 10	5,354 14 6
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
TREASURY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Offices for Inspectors ... ..	.....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0
CUSTOMS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Acting Customs' Officer, Sydney, at £200 per annum, for January and February ... ..	.....	33 6 8	33 6 8	.....
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Clerk, at £220 per annum (less £200 voted in Estimates)	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0
Extra Compositors and others—further sum... ..	1,964 10 3	.....	1,964 10 3	.....
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Second Assistant Light-keeper, lightship "Bramble" from £101 as voted, to £118 per annum ... ..	.....	8 10 0	8 10 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Gratuity to Bridget Martin, widow of Richard M. Martin, late employe, Glebe Island Abattoirs, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
Interest at 3 percent, on special deposit, Sydney University Challis Bequest, from 1st January to 13th February	90 8 2	.....	90 8 2	.....
Insurance on Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Co., from 25th February, 1895, to 24th February, 1896	47 10 3	.....	47 10 3	.....
Insurance on Admiralty House, Kirribilli Point, from 28th February, 1895, to 27th February, 1896	8 4 0	.....	8 4 0	.....
Gratuity to widow of Charles Townsend, late 1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Montague Island, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty... ..	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London	207 3 9	.....	207 3 9	.....
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Railway Million Loan, Act 31 Vic. No. 11	100 0 0	.....	59 11 0	40 9 0
Purchase of Boat for Wharfinger, Byron Bay	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, be deducted from the pension payable to William Tipping, late pressman, Government Printing Office, upon his retirement	229 0 4	.....	.....	229 0 4
Expenses in connection with compilation of 2nd. volume of History of New South Wales from the Records	400 0 0	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Verdict and taxed costs in case <i>Normoyle v. Reid</i> , for compensation for injuries received at Glebe Island Abattoirs through the break- ing of a rope	453 1 8	.....	453 1 8	.....
Legal expenses, Treasury Department	42 8 8	.....	42 8 8	.....
Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	7 5 0	.....	7 5 0	.....
To cover amount of defalcations by the late Clerk, Liverpool Asylum	15 3 5	.....	.....	15 3 5
Gratuity to Joseph Graham, late Clerk, Treasury, on his retirement after ten years service... ..	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... ..	.....	1,768 5 3	.....	719 12 9
Carried forward... ..	.....	16,249 1 6	10,174 14 3	6,074 7 3

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

11

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.				
Brought forward... .. £	.....	16,249 1 6	10,174 14 3	6,074 7 3
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				
WORKING EXPENSES.				
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>				
Locomotive Engineer, at £1,200 per annum (less £1,080 voted in Estimates) ... ..	.....	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
TOTAL, RAILWAYS ... .. £	.....	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Fees for Prosecutions and Defences, legal, clerical assistance, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	300 0 0	165 14 10	134 5 2
CROWN SOLICITOR.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Incidental Expenses, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	125 0 0	43 5 4	81 14 8
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL... .. £	.....	425 0 0	209 0 2	215 19 10
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry into G. D. Hay's connection with the Conditional Lease at Lithgow, taken up by G. Bradbury James Stevenson—Compensation for Improve- ments on Additional Conditional Purchase, 40 acres (8,458) at Boorowa, declared void... ..	54 18 3		54 18 3	.....
Liabilities incurred in connection with the Woronora Cemetery at Sutherland... ..	250 0 0		9 0 0	.....
		313 18 3	146 11 0	103 9 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... .. £	.....	313 18 3	210 9 3	103 9 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.				
Clearing out Wallis Creek, West Maitland ... ..	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
ARCHITECT.				
Furniture, Public Offices—further sum ... ..	.....	77 10 0	.....	77 10 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Gratuity to widow of David White, employee, Gardener's Road Quarry, Roads and Bridges Department, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty—further sum	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pensions payable to officers whose services have been dispensed with	324 1 0		.....	.....
		374 1 0	.....	324 1 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	.....	951 11 0	.....	951 11 0
Carried forward... .. £	.....	17,999 10 9	10,594 3 8	7,405 7 1

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	17,999 10 9	10,594 3 8	7,405 7 1
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
PROTHONOTARY.				
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Special fee to His Honor Judge Murray for presiding, as Acting Supreme Court Judge, at Circuit Courts at Mudgee, Dubbo, and Bathurst, from 3rd to 30th April, 1895 ...	93 10 0		93 10 0	.....
Travelling Expenses of the Judges—further sum	350 0 0		350 0 0	.....
		443 10 0		
DISTRICT COURTS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Bailiff at Wyalong, at £25 per annum, from 22nd March	6 18 5		.....	6 18 5
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, at £1,500 per annum from 28th February to 15th March	64 18 11		64 18 11	.....
Special fee to His Honor Judge Fitzhardinge for presiding as District Court Judge, Metropolitan District, from 4th to 22nd February	60 0 0		60 0 0	.....
Special fee to Mr. F. E. Rogers, Q.C., as Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Metropolitan and Hunter River Districts, from 28th January to 18th March	250 0 0		250 0 0	.....
Special fee to Mr. G. H. Fitzhardinge for pre- siding as Acting District Court Judge at Metropolitan District Courts during April... ..	64 0 0		64 0 0	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, at £1,500 per annum for 27th February, and 16th to 19th March	20 11 11		20 11 11	.....
Acting District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Western District, at £1,500 per annum from 24th to 30th June... ..	29 3 4		.....	29 3 4
		495 12 7		
PETTY SESSIONS.				
<i>Salaries.</i>				
Balranald—Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £45 as voted to £50 per annum from 1st to 30th June	0 16 8		.....	0 16 8
Cowra—Police Magistrate, from £462 as voted to £470 per annum	4 0 0		.....	4 0 0
Central Police Office—Sixth Clerk, from £176 as voted to £217 per annum from 1st February	17 1 8		.....	17 1 8
Wyalong—Clerk of Petty Sessions at £245 per annum, from 1st May	40 16 8		40 16 8	.....
Hillston—Acting Police Magistrate, from £326 on proposed Estimates to £461 per annum from 1st June... ..	11 5 0		11 5 0	.....
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
Amount equivalent to salary of Police Magis- trate, Albury, at £470 per annum from 1st June	39 3 4		39 3 4	.....
		113 3 4		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,052 5 11	994 5 10	58 0 1
Carried forward... .. £	.....	17,999 10 9	10,594 3 8	7,405 7 1

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

13

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31ST JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	£	17,999 10 9	10,594 3 8	7,405 7 1
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.				
Brought forward... ..	£	1,052 5 11	994 5 10	58 0 1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Necropolis—For improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies ...	375 0 0			375 0 0
Law Costs in the matter of prohibition in case <i>Lenthall v. Gazzard</i> , in connection with prosecution under the Licensing Act ...	38 5 10		38 5 10	
Law Costs in the matter of prohibition in case of alleged breach of the Licensing Act at Railway Refreshment Rooms, Junee— <i>Walsh v. Davies</i>	92 16 8		92 16 8	
Law Costs in case <i>Von Hagen & Co. v. Pentecost and James Giles, P.M.</i> , at Newtown Police Court	29 4 8		29 4 8	
To meet claim for liquor purchased by the Licensing Inspector for the purpose of analysis, <i>re</i> adulteration of liquors	31 8 6		31 8 6	
Gratuity to T. H. Bower, Sheriff's Officer, whose services have been dispensed with ...	64 8 10			64 8 10
		631 4 6		
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £		1,688 10 5	1,186 1 6	497 8 11
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Relief Works, Centennial Park	9,500 0 0		7,655 17 8	1,844 2 4
Conveyance by rail of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau	14,000 0 0			14,000 0 0
Incidental expenses in connection with the Establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies, and Contingent Expenses in connection with Labour Bureau	88 18 4			88 18 4
		23,588 18 4		
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION £		23,588 18 4	7,655 17 8	15,933 0 8
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
Central Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Association—Special Grant ...	230 0 0			230 0 0
Walcha Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Special Grant... ..	200 0 0			200 0 0
Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Special Grant to protect Show-ground from floods	100 0 0			100 0 0
Dapto Agricultural Society—Special Grant ...	300 0 0			300 0 0
St. George's Horticultural Society—Special Grant	25 0 0		25 0 0	
		855 0 0		
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE £		855 0 0	25 0 0	830 0 0
Carried forward	£	44,126 19 6	10,461 2 10	24,065 16 8

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31st JULY, 1895.	UNPAID ON 31st JULY, 1895.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	44,126 19 6	19,461 2 10	24,665 16 8
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				
TASMANIAN CABLE REDUCED RATES.				
Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales—January to June ... ..	.....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.				
To meet the abatement which should in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884 be deducted from the pension payable to officers on their retirement through abolition of office ...	876 9 5	.....	.....	876 9 5
Gratuity to Peter Plesner, late Messenger, General Post Office, on his retirement through abolition of office	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....
		946 9 5		
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL... £	.....	1,096 9 5	70 0 0	1,026 9 5
TOTAL SERVICES OF 1895 ... ..	.....	45,223 8 11	19,531 2 10	25,692 6 1
<i>Add Services of 1893 and previous years, from page 3...</i> ... ..	.....	1,545 2 7	1,233 2 7	312 0 0
SERVICES of 1894, from page 6 ... ..	.....	17,534 10 6	10,455 18 0	7,078 12 6
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	64,303 2 0	31,220 3 5	33,082 18 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 December, 1895.

Message No. 8.

HAMPDEN,
Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, for the year 1895-6.

Government House,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1895.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1895-6.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
10TH DECEMBER, 1895.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1895-6.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones—further sum ... ..	.....	50 0 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ... .. £	.....	50 0 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
CHIEF SECRETARY.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Redistribution of Salaries, voted in Estimates-in-Chief, in consequence of abolition of office of Chief Clerk, an equivalent amount to be written off as Savings, viz. :—		
Clerk of Records, £470 to £480	10 0 0	
Clerk in charge of Miscellaneous Branch to be Clerk in charge of Correspondence, Miscellaneous Branches, &c., £425 to £435	10 0 0	
Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch to be Senior Clerk, Correspondence Branch, £398 to £415	17 0 0	
Accountant to be Senior Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch, £362 to £380	18 0 0	
Clerk to be Clerk in charge of Printing and Parliamentary Work, £308 to £340	32 0 0	
Clerk to be Examiner, £290 to £320	30 0 0	
Clerks—£299 to £310, £290 to £300, £272 to £290, £268 to £275, £245 to £255, £200 to £220, £190 to £210, £180 to £190, £120 to £140, £75 to £90	141 0 0	
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		258 0 0
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council at £371 per annum (less £250 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) ... ..	.....	121 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Inspector and Assistant Secretary at £270 per annum (less £220 voted, Estimates-in-Chief)	50 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Erection of Trout Hatchery and Ponds at Prospect	200 0 0	
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.		250 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Expenses in connection with the Eradication of Buffalo Grass in the Inner Domain	200 0 0	
Erection of Refreshment Room, Outer Domain	200 0 0	
MILITARY.		460 0 0
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Military Secretary at £920 per annum (less £720 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) ..	.....	200 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.		
<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>		
General Stores, including Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Field Battery Guns	3,800 0 0	
<i>Mounted Brigade.</i>		
Lieutenant-Colonel at £56 per annum	38 0 0	
<i>New South Wales Artillery.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Free Rations—further sum	500 0 0	
Incidental Expenses	500 0 0	
Steamer Hire, Troops to Batteries	50 0 0	
Travelling Expenses, &c	100 0 0	
Removing and Mounting Ordnance, &c.	500 0 0	
<i>Partially-paid Artillery.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Hire of Horses for Field Guns	50 0 0	
Carried forward £	5,538 0 0	
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,289 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	50 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	50 0 0
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY—continued.		
Brought forward	£	1,289 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 5,588 0 0	
<i>Military and Defence Works.</i>		
Fortifications—Surveys, &c.	3,088 0 0	
<i>1st Regiment Infantry.</i>		
Adjutant and Paymaster, difference in rank on promotion	46 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Allowance in lieu of quarters—further sum	28 0 0	
Fuel and light—further sum	7 0 0	
<i>Partially-paid Forces.</i>		
Salaries required owing to Regiments being up to Establishment	4,830 0 0	
<i>General Contingencies.</i>		
Railway Passes for Shooting purposes, &c.—further sum	1,000 0 0	
Expense of converting 2 Breech-loading Guns into Quick-firers... ..	770 0 0	
School of Instruction, Cavalry, &c.... ..	100 0 0	
Freight and Incidental Expenses	250 0 0	
Travelling Expenses, &c.	650 0 0	
Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps, &c.... ..	60 0 0	
To meet Expenses in connection with Medical Examination, &c., of Reserves... ..	200 0 0	
Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of continuous training	2,000 0 0	
Cost of Printing Manual Drill for Mounted Troops of Australia	447 0 0	
NAVAL FORCES.		
<i>Torpedo Defence.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
General Repairs to Torpedo Boat	400 0 0	
		19,414 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.		
Special Grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals, &c.... ..	.....	3,300 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Newspapers, Books, &c.—further sum	100 0 0	
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers, &c.—further sum	1,500 0 0	
Special Grants to Country and Suburban Fire Brigades—further sum... ..	1,000 0 0	
Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements... ..	100 0 0	
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements	100 0 0	
Freight, Cartage, Insurance, &c.—further sum	150 0 0	
To meet the Abatements from Pensions payable to Retrenched Officers	385 0 0	
Gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to retrenched Officers	396 0 0	
Pension to Constable J. F. Afford (from 8th August, 1894, to 30th June, 1896), in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty	87 0 0	
St. George's Rifle Club—Special grant towards formation of a Rifle Range	25 0 0	
Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	364 0 0	
Expenses in connection with Local Government	2,000 0 0	
Expenses in connection with Inquiry respecting the death of Edward Power at Molong	50 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Inquiry into the conduct of the Matron of the Cottage Homes, Parramatta	180 0 0	
Lismore Flood Brigade—Special grant in aid of	25 0 0	
Compensation to Messrs. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick and W. C. Wall for expenses incurred by them when seeking re-election, caused through the Election for the District of Rylstone being declared void owing to errors of judgment on the part of the officials who conducted the said election (£150 each)	300 0 0	
Disbursements in London in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case	250 0 0	
Expenses of drafting Constitution Act Amendment Bill... ..	53 0 0	
		7,015 0 0
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£	31,018 0 0
Carried forward	£	31,068 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1895-6.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ 31,068 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
TREASURY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Extra clerical assistance—further sum ... .. .	.....	350 0 0
CUSTOMS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Customs Officer at Sydney at £225 per annum from 1st August ... .. .	.....	207 0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Clerk at £100 per annum from 15th August (less £75 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) .....	.....	22 0 0
PUBLIC WHARFS.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Repairs and painting, Prince's Stairs, Circular Quay ... .. .	.....	50 0 0
BOARD OF EXPORTS.		
Acting Secretary from 8th November, at the rate of £250 per annum... .. .	162 0 0	
To encourage our export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets	5,000 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Legal Expenses re collision between steamers "Alathea" and "Sol," Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Co. v. Marine Board	317 0 0	
Gratuity to Arthur G. Kenway, late Superintendent Glebe Island Abattoirs, upon retirement through abolition of office	173 0 0	
To meet the abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to officers who have retired owing to ill-health	313 0 0	
Erection of Pile Beacon to replace Light-ship "Pearl" at Newcastle	300 0 0	
Preparation of a Work on the Resources, &c., of the Colony	600 0 0	
Amount to be paid to the Commissioners for Railways to enable them to further reduce rates for the carriage of live stock and products of the soil for the six months ended 30th June, 1896	25,000 0 0	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... .. .	£	26,703 0 0
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE... .. .	£	32,494 0 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Clerk, at £325 per annum (less £268 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) ... .. .	.....	57 0 0
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Messenger at £100 per annum, from 1st January to 30th June, 1896... .. .	.....	50 0 0
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£	107 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
2 Clerks at £254 per annum each (less £245 voted, Estimates-in-Chief), from 1st January to 30th June, 1896... .. .	9 0 0	
Clerk at £245 per annum (less £240 voted, Estimates-in-Chief), from 1st January to 30th June, 1896	3 0 0	
LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Clerk at £245 per annum (less £236 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) ... .. .	.....	9 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the administration of the Land Laws, including Appraisement Fees and Reports of Valuations of Pastoral and other leases—further sum... .. .	.....	1,500 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Purchase money and deed fee for an unnecessary road purchased by Messrs. F. A. and J. McEvoy in lieu of which land for a new road was resumed from their property	41 0 0	
Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.—further sum	1,000 0 0	
Rebate of Duty on imported wire-netting for rabbit-proof fences	500 0 0	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. J. R. Edwards, Chairman of the Forbes Local Land Board, on his retirement from the Public Service	297 0 0	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... .. .	£	3,359 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... .. .	£	67,028 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	67,028 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.		
Completion of Sea Wall, Coogee	800 0 0	
Towards meeting the expenses in connection with the maintenance of the Harbour Works at Wollongong	1,000 0 0	1,800 0 0
ARCHITECT.		
Royal Mint, Additions, Repairs, &c., including Furniture—further sum	488 0 0	
Erection of Court-house and Police Station, White Cliffs	800 0 0	
Government House—Renovation and Repairs	600 0 0	
Repairs to Public Buildings—further sum	2,000 0 0	
Grafton Lands and Survey Offices—further sum... .. .	340 0 0	
Additional Accommodation, "Hansard" Staff, Legislative Council	600 0 0	
Additional Accommodation, Law Offices, Chancery Square	1,400 0 0	6,228 0 0
SEWERAGE.		
Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect with Main Drain at Long Cove ... .. .	.....	1,000 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£	9,028 0 0
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
PROTHONOTARY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Special Fee to Acting Supreme Court Judge, from 30th September to 28th October ... .. .	.....	200 0 0
DISTRICT COURTS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Bailiff at Ballina at £25 per annum from 1st October (less £20 voted, Estimates-in-Chief) ... .. .	.....	4 0 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Special Fees to District Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions for additional duties as such, and Fees to temporarily Acting District Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, as required ... .. .	.....	1,000 0 0
PETTY SESSIONS.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Central Police Court—6th Clerk, at £150 per annum from 1st October (less £145 voted, Estimates-in-Chief)	4 0 0	
Bembala, Police Magistrate at £380 per annum from 1st to 31st July... .. .	32 0 0	
Murrurundi, Police Magistrate at £416 per annum from 1st to 31st July	35 0 0	
Newcastle—Junior Clerk, at £100 per annum from 1st November	67 0 0	138 0 0
PRISONS.		
<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Acting Gaoler at £218 per annum from 1st September to 30th November	55 0 0	
Acting Matron at £48 per annum from 1st September to 30th November	12 0 0	67 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses in connection with an appeal to the Privy Council in the case <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>... .. .	.....	239 0 0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£	1,648 0 0
Carried forward	£	77,704 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1895-6.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	77,704 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.		
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
School Buildings, Sites, Additions and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weather-sheds—further sum ... .. .	.....	5,000 0 0
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Additional Temporary Assistance in connection with the indexing of the Library ... .. .	.....	150 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, be deducted from the Pension payable to Mr. Doctor Richard Hawley, Assistant Librarian and Compiler, Free Public Library	157 0 0	
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pension payable to Mr. J. W. Allpass, Inspector of Schools	600 0 0	
		757 0 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY... £	.....	5,907 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE		
PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.		
<i>Salaries.</i>		
3 Probationers—Increase from £75 to £100 each ... .. .	.....	75 0 0
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
To meet expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony which receive, during the year, annual subscriptions of members amounting to less than £100, but not less than £50, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions	1,500 0 0	
Furnishing, &c., New Hawkesbury Agricultural College... .. .	500 0 0	
To meet expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act	1,000 0 0	
Towards the expenses of holding Mining and Agricultural Conferences, and for other purposes	300 0 0	
		3,800 0 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ... £	.....	3,875 0 0
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pension of R. H. Hipsley, late Assistant Manager, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, whose office has been abolished .....	.....	329 0 0
TOTAL, THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ... .. £	.....	329 0 0
TOTAL CHARGEABLE UPON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ... £	.....	87,315 0 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Anticipation of and Chargeable to Loan Votes.		
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
<i>RAILWAYS.</i>		
Towards improvements in grades and curves—further sum	50,000 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.</i>		
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.</i>		
Improvement of the Navigation of the Macleay River	10,000 0 0
<i>Architect.</i>		
To complete Additions to Colonial Secretary and Public Works Buildings	1,500 0 0
<i>METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.</i>		
For further Reticulation and Improvements in connection with the Sydney Water Supply	48,000 0 0
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
<i>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</i>		
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally— further sum	10,000 0 0
TOTAL, IN ANTICIPATION OF AND CHARGEABLE TO LOAN VOTES ...	£	119,500 0 0
REVENUE SERVICES	£	87,315 0 0
LOAN SERVICES	£	119,500 0 0
TOTAL OF ESTIMATES	£	206,815 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 10th December, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOAN ESTIMATE FOR 1895-6.

(MESSAGE No. 11.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 September, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 11.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimate of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1895-6, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

*Government House,
Sydney, 17th September, 1895.*

ESTIMATE

OF THE

EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

ON ACCOUNT OF

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1895-6,

PROPOSED TO BE

PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17 SEPTEMBER, 1895.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
1895.

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other services,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works.		
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
To provide accommodation for the Infirm and Destitute at present located at Liverpool, Parramatta, and other institutions	70,000 0 0	
Newington Asylum—Permanent additions, &c.	5,000 0 0	
		75,000 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.		
RAILWAYS.		
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and for other purposes, including Safety Appliances—further sum	80,000 0 0	
Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places	100,000 0 0	
		180,000 0 0
TRAMWAYS.		
Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes	.....	10,000 0 0
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
TO PROMOTE SETTLEMENT UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1895.		
Towards meeting the Cost of Clearing and otherwise Improving of Lands for Settlement Purposes, and Expenses incidental thereto	.....	100,000 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.		
Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	30,000 0 0	
Construction of Tramways generally	50,000 0 0	
Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway	43,000 0 0	
Parkes to Condobolin Railway	130,200 0 0	
Land Resumptions for authorised Railways	25,000 0 0	
Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	6,700 0 0	
Land Claims on old Railway Lines	5,425 0 0	
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	27,000 0 0	
		317,325 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.		
Rushcutter's Bay—Northern Extension of Reclamation, east side, and for Formation of Beach Road	4,000 0 0	
Richmond River Improvements—further sum	50,000 0 0	
Nambucca River Improvements	5,000 0 0	
Bellingen River Improvements	5,000 0 0	
Tweed River Improvements	6,600 0 0	
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle	140,000 0 0	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c., Cook's River	76,000 0 0	
Trial Bay Harbour Improvements	12,000 0 0	
Towards Improving Entrance to Camden Haven	5,000 0 0	
		303,600 0 0
Carried forward	£	985,925 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			985,925	0	0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.						
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.						
Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	8,000	0	0			
Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	12,000	0	0			
Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office—Additions, &c.— further sum	4,000	0	0			
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—further sum	30,000	0	0			
Treasury Buildings—Additions—further sum	13,500	0	0			
Mines Department—Erection of Offices	18,500	0	0			
Museum—Additions, &c.	6,000	0	0			
Erection of Offices for Board of Health	6,000	0	0			
				98,000	0	0
ROADS AND BRIDGES AND SEWERAGE.						
Additional cost of Bridges erected jointly by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales over the Murray River at Wahgunyah, Tintaldra, Jingellic, and Mulwala				3,520	0	0
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.						
Duplicate Rising Main—Walka to Buttai	34,500	0	0			
Stores Advance Account—To provide for purchase of Stores, the value thereof to be replaced as the cost of specific con- sumption is ascertained	1,000	0	0			
				35,500	0	0
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
Country Towns Water Supply generally	25,000	0	0			
Country Towns Sewerage	25,000	0	0			
Mosman's Bay Stormwater Channel	6,000	0	0			
Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters	9,000	0	0			
				65,000	0	0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.						
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.						
Metallurgical Works and Appliances and expenditure inci- dental thereto				10,000	0	0
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.						
Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations... .. .				15,000	0	0
WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION, ARTESIAN BORING AND PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES.						
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Land, for the construction of Public Watering-places and Appliances, and expenditure incidental thereto	100,000	0	0			
Water Supplies for Mining Townships... .. .	5,000	0	0			
				105,000	0	0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.						
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.						
Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally				20,000	0	0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS	£			1,332,945	0	0

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
II.—Other Works.						
<i>To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in thirty years, by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.</i>						
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.						
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
New Lighter for Newcastle Harbour	1,500	0	0			
Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke	1,000	0	0			
Dock at the Richmond River	1,500	0	0			
Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-Pump Dredges	12,000	0	0			
Straightening Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and erection of Shed, &c., thereon	5,000	0	0			
New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000	0	0			
						24,000 0 0
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.						
Post Offices—Erection—Five Dock, Petersham, Stockton, and Mount Victoria	5,100	0	0			
Post Offices, minor towns—Erection	6,000	0	0			
Post Offices—Purchase of Sites	3,000	0	0			
Court-houses—Erection—Peak Hill and Bowral	2,000	0	0			
Court-house, &c.—Additions—Bellingen	600	0	0			
Lock-ups—Erection and Sites—Dubbo, Burwood, Junee, Wee Waa, and Surry Hills	7,700	0	0			
Police Stations—Erection—Wyalong, Ford's Bridge, and Pallamallawa	3,000	0	0			
Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—Further Accommodation	1,000	0	0			
Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—Additional Accommodation	3,500	0	0			
Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood—Two (2) additional Pavilions	3,300	0	0			
Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Accommodation for Infectious Diseases	3,000	0	0			
Goals—Additions, &c.—Young and Tamworth	3,000	0	0			
Justice Department Offices, Sydney—Additions—further sum	500	0	0			
						41,700 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.						
Bridges (3) Warrambrooks on Road Walgett towards Brewarrina, &c., Fall's Creek, Ellenborough River, Marra Creek near Butterbone, Gobarralong, Murrumbidgee River, Fish River at O'Connell, Bogoo River at Monkey, Namoi River at Walgett, Giant's Creek, Murray River at Aloury (Moisty), Turon River at Wallaby Rocks, Cuttaburra Creek (3), Road Bourke to Wanaaring, Molonglo River at Foxlow, Adelong Creek at Moore's Crossing, Colombo Creek, Nunnock Creek, Tantawangle River, Cooradigbee Creek, Tenterfield Creek Tenterfield, Narvan River at Angledool or Yerambah, Page's River near Blandford Station, Marra Creek at Hermitage, Bogoo River at Buddabadah	45,200	0	0			
Windsor Bridge—Raising and Repairs—further sum	2,220	0	0			
North Bourke Bridge—Approaches	2,000	0	0			
Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c.	18,500	0	0			
Denison Bridge, Bathurst—Protection of Macquarie River Bank at	2,500	0	0			
Road—Fitzroy Falls, <i>via</i> Belmore Falls, to Robertson—Deviations	1,150	0	0			
Road—Main Western—Wood-blocking portion between City Boundary and Glebe Road	2,810	0	0			
Road through Grand Arch—Jenolan Caves	1,500	0	0			
Enmore Road—Contributions towards cost of wood-blocking	5,000	0	0			
New Steam Ferry Punt for George's River	3,800	0	0			
Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	6,600	0	0			
Bridge at Melville Ford—Hunter River	1,225	0	0			
Bridge at Blaxland's Crossing, over Nepean River	1,750	0	0			
Bridge—Nepean River—at Harvey's Crossing	1,500	0	0			
Road—Granville to Southern Road (Woodville Road)	1,000	0	0			
						96,555 0 0
Carried forward	£					162,255 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £	162,255 0 0
 No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.		
Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in terms of section 45, Land Act of 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889...	10,000 0 0
FOREST BRANCH.		
For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	50,000 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS £	222,255 0 0
GRAND TOTAL £	1,555,200 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 17th September, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

[8d.]

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESTIMATE FOR REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

(MESSAGE No. 12.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 September, 1895.

Message No. 12.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimate of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of repayment of Loans, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

*Government House,
Sydney, 12th September, 1895.*

ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
REPAYMENT OF LOANS,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17. SEPTEMBER, 1895.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF REPAYMENT OF
LOANS PROPOSED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Repayment of Loans.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TO MEET 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FALLING DUE IN 1896, VIZ. :—		
In January—		
Railways and Public Works—29 Victoria No. 9 	219,400 0 0	
In July—		
Railways and Public Works—29 Victoria No. 23 	758,000 0 0	
		977,400 0 0
TOTAL... ... ... ... £	.....	977,400 0 0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 12th September, 1895.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1895.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

(Nos. I, II, III, AND IV)

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND EMBODIED IN

THE APPROPRIATION ACT (59° VICTORIAE, No. XXIII), THE REPAYMENT
OF LOANS ACT (59° VICTORIAE, No. V), AND THE LOAN
ACT (59° VICTORIAE, No. VI),

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1895-6, AND FOR THE
SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES OF THE PERIOD FROM
THE 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895,
AND PREVIOUS YEARS;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1895-6.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1895-6, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 59th Victoria No. XXIII.

Page.	Amounts Estimated.			Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.			
	Estimates for 1895-6.	Additional Estimates.	Head of Services.	Establishments.				Establishments.		
				Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.		Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Page.
			I.							
			Supplement to Schedule B.							
9			Pensions .. .. .	.....	1,425 0 0	1,425 0 0	.....	1,425 0 0	1,425 0 0	
			II.							
			Executive and Legislative :-							
12			His Excellency the Governor ..	1,210 0 0	870 0 0	1,590 0 0	1,210 0 0	370 0 0	1,590 0 0	
12			Executive Council	1,108 0 0	10 0 0	1,178 0 0	1,108 0 0	10 0 0	1,178 0 0	
12			Legislative Council	5,057 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0	5,057 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0	
13			Legislative Assembly	9,940 0 0	225 0 0	10,165 0 0	9,940 0 0	225 0 0	10,165 0 0	
13			Legislative Council and Assembly	2,729 0 0	797 0 0	3,596 0 0	2,729 0 0	797 0 0	3,526 0 0	
14			Parliamentary Library	1,254 0 0	700 0 0	2,013 0 0	1,253 0 0	760 0 0	2,013 0 0	
14			Parliamentary Reporting Staff ..	5,567 0 0	403 0 0	6,072 0 0	5,567 0 0	405 0 0	5,972 0 0	
			Totals	27,524 0 0	2,742 0 0	30,266 0 0	27,524 0 0	2,742 0 0	30,266 0 0	
			III.							
			Chief Secretary :-							
10			Chief Secretary	9,100 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,300 0 0	8,402 0 0	1,200 0 0	9,602 0 0	4
17			Auditor-General	9,838 0 0	1,647 0 0	11,485 0 0	9,834 0 0	1,647 0 0	11,485 0 0	
18			Registrar-General	17,716 0 0	3,375 0 0	21,591 0 0	17,716 0 0	3,375 0 0	21,591 0 0	
18			Vice-President of the Executive							
			Council and Representative of the							
			Government in the Legislative							
			Council	492 0 0	35 0 0	517 0 0	250 0 0	35 0 0	275 0 0	5
10			Aborigines Protection Board ..	700 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,200 0 0	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
20			Police	209,514 0 0	55,569 0 0	225,013 0 0	209,513 0 0	55,000 0 0	225,013 0 0	
21-23			Lunacy	45,544 0 0	54,108 0 0	99,710 0 0	45,544 0 0	54,166 0 0	99,710 0 0	
24			Master in Lunacy	2,005 0 0	268 0 0	2,855 0 0	2,005 0 0	260 0 0	2,855 0 0	
24			Medical Board	170 0 0	15 0 0	185 0 0	170 0 0	15 0 0	185 0 0	
24, 25			Medical Adviser to the Government	9,308 0 0	23,050 0 0	32,358 0 0	9,308 0 0	23,950 0 0	33,258 0 0	
26			Government Statistician	3,754 0 0	3,485 0 0	7,359 0 0	3,734 0 0	3,065 0 0	7,359 0 0	
26			Agent-General for the Colony ..	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,664 0 0	3,880 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,655 0 0	
			Charitable Institutions :-							
27, 28			Government Asylums	5,817 0 0	51,314 0 0	57,331 0 0	5,817 0 0	51,314 0 0	57,331 0 0	
29			State Children's Relief Board ..	1,703 0 0	39,250 0 0	40,953 0 0	1,703 0 0	39,850 0 0	40,953 0 0	
29			Marine Commission	2,388 0 0	820 0 0	3,308 0 0	2,338 0 0	820 0 0	3,158 0 0	5
29			Fire Brigades	882 0 0	321 0 0	1,303 0 0	882 0 0	321 0 0	1,303 0 0	
30			Civil Service Board	730 0 0	350 0 0	1,180 0 0	730 0 0	350 0 0	1,130 0 0	
			Reorganisation of the Public							
			Service :-							
30			Botanic Gardens	1,197 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,077 0 0	1,197 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,077 0 0	
30			Nursery Gardens, Campbelltown ..	225 0 0	4,880 0 0	5,005 0 0	225 0 0	4,880 0 0	5,005 0 0	
31			Government Donations	295 0 0	2,433 0 0	2,728 0 0	295 0 0	2,433 0 0	2,728 0 0	
31			Garden Palace Grounds	130 0 0	850 0 0	980 0 0	130 0 0	850 0 0	980 0 0	
31			Centennial Park	220 0 0	4,110 0 0	4,330 0 0	220 0 0	4,110 0 0	4,330 0 0	5
32			Military Secretary	3,309 0 0	292 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,309 0 0	292 0 0	3,600 0 0	
			Permanent and Volunteer Military							
			Forces :-							
32			Head-quarters Staff	6,060 0 0	976 0 0	7,036 0 0	6,000 0 0	878 0 0	6,800 0 0	
33			Pay Branch	1,108 0 0	110 0 0	1,224 0 0	1,108 0 0	110 0 0	1,224 0 0	
33			Ordnance Branch	4,333 0 0	10,439 0 0	14,777 0 0	4,333 0 0	10,439 0 0	14,777 0 0	
34			Mounted Brigade	8,403 0 0	4,080 0 0	12,503 0 0	8,403 0 0	4,009 0 0	12,502 0 0	
35-37			New South Wales Artillery	32,906 0 0	22,555 0 0	55,491 0 0	32,736 0 0	22,555 0 0	55,291 0 0	5
38			Partially-paid Artillery	4,824 0 0	2,907 0 0	7,781 0 0	4,824 0 0	2,907 0 0	7,731 0 0	
39			Engineers	3,353 0 0	1,065 0 0	4,558 0 0	3,493 0 0	1,035 0 0	4,558 0 0	
39			Military and Defence Works ..		7,088 0 0	7,088 0 0		7,088 0 0	7,088 0 0	
39			Permanent Submarine Mines ..	2,023 0 0	1,109 0 0	3,772 0 0	2,063 0 0	1,100 0 0	3,772 0 0	
40			Partially-paid Engineers	1,177 0 0	810 0 0	1,913 0 0	1,177 0 0	838 0 0	1,518 0 0	
40			Partially-paid Submarine Mines ..	7,050 0 0	160 0 0	7,210 0 0	7,050 0 0	160 0 0	7,210 0 0	
40			Partially-paid Engineers	907 0 0	200 0 0	1,173 0 0	907 0 0	206 0 0	1,173 0 0	
41			Industry, 1st Regiment	5,335 0 0	2,090 0 0	7,475 0 0	5,335 0 0	2,080 0 0	7,475 0 0	
41, 42			Industry, 2nd Regiment	3,200 0 0	1,904 0 0	5,104 0 0	3,200 0 0	1,904 0 0	5,104 0 0	
42, 43			Industry, 3rd Regiment	5,410 0 0	2,305 0 0	7,815 0 0	5,410 0 0	2,295 0 0	7,815 0 0	
43			Industry, 4th Regiment	5,471 0 0	2,187 0 0	7,638 0 0	5,471 0 0	2,187 0 0	7,653 0 0	
43			Industry, 5th Regiment	300 0 0		300 0 0	300 0 0		300 0 0	
44			Permanent Medical Staff Corps ..	1,465 0 0	731 0 0	2,196 0 0	1,465 0 0	731 0 0	2,196 0 0	
44			Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps ..	828 0 0	403 0 0	1,298 0 0	828 0 0	405 0 0	1,296 0 0	
44			Partially-paid Forces	4,830 0 0		4,830 0 0	4,830 0 0		4,830 0 0	
45			Army Service Corps	1,968 0 0	1,111 0 0	3,677 0 0	1,968 0 0	1,111 0 0	3,677 0 0	
46			Stock Section	287 0 0	1,890 0 0	2,056 0 0	287 0 0	1,860 0 0	2,056 0 0	
46			Veterinary Department	150 0 0	139 0 0	289 0 0	150 0 0	139 0 0	289 0 0	
46			General Contingencies		15,638 0 0	15,638 0 0		15,483 0 0	15,483 0 0	5
			Naval Forces :-							
47			Naval Brigade	4,336 0 0	450 0 0	4,786 0 0	4,284 0 0	450 0 0	4,734 0 0	5
47			Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,185 0 0	200 0 0	2,386 0 0	2,186 0 0	200 0 0	2,386 0 0	
47			Torpedo Defence	976 0 0	970 0 0	1,945 0 0	976 0 0	970 0 0	1,945 0 0	
48			Charitable Allowances		56,030 0 0	56,030 0 0		55,980 0 0	55,930 0 0	5
49, 50			Miscellaneous Services		69,003 0 0	69,003 0 0		67,453 0 0	67,453 0 0	5
			Totals	494,046 0 0	478,779 0 0	970,827 0 0	492,406 0 0	474,979 0 0	967,385 0 0	

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.	Estimates for 1895-6.	Additional Estimates.	Accounts Estimated.			Accounts Voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act.			Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	
			Head of Service.	Establishments.		Establishments.				
				Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.		Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Page.	
IV.										
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—										
52			Treasury	23,021 0 0	2,300 0 0	25,021 0 0	23,021 0 0	2,300 0 0	25,021 0 0	
53			Stamp Duties .. .	4,241 0 0	75 0 0	4,311 0 0	4,241 0 0	70 0 0	4,311 0 0	
54-57			Customs	49,264 0 0	23,000 0 0	72,264 0 0	49,264 0 0	23,000 0 0	72,264 0 0	
57			Gold Receivers ..	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	
57			Gold and Escort ..	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	
58			Government Printer's Department	72,000 0 0	8,456 0 0	81,546 0 0	72,000 0 0	9,405 0 0	81,545 0 0	
59			Stores and Stationery	6,030 0 0	114,500 0 0	120,530 0 0	6,020 0 0	114,500 0 0	120,520 0 0	
59, 60			Mercantile Explosives Department	6,310 0 0	3,118 0 0	9,437 0 0	6,310 0 0	8,118 0 0	9,437 0 0	
60, 61	5		Board of Health ..	7,734 0 0	16,500 0 0	24,234 0 0	7,734 0 0	16,500 0 0	24,234 0 0	
61			Board of Pharmacy ..	120 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	120 0 0	20 0 0	140 0 0	
62			Shipping Masters ..	2,565 0 0	30 0 0	2,595 0 0	2,565 0 0	20 0 0	2,585 0 0	
62-66			Machine Board of New South Wales	49,244 0 0	8,943 0 0	58,187 0 0	49,244 0 0	8,943 0 0	58,187 0 0	
66			Lifeboats .. .. .	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	
67	5		Public Wharf	3,062 0 0	1,435 0 0	4,497 0 0	3,062 0 0	1,435 0 0	4,497 0 0	
68	5		Board of Exports .. .	162 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,162 0 0	162 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,162 0 0	
68	6		Miscellaneous Services ..	.....	197,548 0 0	197,548 0 0	.....	172,548 0 0	172,548 0 0	
68			Imperial Pensions Office ..	380 0 0	33 0 0	413 0 0	380 0 0	28 0 0	413 0 0	
68			New System of Direct Taxation	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	
68			Advance to Treasurer .. .	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	
			Totals	216,872 0 0	603,753 0 0	720,625 0 0	216,872 0 0	478,753 0 0	695,625 0 0	
IV.										
Railways and Tramways:—										
70-72			Existing Lines—Working Expenses	127,595 0 0	1,708,108 0 0	*1,835,703 0 0	*127,595 0 0	*1,709,108 0 0	1,760,703 0 0	
73			Miscellaneous Services .. .	.....	18,500 0 0	18,500 0 0	.....	18,500 0 0	18,500 0 0	
			Totals	127,595 0 0	1,726,608 0 0	1,854,203 0 0	127,595 0 0	1,727,608 0 0	1,779,203 0 0	
V.										
The Attorney-General:—										
76	5		The Attorney-General .. .	2,245 0 0	3,000 0 0	5,245 0 0	2,245 0 0	3,000 0 0	5,245 0 0	
76	5		Parliamentary Draftsmen ..	1,175 0 0	927 0 0	2,102 0 0	1,175 0 0	927 0 0	2,102 0 0	
77			Crown Solicitor	6,734 0 0	976 0 0	7,710 0 0	6,732 0 0	976 0 0	7,708 0 0	
77			Quarter Sessions	6,154 0 0	17,100 0 0	23,254 0 0	6,158 0 0	17,100 0 0	23,258 0 0	
			Totals	16,358 0 0	22,002 0 0	38,360 0 0	16,358 0 0	22,002 0 0	38,359 0 0	
VI.										
Secretary for Lands:—										
80, 81	6		Department of Lands .. .	64,120 0 0	8,100 0 0	72,220 0 0	64,120 0 0	8,100 0 0	72,220 0 0	
81			Minor Roads .. .. .	.....	4,550 0 0	4,550 0 0	.....	4,550 0 0	4,550 0 0	
81	5		Land Agents, Appraisers, & others	15,972 0 0	36,000 0 0	51,972 0 0	15,973 0 0	36,000 0 0	51,973 0 0	
82			Land Appeal Court .. .	1,019 0 0	2,100 0 0	3,119 0 0	1,019 0 0	2,100 0 0	3,119 0 0	
82	5		Miscellaneous Services .. .	.....	19,738 0 0	19,738 0 0	.....	19,738 0 0	19,738 0 0	
83, 84			Survey of Lands	82,623 0 0	81,050 0 0	163,673 0 0	82,623 0 0	81,050 0 0	163,673 0 0	
84			Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	1,820 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,820 0 0	1,820 0 0	2,350 0 0	4,200 0 0	
85			Special Services—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Detailed Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	4,043 0 0	4,104 0 0	8,047 0 0	4,043 0 0	4,104 0 0	8,047 0 0	
86			Labour Settlements .. .	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
			Totals	170,568 0 0	161,622 0 0	332,190 0 0	170,568 0 0	161,622 0 0	332,186 0 0	
VII.										
Secretary for Public Works:—										
83-90			Establishment	51,430 0 0	5,400 0 0	56,830 0 0	51,430 0 0	5,400 0 0	56,830 0 0	
			Public Works and Services—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91			Dock Establishment .. .	800 0 0	4,138 0 0	4,938 0 0	800 0 0	4,138 0 0	4,938 0 0	
91			Dredge Service	5,027 0 0	31,073 0 0	36,100 0 0	5,027 0 0	31,073 0 0	36,100 0 0	
91	0		Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	.....	30,800 0 0	30,800 0 0	.....	33,800 0 0	30,800 0 0	
91	0		Architect .. .. .	.....	56,228 0 0	56,228 0 0	.....	56,228 0 0	56,228 0 0	
91			Roads and Bridges .. .	.....	450,000 0 0	450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	450,000 0 0	
91			Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage .. .	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
91	0		Sewerage .. .. .	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
91			Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	792 0 0	700 0 0	1,492 0 0	795 0 0	700 0 0	1,495 0 0	
92			Board of Water Supply & Sewerage	10,825 0 0	58,107 0 0	68,932 0 0	10,825 0 0	58,107 0 0	68,932 0 0	
92			Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board .. .	2,200 0 0	7,370 0 0	9,570 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,370 0 0	9,370 0 0	
			Totals	71,927 0 0	719,900 0 0	791,827 0 0	71,777 0 0	719,900 0 0	791,683 0 0	
VIII.										
Administration of Justice:—										
94			Department of Justice .. .	9,527 0 0	865 0 0	10,392 0 0	9,527 0 0	865 0 0	10,392 0 0	
95			Master in Equity .. .	3,241 0 0	150 0 0	3,391 0 0	3,241 0 0	150 0 0	3,391 0 0	
95			Prothonotary	6,431 0 0	7,830 0 0	14,261 0 0	6,430 0 0	7,820 0 0	14,250 0 0	
95			Divorce Court	216 0 0	.....	216 0 0	216 0 0	.....	216 0 0	
96			Curator	1,508 0 0	25 0 0	1,533 0 0	1,508 0 0	25 0 0	1,533 0 0	
96			Sheriff	12,015 0 0	2,900 0 0	14,915 0 0	12,015 0 0	2,900 0 0	14,915 0 0	
97			Bankruptcy Court .. .	2,730 0 0	50 0 0	2,780 0 0	2,730 0 0	50 0 0	2,780 0 0	
97			Probate Office	1,450 0 0	406 0 0	1,856 0 0	1,450 0 0	400 0 0	1,850 0 0	
98-100	0		District Courts	4,477 0 0	4,325 0 0	8,802 0 0	4,477 0 0	4,325 0 0	8,802 0 0	
100			Coroners	1,473 0 0	5,050 0 0	6,523 0 0	1,473 0 0	5,050 0 0	6,523 0 0	
101-115	6		Petty Sessions	64,855 0 0	18,135 0 0	82,990 0 0	64,855 0 0	18,135 0 0	82,990 0 0	
116-120	6		Prisons	82,282 0 0	35,475 0 0	117,757 0 0	82,232 0 0	35,475 0 0	117,707 0 0	
121			Patents and Copyright .. .	2,101 0 0	600 0 0	2,701 0 0	2,101 0 0	600 0 0	2,701 0 0	
121	0		Miscellaneous Services .. .	.....	6,845 0 0	6,845 0 0	.....	6,845 0 0	6,845 0 0	
			Totals	191,914 0 0	88,500 0 0	279,414 0 0	191,314 0 0	88,500 0 0	279,814 0 0	

* Less Amount of £76,000 (shown on Estimates) estimated as not likely to be paid during the year, making the total estimated and voted £1,760,703.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Estimates for 1895-6.	Page.	Additional Estimates.	Amounts Estimated.						Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act.						Notes explanatory of Alterations.								
			Head of Service.	Establishments.						Establishments.													
				Salaries.		Contingencies and Other Services.		Total.		Salaries.		Contingencies and Other Services.		Total.									
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Page.								
IX.																							
Public Instruction:—																							
134-127	7		Public Instruction, under Act 43 Vic. No. 23																				
			578,623	0	0	115,795	0	0	694,418	0	0	578,623	0	0	115,795	0	0	694,418	0	0			
128			Industrial Schools																				
			3,008	0	0	7,060	0	0	11,853	0	0	3,908	0	0	7,960	0	0	11,872	0	0			
129			Observatory																				
			3,448	0	0	640	0	0	4,088	0	0	3,443	0	0	640	0	0	4,083	0	0			
129			Museum																				
			2,523	0	0	2,585	0	0	5,109	0	0	2,523	0	0	2,585	0	0	5,108	0	0			
130			Free Public Library																				
			4,492	0	0	3,148	0	0	7,640	0	0	4,492	0	0	3,148	0	0	7,640	0	0			
131			Church and School Lands																				
			1,374	0	0	656	0	0	2,026	0	0	1,374	0	0	656	0	0	2,026	0	0			
131			Labour and Industry																				
						20,900	0	0	20,900	0	0				20,900	0	0	20,900	0	0			
131			Centennial Park (Suspense Account)																				
						25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0				25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0			
131			Grants in Aid of Public Institutions																				
						21,550	0	0	21,550	0	0				21,550	0	0	21,550	0	0			
			Miscellaneous Services																				
						757	0	0	757	0	0				757	0	0	757	0	0			
			Totals			589,365	0	0	204,974	0	0	794,341	0	0	589,365	0	0	304,076	0	0	794,341	0	0
X.																							
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture:—																							
134-136			Department of Mines																				
			31,077	0	0	38,950	0	0	70,027	0	0	31,077	0	0	38,950	0	0	70,027	0	0			
136			Prevention of Scab in Sheep																				
			16,732	0	0	4,834	0	0	21,566	0	0	16,732	0	0	4,834	0	0	21,566	0	0			
137			Imported Stock																				
			584	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,584	0	0	584	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,584	0	0			
137			Registration of Brands																				
			1,721	0	0	150	0	0	1,871	0	0	1,721	0	0	150	0	0	1,871	0	0			
137			Management of Pounds and Com- pounds																				
						130	0	0	130	0	0				130	0	0	130	0	0			
137	7		Public Watering Places and Ar- tesian Boring																				
			3,813	0	0	9,050	0	0	12,863	0	0	3,813	0	0	9,050	0	0	12,863	0	0			
138, 139	7		Agriculture and Forestry																				
			13,821	0	0	23,504	0	0	37,325	0	0	13,821	0	0	23,504	0	0	37,325	0	0			
140			School of Mines and Assay Works																				
						2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0				2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0			
140			Miscellaneous Services																				
						20,334	0	0	20,334	0	0				20,334	0	0	20,334	0	0			
140			Water Conservation and Irrigation																				
			2,640	0	0				2,640	0	0	2,640	0	0				2,640	0	0			
			Totals			70,178	0	0	101,452	0	0	171,630	0	0	70,178	0	0	101,452	0	0	171,630	0	0
XI.																							
The Postmaster-General:—																							
142-146	7		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department																				
			430,600	0	0	279,500	0	0	710,280	0	0	430,600	0	0	279,500	0	0	710,280	0	0			

In anticipation of and chargeable to Loan Votes.

8	IV.—RAILWAYS	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	
8	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	
8	XI.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	
			110,000	0	0	110,000	0	0	110,000	0	0	110,000	0	0
	Total Estimated	2,400,484	0	0	4,402,855	0	0	6,803,339	0	0	2,400,484	0	0	
	Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1895-6								2,504,642	0	0	4,376,655	0	0
	Excess of estimated over autho- rised expenditure as shown by the Notes Explanatory hereto appended								1,942	0	0	26,800	0	0
	And £75,000 (shown on Esti- mates) under "Railways and Tramways" estimated as not likely to be paid during the year											75,000	0	0
	GROSS TOTALS	2,400,484	0	0	4,402,855	0	0	6,803,339	0	0	2,400,484	0	0	

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20th December, 1895.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Estimates for 1895-6, and the Additional Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.

REDUCED.	III.—Chief Secretary.	ESTABLISHMENT.								
		Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	CHIEF SECRETARY.									
	*Amount of Estimate	9,100	0	0	1,200	0	0	10,300	0	0
	By Negative.—From item (Estimates-in-Chief) £605, Chief Clerk—£450; (Addi- tional Estimates), item Clerk in charge of Miscellaneous Branch to be Clerk in charge of Correspondence, Miscellaneous Branches, &c., £425 to £435—£10; item, Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch to be Senior Clerk, Corre- spondence Branch, £398 to £415,—£17; item, Accountant to be Senior Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch, £362 to £380,—£18; item Clerk to be Clerk in charge of Printing and Parliamentary Work, £308 to £340,—£32; item, Clerk to be Examiner, £290 to £320,—£30; item, Clerks—£290 to £310, £280 to £300, £272 to £290, £268 to £275, £245 to £255, £200 to £220, £190 to £210, £180 to £190, £120 to £140, £75 to £90,—£141	698	0	0				698	0	0
	*Amount voted	8,402	0	0	1,200	0	0	9,602	0	0

* "Amount of Estimate" and "Amount voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		
	Salaries.	Contingencies and other Services.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
*Amount of Estimate	492 0 0	25 0 0	517 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item (Estimates-in-Chief) £371, Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council—£121; item (Additional Estimates), £121, Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council—£121	242 0 0	.....	242 0 0
*Amount voted	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0
FISHERIES COMMISSION.			
*Amount of Estimate	2,388 0 0	820 0 0	3,208 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item (Additional Estimates) £50, Inspector and Assistant Secretary—£270 per annum (less £220 voted, Estimates-in-Chief)—£50	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
*Amount voted	2,338 0 0	820 0 0	3,158 0 0
MILITARY SECRETARY.			
*Amount of Estimate	2,308 0 0	292 0 0	2,600 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item (Estimates-in-Chief) £920, Military Secretary—£200; item (Additional Estimates) £200, Military Secretary—£200	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
*Amount voted	1,908 0 0	292 0 0	2,200 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.			
*Amount of Estimate	32,936 0 0	22,555 0 0	55,491 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item (Estimates-in-Chief) £950; Officer Commanding Artillery Forces—£200	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
*Amount voted	32,736 0 0	22,555 0 0	55,291 0 0
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—GENERAL CONTINGENCES.			
*Amount of Estimate .....	.....	15,638 0 0	15,638 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item (Additional Estimate), £650, Travelling Expenses—£150 .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
*Amount voted .....	.....	15,488 0 0	15,488 0 0
NAVAL FORCES—NAVAL BRIGADE.			
*Amount of Estimate	4,836 0 0	450 0 0	4,786 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate £4,786, Naval Brigade—£52	52 0 0	.....	52 0 0
*Amount voted	4,284 0 0	450 0 0	4,734 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
*Amount of Estimate .....	.....	56,030 0 0	56,030 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £100, Cowra District Hospital,—Special Grant in aid of—£100 .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
*Amount voted .....	.....	55,930 0 0	55,930 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
*Amount of Estimate .....	.....	69,003 0 0	69,003 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £3,000, Expenses in connection with Local Government—£1,500; item £50, Echo Farm Special Grant—£50 .....	.....	1,550 0 0	1,550 0 0
*Amount voted .....	.....	67,453 0 0	67,453 0 0
IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
*Amount of Estimate .....	.....	197,548 0 0	197,548 0 0
REDUCED.			
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £25,000, amount to be paid to the Commissioners for Railways to enable them to further reduce rates for the carriage of live stock and products of the soil for the six months ended 30th June, 1896 .....	.....	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
*Amount voted .....	.....	172,548 0 0	172,548 0 0

* * "Amount of Estimate" and "Amount Voted" include amount brought down on the Additional Estimates.

NOTES EXPLANATORY—continued.

VII.—Secretary for Public Works. HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.	ESTABLISHMENT.					
	Salaries.		Contingencies and other Services.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
*Amount of Estimate	2,200	0 0	7,370	0 0	9,570	0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £300, President—£200.....	200	0 0			200	0 0
*Amount voted	2,000	0 0	7,370	0 0	9,370	0 0

* "Amount of Estimate" and "Amount Voted" include amounts brought down on the Additional Estimates.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20th December, 1895.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

SERVICES OF PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895, AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 59th Victoria No. XXIII, for the Supplementary Service of the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, and previous Years.

	£	s. d.
Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 5	64,303	2 0
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act of 1895	64,303	2 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20th December, 1895.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. III.

(BY LOAN FOR REPAYMENT OF LOANS.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Repayment of Loans Act, 59th Victoria, No. V.

	£	s. d.
Amount of Estimate covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 12.....	977,400	0 0
Total voted and embodied in the Repayment of Loans Act, 1895.....	977,400	0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20th December, 1895.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. IV.

(BY LOAN—1895.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Loan Act 59th Victoria No. VI.

	£	s. d.
Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 11.....	1,555,200	0 0
Total voted and embodied in the Loan Act of 1895.....	1,555,200	0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 20th December, 1895.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1895-6.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
27 August, 1895.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

[2s. 9d.]

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

FOR

1894 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,

SHOWING ITS POSITION

ON

31ST JULY, 1895.

Consolidated

DR. ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND PREVIOUS YEARS,

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY on the Accounts for 1894 and previous years, as shown by the account with Ways and Means of 6th November, 1894			1,465,225	16 0
2	To FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR SERVICES OF 1894			29,486	17 11
3	To FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—				
	Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12	286	1 7		
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	74	19 8		
	Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7	348	0 0		
	Interest to 31st December, 1894, on Uninvested Funds at credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, Act 34 Vic. No. 15... ..	18,148	17 1		
				18,857	19 4
4	To REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE transferred to Centennial Park Account			97	16 8
5	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of the year 1894 and previous years as per page 12 of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly, viz.:—				
	Services of 1893 and previous years... ..	1,545	2 7		
	Services of 1894	17,534	10 6		
				19,079	13 1
	TOTAL	£		1,532,748	2 0

1.

Revenue Fund.

SHOWING ITS POSITION ON 31ST JULY, 1895.

CR.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	BY ACTUAL REVENUE in excess of Revenue Estimated in account with Ways and Means of 6th November, 1894, viz.:—				
	Actual	9,478,042	1 3		
	Estimated	9,411,367	0 0	66,675	1 3
2	BY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE reduced in Committee of Supply			200	0 0
3	BY EXCESS OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED SAVINGS ON APPROPRIATIONS over Savings Estimated in Ways and Means Account of 6th November, 1894:—				
	Actual Savings, 1892 Services	644	14 8		
	Do 1893 Services	640,105	16 6		
	Estimated Savings, 1894 Services	434,588	15 1		
		1,075,339	6 3		
	Less Savings Restored 1891 Services	57	5 1		
		1,075,282	1 2		
	Less Estimated, 6th November, 1894:—				
	1893 Services £623,884	14 3			
	1894 Services 350,000	0 0			
		973,884	14 3	101,397	6 11
4	BY ADVANCES REPAID:—				
	Repayment by the Commissioners for Railways			39,578	6 4
				207,850	14 6
5	BY BALANCE, being Estimated Deficiency in Revenue to meet Expenditure for 1894 and Previous Years, carried forward			1,324,897	7 6
	TOTAL	£		1,532,748	2 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT

OF

ACTUAL REVENUE AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY of 1894 and previous years' Account brought forward				1,324,897	7	6
2	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on account of the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1895, page 3, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	1,448,150	0	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	24,975	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	15,589	10	0			
	The Chief Secretary... ..	522,176	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally... .. £310,695						
	Railways 901,508						
		1,212,203	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	19,071	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	179,314	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	434,654	14	6			
	Minister of Justice	141,100	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction	378,639	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture... ..	80,193	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	385,289	0	0			
		4,841,354	4	6			
	Less Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations estimated as not likely to be required	125,000	0	0			
					4,716,354	4	6
3	To FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Interest on Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7... ..	11	10	0			
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties.. ..	1,558	2	0			
	Endowment under Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	2	5	0			
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions... ..	17	1	2			
	Schedule B—Pension to Judge	171	17	6			
	Schedule B Supplement—Pension to Judge	112	4	2			
					1,873	0	4
4	To AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, as per page 12 of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly... ..				45,223	8	11
	TOTAL £				6,088,348	1	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1895.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895:—						
	Taxation	1,322,287	15	3			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales	£806,179	5	8			
	Annual Revenue	£247,165	12	11			
		1,053,344	18	7			
	Receipts for Services rendered	2,016,816	15	11			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	172,331	3	5			
					4,564,780	13	2
2	By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Accrued Interest which had been improperly credited to Loans as proceeds of Stock sold instead of to the Consolidated Revenue, from which the accrued interest was paid	341,319	9	2			
	Accrued Interest on Loan raised under Act 57 Vic. No. 17	4,980	4	7			
					345,099	13	9
3	By AMOUNT of ADVANCES repaid:—						
	Advances to Contractors	872	0	8			
	Stamp Exchange Account	1,080	0	0			
					1,953	0	8
4	By ADVANCES to be repaid:—						
	Advances to Contractors... .. .	626	19	4			
	Stamp Exchange Account	520	0	0			
					1,146	19	4
					4,913,580	6	11
5	By BALANCE, being ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY, 1895, and previous years, to be provided for by Treasury Bills				†1,174,767	14	4
	TOTAL	£			6,088,349	1	3

† This balance includes a sum of £750,000 paid in reduction of the deficiency for 1886 and previous years, and also a sum of £500,000 in reduction of the Public Debt for Railways.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1896.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, during the year ending 30th June, 1896, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1895-6, page 3, viz.:—						
	Special Appropriations	2,712,602	0	0			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	48,387	0	0			
	Executive and Legislative	30,216	0	0			
	The Chief Secretary... ..	939,809	0	0			
	The Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—						
	Departments generally... .. £588,131						
	Railways 1,779,203						
		2,367,934	0	0			
	The Attorney-General	38,253	0	0			
	The Secretary for Lands	328,826	0	0			
	The Secretary for Public Works	776,855	0	0			
	Minister of Justice	278,166	0	0			
	Minister of Public Instruction	786,408	0	0			
	The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	146,700	0	0			
	The Postmaster-General	709,951	0	0			
		9,163,507	0	0			
	Less—Retrenchment to be effected by a reorganization of the Public Service during the year 1895-6 (for half-year 1st January to 30th June, 1896)	*100,000	0	0			
					9,063,507	0	0
2	To BALANCE—being Estimated Surplus				181,137	0	0
	TOTAL £				9,244,644	0	0

* It is proposed that the salaries on the reorganised basis shall take effect from 1st January next, consequently the estimated retrenchment is at the rate of £200,000 per annum from that date.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HUNGHY,
Accountant.

3.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	BY AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year ending 30th June, 1896:—						
	Taxation	2,259,479	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales £924,000						
	Annual Revenue 876,600						
		1,800,000	0	0			
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,335,730	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	295,835	0	0			
					8,691,644	0	0
2	By additional amount of Revenue estimated to be realised under the Crown Lands Act of 1895				20,000	0	0
	DIRECT TAXATION.						
3	BY AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE to be derived from Land and Income Taxation				508,000	0	0
	CENTENNIAL PARK (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).						
4	BY ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE, to be recovered by sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act				25,000	0	0
	TOTAL	£			9,244,644	0	0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1894, the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and the ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1894.	Actual Revenue of the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.
Taxation.	£	£	£
Customs	2,065,839	963,189	1,588,050
Excise	258,122	129,153	252,250
Stamps.. .. .	297,062	147,581	300,000
Licenses	124,677	82,365	119,179
Total, Taxation	2,745,700	1,322,288	2,259,479
Land Revenue.			
SALES	1,180,451	806,179	924,000
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	84,018	71,905	80,000
Pastoral Occupation	759,115	123,311	709,400
Mining Occupation	42,735	21,501	43,700
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	58,857	30,449	43,500
	944,725	247,166	876,600
Total, Land Revenue	2,125,176	1,053,345	1,800,600
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,148,720	1,454,973	3,197,000
Post Office	626,864	316,888	633,900
Mint Receipts.. .. .	16,706	6,855	14,500
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	353	177	300
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	58,685	25,710	56,500
Registration of Brands	971	519	1,025
Public School Fees	70,693	35,189	71,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	159,536	81,215	159,000
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	93,716	43,432	85,000
Hunter District Water Rates	22,583	11,342	18,410
Agricultural College	1,349	670	2,610
Fees of Office	94,638	39,847	96,485
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	4,294,814	2,016,817	4,335,730
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	62,700	32,999	65,950
Fines and Forfeitures	12,522	6,431	12,296
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works—Repayments	9,709	.....	1,057
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest.. .. .	269	5,036	9,300
Unclassified Receipts	227,152	127,865	207,232
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	312,352	172,331	295,835
Grand Totals	£ 9,478,042	4,564,781	8,691,644

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1894.	Revenue of Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.		Total.
			Actual to 31st July.	Estimated 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	
Taxation.					
CUSTOMS—					
Spirits	655,707	810,942	68,760	591,240	660,000
Wine	23,792	11,318	1,992	22,008	24,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	54,172	25,156	3,325	48,675	52,000
Tobacco and Cigars	235,580	121,625	22,454	217,546	240,000
Coffee and Chicory	605	162	66	434	500
Sugar and Molasses	163,364	67,662	10,860	139,140	150,000
Opium... ..	16,160	8,420	916	15,084	16,000
Rice	15,142	8,633	886	14,114	15,000
Dried Fruits	49,260	18,224	4,823	43,177	48,000
Specific Duties	423,078	193,621	46,555	240,945	287,500
Ad valorem Duties	413,600	192,350	48,378	36,622	85,000
Bonded Warehouses	10,145	5,046	2,456	7,545	10,000
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c. ...	34	30	2	48	50
	2,065,839	963,189	211,472	1,376,578	1,588,050
EXCISE—					
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	117,643	60,414	7,645	112,355	120,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ...	15,236	4,890	1,127	4,873	6,000
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ...	123,999	63,047	13,330	111,670	125,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,244	802	275	975	1,250
	258,122	129,153	22,377	229,873	252,250
STAMP DUTIES					
	297,062	147,581	28,004	71,996	300,000
LICENSES—					
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers ...	7,110	4,738	445	6,555	7,000
Auctioneers	4,204	1,892	44	3,956	4,000
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ...	96,965	67,693	12,521	79,479	92,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	7,161	2,480	175	6,825	7,000
Distillers and Rectifiers	129	59	3	126	129
Hawkers and Pedlars... ..	2,567	2,193	62	2,438	2,500
Pawnbrokers	650	310	50	600	650
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses ...	1,500	796	348	1,152	1,500
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876 ...	936	90	11	989	1,000
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ...	2,396	1,441	204	2,196	2,400
All other Licenses	1,059	674	43	957	1,000
	124,677	82,365	13,906	105,273	119,179
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 2,745,700	1,322,288	275,759	1,983,720	2,259,479

REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Head of Receipt:	Revenue of 1894.	Revenue of Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.		Total.
			Actual to 31st July.	Estimated 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	
Land Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£
SALES—					
Auction Sales	216,708	32,242	4,920	51,080	56,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	2,650	910	643	1,857	2,500
Improved Purchases	10,914	790	154	846	1,000
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	58,022	24,730	1,862	28,138	30,000
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	819,229	681,815	48,026	716,974	765,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	68,791	63,252	9,893	55,107	65,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	4,137	2,440	187	4,313	4,500
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES ...	£ 1,180,451	806,179	65,685	858,315	924,000
Annual Land Revenue.					
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED ...	84,018	71,905	4,148	75,852	80,000
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—					
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	379,375	2,744	301,459	38,541	340,000
Conditional Leases	154,032	64,588	11,222	150,278	161,500
Annual Leases	39,967	6,775	556	40,444	41,000
Occupation Licenses	115,067	9,665	124	99,876	100,000
Homestead Leases	68,130	38,459	6,708	58,292	65,000
Snow Leases	635	334	.....	550	550
Inferior Leases	389	161	23	427	450
Scrub Leases	167	262	75	325	400
Quit Rents	1,352	323	17	483	500
TOTAL, PASTORAL OCCUPATION ...	£ 759,115	123,311	320,184	389,216	700,400
MINING OCCUPATION—					
Mineral Leases	7,723	2,785	599	6,401	7,000
Mineral Licenses	1,125	436	103	1,297	1,400
Leases of Auriferous Lands	6,970	4,123	1,154	6,546	7,700
Miners' Rights	10,903	9,961	455	10,545	11,000
Business Licenses	1,710	891	106	1,594	1,700
Royalty on Minerals	13,958	3,153	57	14,443	14,500
Residential Leases	346	152	23	377	400
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION ...	42,735	21,501	2,497	41,203	43,700
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—					
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	6,556	3,419	355	9,145	9,500
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	965	504	91	409	500
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	3,204	1,279	177	2,323	2,500
Survey Fees	22,137	11,021	882	11,618	12,500
Special Leases	17,711	6,594	343	12,152	12,500
All other Receipts	8,284	7,632	5,829	171	6,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS ...	58,857	30,449	7,682	35,818	43,500
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE ...	£ 944,725	247,166	334,511	542,089	876,600
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE ...	£ 2,125,176	1,053,345	400,196	1,400,404	1,800,600

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1894.	Revenue of Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.		Total.
			Actual to 31st July.	Estimated 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	
Receipts for Services rendered.	£	£	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—					
Railways proper	2,870,340	1,310,802	184,673	2,705,827	2,890,000
Tramways	278,380	144,171	22,425	284,575	307,000
	3,148,720	1,454,973	207,098	2,989,902	3,197,000
POST OFFICE—					
Postage	440,182	214,078	30,011	401,289	440,300
Telegraph Receipts	160,967	92,631	11,181	162,819	174,000
Commission on Money Orders	15,827	7,416	1,195	12,805	14,000
Postal Notes Poundage	3,878	2,763	500	5,100	5,600
	626,864	316,888	51,887	582,013	633,900
MINT RECEIPTS	16,706	6,855	.....	14,500	14,500
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	353	177	.....	300	300
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	58,685	25,710	4,525	51,975	56,500
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	971	519	56	969	1,025
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	70,693	35,189	3,567	67,433	71,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	159,536	81,215	3,922	155,078	159,000
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	93,716	43,432	703	84,297	85,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	22,583	11,342	1,145	17,265	18,410
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	1,349	670	.....	2,610	2,610
FEES OF OFFICE—					
Certificates of Naturalization	201	82	11	189	200
Registrar-General	31,830	16,452	2,656	29,344	32,000
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	6,869	3,093	463	7,237	7,700
Registrar of Probates	1,719	845	166	1,634	1,800
Master in Equity	3,363	1,623	266	3,067	3,333
Curator of Intestate Estates	1,475	577	69	1,431	1,500
Bankruptcy Court	6,125	2,685	511	6,519	7,030
Sheriff	1,543	547	125	1,497	1,622
District Courts	6,348	2,838	431	5,569	6,000
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,375	5,087	762	8,838	9,600
Shipping Masters	2,543	1,165	197	2,509	2,700
Mining Department	725	341	67	433	500
Other Fees	22,522	4,512	693	21,807	22,500
	94,638	39,847	6,417	90,068	96,485
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £	4,294,814	2,016,817	279,320	4,056,410	4,335,730

REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1894.	Revenue of Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1896.		Total.
			Actual to 31st July.	Estimated 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	
General Miscellaneous Receipts.					
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—					
Tolls and Ferries	£ 5,265	£ 2,497	£ 459	£ 4,541	£ 5,000
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage ...	49,860	27,082	3,355	51,845	55,200
Government Buildings and Premises	7,575	3,420	600	5,150	5,750
	62,700	32,999	4,414	61,536	65,950
FINES AND FORFEITURES—					
Sheriff	343	147	19	497	516
Courts of Petty Sessions	11,460	6,125	1,089	10,311	11,400
Crown's Share of Seizures	585	103	.....	300	300
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	50	33	4	46	50
Other Fines	84	23	6	24	30
	12,522	6,431	1,118	11,178	12,296
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS REPAIRMENTS... ..					
	9,709	.....	1,000	57	1,057
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS INTEREST...					
	269	5,036	52	9,248	9,300
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—					
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account	13,922	.....	.....	13,000	13,000
Sale of Government Property	9,465	9,110	592	8,408	9,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	13,557	7,020	916	13,584	14,500
Collections by Government Printer	6,259	3,077	827	8,563	9,400
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	5,415	2,901	1,001	4,899	5,900
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.	14,275	9,374	155	7,122	7,277
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament ...	225	100	.....	200	200
Fees under the Patents Law amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)	2,922	1,463	292	2,768	3,060
Interest on Bank Deposits	39,492	16,357	.....	29,687	29,687
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,100	4,992	460	9,295	9,755
Dock Receipts... ..	2,839	2,028	1,033	1,467	2,500
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	750	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Commission... ..	2,489	1,863	359	2,594	2,953
Seed Wheat	188	11	.....	.....	.....
Other Receipts	104,504	74,819	5,766	94,234	100,000
	227,152	127,865	11,411	195,821	207,232
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS £	312,352	172,331	17,995	277,840	295,835
Grand Totals	£ 9,478,042	4,564,751	973,270	7,718,374	8,691,644

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.
(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 31st July, 1895, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	604,116	12	11
	TOTAL	£	604,116	12 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

4.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	135,574	6	11
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites ...	468,542	6	0
	TOTAL	£ 604,116	12	11

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

THE CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT.

(51 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

The Centennial

(51 VICTORIA,
(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE on account of Centennial Park Improvements in terms of 5th Section of Act 51 Victoria, No. 9, "Centenary Celebration Act"	199,902	3	4
2	To ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE	25,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..		£ 224,902	3	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Park Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.																						
1	By AMOUNT RECOVERED by sales in connection with the lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, viz. :— <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In 1891</td> <td style="text-align: right;">479</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>„ 1892</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </div>		£	s.	d.	In 1891	479	4	3	„ 1892	11	16	3					<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">491</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.		491	0 6
	£	s.	d.																					
In 1891	479	4	3																					
„ 1892	11	16	3																					
£	s.	d.																						
	491	0 6																						
2	By AMOUNT to be RECOVERED by the sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">224,411</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> </table>			£	224,411	2	10																
£	224,411	2	10																					
TOTAL		<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">224,902</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> </table>			£	224,902	3	4																
£	224,902	3	4																					

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

—
STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON

31st JULY, 1895.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 31st July, 1895, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorised to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked B, page 76	13,215,994 12 9
	TOTAL	£13,215,994 12 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON 31st JULY, 1895.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
1	By Amounts yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz:—		
	39 Vic. No. 18 (balance)	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 } do		
	40 Vic. No. 12 } do	71,177 18 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4 } do		
	43 Vic. No. 11 do	50,668 1 1	
	44 Vic. No. 12 do	17,314 2 6	
	44 Vic. No. 28 do	615,116 11 6	
	45 Vic. No. 22 do	105,113 0 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23 do	210,226 1 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26 do	2,577,127 0 4	
	50 Vic. No. 28	3,115,393 0 0	
	52 Vic. No. 16	786 16 4	
	52 Vic. No. 17	3,641,305 0 0	
	53 Vic. No. 23	5,089,896 0 0	
	54 Vic. No. 33 (balance)	372,471 7 5	
	55 Vic. No. 36 do	729,067 16 0	
	56 Vic. No. 24	879,806 0 0	
	57 Vic. No. 17 (balance)	631,099 3 10	
	58 Vic. No. 14	1,062,012 0 0	
		19,183,224 19 10	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount not required on Account of balances of Loan Appropria- tions written off... .. 494,229 0 9		
	“ Balances written off and appro- priated to services authorised under Loan Act 55 Vic. No. 35 91,965 19 7		
		402,263 1 2	
	“ Proceeds of Treasury Bills (£4,000,000) issued under 55 Vic. No. 7 in anticipation of Loans under above Acts ... 3,983,077 1 9		
	“ Proceeds of Funded Stock (£3,000,000) sold under Act 56 Vic. No. 1, in anticipation of Loans under above Acts... 2,387,986 10 6		
	“ Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund pending reali- sation of Loans under above Acts 1,000,000 0 0		
		7,773,326 13 5	
	<i>Less</i> —Treasury Bills paid off 1st January, 1894 1,250,000 0 0		
		6,523,326 13 5	
2	By Balance at the credit of the General Loan Account on 31st July, 1895... ..		12,659,898 6 5
			556,096 6 4
	TOTAL... .. £		13,215,994 12 9

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

B.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to 31st July, 1895, showing the expenditure under each head up to that date, and the balances written off or retained for future expenditure.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.					
1853	217,500 0 0	16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company ...	217,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1854	30,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Light-house at Cape Moreton ...	3,247 15 0	2 5 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Abattoir at Glebe Island ...	19,995 4 5	4 15 7	.....
"	40,000 0 0	New General Post Office ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Government Printing Office ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Colonial Store ...	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	600 0 0	Signal-house at Newcastle ...	579 13 6	20 6 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Water Police Office at Sydney ...	5,868 0 5	131 19 7	.....
"	4,000 0 0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney ...	3,615 6 6	384 13 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney ...	5,729 12 5	270 7 7	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Police Station at the Southern end of Sydney ...	4,179 5 8	820 14 4	.....
"	750 0 0	Watch House at Bahmain ...	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Watch House on the North Shore ...	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,350 0 0	Watch House at Darlinghurst ...	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
"	300 0 0	Watch House at Newtown ...	125 18 8	174 1 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Police Station at Newcastle ...	3,032 8 5	967 11 7	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Camden ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at Ipswich ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Watch House at Ipswich ...	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge at Menangle Ford ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,300 0 0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Bargo River ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge at Gunning ...	1,776 3 3	2,223 16 9	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge at Queanbeyan ...	6,103 2 8	896 17 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
	178,750 0 0		169,852 10 11	8,897 9 1	.....
"	400,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Construction of Railways ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	224,733 18 8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies ...	224,733 18 8	.....	.....
	624,733 18 8		624,733 18 8	.....	.....
1855	40,000 0 0	19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40. Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth ...	39,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kirribilli Point ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	90,000 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 89,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
£	1,420,983 18 8	Carried forward...	£ 1,412,086 9 7	8,897 9 1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.			Balances—					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	1,420,983	18	8	Brought forward	£ 1,412,086	9	7	£ 8,897	9	1	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.													
	90,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 89,999	4	5	0	15	7	.....	
1855	20,000	0	0	Gaol at Brisbane	13,317	17	7	6,682	2	5	.....	
"	2,000	0	0	Court House at Wollongong	1,935	14	9	64	5	3	.....	
"	600	0	0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River	600	0	0	.....			.....
"	600	0	0	Court House at Deniliquin	600	0	0	.....			.....
"	7,000	0	0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer... ..	7,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	15,000	0	0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	25,000	0	0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School	25,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,600	0	0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle	1,600	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Survey of the River Hunter... ..	870	8	4	129	11	8	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,450	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane	337	18	2	10,112	1	10	.....	
"	8,000	0	0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,757	0	0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone	3,101	19	0	655	1	0	.....	
"	14,516	0	0	Fitz Roy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery	14,516	0	0	.....			.....
"	62,500	0	0	Railway—Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland	62,499	10	0	0	10	0	.....	
"	50,000	0	0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways	49,997	19	7	2	0	5	.....	
"	1,100	0	0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	1,100	0	0	.....			.....
"	200	0	0	Bridge over Paddy's River	196	13	6	3	6	6	.....	
"	50,000	0	0	Buildings of the University of Sydney	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
Affiliated Colleges:—													
"	20,000	0	0	St Paul's	17,452	8	10	2,547	11	2	.....	
"	20,000	0	0	St. John's	20,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	20,000	0	0	St. Andrew's	14,129	17	9	5,870	2	3	.....	
"	20,000	0	0	Wesleyan ... ..	.....			20,000	0	0	.....	
	446,328	0	0		399,255	11	11	46,067	8	1	.....	
20 VICTORIA, No. 1.													
1856	200,000	0	0	Railway Works	200,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	73,776	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856	67,100	6	2	6,675	13	10	.....	
	273,776	0	0		267,100	6	2	6,675	13	10	.....	
20 VICTORIA, No. 16.													
"	130,400	0	0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857... ..	130,400	0	0	.....			.....
20 VICTORIA, No. 33.													
1857	6,000	0	0	Dockyard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	6,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Light-house at Newcastle	2,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,500	0	0	Court House at East Maitland	3,492	0	3	7	19	9	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	38,000	0	0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne by Electric Telegraph	38,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	60,000	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£ 59,992	0	3	7	19	9	.....	
£	2,270,482	18	8	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,208,842	7	8	61,640	11	0	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1885.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1885.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2,270,482 18 8	Brought forward	£ 2,208,542 7 8	61,640 11 0	.....
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.			
	60,000 0 0	Brought forward	£ 59,992 0 3	7 19 9	.....
1857	12,113 18 11	Defences of Port Jackson	12,113 18 11	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,590 0 0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane	2,590 0 0	.....	.....
"	250 0 0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough ... ..	.....	250 0 0	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane ... ..	.....	500 0 0	.....
"	500 0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the Mouth to the Township	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Public Wharf at Maryborough	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Moreton Bay	1,495 18 9	4 1 3	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Nanaugo, Wide Bay	400 0 0	100 0 0	.....
"	500 0 0	Court and Watch-house at Yarrome, Wide Bay	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	450 0 0	Watch-house at Gatton	450 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Hospital at Ipswich	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	150 0 0	Bridge at Ipswich	150 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Bridges over other Crossings	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Bridge over Laidley's Creek	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,064 0 0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range	1,064 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Streets at Brisbane	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Streets at Ipswich	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton	500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	200 0 0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District	200 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Bridge over Norman Creek	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	107,717 18 11		106,855 17 11	862 1 0	.....
		20 VICTORIA, No. 34.			
"	300,000 0 0	Railway Works	299,927 9 4	72 10 8	.....
		22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.			
1858	125,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859	125,000 0 0	.....	.....
1859	10,000 0 0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 145,000 0 0		145,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 2,823,200 17 7	Carried forward	£ 2,760,625 14 11	62,575 2 8	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2,828,200 17 7	Brought forward...	£ 2,760,625 14 11	62,575 2 8	.....
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.					
1858	712,000 0 0	Extension of Existing Railways	711,999 18 0	0 2 0	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,500 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst	9,728 7 10	773 12 2	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury	9,642 17 3	357 2 9	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island	1,610 17 0	1,389 3 0	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Dam at West Maitland .....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
	758,500 0 0		758,980 0 1	4,519 19 11	.....
22 VICTORIA, No. 26.					
1859	6,600 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane .....	.....	6,600 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Light-house at Cape St. George	4,792 0 10	207 19 2	.....
	11,600 0 0		4,792 0 10	6,807 19 2	.....
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.					
To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860:—					
1860	281,700 0 0	Railway	281,330 0 0	370 0 0	.....
"	21,000 0 0	Public Works	21,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	44,900 0 0	Sydney Sewerage	44,900 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Sydney Water Works	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
	365,600 0 0		365,230 0 0	370 0 0	.....
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.					
"	2,100 0 0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle	2,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	800 0 0	Steam Crane	746 9 8	53 10 4	.....
"	1,882 0 0	Glebe Island Punts	1,882 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,425 0 0	Harbour Defences	2,425 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie	4,496 15 3	3 4 9	.....
"	20,279 0 0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island with the main land	20,186 15 11	92 4 1	.....
For Railway purposes—					
"	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,296 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	9,021 0 0	Works in progress—Authorized Extensions	8,645 2 8	375 17 4	.....
"	23,949 0 0	Trial Surveys	23,941 1 8	7 18 4	.....
"	54,100 0 0	New Works	51,825 1 11	2,274 18 1	.....
For Electric Telegraph—					
"	15,000 0 0	Gundagai, <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga, to Deniliquin	12,149 4 11	2,850 15 1	.....
"	3,850 0 0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca	2,798 12 10	1,051 7 2	.....
"	40,000 0 0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrumbidgee, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale	34,003 6 11	5,996 13 1	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee	5,233 11 0	766 9 0	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Extension to Orange	2,663 11 11	336 8 1	.....
"	8,700 0 0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>via</i> Adelong and Tumut	5,341 4 4	3,358 15 8	.....
"	10,225 0 0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island	10,225 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Renewal of Circular Quay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street	1,255 3 5	744 16 7	.....
"	5,200 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	5,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	26,892 0 0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour	26,892 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	277,223 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	.....
£	3,958,900 17 7	Carried forward...	£ 3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3,958,900 17 7	Brought forward...	£ 3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10—continued.			
	277,223 0 0	Brought forward ...£	259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	.....
1860	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoal- haven and Crookhaven Rivers	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instru- ments	1,862 5 9	137 14 3	.....
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860	53,000 0 0	.....	.....
	348,223 0 0		329,946 11 9	18,276 8 3	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.			
1861	1,300 0 0	For Railway purposes—			
"	7,020 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
"		Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
"	25,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraphs—			
"		Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia, <i>viz</i> Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth...	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood	3,077 15 0	922 5 0	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,265 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	15,265 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Meruya River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, New- castle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,250 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, New- castle	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for superintendence	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	.....
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the accommo- dation of Harbour Steamers	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	.....
	113,535 0 0		100,278 10 3	13,256 9 9	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	55,000 0 0		55,000 0 0	.....	.....
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
1862	675 0 0	Railways—			
"	9,184 0 0	Valuation of Land	671 1 8	3 18 4	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"		Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-table, Northern Line	4,578 19 3	421 0 9	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 74,859 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
	£ 1,476,658 17 7	Carried forward...	£ 4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4,475,658 17 7	Brought forward...	£4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.....
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19—continued.			
	74,859 0 0	Brought forward	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
		<i>Railways—continued.</i>			
1862	70,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	70,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	688,000 0 0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	687,999 8 0	0 12 0	.....
"	16,200 0 0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	16,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Engines for Southern Extension	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Great Western Line to the Nepean	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	9,998 7 6	1 12 6	.....
		<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>			
"	14,000 0 0	To the Burrangong Gold Fields	12,825 1 9	1,174 18 3	.....
"	8,400 0 0	Tenterfield to Grafton	5,481 3 4	2,918 16 8	.....
"	4,000 0 0	To Wollongong and Kiama	3,375 9 3	624 10 9	.....
"	4,000 0 0	From Mudgee to Wellington	2,651 18 7	1,348 1 5	.....
"	350 0 0	Second Wire from Seeno to Muswellbrook	330 13 4	19 6 8	.....
"	700 0 0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	27 12 4	672 7 8	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Bargo	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Moama	79 1 4	9,920 18 8	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Nanami	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri	2,950 12 10	1,049 7 2	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Dis- tricts	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	5 1 7	.....
"	10,000 0 0	District Courts, Sydney	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments	18,906 11 6	6,093 8 6	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at New- castle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,400 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,396 0 7	3 19 5	.....
"	700 0 0	Pier, Shellharbour	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River	999 19 11	0 0 1	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	University of Sydney	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	43,261 14 6	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35	43,261 14 6	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	53 2 3	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,782,370 14 6		1,720,044 5 0	53,326 9 6	.....
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
		<i>Railways—</i>			
"	700 0 0	Valuation of land	696 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	11,182 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	10,523 3 5	658 16 7	.....
£	11,882 0 0	Carried forward	£ 11,219 3 5	662 16 7	.....
£	6,258,029 12 1	Carried forward	£6,098,897 2 10	159,132 9 3	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6,258,029	12	1	Brought forward...	£6,098,897	2	10	159,132	9	3			
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.									
				26 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.									
	11,882	0	0	Brought forward ...£	11,219	9	5	662	16	7			
				<i>Railways—continued.</i>									
1862	1,000	0	0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle...	1,000	0	0						
"	16,000	0	0	Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction ...	14,684	8	6	1,315	11	6			
"	350	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith ...	336	5	6	13	14	6			
"	675	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton ...	514	16	8	160	3	4			
"	7,500	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla ...	7,500	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River ...	3,458	0	0	41	14	0			
"	15,000	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle ...	14,999	11	6	0	8	6			
"	275	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle ...	275	0	0						
"	5,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	4,999	2	6	0	17	6			
"	30,000	0	0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater ...	29,935	0	2	64	19	10			
"	3,000	0	0	Steam Cranes ...	3,000	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle ...	939	4	0	00	16	0			
"	20,000	0	0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle ...	19,966	6	4	33	13	8			
"	10,000	0	0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth ...	4,342	10	9	5,657	9	3			
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Bendemeer ...	5,999	4	1	0	15	11			
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Dunmore ...	6,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Offices for the Department of Public Works Electric Telegraphs—	10,000	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232	1	6	267	18	6			
"	350	0	0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool...	300	0	0	50	0	0			
"	5,600	0	0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay ...	3,781	0	10	1,818	19	2			
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo ...	1,608	17	10	991	2	2			
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995	5	3	604	14	9			
	161,882	0	0	27 VICTORIA, No. 14.	150,086	4	10	11,745	15	2			
				<i>Railways—</i>									
1864	215,414	3	1	Extension to Goulburn ...	215,414	3	1						
"	3,932	2	8	Workshops, Southern Line ...	3,932	2	8						
"	2,480	14	3	Workshops, Northern Line ...	2,431	7	6	49	6	9			
"	13,000	0	0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line ...	13,000	0	0						
"	23,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line ...	23,000	0	0						
"	20,000	0	0	Carrriages, Break-rans, &c., Western Line	20,000	0	0						
"	35,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line ...									
"	1,000	0	0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle ...									
"	4,000	0	0	Ballast Waggon for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines ...	37,655	10	9	2,340	9	3			
"	50,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn ...	50,000	0	0						
"	150,000	0	0	Extension to Bathurst ...	150,000	0	0						
"	15,000	0	0	Richmond and Windsor Railways ...	15,000	0	0						
"	7,500	0	0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway...	7,495	13	4	4	6	8			
"	5,000	0	0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek...	4,821	5	6	178	14	6			
"	900	0	0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	900	0	0						
"	970	0	0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and Siding, at Hexham ...	970	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle ...	566	13	9	2,933	6	3			
"	400	0	0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line ...	400	0	0						
"	900	0	0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line ...	831	10	5	68	9	7			
"	110	0	0	Stables at Newcastle ...	110	0	0						
	£ 552,107	0	0	Carried forward...	£ 546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0			
	£6,419,861	12	1	Carried forward...	£6,248,083	7	8	170,878	4	5			

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	£		s.	d.	
	6,419,861	12	1	Brought forward...	£6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....
				OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.							
				27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.							
	552,107	0	0	Brought forward	£ 546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....
1864	7,153	13	2	Electric Telegraphs—							
				Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	5,827	6	3	1,326	6	11	.....
	300	0	0	Wollongong to Kiama	211	19	7	88	0	5	.....
	9,000	0	0	Mudgee to Murrurundi	5,116	3	6	3,883	16	6	.....
	4,500	0	0	Braidwood to Araluen	683	17	0	3,816	3	0	.....
	3,000	0	0	Continuation of Line to Cooma	2,847	11	9	152	8	3	.....
	1,800	0	0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	550	0	0	1,250	0	0	.....
	9,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Maitland	9,000	0	0				.....
	38,000	0	0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle	38,000	0	0				.....
	3,000	0	0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong	3,000	0	0				.....
	5,000	0	0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbour	5,000	0	0				.....
	5,000	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	5,000	0	0				.....
	4,000	0	0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Woolloomooloo Bay	4,000	0	0				.....
	10,000	0	0	Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	10,000	0	0				.....
	1,047	12	9	Light-house, Gabo Island	1,047	12	9				.....
	765	19	5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory	635	19	5	130	0	0	.....
	11,000	0	0	Australian Museum	11,000	0	0				.....
	5,351	7	3	Harbour Defences	5,351	7	3				.....
	670,025	12	7		653,804	4	6	16,221	8	1	.....
				29 VICTORIA, No. 5.							
				To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—							
1865	97,500	0	0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34	97,500	0	0				.....
	50,700	0	0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35	50,700	0	0				.....
	139,000	0	0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40	139,000	0	0				.....
	12,800	0	0	Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38—40	12,800	0	0				.....
	300,000	0	0		300,000	0	0				.....
				29 VICTORIA, No. 9.							
				Railways—							
	650	0	0	Station at Riverstone	650	0	0				.....
	650	0	0	Station at Mulgrave	650	0	0				.....
	9,000	0	0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks	9,000	0	0				.....
	10,000	0	0	Windsor and Richmond Railway	10,000	0	0				.....
	850	0	0	Land at Newtown for Sidings	820	17	8	29	2	4	.....
	10,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock	10,000	0	0				.....
	20,000	0	0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station	19,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....
	12,000	0	0	Railway Sheds	12,000	0	0				.....
	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation, Stations	5,000	0	0				.....
	6,000	0	0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	3,888	6	2	2,111	13	10	.....
	650	0	0	Station at Douglass Park	640	14	3	9	5	9	.....
	20,000	0	0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	19,995	2	11	4	17	1	.....
	9,000	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree	9,000	0	0				.....
	900	0	0	Dunmore Bridge	900	0	0				.....
	4,000	0	0	West Maitland Bridge	4,000	0	0				.....
	£ 108,700	0	0	Carried forward...	£ 106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....
	£ 7,389,887	4	8	Carried forward...	£ 7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	7,389,887	4 8	Brought forward...	£7,202,787 12 2	187,099	12 6	.....	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
			29 VICTORIA, No. 9—continued.					
			Brought forward ...	£ 106,544 19 0	2,155	1 0	.....	.....
1865	108,700	0 0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street	850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	860	0 0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	3,899 18 10	0	3 2	.....	.....
"	3,900	0 0	Australian Museum	5,954 11 0	45	9 0	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works	5,998 6 9	1	13 3	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Wharf at Ulladulla	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Penitentiary	.....	25,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Lunatic Asylum	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	39,437 17 2	562	2 10	.....	.....
"	40,000	0 0						
	219,150	0 0		191,685 10 9	27,764	9 3	.....	.....
			29 VICTORIA, No. 23.					
			Railways—					
1866	200,000	0 0	Extension of the Great Western Line	200,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	400,000	0 0	Extension of the Great Northern Line	398,677 2 3	1,322	17 9	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	2,508 17 2	1,491	2 10	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c.	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Additional Goods Waggon	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Wollongong Harbour Works	9,986 9 5	13	10 7	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0 0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney	24,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	33,000	0 0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan	33,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,500	0 0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan	12,160 3 3	3,339	10 9	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain	.....	1,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrowa	1,358 18 4	1,141	1 8	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	758,000	0 0		749,691 10 6	8,308	9 7	.....	.....
			30 VICTORIA, No. 23.					
			Railways—					
"	3,000	0 0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	1,054 9 6	1,945	10 6	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Trial Surveys for the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0 0	Bridge at Pittacree	897 16 2	2	3 10	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala	2,041 5 5	958	14 7	.....	.....
"	450	0 0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend	184 10 0	265	10 0	.....	.....
"	500	0 0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli	153 10 0	346	10 0	.....	.....
	65,850	0 0		62,331 11 1	3,518	8 11	.....	.....
	£8,433,187	4 3	Carried forward...	£8,206,496 4 5	226,691	0 3	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	8,433,187	4 8	Brought forward...	£ 8,206,496	4 5	226,691	0 3	.....	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.						
			31 VICTORIA, No. 11.						
1867	1,000,000	0 0	Railway Works, Extension to Bathurst and Goulburn	999,409	12 10	590	7 2	.....	.....
			31 VICTORIA, No. 27						
			Railways—						
1868	3,412	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,411	2 0	0	18 0	.....	.....
"	3,719	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,511	0 10	207	19 2	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Repair of the Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,600	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	6,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Additional Punt for new Steam Dredge, Sydney Harbour	4,499	16 3	0	3 9	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee...	12,998	18 9	1	1 3	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Yass... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Bridge over the Nimboj, between Grafton and New England... ..	14,999	18 0	0	2 0	.....	.....
"	11,000	0 0	Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	11,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Additions and Alterations to Abattoirs, Giebel Island, including Water Supply	12,557	12 0	442	8 0	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraph—						
"	1,750	0 0	Glen Innes to Inverell	1,625	9 0	124	11 0	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	16,735	13 9	8,264	6 3	.....	.....
"	1,750	0 0	Morneth via Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens	1,725	5 8	14	14 4	.....	.....
"	7,250	0 0	Armidale to Port Macquarie	5,835	3 6	1,414	16 6	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Burrowa to Young	931	18 9	568	1 3	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Araluen to Moruya	1,215	3 8	1,284	16 4	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Kiandra to Cooma... ..	1,731	2 4	768	17 8	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Bombala to Panbula and Eden	2,319	6 11	180	13 1	.....	.....
"	1,800	0 0	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry... ..	1,804	12 10	495	7 2	.....	.....
"	1,095	0 0	Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	221	8 6	873	11 6	.....	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Stations, Balcanald, Moulamein, and Wellington	4,496	9 2	3	10 10	.....	.....
"	1,900	0 0	Stations at Euston and Wentworth	1,688	15 0	211	5 0	.....	.....
"	3,413	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,413	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,718	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,718	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	177,407	0 0		162,549	16 11	14,857	8 1	.....	.....
			32 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
			Railways—						
1869	60,000	0 0	Towards cost of Additional Rolling Stock for Railway Extensions	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Compensation for Land taken at Honey-suckle Point	9,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....	.....
£	70,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 69,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....	.....
£	9,610,594	4 8	Carried forward... ..	£ 9,368,455	14 2	242,138	10 6	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	9,610,594	4 8	Brought forward...	£ 9,868,455	14 2	242,138	10 6	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
			32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.					
	70,000	0 0	Brought forward	£ 69,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....
1869	18,000	0 0	Harbours and River Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,993	18 9	6	1 3	.....
"	5,000	0 0	For Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Erection of Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	35,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Towards Reclamation of Land, Black- wattle Bay	9,999	9 0	0	11 0	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong	2,996	6 6	3	13 6	.....
"	11,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	11,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Kiama to Jervis Bay	2,211	10 0	288	10 0	.....
"	160	0 0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works	19	3 6	140	16 6	.....
"	220	0 0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works	90	19 8	120	0 4	.....
"	150	0 0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works	41	13 9	108	5 8	.....
"	800	0 0	Muswellbrook to Denman	411	10 2	388	9 10	.....
"	800	0 0	Eden to Bega	599	19 4	200	0 8	.....
"	450	0 0	Additions to Port Stephens Line	.....	.....	450	0 0	.....
"	180	0 0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell	180	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,750	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house	1,750	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Maitland to Manning River	125	10 3	1,874	9 9	.....
"	2,400	0 0	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	1,148	4 1	1,251	15 11	.....
"	200	0 0	Pambula and Merimbula	.....	.....	200	0 0	.....
"	350	0 0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	285	1 0	64	19 0	.....
"	350	0 0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works	54	18 6	295	1 6	.....
"	1,575	0 0	Extension to Walcha	.....	.....	1,575	0 0	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads	2,151	7 7	348	12 5	.....
"	5,000	0 0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System	4,797	6 4	202	13 8	.....
	197,885	0 0		190,209	5 7	7,675	14 5	.....
			34 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
1870	13,000	0 0	Railways— New Machine Shop, Running Shed, &c., Newcastle	12,917	4 5	82	15 7	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery	1,674	4 2	325	15 10	.....
"	30,500	0 0	New Station, Workshops, &c., Redfern	30,420	19 11	79	0 1	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Excavating Station Yard, Redfern	4,902	14 10	97	5 2	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Additional Machinery	3,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	New Passenger Station and Platform, Newcastle	5,965	0 5	34	19 7	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Further for construction of Rolling Stock	59,998	3 6	1	16 6	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Completion of the re-laying the line from Sydney to Parramatta	30,402	14 5	4,597	5 7	.....
	155,000	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 149,781	1 8	5,218	18 4	.....
	£ 9,808,479	4 8	Carried forward...	£ 9,558,664	19 9	249,814	4 11	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—					
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.				
	9,808,479	4	8	Brought forward...	£9,558,664	19	9	249,814	4	11	.....
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued											
34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.											
	155,000	0	0	Brought forward	£149,781	1	8	5,218	18	4	.....
1870	17,000	0	0	Railways—continued. Completion of new Goods Shed, Sydney, &c.	14,518	9	10	2,481	10	2	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Extension to Morpeth	4,994	10	0	5	10	0	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Land for Windsor and Richmond Line	1,840	18	11	659	1	1	.....
"	17,500	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	17,491	17	0	8	3	0	.....
"	30,000	0	0	New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	600	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,800	0	0	To complete Kiama Harbour Works	9,299	10	10	0	9	2	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Clearing, surveying, and improving the Navigation of Edward River	2,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Stairs, Newcastle	2,999	8	11	0	11	1	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Wharf, Bullock Island	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0	0	Dredge for improving Navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0	0	Approach to Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock and works attached thereto	1,993	15	0	6	5	0	.....
"	1,548	13	7	Receiving Houses at Redfern Railway Station and at Necropolis	1,548	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0	0	Erection of New General Post Office	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraphs—											
"	1,350	0	0	To connect Barconjuey with Sydney	1,116	12	4	233	7	8	.....
"	3,750	0	0	Iron Telegraph Posts	1,729	0	0	2,011	0	0	.....
"	17,103	0	0	To pay amounts awarded for Land for new General Post Office	16,413	0	0	690	0	0	.....
"	100,000	0	0	To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871	100,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	407,151	13	7		395,836	18	1	11,314	15	6	.....
	£10,215,630	18	8	TOTALS, OLD LOANS...	£9,954,501	17	10	261,129	0	5	.....
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.											
35 VICTORIA, No. 5.											
Railways—											
1871	124	0	0	Construction of Railway Sheds	122	9	5	1	10	7	.....
"	230,000	0	0	Completion of Lines already sanctioned	229,942	14	2	57	5	10	.....
"	70,000	0	0	Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	65,580	13	9	4,419	6	3	.....
Harbours and Rivers—											
"	1,291	0	0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers	1,290	3	0	0	17	0	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Removing obstructions, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,991	10	5	8	9	7	.....
"	265	0	0	Coal Stairs, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches	264	1	7	0	18	5	.....
"	300	0	0	Light-house, Wollongong	255	8	6	44	11	6	.....
"	500	0	0	Light-house, Ulladulla	499	19	2	0	0	10	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf	996	0	11	3	19	1	.....
	£313,480	0	0	Carried forward...	£308,943	0	11	4,536	19	1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
35 VICTORIA, No. 5—continued.								
1871	313,480	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 308,943	0 11	4,536	19 1	.....
	12,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion, New General Post Office	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	7,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge at Windsor	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	3,500	0 0	Restoring Yass Bridge	3,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	8,000	0 0	Re-building Jugiong Bridge	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Eden to Gabo Island	394	17 6	105	2 6	.....
	500	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay	.....	.....	500	0 0	.....
	30,000	0 0	Fortifications	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	374,980	0 0		369,837	18 5	5,142	1 7	.....
36 VICTORIA, No. 2.								
1872	60,000	0 0	Railways— For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	257	0 0	Station-master's House, Newtown	257	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	0 0	Stations Buildings at West Maitland	1,876	10 2	123	0 10	.....
	75,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	75,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum...	2,999	11 8	0	8 4	.....
	4,397	0 0	Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,194	17 5	202	2 7	.....
	10,000	0 0	Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Clarence River	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Newcastle	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	6,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion of New General Post Office...	6,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Hawkesbury, Windsor	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Warry, Shoalhaven	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	0 0	Approaches and alterations to Hay Bridge	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	0 0	Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge	3,999	18 11	0	1 1	.....
	22,000	0 0	Mudgee Road	22,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	2,991	5 9	8	14 3	.....
	850	0 0	Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	337	3 0	512	17 0	.....
	4,000	0 0	Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	107	6 0	3,892	14 0	.....
	3,600	0 0	Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale	2,345	12 6	1,254	7 6	.....
	1,050	0 0	Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi	1,045	8 4	4	11 8	.....
	500	0 0	Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	498	18 0	1	2 0	.....
1,830	0 0	Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,806	18 6	23	1 6	.....
2,000	0 0	Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	1,959	18 6	40	1 6	.....
750	0 0	Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	660	6 0	89	14 0	.....
5,000	0 0	Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	50,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures— 29 Vict. No. 5, due 31st December, 1872	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	20 Vict. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	20,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	30,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	461,234	0 0		455,080	14 9	6,153	5 3	.....
£	896,214	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 824,918	13 2	11,295	6 10	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£	s. d.			Written off.	£ s. d.	
	836,214	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 824,918 13 2	11,295 6 10		£ s. d.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.				
			Railways—				
1873	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	9,999 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....
"	1,131,000	0 0	Towards the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	1,131,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Kelso to Bathurst... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	279,000	0 0	Bathurst to Orange	279,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	361,500	0 0	For the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ...	361,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	1,901,500	0 0		1,901,499 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21.				
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—				
"	20,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	19,997 9 0	2 11 0	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	902 13 1	97 6 11	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	3,998 2 4	1 17 8	.....	.....
"	21,560	0 0	Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour	21,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf	14,994 3 9	5 16 3	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Improvements, Moruya River	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Small Dredge and Punt	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	89,000	0 0	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	89,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Public Works and Buildings—				
"	10,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	New Public Offices	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Water Supply, Abattoirs... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Lighthouse, Seal Rocks	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—				
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and additions to Hay Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Bridge over Parramatta River at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Barwon	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraphs—				
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to Richmond River Heads ...	2,985 9 3	14 10 9	.....	.....
"	860	0 0	Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland	853 6 10	6 13 2	.....	.....
"	4,800	0 0	To construct a Line, Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines	4,561 5 3	238 14 9	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie ...	2,933 15 6	16 4 6	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	To carry a Line from Carepar, via Cowra to Young	3,481 0 6	68 19 6	.....	.....
"	2,610	0 0	Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst ...	807 0 0	1,803 0 0	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega ...	152 15 0	47 5 0	.....	.....
"	1,100	0 0	To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office ...	1,095 0 6	4 19 6	.....	.....
"	100	0 0	Wahgunyah to Corowa	70 7 3	29 12 9	.....	.....
"	850	0 0	Removal of Line from G. N. Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi	829 2 0	20 18 0	.....	.....
"	1,700	0 0	94 miles of Extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways	1,189 12 2	510 7 10	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Jervis Bay to Ulladulla	855 6 10	144 13 2	.....	.....
	£ 292,280	0 0	Carried forward	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013 10 9	.....	.....
	£ 2,737,714	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295 7 11	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	2,737,714	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295	7 11	£	s. d.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued.					
	292,280	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 259,266 9 3	3,013	10 9		
1873	9,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.					
	500	0 0	3,000 Iron Poles for Railways ...	8,464 5 2	535	14 10		
	23,000	0 0	Second Wire to Newcastle ...	496 4 0	3	15 6		
			Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ...	22,990 12 8	9	7 4		
	50,000	0 0	Immigration ...	49,991 16 8	8	3 4		
	35,000	0 0	Fortifications ...	35,000 0 0				
	100,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures (29 Vic. No. 5), due 31 December, 1873 ...	100,000 0 0				
	509,780	0 0		506,209 8 3	3,570	11 9		
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
			Railways—					
1874	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	19,988 3 4	11	16 8		
	100,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	100,000 0 0				
	25,000	0 0	Towards purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	24,998 13 4	1	6 8		
	10,000	0 0	For Engine Sheds ...	9,953 14 1	46	5 11		
	8,000	0 0	Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station	7,745 3 3	254	16 9		
	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	2,000 0 0				
	6,000	0 0	Completing New Station, Redfern (including Approach Roads, Lighting, Water Supply, and Retaining Wall, Darling Harbour Branch) ...	5,981 13 7	68	6 5		
	1,000	0 0	*Unadjusted Land Claims... ..	515 19 0	484	1 0		
	45,000	0 0	To complete the Western Line to Kelso, and to provide for increased price of iron-work for the Bridges over the River Macquarie ...	44,980 18 9	19	1 3		
	50,000	0 0	To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new Wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island ...	44,451 2 9	5,548	17 3		
	50,000	0 0	Purchase of Twelve Locomotive Engines	50,000 0 0				
	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
			Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge at Trial Bay by Prison labour	10,000 0 0				
	9,000	0 0	Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle	8,992 8 8	7	11 4		
	10,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension...	9,986 13 3	13	6 9		
	5,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of River Darling...	5,000 0 0				
	16,200	0 0	Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ...	16,200 0 0				
	5,000	0 0	Extension of Newcastle Wharf, further sum ...	4,990 16 11	9	3 1		
	15,000	0 0	To complete the Dock at Cockatoo Island	14,896 1 11	103	18 1		
			Colonial Architect—					
	5,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay ...	5,000 0 0				
	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island ...	3,999 15 1	4	11		
	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices ...	20,000 0 0				
	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Lands Department ...	20,000 0 0				
	3,000	0 0	Custom-house, Newcastle ...	3,000 0 0				
	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks ...	4,000 0 0				
	75,000	0 0	New Lunatic Asylum ...	75,000 0 0				
	2,000	0 0	Water Supply Abattoirs, further sum ...	2,000 0 0				
			Roads and Bridges—					
	6,000	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..	5,949 18 4	50	1 8		
	3,800	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum ...	3,800 0 0				
	1,000	0 0	Uralla Bridge, further sum ...	1,000 0 0				
	2,000	0 0	Windsor Bridge, further sum ...	2,000 0 0				
	£ 533,000	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 526,381 2 3	6,618	17 9		
	£3,247,494	0 0	Carried forward...	£3,232,628 0 4	14,865	19 8		

* £760 13s. 2d. written off in December, 1898, subsequently restored.

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	8,247,494	0 0	Brought forward...	£8,232,628	0 4	14,865	19 8
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued				
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.				
	533,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 526,381	2 3	6,618	17 9
1874	4,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke, on the guarantee principle ...	4,444	8 7	55	11 5
"	1,600	0 0	Mudgee to Rylstone, on the guarantee principle ...	1,280	18 11	319	1 1
"	1,600	0 0	Inverell to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,573	4 4	26	15 8
"	2,400	0 0	Telegraph Line from Bingera to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,276	2 5	1,123	17 7
"	800	0 0	Additional for line to Ulladulla ...	576	6 1	223	13 11
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to the Tweed ...	3,000	0 0		
"	1,500	0 0	Forbes to Bushman's ...	1,087	17 9	412	2 3
"	3,000	0 0	Coolah to Coonabarabran ...	2,922	6 1	77	13 11
"	1,800	0 0	To connect Kempsey, <i>via</i> Gladstone, with Macleay River Heads ...	1,404	11 6	395	8 6
"	3,000	0 0	To connect New Light-house, Seal Rocks	3,000	0 0		
"	100,000	0 0	To Pay off Debentures— 29 Vic. No. 5, due 31 December, 1874 ...	100,000	0 0		
"	150,000	0 0	16 Vic. No. 39, due February, March, and November, 1874 ...	150,000	0 0		
	806,200	0 0		796,946	17 11	9,253	2 1
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18.				
			Railways—				
1875	50,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	50,000	0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	5,000	0 0		
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	20,000	0 0		
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp, further sum ...	10,000	0 0		
"	4,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ...	3,984	10 11	15	9 1
"	2,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of the River Darling, further sum ...	1,998	15 11	1	4 1
"	20,000	0 0	Newcastle Wharf Cranes, &c. ...	20,000	0 0		
"	3,000	0 0	Colonial Architect— Completion New General Post Office, further sum ...	2,999	10 1	9	11
"	5,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ...	4,870	3 11	129	16 1
"	3,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks, further sum ...	3,000	0 0		
"	1,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over Hunter at Elderslie ...	1,178	6 8	21	13 4
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino, further sum ...	3,000	0 0		
"	7,000	0 0	Purchase of Richmond Bridge ...	7,000	0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Fortifications— Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson ...	5,000	0 0		
"	30,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Bourke to Wentworth ...	27,578	2 2	2,421	17 10
"	4,200	0 0	Coonabarabran to Coonamble ...	3,324	17 4	875	2 8
"	4,800	0 0	Warialda to Goondawindi ...	3,390	16 3	1,209	3 9
"	3,500	0 0	Orange to Wellington, <i>via</i> Molong ...	2,823	11 0	676	9 0
"	2,600	0 0	Wollombi to Singleton (3 wires) ...	2,540	14 9	59	5 3
"	7,200	0 0	Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>via</i> Newton Boyd ...	6,019	13 9	1,180	6 3
"	600	0 0	St. Leonards to Manly Beach ...	504	1 10	95	18 2
"	4,800	0 0	Bourke to Rutherford's ...	4,577	0 10	222	19 2
"	1,000	0 0	Line to the Tweed, further sum ...	1,000	0 0		
"	15,000	0 0	Iron poles for Railway Extensions ...	14,872	12 8	127	7 4
"	600	0 0	Newcastle to Wallsend ...			600	0 0
"	1,850	0 0	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains to Denman ...	1,880	13 9	469	6 3
	£ 214,150	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 206,043	11 10	8,106	8 2
	£ 4,053,691	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 4,029,574	18 3	24,119	1 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	£	s. d.
	4,053,694	0 0	Brought forward...	£4,029,574 18 8	24,119	1 9		
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
	214,150	0 0	39 VICTORIA, No. 18—continued. Brought forward ...	£ 206,043 11 10	8,106	8 2		
1875	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued. Moruya to Bega ...	2,638 14 6	861	5 6		
"	7,500	0 0	West Kempsey to Grafton, via the Nam- bucca and Bellinger Rivers ...	5,175 5 6	2,324	14 6		
"	2,000	0 0	Balcald to the Victorian Boundary ...	586 13 10	1,413	6 2		
"	3,500	0 0	Dubbo to Warren ...	2,951 6 5	548	13 7		
"	340	0 0	St. Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Glades- ville ...	195 11 0	204	9 0		
"	3,500	0 0	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ...	2,656 13 8	843	6 4		
"	1,200	0 0	To connect Murrumburrah ...	872 19 6	827	0 6		
	235,690	0 0		221,060 16 8	14,629	3 9		
			40 VICTORIA, No. 12.					
1876	350,000	0 0	Railways— Orange to Wellington, 56 miles ...	350,000 0 0				
"	260,000	0 0	Wellington to Dubbo, including Bridge over Macquarie River, 30 miles ...	260,000 0 0				
"	384,000	0 0	From a point on the Great Southern Line, near Junco, to Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, 64 miles ...	348,468 18 1	35,531	1 11		
"	600,000	0 0	Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line, 75 miles ...	600,000 0 0				
"	220,000	0 0	Were's Creek to Gunnedah, Great Nor- thern Line, 40 miles ...	220,000 0 0				
"	25,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	25,000 0 0				
"	150,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock ...	150,000 0 0				
"	10,000	0 0	For strengthening the Bridge and impro- ving the gradients on the Windsor and Richmond Line ...	10,000 0 0				
"	35,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers— Southern Breakwater Extension, New- castle Harbour, further sum ...	35,000 0 0				
"	100,000	0 0	Wharf and Shipping Appliances, New- castle ...	99,987 8 10	12	11 2		
"	40,000	0 0	Roads Branch— Bridges over Iron Cove Creek and Parra- matta River, further sum ...	40,000 0 0				
"	30,000	0 0	Bridge over Darling at Bourke ...	30,000 0 0				
"	32,000	0 0	Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ...	32,000 0 0				
	2,236,000	0 0		2,200,456 6 11	35,543	13 1		
			41 VICTORIA, No. 4.					
1877	30,000	0 0	Railways— To complete the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	30,000 0 0				
"	20,352	0 0	To complete the Extension into Bathurst ...	8,011 2 4	12,340	17 8		
"	77,000	0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Bathurst to Orange ...	68,712 11 4	8,287	8 8		
"	80,000	0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ...	74,182 15 8	5,817	4 4		
"	207,352	0 0		180,906 9 4	26,445	10 8		
			41 VICTORIA, No. 7.					
"	680,000	0 0	Railways— For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway from the end of No. 3 Con- tract, near Wagga Wagga to Albury, including the Viaduct over the River Murrumbidgee—82 miles ...	680,000 0 0				
£	680,000	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 680,000 0 0				
£	6,732,736	0 0	Carried forward...	£6,631,998 10 9	100,737	9 3		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	6,732,736	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£6,681,998	10 9	100,737	9 3
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued							
41 VICTORIA, No. 7—continued.							
	680,000	0 0	Brought forward	£ 680,000	0 0	.....	.....
1877	20,000	0 0	Railways—continued.				
	20,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	20,000	0 0	.....	.....
	240,000	0 0	Wallsend Junction to Hexham	20,000	0 0	.....	.....
			Rolling Stock, including Engines	240,000	0 0	.....	.....
	160,000	0 0	Fortifications—				
			Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per Resolution of the Assembly	160,000	0 0	.....	.....
	1,120,000	0 0	Total, 41 Victoria, No. 7	1,120,000	0 0	.....	.....
43 VICTORIA, No. 11.							
1879	1,611,000	0 0	Railways—				
	1,450,000	0 0	Tamworth to Tenterfield	1,611,000	0 0	.....	.....
	370,000	0 0	Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke	1,268,578	6 6	176,421	13 6
	735,000	0 0	Gunnedah to Narrabri	306,091	1 0	59,908	19 0
	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee	735,000	0 0	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	Nacandra to Hay	576,539	1 0	157,160	19 0
	20,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	99,572	13 10	.....	427 6 2
	225,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	20,000	0 0	.....	.....
	620,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores, further sum	225,000	0 0	.....	.....
			Rolling Stock	620,000	0 0	.....	.....
	1,086,768	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—				
	400,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply	1,086,768	0 0	.....	.....
			Sewerage—City of Sydney	400,000	0 0	.....	.....
	7,352,768	0 0	Total, 43 Victoria, No. 11	6,947,849	2 4	393,491	11 6
44 VICTORIA, No. 12.							
1880	40,000	0 0	Railways—				
	22,000	0 0	Orange to Dubbo	26,429	1 1	.....	13,570 18 11
	600,000	0 0	Werris Creek to Gunnedah	22,000	0 0	.....	.....
	250,000	0 0	Tramways—Construction	600,000	0 0	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	New Workshops, &c., for Tramways	250,000	0 0	.....	.....
			Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta and Parramatta Junction, &c.	99,988	13 4	.....	11 6 8
	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—				
			Extension of Dock Accommodation	150,000	0 0	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—				
			Construction and Extension generally	100,000	0 0	.....	.....
	1,262,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 12	1,248,417	14 5	.....	13,582 5 7
	16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward	£15,948,265	7 6	494,229	0 9
						25,009	11 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	16,467,504	0 0	Brought forward...	£15,948,265 7 6	494,229 0 9	25,009 11 9		
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
44 VICTORIA, No. 28.								
Railways—								
1881	2,000,000	0 0	Homebush to Waratah	2,000,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,020,000	0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	1,020,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,430,000	0 0	Goulburn to Cooma	1,374,560 11 2	.....	.....	55,439 8 10	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Albury to the River Murray	80,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	518,000	0 0	Narandera to Jerilderie	406,810 1 5	.....	.....	111,189 18 7	.....
"	218,000	0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	218,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,260,000	0 0	Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,043,960 10 5	.....	.....	216,039 9 7	.....
"	95,000	0 0	Wagga Wagga to Albury... ..	95,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	300,000	0 0	Alteration and Additions to Station Buildings, &c.	300,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers—								
"	20,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	18,865 17 9	.....	.....	1,134 2 3	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Breakwater, Clarence River	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson... ..	11,472 13 8	.....	.....	48,527 6 4	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie ...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges—								
"	27,000	0 0	Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla ...	27,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0 0	Bridge over the Gwydir at Bingera ...	24,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,102,000	0 0	Total, 44 Victoria, No. 28	6,660,660 14 5	.....	.....	432,330 5 7	.....
45 VICTORIA, No. 22.								
Railways—								
"	500,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock... ..	500,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbour and Rivers—								
"	500,000	0 0	Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson	462,224 3 1	.....	.....	37,775 16 11	.....
	1,000,000	0 0	Total, 45 Victoria, No. 22	962,224 3 1	.....	.....	37,775 16 11	.....
46 VICTORIA, No. 23.								
Harbours and River Navigation—								
1883	100,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Clarence River Heads	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Lake Macquarie Heads	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Further for Prison Buildings, Trial Bay... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Dredging Plant for the Richmond and other Northern Rivers	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	155,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 155,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	24,569,504	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£23,580,159 5 0	494,229 0 9	495,115 14 3		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,560,504 0 0	Brought forward...	£ 23,580,159 5 0	494,229 0 9	495,115 14 3
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
46 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.					
	155,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 155,000 0 0	.....	.....
1883	100,000 0 0	Sewerage— Southern Extension from original Sewerage Farm at Sheca's Creek to Webb's Grant, including Syphon and resumption of land at Rushcutters' Bay, Double Bay, and Waterloo for Sewerage purposes ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Railways— For providing additional Rolling Stock and the purchase of Machinery, Tools, &c. ...	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	For construction of Tramways, including Motors, Rolling Stock, Machinery, &c. ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Trial Surveys ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	400,000 0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accommodation, and other purposes ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	140,000 0 0	Towards construction of a Line from North Shore to junction with Southern and Northern Junction Railway ...	140,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	85,000 0 0	Doubling Line from Parramatta to Penrith ...	84,897 7 10	.....	102 12 2
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	2,000,000 0 0	Total, 46 Victoria, No. 23 ...	1,999,897 7 10	.....	102 12 2
48 VICTORIA, No. 26.					
1884	250,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— For providing Water Supplies for Country Towns ...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	553,000 0 0	Further for Sydney Water Supply Works	553,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	17,500 0 0	Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney	17,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Further for Harbour Improvements and Shipping facilities, Newcastle Harbour ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Towards Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Further for Tug, &c., Dredge Service ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Towards construction of Jetty, Byron Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	For Punts for Grab Dredge, to be used first on the Hastings River ...	2,391 1 5	.....	8 18 7
"	3,600 0 0	Small Grab Dredge &c. Punts to be used first in the Camden Haven and Lake District ...	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
	895,700 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 895,691 1 5	.....	8 18 7
	26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 25,580,056 12 10	494,229 0 9	495,218 6 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	26,569,504	0 0	Brought forward	£ 25,580,056 12 10	494,229	0 9	495,218	6 5
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued							
	48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.							
	895,700	0 0	Brought forward	£ 895,691 1 5	.....	.....	8 18	7
1884	3,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Towards improving the Entrance to the Nambucca River ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0 0
"	2,000	0 0	Towards construction of Light-house, Kiama	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	11,000	0 0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—further sum	7,884 2 7	.....	.....	3,115	17 5
"	18,500	0 0	Wood Paving, Circular Quay	18,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	For removal of Rocks from front of Wharf, Newcastle Harbour—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colonial Architect's Branch—							
"	3,500	0 0	Narrabri Court-house—Erection of	3,225 10 0	.....	.....	274	10 0
"	2,000	0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mulwala	1,916 16 0	.....	.....	83	4 0
"	1,500	0 0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mount Hope	527 0 0	.....	.....	973	0 0
"	3,000	0 0	Nymagee Court and Watch House and Police Quarters—Erection of ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0 0
"	1,500	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Broughton Creek	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Oberon	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Moruya	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,200	0 0	Post and Telegraph Office, Adelong	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,950	0 0	Government Printing Office—Additions—further sum	1,150 4 9	.....	.....	1,799	15 3
"	6,000	0 0	Erection of Gaol, Grafton	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Court-house, Cobar—Erection of	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,400	0 0	Court-house, Darlinghurst—Dwarf Wall and Iron Palisading—Erection of	1,394 17 6	.....	.....	5	2 6
"	5,000	0 0	Court-house, Cooma—Erection of	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Court-house and Post-office, Balmain—further sum	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Naval Stations, Port Jackson	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Goulburn Gaol—Completion of—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,853	0 0	For the purchase of land resumed at the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, for public purposes	20,853 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Sites and Buildings for Fire Brigade Stations in City of Sydney	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Towards the erection of new School Buildings and Teachers' Residences	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Compensation for Land and Buildings resumed at the intersection of the New South Head Road and Point Piper Road, for Post and Telegraph Office purposes	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Erection of Buildings at the University for Museum of Natural History and Zoological Library, to be presented by the Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C.	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,800	0 0	For the purchase of Ormond House, Paddington, for the use of the State Children's Relief Department	5,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For the purchase of Buildings in Phillip-street for Colonial Stores	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	0 0	For the purchase and further sum, Central Police Courts, Sydney	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,200,403	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 1,188,142 12 3	.....	.....	12,260	7 9
	26,569,504	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 25,580,056 12 10	494,229	0 9	495,218	6 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	26,569,504 0 0	Brought forward	£25,580,056 12 10	494,229 0 9	495,218 6 5
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued			
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.			
	1,200,403 0 0	Brought forward	£1,188,142 12 3	.....	12,260 7 9
1883	3,500 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—			
		Bridge over Wilson's Creek, at Lismore—			
		further sum	3,102 1 9	.....	397 13 3
	1,000 0 0	Bridges, Westbrook and Glendon Brook	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	2,000 0 0	Bridge, King Creek, Port Macquarie ...	1,996 6 4	.....	3 13 8
	1,500 0 0	Bridge over Brungle Gully, on the road			
		from Walgett to Coonamble	1,465 4 0	.....	34 16 0
	6,000 0 0	Bridge over the river at Paterson	5,997 8 4	.....	2 11 8
	1,500 0 0	Bridge on road Bega to Brogo	1,496 6 11	.....	3 13 1
	4,000 0 0	Lennox Bridge, Parramatta ... ..	.....	.....	4,000 0 0
	2,900 0 0	For the purchase of Pymont Bridge—			
		further sum	2,900 0 0	.....	.....
	2,000 0 0	Iron Steam-punt, Harwood Island	1,997 15 0	.....	2 5 0
	20,000 0 0	Resumption of land at Rushcutter's Bay,			
		Double Bay, Waterloo and Botany,			
		and Webb's Grant, for Sewerage			
		purposes	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Railway Branch—			
	356,000 0 0	Erection of new Workshops, and for			
		Machinery and Sidings in connection			
		therewith	356,000 0 0	.....	.....
	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys—further sum	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	157,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee—further sum... ..	157,000 0 0	.....	.....
	450,000 0 0	City Extension, 1 mile 76 chains	3,723 8 5	.....	446,276 11 7
	195,000 0 0	Perth to near Rockley, 17 miles	1,702 17 3	.....	193,297 2 9
	578,000 0 0	Inverell to Glen Innes, 45 miles	10,238 13 7	.....	567,761 6 5
	2,000,000 0 0	South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	9,404 13 3	.....	1,990,595 6 9
	1,980,000 0 0	Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino,			
		Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles	883,523 17 10	.....	1,096,476 2 2
	700,000 0 0	Musclebrook to Cassilis, 70 miles	4,102 18 2	.....	695,897 1 10
	310,000 0 0	Tarago to Braidwood, 31 miles	3,360 8 10	.....	306,639 11 2
	500,000 0 0	Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, includ-			
		ing Iron Bridge over the river			
		Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	36,795 15 8	.....	463,204 4 4
	804,000 0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles	358,422 3 11	.....	445,577 16 1
	606,000 0 0	Bega to Eden, 40 miles	7,060 16 11	.....	598,939 3 1
	259,500 0 0	Goulburn to Crockwell, 25 miles	6,733 3 6	.....	252,766 16 6
	144,000 0 0	Galong to Burrows, 18 miles	1,132 13 7	.....	142,867 6 5
	710,000 0 0	Wagga to Tumberumba, 68 miles	5,340 16 2	.....	704,659 3 10
	173,500 0 0	Teuterafield to the Queensland Border,			
		12 miles	113,454 14 6	.....	60,045 5 6
	705,500 0 0	{ Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles			
		{ Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles... ..	652,133 12 11	.....	53,361 7 1
	500,000 0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements			
		at Stations, increased siding accom-			
		modation, and other purposes	500,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Light Lines—			
	1,050,000 0 0	Forbes to Wilcannia, 340 miles	2,314 13 1	.....	1,047,685 6 11
	263,500 0 0	Nyngan to Cobar, 82 miles	213,429 14 3	.....	50,070 5 9
	336,500 0 0	Narrabri to Morce, 61 miles	13,016 7 8	.....	323,483 12 4
	210,000 0 0	Culcairn to Corowa, 45 miles	192,099 2 5	.....	17,900 17 7
		Fortifications—			
	130,000 0 0	For Gun-carriages and Defence Works			
		generally	130,000 0 0	.....	.....
	14,388,303 0 0	Total, 48 Victoria, No. 26	£4,914,093 6 6	.....	9,474,209 13 6
	40,967,807 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£30,494,149 19 4	494,229 0 9	9,969,427 19 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	40,957,807 0 0	Brought forward	£30,494,149 19 4	494,229 0 9	9,969,427 19 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		50 VICTORIA, No. 28.			
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
1888	100,000 0 0	Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have been constructed or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Water Works, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the fifth part of the Act intituled "An Act to establish a system of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns," 44 Victoria, No. 14	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	474,353 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works, inclusive of cost of Temporary Supply, further sum	474,353 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Circular Quay, wood-paving and other improvements	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour	5,680 17 5	.....	3,319 2 7
"	10,000 0 0	Trial Bay—Prison Buildings and Break-Water	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Blackwattle Bay—construction of Wharf and Wall	7,150 16 3	.....	349 3 9
"	26,740 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets, for Police and other Public Offices	26,739 16 11	.....	0 3 1
"	36,000 0 0	University Medical School	36,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	42,000 0 0	Completion of the New General Post Office	42,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Bathurst Gaol—completion of the	19,902 10 9	.....	97 9 8
"	11,000 0 0	Dubbo Public Buildings, including site	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Erection of Gaol at Bega ... ..	.....	.....	8,000 0 0
"	5,300 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Gwydir or Big River at Bingera	3,610 14 4	.....	1,689 5 8
"	8,500 0 0	Iron Bridge over Snowy River at Buckley's Crossing (Re-vote £5,000—further sum, £3,500)	8,423 2 6	.....	76 17 6
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Barwon River, at Brewarrina, further sum	4,998 9 11	.....	1 10 1
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Mulwala (moiety to be paid by the Government of Victoria)	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Sewerage Branch—Sydney Sewerage Works— Works in progress, contracts to be let, and resumption of land	249,993 16 0	.....	6 4 0
"	250,000 0 0	Railway Branch— Towards completion of Lines— Tamworth to Tentersfield, further sum	232,749 7 9	.....	17,250 12 3
"	35,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee, further sum	34,654 9 3	.....	345 10 9
"	28,000 0 0	Albury to River Murray, further sum	12,962 1 5	.....	15,037 18 7
"	70,000 0 0	Doubling line to Penrith, further sum	55,629 13 4	.....	14,370 6 8
"	660,000 0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	660,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	19,082 17 7	.....	20,917 2 5
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Rolling Stock and Machinery	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	300,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	300,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally, further sum	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	3,115,393 0 0	Total under 50 Victoria, No. 28	3,083,931 13 5	.....	81,461 6 7
	44,073,200 0 0	Carried forward	£33,528,081 12 9	494,229 0 9	10,050,880 6 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	44,078,200	0 0	Brought forward	£33,528,081 12 0	494,229 0 9	10,050,889 6 6		
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
52 VICTORIA, No. 16.								
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1888:—					
1888	24,000	0 0	Sewerage—17 Victoria, No. 34	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,700	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—17 Victoria, No. 35	60,700 0 0	.....	.....
"	186,800	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40	186,800 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,200	0 0	Land and Immigration Debentures—20 Victoria, No. 1	3,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	264,500	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34	264,500 0 0	.....	.....
			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1889, viz.:—					
			In January—					
"	34,000	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34	34,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	145,000	0 0	Debentures—22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26	145,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	398,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22	398,400 0 0	.....	.....
			In July—					
"	2,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	312,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22	312,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,390,600	0 0	Total, 52 Victoria, No 16	£1,390,600 0 0	.....	.....
52 VICTORIA, No. 17.								
"	250,000	0 0	Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	22,280	0 0	Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light Stores, Boats, &c.	8,262 7 10	.....	14,017 12 2		
"	275,000	0 0	Purchase of Land at Circular Quay from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for extension of wharf accommodation	275,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	29,008	0 0	Purchase of Land at Dawes' Point, Circular Quay, for extension of wharf accommodation	29,007 12 0	.....	0 8 0		
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—					
"	50,000	0 0	Towards Newcastle Harbour Improvements Shipping Facilities, and Removal of Rock	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	120,000	0 0	Circular Quay Improvements	74,429 5 6	.....	45,570 14 6		
"	42,000	0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	399 7 7	.....	41,600 12 5		
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Dredge and Puntis to be used first on the Myall River	7,997 15 0	.....	2 5 0		
"	3,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	13,500	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works (North Breakwater Extension)—further sum	13,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Towards reclamation of Snail's Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	85,000	0 0	Towards completion of new Dock, Biloela—further sum	85,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	4,517 0 1	.....	15,482 19 11		
£	932,788	0 0	Carried forward	£ 816,113 8 0	.....	116,674 12 0		
£	45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward	£34,918,681 12 9	494,229 0 9	10,050,889 6 6		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.		Balances—			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	45,463,800	0 0	Brought forward...	£34,918,681	12 9	494,229	0 9	10,050,889	6 6
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
	932,788	0 0	52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.						
			Brought forward ...	£ 816,113	8 0	.....		116,674	12 0
1888.	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have constructed, or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Waterworks, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the Fifth Part of the Act, intituled "An Act to establish a System of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,"						
			44 Victoria, No. 14 ...	150,000	0 0	.....		
"	150,000	0 0	Towards extending the reticulation, and carrying out other necessary works relating to the Sydney and connected Water Supplies in the County of Cumberland ...	150,000	0 0	.....		
"	55,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—further sum ...	55,000	0 0	.....		
"	120,000	0 0	For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	115,604	15 1	.....		4,395	4 11
"	165,000	0 0	For laying a second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street, in connection with Sydney Water Supply ...	160,581	17 5	.....		4,418	2 7
"	150,000	0 0	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and District north of the Parramatta River ...	149,997	7 7	.....		2	12 5
"	30,000	0 0	Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour ...	30,000	0 0	.....		
"	50,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements ...	50,000	0 0	.....		
"	75,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging Works, Cook's River ...	75,000	0 0	.....		
			Colonial Architect—						
"	12,000	0 0	Australian Museum Extension ...	11,849	1 9	.....		150	18 3
"	125,000	0 0	Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum ...	125,000	0 0	.....		
"	5,000	0 0	Darlinghurst Court-house, Additions—further sum ...	5,000	0 0	.....		
"	12,000	0 0	Bathurst Gaol, Erection of—further sum ...	11,995	1 7	.....		4	18 5
"	30,000	0 0	New Central Police Court ...	30,000	0 0	.....		
"	165,000	0 0	Towards completion of buildings and other works in connection with Naval Stations ...	165,000	0 0	.....		
"	18,000	0 0	Light-house, Smoky Cape ...	18,000	0 0	.....		
"	160,000	0 0	Completion of Lands Office ...	150,654	7 3	.....		9,345	12 9
"	16,500	0 0	Compensation for Land taken for New General Post Office ...	16,500	0 0	.....		
"	8,675	0 0	Purchase of Site for Court-house at Parramatta ...	8,674	13 1	.....		0	6 11
"	7,000	0 0	General Post Office—further sum for additional works ...	7,000	0 0	.....		
			Roads and Bridges—						
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge over Goulburn River ...	6,877	19 1	.....		5,122	0 11
"	11,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton ...	11,000	0 0	.....		
"	12,400	0 0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton ...	12,400	0 0	.....		
"	62,000	0 0	Bridge at Spit, Middle Harbour ...	592	19 7	.....		61,407	0 5
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia ...	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	15,000	0 0	Bridge over Darling River, at Wentworth ...	15,000	0 0	.....		
"	15,630	0 0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda ...	12,544	6 9	.....		3,085	13 3
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Narandera ...	10,300	1 3	.....		1,699	18 9
	£ 2,588,993	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 2,382,685	18 5	.....		200,307	1 7
	£ 45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 34,918,681	12 9	494,229	0 9	10,050,889	6 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	45,463,800	0 0	Brought forward...	£34,918,681	12 9	494,229	0 9	10,050,889	6 6
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.						
	2,588,993	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 2,382,685	18 5	.....	.....	206,307	1 7
1888	18,000	0 0	Sewerage Department— Further sum for completion of works reported upon by the late Mr. Clark, M.I.C.E. ...	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,914	0 0	Bourke-street Branch ...	5,914	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,898	0 0	Riley-street Branch ...	4,887	16 8	.....	.....	10	3 4
"	15,000	0 0	Pymont Branch ...	607	9 2	.....	.....	14,392	10 10
"	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Branch ...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Paddington ...	13,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Woollahra ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Waverley ...	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Waterloo ...	18,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	14,000	0 0	Alexandria ...	14,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	16,000	0 0	Parramatta ...	16,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Resumption of land, temporary occupation; claims for damage, contracts 21 and 22; further sum for Comber-street Sewer, and alterations to Siphon Bridge at Cook's River, including moving spaa and rolling-stock for Sewage Farm ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	405,000	0 0	Railways— Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing nine iron bridges and eight tunnels for a double line ...	257,263	8 7	.....	.....	147,736	11 5
"	70,500	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest ...	70,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	200,000	0 0	Rolling stock and machinery for Railways generally ...	200,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	200,000	0 0	Alterations and additions to Railway Station Buildings, increased siding accommodation, and other facilities to meet increasing traffic on the Railways and Tramways ...	200,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£3,641,305	0 0	Total under 52 Vic. No. 17 ...	£3,272,858	12 10	.....	.....	368,446	7 2
			53 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
1889	200,000	0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Wharf ...	200,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Railways— Meat Market at Pymont—To repay to the following Votes the expenditure therefrom on account of the erection, &c., of Darling Harbour Meat Market—						
			Alterations, additions, and improvements at stations, &c. ...	£58,142	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Improvements, Glebe Island—1886 and previous years ...	7,961	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Amount required to complete the works... ..	13,897	0 0	68,996	16 7	11,003	3 5
	280,000	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 268,996	16 7	.....	.....	11,003	3 5
	49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward ...	£38,191,540	5 7	494,229	0 9	10,419,335	13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward...	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229 0 9	10,419,335 13 8
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.			
	280,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 268,996 16 7	.....	11,003 3 5
1889	200,000 0 0	Railways—continued— Towards the Duplication of the double line from Eveleigh to Homebush ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extend- ing works ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	49,820 0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh, including resumption of land— further sum— Sheds for Timber and extending Shops ... 10,000 0 0 Tools and Machinery 1,000 0 0 To repay to the vote for additions, alterations and improvements at Stations, the expendi- ture therefrom on ac- count of new Work- shops, &c., at Eveleigh 38,820 0 0	49,810 13 8	.....	9 0 4
"	7,500 0 0	Purchase of Mount Keira Railway Line...	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000,000 0 0	Reconstruction and improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent-way ...	1,000,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	219,000 0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines— Granville to Picton ...	219,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	52,000 0 0	Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall ...	52,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	35,500 0 0	Teralba to Adamstown ...	35,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Strathfield to Ryde ...	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	For widening Railway and other Works in connection with the Darling Island Wharves ...	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,623 0 0	Tramways— For construction of Tramways—further sum ...	11,623 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Rolling Stock ...	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	22,000 0 0	Wood-paving, Elizabeth and George Streets ...	22,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	700 0 0	Cost of Surveys for Tramway Lines ...	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	11,000 0 0	Duplication of Botany Line as far as the Sir Joseph Banks' grounds ...	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Wood-paving portion of Tramway Lines	8,420 6 6	.....	21,579 13 6
"	50,000 0 0	Public Instruction— Technical College—Erection of ...	48,762 2 10	.....	1,237 17 2
"	200,000 0 0	Erection of new School Buildings and purchase of sites ...	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Erection of new High Schools ...	29,298 9 1	.....	701 10 11
"	150,000 0 0	Department of Public Works— Tramways— Construction and extension of Tramways	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,100 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay ...	9,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Jetty, Coff's Harbour ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	46,000 0 0	New Dock, Cockatoo Island ...	46,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£2,708,243 0 0	Carried forward...	£2,673,711 8 8	.....	34,531 11 4
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward ...	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229 0 9	10,419,335 13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	49,105,105	0 0	Brought forward...	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229	0 9	10,419,335	13 8
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.							
	2,708,243	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,673,711 8 8			34,531	11 4
	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—							
1889	5,000	0 0	White Bay Reclamation ...	4,998 17 9			1	2 3
"	5,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	4,268 17 1			731	2 11
"	18,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges ...	18,000 0 0				
"	100,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum ...	99,518 12 6			481	7 6
"	1,500	0 0	Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay—Cost of filling up back ...	1,500 0 0				
"	4,000	0 0	Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River...	1,147 12 2			2,852	7 10
"	8,000	0 0	Dredger and plant for service first at Nambucca River ...	7,999 13 3			0	6 9
"	7,000	0 0	Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay ...	6,949 12 3			50	7 9
"	13,000	0 0	Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum ...	13,000 0 0				
"	4,000	0 0	Cutting Channel to Moama Wharf ...	4,000 0 0				
"	3,000	0 0	Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm, Clarence River ...	2,998 13 4			1	6 8
"	5,000	0 0	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River ...	911 14 4			4,088	5 8
	Colonial Architect's Branch—							
"	18,000	0 0	University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c. ...	15,264 17 9			2,735	2 3
"	7,500	0 0	University—Chemical and Mineralogical Department—Towards erection of, an equal amount to be paid from the Challis Bequest ...	7,464 15 3			35	4 9
"	7,300	0 0	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School—Alterations, &c., to fit it for Hospital for the Insane ...	7,300 0 0				
"	13,000	0 0	Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Additions, &c. ...	13,000 0 0				
"	15,000	0 0	Newcastle Court-house—Erection of ...	15,000 0 0				
"	15,000	0 0	Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol—Erection of ...	15,000 0 0				
"	100,000	0 0	New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of ...				100,000	0 0
"	50,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Towards erection of (including cost of resumption of land where necessary) ...	50,000 0 0				
	Roads and Bridges Branch—							
"	10,000	0 0	Bridge at the head of navigation, Lane Cove River ...	106 7 0			9,893	13 0
"	12,000	0 0	Kiandra Road ...	12,000 0 0				
"	16,500	0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen ...	16,500 0 0				
"	9,000	0 0	Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves ...	1,704 6 11			7,295	13 1
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge over the Williams River, at Bandon Grove, near the junction with Chichester River ...	4,034 9 1			965	10 11
"	4,000	0 0	Baw Baw Bridge, over the Wollondilly River ...	85 0 0			3,965	0 0
"	13,500	0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River, at Forbes ...	13,496 15 0			3	5 0
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge over Alumny Creek in Pound-street, Grafton ...	4,214 9 0			785	11 0
	£3,182,543	0 0	Carried forward...	£3,014,126 1 4			168,416	18 8
	£49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward ...	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229	0 9	10,419,335	13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229 0 9	10,419,335 13 8
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	3,182,543 0 0	Brought forward	£3,014,126 1 4	.....	168,416 18 8
1889	1,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—continued— Bridge over the Murray River, at Mulwala—further sum	1,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Goulburn River—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....
"	6,600 0 0	Bridge, Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton—further sum	6,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarragunda—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton—further sum	2,997 12 4	.....	2 7 8
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwall (moiety of cost)	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Wahgunyah (moiety of cost)	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tintaldra (moiety of cost)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Giugellie (moiety of cost)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Construction of Road from Fernmount to the Grafton-Armidale Road	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Sewerage Branch—			
"	107,000 0 0	North Shore Sewerage	73,680 13 1	.....	33,319 6 11
"	22,000 0 0	Mainly Sewerage	637 0 0	.....	21,363 0 0
		Western Suburbs—			
"	830,000 0 0	Main Scheme	401,948 19 6	.....	428,051 0 6
"	14,500 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Northern Division—further sum	14,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,860 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Southern Division—further sum	3,860 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Woollabra Drainage—further sum	16,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Waverley Drainage—further sum	738 2 1	.....	2,261 17 11
"	800 0 0	Randwick Drainage—further sum	320 7 8	.....	479 12 4
"	10,270 0 0	Waterloo Drainage—further sum	6,950 5 3	.....	3,319 14 9
"	1,913 0 0	Resumption of land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington	1,913 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,610 0 0	Extension of existing Alexander-street Sewer to culvert at Copeland-street	2,610 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Stormwater Sewer from Copeland-street to Henderson Road, Macdonaldtown	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
		City Sewerage—Subsidiary Pipe Sewers and Intercepting arrangements—			
"	6,000 0 0	Bourke-street Branch	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Pymont Branch ... ..	.....	.....	15,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	19,000 0 0	Macdonaldtown Drainage	6,029 2 3	.....	12,970 17 9
"	75,600 0 0	For surveys, gauging of rivers, and construction of various works in connection with water conservation and distribution from the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Gwydir, Narran, and other rivers, for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use... ..	75,599 19 7	.....	0 0 5
	£ 4,366,696 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,672,511 3 1	.....	694,184 16 11
	£ 49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229 0 9	10,419,335 13 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	40,105,105	0 0	Brought forward...	£38,191,540 5 7	494,229 0 9		10,419,395 13 8	
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.								
	4,366,696	0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,672,511 3 1	.....		694,184 16 11
Repayment of Loans—								
To meet 6 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1889, viz. :—								
1889	5,000	0 0	City of Sydney Water Supply ...	5,000 0 0	.....		.....
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1890, viz. :—								
In January—								
"	365,600	0 0	Railways—23 Victoria, No. 5 ...	365,400 0 0	.....		200 0 0
In July—								
"	5,000	0 0	Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 26 ...	5,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	347,600	0 0	Railways and Public Works—23 Victoria, No. 10 ...	347,600 0 0	.....		.....
	5,089,896	0 0	Total under Act 53 Victoria No. 23	£4,395,511 3 1	.....		694,384 16 11
54 VICTORIA, No. 33.								
1890	3,000	0 0	Towards erection of twelve Cottages, Newington Asylum ...	2,000 2 6	.....		999 17 6
"	5,174	0 0	Purchase of land, Regent-street, for Police purposes ...	5,173 17 11	.....		0 2 1
"	1,500	0 0	Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment ...	1,485 17 8	.....		14 2 4
"	2,020	0 0	Purchase of land for Police purposes at Kogarah, Rockdale, Tumut, and Fig-tree ...	1,670 0 0	.....		350 0 0
"	6,000	0 0	Towards erection of Northern Fire Brigade Station, George-street, Sydney ...	6,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	15,158	0 0	Purchase of land, Goulburn, for Lunatic Asylum ...	15,158 0 0	.....		.....
"	15,000	0 0	New Steamer for Pilot Service ...	15,000 0 0	.....		.....
RAILWAYS—								
"	2,550	0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh Station ...	2,550 0 0	.....		.....
"	25,000	0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines—Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall—further sum ...	25,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	150,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—existing lines	150,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	250,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	250,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	100,000	0 0	To Improve Grades and Curves, and Construction of Deviation to avoid Lapstone Zig-Zag ...	100,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	250,000	0 0	For completing Suburban Line widening Redfern to Flemington ...	250,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	500,000	0 0	Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line—Ryde to Hornsby ...	498,286 8 9	.....		1,713 11 3
"	250,000	0 0	Rolling Stock necessary for the equipment of new lines—viz., Culcairn to Corowa, Kiama to Nowra, Lismore to the Tweed, Cootamundra to Temora, and Molong to Parkes and Forbes...	250,000 0 0	.....		.....
	1,575,402	0 0	Carried forward ..	£1,572,324 6 10	.....		3,077 13 2
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,587,051 8 8	494,229 0 9		11,113,720 10 7	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.		Balances—			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			54 VICTORIA No. 33.						
	1,575,402	0 0	Brought forward ...	£1,572,324	6 10	.....	.....	3,077	13 2
1890	25,000	0 0	TRAMWAYS— Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Workshops, Building and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending Works ...	25,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	75,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams ...	64,080	1 7	.....	.....	10,919	18 5
"	25,000	0 0	Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0 0
"	8,000	0 0	Towards purchase of sites for Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices ...	3,989	14 5	.....	.....	4,010	5 7
			RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—						
"	124,575	0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Cootamundra to Temora...	124,575	0 0	.....	.....
"	127,000	0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from St. Leonards to Milson's point ...	127,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	90,250	0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Marrickville to Burwood Road ...	90,250	0 0	.....	.....
"	35,000	0 0	To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	28,714	18 5	.....	.....	6,285	1 7
"	30,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys ...	30,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores—To provide for the purchase of Stores for Railway Construction Services, the value to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained; the whole amount to be carried to a Trust Fund, and to be reissued from time to time as the said Store Vote is credited from the Votes for the specific services on account of which the stores are respectively issued ...	200,000	0 0	.....	.....
			HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH—						
"	50,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum ...	50,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements—towards	87,470	5 7	.....	.....	12,529	14 5
"	100,000	0 0	Clarence River Improvements—towards...	46,291	7 1	.....	.....	53,708	12 11
"	50,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ...	50,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Tweed River Improvements ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	15,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works—further sum ...	4,974	1 3	.....	.....	25	18 9
"	50,000	0 0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum ...	50,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Long Cove, Reclamation and Dredging...	18,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum, including cost of resumption of land	18,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Snail's Bay Reclamation—further sum ...	996	16 5	.....	.....	3	3 7
"	18,000	0 0	Appliances for Reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,000	0 0	.....	.....
"	18,500	0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River ...	18,500	0 0	.....	.....
	2,768,727	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,653,166	11 7	.....	.....	115,560	8 5
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	54 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.								
	2,768,727	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,653,166	11 7	.....	.....	115,560	8 5
1890	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum ...	9,619	0 0	.....	.....	381	0 0
"	5,500	0 0	Towards Construction of Jetties at foot of Eskine-street ...	5,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Coff's Harbour Jetty—further sum ...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Moama Wharf—further sum ...	1,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Reclamation of Carcening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—on account ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Bellinger River, including cost of necessary plant ...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	18,500	0 0	Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—erection of ...	157	12 4	.....	.....	18,342	7 8
	Government Architect's Branch—								
	For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups—								
"	25,000	0 0	Towards completion of the following buildings, viz.:—Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke; Court-house, Hay; Grafton Gaol; St. Albans Court-house and Lock-up; and new Central Police Court, Sydney ...	20,175	0 4	.....	.....	4,824	19 8
"	25,000	0 0	For permanent additions to the under-mentioned buildings: Moree Lock-up; Milparinka Court-house and Warden's Quarters; Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney; Deniliquin Court-house; Nyngan Court-house; Parramatta Gaol—Criminal Lunatic Wing; Broken Hill Court-house and Lock-up (further sum); Silverton Gaol; Liverpool Court and Watch House ...	14,698	11 3	.....	.....	10,306	8 9
"	45,000	0 0	Towards the erection of the under-mentioned buildings, viz.:—Macksville Court-house, &c.; Nowra Court-house; Greta Court-house—site for; Redfern Court-house and site; West Maitland Court-house and site; Watch-house, Clarence-street, Sydney; Michelago Court-house; Court-house, Dubbo—land for; Lock-ups at Sofala, Penrith, South Grafton, Tinnonee, Minmi, Regent-street (Sydney), Rockdale, Kogarah, Singleton (and site), Brushgrove, Tamworth, Kelso, Rylstone (site for), and Broadwater ...	26,559	12 11	.....	.....	18,440	7 1
"	5,000	0 0	For the erection and completion of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters— For additions to the under-mentioned buildings:—Bourke new Police Buildings, Murrumburrah Police Buildings, Newcastle Police Buildings, Wee Waa Police Station ...	4,885	0 0	.....	.....	615	0 0
	£ 2,924,227	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,755,756	8 5	.....	.....	168,470	11 7
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—contd.						
			54 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.						
	2,924,227	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,755,756	8 5	.....		168,470	11 7
1890	20,000	0 0	Government Architect's Branch—continued— Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings:—Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney; Fernmount Police Quarters and Lock-up, Broken Hill Police Buildings, Tecumwall Police Buildings, &c.; Sergeant's Quarters, Penrith; Corowa Police Barracks, &c.; Bourke Police Officers' Quarters; Tarago Police Quarters and Lock-up; Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks; Peak Hill Police Buildings; Barcaba Police Buildings; Hillgrove Police Buildings; Port Macquarie Police Station; Emmaville Police Station—further sum ...	8,509	0 1	.....		11,490	19 11
"	3,000	0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices— To complete the undermentioned buildings, viz.:—Mittagong, Hunter's Hill, Moss Vale, Temora, Wollongong, and Picton Post and Telegraph Offices ...	3,000	0 0	.....		
"	15,000	0 0	Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings, viz.:—West Maitland Post Office, site for, additional; Wollombi, Harden, Adamstown, Homebush Braidwood, Eamore, Barwood, Newtown, Rockdale, St. Peters, and Lake Cudgellico Post and Telegraph Offices ...	12,358	18 9	.....		2,641	1 3
"	10,000	0 0	For purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Offices ...	9,043	12 6	.....		956	7 6
"	10,000	0 0	Hospitals for Insane— Branch Hospital, Parranatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients; Residence for Assistant-Superintendent, Parranatta; and New Wing, Gladesville—further sum ...	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	7,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Buildings— General Post Office—additional works ...	7,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Benevolent Asylums—additions ...	7,943	19 11	.....		2,056	0 1
"	3,500	0 0	Coast Hospital, additions—further sum...	3,500	0 0	.....		
"	3,000	0 0	University—additions to the Engineering Department ...	3,000	0 0	.....		
"	1,200	0 0	Parramatta Industrial School Wall ...			.....		1,200	0 0
"	12,000	0 0	Government Printing Office—Additional Story ...	126	11 0	.....		11,873	9 0
"	12,000	0 0	Stamp Office and Site ...	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Goulburn Gaol—erection of Additions, to contain 111 cells ...	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	4,000	0 0	Broken Hill Mining Office—erection of...			.....		4,000	0 0
"	5,000	0 0	Morgue, George-street North, Sydney—erection of ...			.....		5,000	0 0
"	7,000	0 0	Admiral's Residence—Additions and Alterations ...	7,000	0 0	.....		
	£3,056,927	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,849,238	10 8	.....		207,688	9 4
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	d.	d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,587,051 8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>							
	3,056,927	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,849,238 10 8	.....		207,688	9 4
	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>							
1890	92,256	0 0	Bridges Branch— For erection of Bridges at the under-mentioned sites:—Bullock Island; Johnston's Creek; Castlereagh River, at Mundooran; Wilson's River, at Ballingarra, road Rolland's Plains to Ballingarra; Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point; Morton's Creek, road Beechworth to Einis; M'Intyre River, at Inverell; Ollera, Modern, and Limestone Creeks, road Guyra to Tingha; George's River, at Liverpool; Stone-quarry Creek, at Pieton; Cunningham's, near Bombala; Paroo River, at Wanaaring; Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains; approach bridge and embankment, Boggabri Bridge, Coldstream River; approaches to Redbournebury Bridge	30,846	2 11	.....	61,410	17 1
"	14,515	0 0	Roads— Wood-blocking Oxford-street, along tram-line, conditionally on £4,187 being paid by the Municipal Council of Paddington	14,515	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Wood-blocking Cook's River Road from Alice-street to St. Peter's, conditionally on £1,500 being paid by the Municipal Council of Newtown	7,975	14 0	.....	24	6 0
"	6,000	0 0	Sewerage Branch— Extension of Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum ... ..	.....		.....	6,000	0 0
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Point Sewers—further sum	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, East and West sides—further sum... ..	9,970	4 8	.....	29	15 4
"	313,592	0 0	Completion of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule B of Act 54 Vic. No. 17) ... ..	.....		.....	313,592	0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Iron Cove Creek Storm-water Channel	18,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	16,500	0 0	Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek—					
"	4,000	0 0	1. Draining parts of Leichhardt	16,494	12 4	.....	5	7 8
"	4,000	0 0	2. Leichhardt Branch	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,500	0 0	3. Ashfield Branch	61	5 0	.....	3,938	15 0
"	15,500	0 0	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel... ..	518	14 9	.....	7,981	5 3
"	8,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Munni-street, Newtown, through Macdonaldtown Park to Sheca's Creek	15,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,500	0 0	Macdonaldtown Park Storm-water Sewer, from Swanson-street to Ashmore-street; thence from Ashmore-street to Macdonald-street	8,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	3,591,790	0 0	Carried forward...	£2,991,119 4 4	.....		600,870	15 8
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,587,051 8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720 10 7
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>							
	3,591,790	0 0	Brought forward	£2,991,119	4 4	.....	600,670	15 8
1890	2,630	0 0	Storm-water Sewers—continued. Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Siding to Storm-water Channel, Alexandria Park	1,825	10 8	.....	804	9 4
"	2,185	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Buckland-street to Southern Boundary, Alexandria Park	2,185	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,350	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve	1,218	7 3	.....	131	12 9
"	1,500	0 0	Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel—further sum	1,428	7 5	.....	71	12 7
"	4,666	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay Storm-water Channel, Balmain	4,666	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	2,929	9 9	.....	70	10 3
"	15,000	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Western Drainage, draining parts of Burwood, Concord, and Ashfield	9,873	10 2	.....	5,126	9 10
"	8,800	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage, draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield	885	2 2	.....	8,414	17 10
"	8,400	0 0	Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay	27	5 10	.....	8,372	14 2
"	15,000	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Botany Road to old bed of Shea's Creek	.....	.....	.....	15,000	0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from a point South of Buckland-street along course of Shea's Creek to Botany Road	245	14 9	.....	18,254	5 3
"	14,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street to Young-street and thence to a point South of Buckland-street	8,168	5 3	.....	6,331	14 9
"	19,000	0 0	Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, to drain parts of Burwood, Strathfield, and Concord	12,003	4 2	.....	6,996	15 9
"	11,500	0 0	Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood and Ashfield	7,633	9 10	.....	3,866	10 2
"	10,700	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rookwood, draining from the Necropolis	10,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	19,000	0 0	Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer	1	16 0	.....	18,998	4 0
"	7,825	0 0	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	2,757	3 7	.....	5,067	16 5
"	3,000	0 0	Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0 0
"	205,000	0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs	205,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	260,000	0 0	Construction of new Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs	184,181	3 2	.....	75,818	16 10
"	35,000	0 0	Stores—Advance Account	35,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Contractor's Advance Account (Sewerage)	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	4,263,346	0 0	Carried forward...	£3,486,348	14 5	.....	776,997	5 7
	54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward...	£42,587,051	8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720 10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 42,587,051 8 8	494,229 0 9	11,113,720 10 7
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
<i>54 VICTORIA NO. 33—continued.</i>					
	4,263,346 0 0	Brought forward	£ 3,486,348 14 5	.....	776,997 5 7
1890	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— <i>continued.</i> — Towards Erection of new Offices, including fittings and purchase of site... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	67,610 6 7	.....	82,389 13 5
"	127,111 0 0	For Sewerage Works—being amount of balance and interest at the debit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sewerage Account in the Union Bank—the Sewerage Works having been transferred to the Water and Sewerage Board	127,110 5 4	.....	0 14 8
"	25,000 0 0	Military Works Branch— Magazines at Newington... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Headquarters, Military Offices, Building, and Site ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
"	8,000 0 0	Naval Magazines at Spectacle Island	7,931 10 10	.....	68 9 2
"	5,000 0 0	Military Magazines at Goat Island	1,043 5 3	.....	3,956 14 9
"	19,000 0 0	Technical Education— Technological Museum Sydney—Erection of	19,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Technological Museum, Sydney—Site for Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, Maitland West and Newcastle— Erection of	11,243 8 5	.....	8,756 11 7
"	19,000 0 0	High Schools— Buildings—Girls' High School, Sydney... ..	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	High Schools, Maitland	9,943 13 7	.....	56 6 5
"	50,000 0 0	Additional Areas to Existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of	47,429 17 5	.....	2,570 2 7
"	1,500 0 0	Imported Stock—Erection of Quarantine Station ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Agricultural Department—Agricultural Col- leges and Experimental Stations... ..	19,849 3 0	.....	150 17 0
"	150,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—For Surveys, gauging of Rivers, and construc- tion of various Works in connection with Water Conservation, and distribution for Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith	144,040 8 3	.....	5,959 11 9
"	40,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs—Construction and exten- sion of Telegraph Lines generally	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891, viz.— In January— Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5,007,957 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 4,056,550 13 1	.....	961,406 6 11
	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 42,587,051 8 8	494,229 0 9	11,113,720 10 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 42,587,051 8 8	494,229	0 9	11,113,720	10 7
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
	5,007,957	0 0	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued. Brought forward ...	£ 4,056,550 13 1	.....		951,406	6 11
			Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891—continued—viz.—					
1890	6,700	0 0	In July— Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40					
"	700	0 0	To pay off Debentures, 22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26					
"	23,700	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 22 Victoria, No. 22	200,500	0 0	.....	
"	113,900	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 24 Victoria, No. 24					
"	55,500	0 0	Immigration, 24 Victoria, No. 26					
"	26,000	0 0	To meet Water Supply and Sewerage 6 per cent. Debentures, due 1st January, 1891— City of Sydney Sewerage Works	26,000	0 0	.....	
"	2,000	0 0	2nd May, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	2,000	0 0	.....	
"	3,000	0 0	2nd July, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	3,000	0 0	.....	
"	1,782,300	0 0	To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1892— Railways and Public Works, 25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,300	0 0	.....	
	£ 7,021,757	0 0	Total under 54 Vic. No. 33	£ 6,070,350 13 1	.....		951,406	6 11
			55 VICTORIA No. 35.					
1892	2,500	0 0	Military Works— Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	2,408	18 4	.....	91	1 8
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Bradley's Heights	£ 3,000	0 0	.....	
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Steel Point	£ 3,000	0 0	.....	
"	2,100	0 0	Erection of Battery at Wollongong	2,100	0 0	.....	
"	12,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Henry's Heights	8,925	8 3	.....	3,074	11 9
"	2,000	0 0	Emplacements for Quick-firing and Machine Guns	1,858	16 4	.....	141	3 8
"	3,000	0 0	Battery at Stockton	£ 3,000	0 0	.....	
"	27,600	0 0	Less—Balance on Loan Vote for Fortifications and Defence Works generally, £125,000, 52 Vic. No. 17					
"	9,000	0 0						
"	18,600	0 0						
"	200,000	0 0	Railways— Additional Rolling Stock—Existing lines, and towards fitting Continuous Automatic Brakes to Goods Rolling Stock	199,956	19 3	.....	43	0 9
"	200,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances	200,000	0 0	.....	
"	35,000	0 0	To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation	35,000	0 0	.....	
"	60,000	0 0	For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	60,000	0 0	.....	
"	30,000	0 0	Deviations, Mudgee Line	30,000	0 0	.....	
"	20,000	0 0	Raising Line above Flood Level, Maitland	20,000	0 0	.....	
	563,600	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 560,250 2 2	.....		3,349	17 10
	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 48,657,402 1 9	494,229	0 9	12,065,126	17 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward...	£48,657,402	1 9	494,229	0 9	12,065,126	17 6
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	<i>55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.</i>								
	563,600	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 560,250	2 2	.....	.....	3,349	17 10
1892	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— For Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	41,048	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,048	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,348	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa Railway—further sum	12,869	19 8	.....	.....	11,478	0 4
"	120,500	0 0	Milson's Point Railway—further sum ...	120,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	26,993	0 0	Kiama to Nowra Railway—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,993	0 0
"	44,500	0 0	Lismore to the Tweed Railway—further sum ...	15,055	9 0	.....	.....	29,444	11 0
"	75,000	0 0	Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum ...	75,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	7,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	19,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,851	6 8	.....	.....	148	13 4
"	30,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ...	25,454	12 2	.....	.....	4,545	7 10
"	4,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c. ...	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c. ...	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth ...	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	19,987	0 0	Government Architect's Branch— New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum...	19,987	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Lift, &c. ...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Treasury New Strong Room—Erection of	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	0 0
"	4,000	0 0	Public Offices—Construction and Rearrangement of Lifts ...	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Gladesville Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Fifty Females ...	7,865	7 10	.....	.....	133	12 2
"	2,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Twenty-five Females ...	1,998	6 0	.....	.....	1	14 0
"	8,000	0 0	Central Police Court—Erection of—further sum ...	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Additions to Hospital for Insane, Parramatta ...	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, and an Accident Ward, with further accommodation for Nursing Staff ...	2,069	0 0	.....	.....	3,931	0 0
"	27,000	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Cowra Bridge—Erection of ...	26,535	10 10	.....	.....	464	9 2
"	5,900	0 0	Moiety of cost of widening Corowa Bridge from 18 ft. to 36 ft. ...	1,312	13 10	.....	.....	4,587	6 2
"	8,000	0 0	Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost ...	706	15 4	.....	.....	7,293	4 8
"	4,422	0 0	Sewerage Branch— Further sum for completion of Main Sewer between George-street West and Bondi Main Sewer ...	4,421	14 1	.....	.....	0	5 11
"	10,000	0 0	Extension of Sewer from Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	0 0
"	2,500	0 0	Pott's Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	0 0
	1,131,798	0 0	Carried forward...	£1,018,926	17 7	.....	.....	112,871	2 5
	61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward ...	£48,657,402	1 9	494,229	0 9	12,065,126	17 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£48,657,402	1 9	494,229	0 9	12,065,126 17 6
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.								
	1,131,798	0 0	Brought forward	£				
1892	6,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum	3,224	15 10			2,775 4 2
„	10,000	0 0	Randwick Storm-water Drainage (towards), east and west sides	257	17 4			9,742 2 8
„	9,270	0 0	Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutter's Bay	6,381	1 7			2,888 18 5
„	9,000	0 0	Munni-street to Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	8,988	11 2			11 8 10
„	1,000	0 0	Extension of Leichhardt Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	1,000	0 0			
„	1,600	0 0	Smith-street Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	1,600	0 0			
„	2,520	0 0	Petersham Park Branch Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	2,520	0 0			
„	29,680	0 0	Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewers... ..	175	1 2			29,504 18 10
„	2,600	0 0	Newtown Branch of Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer					2,600 0 0
			Towards Storm-water Channels, North Sydney—					
„	6,000	0 0	Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	5,373	1 0			626 19 0
„	1,200	0 0	Queening Cove Storm-water Channel... ..	1,200	0 0			
„	1,200	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay, Balmain—Storm-water Channel—further sum... ..	1,008	15 1			191 4 11
„	2,709	0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum	2,700	0 0			
„	10,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewer—White Creek (towards)	44	8 4			9,955 11 8
			Water Supply and Sewerage—					
„	50,000	0 0	Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other works in connection therewith, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c....	50,000	0 0			
			Public Instruction—					
„	50,000	0 0	Erection of New Public School Buildings	50,000	0 0			
			Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
„	40,000	0 0	For Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, and construction of various works in connection with Water Conservation and Distribution for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith—further sum	19,414	12 4			20,585 7 8
			Electric Telegraph Department—					
„	50,000	0 0	Construction and Extension of Lines generally	45,198	14 11			4,801 5 1
£	1,414,568	0 0	Total under Act 55 Vic. 35...	1,218,018	16 4			196,554 3 8
£	62,681,326	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£49,875,415	18 1	494,229	0 9	12,261,681 1 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	62,631,326	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 49,875,415 18 1	494,229	0 9	12,261,681	1 2
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued 56 VICTORIA, No. 24.					
1893	20,000	0 0	Military and Defence Works— For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally	16,371 3 7	.....	.....	3,628 16 5	
"	8,000	0 0	Marine Board— New Steamer for Pilot Service—further sum	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Railways— For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde—further sum	49,999 19 4	.....	.....	0 0 8	
"	50,000	0 0	To complete improvement to Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	21,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum	21,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	42,000	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,795 4 11	.....	.....	204 15 1	
"	4,550	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest—further sum	4,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Saint Leonards to Milson's Point Railway—further sum	44,832 11 0	.....	.....	3,167 9 0	
"	22,525	0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	22,525 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	6,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Towards completion of the Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street...	80,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	0 0	Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street—further sum	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	33,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.	33,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	10,456 4 4	.....	.....	4,543 15 8	
"	14,500	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth—further sum	2,000 13 1	.....	.....	12,499 6 11	
"	3,650	0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River—further sum	3,649 7 0	.....	.....	0 13 0	
"	30,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Reclamation of Carcening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum	783 19 5	.....	.....	4,216 0 7	
"	5,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	552,725	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 522,464 2 8	.....	.....	30,260 17 4	
"	62,631,326	0 0	Carried forward	£ 49,875,415 18 1	494,229	0 9	12,261,681	1 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances.				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	62,681,326	0 0	Brought forward ...	£49,875,415	18 1	494,229	0 9	12,261,681	1 2
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	56 VICTORIA No. 24—continued.								
	552,725	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 522,464	2 8	.....	.....	30,260	17 4
1893	43,657	0 0	Government Architect's Branch— To complete the Sydney Hospital ...	43,657	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,200	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum ...	6,199	19 11	.....	.....	0	0 1
"	8,500	0 0	Grafton Gaol—Erection and completion of—further sum ...	8,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere ...	14,722	9 8	.....	.....	277	10 4
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of accommodation for the Insane at Kenmore, near Goulburn...	14,230	1 2	.....	.....	769	18 10
"	Roads and Bridges Branch—								
"	3,200	0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes —further sum ...	2,235	1 1	.....	.....	964	18 11
"	6,400	0 0	Iron Bridge over Darling River at Went- worth—further sum ...	6,400	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,100	0 0	Iron Bridge Tighe's Hill (moiety of cost)	2,100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia— further sum ...	5,814	9 2	.....	.....	2,155	10 10
"	1,100	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen—further sum ...	1,100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,700	0 0	Iron Bridge, Cowra, erection of—further sum ...	3,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga ...	11,173	18 7	.....	.....	826	1 5
"	Sewerage Branch—								
"	500	0 0	Resumption of Land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington—fur- ther sum ...	500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,800	0 0	Resumption and temporary occupation of land at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage ...	1,079	7 5	.....	.....	720	12 7
"	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Sewer—further sum ...	4,373	6 7	.....	.....	626	13 5
"	1,850	0 0	Euston Park, Balmain, Stormwater Channel	813	19 6	.....	.....	1,536	0 6
"	9,700	0 0	Ashfield Stormwater Channels, purchase of, from Borough Council ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,700	0 0
"	Water Supply and Sewerage—								
"	45,000	0 0	Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other Works in connection there- with, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c. ...	45,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For completion of new offices, including fittings and purchase of site—further sum ...	13,900	4 3	.....	.....	1,099	15 9
"	63,374	0 0	Public Watering Places, &c.—For construc- tion of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto ...	58,291	19 6	.....	.....	5,082	0 6
"	20,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph Department.—Construc- tion and Extension of Lines generally	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0 0
"	40,000	0 0	Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1893, viz.:—Public Works—18 Vic. No. 35	40,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 879,806	0 0	Total under Act 56 Vic. No. 24...	803,555	18 4	.....	.....	73,250	1 8
	£63,511,132	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 50,681,971	16 5	494,229	0 9	12,334,931	2 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st July, 1895.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	63,511,132 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£50,681,971 16 5	494,229 0 9	12,334,931 2 10
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		57 VICTORIA, No. 17.			
1894	90,000 0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of land for construction of Wharfs—further sum	90,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	25,000 0 0	Railways— Towards improvement of Grades and Curves	19,476 10 4	.....	5,523 9 8
..	50,000 0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes; also for pro- viding safety appliances—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	2,200 0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Pearce's Corner to St. Leonards Railway..	2,104 13 1	.....	95 6 11
..	35,000 0 0	Milson's Point Extension (land)...	35,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	10,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	100,000 0 0	Towards the construction of Tramways generally—further sum	83,796 0 4	.....	16,203 19 8
..	30,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	2,000 0 0	Wharf at White Bay	1,584 13 4	.....	415 6 8
..	5,000 0 0	Towards reclamation North Harbour, Newcastle	1,816 13 6	.....	3,183 6 6
..	3,000 0 0	Improving entrance, Bellinger River— further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	3,000 0 0	Removal of Reefs at Maclean, Clarence River	1,457 8 3	.....	1,542 11 9
..	5,000 0 0	Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River..	1,481 10 9	.....	3,518 9 3
..	3,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	50,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	10,000 0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
..	26,150 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	26,150 0 0	.....	.....
..	17,500 0 0	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	3,002 7 9	.....	14,497 12 3
..	6,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridges— Bridge, Edwards River, Deniliquin ...	716 14 9	.....	5,283 5 3
..	5,000 0 0	Bridge, McIntyre River, at Inverell— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
..	1,800 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwall— further sum	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
..	863 0 0	Bridge, Macblan River, at Cowra—further sum	863 1 2	.....	0 18 10
..	4,000 0 0	Bridge, "Victoria," East Maitland ...	35 2 1	.....	3,964 17 11
£	491,513 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 432,283 15 4	.....	59,229 4 8
£	63,511,132 0 0	Carried forward	£50,681,971 16 5	494,229 0 9	12,334,931 2 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 31st July, 1895.	Balances.			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.		
	63,511,132	0 0	Brought forward	£ 50,681,971 16 5	494,229 0 9	12,834,931 2 10		
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
<i>57 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.</i>								
	491,513	0 0	Brought forward	£ 432,288 15 4		59,229 4 8		
1894	8,572	0 0	Sewerage— Johnston Creek Stormwater Channel— further sum			8,572 0 0		
"	3,800	0 0	Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Stormwater Channel from Station beyond Harris- street	2,635 3 4		1,164 16 8		
"	2,700	0 0	Raising Stormwater Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street ...	1,727 19 6		972 0 6		
"	3,500	0 0	Stormwater Sewer from Point Piper Road to Rushcutter's Bay—further sum ...			3,500 0 0		
"	4,135	0 0	Stanmore Road Stormwater Channel, Marrickville	305 12 2		3,829 7 10		
"	730	0 0	Kensington Estate Drainage, Randwick ...	687 11 10		62 8 2		
"	10,000	0 0	Bay-street Overflow Sewer	91 6 6		9,908 13 6		
"	10,000	0 0	Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme (sewers, not reticulating pipes) ...			10,000 0 0		
"	10,000	0 0	Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer (first section) ...			10,000 0 0		
"	3,700	0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum ...	3,672 9 7		27 10 5		
"	25,000	0 0	Water Conservation Branch— Artesian Boring	24,992 13 6		7 6 6		
"	5,000	0 0	Water Supplies for Towns, &c., not in- corporated	4,215 14 3		784 5 9		
"	20,000	0 0	Public Watering Places, &c.— For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto			20,000 0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Agricultural Department— For completing the Agricultural College at Richmond, and providing necessary Farm Buildings for Experimental Farms	3,460 4 7		1,539 15 5		
"	25,000	0 0	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department— Erection of Telephone Lines and pur- chase of Telephone Instruments ...	11,231 13 5		13,768 6 7		
"	162,000	0 0	Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, viz.:— Railways and Public Works—26 Vic., No. 14	161,000 0 0		1,000 0 0		
"	670,000	0 0	Public Works—27 Vic., No. 14 ...	662,300 0 0		7,700 0 0		
	£ 1,460,650	0 0	Total under Act 57 Vic., No. 17	£ 1,308,584 4 0		152,065 16 0		
	£ 64,971,782	0 0	Carried forward	£ 51,990,556 0 5	494,229 0 9	12,486,996 18 10		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances.			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	64,971,782	0 0	Brought forward	£ 51,990,556 0 5	494,229 0 9		12,486,996 18 10	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			58 VICTORIA, No. 14.					
1894	1,257	0 0	MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS—Purchase of Land for Military purposes at Bondi	1,256 5 0	.....		0 15 0
"	22,000	0 0	PUBLIC WHARVES—Resumption of Land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum	14,470 2 7	.....		7,529 17 5
			RAILWAYS—					
"	25,000	0 0	Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves ... ..	.....	.....		25,000 0 0
"	70,000	0 0	Additions to Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and other purposes, including providing safety appliances—further sum	31,723 4 9	.....		38,276 15 3
			RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—					
"	21,000	0 0	Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum	20,026 2 8	.....		973 17 4
"	51,600	0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	50,685 8 3	.....		914 11 9
"	35,000	0 0	Milson's Point Extension—further sum...	8,319 14 10	.....		26,680 5 2
"	9,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	8,996 19 7	.....		3 0 5
			HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH—					
"	15,000	0 0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	2,915 18 11	.....		12,084 1 1
"	10,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum	4,827 18 9	.....		5,172 1 3
"	17,000	0 0	Manning River Improvements	745 10 5	.....		16,254 9 7
"	2,200	0 0	Goods Shed on Eastern side of Circular Quay	1,411 2 5	.....		788 17 7
"	2,000	0 0	Wharf on Eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay	1,974 1 9	.....		25 18 3
"	4,000	0 0	Bellingen River Improvements—further sum	3,331 8 6	.....		618 11 6
"	7,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	3,393 17 7	.....		3,606 2 5
"	10,000	0 0	Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, via Evans River	636 16 8	.....		9,363 3 4
"	5,000	0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	4,190 2 9	.....		809 17 3
"	100,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	46,936 6 0	.....		53,063 14 0
"	83,000	0 0	Centennial Park Reservoir	1,399 10 10	.....		81,600 9 2
"	74,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum	63,397 14 5	.....		10,602 5 7
			GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT—					
"	4,500	0 0	Justice Department—Additions... ..	.....	.....		4,500 0 0
"	30,000	0 0	Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards Erection... ..	2,826 12 1	.....		27,173 7 11
"	8,000	0 0	Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional Floor	7,682 1 5	.....		317 18 7
"	5,000	0 0	Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings ... ..	.....	.....		5,000 0 0
"	1,000	0 0	Treasury Strong Room—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....		1,000 0 0
			METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—					
"	89,100	0 0	Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	15,675 0 4	.....		73,424 19 8
"	2,800	0 0	Smithfield Water Supply... ..	2,346 17 8	.....		453 2 4
"	500	0 0	Liverpool Water Supply—Extension	153 16 10	.....		346 3 2
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Prospect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	146 3 0	.....		2,853 17 0
"	3,000	0 0	Supplementary Tank at Hurstville	2 14 8	.....		2,997 5 4
"	15,000	0 0	Gordon Water Supply	65 8 2	.....		14,934 11 10
"	500	0 0	Richmond Water Supply... ..	3 5 6	.....		496 14 6
	£ 726,457	0 0	Carried forward	£ 299,590 0 4	.....		426,866 18 8
	£ 64,971,782	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 51,990,556 0 5	494,229 0 9		12,486,996 18 10	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	64,971,782 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 51,990,556 0 5	494,229 0 9	12,486,996 18 10
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.			
	726,457 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 299,590 6 4	.....	426,866 18 8
		ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH—			
		Bridges—			
1894	6,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	84 14 5	.....	5,915 5 7
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
		SEWERAGE—			
"	4,020 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	205 18 5	.....	3,814 1 7
"	3,500 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, North Sydney— Willoughby Falls Creek ... ..	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Careening Cove ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	2,500 0 0	Euroka Creek... ..	.....	.....	2,500 0 0
"	970 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rockdale Creek	51 4 4	.....	918 15 8
"	12,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserves Drainage	3,485 7 3	.....	8,514 12 9
"	10,000 0 0	Resumption of Land, North Sydney	9,509 9 10	.....	490 10 2
"	95,000 0 0	WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION— Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, Artesian Boring, and expenditure in- cidental thereto ... ..	.....	.....	95,000 0 0
"	25,000 0 0	MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS— Magazine and Torpedo Vessel Depot, Bradley's Head ... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	2 0 0	.....	19,998 0 0
"	3,430 0 0	Defence Works generally... ..	.....	.....	3,430 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	For Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices (including sites) ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
"	6,500 0 0	HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH—Conversion of Grab Dredge "Sigma" into a Sand- pump Dredge	1,959 14 7	.....	4,540 5 5
"	1,825 0 0	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT— Additions to Lands Offices at Goulburn and Grafton	450 0 0	.....	1,375 0 0
"	1,000 0 0	Clarence Heads Pilot Station—Erection— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	750 0 0	Corowa Custom House—Erection— further sum	300 0 0	.....	450 0 0
"	2,000 0 0	Lismore Police Lockup ... ..	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
"	1,200 0 0	Gaols— Maitland Gaol—Additions	105 10 4	.....	1,094 9 8
"	1,200 0 0	Mudgee Gaol—Additions ... ..	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
"	1,500 0 0	Wilcannia Gaol—Additions ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
£	938,352 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 315,744 5 6	.....	622,607 14 6
£	64,971,782 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 51,990,556 0 5	494,229 0 9	12,486,996 18 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 31st July, 1895.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 31st July, 1895.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	64,971,782	0 0	Brought forward...	£51,990,556	0 5	494,229	0 9	12,486,996	18 10
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.									
	938,352	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 315,744	5 6	.....	.....	622,607	14 6
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT—continued.									
Court Houses—									
1894	5,700	0 0	West Maitland Court House—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700	0 0
"	600	0 0	Milparinka Court House—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0 0
"	2,300	0 0	Nowra Court House—Erection—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	0 0
"	550	0 0	Boggabilla Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	0 0
"	1,000	0 0	Bowral Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0 0
"	1,500	0 0	Greta Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0 0
"	2,300	0 0	Katoomba Court House—Erection	1,000	5 8	.....	.....	1,299	14 4
"	800	0 0	Lithgow Court House—Additions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	0 0
"	1,650	0 0	Milton Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	0 0
"	950	0 0	Moulamein Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	0 0
"	13,300	0 0	Parramatta Court House and Police Buildings—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,300	0 0
"	600	0 0	Cootamundra Court House—Additions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0 0
"	1,000	0 0	Drake Court and Watch House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0 0
"	17,500	0 0	Erection of and additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Adamstown, Homebush, Annandale, Camperdown, Bungonia, Glen Innes, Minmi, Moree, Parramatta, North Parramatta, North Sydney, Robertson, Wagga Wagga, and at minor towns	861	10 0	.....	.....	16,638	10 0
"	28,910	0 0	Erection of and additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Broadwater, Kogarah, Fernmount, Murrumburrah, Penrith, Rylstone, Sofala, Berry, Darlinghurst, Pambula, Surry Hills, Tilpa, Tumut, Alexandria, Coonamble, Crookwell, Daysdale, Forbes, Gerobery, Jindera, Kyamba, Maclean, Marrickville, Marsden, Moruya, Mount Drysdale, Trundle, Tweed River Heads, Yandarlo, Cumnock, Mathoura	890	12 6	.....	.....	28,019	7 6
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE—									
"	25,000	0 0	Forest Branch—For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves... ..	14,517	12 5	.....	.....	10,482	7 7
"	20,000	0 0	Agricultural Branch—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0 0
	£1,062,012	0 0	Total under Act 58 Vic., No. 14	£333,014	6 1	.....	.....	728,997	13 11
	£66,033,794	0 0	Total General Loan Account	52,323,570	6 6	494,229	0 9	13,215,994	12 9
	£10,215,630	18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 42)...	9,954,501	17 10	261,120	0 5	.....	.....
	£76,249,424	18 3	GRAND TOTAL	£62,278,072	4 4	755,358	1 2	13,215,994	12 9

C.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 31st July, 1895.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways				37,611,368	19	9
Tramways				1,835,677	15	2
Telegraphs				820,662	17	3
Immigration				560,980	0	0†
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...				428,741	19	3
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35				43,261	14	6
New Water Supply for Sydney				2,543,258	13	4
New Water Supply for Country Towns				676,936	6	0
Water Supply, County of Cumberland				473,768	9	5
Water Supply, Western Suburbs				149,997	7	7
Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes				58,291	19	6
Hunter District Water Supply				3,002	7	9
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts				268,356	19	5
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land				1,955,099	12	3
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant				100,000	0	0
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account... ..				35,000	0	0
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices				63,740	4	3
Public Instruction—School Buildings, &c.				388,434	2	11
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the river Hunter... ..	224,987	9	10			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,930	4	0			
Wharf, Moama	5,500	0	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,805	1	6			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	103,896	18	6			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, &c.	30,268	17	1			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	66,786	18	0			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c. ...	241,777	10	2			
Steam Dredges and Punts	279,013	2	3			
Improvements, Circular Quay	109,624	2	0			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	523,091	0	6			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	35,387	10	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney, and Resumption of Land for Public Wharfs... ..	116,334	8	10			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	206,226	7	3			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	281,000	0	0			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	254,076	8	5			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	67,779	6	8			
Sand Pump Dredgers	56,811	1	3			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	23,000	0	0			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	14,000	13	1			
Wharf at White Bay	1,584	13	4			
Removal of Reefs, Maclean, Clarence River	1,464	5	2			
				3,550,644	9	11
Carried forward				£51,571,173	18	3

† The expenditure for Railways includes £375,538 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 ss. 2d. for a Definitive Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1895 the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			51,571,173	18	3
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital	13,444	2	5			
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739	16	11			
University of Sydney	126,729	13	0			
Affiliated Colleges	51,582	6	7			
Grammar School	25,000	0	0			
Australian Museum Enlargement	38,803	12	9			
Technological Museum	19,000	0	0			
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, &c.	11,243	8	5			
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000	0	0			
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946	17	9			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000	0	0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0	0			
New General Post Office	173,412	10	1			
New Printing Office	7,276	15	9			
New Public Offices	326,539	2	5			
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,579	13	6			
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870	3	11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548	13	7			
Free Public Library	24,994	18	5			
Observatory	7,000	0	0			
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0	0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	48,657	0	0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460	17	0			
Lunatic Asylums	170,413	15	7			
Light-houses	90,209	14	7			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.	61,866	11	0			
Goals, Court and Watch Houses	215,524	12	11			
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	34,041	0	8			
Fire Stations, Sydney	31,000	0	0			
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800	0	0			
New Central Police Court	83,674	7	5			
Colonial Stores	15,000	0	0			
Government Resumption of Land	392,636	1	11			
Court House and Post Office, Balmain	6,000	0	0			
Post and Telegraph Offices	21,852	17	3			
Dubbo Public Buildings	10,894	6	2			
Orphan School, Parramatta	7,300	0	0			
Compensation for Land taken for New General Post Office	16,500	0	0			
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	23,215	16	1			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices	3,989	14	5			
Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, &c.	2,069	0	0			
Erection of Telephone Lines and purchase of Telephone Instruments	11,231	13	5			
For Thinning Forest Reserves	14,517	12	5			
				2,204,396	15	11
Roads and Bridges				890,767	8	3
Fortifications and Military Works				1,210,948	13	5
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				*6,350,930	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from New South Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,837	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			62,278,072	4	4

* See note Immigration, page 77.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1896.JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

D.

. GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

31st JULY, 1895.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 31st July, 1895, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 78	62,278,072	4	4
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 31st July, 1895	556,096	6	4
TOTAL	£62,834,168	10	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 31st JULY, 1895.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bills, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 31st July, 1895, to the amount of £69,086,213 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 86	66,445,811	4 10		
<i>Less—</i> Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Victoria No. 7, repaid on 1st January, 1894...	1,250,000	0 0	65,195,811	4 10
<i>Less—</i> Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz:— Immigration £724,733 3 1 Treasury Bills 2,502,884 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney— Waterworks 85,000 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney— Sewerage Works 126,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works 5,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works 27,532 11 10 Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works 16,000 0 0 Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works 2,500 0 0	3,480,049	14 11		
Act 16 Victoria No. 39— Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company ... £7,365 3 4 <i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue ... 929 0 0	6,436	3 4		
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz:— Act 35 Victoria No. 5 £444 19 6 Act 36 Victoria No. 2 15,833 10 9 Act 41 Victoria No. 7 25,116 18 9	41,395	9 0	3,587,481	7 3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account...			£61,658,329	17 7
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)			175,838	13 1
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised			1,000,000	0 0
TOTAL		£	62,834,168	10 8

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
31st JULY, 1895.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INScribed STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEBENTURES.											
1842-55	Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazette, 1842 to 1855.</i>	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,080	0	0	201,149	11	0
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	201,264	13	5
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	136,890	13	2
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	630,105	11	7
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	393,427	5	8
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,300	16	2
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	107,787	15	0
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	293,000	0	0	300,895	12	6
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	145,007	0	0
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	756,890	15	0
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,962	10	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	361,612	10	0
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	343,233	0	0	343,200	0	0	341,084	15	0
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,696,828	5	0
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	136,728	17	10
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0	565,483	14	2
1866	To pay off Debentures	25 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	270,262	5	0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 3	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	193,474	0	0
1869	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	759,000	0	0	718,844	10	0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,902	0	0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	981,655	7	0
1869-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,907	0	0	177,400	0	0	178,055	0	0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,835	0	0	197,800	0	0	196,625	0	10
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	403,321	7	6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	439,787	7	11
									10,940,470	17	5
<i>Less—</i>											
Charges on sale of foregoing Debentures not distributed.									68,103 0 1		
Carried forward						10,920,890 18 3			11,365,830 0 0		
									10,872,367 17 4		

* Overdue bonds unrepresented.

† This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31st JULY, 1895.

AMOUNT OVER-PAID.	AMOUNT NOT RACHED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 8 1	705,200 0 0	4705,200	.....	.....
16,436 8 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.							
		{ 25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		{ 97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		{ 6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882		
		{ 24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		{ 54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		{ 29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		{ 50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		{ 36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		{ 31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		{ 61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		{ 21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		{ 12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		{ 70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		{ 40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		{ 291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		{ 139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		{ 100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		{ 133,800 0 0	133,800	.....	.....
		{ 2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	185 0 0
		{ 46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		{ 150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		{ 70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882		
		{ 136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		{ 6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		{ 70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		{ 3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		{ 203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		{ 132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		{ 100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		{ 10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		{ 2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		{ 175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		{ 90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		{ 34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		{ 145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
		{ 700 0 0	700	.....	.....
		{ 400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....
		{ 312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....
		{ 25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		{ 23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....
		{ 5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....
		{ 365,000 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890...		
		{ 348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....
		{ 113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....
		{ 55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		{ 1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....
		{ 162,000 0 0	161,000	1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...		
		{ 670,000 0 0	662,900	7,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895...		
		{ 300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		{ 210,400 0 0	.....	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896...		10,970 0 0
		{ 788,000 0 0	.....	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896...		37,900 0 0
		{ 65,800 0 0	.....	65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897...		9,200 0 0
		{ 1,000,000 0 0	744,400	255,600 0 0	Various years		12,780 0 0
		{ 177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898...		8,860 0 0
		{ 197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899...		9,885 0 0
		{ 407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900...		20,365 0 0
		{ 450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900...		22,500 0 0
25,069 6 5	11,365,880 0 0	8,823,180	2,542,650 0 0			126,675 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of 2 1/2 per cent. Loans of £332,000 floated in September, 1894, under Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSURED STOCK, SOLD.	NET AMOUNT RAISED.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	DEBENTURES—continued.				
	Brought forward		10,020,830 18 3	11,365,830 0 0	10,872,367 17 4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900 0 0	375,424 19 6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863 7 3	406,800 0 0	422,696 18 0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500 0 0	1,901,500 0 0	†1,725,661 6 11
	FUNDED STOCK (a).				
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780 0 0	536,189 9 2	509,780 0 0
	DEBENTURES.				
1876-88	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690 0 0	224,900 0 0	221,045 0 0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552 0 0	3,249,500 0 0	3,178,374 1 6
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes { Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 0 0 7,352,768 0 0	†1,120,000 0 0 ‡7,352,700 0 0	1,145,116 18 9 7,302,099 18 11
	INSURED STOCK.				
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000 0 0	1,262,000 0 0	1,241,685 17 6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000 0 0	7,102,000 0 0	6,486,683 8 6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000 0 0	894,886 19 3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000 0 0	2,000,000 0 0	1,789,773 18 6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,908 0 0	12,322,700 0 0	11,811,175 19 8
	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 29	3,115,393 0 0	.....	.....
1889	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600 0 0	1,390,600 0 0	1,389,813 3 6
	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305 0 0	.....	.....
	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896 0 0	.....	.....
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757 0 0	†7,021,757 0 0	†6,649,285 12 7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276 0 1	‡472,443 0 0	461,208 4 1
	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 24	879,806 0 0	.....	.....
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650 0 0	832,000 0 0	†829,550 16 2
	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012 0 0	.....	.....
	Totals of Loans authorized		76,675,962 5 7	59,929,819 9 2	57,309,831 0 9
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000 0 0	2,502,884 0 0	2,502,884 0 0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000 0 0	{ 3,250,000 0 0 { 750,000 0 0	3,233,077 1 9 750,000 0 0
1892-5	New South Wales Funded Stock	56 Vic., No. 1	3,000,000 0 0	2,389,010 0 0	2,387,986 10 6
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	785,000 0 0	85,000 0 0	85,000 0 0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	7126,000 0 0	126,000 0 0	126,000 0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Dartington, Sewerage Works.	.....	75,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	430,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	27,532 11 10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Works.	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
	TOTALS		£86,540,462 5 7	69,086,213 9 2	66,445,811 4 10

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £171,428 12s. 1d., has been made good from that they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Insured Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the September, 1891; £484,596, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1892. The balance £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,500—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. ‡ Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. § Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 18, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. ¶ Loan of £2,600,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1890. †† Sinking Fund, £3,758 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 16 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. ‡‡ Including provision for services to extent of £168,000, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. §§ Taken over by Government

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-PAID.	AMOUNT NOT PAID.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE PAID.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	8,828,180	2,542,650 0 0	.....	.....	126,675 0 0
*444 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
*15,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	"	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 per cent.	76,080 0 0
.....	.....	539,189 9 2	.....	539,189 9 2	Interminable	"	21,207 11 6
.....	14,645 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	"	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909...	"	129,980 0 0
*25,116 18 9	.....	1,120,000 0 0	.....	2,863,700 0 0	1 July, 1910	" (	114,548 0 0
.....	50,668 1 1	7,352,700 0 0	.....	5,609,000 0 0	1 July, 1933)		224,360 0 0
.....
.....	17,814 2 6	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	"	50,450 0 0
.....	615,116 11 6	7,102,000 0 0	.....	315,900 0 0	1 July, 1933...	" 3½ per cent.	12,612 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,786,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...		237,534 10 0
.....	105,112 0 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	"	35,000 0 0
.....	210,226 1 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	"	70,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,713,300 0 0	1 Oct., 1924	" (	294,965 10 0
.....	2,577,127 0 4	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918		122,500 0 0
.....
.....
.....	3,115,993 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	766 16 4	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	"	48,671 0 0
.....	3,641,305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,089,896 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	372,471 7 5	494,200 0 0	.....	494,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	"	174,787 0 0
.....	.....	4,500,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,027,557 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	729,067 16 0	472,443 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 per cent.	100,000 0 0
.....
.....	879,808 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	631,099 3 10	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ per cent.	29,120 0 0
.....	1,062,012 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67,364 15 5	19,183,224 19 10	39,329,819 9 2	10,830,680	51,099,130 9 2	.....	.....	1,930,045 11 6
.....	.....	2,502,984 0 0	760,000	1,732,984 0 0	1 Jan., 1900	3 per cent.	40,931 10 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 per cent.	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	3,250,000 0 0	1,250,000	2,000,000 0 0	1896	4 "	80,000 0 0
.....	.....	750,000 0 0	.....	750,000 0 0	1896	44 "	31,875 0 0
.....	610,990 0 0	2,389,910 0 0	.....	2,389,910 0 0	1912	4 "	95,560 8 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various years	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	"	5 and 6 "	6,620 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912...	4 "	1,200 0 0
.....	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1901...	5 "	800 0 0
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	30 Sept., 1898...	6 per cent.	150 0 0
67,364 15 5	19,794,214 19 10	69,083,213 9 2	10,830,680	58,219,533 9 2	.....	.....	2,205,722 9 10

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 1 Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1887 was issued in Debentures also, extent of £1,128,400 only. a Debentures not issued. b Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. c £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in extent of £1,128,443 in issued under Act 66 Vic., No. 85. d Includes £194,200 Conversion Stock, as follows:—19 Vic., Nos. 39 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., No. 25, £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £199,000. e Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years, payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,883 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. The respective re-issues were £1,384,354 at 3 per cent., £338,530 at 4 per cent. f Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1889. g £2,390,250 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £5,138,440 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £1,250,000 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. h Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage over by Newcastle Borough Council and credited to Trust Fund in 1903. i Loan of £332,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under Act of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,000 per Annum. j Mortgage held by Australian with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic., No. 13, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SUMMARY OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND ISSUED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	{ 1,000 }	8,700 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14		{ 7,700 }	
29 Vic., No. 9...	1896	{ 219,400 }	977,400 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23		{ 758,000 }	
30 Vic., No. 23	1897	.....	65,800 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 1892	.....	255,600 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27		{ 177,200 }	
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage	1898	{ 2,500 }	179,700 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13	1899	.....	197,700 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900	{ 407,100 }	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		{ 450,000 }	
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901	{ 374,900 }	420,800 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		{ 5,000 }	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		{ 25,000 }	
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		{ 16,000 }	
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902	{ 399,300 }	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		{ 25,000 }	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		{ 34,700 }	
17 Vic., No. 34	{ Interimable or payable at the option of the Government in 1893 or afterwards	.....	50 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	{ Interimable (Funded Stock)	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903	.....	1,801,500 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904	{ 20,000 }	68,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		{ 38,000 }	
39 Vic., No. 18	1905	.....	2,300 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1906	.....	224,900 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1908	{ 1,450,000 }	3,249,500 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12		{ 1,799,500 }	
41 Vic., No. 4...	.....	.....	.....
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910	.....	2,050,000 0 0
42 Vic., No. 11		.....
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910	{ 613,700 }	2,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	{ 1,186,300 }	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933	{ 1,422,700 }	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		{ 1,262,000 }	
43 Vic., No. 11	1924	{ 315,300 }	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		{ 1,286,700 }	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	{ 1,000,000 }	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28		{ 2,000,000 }	
45 Vic., No. 28	1924	{ 1,213,300 }	5,500,000 0 0
46 Vic., No. 23		{ 1,286,700 }	
48 Vic., No. 26	1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	{ 2,109,400 }	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16		{ 1,390,600 }	
54 Vic., No. 32	1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1933	{ 2,027,557 }	2,500,000 0 0
55 Vic., No. 35		{ 472,443 }	
57 Vic., No. 17	1918	.....	832,000 0 0
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	9,388,010 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	{ Annual Payments of £150,000	.....	1,752,884 0 0
55 Vic., No. 7	1896	.....	2,750,000 0 0
			58,219,533 9 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK and TREASURY BILLS, on 31st July, 1895.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....
1895	8,700 ^a	.....	.....	8,700 0 0	.....	.....
1896	977,400	.....	.....	977,400 0 0	.....	48,870 0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800 0 0	.....	3,290 0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	.....	8,860 0 0
1898	2,500	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ½ cent.	150 0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	.....	42,855 0 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	18,745 0 0
1901	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
1901	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0
1901	16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	.....	19,965 0 0
1902	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
1902	34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	.....	2,082 0 0
1903	1,901,500	.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	76,060 0 0
1904	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
1904	38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0
1905	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	4 ½ cent.	8,996 0 0
1908	1,450,000	.....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	.....	129,980 0 0
1909	1,799,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,863,700 0 0	.....	114,548 0 0
1910	813,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	.....	2,389,010 0 0	.....	2,389,010 0 0	.....	95,560 8 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	122,500 0 0
1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	174,797 0 0
1918	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	29,120 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	192,500 0 0
1933	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	120,000 0 0
1933	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872	255,600	.....	.....	255,600 0 0	5 ½ cent.	12,780 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 6
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000) ...	.....	.....	1,752,884	1,752,884 0 0	3 and 4 ½ cent.	56,471 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ...	.....	.....	2,000,000 750,000	2,000,000 750,000 0 0	..... 4 ½ cent.	80,000 31,875 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 31st July, 1895	11,784,950	41,931,699 9 2	4,502,884	58,219,533 9 2	.....	2,205,722 9 10

^a City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.
¹ Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

¹ City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.
[†] Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.
^{**} Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Water taken over by Government.
^a Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 31st July, 1895.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.
	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debentures	9,150 0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 506,739 0 0
	9,381,700 0 0	.....	169,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94,500 0 0	5,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	331,984 0 0	.....	.....
	11,784,960 0 0							
Inscribed Stock	29,326,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	} 1,413,889 0 0
	9,686,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	887,452 0 0	.....	.....
	39,012,500 0 0							
New South Wales Funded Stock	2,889,010 0 0	.....	.....	.....	95,560 8 0	.....	.....	95,560 8 0
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189 9 2	.....	.....	.....	21,207 11 6	.....	.....	21,207 11 6
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	1,364,384 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,931 10 4	} 56,471 10 4
	388,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,540 0 0	.....	.....
	1,752,884 0 0							
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	2,000,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80,000 0 0	.....	.....	} 111,875 0 0
	750,000 0 0	.....	.....	31,875	.....	.....	.....
	2,750,000 0 0							
TOTALS	£ 58,219,533 9 2	5,070	169,085	31,875	931,743 19 6	1,026,417	40,931 10 4	2,205,722 9 10

* Matured.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON
31ST JULY, 1895.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES:—							
General Loan Account					556,096	6	4
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:—							
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9 ...	140,871	18	9				
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19 ...	17,000	0	0				
Bankruptcy Suits Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19 ...	313	4	1				
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19...	2,894	1	1				
British Australian Telegraph Account	5,260	4	1				
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24 ...	521,919	13	5				
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments—							
Loan Trust Account	46	16	11				
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	1,067	5	0				
Government Savings Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15 ...	3,779,858	3	11				
Government of South Australia	21	11	9				
Government of New Zealand	7	12	0				
Government of Queensland	358	15	3				
Government of Tasmania	14	3	4				
Government of Victoria	373	14	10				
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Store Advance Account	584	0	4				
Immigration Remittances	4,198	9	7				
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	100	0	0				
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	20,025	12	5				
New Zealand Cable Account	608	2	6				
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking							
Fund, 55 Vic. No. 27	3,788	2	1				
New Caledonia Cable Account	556	19	1				
Over-issues (Consolidated Revenue Votes)	40,823	0	9				
Over-issues (Loan Votes)	94,968	16	8				
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales							
(Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	16,167	18	5				
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	1,542	6	11				
Poundage	2,253	12	9				
Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19...	204,772	11	2				
Public Schools Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	933	11	11				
Railway Stores Account	131,164	19	8				
Railway Construction Store Account	25,080	19	11				
Revenue Suspense Account	15,843	6	7				
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account ...	1,150,000	0	0				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	152	8	2				
Sheep Account	4,827	18	4				
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	1,201	15	3				
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers Department	359	17	1				
Treasurer's Advance Account	51,898	1	3				
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advances Account ...	11,798	6	3				
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	4,741	5	0				
Sundry Deposits Account	106,640	6	7				
					6,405,040	2	1
Railway Loan Redemption Fund Account, 53 Vic. No. 24 ...					300,000	0	0
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account					262	10	0
Colonial Treasurer's:—							
Master in Equity Account... ..	340,033	3	5				
Master in Lunacy Account... ..	57,188	18	9				
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	103,315	1	11				
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	1,618	16	6				
Registrar of Probates Account	1,777	14	6				
Prothonotary Account	2,081	1	2				
					506,014	16	3
Less Debit Balances:—							
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,171,464	9	1		7,707,413	14	8
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account							
(Suspense Account)	468,542	6	0				
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	199,411	2	10				
					1,839,417	17	11
Carried forward	£				5,927,995	16	9

and the distribution of the same, on 31st July, 1895.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.												
CASH:—												
Sydney Account—												
Bank of New South Wales—												
General Loan Account, Cr.	556,096	6	4									
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, Cr. ...	300,000	0	0									
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, Cr. ...	262	10	0									
Colonial Treasurer's—												
Master in Equity Account, Cr.	38,083	3	5									
Master in Lunacy Account, Cr.	15,404	18	9									
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, Cr.	103,315	1	11									
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account, Cr. ...	1,618	16	6									
Registrar of Probates Account, Cr.	1,777	14	6									
Prothonotary Account, Cr....	2,081	1	2									
	1,018,589	12	7									
<i>Less</i> Public Account, Dr.	386,531	10	1									
Credit Balance				632,058	2	6						
Fixed Deposits—												
Public Account—												
Bank of New South Wales	687,500	0	0									
City Bank of Sydney	150,000	0	0									
Total Fixed Deposits				837,500	0	0						
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account ...							1,469,558	2	6			
London Account—												
Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account							1,012,436	2	0			
Net Credit Balance										2,481,994	4	6
Carried forward—Total Cash										2,481,994	4	6

STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>						£	s.	d.
Brought forward						£	5,927,995	16 9
Total						£	5,927,995	16 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 27th August, 1895.

and the distribution of the same on 31st July, 1895—*continued*.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES— <i>contd.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward—Total Cash ...		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,481,994	4	6
SECURITIES—													
Treasury Chest—													
Police Reward Fund—													
Debentures		17,000	0	0	17,000	0	0						
Public Instruction Endowment Account—													
Debentures		56,000	0	0									
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		12,490	0	0									
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21		106,781	19	3									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		18,600	0	0									
					198,871	19	3						
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—													
Debentures		64,900	0	0									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		16,000	0	0									
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		30,000	0	0									
					110,900	0	0						
Government Savings Bank Fund—													
Debentures		96,200	0	0									
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21		296,466	13	11									
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		979,000	0	0									
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		1,000,000	0	0									
					2,371,666	13	11						
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		338,000	0	0									
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		6,500	0	0									
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		4,000	0	0									
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		20,000	0	0									
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		20,000	0	0									
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		7,000	0	0									
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		302,000	0	0									
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—													
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		41,784	0	0									
Miscellaneous		13,178	19	1									
					3,445,901	12	3						
Bank of New South Wales—													
Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7					100	0	0						
Total Securities					£	3,446,001	12	3					
TOTAL					£	5,927,995	16	9					

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL REMUNERATION RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO RECEIVE ANY FEES, SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN
ADDITION TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES,

DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1895.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
24 SEPTEMBER, 1895.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

(32.)

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

II.

Executive and Legislative.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
12	S. M. Mowle...	Usher of the Black Rod ...	428		
13		Clerk to Refreshment Committee ...	60		
				488	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.					
13	W. G. Cassidy ...	Steward and Housekeeper ...	319		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	100		
				419	
13	M. H. Cassidy ...	Assistant Housekeeper ...	90		
		Value of quarters and light ...	25		
				115	
13	W. Snowdon...	Watchman ...	160		
		For services in connection with fire extinguishing appliances ...	25		
				185	
13	F. Kent ...	House servant ...	145		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	40		
				185	
13	J. Mallitt ...	Stableman ...	145		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	40		
				185	
13	Margaret Leaney ...	Servant ...	80		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	25		
				105	
13	Mary J. M'Neish ...	Servant ...	80		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	25		
				105	
13	Hannah Rose ...	Servant ...	80		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	25		
				105	
13	Harriet Moore ...	Scullery-maid ...	80		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	25		
				105	
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.					
14	F. Walsh ...	Librarian ...	476		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	75		
				551	

III.

Chief Secretary.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
CHIEF SECRETARY.			£	£		
16	Critchett Walker, C.M.G.	Principal Under Secretary... ..	1,010	1,110	Fee of £22s. per meeting.	
5		Member Civil Service Board	100			
60		Member of Board of Health ... ..	.....		
16	Francis O'Loughlin...	Principal Messenger	200	325		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light... ..	100			
		Allowance for washing linen	25			
16	H. Kitching	Messenger	170	220		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	50			
AUDITOR-GENERAL.						
8, 17	Edward A. Rennie	Auditor-General	920	920		
		Trustee of Australian Museum	Nil.			
17	Jane Cocks	Housekeeper... ..	75	115		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... ..	40			
REGISTRAR-GENERAL.						
18	C. H. T. Pinhey	Registrar-General	740	840		
5		Member Civil Service Board	100			
18	Mary Lillie	Office-keeper... ..	100	190		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, &c., valued at	90			
18	Mary J. Thompson	Office-keeper, Branch Office	50	95		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	45			

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

3

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
			£	£	
		POLICE.			
20	Edmund Fosbery ...	Inspector-General of Police ...	920		With allowance of 30/- per diem when travelling.
61		Trustee of Savings' Bank ...	Nil.		
10		Member of Board of Health ...	.....		Fee of £2 2s. per meeting.
		Chairman of Aborigines Protection Board ...	Nil.		
		Metropolitan Transit Commissioner	.....		£2 fee per meeting—once a week only.
20		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150		
		Light estimated at ...	12		
				1,082	
20	George Read ...	Superintendent of Police ...	470		With an allowance of 15/- per diem when travelling.
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150		
		Light, estimated at ...	10		
				630	
20	Charles Sanderson ...	Superintendent of Police ...	470		Do do
		Quarters and light, estimated at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				580	
20	John D. Meares ...	Superintendent of Police ...	470		Do do
		Quarters valued at ...	80		
		Light, estimated at ...	10		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				580	
20	R. F. Creaghe ...	Superintendent of Police ...	425		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				535	
20	Edward Grainger ...	Superintendent of Police ...	425		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				535	
20	Thomas Garvin ...	Superintendent of Police ...	425		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				535	
20	George C. Cartor ...	Superintendent of Police ...	380		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				490	
20	N. Larkins ...	Superintendent of Police ...	380		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				490	
20	Martin Brennan ...	Superintendent of Police ...	380		Do do
		Quarters valued at, and light ...	130		
				510	
20	Walter C. Casey ...	Superintendent of Police ...	380		Do do
		Quarters and light, estimated at ...	90		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				490	
20	Patrick Brennan ...	Inspector of Police ...	312/10/-		With an allowance of 10/- per diem when travelling.
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	68		
				380/10/-	Do do
20	W. E. Lenthall* ...	Inspector of Police ...	312/10/-		
		Quarters allowance and light, estimated at ...	88		
		Inspector of Theatres ...	25		
				425/10/-	
20	A. B. Walker ...	Inspector of Police ...	312/10/-		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	68		
		Allowance as Officer-in-charge of District ...	60		
		Equipment allowance ...	20		
				460/10/-	
20	M. E. D. Ford ...	Inspector of Police ...	312/10/-		Do do
		Quarters and light, valued at ...	68		
				380/10/-	
20	Alexr. Atwill... ...	Inspector of Police ...	312/10/-		Do do
		Quarters rented (temporarily), light, valued at ...	99		
				411/10/-	

* District Inspector under Licensing Act, Metropolitan District.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
<i>POLICE—continued.</i>					
20	Philip Smith ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, estimated at ...	312/10/- 68	380/10/-	With an allowance of 10/- per diem when travelling.
20	James Bremner ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, valued at ...	312/10/- 73	385/10/-	Do do
20	William C. Lynch ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, estimated at ...	312/10/- 75	387/10/-	Do do
20	Stephen Cotter ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, estimated at ...	312/10/- 73	385/10/-	Do do
20	George H. Hyem ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, estimated at ...	312/10/- 58	370/10/-	Do do
20	Alfred Potter ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 83	350/10/-	Do do
20	Francis Duffy ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 60	327/10/-	Do do
20	Edmund Lawless ...	Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters and light ...	267/10/- 65	332/10/-	Do do
20	William T. Baker ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 68	335/10/-	Do do
20	Roger Fenton ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 50 8	325/10/-	Do do
20	Daniel Byrne ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 48	315/10/-	Do do
20	Robert Latimer ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 48	315/10/-	Do do
20	Robert Barry ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters and light, valued at ... Allowance in lieu of clothing ...	267/10/- 58 12	337/10/-	Do do
20	John Bell ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at ...	267/10/- 68 8	343/10/-	Do do
20	Thomas Cameron ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, valued at ...	267/10/- 68	325/10/-	Do do
20	Miles Burns ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, estimated at ...	245 48	293	Do do
20	William Long ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at ...	245 50 8	303	Do do
20	William T. Langworthy.	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters and light, valued at ...	245 58	303	Do do
20	Denis Carroll ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented and light, valued at ...	245 44	289	Do do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
		<i>POLICE—continued.</i>			
20	William Scott	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	245 50 8	303	With an allowance of 10/- per diem when travelling.
20	John Saunders	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters, valued at Light, estimated at	245 40 8	293	Do do
20	Denis M'Cartie	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at	245 48	293	Do do
20	James Smith...	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, estimated at	245 48	293	Do do
20	Isaac Morrow	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	245 48	293	Do do
20	John Robinson	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	245 65 8	318	Do do
20	Henry J. Hughes	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	245 65 8	318	Do do
20	Thomas Parker	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	245 48	293	Do do
20	John Garland	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Light, estimated at	245 50 8	303	Do do
20	William R. Elliott	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters rented at Light, estimated at	245 65 8	318	Do do
20	A. Johnston ...	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters rented and light valued at	245 73	318	Do do
20	John Sutherland	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper Allowance in lieu of quarters & light Allowance in lieu of uniform	245 58 12	315	Do do
20	John S. Clarke	Sub-Inspector and Drill Instructor. Value of quarters and light	245 28	273	Do do
20	John M'Keague	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	245 48	293	Do do
20	E. A. Webb ...	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	245 48	293	Do do
20	Joseph Jones	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	191/12/6 48	239/12/6	
20	Francis Le Boutillier	Acting Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters and light, valued at	191/12/6 48	239/12/6	
20	W. Camphin...	Superintendent of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters & light	380 88	468	Do do
20	G. M'Dowell...	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters & light Allowance in lieu of uniform	245 58 12	315	Do do
20	Wm. J. Tindall	Sub-Inspector of Police Allowance in lieu of quarters Allowance in lieu of uniform Light, estimated at	245 50 12 8	315	Do do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
POLICE—continued.					
20	A. Berckelman ...	Clerk	213/10/-		
19		Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board	100	313/10/-	
20	J. M'Carthy ...	Constable, Bateman's Bay	146		
56		Acting Customs Officer	52	198	
20	J. J. Eather ...	First-class Constable, Woolgoolga	137		
56		Acting Customs Officer	20	157	
20	Geo. Stutchbury ...	Senior Constable, Delegate	146		
56		Acting Customs Officer	20	166	
20	W. A. Wood ...	Senior Constable, Milparinka	146		
57		Acting Customs Officer	25	171	
20	P. J. Connors ...	Constable, Welarewang	127/15/-		
		Acting Customs Officer	10	137/15/-	
20	F. Wilkinson ...	Constable, Bowna	127/15/-		
		Acting Customs Officer	10	137/10/-	
LUNACY.					
<i>Hospitals for the Insane generally.</i>					
21	F. Norton Manning ...	Inspector-General of Insane	974		
61		Member of Board of Health		974	Fee of £2 2s. per sitting.
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.</i>					
21	Eric Sinclair ...	Medical Superintendent, Gladesville	605		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Quarters, valued at	100	750	
21	Herbert Crichton M'Douall.	Senior Medical Officer	380		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Quarters, valued at	30	455	
21	Gavin Morton ...	Junior Medical Officer	290		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Quarters, valued at	30	365	
21	E. M. Betts ...	Assistant Superintendent	389		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Quarters, valued at	60	494	
21	W. T. Roberts ...	Clerk	200		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30		
		Quarters, valued at	26	256	The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.
21	Vacant ...	Assistant Clerk	120		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30	150	
21	T. Folkard ...	Chief Attendant	160		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30		
		Quarters, valued at	26	216	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.						
LUNACY—continued.			£	£		
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville—continued.</i>						
21	B. Simpson	Matron Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	160 26 30		The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.	
21	D. Meppom	Attendant in charge of Branch Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	130 26 30	216		
21	Albert John Tymms... ..	Grounds attendant Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	90 26 25	186		
21	Hv. Forbes	Gardener Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	78 26 25	141		
21	W. Parkinson	Gatekeeper Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	72 26 25	129		
21	James Smith... ..	Gatekeeper Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	78 26 25	123		
21	John Tournier	Farm Attendant Quarters, valued at... .. Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	90 26 25	129		
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.</i>						
21	Edwin Godson	Medical Superintendent Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	605 45 100	750		
21	Robert U. Russell	Senior Medical Officer Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	380 45 50	475		
21	Vacant	Junior Medical Officer Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	290 45 30	365		
21	John H. Wilkinson... ..	Assistant Superintendent Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	308 45 60	413		
21	L. C. Rowling	Clerk Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	214 30 45	289		
21	Mary Tuffield Cooke	Matron Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	130 30 26	186		
21	James Wharf	Chief Attendant Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters, valued at... ..	160 30 26	216		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III--Chief Secretary--continued.			£	£	
LUNACY--continued.					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta--continued.</i>					
21	Norman Tuckwell ...	Gatekeeper Value of quarters Provisions, fuel, and light	84 20 25	129	
21	J. H. Butterworth ...	Gatekeeper Value of quarters Provisions, fuel, and light	84 20 25	129	
21	J. C. Johansen ...	Gardener Value of quarters Provisions, fuel, and light	96 30 25	151	
21	John Bridgefoot ...	Grounds attendant Value of quarters Provisions, fuel, and light	102 30 25	157	
21	F. W. Mottershead ...	Engine-driver Value of quarters Provisions, valued at	182 30 18	230	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.</i>					
22	Herbert Blaxland ...	Medical Superintendent Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Value of quarters	605 45 100	750	
22	A. G. Henry... ..	Senior Medical Officer Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	394 75 45	514	
22	R. J. Millard ...	Junior Medical Officer Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Value of quarters	290 45 80	365	
22	A. Whitling	Assistant Superintendent Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	344 60 45	449	
22	S. C. Mayo	Clerk Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Allowance in lieu of quarters	214 30 35	279	
22	W. Little	Chief Attendant Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light Quarters valued at	160 30 35	225	The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.
22	J. T. Floyd	Dispenser Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	170 35 30	235	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park—continued.</i>					
22	M. A. Fairbairn	Matron	160		
		Value of quarters	30		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30		
				220	
22	H. Digby	Store Attendant	102		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				152	
22	W. H. Dawson	Carter	84		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				134	
22	S. Cheetham	Gardener	90		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				140	
22	W. E. Rushton	Grounds Attendant	84		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				134	
22	Geo. E. Towns	Gatekeeper	72		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				122	
22	Thos. M'Intyre	Carpenter	137		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				187	
22	Robert M'Dowall	Engine-driver	182		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				232	
22	Henry Perryman	Farm Attendant	84		
		Value of quarters	25		
		Value of rations, fuel, and light	25		
				134	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.</i>					
22	Sydney C. Miles	Medical Superintendent	311/10/-		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Quarters valued at	75		
60		Health Officer of the Port of Newcastle	226		
				657/10/-	
22	Edwin Waller	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	160		
		Quarters valued at	26		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30		
				216	
22	Maggie Gertrude Quinn.	Matron	100		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	30		
		Quarters, valued at	26		
				156	

The Attendants, Servants, and Nurses are allowed quarters, uniform clothing, rations, fuel, and light, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.						
LUNACY—continued.						
<i>Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere.</i>						
22	William Cotter Williamson	Medical Superintendent Quarters, valued at Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... ..	560 100 45			
22	William Peterson ...	Dispenser and Chief Attendant ... Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Quarters valued at	209 30 26	705	The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married Attendants are allowed £12 per annum towards house-rent.	
22	H. R. B. McGill ...	Clerk and Storekeeper Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... .. Value of quarters	200 30 30	265		
22	Mary Agnes Watson	Matron Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel and light Value of quarters	130 30 26	260		
<i>Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst.</i>						
23	John E. Moore ...	Superintendent Value of quarters Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light... ..	236 60 30	326		
23	Jane Moore ...	Matron Allowance in lieu of provisions ...	60 30	90		Do do
<i>Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.</i>						
23	Chisholm Ross ...	Medical Superintendent Allowance for provisions, fuel, and light Quarters valued at	650 45 100	795		
23	C. H. Richardson ...	Clerk and Storekeeper Allowance for provisions, fuel, and light Quarters, allowance... ..	250 30 30	310		
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.						
24	R. T. Paton, M.D. ...	Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator for Sydney Value of quarters	628 125	753		
24	W. R. Violette, M.B.	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Parramatta Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	650 100 100	850		
24	T. E. Franklia ...	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison Value of quarters and rations ...	300 100	400		
24	Geo. Cunynghame ...	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol Lodging allowance Dispenser, Reception House ...	190 75 25	290		
24	S. H. Hinder... ..	Dispenser, Biloela Gaol Value of quarters	140 48	188		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.					
<i>Coast Hospital.</i>					
25	G. H. Taylor	Medical Superintendent ...	470		
		Value of furnished quarters, fuel, light, and rations ...	120		
24		Allowance for attendance upon Aborigines at La Perouse ...	50		
				640	
25	Jean M'Master	Matron ...	125		The Nurses, Wardsmen, and others are allowed quarters, rations, fuel light, and uniform valued at from £50 to £60 per annum, according to rank.
		Value of furnished quarters, rations, fuel, light, and attendance ...	100		
		Allowance for uniform ...	20		
				245	
25	C. G. Willman	Clerk and Storekeeper ...	175		
		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ...	80		
		Value of quarters ...	45		
				250	
25	J. Costello	Carpenter ...	126		
		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ...	20		
		Value of quarters and uniform ...	40		
				186	
25	J. McKenny	Senior Ambulance man ...	84		
		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ...	20		
		Value of quarters and uniform ...	40		
				144	
25	R. Tinman	Grounds Attendant ...	78		
		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ...	20		
		Value of quarters and uniform ...	40		
				138	
25	F. Farrer	Painter ...	78		
		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ...	20		
		Value of quarters ...	40		
				138	
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.					
26	T. A. Coghlan	Government Statistician ...	763		
		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions ...	Fees.		
				763	And fees.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.					
27	Sydney Maxted	Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer ...	650		
27		Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act ...	90		
		Value of Quarters ...	66		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	50		
				856	
27	A. W. Green	Secretary, Assistant Boarding-out Officer, and Inspector ...	425		
27		Senior Officer under Children's Protection Act ...	45		
		Allowance in lieu of rations ...	30		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	100		
				600	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.					
<i>Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.</i>					
27	Robert Goldrick ...	Chief Clerk Officer Children's Protection Act ...	267/10 22/10		
27	F. A. Thorpe...	First Clerk Allowance for additional duties ...	245 40		290
27	Mary Halloran ...	Housekeeper, Head Office Quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	80 60		285
27	Isaac Waugh ...	Medical Superintendent, George and Macquarie Streets Asylums, Parramatta Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	470 100 50		620
27	Joseph Wing ...	Assistant Superintendent, Parra- matta Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	236 40 50		326
27	Helen Dennis ...	Sub-Matron, Parramatta Asylum ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	95 40 25		160
27	E. L. Murray ...	Nurse Superintendent, Newington Asylum Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	200 100		300
27	M. Gorman ...	Sub-Matron, Newington Asylum ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	85 40 25		150
27	A. M. Brooke ...	Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	190 40 50		280
27	L. Le Jeune ...	Nurse, Macquarie-street Asylum ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	60 60		120
28	J. A. Beattie...	Surgeon-Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum Value of quarters Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Allowance for attendance at Glen- field Farm Home	515 100 40 100		755
28	Mary Burnside ...	Matron, Liverpool Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	236 40 50		326
28	Jane Burnside ...	Sub-Matron, Liverpool Asylum ... Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	95 40 25		160
28	Alice Burnside ...	Assistant Sub-Matron Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	60 40 25		125
28	D. R. MacDermott ...	Matron, Rookwood Asylum Value of rations, fuel, and light ... Value of quarters	190 40 50		280

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.					
<i>Shaftesbury Reformatory and Receiving House.</i>					
28	Mary Jowett ...	Superintendent Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	150 65		215
28	R. Bromley ...	Teacher Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	60 43		103
28	M. Jefford ...	Nurse Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	62 40		102
28	James Tracey ...	Gardener and Attendant Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light	100 50		150
28	M. Crimes ...	Attendant Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	50 40		90
<i>State Children's Relief Branch.</i>					
29	W. E. Eury ...	Inspector Officer, Children's Protection Act...	335 22/10/-		357/10/-
29	S. E. Treseder ...	Inspector Officer, Children's Protection Act...	267/10/- 22/10/-		290
29	S. A. Maxted ...	Matron Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	110 60		170
29	Margaret Mills ...	Sub-Matron Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	100 60		160
FIRE BRIGADES.					
29	W. D. Bear ...	Superintendent Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Other allowances for uniform, &c....	627/10/- 62 30		719/10/-
BOTANIC GARDENS.					
30	Charles Moore ...	Director Officer in charge of Centennial Park Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	515 150		665
30	John M'Eachian ...	Secretary and Accountant Value of quarters	317 60		422
31		Secretary to Centennial Park ...	45		
30	George Harwood ...	Superintendent Value of quarters	245 50		295
NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.					
30	John M'Ewen ...	Superintendent Value of quarters	200 50		250

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.					
			£	£	
31	James Jones...	Overseer	175		
		Value of quarters	50		
				225	
31	Finlay McKay ...	Bailiff	120		
		Value of quarters	40		
				160	
CENTENNIAL PARK.					
31	Wm. Forsyth ...	Overseer	175		
		Value of quarters	50		
				225	
MILITARY FORCES.					
<i>Head Quarters Staff.</i>					
32	Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Mackenzie.	Assistant Adjutant-General ...	458		
		Value of Quarters	125		
		Forage allowance	34		
		Value of stable	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light	43		
		Servant's allowance	27		
				701	
32	Major C. F. Bartlett.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry ...	385		
		Quarters allowance	82		
		Forage allowance	34		
		Stable allowance	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light	32		
		Servant's allowance	27		
				574	
32	Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. D. Taunton.	Assistant Quartermaster-General ...	458		
		Quarters allowance	125		
		Forage Allowance	34		
		Stable allowance	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light	43		
		Servant's allowance	27		
				701	
32	Sergeant-Major Assistant Superin- tendent, Randwick Rifle Range.	Sergeant-Major	153		
		Quarters valued at	38		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				196	
32	Garrison Sergeant- Major.	Garrison Sergeant-Major	179		
		Quarters allowance	41		
		Rations, fuel, and light	34		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				259	
32	Warrant Officer ...	Instructor of Musketry	169		
		Quarters allowance	41		
		Rations, fuel, and light	34		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				249	
32	Provost-Sergeant ...	Provost-Sergeant	143		
		Value of quarters	41		
		Rations, fuel, and light	28		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				217	
32	Quartermaster- Sergeant Scottish Rifles.	Quartermaster-Sergeant Scottish Rifles	153		
		Quarters allowance	38		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				196	
32	Sergeant-in-charge Rifle Range.	Sergeant-in-charge Rifle Range ...	134		
		Value of quarters	32		
		Rations, fuel, and light	19		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				190	
32	3 Markers, Rifle Range	3 Markers	124		
		Value of quarters	32		
		Uniform allowance	5		
				161	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Pay Branch.</i>					
33	C. Solomon ...	Staff Paymaster ...	457		
		Quarters allowance ...	82		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	32		
		Servant's allowance ...	27		
				598	
<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>					
33	Major J. T. Blanchard	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ...	365		
		Quarters allowance ...	82		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	32		
		Servant's allowance ...	27		
				506	
33	Captain R. P. Olpherts	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance ...	192		
		Quarters allowance ...	82		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	32		
		Servant's allowance ...	27		
				333	
<i>Mounted Brigade.</i>					
34	Colonel M. MacDonald	Colonel Commandant ...	180		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Stable allowance ...	14		
				228	
34	Captain G. J. Lee ...	Adjutant ...	329		
		Quarters allowance ...	55		
		Forage allowance (2 horses) ...	68		
		Stable allowance (2 horses) ...	27		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Servant's allowance ...	27		
				531	
34	Captain J. M. Antill..	Adjutant ...	329		
		Quarters allowance ...	55		
		Forage allowance (2 horses) ...	68		
		Stable allowance (2 horses) ...	27		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Servant's allowance ...	27		
				531	
24	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major ...	160		
		Quarters allowance ...	41		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Stable allowance ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	29		
		Uniform allowance ...	5		
				283	
34	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major ...	160		
		Quarters allowance ...	41		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Stable allowance ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	34		
		Uniform allowance ...	5		
				288	
34	2 Quartermaster-Sergeants.	2 Quartermaster-Sergeants ...	152		
		Quarters allowance ...	38		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Stable allowance ...	14		
		Uniform allowance ...	5		
				243	each.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Mounted Brigade—continued.</i>					
			£	£	
34	1 Orderly Room Clerk.	1 Orderly Room Clerk Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Uniform allowance	143 32 34 14 5		
				228	
34	Orderly Room Clerk.	Orderly Room Clerk Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Uniform allowance	134 32 34 14 5		
				219	
34	1 Sergeant-Instructor	1 Sergeant-Instructor Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 34 14 5		
				227	
31	3 Sergeant-Instructors	3 Sergeant-Instructors Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Uniform allowance	148 32 94 14 5		
				228	each.
34	6 Sergeant-Instructors	6 Sergeant-Instructors Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Uniform allowance	133 32 34 14 5		
				218	each.
<i>New South Wales Artillery.</i>					
35	Colonel W. Spalding.	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces Value of quarters Forage allowance (2 horses) Value of stables Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servants	730 125 68 27 43 55		
				1,048	
35	Major A. H. P. Savage	Brigade-Major Value of quarters, Forage allowance Value of stables Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	383 82 34 14 32 27		
				572	
35	Major W. T. Bridges.	Firemaster Value of quarters Forage allowance Value of stable Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	383 82 34 14 32 27		
				572	
35	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Airey.	Major, Commanding Field Artillery Brigade Value of quarters Forage allowance Value of stable Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	356 82 34 14 32 27		
				545	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances net of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>New South Wales Artillery—continued.</i>					
35	Captain H. Dangar ...	Captain and Adjutant, Field Artillery ...	320		
		Value of quarters ...	54		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Stable allowance ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					474
35	Lieutenant E. A. Antill	Lieutenant, Field Artillery ...	216		
		Value of quarters ...	45		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					361
35	Lieutenant H. J. C. Taylor.	Lieutenant, Field Artillery ...	216		
		Value of quarters ...	45		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					361
35	Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Airey.	Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Garrison Division ...	511		
		Value of quarters ...	101		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of Stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light, ...	40		
		Soldier servants ...	54		
					754
35	Captain C. A. G. Close	Captain and Adjutant, 1st Garrison Division ...	320		
		Value of quarters ...	55		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of Stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					475
35	Major F. Baynes ...	Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	355		
		Value of quarters ...	82		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					537
35	Major P. L. Murray...	Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	355		
		Value of quarters ...	82		
		Forage allowance ...	34		
		Value of stable ...	14		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					537
35	Captain H. Le Mesurier.	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	321		
		Value of quarters ...	55		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					428
35	Captain L. H. Kyngdon.	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	321		
		Value of quarters ...	55		
		Rations, fuel, and light ...	25		
		Soldier servant ...	27		
					428

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>New South Wales Artillery—continued.</i>					
35	Captain A. H. Sandford.	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	321 55 25 27		428
35	Lieutenant A. P. Luscombe.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant C. W. Lamb.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant C. Owen...	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant R. L. Jenkins.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant G. E. Bulmer.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant A. Stewart	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
35	Lieutenant F. S. Williams.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division... Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	216 45 25 27		313
<i>Partially-paid Artillery.</i>					
38	Captain A. G. H. Morris.	Adjutant and Paymaster Value of quarters Forage allowance Value of stable Rations, fuel, and light Servant's allowance... ..	320 55 34 14 25 27		475
38	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major Quarters Allowance... .. Rations, fuel, and light Uniform allowance	177 41 37 5		260
38	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant Quarters allowance Uniform allowance Rations, fuel, and light	177 41 5 42		265
38	Orderly Room Clerk	Orderly Room Clerk Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	124 31 5		160

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Permanent Submarine Miners.</i>					
39	Major J. H. A. Leo...	Officer Commanding Value of quarters Rations, fuel, and light Servant's allowance Forage allowance Value of stable	389 82 25 27 34 14	565	
<i>Infantry, 1st Regiment.</i>					
41	Captain J. G. Legge	Adjutant and Paymaster, Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Rations, fuel, and light Servant's allowance	333 55 34 14 25 27	488	
41	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major Quarters allowance Rations, fuel, and light Uniform allowance	160 41 34 5	240	
41	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	160 38 5	203	
41	Orderly Room Clerk	Orderly Room Clerk Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 5	179	
41	3 Sergeant Instructors	3 Sergeant Instructors Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 5	179	each,
41	4 Sergeant Instructors	4 Sergeant Instructors Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	133 32 5	170	"
<i>Infantry, 2nd Regiment.</i>					
42	Captain M. Bayly ...	Adjutant and Paymaster Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Rations, fuel, and light Servant's allowance	333 55 34 14 25 27	488	
42	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major Quarters allowance Rations, fuel, and light Uniform allowance	160 41 32 5	238	
42	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	148 38 5	191	
42	Orderly Room Clerk	Orderly Room Clerk Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 5	179	
42	3 Sergeant Instructors	3 Sergeant Instructors Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 5	179	each.
42	3 Sergeant Instructors	3 Sergeant Instructors Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	133 32 5	170	"

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Infantry, 3rd Regiment.</i>					
42	Lieutenant M. A. Hilliard.	Adjutant and Paymaster ... Quarters allowance ... Forage allowance ... Stable allowance ... Rations, fuel, and light ... Servant's allowance ...	210 46 34 14 25 27		
				356	
42	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major ... Quarters allowance ... Rations, fuel, and light ... Uniform allowance ...	160 41 25 5		
				231	
42	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	150 88 5		
				193	
42	Orderly Room Clerk...	Orderly Room Clerk ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	142 32 5		
				179	
42	5 Sergeant Instructors	5 Sergeant Instructors ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	142 32 5		
				179	each.
42	4 Sergeant Instructors	4 Sergeant Instructors ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	133 32 5		
				170	"
<i>Infantry, 4th Regiment.</i>					
43	Captain M. M. Boam	Adjutant and Paymaster ... Quarters allowance ... Forage allowance ... Stable allowance ... Rations, fuel, and light ... Servant's allowance...	333 55 34 14 25 27		
				488	
43	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major ... Quarters allowance ... Rations, fuel, and light ... Uniform allowance ...	160 41 32 5		
				238	
43	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	151 38 5		
				194	
43	Orderly Room Clerk...	Orderly Room Clerk ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	142 32 5		
				179	
43	3 Sergeant Instructors	3 Sergeant Instructors ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	142 32 5		
				179	each.
43	5 Sergeant Instructors	5 Sergeant Instructors ... Quarters allowance ... Uniform allowance ...	133 32 5		
				170	"

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. III—Chief Secretary—continued.					
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.					
<i>Permanent Medical Staff Corps.</i>					
44	Brigade Surgeon and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. C. Williams.	Brigade Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer Quarters allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance Rations, fuel, and light Soldier servant	511 114 34 14 39 27	739	
<i>Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps.</i>					
44	J. Bond	Company Sergeant-Major and Staff Instructor Quarters allowance Uniform allowance Rations, fuel, and light	152 41 5 44	242	
<i>Army Service Corps.</i>					
45	Lieut. R. Beauman	Adjutant and Quartermaster Quarters allowance Rations, fuel and light Servant's allowance Forage allowance Stable allowance	179 46 26 27 34 14	326	
45	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major	Warrant Officer Quarters allowance Rations, fuel, and light Uniform allowance	160 41 34 5	240	
45	Labourer	Labourer Quarters allowance	124 32	156	
45	Carter	Carter Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	142 32 5	179	
45	Carter	Carter Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	124 32 5	161	
45	2 Carters	2 Carters Quarters allowance Uniform allowance	106 32 5	143	each.
46	Barrack Sergeant	Barrack Sergeant Quarters allowance Rations, fuel, and light Uniform allowance	160 32 19 5	216	
46	Barrack Labourer	Barrack Labourer Quarters allowance	124 32	156	
NAVAL.					
47	Geo. S. Bosanquet	Officer in charge of Torpedoes Commander Volunteer Naval Artillery	350 72	422	

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Officers and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
		TREASURY.	£	£	
52	Francis Kirkpatrick...	Under Secretary	920		
		Allowance for attending the Treasurer at the Legislative Assembly when required	50		
61		Member of Board of Health ... ..	.....	970	Fee of £2 2s. per meeting. The Treasury Inspectors receive 15/- per diem when travelling, also cost of conveyance.
52	Christina Geary	Housekeeper... ..	95		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	40		
		Allowance for extra duties... ..	25	160	
52	Alice Butz	Housekeeper... ..	25		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	40	65	
		STAMP DUTIES.			
53	W. T. Coupland	Messenger	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	50	170	
53	M. A. Coupland	Office-keeper... ..	45		
		Assistance in cleaning Office	50	95	
		CUSTOMS.			
54	J. Powell	Collector, Registrar of Shipping, and Chief Inspector of Distilleries	920		
5		Member Civil Service Board	100	1,020	
54	W. H. Burton	Chief Clerk	515		
		Secretary to Commissioners of Customs	45	560	
54	T. R. Miller	Third Clerk (clears ships) ... ..	.....	350	Receives a fee of 5/- for each vessel cleared by him after 4-30 p.m. do
54	J. Lappin	Fourth Clerk (clears ships) ... ..	.....	326	
54	W. H. Whyte	Tide Surveyor	394		
197		Acting Inspector of Stock	50	444	
55	E. A. Bruncker	Sub-Collector, Morpeth	813		The following Officers when required to attend after the usual hours of business receive remuneration from the applicants at the following rates, viz.: Warehouse-keepers, 2/- per hour; Landing Waiters, 2/- per hour; Lockers, 1/6 per hour; Tidewaiters, 1/6 per hour.
		Allowance for forage	50		
		Allowance for office rent	20	883	
56	C. C. Pope	Sub-Collector, Moama	371		
		Value of quarters	40	411	
56	R. J. Birch	Assistant Officer, Moama	200		
		Allowance for attendance on trains outside office hours	20	220	
55	Peter Clark	Preventive Officer, Botany... ..	160		
		Value of quarters	40	200	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
CUSTOMS—continued.					
			£	£	
56	R. Mooney ...	Sub-Collector, Wentworth ... Acting Officer for Victorian Customs	371 25		396
56	C. Alderton ...	Messenger, Newcastle ... Value of quarters ...	108 26		134
55	Ruth D'Asarta ...	Housekeeper, Sydney ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	90 40		130
55	E. Potts ...	Preventive Officer, Wollongong ... Value of quarters ...	186 52		238
55	H. Laman ...	Preventive Officer, Port Stephens ... Value of quarters ...	186 26		212
57 137	J. Foster ...	Acting Sub-Collector, Tocumwal ... Acting Inspector of Stock ... Value of quarters ...	245 20 30		295
55	F. W. Twine...	Sub-Collector, Grafton ... Value of quarters ...	290 50		340
56	D. McMonnies ...	Sub-Collector, Swan Hill ... Allowance for office rent ...	313 20		333
56	T. V. Smith ...	Sub-Collector, Eden ... Value of quarters ...	313 40		353
55	W. Champion ...	Acting Temporary Coast Waiter, Broken Bay ... Value of quarters ...	200 40		240
55	M. Madden ...	Boatman, Broken Bay ... Value of quarters ...	118 18		136
55	F. Eckman ...	Boatman, Broken Bay ... Value of quarters ...	118 23		141
55	C. D. Whitty ...	Sub-Collector, Tweed River ... Value of quarters ...	313 25		338
55	A. J. Gray ...	Boatman, Tweed River ... Value of quarters ...	118 13		131
57	J. T. O'Connor ...	Acting Sub-Collector, Boggabilla ... Allowance for office rent ...	200 20		220
56	W. A. Hunt...	Sub-collector, Howlong ... Allowance for office rent ...	313 20		333
57	J. Cook ...	Assistant Customs Officer, Willyama Special Border allowance ...	190 50		240
57	A. H. Gibson ...	Assistant Customs Officer, Willyama Special Border allowance ...	190 50		240
57	G. H. Tindale ...	Assistant Customs Officer, Wallan- garra ... Special Border allowance ...	190 50		240
56	J. Banks ...	Sub-collector, Euston ... Acting Officer for Victorian Customs	245 20		265

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.			£	£	
58	Gilbert Johnston	Record Clerk	290		
49		Extra work in connection with Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls	50		
				340	
58	Frank M. Bladen	Clerk	263		
		Preparation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	150		
				413	
58	Edwin Abbott	Principal Messenger, Librarian, and Office-keeper	160		
		Value of quarters	50		
		Allowance for washing	12		
				222	
STORES AND STATIONERY.					
59	W. O. Hopkins	Comptroller-General of Stores	515		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	100		
				615	
59	Robert Love	Messenger	120		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	30		
				150	
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.					
59	V. H. Williams	Superintendent	380		
47		Lieutenant, Naval Volunteers	30		
				410	
59	Thomas Rodgers	Inspector of Magazines	290		
		Lodging allowance	50		
				340	
59	W. Weldon	Officer-in-Charge, Goat Island	268		
		Quarters valued at	52		
		Fuel and light	6		
		Rations	18/5/-		
				344/5/-	
59		Two carters, at 7s. per diem each	128		
		Fuel and light, valued at	2/10/-		
				130/10/-	each.
59	J. Williams	Cooper, Goat Island	146		
		Quarters, valued at	25		
		Fuel and light	2/10/-		
		Rations	18/5/-		
				191/15/-	
59		9 warders, and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem each	128		
		Lodging allowance	25		
		Fuel and light	2/10/-		
		Rations	18/5/-		
				178/15/-	"
59	H. D. Bellett	Master, steam vessel "Kate"	160		
		Lodging allowance	25		
		Fuel and light	6		
				191	
59	T. Crawley	Engine-driver, steam vessel "Kate"	160		
		Lodging allowance	25		
		Fuel and light	2/10/-		
				187/10/-	
59	H. Webb	Boatman and deck hand, steam vessel "Kate"	146		
		Fuel and light	2/10/-		
				148/10/-	
59		2 boatmen, steam vessel "Kate," at 8s. per diem each	146		
		Quarters valued at	25		
		Fuel and light	2/10/-		
				178/10/-	"

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT—contd.			£	£	
59	C. Mackinnon ...	Officer-in-Charge, Middle Harbour Allowance for quarters ... Allowance for fuel and light ... Allowance for rations ...	245 25 6 18/5/-	294/5/-	
59		5 warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem each ... Quarters valued at ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	128 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	173/15/-	each.
59	C. Dunn ...	Clerk and Overseer, Newcastle ... Allowance for quarters ... Fuel and light ... Allowance, Forest Ranger ...	200 25 2/10/- 12	239/10/-	
59		4 Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem each ... Allowance for quarters ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	128 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	173/15/-	each.
59	P. Henderson ...	Coxswain, s.s. "Pearl" ... Allowance for quarters ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	128 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	173/15/-	
59	W. Beger ...	Engine-driver, s.s. "Pearl" ... Allowance for quarters ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	128 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	173/15/-	
59	W. Aitken ...	Working Overseer, Broken Bay ... Quarters valued at ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	175 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	220/15/-	
59		2 Warders and Magazine Assistants, at 7s. per diem each ... Quarters valued at ... Fuel and light ... Rations ...	128 25 2/10/- 18/5/-	173/15/-	each.
BOARD OF HEALTH.					
60	Edmund Sager ...	Secretary, Board of Health ... Secretary, Medical Adviser... Allowance for quarters ...	475 100	575	The Boatmen & Quarantine Officers employed under the Board of Health are allowed uniforms, quarters, fuel, &c., valued at £40 per annum.
60	W. Peirce ...	Assistant Health Officer ... Value of quarters ...	515 60		
24		Allowance for attending on Shaftesbury Reformatory ...	50	625	
60	E. Stanley ...	Government Veterinarian ... Value of quarters ...	565 80	645	The Attendants and Nurses at the Leper Lazarets are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, valued at £60 per annum.
60	J. F. Vincent ...	Superintendent of Quarantine ... Value of uniform, quarters, fuel, and light...	290 75	365	
60	C. E. Cornelius ...	Assistant Storekeeper, Quarantine Station ... Value of uniform, quarters, fuel, and light...	150 50	200	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.					
60	A. A. Hunter	Houskeeper	60		
		Allowance to provide additional assistance	40		
				100	
61	G. W. Shelley	Inspector, Abattoir	290		
		Value of quarters	50		
				340	
61	A. B. Norton	Assistant Inspector, Abattoir	170		
		Value of quarters	30		
				200	
SHIPPING MASTER.					
62	R. L. Smith	1st Clerk and Accountant	290		
40		Lance-Sergeant, No. 4 Electrical Company, Engineers	7/7/8		
				297/7/8	
MARINE BOARD.					
62	Francis Hixson	President, Marine Board	740		
47		Captain, Commanding Naval Forces	77		
		Quarters and gas, valued at	225		
				1,042	
62	G. S. Lindeman	Secretary	470		
47		Commander, Naval Brigade	61		
				531	
62	H. Newton	Harbour Master, Newcastle	416		
		Member, Marine Board, Newcastle	54		
		Quarters	100		
				570	
62	W. J. Weatherill	Secretary, Local Marine Board, Newcastle	326		
129		Time-ball-keeper, Newcastle	75		
				401	
62	Geo. Melville	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle	326		
		Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle	45		
		Quarters, valued at	50		
				421	
62	Vacant	Accountant, Marine Board	236		
47		Paymaster, Naval Forces	54		
				290	
62	J. Lawrence	Clerk to Harbour Master	236		
65		Telegraph Operator	52		
				288	
63	R. Hall	Principal Light-keeper, Macquarie Light-house	177		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
		Charge of Leading Lights	12		
				239	
64	P. S. Newton	Pilot, Twofold Bay	160		
		Value of quarters	30		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
				210	
63	Hugh Patterson	Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Light-house	263		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	50		
				313	
63	W. H. Thomas	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Light-house	150		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	30		
				180	
63	W. May	Principal Light-keeper, Hornby Light	245		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
				295	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
63	J. Johnson	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Newcastle Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	286 50	286	
63	W. Parker	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Cape St. George... .. Quarters	197 50	247	
63	G. C. Priest	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Port Stephens Quarters, &c.	177 50	227	
63	D. Watson	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Seal Rocks Quarters, &c.	245 50	295	
63	J. Burgess	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Montague Island Quarters, &c.	245 50	295	
63	W. J. Steere... ..	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Broken Bay Quarters, &c., valued at	177 50	227	
63	J. Skelton	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Green Cape Quarters, &c., valued at	245 50	295	
63	J. Leddra	Principal Light-keeper, Light-ship "Bramble" Quarters, &c., valued at	245 50	295	
63	D. Malcy	Fort Denison Light-keeper Quarters, &c., valued at	157 30	187	
63	W. Gambell	Principal Light-keeper, Light-house, Ulladulla... .. Quarters, &c., valued at	158 50	208	
63	H. E. Lambourne	Light-house Keeper, Nelson's Bay Quarters, &c., valued at	134 30	164	
63	Various	Three 1st Assistant Light-keepers... Quarters, &c., valued at	157 30	187	each.
63	Various	Four 2nd Assistant Light-keepers... Quarters, &c., valued at	106 30	136	each.
63	R. Crossingham	Principal Light-keeper, Smoky Cape Light-house Quarters, &c., valued at	187 50	237	
63	J. Skelton, junior	Principal Light-keeper, Solitary Island Light-house Quarters, &c., valued at	157 50	207	
63	Various	Two 2nd Assistant Light-keepers, Solitary Island Light-house ... Quarters, valued at	96 30	126	each.
63	Various	Two 1st Assistant Light-keepers ... Quarters, valued at	148 30	178	each.
63	W. Gardiner	First Assistant Light-keeper, Newcastle Quarters, &c., valued at	157 30	187	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
63	Various	Two 1st Assistant Light-keepers ... Quarters, &c., valued at	134 30	164	each.
63	J. H. Leddra... ..	First Assistant Light-keeper, Light- ship "Sydney" Quarters, &c., valued at	127 30	157	
63	J. M'Nally	First Assistant Light-keeper, Port Stephens Quarters, &c., valued at	127 30	157	
63	W. Warren	First Assistant Light-keeper, Soli- tary Island Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30	150	
63	Various	Two 2nd Assistant Light-keepers ... Quarters, &c., valued at	118 30	148	each.
63	Various	Seven 2nd Assistant Light-keepers Quarters, &c., valued at	120 30	150	each.
64	J. L. Sweet	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, &c., valued at	218 50	268	
64	A. Stevenson	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	200 50	250	
64	E. Warner	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	209 50	259	
64	F. Cummings	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	353 50	403	
64	A. Hacking	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	353 50	403	
64	J. H. Veitch... ..	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	200 50	250	
64	W. D. Wood... ..	Pilot, Newcastle Quarters, valued at	353 50	403	
64	J. A. Jamieson	Pilot, Macleay River Value of quarters	241 25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
56		Acting Customs Officer	25	311	
64	B. A. Fraser... ..	Pilot, Richmond River Value of quarters	180 25		
56		Acting Customs Officer	52	257	
64	A. Sutherland	Pilot, Moruya Value of quarters	241 25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
145		Telegraph Operator... ..	52	338	
64	Thomas Radcliffe	Pilot, Bellinger River Value of quarters	160 25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
45		Telegraph-master	26		
56		Acting Customs Officer	25	256	
64	W. M'Gregor	Pilot, Tweed River Value of quarters	241 25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20	286	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
MARINE BOARD—continued.					
			£	£	
64	G. T. Bishop...	Pilot, Shoalhaven	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
56		Acting Customs Officer	52		
				338	
64	W. J. Whaites	Pilot, Nambucca	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
145		Post and Telegraph Master	36		
56		Acting Customs Officer	25		
				347	
64	W. S. Murray	Pilot, Manning River	160		
		Value of quarters	25		
56		Acting Customs Officer	25		
				210	
64	H. McAuley... ..	Pilot, Clarence River	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
55		Acting Customs Officer, Yamba	52		
				318	
64	J. Leonard	Pilot, Camden Haven	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
				266	
64	Thomas Boyd	Pilot, Lake Macquarie	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
				266	
64	W. Fraser	Pilot, Kiama... ..	236		
		Value of quarters	40		
56		Acting Customs Officer	52		
				328	
64	E. St. A. Kingsford... ..	Pilot, Port Macquarie	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
56		Acting Customs Officer	25		
				291	
65	J. Puckeridge	Boatswain, Boat-shed	199		
		Quarters, valued at	30		
				229	
64	Various	Five Sea Pilots at Port Jackson	398		
		Quarters, valued at... ..	50		
				448	each.
65	G. J. Moffitt	Signal-Master, Fort Phillip	245		
		Quarters, &c., valued at	50		
				295	
65	S. Williams	Assistant Signal-Master, Fort Phillip	120		
		Quarters, &c., valued at	30		
				150	
65	J. Francis, Junr.	Signal-Master, South Head	175		
		Quarters, &c., valued at	50		
				225	
65	A. E. Gibson	Junior Operator, South Head	100		
		Quarters, valued at	30		
				130	
65	J. Crapp	Night-Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle	144		
66		Trimmer, Tide Lights	12		
				156	
65	J. Oldfield	Signal Master, Newcastle	189		
		Value of quarters	42		
66		Trimmer, Tide Lights	12		
				243	
64	A. H. Kendall	Pilot, Cape Hawke	241		
		Value of quarters	25		
29		Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	20		
				286	
64	H. D. Fraser... ..	Night Look-out man, South Head... ..	143		
66		Trimmer Leading Lights	12		
				155	
64	J. Francis	Night Look-out man, South Head... ..	143		
66		Trimmer, Leading Lights	12		
				155	

Boatmen are either provided with quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof, when they have arrived at their maximum salaries under the Marine Board Regulations.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
PUBLIC WHARFS.					
			£	£	
67	John Jackson	Manager and Collector	439		
		Allowance for Quarters	100		
					539
67	James Warren	Assistant Manager	281		
		Value of quarters	75		
					356
67	James Thynne	Clerk, Woolloomooloo Wharf	198		
		Wharfinger, Blackwattle Bay Wharf	75		
					273
67	John Hocquard	Wharfinger, Byron Bay Wharf	125		
		Allowance for Quarters	25		
56		Acting Customs' Officer, Byron Bay	26		
					176
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.					
72	James Roberts	Tramway Manager	700		
		Sunday duties	52		
		House Allowance	100		
					852
72	J. W. Tyrer	Assistant Manager, Tramways	400		
		Sunday duties	41/10/-		
					441/10/-
71	Henry B. Howe	General Works Manager, Eveleigh	550		
		Value of quarters	52		
					602
71	Arthur Willis	Station-master, Sydney	350		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	75		
					425
71	Chas. Paull	Station-master, Darling Harbour	400		
		Value of quarters	50		
					450
71	Joseph Waring	Station-master, Sydney Goods	225		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
					275
71	Joseph Noad	Station-master, Aberdeen	165		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	52		
					217
71	William Hall	Officer-in-charge, Adamstown	150		
		Value of quarters	26		
					176
71	Frederick Christopher Hourn.	Officer-in-charge, Albion Park	140		
		Value of quarters	26		
					166
71	Alfred Lay	Station-master, Albury	250		
		Value of quarters	50		
					300
71	John Tobin	Officer-in-charge, Allandale	140		
		Value of quarters	26		
					166
71	William Robins	Station-master, Armidale	310		
		Value of quarters	50		
					360
71	William James Marsden.	Station-master, Arncliffe	180		
		Value of quarters	50		
					230
71	Moss S. Brown	Station-master, Ashfield	270		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
					320
71	Edward Fegan	Station-master, Auburn	165		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		
					215
71	Chas. A. Bailey	Officer-in-charge, Awaba	150		
		Value of quarters	26		
					176
71	William Edward Kirby	Officer-in-charge, Alexandria	180		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	26		
					206

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
71	Robert Burns	Officer-in-charge, Ardglen (late Doughboy Hollow)	150		
		Value of quarters	26		176
71	Thomas Dines	Officer-in-charge, Baan Baa	140		
		Value of quarters	26		166
71	Stephen Young Cobbett.	Officer-in-charge, Balmoral	145		
		Value of quarters	26		171
71	George Farquhar	Station-master, Bathurst	330		
		Value of quarters	50		380
71	Robert S. Smyth	Officer-in-charge, Bay Road	140		
		Value of quarters	26		166
71	Thomas Casserly	Officer-in-charge, Beccroft	140		
		Value of quarters	26		166
71	James Seage	Officer-in-charge, Bell	150		
		Value of quarters	26		176
71	William E. Hooper	Officer-in-charge, Ben Lomond	168		
		Value of quarters	26		194
71	Isaac Hankin	Officer-in-charge, Bethungra	182		
		Value of quarters	26		208
71	William Clarke Smith	Station-master, Bialong	244		
		Value of quarters	50		294
71	Thos. R. Rodriguez	Officer-in-charge, Blackheath	150		
		Value of quarters	26		176
71	Thos. McCoy	Station-master, Blacktown	365		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	50		415
71	Albert S. Bowling	Station-master, Bulli	210		
		Value of quarters	50		260
71	Jas. Berman	Officer-in-charge, Black Mountain	150		
		Value of quarters	26		176
71	Robt. Johnston	Officer-in-charge, Blandford	140		
		Value of quarters	26		166
71	Thos. J. Nicholson	Station-master, Blayney	200		
		Value of quarters	50		250
71	David Chivers	Officer-in-charge, Boggabri	169		
		Value of quarters	26		195
71	James Tanner	Officer-in-charge, Bomen	140		
		Value of quarters	26		166
71	Robert Anderson	Station-master, Boronore	216		
		Value of quarters	50		266
71	John Tweedie	Station-master, Bourke	330		
		Value of quarters	50		380
71	Thos. Edwards	Officer-in-charge, Bowring	210		
		Value of quarters	26		236
71	Matthew Kenny	Station-master, Bowral	290		
		Value of quarters	50		340

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
71	Joseph Attwood ...	Station-master, Belmore ...	181		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				231	
71	Alfred Morley ...	Officer-in-charge, Bellambi...	140		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	26		
				166	
71	William J. Duffy ...	Officer-in-charge, Branxton ...	174		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				200	
71	Thomas C. Wright ...	Officer-in-charge, Breadalbane ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				166	
71	John S. O'Donnell ...	Officer-in-charge, Beecza ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				166	
71	A. R. Smith ...	Station-master, Brewongle...	200		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				250	
71	Chas. J. Morgan ...	Station-master, Bowenfels ...	206		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				256	
71	Park George Davis ...	Officer-in-charge, Bringagee ...	130		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				156	
71	William S. Nicholas...	Officer-in-charge, Bundanoon ...	158		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				184	
71	Thos. Cavanough ...	Station-master, Bungendore ...	180		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				230	
71	William M. Lackey ...	Station-master, Burwood ...	270		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	80		
				350	
71	William Walker ...	Officer-in-charge, Byrock ...	145		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				171	
71	Fredk. Edward Corner	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				166	
71	Dennis Kerin ...	Officer-in-charge, Camden ...	150		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				176	
71	Frederick R. Nield ...	Station-master, Campbelltown ...	300		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	50		
				350	
71	Geo. House ...	Officer-in-charge, Capertee...	142		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				168	
71	James Warburton ...	Officer-in-charge, Carrathool ...	150		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				176	
71	James Kilgannon ...	Officer-in-charge, Clarence Siding...	150		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				176	
71	Sydney Charles Drewe	Station-master, Clarendon ...	180		
		Value of quarters ...	50		
				230	
71	Geo. Manley ...	Officer-in-charge, Colo Vale ...	140		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				166	
71	Herbert J. Holley ...	Officer-in-charge, Coolae ...	163		
		Value of quarters ...	26		
				189	
71	Richard McGee ...	Station-master, Cooma ...	245		
		Value of quarters ...	60		
				295	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
71	Walter H. Neary ...	Station-master, Coolaman ... Value of quarters	165 50		215
71	Henry J. Stafford ...	Station-master, Canterbury Allowance in lieu of Quarters ...	175 50		225
71	Joseph James Walters	Station-master, Cootamundra Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	William Forster ...	Officer-in-charge, Cobar ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	John A. Riley ...	Officer-in-charge, Corowa ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	John Bates ...	Station-master, Cowra ... Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	Arthur H. Case ...	Officer-in-charge, Cockle Creek Value of quarters	160 26		186
71	John L. Williams ...	Station-master, Carlton ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	200 50		250
71	William Upton ...	Officer-in-charge, Clifton South Value of quarters	160 26		186
71	Dennis Hoolahan ...	Officer-in-charge, Carcoar ... Value of quarters	178 26		204
71	John Schofield ...	Officer-in-charge, Coolabah... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	William M'Carthy ...	Officer-in-charge, Clifton ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Albert Cuneo ...	Officer-in-charge, Como ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Richard Hayes ...	Station-master, Croydon Allowance in lieu of Quarters ...	210 50		260
71	Sidney E. Hinde ...	Station-master, Culcairn ... Value of quarters	224 50		274
71	William Perry ...	Officer-in-charge, Curlewis... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Joseph Collier ...	Officer-in-charge, Currabubula Value of quarters	145 26		171
71	Michael Hogan ...	Officer-in-charge, Cowan ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	George W. Stead ...	Officer-in-charge, Chatswood Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Jas. Bridges ...	Officer-in-charge, Clyde ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26		166
71	David Nicholas ...	Officer-in-charge, Carlingford Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	130 26		156
71	Edward Charlton ...	Officer-in-charge, Canley Vale Value of quarters	150 26		176

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
71	Albert Ritchie	Officer-in-charge, Corrimal... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	William Odds	Officer-in-charge, Darlington Value of quarters	155 26		181
71	James Whybourne	Officer-in-charge, Deepwater Value of quarters	130 26		156
71	David Muirhead	Officer-in-charge, Demondrille Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Jno. W. Culnaue	Station-master, Dubbo Value of quarters	275 50		325
71	Walter Levinge	Officer-in-charge, Dapto Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	James Duncan Reid	Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Samuel Fitzjohn	Officer-in-charge, Dripstone Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Henry John Neville	Officer-in-charge, Excter Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	George Thompson	Officer-in-charge, Eastwood Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	John Walker	Station-master, Emu Plains Value of quarters	220 50		270
71	Benjamin D. Ridor	Officer-in-charge, Erskineville Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 89		189
71	Robert Crawford	Station-master, Eskbank Value of quarters	310 50		360
71	Timothy M'Carthy	Station-master, Eveleigh Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 50		200
71	George E. Crothers	Station-master, Farley Value of quarters	160 50		210
71	William James Gordon	Station-master, Fairfield Value of quarters	160 50		210
71	William Green	Officer-in-charge, Flemington Value of quarters	200 26		226
71	Henry A. Nightingale	Officer-in-charge, Fassifern Value of quarters	179 26		205
71	John R. Nield	Station-master, Forbes Value of quarters	300 50		350
71	Robt. Fryer	Officer-in-charge, George's Plains Value of quarters	145 26		171
71	Benjn. Haslam	Station-master, Glen Innes Value of quarters	240 50		290
71	Henry Crawford	Officer-in-charge, Girilambone Value of quarters	140 26		166

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
71	Thos. T. Collier ...	Officer-in-charge, Seurie ... Value of quarters	140 26		
				166	
71	Frederick John Clements.	Station-master, Gerogery ... Value of quarters	180 50		
				230	
71	Lewis S. Beatty ...	Officer-in-charge, Glenbrook ... Value of quarters	151 26		
				177	
71	Thomas Watts ...	Station-master, Glencoe ... Value of quarters	175 50		
				225	
71	James Maher ...	Officer-in-charge, Glennie's Creek... Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
71	John H. Chapman ...	Station-master, Gosford ... Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
71	Frederick Meiklejohn	Station-master, Goulburn ... Value of quarters	270 50		
				320	
71	Edward Milne ...	Inspector, Goulburn ... Value of quarters	315 50		
				365	
71	John Downie ...	Station-master, Granville ... Value of quarters	300 50		
				350	
71	Andrew Hatcher ...	Station-master, Greta ... Value of quarters	160 50		
				210	
71	William J. Williams..	Officer-in-charge, Grong Grong ... Value of quarters	180 26		
				206	
71	James O'Mara ...	Officer-in-charge, Guildford ... Value of quarters	160 26		
				186	
71	Joseph J. Pettingell...	Station-master, Gundagai ... Value of quarters	210 50		
				260	
71	George H. Benning ...	Station-master, Gunnedah ... Value of quarters	200 50		
				250	
71	H. T. Giddy ...	Station-master, Gunning ... Value of quarters	270 50		
				320	
71	William Webb ...	Station-master, Guyra ... Value of quarters	172 50		
				222	
71	John Alt ...	Officer-in-charge, Gordon ... Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
71	John Doherty ..	Officer-in-charge, Galong ... Value of quarters	150 26		
				176	
71	John W. Byrnes ...	Station-master, Hamilton ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	190 50		
				240	
71	Charles James ...	Station-master, Harden ... Value of quarters	220 50		
				270	
71	Jeremiah H. Wilkes..	Officer-in-charge, Harefield... Value of quarters	168 26		
				194	
71	Geo. Parsons ...	Station-master, Hay ... Value of quarters	225 50		
				275	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.			£	£	
71	Frederick James Lansdowne.	Officer-in-charge, Heathcote ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	James Glynn	Station-master, Hornsby Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	George Saffin	Officer-in-charge, Hartley Vale Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	William Monks	Officer-in-charge, Harris Park Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 26		166
71	George Buxton	Station-master, Hexham Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Thos. Calcott	Station-master, High-street Value of quarters	165 50		215
71	James Alt	Officer-in-charge, Hilltop Value of quarters	161 26		187
71	A. S. Holland	Officer-in-charge, Hawkesbury River Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	John G. Bisset	Station-master, Homebush Value of quarters	280 50		330
71	George Beal	Station-master, Honeysuckle Point Value of quarters	225 50		275
71	Thomas Hall	Station-master, Hurstville Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Benjamin G. Potter	Officer-in-charge, Henty Value of quarters	180 26		206
71	Richard Ingram Thomas.	Officer-in-charge, Helensburg Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Richd. Owens	Officer-in-charge, Illabo Value of quarters	141 26		167
71	Herbert J. Webb	Officer-in-charge, Ingleburn Allowance in lieu of quarters	157 39		196
71	Jas. Wilbow	Officer-in-charge, Jerrawa Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Joseph T. Mawson	Officer-in-charge, Jerilderie Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Thomas Morris	Station-master, Junee Junction Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Henry E. Green	Station-master, Old Junee Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	Arthur Moss	Station-master, Katoomba Value of quarters	170 50		220
71	John A. McLean	Station-master, Kiama Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Geo. Watsford	Station-master, Kelso Value of quarters	180 50		230

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.			£	£	
71	Edward Simms	Officer-in-charge, Kentucky Value of quarters	172 26		198
71	Thomas Lake	Officer-in-charge, Kerr's Creek Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	John Thorburn	Station-master, Kogarah Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	William J. Healey	Officer-in-charge, Koorawatha Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	James W. Colless	Officer-in-charge, Kingswood Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Henry J. McAulliffe	Officer-in-charge, Lyndhurst Value of quarters	189 26		215
71	John Thomas Booth	Station-master, Lawson Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	Henry Edward Tewksbury	Officer-in-charge, Loden Value of quarters	157 26		183
71	Robert J. Cavanough	Station-master, Lewisham Allowance in lieu of quarters	165 50		215
71	Jas. Rowe	Station-master, Liverpool Value of quarters	255 50		305
71	William C. Bradley	Station-master, Lochinvar Value of quarters	165 50		215
71	Phillip Millbank	Officer-in-charge, Locksley Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	William Butler	Officer-in-charge, Lithgow Allowance in lieu of quarters	140 26		166
71	Alfred Lovett	Station-master, Maitland East Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Thomas J. Culhane	Officer-in-charge, Michelago Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Geo. T. Ferris	Station-master, Maitland West Value of quarters	310 50		360
71	Arthur J. Musgrove	Station-master, Marrickville Allowance in lieu of quarters	165 50		215
71	Wellington Allen	Station-master, Marulan Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	John W. Duncan	Officer-in-charge, Mary Vale Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Henry Holston	Officer-in-charge, Menangle Value of quarters	171 26		197
71	Thomas Dawes	Station-master, Milson's Point Allowance in lieu of quarters	165 50		215
71	Horace Dengate	Officer-in-charge, Merrylands Value of quarters	161 26		187

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV--Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade--continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS--continued.			£	£	
71	Robert H. Lansdowne	Station-master, Millthorpe ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
71	George Upton	Station-master, Mittagong ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		
				230	
71	Fred. Rae	Station-master, Molong ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
71	Thomas Fielding	Officer-in-charge, Morrissett ... Value of quarters ...	160 26		
				186	
71	Edward Richardson	Station-master, Moonbi ... Value of quarters ...	190 50		
				240	
71	James Wallace	Station-master, Morpeth ... Value of quarters ...	270 50		
				320	
71	Henry Bailey	Station-master, Moss Vale ... Value of quarters ...	220 50		
				270	
71	Peter Moore	Station-master, Murrurundi ... Value of quarters ...	220 50		
				270	
71	George Samuel Hodgkinson	Station-master, Maedonald Town ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
71	Jas. King	Officer-in-charge, Minto ... Value of quarters ...	170 26		
				196	
71	Henry Gardner	Officer-in-charge, Mandurama ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		
				176	
71	William S. Howe	Officer-in-charge, Morundah ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
71	Alex. Guthrie	Officer-in-charge, Mount Druitt ... Value of quarters ...	130 26		
				156	
71	Isaac Clyde	Station-master, Mount Victoria ... Value of quarters ...	200 50		
				250	
71	H. J. Addison	Station-master, Mudgee ... Value of quarters ...	210 50		
				260	
71	Chas. W. Westall	Officer-in-charge, Mulgrave ... Value of quarters ...	161 26		
				187	
71	John M'Kervey	Officer-in-charge, Mullion Creek ... Value of quarters ...	140 26		
				166	
71	Richard Barton	Officer-in-charge, Mumbil ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		
				176	
71	William Humphreys	Officer-in-charge, Murrumbidgee ... Value of quarters ...	150 26		
				176	
71	William Jas. Donnan	Station-master, Murrumburrah ... Value of quarters ...	180 50		
				230	
71	Thos. E. Ward	Station-master, Muswellbrook ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	240 50		
				290	
71	William Atwell	Officer-in-charge, Meadow Bank ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	165 32/10/-		
				197/10/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
71	Walter Gould ...	Station-master, Narrabri ... Value of quarters ...	290 50	340	
71	Thos. Hetherton ...	Station-master, Narrandera ... Value of quarters ...	225 50	275	
71	John L. Wheeler ...	Officer-in-charge, Narromine ... Value of quarters ...	165 26	191	
71	William A. Kerin ...	Station-master, Nevertire ... Value of quarters ...	200 50	250	
71	Alfred J. Williams ...	Station-master, Newbridge... Value of quarters ...	165 50	215	
71	Geo. Dowling ...	Station-master, Newcastle ... Value of quarters ...	310 50	360	
71	John Paton ...	Berthing-master, Newcastle ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	300 71/10/-	371/10/-	
71	Alfd. Levien... ..	Station-master, Newtown ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	290 65	355	
71	Horman Meyer ...	Station-master, Nowra ... Value of quarters ...	152 50	202	
71	William Lord ...	Station-master, Nyngan ... Value of quarters ...	200 50	250	
71	Walter G. Kitching... ..	District Superintendent, Newcastle Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	500 60	560	
71	Fredk. Richardson ...	Station-master, Orange ... Value of quarters ...	250 50	300	
71	Henry Scullin ...	Officer-in-charge, Otford ... Value of quarters ...	160 26	186	
71	Andw. Menzies ...	Officer-in-charge, Ourimbah ... Value of quarters ...	162 26	188	
71	James Watsford ...	Station-master, Parramatta ... Value of quarters ...	330 50	380	
71	James Bell ...	Station-master, Penrith ... Value of quarters ...	300 50	350	
71	Henry Cox ...	Officer-in-charge, Perth ... Value of quarters ...	150 26	176	
71	George Scarlett ...	Station-master, Petersham ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	275 50	325	
71	David Sheppard ...	Station-master, Picton ... Value of quarters ...	255 50	305	
71	Reuben Tooth ...	Officer-in-charge, Picton Lakes ... Value of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	Francis Davidson ...	Station-master, Piper's Flat ... Value of quarters ...	196 50	246	
71	William B. Smith ...	Station-master, Parkes ... Value of quarters ...	300 50	350	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
71	George Dean	Officer-in-charge, Peshurst Value of quarters	190 26		216
71	Ben. Dingle	Station-master, Quirindi Value of quarters	239 50		289
71	Charles Little	Station-master, Queanbeyan Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	Walter Harris	Station-master, Raglan Value of quarters	223 50		273
71	Patrick Nugent	Officer-in-charge, Ravensworth Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	John Gaggard	Station-master, Richmond Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	Henry Campion	Station-master, Riverstone Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	Frederick Barling	Officer-in-charge, Razorback Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Samuel York	Station-master, Rockdale Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	James L. Morton	Station-master, Rookwood Value of quarters	225 50		275
71	William Price	Station-master, Rooty Hill Value of quarters	179 50		229
71	John McNab	Station-master, Bydal Value of quarters	300 50		350
71	Robert W. Benson	Station-master, Ryde Value of quarters	200 50		250
71	James Foody	Officer-in-charge, Rylstone Value of quarters	180 26		206
71	J. S. Beach	Station-master, St. Mary's Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	John Campbell	Station-master, St. Peter's Allowance in lieu of quarters	225 50		275
71	Fred. Willis	Officer-in-charge, St. Leonards Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Alfred Cronack	Officer-in-charge, Stuart Town Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	John J. McRoberts	Station-master, Seone Value of quarters	255 50		305
71	James Burns	Station-master, Seven Hills Allowance in lieu of quarters	225 50		275
71	Arthur Charlton	Station-master, Singleton Allowance in lieu of quarters	220 50		270
71	Thomas Dulling	Officer-in-Charge, Spring Hill Value of quarters	160 26		186

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
71	Harden Melville ...	Station-master, Springwood ... Value of quarters	180 50		
71	Abel James Gibbons...	Station-master, Stanmore ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	195 50		230
71	William Morse ...	Station-master, Sydenham ... Value of quarters	255 50		245
71	Geo. W. Davies ...	Station-master, Strathfield ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	250 72		305
71	Henry Ludford ...	Station-master, Summer Hill ... Value of quarters	220 50		270
71	Jesse Turner ...	Officer-in-charge, Sutherland ... Value of quarters	160 26		186
71	George Wise ...	Station-master, Tamworth ... Value of quarters	255 50		305
71	Joseph H. Cox ...	Station-master, Tamworth (West) Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	210 36/10/-		246/10
71	Cyrus Burge... ..	Station-master, Tarago ... Value of quarters	180 50		230
71	William Fearnside ...	Station-master, Tarana ... Value of quarters	165 50		215
71	Stephen F. Dwyer ...	Officer-in-charge, Tarro ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Jas. Dickey	Officer-in-charge, Tempo ... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Henry F. Nesbitt ...	Officer-in-charge, Teralba ... Value of quarters	201 26		227
71	Richard Egan ...	Station-master, The Rock ... Value of quarters	192 50		242
71	William Hampton ...	Officer-in-charge, Thornton ... Value of quarters	130 26		156
71	Charles Upton ...	Officer-in-charge, Trangie ... Value of quarters	150 26		176
71	Geo. Gayleard ...	Officer-in-charge, Thornleigh ... Value of quarters	156 26		182
71	Stephen Brogden ...	Station-master, Tenterfield... Value of quarters	170 50		220
71	William Cuneo ...	Officer-in-charge, Thirlmere ... Value of quarters	164 26		190
71	Sidney H. Wright ...	Officer-in-charge, Towrang... Value of quarters	140 26		166
71	Thomas S. Threlkeld...	Officer-in-charge, Temora ... Value of quarters	155 26		181
71	Alex. Duff	District Superintendent, Tamworth Value of quarters	475 50		525

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.			£	£	
71	George A. McLean ...	Officer-in-charge, Table Top (late Yambla) Value of quarters	145 26	171	
71	Samuel Young ...	Station-master, Uralla Value of quarters	200 50	250	
71	William H. Stanley...	Officer-in-charge, Unanderra Value of quarters	150 26	176	
71	John Gately ...	Officer-in-charge, Uranquinty Value of quarters	140 26	166	
71	Thos. Joseph Foley...	Station-master, Wagga Wagga Value of quarters	250 50	300	
71	Albert E. Brackenreg	Station-master, Walcha Road Value of quarters	250 50	300	
71	John Woodrow ...	Station-master, Wallendbeen Value of quarters	204 50	254	
71	George Moxham ...	Station-master, Wallerawang Value of quarters	270 50	320	
71	Hugh W. L. Holt ...	Station-master, Waratah Value of quarters	225 50	275	
71	Thomas Lovell ...	Officer-in-charge, Warne Value of quarters	130 26	156	
71	James McIlwraith ...	Station-master, Waterfall Value of quarters	165 50	215	
71	William Darby ...	Station-master, Wellington Value of quarters	180 50	230	
71	Joseph Green ...	Officer-in-charge, Wentworth Falls Value of quarters	169 26	195	
71	Michael B. Donnellan	Station-master, Werrys Creek Value of quarters	175 50	225	
71	Richard Johnsen ...	Station-master, Willow-tree Value of quarters	165 50	215	
71	William O'Rourke ...	Officer-in-charge, Wimbledon Value of quarters	161 26	187	
71	Jas. Critchley ...	Station-master, Windsor Value of quarters	190 50	240	
71	William Fulton ...	Officer-in-charge, Wingello Value of quarters	140 26	166	
71	John Robert Hull ...	Officer-in-charge, Wingen Value of quarters	189 26	215	
71	Roderick Dunne ...	Officer-in-charge, Whittingham Value of quarters	150 26	176	
71	Harry Rees ...	Officer-in-charge, Wyong Value of quarters	140 26	166	
71	Michael Maguire ...	Station-master, Wallsend Allowance in lieu of quarters	200 28,12/-	228,12/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.					
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.					
			£	£	
71	John M. Spence ...	Station-master, Wollongong ... Value of quarters ...	180 50	230	
71	Henry Alt ...	Officer-in-charge, Woodstock ... Value of quarters ...	196 26	222	
71	John Henly Byrne ...	Officer-in-charge, Woy Woy ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	Walter Thorpe ...	Officer-in-charge, Woolbrook ... Value of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	William Brown ...	Officer-in-charge, Wye ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	Maxwell G. Thomson.	Station-master, Whitton ... Value of quarters ...	165 50	215	
71	James Thomas Jones.	Officer-in-charge, Wentworthville ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	Edward Moodie ...	Officer-in-charge, Yanko ... Value of quarters ...	150 26	176	
71	Robert Reeves ...	Officer-in-charge, Yass Junction ... Value of quarters ...	150 26	176	
71	Thomas H. Watson ...	Officer-in-charge, Yass Town ... Value of quarters ...	150 26	176	
71	Garrett F. Fitzgerald.	Officer-in-charge, Yerong Creek ... Value of quarters ...	150 26	176	
71	William McIntosh ...	Station-master, Young ... Value of quarters ...	192 50	242	
71	Charles A. Smith ...	Officer-in-charge, Zig Zag ... Value of quarters ...	140 26	166	
71	Michael Fitzgerald ...	Junior Clerk, Audit Office ... Sunday duties ...	120 26	146	
71	Edward Ferry ...	Junior Clerk, Audit Office ... Sunday duties ...	120 26	146	
71	William Johnson ...	Junior Clerk, Audit Office ... Sunday duties ...	120 26	146	
STAFF COMMITTEE.					
71	Alexander Richardson	Comptroller of Stores ... Chairman of Committee ...	800 100	900	
71	J. G. S. Corns ...	District Goods Manager ... Staff Committee ...	600 100	700	
71	John Parry ...	Out-door Superintendent ... Staff Committee ...	750 100	850	

V.

Attorney-General.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
	CROWN SOLICITOR.				
77	Geo. Colquhoun ...	Crown Solicitor ... ..	.....	1,640	Allowed one guinea per diem whilst travelling on duty.
	CLERK OF THE PEACE.				
		<i>Quarter Sessions.</i>			
77	W. L. Merewether	Crown Prosecutors at Quarter Sessions	.....	740	do do
77	Herbert Harris		.....	515	
77	R. J. Browning		.....	515	
77	John Armstrong		.....	515	
77	A. F. Dawson		.....	515	
77	Walter Bevan		.....	515	
77	A. B. Shand ...		.....	515	
77	W. R. Beaver ...	Clerk of the Peace ... ..	.....	695	
77	A. H. Hindmarsh ...	Messenger	180		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	80		
				160	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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VI.

Secretary for Lands.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	
80	David Miller ..	Assistant Accountant	380		
45		Major, Army Service Corps	25		
				405	
80	W. H. Adams ...	Clerk, Local Land Board Office, Orange	245		
81		Land Agent, Orange	45		
				290	
80	James Killian ...	Principal Messenger	175		
		Allowance as Watchman	50		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	40		
				265	
80	Charlotte Kendall ...	Principal Office-keeper	75		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	35		
				110	
80	Samuel Petersen ...	Office-cleaner	120		
		Attending to urinals, &c.	24		
				144	
80	W. D. Bingle ...	Clerk	222/10/-		
		Shorthand-writer	50		
				272/10/-	
80	W. A. McPhee ...	Clerk, Local Land Board, Grafton ...	245		
81		Land Agent, Grafton	45		
				290	
80	F. R. Chambers ...	Clerk in Charge, Local Land Board, Moree	290		
81		Land Agent, Moree	50		
				340	
80	R. S. Smith ...	Clerk	200		
45		Lieutenant, Army Service Corps ...	13		
				213	
SURVEY OF LANDS.					
84	T. F. Furber ...	Chief Computer	425		
		Secretary to Board of Examiners of Licensed Surveyors	50		
				475	
83	W. Gemell ...	Examiner of Compilations	200		
40		Quartermaster-Sergeant, Submarine Miners	18/10/-		
				308/10/-	
83	C. J. Lester ...	Third-class Draftsman	303/10/-		
38		Major, P.-P. Artillery	25		
				328/10/-	
83	Caroline Goodfellow	Office-cleaner	75		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	25		
				100	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
VI—Secretary for Lands.—continued.			£	£	
SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.					
84 30	J. B. Trivett...	Computer Allowance, Actuary, Civil Service Board	335 100	435	
81 41	E. T. F. Gomm	Land Agent, Cooma... .. 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry Regiment	371 18/16/-	389/16/-	
83 41	A. N. Badcock	Clerk, District Surveyor's Office, Goulburn 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry Regiment	222/10/- 15/14/-	238/4/-	
80	J. McKeown	Cumberland Ranger Equipment allowance	218 150	368*	
80	W. R. Curran	Ranger, Maitland Land Board District Equipment allowance	150 100	250	

The Chairmen of the Local Land Boards at Bourke, Dubbo, Cooma, Hay, Moree, and Grafton receive £150 each per annum, to cover the cost of conveyance of self and Deposition Clerk.

The Chief Surveyor receives £100 per annum, and each District Surveyor £150 per annum, to cover cost of forage, and for the use of instruments, horses, harness, tents, and camp gear, which are their own property.

Each salaried surveyor receives £150 per annum for similar purposes, exclusive of cost of forage, but including travelling allowance.

Trigonometrical Surveyors receive similar allowance to that for salaried surveyors.

Surveyors employed on the Detail Survey receive £72 per annum to enable them to provide office accommodation, instruments, and surveying gear, and to pay fares and incidental expenses. The Surveyor in charge of this survey receives £100 per annum, as he has to provide, in addition to the above, a horse and vehicle.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
	ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
88	T. W. Keele ...	District Engineer	600	Residence. Receives £2 per sitting as member of Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—total fees not to exceed £100 per annum.
88	H. D. Walsh...	District Engineer ...	.....	600
88	A. W. Stillwell ...	District Engineer ...	550	675	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	W. J. Hanna ...	District Engineer ...	550	675	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	R. E. Jones ...	District Engineer ...	550	675	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	W. A. Smith ...	District Engineer ...	500	625	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	V. J. S. Blomfield ...	Resident Engineer, 1st class ...	425	550	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	F. M. Baker ...	Resident Engineer, 1st class ...	425	550	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	E. C. B. Smijth ...	Resident Engineer, 1st class ...	425	550	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	R. A. Fraser...	Resident Engineer, 1st class ...	425	550	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	P. J. Cheffins ...	Resident Engineer, 2nd class ...	400	525	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	H. D. Cox ...	Resident Engineer, 2nd class ...	400	525	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	C. W. Jenkins ...	Resident Engineer, 3rd class ...	350	475	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	O. G. Morton ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	W. H. C. Rankin ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	W. B. Nicholson ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	G. F. Allman ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	A. Gracio ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		
88	T. P. Davies ...	Resident Engineer, 4th class ...	300	425	
89		Equipment allowance ...	125		

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR PUBLIC WORKS—					
<i>continued.</i>					
			£	£	
88	S. M. Cummins	Resident Engineer, 5th class	275		
89		Equipment allowance	175		
				450	
88	E. H. Bawden	Resident Engineer, 5th class	275		
89		Equipment allowance	175		
				450	
88	A. E. Newton	Resident Engineer, 5th class	275		
89		Equipment allowance	125		
				400	
88	D. L. Wilson	Resident Engineer, 5th class	275		
89		Equipment allowance	125		
				400	
88	G. E. Wright	Resident Engineer	275		
89		Equipment allowance	125		
				400	
88	R. D. Baylis	Surveyor	150		
89		Equipment allowance	75		
				225	
88	A. Adam	Resident Engineer, 6th class	250		
89		Equipment allowance	125		
				375	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.					
89	C. Stuart Carsdell	Chief Draftsman	425		
40		Captain, Engineers	40		
				465	
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.					
89	W. L. Vernon	Government Architect	1,064		
34		Captain, Volunteer Cavalry	21/12/6		
				1,085/12/6	
ACCOUNTS AND CLERICAL.					
90	J. W. Holliman	Clerk	380		
		Secretary to the Board of Reference	*		
				380	
90	T. J. Cremen	Clerk	375		
41		1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry	15		
				390	
90	E. J. Devery	Clerk	200		
38		Sergeant-Major, Field Artillery	8/10/-		
				208/10/-	
90	Geo. Watt	Clerk	200		
41		Colour-sergeant, Volunteer Infantry	8/10/-		
				208/10/-	
MESSENGERS, CLEANERS, &c.					
90	William Smith	Head Messenger	250		
		Quarters, light, &c., valued at	50		
				300	
90	Eva Dettmann	Office-keeper	70		
		Quarters and Fuel, valued at	40		
		Allowance for assistance in clearing offices	78		
				188	
90	M. A. Fitzgerald	Housekeeper	102		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	52		
				154	

*Paid £1/1/- per sitting.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimator.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Percent fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VII--Secretary for Public Works--continued.			£	£	
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.					
91	John Pratt ...	Docking Superintendent ... Quarters and fuel, valued at ...	290 50		
				340	
91	W. Smith ...	Watchman ... Quarters and fuel, valued at ...	110 30		
				140	
DREDGE SERVICE.					
91	John L. Grant ...	Master, Dredge "Fitzroy" ...	290		
62		Fees received in 1895 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	4/4/-		
				294/4/-	
91	J. Hamilton ...	Master, Dredge "Newcastle" ...	349		
62		Fees received in 1895 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	16/16/-		
				365/16/-	
91	D. Lawson ...	Master Dredge "Ulysses" ...	312/10/-		
62		Fees received in 1895 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	4/4/-		
				316/14/-	
91	W. Jones ...	Master, Dredge "Minos" ...	312/10/-		
62		Fees received in 1895 as Engineer and Surveyor, Marine Board ...	10/10/-		
				322	
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.					
92	John M. Smail ...	Engineer ...	1, 00		
38		Captain, Brigade Division, Field Artillery ...	40		
				1,040	
92	William Holmes ...	Secretary and Chief Clerk ...	450		
41		Captain 1st Infantry Regiment ...	40		
				490	
92	H. O. Rotton ...	Ranger, Water Reserve ...	50		
138		Forester, Forest Department ...	210		
				260	
92	W. Wakeford ...	Superintendent of Works, Prospect	400		Residence.
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				452	
92	D. C. Robertson ...	Inspector of Pipe-laying ...	350		
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				402	
92	T. A. Playfair ...	Assistant Inspector of Pipe-laying...	250		
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				302	
92	J. Fyfe ...	Engineer, Crown-street Pumping Station ...		350	Residence, fuel, and light.
92	C. Rhodes ...	Sanitary Inspector ...	254/16/-		
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				306/16/-	
92	R. McKenzie...	Sanitary Inspector ...	254/16/-		
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				306/16/-	
92	W. Clark ...	Inspector of Plumbing ...	254/16/-		
		Forage allowance ...	52		
				306/16/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.					
92	Edward Nash ...	Maitland District Inspector ... Forage allowance	234 30		
92	Ernest Hackett ...	Engineer-in-Charge of Walka Pumping Engines		264	Grazing.
92	James S. Wood	2nd Engineer, Walka Pumping Engines		250/8/-	Quarters, fuel, water, grazing.
92	Patrick McMahon ...	Oiler and cleaner, Walka Pumping Engines		171	Quarters, water, fuel.
92	George Betteridge ...	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines..		125	Quarters, water, fuel, grazing.
92	Stephen Fowles ...	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines		125	do do
92	Denis Newton ...	Filterman, Walka Pumping Engines		120	Quarters, water, fuel, grazing.
92	Frederic Fletcher ...	Caretaker, Buffai Reservoir, and Turncock		120	Quarters, water.
92	Sam Aspinall ...	Caretaker, Minmi Reservoir, and Turncock		108	do
92	Henry Morgan ...	Caretaker, Wallsend Reservoir, and Turncock		108	do
92	Henry Smith ...	Caretaker, Lambton Reservoir, and Turncock		120	do
92	John Stanton ..	Caretaker, Hamilton Reservoir, and Turncock		108	do
92	James Dawson ...	Caretaker, Newcastle Reservoir Pump Station, and Turncock ...		120	Quarters, water, fuel.
92	Thomas Wall ...	Caretaker, East Maitland Reservoir, and Turncock		108	Quarters, water.

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.					
Chief Emergency Officer and Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, 21/- per diem, and other Emergency Officers receive 12/6 per diem, exclusive of conveyance, when absent from Sydney on duty.					
94 5	A. C. Fraser...	Under Secretary Member, Civil Service Board	£ 920 100	£ 1,020	
111 43	M. H. Cleeve ...	Junior Clerk... .. Lieut., Penrith Corps Volunteers	100 25	125	
94 121	J. W. Bailly ...	Messenger Allowance for care of Books, Law Library Allowance for quarters	130 50 50	230	
94	Mrs. A. M. Martin ...	Housekeeper Value of quarters Do fuel and light Additional services—office-keeper... Allowance for extra charwoman	75 40 10 25 25	177	
MASTER IN EQUITY.					
95 24	H. F. Barton ...	Master in Equity Master in Lunacy	990 335	1,325	
PROTHONOTARY.					
A sum of £1,330 is allowed annually to cover the travelling expenses while on circuit of their Honors the Chief Justice, the six Puisne Judges, and Associates.					
95	Frederick Chapman...	Prothonotary Registrar in Divorce	785 135	920	
95	J. G. Jeary ...	Third Clerk Clerk in Divorce	245 45	290	
95 120	C. O. Michel ...	Interpreter Allowance for translating Gaelic correspondence	320 20	346	
SHERIFF.					
The Sheriff receives £1 ls. per diem for travelling expenses while absent on duty.					
96	Charles Cowper ...	Sheriff Quarters valued at Forage allowance	785 150 52	987	
96	C. E. B. Maybury ...	Under Sheriff	515	515	Fees as per scale.
96	George Morgan ...	Chief Clerk	358	358	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.
96	J. M. Wilshire ...	Second Clerk... ..	290	290	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
SHERIFF—continued.					
96	Percy Allman	Third Clerk	245	245	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.
96	W. Crockford	Fourth Clerk (temporarily) ...	200		
96	C. C. Watson	Fifth Clerk	170	170	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10; also £7 10s. for copying Jury lists.
96	P. H. Monday	Sixth Clerk	120	120	Fees divided by Sheriff, about £10.
96	G. H. Lethbridge	Chief Sheriff's Officer, Sydney ...	254	254	do do
96	M. T. Hobday	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	160	160	Fees as per scale.
96	S. W. Fryer ...	Do do	160		
96	P. J. Cusack...	Do do	160	160	do
96	A. S. Meares...	Sheriff's Officer, Grafton	160	160	do
100		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
115		District Court Bailiff	5		
		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only .....	.....	
96	Patrick Kinsella	Sheriff's Officer, Glen Innes ...	160	196/4/-	Fees as per scale.
100		Allowance for forage	31/4/-	206/4/-	do
135		District Court Bailiff	5		
115		Warden's Bailiff	10		
		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only .....	.....	
96	R. J. Challis ...	Sheriff's Officer, Young	160	206/4/-	do
99		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
135		District Court Bailiff	5		
115		Warden's Bailiff	10		
96	W. Kirchner	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle ...	160	166	do
135		Warden's Bailiff	6		
96	H. A. Gough	Sheriff's Officer, Bega	160	191/4/-	do
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
96	R. C. Riley ...	Sheriff's Officer, Albury	160	206/4/-	do
135		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
99		Warden's Bailiff	10		
115		District Court Bailiff	5		
96	Henry Windoyer	Sheriff's Officer, Port Macquarie ...	160	196/4/-	do
100		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
115		District Court Bailiff	5		
		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only .....	.....	
96	W. O. Idries...	Sheriff's Officer, Lismore	160	196/4/-	do
100		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
		District Court Bailiff	5	196/4/-	do
96	S. Jay	Sheriff's Officer, Narrabri	160		
99		Allowance for forage	31/4/-	196/4/-	do
		District Court Bailiff	5		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
SHERIFF—continued.					
			£	£	
96	J. A. O'Flaherty ...	Sheriff's Officer, Bourke ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		196/4/-	Fees as per scale.
96	F. J. Clancy ...	Sheriff's Officer, Hay ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	do
96	E. R. Walcott ...	Sheriff's Officer, Tenterfield ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
100		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	do
96	S. W. Daniel ...	Sheriff's Officer, Forbes ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	do
96	H. McVeagh...	Sheriff's Officer, Broken Hill ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff, Broken Hill ...	5		
135		Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
		To meet high cost of living... ..	35		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		241/4/-	do
96	J. B. Spence...	Sheriff's Officer, Cooma ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
135		Warden's Clerk ...	50		
135		Do Bailiff ...	10		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only			
135		Mining Registrar—fees only ...		256/4/-	do
96	S. E. Tapner...	Sheriff's Officer, Muswellbrook ...	180		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		216/4/-	do
96	E. H. Boys ...	Sheriff's Officer, Wollongong ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5	196/4/-	do
96	L. Spooner ...	Sheriff's Officer, Campbelltown ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		196/4/-	do
96	F. J. Fisher ...	Sheriff's Officer, Maitland ...	200		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5	236/4/-	do
96	C. F. Duchatel ...	Sheriff's Officer, Bathurst ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
135		Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		206/4/-	do
96	K. M. Wray...	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn... ..	209		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		245/4/-	do
96	J. H. Powell...	Sheriff's Officer, Wagga Wagga ...	160		
		Allowance for forage ...	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff ...	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only		196/4/-	do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
SHERIFF—continued.			£	£	
96	T. Morse	Sheriff's Officer, Deniliquin	160		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
99		District Court Bailiff	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only ... ..	.....	196/4/-	Fees as per scale.
96	Peter Dean	Sheriff's Officer, Armidale	160		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
135		Warden's Bailiff	20		
100		District Court Bailiff	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only ... ..	.....	216/4/-	do
96	G. S. Challis... ..	Sheriff's Officer, Tamworth	160		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
100		District Court Bailiff	5		
135		Warden's Bailiff	10		
				206/4/-	do
96	R. M. Hunter	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee	160		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
90		District Court Bailiff	5		
				196/4/-	do
96	Mrs. R. M. Hunter...	Quarters, fuel, and light, as Court-keeper, Mudgee... ..	23		
90		Office-cleaner, Roads Department...	13		
96		Do Court-house...	52		
				88	
96	A. F. Lloyd	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	160		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
98		District Court Bailiff	5		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only ... ..	.....	196/4/-	do
96	J. T. Steel	Sheriff's Officer, Dubbo	209		
		Allowance for forage	31/4/-		
135		Warden's Bailiff	10		
90		District Court Bailiff	5		
				255/4/-	do
96	J. G. Plumb... ..	Court-keeper, King-street	125		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	35		
96	Mrs. Plumb	Court-cleaner	26		
				186	
96	Frances Haywood	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst	132		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	32		
				164	
96	J. Warrington	Care-taker, Darlinghurst	52		
				52	10/- per diem when acting as special assistant at Land Court, and 5/- per week for Land Court garden.
96	Sarah Sands	Court-cleaner, King-street... ..	52		
		In lieu of quarters	15/12/-		
				67/12/-	
96	Mary Ford	Court-cleaner, King-street... ..	52		
		Quarters valued at	19		
				71	
96	Anne Rafferty	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst	52		
		Value of quarters	19		
				71	
96	Mary Edwards	Office-cleaner, King-street... ..	52		
		Quarters, fuel, and light	19		
				71	
96	George Keene	Court-keeper, Albury	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	27		
81		Care-taker, Lands Office, &c.	30		
90		Do Roads Office	10		
146		Cleaning Post Office	10		
96		Work on Court-house grounds	6/6/-		
				183/6/-	
96	J. Russell	Court-keeper, Tamworth	78		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	23		
				101	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
SHERIFF—continued.					
96	W. Batty	Court-keeper, Maitland Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	70 13/10/-		
96	Annie Adams	Court-cleaner, Maitland Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	30 13/10/-	83/10/-	
96	C. E. Greening	Court-keeper, Bathurst Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	150 35		
81		Cleaning Lands Office	5		190
96	A. Steel	Court-keeper, Wagga Wagga In lieu of quarters	100 26		126
96	J. Ricketts	Court-keeper, Goulburn Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	150 35		
96	Elizabeth Wallace	Allowance for extra assistance	25		210
96	T. M. Brown	Court-keeper, Demiquin Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... Work on Court-house grounds	100 27 17		144
96	W. T. Star	Court-keeper, Armidale In lieu of quarters	100 26		126
96	W. E. Burton	Court-keeper, Yass Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	100 27		127
96	J. Wallace	Court-keeper, Dubbo Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... Work on Court-house grounds	100 27 6/6/-	133/6/-	
96	F. Chambers... ..	Court-keeper, Grafton In lieu of quarters	78 25		103
96	Mary G. Challis	Court-keeper, Young Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... Allowance for extra assistance and gardener	30 27 20		77
96	Bryce Hawthorne	Court-keeper, Broken Hill... .. Paid for rent in lieu of quarters Work on Court-house grounds	100 52 25		177
96	H. A. T. Schmidt	Court-keeper, Hay Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... Work on Court-house grounds	100 27 10		137
96	Elizabeth Boys	Court-keeper, Wollongong... .. Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at... Allowance for extra assistance	52 19 25		96
96	A. C. Tate	Court-keeper, Chancery Square Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	130 32		162
96	J. McCann	Court-keeper, Newcastle Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	60 27		
115		Small Debts Court Bailiff—fees only	.....	
96	Emily McCann	Court-cleaner	40		127
96	Ellen Spooner	Court-keeper, Campbelltown Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	30 15		45
PROBATE OFFICE.					
97	F. U. Bolton	Messenger and Sealer In lieu of quarters	120 20		140

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS.					
The Judges of the Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter Districts are allowed 30/- per diem, and those of other districts 40/- per diem for travelling expenses while absent on duty, excepting Judge of North-western District, who is allowed actual expenses incurred.					
<i>Metropolitan, Suburban, and Hunter Districts.</i>					
98	E. Searson ...	Assistant Bailiff ...	£ 104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
98	S. Withers ...	Assistant Bailiff ...	104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
98	J. Bishop ...	Assistant Bailiff ...	104		
		Allowance for forage ...	30		
				134	
98	John Searson ...	Messenger, Sydney ...	120		
		For charge of Library ...	12		
				132	
98	Mrs. Searson...	Office-keeper and Cleaner ...	52		
		Value of quarters ...	30		
		Do fuel and light ...	10		
100		For cleaning Chambers of Country District Court Judges ...	25		
				117	
98	H. Farmer ...	Bailiff, Singleton ...	25		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
				25	Fees as per scale.
<i>Southern District.</i>					
98	T. A. Sproule ...	Bailiff, Nowra ...	25		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
135		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				35	do
98	J. M. Gleeson ...	Bailiff, Bonahala ...	45		
135		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
96		Court-house Cleaner ...	15		
				70	do
98	G. F. Taylor...	Bailiff, Braidwood ...	40		
135		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				50	do
98	G. Hatt ...	Bailiff, Milton ...	30		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
				30	do
98	B. Knappett...	Bailiff, Moruya ...	25		
115		Bailiff, Small Debts Court—fees only			
				25	do
<i>South-Western District.</i>					
99	Thos. G. Cook ...	Bailiff, Burrowa ...	25		
135		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	6		
				31	do
99	G. Hartwell ...	Bailiff, Balranald ...	40		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
96		Court-house Cleaner ...	15		
				55	do
99	Francis Morano ...	Bailiff, Gundagai ...	35		
135		Do Mining Warden's ...	15		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
				50	do
99	James Carr ...	Bailiff, Tumut ...	25		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
135		Do Mining Warden's ...	10		
				35	do
99	W. H. Hazelton ...	Bailiff, Grenfell ...	25		
115		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
135		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	20		
		Do do Clerk ...	20		
		Mining Registrar—fees only			
18		Registrar Births, Deaths, and Marriages ...	24		
				89	do

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.					
			£	£	
99 135	A. A. Grant ...	Bailiff, Hillston ...	40		
		Do Mining Warden's ...	6		
				46	Fees as per scale.
99 115	J. J. Purcell ...	Bailiff, Cootamundra ...	25		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		25	do
99 115	D. Cameron ...	Bailiff, Corowa ...	25		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		25	do
<i>Western District.</i>					
99 115 135	Henry Hey ...	Bailiff, Lithgow ...	30		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
		Do Mining Warden's ...	10		
				40	do
99 135	Chas. Higgs ...	Bailiff, Carcoar ...	25		
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	15		
		Warden's Clerk ...	20		
				60	do
99 115 135	John Muir ...	Bailiff, Cowra ...	30		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only			
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	15		
				45	do
99 135	C. J. Barnes ...	Bailiff, Orange ...	45		
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	20		
				65	do
99 115	Joseph Morris ...	Bailiff, Molong ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		40	do
99 135	John Clements ...	Bailiff, Wellington ...	40		
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				50	do
<i>North-Western District.</i>					
99 115	S. E. Collon ...	Bailiff, Cobar ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		40	do
99 115	G. O. Shaw ...	Bailiff, Morce ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		40	do
<i>Northern District.</i>					
100 135	C. H. Wright ...	Bailiff, Kempsey ...	40		
		Do Bellinger ...	20		
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
				70	do
100 135 115	C. Egan ...	Bailiff, Inverell ...	40		
		Do Mining Warden's ...	10		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		50	do
100 115	W. Harris ...	Bailiff, Maclean ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		40	do
100 115	G. H. Margetts ...	Bailiff, Casino ...	40		
		Do Small Debts Court—fees only		40	do
CORONERS.					
100	J. C. Waore ...	Coroner, Sydney ...	605		
		Allowance in lieu of travelling expenses ...	75		
				680	
100	W. T. Pinhey ...	Deputy Coroner ...	245		
		Secretary, Pharmacy Board ...	120		
				365	
100	Ellen Parr ...	Office-cleaner ...	35		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	26		
				61	
100	Edward Broomfield ..	Keeper of South Sydney Morgue ...	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	50		
				170	

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS, &c.					
<i>Police Magistrates, when travelling on duty which necessitates absence from head-quarters at night, receive 15s. per diem exclusive of conveyance; those at Burrowa, Mudgee, Orange, and Taree receive 25s. per diem inclusive of conveyance. Mining Wardens who are also Police Magistrates, without salary from this Department, receive travelling allowances at same rate as Police Magistrates when travelling on duty for this Department. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. per mile (one way) travelling expenses, unless where railway facilities cannot be availed of, when 1s. 6d. per mile (one way) is allowed. District Registrars in Bankruptcy receive 10s. for each Meeting of Creditors, and 10s. for each examination in Estates under £200, and £1 for each respectively when Estates exceed the amount; and Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages receive 2s. for entry in connection with that office. Permanent officers drawn from the Metropolitan Police Courts or elsewhere for relieving duty are allowed 12s. 6d. per diem (exclusive of conveyance).</i>					
<i>Central Police Office.</i>					
101	Eliza Stainer...	Court and Office-keeper Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	75 49		124
<i>Water Police Office.</i>					
101	Mary A. Tindall ...	Court and Office-keeper Allowance for extra assistance Value of fuel and light	60 52 10		122
101	Edwin Tindall ...	Messenger Value of quarters	125 50		175
<i>Petty Sessions, &c.—Suburban and Country.</i>					
101	W. F. Parker ...	Police Magistrate, Albury	470		470
101 135	H. S. Hawkins ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Albury Warden's Clerk	335 12		347
101	C. E. Smith ...	Police Magistrate, Armidale	515		515
101 135 49	B. P. P. Kemp ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Armidale... .. Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar	313 9 27		349
101	F. L. Rowling ...	Police Magistrate, Balranald	416		416
101 81	A. D. Donnelly ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Balranald... .. Crown Lands Agent	50 95		145
101 135 49	T. W. Cohen... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ballina Mining Wardens' Clerk Electoral Registrar	150 10 26		186
102 81	H. B. Copeland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Barmedman... .. Crown Lands Agent	25 245		270
102	J. B. Graham ...	Police Magistrate, Bathurst	515		515
102 81 135 49	W. G. B. Smith ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst... .. Crown Lands Agent Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar	335 90 9 27		461
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <p>Member of Land Board fees, £84. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £7. Coroner's fees, £19. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £15. Commissioner of Supreme Court, £15. Mining Registrar, £3. Coroner's fees, £2. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £9. Registrar of District Court, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £23. Mining Registrar, £3. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £2. Coroner's fees, £12. Commissioner for Affidavits, £36. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £35. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2. Commissioner for Affidavits, £10.</p> </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: right;"> <p>470 347 515 349 416 145 186 270 515 461</p> </div> </div>					

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
102	F. B. Hales ...	Police Magistrate, Bega ...	416	416	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £12.
102 81	C. W. Thomas ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bega ...	68		
137		Crown Lands Agent ...	245		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £30. { Mining Registrar, £1.
49		Warden's Clerk ...	9		
		Electoral Registrar ...	27	349	
102	F. R. Wilsbire ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Berrima ...	515	515	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
102	W. C. Lawson ...	Police Magistrate, Bingara ...	461	461	{ Coroner's fees, £19. { Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
102 81	F. F. Potts ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bingara ...	200		{ Mining Registrar fees, £5. { Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £15.
135		Crown Lands Agent ...	45		
115		Warden's Clerk ...	18		
		Towards high cost of living ...	25	288	
102 81 49	F. B. Treatt ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bellingen Crown Lands Agent ... Electoral Registrar ...	290 90 27	407	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
102 81 135 49	W. A. Dovers ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bombala ... Crown Lands Agent ... Mining Warden's Clerk ... Electoral Registrar ...	68 290 27 26	411	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £24.
103	C. McA. King ...	Police Magistrate, Bourke ...	515	515	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10.
103 49	G. Atkins ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bourke ... Electoral Registrar ...	335 26	361	{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £36. { Mining Registrar, £3.
103 135	John Kenny ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Braidwood. Mining Warden's Clerk ...	371 11	382	
103 81	(Vacant) ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting), Brewarrina ... Crown Lands Agent ...	326 90	416	Curator's Agent fees, £2.
103 115	C. G. Gibson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Broken Hill Special Allowance to meet high cost of living ...	313 50	363	
103 115	L. A. McDougall ...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Broken Hill ... Special Allowance to meet high cost of living ...	200 40	240	
135 115	A. N. Barnett ...	Police Magistrate and Mining Warden, Broken Hill ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	500 100	600	
103 135	J. F. Makinson ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Burrows ... Mining Warden's Clerk ...	425 18	443	Coroner's fees, £7.
104	E. L. Foster ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown ...	175	175	{ District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2. { Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11. { Curator's Agent, £1.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.						
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.						
			£	£		
104 186	T. E. Blomfield	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	200			
		Mining Warden's Clerk	6			
				206		
104 81	J. H. Louche	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar	90		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.	
		Crown Lands Agent	290			
				380		
104 186 49	W. R. Dibbs	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Casino	236		{ District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £29.	
		Warden's Clerk	9			
		Electoral Registrar	26			
				271		
104 81	D. C. S. Bruce	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cassilis	90		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £29.	
		Crown Lands Agent	200			
				290		
104	T. M. Williams	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Clarence Town	236		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.	
				236		
104 115	T. C. K. McKell	Police Magistrate, Cobar	425		{ District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £10. Commissioner for Affidavits, £10.	
		Allowance towards high cost of living	50			
				475		
104 186 49	(Vacant)	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cobar	175		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £10. Mining Registrar, £40. Curator's Agent, £2.	
		Mining Warden's Clerk	25			
		Electoral Registrar	26			
				226		
104 81 186 49 115	J. Miller	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Condobolin	236		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £18. Mining Registrar fees, £3. Commissioner for Affidavits, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £29. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £5.	
		Crown Lands Agent	45			
		Mining Warden's Clerk	11			
		Electoral Registrar	27			
		Towards high cost of living	25			
				344		
104	C. Smith	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cootamundra	268		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £29.	
				268		
105 49	N. Black	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cooma	200		{ District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £5.	
		Electoral Registrar	27			
				227		
105	R. R. Bailey	Police Magistrate, Coonamble	425		{ Coroner's fees, £3. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £2. Commissioner for Affidavits, £1.	
				425		
105 81	C. Dillon	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble	90			{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £26. Curator's Agent, £5.
		Crown Lands Agent	245			
				335		
105 49	A. B. C. Burke	Junior Clerk, Coonamble	100		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £26. Curator's Agent, £5.	
		Electoral Registrar	27			
				127		
105 81	W. T. Nicholson	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonabarabran	81		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £11. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2.	
		Crown Lands Agent	245			
				326		
105 81	C. H. Gale	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa	45		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £25. Mining Registrar, £10.	
		Crown Lands Agent	308			
				353		
105 186	R. T. MacNevin	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cowra	308		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £25. Mining Registrar, £10.	
		Mining Warden's Clerk	9			
				317		
105 49	W. S. Gunn	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Crookwell	281		{ Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £25. Mining Registrar, £10.	
		Electoral Registrar	26			
				307		
106	N. C. O'Neil	Police Magistrate, Deniliquin	470		{ Fees, Supreme Court Writs, £10.	
				470		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
106	D. G. McDougall ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Deniliquin...	313	313	Curator's Agent, £1.
106	F. W. Garstang ...	Police Magistrate, Dungog ...	380		
106	H. S. Bingle ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungog ..	223	284	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15. Mining Registrar, £2. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £18. Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £2. Supreme Court Writs, £12.
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	9		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	25		
106	M. S. Love ...	Police Magistrate, Dubbo ...	515	515	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £18. Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £2. Supreme Court Writs, £12.
106	W. J. Martin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo ...	235	372	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £60.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
106	G. A. E. Wheeler ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Eden ...	100	150	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £17. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5.
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
106	E. A. T. Pery ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Forbes ...	326	353	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £39. Mining Registrar, £10.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
106	Geo. Stevenson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glen Innes	90	403	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £32. Mining Registrar, £5.
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	290		
135		Warden's Clerk ...	23		
107	Henry Gordon ...	Police Magistrate, Gosford...	425	425	Coroner's fees, £4.
107	H. S. Beveridge ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford ...	150	177	
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
107	W. S. Caswell ...	Police Magistrate, Goulburn ...	515	515	Commissioner for Affidavits, £43. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £40.
107	J. M'Kensey...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn...	380	407	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £36. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £42.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
107	A. L. M'Dougall ...	Police Magistrate, Grafton...	515	515	Coroner's fees, £5; Commissioner for Affidavits, £31.
107	F. H. Galbraith ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton ...	350	365	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, £38. Curator's Agent, £8.
135		Warden's Clerk ...	15		
107	G. T. S. Boileau ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grenfell ...	380	407	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £6. Coroner's fees, £2.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
107	C. W. Weekes ...	Police Magistrate, Gundagai ...	416	416	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £1.
107	O. A. Edwards ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai	200	227	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £19. Mining Registrar, £8.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
107	Patk. Brougham ...	Police Magistrate, Gunnedah ...	416	416	Coroner's fees, £10.
107 49	J. J. Kingsmill ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah Electoral Registrar	200 26			226	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £4. Coroner's fees, £16. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
107 81	C. H. Davies... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunning ... Crown Lands Agent	45 200	245	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £21. Mining Registrar fees, £42. Coroner's fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
107	J. E. Pearce ...	Police Magistrate, Hay	515	515	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
107 49	R. B. Hays ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay ... Electoral Registrar	340 26	366	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £21. Mining Registrar fees, £42.
107 135	A. R. Perry ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillgrove... Warden's Clerk	200 18	218	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11. Mining Registrar fees, £42.
107	W. C. Rodgerson ...	Police Magistrate, Hillston... .. Towards high cost of living ...	461 55	516	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
107 81 135 49	J. Burnett ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hillston ... Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar	223 75 14 26	338	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
107 49	J. Saunders ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Inverell ... Electoral Registrar	268 27	295	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108 135	Alfred Elliott ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Junee ... Mining Warden's Clerk	250 18	268	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108	T. A. Davies ...	Police Magistrate, Kempsey West... ..	461	461	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108 81 49	J. R. Linsley ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey West Crown Lands Agent Electoral Registrar	180 200 27	407	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108 81 49	K. T. Garland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kiama ... Crown Lands Agent Electoral Registrar	245 23 27	295	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108	E. Jones ...	Police Magistrate, Lismore	416	416	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108 49	C. Coghlan ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lismore ... Electoral Registrar	335 26	361	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108	T. H. Neale ...	Police Magistrate, Lithgow	416	416	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.
108 81 135 49 135	H. Holcombe ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lithgow ... Crown Lands Agent Mining Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar Mining Warden's Clerk, Hartley ...	180 92 18 27 18	385	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Curator's Agent, £1. Mining Registrar, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £44. Mining Registrar, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. Coroner's fees, £7. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £14.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
108 49	W. H. Goodman ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Liverpool... Electoral Registrar	200 28	228	
108 49	H. A. Ledger ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maclean ... Electoral Registrar	200 27	227	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £4. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £30. Curator's Agent, £4.
109	J. N. Brooks...	Police Magistrate, Maitland ...	560	560	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £20; Coroner's fees, £37. Commissioner for Affidavits, £22. For visiting Morpeth and West Maitland, 3s. 6d. per visit.
109 135 49	W. F. Robertson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland... Mining Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar	461 18 54	533	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, East Maitland, fees, £20. For visiting Morpeth and West Maitland, 3s. 6d. per visit.
109 81	W. B. Lusk ...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland Assistant Crown Lands Agent, Maitland	100 50	150	
109 135	R. Waddell ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Milton ... Mining Warden's Clerk Crown Lands Agent	240 12 50	302	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £8. Commissioner for Affidavits, £2.
109	Henry Evans ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moama (Acting)	200	200	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £8.
109 81	H. H. S. Chippendale	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Molong ... Crown Lands Agent	290 90	380	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £29. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £2.
109 115	D. E. Troughton ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moree Towards high cost of living ...	380 50	430	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £18.
109 115	J. H. Hassall ...	Probationer, Moree... .. Towards high cost of living... ..	75 25	100	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £4. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £1.
109 49	A. T. Cochrane ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya ... Electoral Registrar	303 26	334	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
110 81 49	J. R. Scroggie ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moss Vale Crown Lands Agent Electoral Registrar	236 54 27	317	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £8. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15.
110	W. J. E. Wotton ...	Police Magistrate, Mudgee... ..	515	515	Coroner's fees, £16. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £15. Supreme Court Writs fees, £5.
110 135 49	W. L. B. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee ... Mining Warden's Clerk Electoral Registrar	268 27 27	322	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15. Mining Registrar fees, £5.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
110	C. Cutcliffe ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrumburrah ...	281		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
				318	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £18.
110	Joshua Bray ...	Police Magistrate, Murwillumbah...	380		
110	W. Marsh ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murwillumbah ...	125		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	120		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
				282	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £34.
110	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Muswellbrook ...	200		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	45		
				245	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2. Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £6.
110	L. S. Donaldson ...	Police Magistrate, Narrandera ...	461		
110	J. W. Lees ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrandera	245		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	90		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	20		
				361	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £8. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £26. Curator's Agent, £2.
135	J. W. Lees, junr. ...	Junior Clerk, Narrandera...	40		
		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	12		
				52	
110	J. F. Kenyon ...	Police Magistrate, Narrabri ...	425		
110	Walter Scott ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri...	90		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	245		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	9		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	26		
				370	Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £15. Coroner's fees, £11. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £40.
110	J. Mair ...	Police Magistrate, Newcastle ...	605		
110	F. G. Adriaux ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle..	367		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	45		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	14		
				426	District Registrar in Bankruptcy and Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £119.
110	W. J. Camphin ...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle ...	225		
				225	Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £30.
111	F. P. D. Meares ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newtown ..	425		
111	W. F. Marks ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nowra ...	183		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	18		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
				277	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
111	R. Frappell ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nundle ...	126		
135		Mining Warden ...	268		
				394	
111	D. Dwyer ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nymagee...	218		
111	M. J. McMahon ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nyngan ...	150		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	12		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	50		
				212	Curator's Agent fees, £11 Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, fees, £18.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
111	J. T. Lane ...	Police Magistrate, Orange...	461		
111	F. S. Osborn...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Orange ...	353	461	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £19.
185		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	45		
49		Electoral Registrar...	27	425	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £61.
111	F. W. C. Crane ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paddington	200		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	28	228	
111	S. Murphy ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta	448	448	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £83.
111	J. S. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Paterson...	177		District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £6.
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	26	203	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £13.
111	W. B. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parkes ...	385	385	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. Curator's Agent fees, £11. Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £13.
111	J. K. Cleeve ...	Police Magistrate, Penrith...	425	425	District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £6.
111	S. J. Hamblin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Penrith ...	125		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	25	177	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £11.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
111	S. E. Beaver ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Picton ...	148		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	46	209	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £9.
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	9		Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £5. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £22. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3. Mining Registrar, £1.
112	C. E. Oslear ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie ...	371	371	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £23. Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £3.
112	C. J. B. Helm ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	90		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	326	428	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £22.
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	12		District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3. Mining Registrar, £1. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £23.
112	R. H. V. Allnutt ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi ...	218	218	Commissioner for Affidavits fees, £3.
112	C. R. Middleton ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace ...	326	326	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £14.
112	G. W. H. Davies ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Richmond	115	115	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £13.
112	W. W. Armstrong ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone...	326		
81		Crown Lands Agent ...	28	381	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £16. Coroner's fees, £2.
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	6		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	26		
112	G. M. Pope ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Ryde ...	245		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	28	273	Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £42.
112	H. J. Leary ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton ..	290		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	10		
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27	327	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
112	G. R. Evans ...	Police Magistrate, Scone ...	425		Coroner's fees, £2.
112	J. M. Sheahan ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone ...	236		
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	20		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28.
49		Electoral Registrar ...	27		
113	E. M. Cohen... 81	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Stroud ... Crown Lands Agent ...	150 95		
113	F. J. Buckland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting), Swamp Oak (Nisogala) ...	10		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £25. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
135		Mining Warden's Clerk ...	25		
		Mining Warden's Bailiff ...	10		
113	G. F. Scott ...	Police Magistrate, Tamworth ...	515		Coroner's fees, £11. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £7.
113	L. W. Broughton ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tamworth... Mining Warden's Clerk ...	335 10		
135					Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £49.
113	J. A. Cresgh... 49	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tarce ... Electoral Registrar ...	416 26		
113	J. Rainsford... 135	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Temora ... Mining Warden's Clerk ...	268 14		District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £7. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £20.
113	F. Burne ... 49	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tenterfield Electoral Registrar ...	380 26		
113	J. D. Walker ... 81 49	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut ... Crown Lands Agent ... Electoral Registrar ...	156 170 26		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £28. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £4. Mining Registrar, £2.
113	H. J. Byrnes... 135	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (Acting), Tumbarumba Mining Warden's Clerk ...	443 27		
114	V. Brown ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Urana ...	371		Commissioner for Affidavits, £8. Coroner's fees, £2. Mining Registrar, £8.
114	F. A. Davies... 49	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Uralla ... Electoral Registrar ...	236 26		
114	H. Baylis ...	Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga...	515		Curator's Agent, £3. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £21. Mining Registrar, £8. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £9. Supreme Court Writs fees, £27.
114	C. F. Butler ... 49	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga ... Electoral Registrar ...	313 27		
114	J. C. Thornton ... 81	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warialda... Crown Lands Agent ...	175 98		Curator's Agent, £3. Commissioner for Affidavits, £2. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £12.
114	W. D. Stafford ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walcha ...	335		
114	Grantley A. Hyde ... 81 49	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Walgett ... Crown Lands Agent ... Electoral Registrar ...	245 45 26		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £17. Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £10.
114	H. W. Stanford ... 81	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Warren ... Crown Lands Agent ...	200 50		
					Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages fees, £15. Curator's Agent, £1. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £3.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Officers and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS— <i>continued.</i>					
114	W. E. Henry ...	Police Magistrate, Wallsend ...	461		For visiting Minmi 5s. per visit.
114 49	M. J. Walsh ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wallsend Electoral Registrar ...	236 27	461	
114 81 135 49	A. G. Chiplin ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wellington Crown Lands Agent ... Mining Warden's Clerk ... Electoral Registrar ...	200 45 14 27	263	
114 135 115	T. H. Wilkinson ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wentworth ... Mining Warden's Clerk ... Towards high cost of living ...	430 6 50	286	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £43.
114 115	C. Robertson ...	Police Magistrate, Wilcannia Towards high cost of living ...	400 50	486	{ Coroner's fees, £4. District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £2.
114 81 135 49	A. W. R. Pratt ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wilcannia... Crown Lands Agent ... Mining Warden's Clerk ... Electoral Registrar ...	236 90 14 26	450	Coroner's fees, £9.
115	W. H. H. Becko ...	Police Magistrate, Windsor ...	416	386	{ Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £18. Mining Registrar, £4. Curator's Agent, £8.
115 81 49	A. Gates ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Windsor... Land Agent ... Electoral Registrar ...	150 50 27	416	Allowed 10s. per visit to Richmond.
115	C. S. Alexander ...	Police Magistrate, Wollongong ...	500	227	{ Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £27. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3. Curator's Agent fee, £1
115 81 49	D. R. Jamieson ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong Crown Lands Agent ... Electoral Registrar ...	200 45 27	500	District Registrar in Bankruptcy, £25.
115	Henry Lumsdaine ...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollombi ...	335	272	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £38.
115	J. S. Maitland ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wyalong...	245	335	Coroner's fees, £2.
115	H. J. Chisholm ...	Police Magistrate, Yass ...	515	245	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £10. District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £5.
115 81 43 49	G. Addison ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass ... Crown Lands Agent ... 1st Lieutenant, Yass Company V.I. Electoral Registrar ...	263 90 27 27	515	Commissioner for Affidavits, £2.
115	T. Foley ...	Police Magistrate, Young ... Value of Quarters as Warden ...	515 75	407	Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £21.
115	C. Jennings ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Young ...	350	590	Coroner's fees, £9; District Registrar in Bankruptcy fees, £3.
115	J. W. Evans...	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office, Sydney ... Equipment allowance ...	290 120	350	{ Registrar Births, Deaths, & Marriages fees, £34. Mining Registrar, £8.
115 136	C. Schroder ...	Court-house cleaner, Bingara Cleaner for Mines Department ...	15 5	410	
115 81	Helen Streeter ...	Court-house cleaner, Brewarrina Cleaner for Lands Department ...	10 20	20	
115 120	C. Margells ...	Court-house cleaner, Casino Matron of Gaol ...	12 10	30	
				22	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.					
PETTY SESSIONS—continued.					
			£	£	
115	Isabella Sutherland...	Court-house cleaner, Glebe ..	36		
		Value of quarters	32		
				68	
115	Emily Tooley ...	Court-house cleaner, Glen Innes ...	20		
81		Cleaner for Lands Department ...	4		
				24	
115	Annie Elliott ...	Court-house cleaner, Inverell ...	20		
120		Matron of Gaol	10		
				30	
115	Mary Smith... ..	Court-house cleaner, Morpeth ...	20		
		Value of quarters	20		
				40	
115	Eliza Mason... ..	Court-house cleaner, Narrandera ...	12		
81		Cleaner for Lands Department ...	5		
				17	
115	James Bryant ...	Court-house cleaner, Orange ...	60		
		Value of quarters	13		
				73	
115	Annie M'Laren ...	Court-house cleaner, Picton ...	10		
81		Cleaner for Lands Department ...	7		
				17	
115	Fanny E. Devies ...	Court-house cleaner, Singleton ...	40		
		Value of quarters	27		
				67	
115	Esther Cook... ..	Court-house cleaner, Silverton ...	20		
136		Cleaner for Mines Department ...	10		
				30	
115	Annie Hogan ...	Court-house cleaner, Taree... ..	10		
81		Cleaner for Lands Department ...	5		
120		Matron of Gaol (acting)	3		
				18	
115	Marion M'Kenzie ...	Court-house cleaner, Young ...	31		
81		Cleaner for Lands Department ...	5		
136		Cleaner for Mines Department ...	5		
				41	
PRISONS.					
116	John Garrard ...	Messenger, Comptroller-General's Office	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	30		
				150	
<i>Sydney Gaol.</i>					
116	Peter Herbert ...	Governor	425		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	81		
		Servants	52		
				558	Officers receive travelling allowances at rate of 12/- or 8/- per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.
116	Alice K. Chapman ...	Superintendent of Female Division..	120		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and rations	50		
		Servants	26		
				196	
116	E. Jackson	Deputy Governor	245		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	51		
		Servants	26		
				322	First-class Warders receive 1/- a day lodging allowance.
<i>Biloela Gaol.</i>					
118	F. A. Ramsay ...	Governor	308		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	61		
		Servants	52		
				421	Chief and Senior Warders receive lodging allowance of 1/- per diem, except when provided with quarters.
118	P. Phelan	Deputy Governor	200		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	43		
		Servants	26		
				269	Officers at Biloela Gaol are provided with quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.						
PRISONS—continued.						
<i>Parramatta Gaol.</i>						
116	T. J. Barnett	Governor	380		Female Warders are provided with quarters, or granted 1/- per diem in lieu thereof, and are also allowed rations.	
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	73			
		Servants	52			
				505		
116	P. J. Fitzgibbon	Deputy Governor	209			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	45			
		Servants	26			
				280		
<i>Albury Gaol.</i>						
117	J. Thompson	Gaoler	236			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	49			
		Servants	26			
				311		
<i>Armidale Gaol.</i>						
118	H. Govers	Gaoler	236			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	49			
		Servants	26			
				311		
<i>Bathurst Gaol.</i>						
117	G. H. Stace	Governor	370			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	72			
		Servants	52			
				494		
117	S. D. M. Bromley	Deputy-Governor	209			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	45			
		Servants	26			
				280		
<i>*Broken Hill Gaol.</i>						
120	A. Seymour	Gaoler	236			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	49			
		Servants	26			
				311		
<i>Berrima Gaol.</i>						
117	Thomas Keirnan	Governor	328			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	64			
		Servants	26			
				416		
117	J. Jenkins	Deputy-Governor	200			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	43			
		Servants	26			
				269		
<i>Deniliquin Gaol.</i>						
118	H. Harris	Gaoler	200			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	43			
		Servants	26			
				269		
<i>Dubbo Gaol.</i>						
118	J. Boyden	Gaoler	236			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	49			
		Servants	26			
				311		
<i>Forbes Gaol.</i>						
118	B. Shaw	Gaoler	200			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	43			
		Servants	26			
				269		
<i>Goulburn Gaol.</i>						
117	John Paton	Governor	370			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	72			
		Servants	52			
				494		
117	E. Goble	Deputy Governor	209			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	45			
		Servants	26			
				280		

* The warders in this gaol are allowed sixpence per diem extra in consequence of the high cost of live

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. VIII—Administration of Justice—continued.						
PRISONS—continued.						
<i>Grafton Gaol.</i>						
118	S. F. Pollock ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26		Officers receive travelling allowances at the rate of 12/- or 6/- per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.	
<i>Hay Gaol.</i>						
118	G. Everett ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26	311		
<i>Mailand Gaol.</i>						
117	Chas. Graham ...	Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	326 64 52	442		
117	S. Stumbles ...	Deputy Governor Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	200 43 26	269		
<i>Mudgee Gaol.</i>						
119	John Cotter ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26	311		
<i>Tamworth Gaol.</i>						
119	D. McLean ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26	311		
<i>Trial Bay.</i>						
119	C. G. Horne ...	Superintendent Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	425 101 26	552		Officers at Trial Bay Prison are allowed rations, quarters, fuel, and light.
119	W. Jay ...	Deputy Superintendent Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	209 65 26	300		
119	W. E. Hay ...	Clerk and Schoolmaster Value of rations, quarters, fuel, and light ... Servant	198 63 26	287		
<i>Wagga Wagga Gaol.</i>						
119	M. Coonan ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	218 46 26	290		
<i>Wilcannia Gaol.</i>						
119	*W. R. H. Pope ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	218 46 26	290		
<i>Wollongong Gaol.</i>						
119	Jas. Lyons ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26	311		
<i>Yass Gaol.</i>						
119	O. Drury ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	218 46 26	290		
<i>Young Gaol.</i>						
120	Thos. Adamson ...	Gaoler Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... Servants	236 49 26	311		

* The Gaoler is allowed £20 per annum, and the Warders 1s. per diem extra, in consequence of the high cost of living.

IX.

Public Instruction.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					
<p><i>The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors when travelling on service, which necessitates absence from Head Quarters at night, receive 25/- per diem. When the cost exceeds 25/- per diem an allowance to cover the excess is paid. When travelling in the Metropolitan District, Inspectors are paid the actual cost of conveyance only.</i></p> <p><i>The Architect for Public Schools receives 15/- per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance.</i></p> <p><i>The Clerks of Works receive 20/- per diem travelling allowance. When the cost exceeds 20/- per diem for a trip an allowance to cover such excess is paid. Actual expenses only paid when they return home at night.</i></p> <p><i>The Principal, one Assistant Teacher, and the Matron at Hurlstone are provided with board and lodging, &c., and the Gardener and Caretaker with quarters.</i></p> <p><i>The Head Master of Sydney High School receives £100 per annum as rent allowance.</i></p> <p><i>Married teachers in charge of Classified Public Schools are provided with Residences at a cost not exceeding the undermentioned rate:—</i></p>					
<p>Teachers in charge of 1st and 2nd class Schools £100 per annum.</p> <p> " " 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th " 80 "</p> <p> " " 7th, 8th, and 9th " 50 "</p> <p> " " 10th " 20 "</p>					
<i>Office-keepers,—</i>					
124	Mrs. Jessop		£	£	
	Salary	110			
	Quarters valued at	52			
		162			
124	Mrs. Sherlock				
	Salary	52			
	Quarters valued at	20			
		72			
124	A. H. Hadwin				
	Salary	80			
	Quarters valued at	20			
		100			
124	Mrs. I. Macaulay				
	Salary	52			
	Quarters valued at	25			
		77			
124	J. C. Maynard	Under Secretary	£	£	
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	920		
			63		
				983	
124	F. Bridges	Chief Inspector	695		
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
				758	
124	W. McIntyre	Deputy Chief Inspector	605		
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
				668	
124	W. F. Thompson	Inspector	515		
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
				578	
124	J. Dawson	Inspector	515		
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
				578	
124	M. Willis	Inspector	515		
125		Fees as Member of Examining Board	63		
				578	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	
125	J. M. Taylor ...	Teacher, Public School, Pyrmont ... Lecturer, Hurlstone College ...	319 25		And quarters.
				344	
125	J. D. St. Maclardy ...	Teacher of Languages and Mathematics, Training School... Fees as Member of Examining Board Travelling Allowance ...	380 63 14		
				457	
125 38	J. S. Wigram ...	Chief Draftsman, Architect's Branch Major Volunteer Artillery... ..	371 25		
				396	
125 38	R. M. S. Wells ...	Draftsman, Architect's Branch ... 1st Lieut., V. A.	200 15		
				215	
126 138	J. H. Maiden ...	Superintendent Technical Education Consulting Botanist, Agriculture and Forestry Department ...	550 100		
				650	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."					
128	F. W. Neitenstein ...	Commander and Superintendent ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	425 150		And quarters.
				575	
128	W. H. Mason ...	Lieutenant Quarters and rations, valued at ...	259 50		
				309	
128	A. P. Robilliard ...	Second Officer Quarters and rations, valued at ...	180 40		
				220	
128	F. A. Stayner ...	Chief Schoolmaster Quarters and rations, valued at ...	190 50		
				240	
128	E. M. Mason ...	Clerk and Emergency Officer ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	112 40		
				152	
128	C. Leer	Second Schoolmaster Quarters and rations valued at ...	120 40		
				160	
128	A. P. Humphries ...	Third Schoolmaster Quarters and rations, valued at ...	80 40		
				120	
128	W. Shaw	Carpenter and Emergency Officer... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	162 40		
				202	
128	E. Parbery	Boatswain and Drill Master ... Quarters and rations, valued at ... Allowance as Teacher of Gymnastics	126 40 6		
				172	
128	W. Thurston ...	First Assistant Boatswain and Gymnastic Instructor Quarters and rations, valued at ... Allowance as Teacher of Gymnastics	108 35 6		
				149	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.					
			£	£	
128	NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON"— <i>contd.</i>				
128	W. Walsh	Second Assistant Boatswain Quarters and rations, valued at ...	100 35		
128	E. Dennody	Chief Seaman Instructor ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	96 35		135
128	Various	Seamen, 1 at £96, 5 at £84 Quarters and rations, valued at £35 each	516 210		131
128	T. F. Bourke	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer Quarters and rations, valued at ...	120 40		726
128	C. G. Thompson	Laundryman and Stoker ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	120 35		160
128	A. Keith	Cook and Steward ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	108 35		155
128	H. Johns	Assistant Steward ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	84 35		143
128	G. Morgan	Assistant Steward ... Quarters and rations, valued at ...	84 35		119
					119
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.					
128	Charles H. Spier	Superintendent, Industrial School... Rations and quarters, &c., valued at ...	223 150		
128	Hannah Macalpine	Teacher ... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	150 70		373
128	Jane E. Spier	Matron ... Rations and quarters, &c., valued at ...	115 10		220
128	Margaret Richardson	Assistant Teacher ... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	100 45		125
128	Florence Chapman	Teacher of Sewing ... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	70 10		145
128	Mary Daly	Laundress ... General Assistance ... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	60 15 35		80
128	Bridget A. Leo	Cook ... General Assistance ... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50 35 35		110
128	Henry Wall	Gardener, Gatekeeper, &c... Rations and quarters, valued at ...	75 65		120
128	C. A. Robertson	Assistant Gardener ... Rations ...	70 10		140
					80

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. IX—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	
OBSERVATORY.					
129	H. C. Russell	Astronomer	704		
		Astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey	100		
		Quarters, valued at	100		
					904
129	H. A. Lenehan	Astronomical Assistant	443		
		Allowance for quarters	50		
					493
129	Richard P. Sellors	Astronomical Observer	263		
		Allowance for quarters	50		
					313
129	John Wilson	Messenger	120		
		Quarters, valued at	26		
					146
MUSEUM.					
129	R. Etheridge	Curator	548		
		Attendance on Sundays	50		
		House	200		
					798
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.					
130	H. C. L. Anderson	Principal Librarian	500		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	150		
					650
130	James M'Neil	Cleaner and Messenger	160		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	44		
					204

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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X.

Secretary for Mines.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.			£	£	
135	John Ducat	Warden, Milparinka ... ..	.....	380	With residence, value £60 per annum.
135	John Dixon	Inspector of Collieries ... ..	.....	326	Forage allowance, 20/- per week.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.					
139	J. L. Thompson	Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.	.....	650	Furnished residence, and rations which are produce of the farm.
138	E. C. Wood	Science Master, Hawkesbury Agricultural College.	.....	245	With residence, a cottage attached to College, value about £26 per annum.
138	C. T. Musson	English Master ... ..	.....	200	15/- per week for quarters.
138	J. Coleman	Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm.	.....	204	£66 per annum in lieu of rent.
FORESTS.					
138	J. H. Maiden	Consulting Botanist	100		
126		Superintendent of Technical Education.	550	650	
138	H. O. Rotton	Forester	209		
92		Water and Sewerage Board	50	259	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.					
136	Alexander Bruce*	Chief Inspector of Stock	605		
		Registrar of Brands	Nil.	605	
136	G. E. Mackay	Inspector of Stock, Albury	344		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery Allowance	5	371/10/-	
136	C. J. Vyner	Inspector, Armidale	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for Fuel	2	283/10/-	
136	Walter Dargin	Inspector, Balranald	344		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	10		
		Stationery allowance	5	381/10/-	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

* Besides the appointments here mentioned the Chief Inspector of Stock has the supervision of Commons and of the Pastures and Stock Protection Acts.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
			£	£	
136	G. S. Smith ...	Inspector, Bathurst ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 5	281/10/-	Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.
136	R. W. Dawson ...	Inspector, Bombala ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 13 5	294/10/-	
136	James Mallon ...	Inspector, Bourke ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 15 5	296/10/-	
136	H. L. Mater ...	Inspector, Braidwood ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 7/5/- 5	288/15/-	
136	Blakeney Broughton...	Inspector, Brewarrina ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	260 22/10/- 26 5	313/10/-	
136	P. L. Smith ...	Inspector, Carcoar ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance ... Allowance for fuel and office cleaning	254 22/10/- 5 5	286/10/-	
136	James Cotton ...	Inspector, Cobar ... Allowance for Office Rent ...	299 12	311	
136	Arthur James ...	Inspector, Condobolin ... Allowance for Office Rent ...	344 10	354	
136	Chas. Hudson ...	Inspector, Cooma ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 13 5	291/10/-	
136	E. May Steers ...	Inspector, Coonabarabran ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 13 5	294/10/-	
136	T. W. Medley ...	Inspector, Coonambie ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 15 5	296/10/-	
136	Theodore Watson ...	Inspector, Corowa ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance ... Office cleaning and fuel ...	344 22/10/- 5 5	376/10/-	
136	Joseph Weir...	Inspector, Deniliquin ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance ... Office cleaning and fuel ...	344 22/10/- 5 5	376/10/-	
136	R. G. Dulhunty ...	Inspector, Dubbo ... Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ... Allowance for fuel and office cleaning	254 22/10/- 15 5 5	301/10/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
			£	£	
136	W. G. Dowling	Inspector, Forbes	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for office cleaning	3		
		Allowance for clerical assistance	12		
				296/10/-	
136	M. J. St. Clair	Inspector, Glen Innes	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for Office Rent	5		
				286/10/-	
136	Thomas Bawden	Inspector, Grafton	245		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				287/10/-	
136	J. L. Henderson	Inspector, Goulburn	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for Office Rent	19/10/-		
		Office-cleaning	4		
				305	
136	D. L. M'Kenzie	Inspector, Gundagai	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				281/10/-	
136	John F. Keighran	Inspector, Hay	344		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for Office Rent	26		
				397/10/-	
136	Thos. Cadell	Inspector, Hillston	245		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
		Stationery Allowance	5		
				287/10/-	
136	Gordon Bruce	Inspector, Hume	344		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	10		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				381/10/-	
136	E. W. Proctor	Inspector, Ivanhoe	263		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				305/10/-	
136	James Yeo	Inspector, Moss Vale	245		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Fuel and office-cleaning allowance	5		
				292/10/-	
136	H. J. Sealy	Inspector, Maitland	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	26		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				307/10/-	
136	Joseph Wilks	Inspector, Menindie	344		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Stationery allowance	5		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
				386/10/-	
136	.....	Inspector, Merriwa	254		
		Deputy Registrar of Brands	22/10/-		
		Allowance for Office Rent	15		
		Stationery allowance	5		
				296/10/-	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
			£	£	
136	C. J. Crocker ...	Inspector, Moama ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance ... Office-cleaning allowance ...	160 22/10/- 2/10/- 4	189	
136	E. G. Finch ...	Inspector, Molong ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 10 5	291/10/-	
136	E. V. Ffrench ...	Inspector, Moree ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance ...	299 22/10/- 5	326/10/-	
136	J. W. Chanter ...	Inspector, Moulamein ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance ...	260 22/10/- 5	287/10/-	
136	J. W. Brodie ...	Inspector, Murrurundi ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ... Inspector under the Prickly Pear Act ...	160 22/10/- 9/15/- 5 100	297/5/-	
136	Henry Single ...	Inspector, Mudgee ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 15 5	296/10/-	
136	A. W. P. Copeman ...	Inspector, Narrabri ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance ... Allowance for fuel and office cleaning ...	254 22/10/- 5 5	286/10/-	
136	W. J. Elworthy ...	Inspector, Narrandera ... Allowance for Office Rent ...	299 15	314	
136	H. E. Palmer ...	Inspector, Port Macquarie ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	245 22/10/- 15 5	287/10/-	
136	Edward Alford ...	Inspector, Singleton ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 5	281/10/-	
136	R. D. Jones ...	Inspector, Sydney ... Inspector under Imported Stock Act ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Rent ...	254 100 22/10/- 65	441/10/-	
136	W. D. Dowe ...	Inspector, Tamworth ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 15 5	296/10/-	
136	P. R. Brett ...	Inspector, Urana ... Allowance for Office Rent ...	299 13	312	
136	Chas. Lyne ...	Inspector, Wagga Wagga ... Deputy Registrar of Brands ... Allowance for Office Rent ... Stationery allowance ...	254 22/10/- 15 5	296/10/-	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. X—Secretary for Mines—continued.					
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.					
			£	£	
136	H. A. Gethings	Inspector, Walgett Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Office Rent	299 22/10/- 5 15	341/10/-	Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.
136	R. Kirkpatrick	Inspector, Warialda Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance	299 22/10/- 5	326/10/-	
136	D. A. Morgan	Inspector, Wentworth Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery allowance	344 22/10/- 15 5	386/10/-	
136	M. J. C. Tully	Inspector, Wilcannia Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery allowance	344 22/10/- 26 5	397/10/-	
136	Cecil W. Dargin	Inspector, Windsor Deputy Registrar of Brands Stationery allowance Allowance for Office Rent	254 22/10/- 5 7/10/-	289	
136	T. T. W. Mackay	Inspector, Wanaaring Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery allowance	245 22/10/- 15 5	287/10/-	
136	J. F. Turner...	Inspector, Yass Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery allowance	254 22/10/- 6 5	287/10/-	
136	Romer Meadows	Inspector, Young Deputy Registrar of Brands Allowance for Office Rent Stationery allowance	254 22/10/- 16/5/- 5	297/15/-	

Officers of the Mines Department are allowed free Railway Passes when travelling on duty.

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			£	£	
143	P. R. Walker	Secretary to Telegraph Service	740		
40		Major, Electrical Engineers	66		
129		Meteorological Observer	12		
				818	
143	A. A. Day	Superintendent of Mail Branch	*560	Inspectors are allowed 15/- per diem when travelling on duty, in addition to cost of conveyance by coach, &c. They are also allowed free passes by train.
142	W. J. Davies	Chief Inspector	.....	560
142	G. P. Unwin	Inspector	.....	470
142	L. B. Bossley	do	.....	470
142	A. Tucker	do	.....	461
142	A. Burnett	do	.....	425
142	E. J. Young	do	.....	371
142	W. H. Maguire	do	.....	326
142	E. W. Bramble	do	.....	326
142	F. P. Brewer	do	.....	326
143	J. T. M'Mahon	Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch	.....	*515
142	J. Thompson	Distributor of Stamps	470		
		Allowance for losses	25		
				495	
142	D. C. Coote	Cashier	425		
		Allowance for losses	25		
				450	
142	Joseph Clarke	Senior Clerk	425		
146		Overlanding English Mail	25		
				450	
142-146	Charles Clarke	Senior Clerk	.....	*398
142-146	R. R. Iredale	do	.....	*371
142-146	E. B. Seymour	do	.....	*371
142-146	G. L. Little	Clerk	.....	*326
142-146	J. McNeilly	do	.....	*326
142-146	C. Brady	do	.....	*299
142-146	F. Butler	do	.....	*290
142-146	J. A. Fry	do	290		
		For shorthand-writing	75		
				365	
142	J. Robinson	Clerk	268		
		Allowance for losses—stamp sales	11		
				*274	
142	J. W. Kenny	Clerk	268		
56		Acting Custom House Officer	50		
				*313	
142-146	H. W. R. Holmes	Clerk	.....	*263
142-146	A. McNeilly	do	.....	*236
142-146	F. W. S. Rush	do	.....	*227
142-146	F. F. Falconer	do	218		
		Allowance as linguist	60		
				*268	
142-146	M. J. Brady	Clerk	.....	*209
142	F. A. Kelleher	do	227		
146		Allowance for losses—stamp sales	11		
				238	

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.
N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>					
142-146	A. Briggs ...	Clerk ...			*209
142-146	R. A. Shortland	do ...			*209
142-146	G. C. Warre...	do ...	209		
146		Allowance for losses—stamp sales...	5		
					*214
142-146	H. Coleman ...	Clerk ...			*200
142-146	A. da F. D'Abreu	do ...			*200
142-146	W. H. Humby	do ...			*200
142-146	R. W. Horn...	do ...			*200
142-146	J. C. W. Wheeler	do ...			*200
142-146	H. J. Foskett	do ...			*190
142-146	J. M. Stafford	do ...			*190
142-146	J. J. Molloy ...	do ...			*190
142-146	R. Millington	do ...			*180
142-146	T. W. Baker...	do ...			*180
142-146	E. G. L. Croft	do ...			*170
142-146	F. Mullarkey	do ...			*160
142-146	J. A. Mitchell	do ...			*160
142-146	C. W. Breakpear	do ...			*160
142-146	A. Solomon ...	do ...			*160
142-146	C. H. Lawson	do ...			*130
142-146	A. Bell ...	do ...			*130
142-146	M. H. J. McDonnell	Shipping Clerk	263		
		Rent allowance	60		
					*323
142-146	J. Middleton...	Assistant Shipping Clerk	300		
		Rent allowance	40		
					*240
144	W. H. Golding	Relieving Officer			238
145	W. Gowen ...	Detective	164/5/-		
		Lodging allowance	18/5/-		
					†182/10/-
144	Mrs. C. Abbott	Office-keeper...	100		
		Quarters, valued at ...	16		
					116
145	F. J. Fowler ...	Operator, Head Office	254		
		Rent allowance	36/8/-		
					290/8/-
143	J. Y. Nelson	Electrician	403		
40		Capt., Electrical Engineers	30		
					433
143	A. A. Dircks...	Assistant Electrician	308		
40		2nd Lieut., Electrical Engineers	17/10/-		
					325/10/-
145	J. Cormick ...	Operator	236		
40		Company Sergt.-Major, Electrical Engineers	12		
					248
142	John King ...	Despatch Clerk	281		
40		Company Sergt.-Major, P.P.S. Miners	19		
					300
142	W. A. Leggatt	Clerk ...	281		
41		Captain, 1st Regiment	20		
					301
144	A. Dawson ...	Telephone Fitter	125		
40		Sergeant, Electrical Engineers	10		
					135

Also allowed when absent from home at night relieving—not exceeding one week, 12/- per diem; exceeding one week, but not exceeding three, 10/- per diem; exceeding three weeks, 7/6 per diem in addition to actual travelling expenses. When relieving in City or Suburbs, 8/- per diem is allowed. Sunday not to be paid for unless working.

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

† Also allowed 12/- per diem, with cost of conveyance, when travelling on duty.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
145 40	R. C. Wills ...	Operator, Sydney ... Sergeant, Electrical Engineers ...	308 10		318
145 40	S. Macrow ...	Operator, Sydney ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	190 7/12/-	197/12/-	
145 40	F. Golding ...	Operator, Sydney ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	190 7/12/-	197/12/-	
144 40	H. Bloore ...	Fitter, Telephones ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	223 7/12/-	230/12/-	
142 40	A. Strachan ...	Clerk ... Sapper, P.P.S. Miners ...	120 7/12/-	127/12/-	
145	J. G. Douglas ...	Letter Sorter ... Inquiry Officer ...	160 12		172
145 40	J. Ryan ...	Temporary Clerk ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	110 7/12/-	117/12/-	
145 40	F. Scott ...	Operator, Haymarket ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	100 7/12/-	107/12/-	
145 40	H. E. Williams ...	Operator, Sydney ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	200 7/12/-	207/12/-	
143 40	J. Mathieson ...	Packer, Parcels Post ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	125 7/12/-	132/12/-	
142 47	C. G. Gillham ...	Clerk, Money Order ... Sub-Lieutenant, N.A.V. ...	245 18/15/-	263/15/-	
142	C. T. Morris ...	Ledger-keeper ... Rent Allowance ...	304 15		319
142 41	J. E. Guyot ...	Clerk, Money Order ... Corporal, Infantry ...	185 7		192
142 47	C. H. Coggins ...	Clerk, Money Order ... Sub-Lieutenant, N.A.V. ...	185 18/15/-	203/15/-	
142 38	W. I. Johnston ...	Clerk, Money Order ... Corporal, Artillery ...	120 8/15/-	128/15/-	
144 13	J. S. Fitzmaurice ...	Engineer, Electric Lights ... Attending Electric Light, Parlia- ment House ...	290 24		314
40		2nd Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers	17/10/-		331/10/-
144 40	T. Jones ...	Engineer, Electric Lights ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	175 7/12/-	182/12/-	
144 13	G. E. Letton ...	Engineer, Electric Lights ... Attending Electric Lights, Parlia- ment House ...	156 36		192
40		Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	7/12/-		199/12/-
144 40	S. H. Tristram ...	Assistant, Electric Lights ... Sapper, Electrical Engineers ...	124 7/12/-	131/12/-	
145-6	E. A. Bingham ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Abattoirs Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150 26		176
145-6	A. Smith ...	Post & Telegraph Master, Aberdeen Quarters valued at ...	120 20		140

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.					
145-6	J. Waddell	Post & Telegraph Master, Adaminaby Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 2/2/-		
145-6	W. Lee	Post & Telegraph Master, Adamstown Quarters valued at	110 18	212/2/-	
145-6	A. Bray	Post and Telegraph Master, Adelong Quarters valued at	254 42	128	
145-6	C. E. Dale	Postmaster, Albury... .. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	362 60 33/12/-	296	
145-6	W. J. Parsons	Station Master, Albury Quarters valued at	326 54	455/12/-	
145-6	R. G. Smith	Postal Assistant, Albury For regulating turret clock... ..	227 10	380	
145-6	P. D. Brown... ..	Post & Telegraph Master, Alectown Quarters valued at	110 18	237	
145-6	W. Watts	Post & Telegraph Master, Alexandria Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 22	128	
145-6	M. F. McDonough	Post & Telegraph Master, Alstonville Quarters valued at	110 16	152	
145-6	Mrs. K. M. Black	Post & Telegraph Mistress, Annandale Quarters valued at	160 25	126	
145-6	B. Thomas	Post & Telegraph Master, Arakoon Quarters valued at	110 18	185	
145-6	R. W. Arnott	Postmaster, Armidale Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	335 56 49/7/-	128	
145-6	W. E. Grainger	Post & Telegraph Master, Arncliffe Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 30	440/7/-	
145-6	J. P. Olsen	Post and Telegraph Master, Ashfield Quarters valued at	290 48	160	
145-6	Miss A. Morris	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Auburn Allowance in lieu of quarters	110 26	338	
145-6	A. Hunter	Post and Telegraph Master, Ballina Quarters valued at Winding and regulating clock	254 42 10	136	
145-6	A. Melville	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain Quarters valued at	236 39	300	
145-6	George Lobsey	Post and Telegraph Master, Balranald Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 45/12/6 33 53/0/6-	275	
				331/13/0	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

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Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	C. Ireland ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barradine ...	120		
		Quarters valued at ...	20		
145-6	J. S. Roberts ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barmah ...	120	140	
		Quarters valued at ...	20		
145-6	E. W. Conolly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barrabrunn ...	227		
		Quarters valued at ...	38		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	17/1/-		
145-6	T. White ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Barrington ...	130	282/1/-	
		Quarters valued at ...	21		
		District allowance ...	20		
145-6	L. A. Hewitt ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bate-man's Bay ...	140	171	
		Quarters valued at ...	23		
		Forage allowance ...	6		
145-6	W. G. Thompson ...	Postmaster, Bathurst ...	380	169	
		Quarters valued at ...	63		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	9/6/-		
145-6	K. A. H. Mackenzie ...	Station Master, Bathurst ...	895	449/6/-	
		Quarters valued at ...	56		
145-6	T. P. Burgis ...	Assistant, Bathurst ...	180	301	
		Rent allowance ...	65		
145-6	J. W. McCutcheon ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega ...	236	245	
		Quarters valued at ...	39		
145-6	J. C. Toose ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellbrook ...	190	275	
		Quarters valued at ...	31		
		Forage allowance ...	36/10/-		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	2/2/-		
145-6	G. D. Williams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bemboka	110	259/12/-	
		Quarters valued at ...	18		
145-6	H. Thurston ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale	150	128	
		Quarters valued at ...	25		
145-6	A. J. Barwick ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrigan	130	176	
		Quarters valued at ...	21		
145-6	J. W. Connolly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrima	160	151	
		Quarters valued at ...	26		
145-6	H. Dixon ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Berry ...	286	186	
		Quarters valued at ...	89		
145-6	H. A. Weatherall ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bingera	130	275	
		Quarters valued at ...	30		
145-6	R. J. Farguharson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackheath ...	160	210	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	27		
145-6	J. C. Crittenden ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackville	100	187	
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
				116	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	J. W. Clinch...	Post and Telegraph Master, Blayney Quarters valued at	254 42		
145-6	W. Jackson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bodalla Quarters valued at Temporary district allowance ...	140 23 50	296	
145-6	C. A. Oliver ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla Quarters valued at District allowance,	150 25 20	213	
145-6	R. L. Studdert ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	218 36 12/12/-	195	
145-6	A. G. Robins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 6/6/-	266/12/-	
145-6	R. R. Graham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Booligal Quarters valued at District allowance	236 39 20	302/6/-	
145-6	T. Trader ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	371 62 67/4/-	295	
145-6	J. A. Gordon ...	Postal Assistant, Bourke District allowance	140 20	500/4/-	
145-6	F. J. Morath...	Operator, Bourke District allowance	100 20	160	
145-6	Mrs. B. Seymour ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bowral Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 2/2/-	120	
145-6	J. D. Sheriff ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowral. Quarters valued at	218 36	165/2/-	
145-6	W. A. Johnstone ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowraville Quarters valued at	100 16	254	
145-6	H. Curry ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Braidwood Quarters valued at	299 50	116	
145-6	J. A. Tulloch ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Branxton Quarters valued at	180 80	349	
145-6	C. J. Robins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Brewarrina Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	263 44 48/6/-	210	
145-6	E. Adam ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Broadwater Quarters valued at	160 26	355/6/-	
145-6	H. E. Best ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Broken Quarters valued at	130 21	186	
				151	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	W. M. Weatherall	Postmaster, Broken Hill ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	308 70 18/18/-	396/18/-	
145-6	E. Gilbert	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	140 39	179	
145-6	J. O'Neil	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	140 39	179	
145-6	H. Weir	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	140 39	179	
145-6	R. W. J. Bevan	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... District allowance ...	130 39	169	
145-6	W. Murnane	Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	130 20	150	
145-6	H. O. Woollett	Junior Postal Assistant, Broken Hill ... District allowance ...	91 20	111	
145-6	W. Kimber	Letter-carrier, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	125 36/10/-	161/10/-	
145-6	F. Whysall	Station Master, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ... Attending to Telephone Exchange	299 70 30	399	
145-6	J. H. Spence	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	200 30	230	
145-6	G. Millard	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	190 30	220	
145-6	W. O. Grant	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	190 30	220	
145-6	J. J. O'Kelly	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	150 30	180	
145-6	A. H. Woollett	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	140 30	170	
145-6	C. F. Yates	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	140 20	160	
145-6	A. Fox	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	110 30	140	
145-6	S. Coulton	Operator, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	100 30	130	
145-6	J. Norquay	Line Repairer, Broken Hill ... Lodging allowance ...	150 30	180	
145-6	W. R. Guest	Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill Railway Station ... Rent allowance ...	130 30	160	
145-6	J. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Brunswick ... Quarters valued at ...	140 23	163	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of those Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	E. D. A. Livermore ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Brushgrove Quarters valued at	110 18		
145-6	J. P. Carter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulahdelah Quarters valued at	160 26		128
145-6	H. H. Attwater ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Railway Station, Bulli Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	200 40		186
145-6	E. T. Eames ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bundarra Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	236 39 1/1/-		240
145-6	T. L. Coughlan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungendore Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 12/12/-		276/1/-
145-6	F. F. Bancroft ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungwall Flat Quarters valued at	110 18		222/12/-
145-6	W. Rinkin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burraga Quarters valued at	120 20		128
145-6	Miss B. V. Squire ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Burrawang Quarters valued at	150 25		140
145-6	D. J. Elliott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrows Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 6/6/-		175
145-6	H. Matthews ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood Quarters valued at	236 39		271/8/-
145-6	J. J. McDonogh ...	Letter-carrier, Burwood Despatching early mails	125 52		275
145-6	G. N. Hayward ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Byrock Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 12/12/-		177
145-6	J. C. Flanders ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Byron Bay Quarters valued at	130 21		277/12/-
145-6	J. J. L. Moroney ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Camden Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	209 35 2/2/-		151
145-6	W. Wood ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Campbelltown Quarters valued at	300 50		246/2/-
145-6	F. Burgis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Camperdown Quarters valued at	236 39		350
145-6	G. C. Walter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Candelo Quarters valued at	150 25		275
					175

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND THEIR GRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	A. H. Coslin, ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Canowindra ...	200		
		Quarters valued at ...	33		
145-6	T. Stokes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Captain's Flat ...	100		
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
145-6	B. J. Martin, ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar	286		
		Quarters valued at ...	39		
145-6	B. Cox ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo	218		
		Quarters valued at ...	36		
145-6	S. L. Hancock ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool ...	120		
		Quarters valued at ...	20		
		District allowance ...	20		
145-6	W. J. Gwynne ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrington ...	160		
		Quarters valued at ...	26		
145-6	W. M. Scott, ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Casino	254		
		Quarters valued at ...	42		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	14/14/-		
145-6	J. T. Miner ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cassilis	209		
		Quarters valued at ...	35		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	8/8/-		
145-6	E. W. Williamson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Catherine Hill Bay ...	100		
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
145-6	J. Johnson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Charles-town ...	130		
		Quarters valued at ...	21		
145-6	A. H. McAuley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island	110		
		Quarters valued at ...	18		
145-6	H. L. Wheeler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clarence Town ...	160		
		Quarters valued at ...	27		
145-6	W. J. Oswald ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clifton	100		
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
		Forage allowance	12		
145-6	F. S. Gibson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Clunes	110		
		Quarters valued at ...	18		
145-6	D. R. Kenane ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobarr	326		
		Quarters valued at ...	54		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	65/2/-		
145-6	J. Horsley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobargo	160		
		Quarters valued at ...	26		
		Forage allowance	39/10/-		
145-6	D. McKee ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobbara	150		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	29		
			222/10/-		
				176	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Proportional Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	A. W. Gregg	Post and Telegraph Master, Coff's Harbour	160		
		Quarters valued at	16		
				116	
145-6	A. M. Amos	Post and Telegraph Master, Collarombidi	130		
		Quarters valued at	21		
				151	
145-6	M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Master, Comeby-Chance	100		
		Quarters valued at	16		
		District allowance	20		
				136	
145-6	M. W. Clifford	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonargo District allowance	100		
		Quarters valued at	20		
			16		
				136	
145-6	H. G. Kulmar	Post and Telegraph Master, Concord Allowance in lieu of quarters	130		
			30		
				169	
145-6	W. S. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Coon-dobolin	254		
		Quarters valued at	42		
		District allowance	30		
				326	
145-6	R. Finney	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolah Quarters valued at	200		
			38		
				238	
145-6	W. Moore	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonahoon	100		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	30		
				130	
145-0	J. C. Kirwan	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma Quarters valued at	299		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	10/10/-		
				358/10/-	
145-6	James F. Ballard	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonahbarren	254		
		Quarters valued at	42		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	2/2/-		
				298/2/-	
145-6	J. Wallace	Operator, Coonahbarren	130		
		District allowance	20		
				150	
145-6	F. Waddups	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonahnamble	263		
		Quarters valued at	44		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	14/14/-		
				321/14/-	
145-6	S. W. Cambridge	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonahong	100		
		Quarters valued at	16		
				116	
145-6	G. S. Hay	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonahmundra	326		
		Quarters valued at	54		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	6/6/-		
		Winding clock	10		
				396/6/-	
145-6	R. F. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North	120		
		Quarters valued at	20		
				140	
145-6	S. Moffitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Coraki Quarters valued at	209		
			35		
				244	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	J. M. Cooke...	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	236 39 33/12/-		
145-6	J. J. Molloy...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cowra. Quarters valued at ...	236 39	308/12/-	
145-6	John G. Willson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Croki... Quarters valued at ...	180 30	275	
145-6	John Walter...	Post and Telegraph Master, Crookwell Quarters valued at ...	227 38	210	
145-6	J. F. Bridekirk ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Croydon Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 45/10/-	265	
145-6	J. Claxton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudal... Quarters valued at ...	180 30	185/10/-	
145-6	W. C. Mobbs ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudgen Quarters valued at ...	100 16	210	
145-6	J. W. Nunn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Cundle- town ... Quarters valued at ... Portage allowance	209 35 5	116	
145-6	F. Smythe ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dal- morton ... Quarters valued at ...	120 20	249	
145-6	G. R. Rutherford ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalton Quarters valued at ...	100 16	140	
145-6	S. E. Jeffrey...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dandaloo Quarters valued at ...	130 21	116	
145-6	M. E. Husing ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Dar- lington ... Quarters valued at ...	160 26	151	
145-6	J. L. Bennett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Darling- ton Point... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	150 25 10/10/-	186	
145-6	F. G. De Boos ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Deep- water ... Quarters valued at ...	180 30	185/10/-	
145-6	C. B. Stuart ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Delegate Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150 26	210	
145-6	J. G. Elliott ...	Postmaster, Deniliquin ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 29/8/-	176	
145-6	A. Fordham ...	Postal Assistant, Deniliquin District allowance ...	140 20	325/8/-	
145-6	J. A. Colls ...	Postal Assistant, Deniliquin District allowance ...	100 20	160	
145-6	R. Buckley ...	Station-master, Deniliquin... Quarters valued at ...	335 56	120	
				391	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	S. W. Moseley ...	Operator, Deniliquin ... District allowance ...	100 20		
145-6	W. W. Cumming ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Denman ... Quarters valued at ...	150 25	120	
145-6	G. F. Schwinghammer	Post and Telegraph Master, Drake Quarters valued at ...	150 25	175	
145-6	P. J. H. Sewell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Drummoyne ... Quarters valued at ...	130 21	175	
145-6	W. P. Raper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dubbo Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	353 59 30/9/-	151	
145-6	S. Ward ...	Letter-carrier, Dubbo ... Clearing receivers ...	135 10	442/0/-	
145-6	Miss L. Isaac ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Dulwich Hill... Quarters valued at ...	140 23	145	
145-6	T. J. Foley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dungog Quarters valued at ...	227 38	163	
145-6	T. Carey ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Dural... Quarters valued at ...	100 16	265	
145-6	L. J. Coghlan ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, East Balmain ... Quarters valued at ...	160 27	116	
145-6	H. T. M. Williams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, East Maitland... Quarters valued at ...	281 47	187	
145-6	F. Small ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Enabalong ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	213 36 6/6/-	328	
145-6	C. G. Kobby...	Post and Telegraph Master, Eden... Quarters valued at ...	190 32	260/6/-	
145-6	Henrietta J. North ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Edgecliff ... Quarters valued at ...	180 30	222	
145-6	Miss B. I. Moore ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Elizabeth-street South, Redfern ... Quarters valued at ...	160 26	210	
145-6	T. W. C. Young ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Emma-ville ... Quarters valued at ...	200 33	186	
145-6	A. L. Henderson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Enfield Value of quarters ...	140 23	233	
145-6	H. Hyman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ennongonia ... District allowance ... Quarters valued at ...	100 20 16	163	
				136	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the offices only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
Telegraph Line Repairs are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	W. R. Bragg...	Post and Telegraph Master, Erskineville Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	G. Carolan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Bogowra Allowance in lieu of rent	180 30	210	
145-6	A. E. Thomas ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Euriowie Allowance in lieu of quarters ... District allowance	110 30 20	160	
145-6	A. M. Kennedy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Euston Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 40 31 4/4/-	265/4/-	
145-6	W. F. Davidson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Fernmount Quarters valued at	200 33	233	
145-6	L. Kingsmill...	Post and Telegraph Master, Forbes Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	299 50 37/16/-	386/16/-	
145-6	H. Tarbolton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ford's Bridge Quarters valued at District allowance	100 16 20	136	
145-6	P. H. E. Aldrich ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Forster Quarters valued at	160 27	187	
145-6	F. R. M. Scott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Frederickton Quarters valued at	160 27	187	
145-6	Chas. L. Tucker ...	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street North Rent allowance	218 40	258	
145-6	A. Carroll ...	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street West Quarters valued at	254 42	296	
145-6	S. H. Phillips ...	Post and Telegraph Master, German-ton Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	190 30	220	
145-6	Mrs. K. O'Brien ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Geringong Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	130 20 2/-2/-	142/2/-	
145-6	J. Curran ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra Quarters valued at District allowance	120 20 20	160	
145-6	J. G. Ruwald ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ginnindera Quarters valued at	100 16	116	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem when there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
145-6	D. A. Rayner ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gladstone Quarters valued at Porterage allowance... ..	140 23 5		
145-6	Minnie L. Knott ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Globe Quarters valued at	180 30	168	
145-6	T. H. Ryan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	299 50 12/12/-	210	
145-6	J. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gloucester Forage allowance Quarters valued at	180 26 22	361/12/-	
145-6	E. R. Eames ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolgong Quarters valued at	180 30	178	
145-6	J. D. Caldwell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolgooga Quarters valued at District allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 20 6/6/-	210	
145-6	F. C. Gillett...	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolgong Quarters valued at	110 18	259/6/-	
145-6	J. F. Parr ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gosford Quarters valued at	227 38	128	
145-6	F. G. Davies ...	Postmaster, Goulburn Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	380 63 6/6/-	265	
145-6	C. A. Middleton ...	Station Master, Goulburn Quarters valued at	335 56	449/6/-	
145-6	R. C. Willans ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	353 59 10/10/-	391	
145-6	Miss J. Higgs ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Granville Quarters valued at	190 31	422/10/-	
145-6	E. S. Cooper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Green Cape Quarters valued at	120 20	221	
145-6	J. T. Fountain ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell Quarters valued at	190 32	140	
145-6	Mrs. M. A. Bush ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Gressford Quarters valued at	129 21	222	
145-6	M. J. Sheppard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Greta... Quarters valued at	160 26	150	
				186	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	A. J. Knight...	Post and Telegraph Master, Gular-gamhane Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees 10/10/-	150 25 10/10/-		
145-6	W. Clarke	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulgong Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees 6/8/-	180 30 6/8/-	186/10/-	
145-6	C. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees 16/16/-	280 48 16/16/-	216/6/-	
145-6	W. R. Clemenger	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundaroo Allowance in lieu of quarters 10	160 10		170
145-6	H. W. North	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundadah Quarters valued at	236 89		275
145-6	F. W. Timmis	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunning Quarters valued at	200 33		233
145-6	Jane Pelors	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hamilton Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	150 25 80		205
145-6	J. M. Drumm	Post and Telegraph Master, Harden Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 26		156
145-6	Mary Moran	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hartley Vale Quarters valued at	100 16		116
145-6	H. C. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Harwood Island Quarters valued at	120 20		140
145-6	W. Camper	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees 52/10/- Winding clock	362 60 52/10/- 10	484/10/-	
145-6	J. H. Reid	Postal Assistant, Hay Allowance in lieu of quarters	190 20		210
145-6	A. E. Hammond	Postal Assistant, Hay District allowance	160 20		180
145-6	N. McKenzie	Operator, Hay District allowance	100 20		120
145-6	C. R. Sadler	Operator, Hay District allowance	200 20		220
145-6	Mrs. E. Newell	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Haydon Rent allowance	100 20/16/-		120/16/-
145-6	W. H. Hunt	Post and Telegraph Master, Haymarket Allowance in lieu of quarters	380 50		430

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	T. Horn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Helensburgh ...	100		
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
		Forage allowance ...	42		
		Delivering telegrams ...	13		
145-6	A. J. Meyrick ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End	190		271
		Quarters valued at ...	31		
145-6	J. Sinclair ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillgrove ...	190		221
		Quarters valued at ...	31		
145-6	M. O'Shannassy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillgrove West ...	120		221
		Quarters valued at ...	20		
145-6	G. D. Woodhall ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillston	234		140
		Quarters valued at ...	42		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	87/16/-		
				333/16/-	
145-6	M. Lockyer ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hinton	100		116
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
145-6	C. Dauty ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Homebush ...	209		249
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	40		
145-6	G. J. Dennis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong	190		221
		Quarters valued at ...	31		
145-6	A. E. Parker ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hungerford ...	160		186
		District allowance ...	25		
		Quarters valued at ...	27		
145-6	Mary Jane Davies ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hunter's Hill ...	160		186
		Quarters valued at ...	26		
145-6	W. G. Mason ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Hurstville ...	160		193
		Quarters valued at ...	27		
		Forage allowance ...	6		
145-6	W. H. Rowland ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Inverell	218		302/6/-
		Quarters valued at ...	36		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	48/6/-		
145-6	F. W. Hawker ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ivanhoe	160		207
		Quarters valued at ...	27		
		District allowance ...	20		
145-6	J. F. Sheridan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Jenolan Caves ...	100		116
		Quarters valued at ...	16		
145-6	A. D. Fowler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Jerrildoric ...	254		336/19/-
		Quarters valued at ...	42		
		Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	40/19/-		
145-6	Mrs. H. A. Atkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Jerry's Plains ...	100		116
		Quarters valued at ...	16		

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem when there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£		
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.						
145-6	W. G. Ledsam ...	Postmaster, Junee Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 4/4/-		Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule. Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.	
145-6	Miss J. B. Nugent ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Kangaroo Valley Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	110 26	300/4/-		
145-6	S. E. Hewitt...	Post and Telegraph Master, Katoomba Quarters valued at	209 35	136		
145-6	A. E. Marsden ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kelso Quarters valued at	160 27	244		
145-6	E. W. Powell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey Quarters valued at Winding clock	254 42 10	187		
145-6	J. F. Tyter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama Quarters valued at Allowance for attending to turret clock	299 50 10	306		
145-6	M. H. Kelly...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kingstreet Quarters valued at	326 54	359		
145-6	A. H. V. Gosbell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kogarah Quarters valued at	140 23	380		
145-6	G. Daly ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kunopia Rent allowance District allowance	130 30 20	163		
145-6	F. A. Leseberg ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Kyamba Quarters valued at Forage allowance	165 27 45/12/6	180		
145-6	H. D. Edwards ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico Quarters valued at	218 36	237/12/6		
145-6	H. J. Rowthorn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton Quarters valued at	218 36	254		
145-6	A. Thomson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Laurieton Quarters valued at	150 25	254		
145-6	A. T. McMillan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawrence Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 1/1/-	175		
145-6	W. Newton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawson Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	130 21 5	222/1/-		
145-6	P. Haynes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Leadville Quarters valued at	100 16	156		
145-6	Ellen L. A. Cross ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Leichhardt Quarters valued at	160 30	110		
				210		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	J. Anschau ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lismore Quarters valued at ...	254 42		
145-6	D. A. Thomas ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow Quarters valued at ...	254 42		
145-6	A. Galbraith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Liverpool Quarters valued at ...	218 36		
145-6	G. T. Alcorn...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lochinvar Quarters valued at ...	100 16		
145-6	W. Pugh ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Louth Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 14/14/-		
145-6	F. W. Waller ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Lower Botany Quarters valued at ...	160 27		
145-6	J. E. Blunt ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Lucknow Quarters valued at ...	120 20		
145-6	T. Lamy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Maclean ... Quarters valued at ...	254 42		
145-6	E. J. Collier ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Major's Creek Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 26		
145-6	W. J. L. Kyle ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Manilla Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	130 31 12/12/-		
145-6	G. U. Hosking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Manly Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 2/2/-		
145-6	W. Kay ...	Letter-carrier, Manly Clearing receivers	110 10		
145-6	J. I. Shambler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marengo Quarters valued at ...	160 26		
145-6	W. H. Day ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marrickville Quarters valued at ...	254 42		
145-6	R. T. Muir ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marsden's Quarters valued at ... District allowance	120 20 20		
145-6	H. A. Hoare...	Post and Telegraph Master, Marulan Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	150 25 20 2/2/-		
145-6	P. T. Whealy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Menindie Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 25/4/-		
					200/4/-

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	T. C. Delany ...	Operator, Menindie... Lodging allowance ...	120 30		
145-6	J. Johnston ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Mervether ... Quarters valued at ...	150 25	150	
145-6	Mrs. C. Myers ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merimbula ... Quarters valued at ...	100 16	175	
145-6	Matilda Read ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merriwa ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	100 16 6/6/-	116	
145-6	T. J. Dignam ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Miller's Point ... Quarters valued at ...	130 21	122/6/-	
145-6	Mrs. M. Isaacs ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Millie ... Quarters valued at ... District allowance ...	100 16 20	151	
145-6	S. C. Francis ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Milthorpe ... Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance ...	130 21 20	136	
145-6	E. F. Dalgleish ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Milparinka ... Quarters valued at ... District allowance ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 30 4/4/-	171	
145-6	J. Single ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Milson's Point ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	180 30	244/4/-	
145-6	J. T. Hackett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Milton ... Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance ...	218 36 24	160	
145-6	G. P. Webb ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Minmi ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	160 26	278	
145-6	A. Pratt ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Mittagong ... Quarters valued at ...	218 36	186	
145-6	J. N. Falconer ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama ... Quarters valued at ...	260 33	254	
145-6	A. E. South ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Mogil ... Mogil ... Quarters valued at ... District allowance ...	100 16 20	233	
145-6	R. P. Martin...	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 10/10/-	136	
				275/10/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 5/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Office and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	T. E. Mulholland ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Moran-garell Quarters valued at	130 22	152	
145-6	J. Munro	Post and Telegraph Master, Morce Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	209 35 72/12/-	316/12/-	
145-6	C. F. Wakely	Post and Telegraph Master, Morpeth Quarters valued at	230 39	275	
145-6	H. A. Lott	Post and Telegraph Master, Moruya Quarters valued at	218 36	254	
145-6	A. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossiel Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 32 27/6/-	249/6/-	
145-6	W. H. McGregor ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss-man Allowance in lieu of quarters	120 26	146	
145-6	J. Parke	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss Vale Quarters valued at	200 33	233	
145-6	J. T. Lambert	Post and Telegraph Master, Moul-amein Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 45/12/6 8/8/-	319/0/6	
145-6	C. D. Logan	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Hope Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
145-6	F. J. Barnett	Post and Telegraph Master, Mt. Victoria Quarters valued at	227 38	265	
145-6	O. Haydock	Postmaster, Mudgee Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	299 50 4/4/-	353/4/-	
145-6	Miss L. Tobin	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Mulgoa Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
145-6	C. O. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulwala Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 6/6/-	227/6/-	
145-6	J. A. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Mundoo-ran Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	150 25 2/2/-	177/2/-	
145-6	A. Leslie	Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	F. T. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Mur-rumburrah Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	200 33 2/2/-	235/2/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	F. O. Byrnes...	Postmaster, Murrumbidgee ... Quarters valued at ...	254 42		
145-6	W. J. Grimo ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumbidgee ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 2/2/-	296	
145-6	C. C. Paul ...	Postmaster, Muswellbrook ... Quarters valued at ...	236 39	298 1/2/-	
145-6	A. J. Martin...	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumbidgee Heads ... Quarters valued at ...	180 21	275	
145-6	F. W. Browne ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	281 47 46 3/4/-	374 1/4/-	
145-6	H. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri West ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	130 26	156	
145-6	G. A. Gunning ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	209 40	249	
145-6	H. Malone ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri ... Quarters valued at ... District allowance	254 42 30	326	
145-6	J. C. Lees ...	Postal Assistant, Narrabri ... Allowance in lieu of quarters	180 20 16/-	200 16/-	
145-6	S. Stevens ...	Letter-carrier, Narrabri ... District allowance	110 20	130	
145-6	P. Phillips ...	Operator, Narrabri ... District allowance	115 20	135	
145-6	W. J. Lawless ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri ... Quarters valued at ...	200 33	233	
145-6	W. J. Noble ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelson's Bay ... Quarters valued at ... Porterage allowance	100 16 6	122	
145-6	A. Wardrop ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Nelson's Bay ... Quarters valued at ...	100 16	116	
145-6	J. T. H. Thame ...	Postmaster, Nevertire ... Allowance in lieu of rent	140 30	170	
145-6	W. J. Montgomery ...	Post and Telegraph Master, New Angledool ... Quarters valued at ... Temporary special allowance	169 26 20	206	
145-6	F. W. Sanderson ...	Operator, New Angledool ... District allowance	110 20	130	

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Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	H. S. Eckley...	Post and Telegraph Master, New- bridge Quarters valued at Porterage	140 23 10		
145-6	W. O'Neill ...	Postmaster, Newcastle Quarters valued at	380 63	173	
145-6	T. G. Croft ...	Station-master, Newcastle Rent allowance Attending to Telephone Exchange...	335 80 30	443	
145-6	G. J. Warren ...	Post and Telegraph Master, New- castle West Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
145-6	G. L. Campbell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, New Lambton Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	Miss A. E. Bulfin ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, New- port Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	C. H. Hatch ...	Station-master, Newton Boyd Value of quarters Forage allowance	150 25 36/10/-	211/10/-	
145-6	J. Lee ...	Post and Telegraph Master, New- town Value of quarters	299 50	349	
145-6	J. Maidment...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nimity- belle Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	F. C. Pelham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, North Botany Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
145-6	Mrs. R. L. Fitzpatrick	Post and Telegraph Mistress, North Parramatta Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
145-6	G. A. Reid ...	Post and Telegraph Master, North Sydney Quarters valued at	326 54	380	
145-6	G. S. Roberts ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nowra Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	209 35 4/4/-	248/4/-	
145-6	F. A. Abrams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nundle Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
145-6	H. J. Burton...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ny- magee Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 10/10/-	275/10/-	
145-6	W. J. B. Jenkins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Nyngan Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	281 50	331	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	J. Metcalfe ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Oberon Quarters valued at	190 31	221	
145-6	G. J. Stibbard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Obley... Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
145-6	C. Cooper ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	353 59 2/2/-	414/2/-	
145-6	R. Cooper ...	Operator, Orange Winding clock	218 10	228	
145-6	W. P. Simpson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxford- street Quarters valued at	300 50	350	
145-6	H. T. Green ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxley Quarters valued at District allowance	180 30 20	230	
145-6	A. Gale ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Pad- dington Quarters valued at	236 39	275	
145-6	C. E. Gibson...	Post and Telegraph Master, Palmer's Island Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	E. J. Cornell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Pambula Quarters valued at	190 32	222	
145-6	W. A. Lorking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Parkes... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 25/4/-	321/4/-	
145-6	J. J. Richards ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Park- street Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	254 50	304	
145-6	T. Quirk ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Parra- matia Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	353 59 2/2/-	414/2/-	
145-6	B. Doust ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Paterson Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
145-6	J. Campey ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Peak Hill Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	C. H. Kellett ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Penrith Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	280 47 . 6	333	
145-6	E. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Peter- sham Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	299 50	349	
145-6	F. Burgess ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton ... Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Porterage allowance	209 35 2/2/- 5	251/2/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	T. V. Blackwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pilliga. Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 14/14/-		
145-6	T. Barclay	Post and Telegraph Master, Poon-carle Forage allowance ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Quarters valued at ...	180 45/12/6 2/2/- 30	235/14/-	
145-6	J. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Port Macquarie Quarters valued at ...	227 38	265	
145-6	F. Janssen	Post and Telegraph Master, Pyramont Quarters valued at ...	218 36	254	
145-6	M. E. Burke	Post and Telegraph Master, Queen-beyan Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	238 50 14/14/-	302/14/-	
145-6	T. Dickson	Post and Telegraph Master, Quintindi Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	234 42 18/18/-	314/18/-	
145-6	J. A. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Randwick Quarters valued at ...	209 35	244	
145-6	T. W. Harris	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace Quarters valued at ...	236 39	275	
145-6	H. V. Moyses	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern Quarters valued at ...	218 36	254	
145-6	G. E. Collett	Post and Telegraph Master, Richmond Quarters valued at ...	180 30	210	
145-6	H. A. Kirwan	Post and Telegraph Master, Riverstone Allowance in lieu of quarters	150 20	170	
145-6	H. Litchfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Robertson Allowance in lieu of quarters	180 39	219	
145-6	W. Layton	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockdale Value of quarters ...	150 25	175	
145-6	J. M. Hackett	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley Quarters valued at ...	190 32	222	
145-6	J. B. Bissett	Post and Telegraph Master, Rookwood Allowance in lieu of quarters	160 30	190	
145-6	J. McNeely	Post and Telegraph Master, Rozelle Quarters valued at ...	130 22	152	
145-6	T. Swan	Operator, Ryde Attending office till 8 p.m. ...	180 10	190	
145-6	J. Steer	Letter-carrier, Ryde Clearing receivers ...	135 5	140	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	S. R. Millard ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 4/4/-		
145-6	E. J. Robbins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, St. Mary's Quarters valued at Delivering telegrams	160 27 12	214/4/-	
145-6	M. Russell ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, St. Peter's Quarters valued at	180 30	199	
145-6	E. C. Dunne...	Post and Telegraph Master, Scoue Quarters valued at	160 27	210	
145-6	F. B. Kenane ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton Quarters valued at	254 42	187	
145-6	D. M. O'Sullivan ...	Operator, Silverton Lodging Allowance	160 30	296	
145-6	J. Kelf ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Singleton Quarters valued at Allowances in lieu of private bag fees	308 51 8/8/-	190	
145-6	W. J. Holohan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithtown Quarters valued at	200 33	367/8/-	
145-6	J. Hayes ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Sofala Quarters valued at	190 31	233	
145-6	E. A. Guillier ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Broken Hill Value of quarters District allowance	180 30 30	221	
145-6	H. J. Chapman ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Grafton Quarters valued at	236 39	240	
145-6	C. R. Bousfield ...	Post and Telegraph Master, South Woodburn Quarters valued at	190 31	275	
145-6	G. K. Hosking ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Springwood Allowance in lieu of rent	130 30	221	
145-6	A. C. Atkinson ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Stanmore Road Quarters valued at	218 36	160	
145-6	Chas. Chapple ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Stockton Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	236 39	254	
145-6	H. R. Campbell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Strathfield Quarters valued at	130 21	275	
145-6	L. M. J. Butler ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Stroud Quarters valued at	218 36	151	
				254	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	P. Eslick	Post and Telegraph Master, Stuart Town Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
145-6	F. C. Freeman	Post and Telegraph Master, Summer Hill Value of quarters	270 45	315	
145-6	L. A. Tomkinson	Post and Telegraph Master, Sunny Corner Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 2/2/-	212/2/-	
145-6	Ellen J. O. Stuckey... ..	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Surry Hills Quarters valued at	180 30	210	
145-6	D. M. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Sussex-street Allowance in lieu of quarters	290 55	345	
145-6	C. H. Powell... ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutherland Quarters valued at	130 22	152	
145-6	W. Alexander	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutton Forest Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	J. Sampson	Post and Telegraph Master, Tabulam Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 36/10/- 4/4/-	250/14/-	
145-6	W. J. Chandler	Post and Telegraph Master, Tamworth Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	353 59 6/6/-	418/6/-	
145-6	R. A. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	190 31 2/2/-	223/2/-	
145-6	E. H. Taylor	Post and Telegraph Master, Tarcutta Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 23 6/6/-	169/6/0	
145-6	J. H. Miller	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree... .. Quarters valued at	236 39	275	
145-6	W. Allan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareena Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Acting Customs Officer	180 76/16/6 30 6/6/- 15	308/2/6	
145-6	J. Van Hemert	Post and Telegraph Master, Tathra Quarters valued at Acting Customs Officer	110 18 25	153	
145-6	H. A. Holloway	Post and Telegraph Master, Tea Gardens Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
145-6	J. M. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Temora Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	218 36 10/10/-	264/10/-	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	P. S. Eldershaw ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenterfield ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	299 50 14/14/-		
145-6	J. McKay ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Thackaringa ... Lodging allowance ...	140 39	363/14/-	
145-6	S. S. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, The Exchange ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	218 40	179	
145-6	C. M. Black ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tiboorurra ... District allowance ... Quarters valued at ...	110 20 18	258	
145-6	C. R. Robins...	Operator, Tiboorurra ... District allowance ...	78 20	148	
145-6	J. B. Guillier ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tilpa... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	180 26	98	
145-6	K. Mitchell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tingha... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 33 1	206	
145-6	J. Ward ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tinonee... Quarters valued at ...	190 31	260	
145-6	J. Dodds ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tintenbar ... Quarters valued at ...	120 20	221	
145-6	P. A. Dunne...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwal ... Quarters valued at ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 8/8/-	140	
145-6	E. Quince ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Torrongoe ... Quarters valued at ... Special allowance ...	150 25 30	273/8/-	
145-6	A. McCallum ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Trangie... Quarters valued at ... District allowance ...	160 26 20	205	
145-6	J. M'Fadden...	Post and Telegraph Master, Trundle... Rent allowance ...	100 20	206	
145-6	Mrs. E. Leo ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Trunkey Creek ... Quarters valued at ...	100 16	130	
145-6	D. Bremner ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tuena... Quarters valued at ...	100 16	116	
145-6	H. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Turnberumba ... Quarters valued at ...	150 25	116	
145-6	H. J. Dyce ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Turnbullum ... Quarters valued at ...	130 20	175	
				140	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-cleaners receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present Fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	E. T. Mulligan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut. Quarters valued at	230 47		
145-6	F. T. Piercy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Tweed Heads Quarters valued at	130 21	327	
145-6	A. J. Flanders ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra Quarters valued at	180 30	151	
145-6	W. F. Burgess ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ultimo. Quarters valued at	150 25	210	
145-6	J. M. Coulter ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Ungarie Quarters valued at District allowance	100 18 20	175	
145-6	A. Morton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Upper Copmanhurst Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	W. B. Nesbitt ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Uralla. Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 21	317	
145-6	R. Seton ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Urana Forage allowance Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 45/12/6 42 28/7/-	369/19/6	
145-6	H. B. Jefferson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wagga Wagga Quarters valued at Winding clock	299 50 10	359	
145-6	E. T. Hudson ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wal- bundrie Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
145-6	D. R. Thursby ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Walcha Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	227 38 14/14/-	279/14/-	
145-6	M. H. Lynch ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 52/10/-	348/10/-	
145-6	P. M'Guinness ...	Postal Assistant, Walgett ... District allowance	140 20	160	
145-6	W. Mead ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallera- wang Quarters valued at	218 36	254	
145-6	W. Keohan ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallsend- Plattsburg Quarters valued at	280 47	327	
145-6	A. N. Muir ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring Quarters valued at District allowance	200 33 20	253	
145-6	F. F. Kirchner ...	Postal Assistant Wanaaring District allowance	100 20	120	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-cleaners receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/3 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances...	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.					
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	W. Harris ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Waratah Quarters valued at	160 26	186	
145-6	A. W. Plumley ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wardell Quarters valued at	218 36	254	
145-6	W. O. Nowbery ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Warialda Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	286 39 44/2/-	319/2/-	
145-6	G. W. Self ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Warren Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	254 42 46/4/-	319/2/-	
145-6	Miss A. Kibble ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Waterloo Rent allowance	130 19/10/-	342/4/-	
145-6	W. Walters ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wattle Flat Quarters valued at	130 21	149/10/-	
145-6	A. C. J. Manuel ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Watson's Bay Quarters valued at Porterage allowance	130 21 10	151	
145-6	R. Galloway ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wauchope Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
145-6	L. Ferris ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Warreley Quarters valued at	218 36	254	
145-6	J. T. Molloy ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Weewa Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 21	231	
145-6	A. Chrystal ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallington Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	299 50 2/2/-	351/2/-	
145-6	A. H. Davies ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wentworth Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	362 60 31/10/-	453/10/-	
145-6	F. F. Sullings ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Werris Creel Quarters valued at	110 18	128	
145-6	J. Williams ...	Post and Telegraph Master, West Kempsey Quarters valued at	254 42	296	
145-6	W. C. Johnson ...	Postmaster, West Maitland Quarters valued at	380 63	443	
145-6	Percy Clwy ...	Station-master, West Maitland Quarters valued at	335 56	391	
145-6	J. O'Neill ...	Postal Assistant, West Maitland Attending to turret clock	140 10	150	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1895-6.

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Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	Mrs. M. E. Woods ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, West Wallsend Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	A. E. Grestrex ...	Post and Telegraph Master, West Wyalong Rent allowance District Allowance	150 39 20	209	
145-6	J. Marshall ...	Postal Assistant, West Wyalong ... District allowance	110 20	130	
145-6	F. Claremont ...	Postal Assistant, West Wyalong ... District allowance	100 20	120	
145-6	H. G. Dent ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Whitten Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Allowance in lieu of private bag fees	140 30 14/14/-	184/14/-	
145-6	J. Ramsay ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham Quarters valued at	190 31	221	
145-6	J. R. Holding ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wilcannia Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees District allowance	209 50 79/16/- 30	458/16/-	
145-6	F. H. Percy ...	Postal Assistant, Wilcannia ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	140 20	160	
145-6	G. T. J. Grace ...	Operator, Wilcannia District allowance	130 20	150	
145-6	H. F. Toy ...	Operator, Wilcannia District allowance	100 20	120	
145-6	B. B. Edward ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Williamstreet Quarters valued at	344 57	401	
145-6	J. A. Dick ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Windsor Quarters valued at	326 54	380	
145-6	J. W. Hodgins ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wingham Quarters valued at	200 83	283	
145-6	J. T. Marx ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wiseman's Ferry Forage allowance Quarters valued at Porterage	227 36/10/- 38 10	311/10/-	
145-6	J. C. J. Smith ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollombi Forage allowance Quarters valued at	236 36/10/- 39	311/10/-	
145-6	C. W. Prott ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong Quarters valued at	254 42	296	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.

Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present Fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
No. XI—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	
SUBURBAN AND OFFICIAL POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTERS, &c.—continued.					
145-6	G. H. Rowthorn ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wolomda Quarters valued at	100 16		
145-6	E. Dean ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woodburn Quarters valued at Forage allowance Allowance for Telegraph Line work Allowances in lieu of private bag fees	180 30 36/10/- 30 2/2/-	116 278/12/-	
145-6	A. E. Treadwell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woolgoolga Quarters valued at Lodging allowance	100 16 10	126	
145-6	M. S. Dargin ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woollahra Quarters valued at	190 31	221	
145-6	E. A. Graham ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Woonona Quarters valued at	100 16	116	
145-6	C. H. Roberts ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyalong Rent allowance District allowance	100 39 20	159	
145-6	W. Edwards...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyndham Allowance in lieu of rent	130 26	156	
145-6	M. J. Dillon...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyong Quarters valued at	130 22	152	
145-6	F. J. Heagney ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyrallah Quarters valued at	140 23	163	
145-6	D. Howell ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yamba Quarters valued at	120 20	140	
145-6	J. R. Colls ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees Attending to turret clock	299 50 4/4/- 10	363/4/-	
145-6	W. J. Moore...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yerong Creek Rent allowance	100 17	117	
145-6	H. J. Lancaster ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Yetman Forage Allowance Quarters valued at	160 36/10/- 27	223/10/-	
145-6	W. M'Nab ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Young Quarters valued at Allowance in lieu of private bag fees For attending to turret clock	308 51 29/8/- 10	398/8/-	
145-6	H. Templeton ...	Letter-carrier, Young Clearing Receivers	155 5	160	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers and Receiver-clearers receive a forage allowance ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per diem where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from 2/- to 3/- per diem.

1895-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(SCHEDULES TO ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1895-6.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 September, 1895.

Schedules A to E—Public Works Department, 1895-6 Estimates.

Total amount of Schedules	£635,000	0	0
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SCHEDULE

DREDGE Service Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1896, subject to such alterations within the limits of

Designation of Office.	LADDER DREDGES.										
	Newcastle, working two ladders.			Samson, working two ladders.				Hunter, working two ladders.	Sydney.	Vulcan.	
	First shift.	Second and Third shifts.		First shift.	Second shift.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Superintending Engineer of Dredges (Clerk—) at £246, 1 at £175	1			1							
Chief Engineers and Masters	1	349 0		1	349 0		1	349 0	1	320 0	
Engineers	1		184 16	1		158 8	1		1		
Engine-drivers	1	171 12	158 8	1	171 12	158 8	1	158 8	1	171 12	
Firsmen, Winchmen, and Others	1	168 8 } 306 0 305 12 }	168 8 } 792 0 132 0 } 206 12 }	1	158 8	158 8	1	158 8	2	132 0. 264 0	
Carpenters	1	174 0		1	171 12					1	171 12
Boilermakers and Blacksmiths	1	210 2 } 579 14 134 16 }		1	134 16					1	134 16
Strikers, and Boiler-makers' Assistants	3	132 0. 396 0		1	132 0					1	132 0
Masters	1		184 16	1		171 12	1		1		
Mates	1	134 16	348 4	1	132 0	132 0	2	132 0. 264 0	1	132 0	
Coxswains	1	132 0	264 0	1	114 8. 572 0	114 8. 572 0	5	114 8. 572 0	4	114 8. 457 12	
Seamen	5	114 8. 572 0	114 8. 144 0	5	114 8. 572 0	114 8. 572 0	5	114 8. 572 0	4	114 8. 572 0	
Cooks	1	114 8		1	114 8		1	114 8	1	114 8	
Watchmen	1	114 8		1	114 8		1	114 8	1	114 8	
Boys	1	79 4		1	79 4		1	79 4	1	79 4	
Coal, stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c.	31	2,914 2	2,388 8	14	1,936 0	9	1,192 8	13	1,845 12	12	1,518 0
		2,086 18	1,613 12		1,565 0		807 12		1,355 8		1,402 0
		5,001 0	4,600 0		3,501 0		2,600 0		3,001 0		2,220 0

TUGS.

Designation of Office.	TUGS.												
	Castor.	Ceres and Orestes.	Ceres, second shift, Orestes, second and third shifts.	Dawn and Rheas.	Dione and Little Nell.	Gaeyards and Athens.	Dayspring and Mikado.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Masters	1	279 4	2 293 17. 467 14	3	210 2. 630 8	2	210 2. 420 4	2	184 16. 369 12	2	184 16. 369 12	2	171 12. 343 4
Engineers	1	267 12	2 233 17. 467 14	3	210 2. 630 8	2	210 2. 420 4	2	184 16. 369 12	2	184 16. 369 12	2	171 12. 343 4
Firsmen and Oilers	1	145 4 } 277 8 132 0 }	2 132 0. 264 0	3	132 0. 396 0	2	132 0. 264 0	2	132 0. 264 0	2	132 0. 264 0	2	132 0. 264 0
Seamen	2	114 8. 228 16	4 114 8. 457 12	6	114 8. 896 8	2	114 8. 228 16	2	114 8. 228 16	2	114 8. 228 16	2	114 8. 228 16
Boys	1	79 4		2	79 4. 158 8					2	79 4. 158 8	2	79 4. 158 8
Coal, stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c.	7	1,157 4	1,657 4	15	2,243 0	10	1,401 12	3	1,232 0	8	1,082 8	8	1,022 12
		1,942 16	1,343 0		1,257 0		1,108 8		868 0		617 12		770 8
		2,200 0	3,000 0		3,600 0		2,600 0		2,200 0		1,700 0		1,800 0

Designation of Office.
Engineers
Engine-drivers
Firsmen and Assistant Drivers
Seamen
Coal, stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c.
Towages

A.

the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may demand from time to time (irrespective of dates of claims).

LADDER DREDGES.			SUCTION DREDGES.				Total.
Minos and Ulysses.	Archimedes (or Pluto) and Charon.	Fitzroy and Alcides.	Gruper.	Actor, Alesus, Dorus, and Dictys.	Juno and Jupiter (or Neptune).	Alesus (Second Shift).	
2 313 0. 626 0	2 290 0. 580 0	2 290 0. 580 0	1 331 0	4 268 0. 1,072 0			£ s. d. 580 0 0 420 0 0 4,947 0 0
2 158 8. 316 16	2 158 8. 316 16	2 158 8. 316 16	2 184 16. 369 12	4 184 16. 739 4	2 257 12. 515 4	1 184 16	5,988 0 0
2 132 0. 264 0	2 132 0. 264 0	2 132 0. 264 0	2 132 0 } 475 4	4 132 0 } 950 8	2 132 0 } 475 4	1 132 0 } 237 12	
2 171 12. 343 4		2 158 8. 316 16	1 171 12 } 330 0			1 158 8	
1 184 16 } 343 4			1 158 8 }				
1 158 8 }							
2 132 0. 264 0		2 132 0. 264 0					
2 171 12. 343 4	2 171 12. 343 4	2 171 12. 343 4	1 171 12	4 171 12. 686 8	2 257 12. 515 4	1 171 12	
2 132 0. 264 0	2 132 0. 264 0	2 132 0. 264 0					
6 114 8. 696 8	6 114 8. 696 8	4 114 8. 457 12	4 114 8. 457 12	12 114 8. 1,372 16	8 114 8. 915 4	3 114 8. 343 4	
				4 114 8. 457 12			
	2 114 8. 228 16		1 114 8	4 114 8. 457 12	2 114 8. 228 16		
	2 79 4. 158 8	2 79 4. 158 8	1 79 4		2 79 4. 158 8		
20 2,824 16	18 2,291 12	20 2,714 16	13 1,667 12	38 4,664 0	20 2,808 0	8 1,095 12	
1,949 4	2,158 8	1,905 4	1,301 8	4,264 0	2,192 0	904 8	
4,774 0	4,420 0	4,620 0	2,960 0	8,928 0	5,000 0	2,000 0	57,003 0 0

TUGS.

Callisto (Two shifts).	Scylla and Vesta.	Oberon, Ariel, and Europa.	Aurora.				
2 145 4. 290 8	1 158 8 } 303 12	1 171 12 } 462 0	1 158 8				
2 158 8. 316 16	1 145 4 }	2 145 4 }	1 158 8				
	1 92 8						
	1 79 4		1 79 4				
4 607 4	4 475 4	3 462 0	3 396 0				
192 16	174 16	338 0	104 0				
800 0	650 0	800 0	500 0				19,850 0 0

GRAB DREDGES.

Alpha, Gamma, Zeta, Iota, Mu, Pi, Tau, Chi, and Omega.	Beta, Delta, Fappa, and Nu.	Eta.	Lambda and Omicron.	Chi (Second Shift).	Sigma (or Rho), (Combined Grab and Suction).	Caretakers,— Hercules, Titan, Pluto, Thetis, Ajax, &c.	
9 184 16. 1,663 4	4 184 16. 739 4	1 184 16			1 210 2		
9 132 0. 1,188 0	4 132 0. 528 0	1 132 0	2 132 0. 264 0	1 132 0	1 158 8	1 158 8	
18 114 8. 2,059 4	4 114 8. 457 12	2 114 8	4 114 8. 457 12	2 114 8. 228 16	3 114 8. 343 4	2 132 0. 264 0	
36 4,910 8	12 1,724 16	4 545 12	6 721 12	3 380 16	6 843 14	3 422 8	
3,639 12	1,675 4	404 8	678 8	80 4	506 6	36 12	
		300 0					
8,550 0	3,400 0	1,250 0	1,400 0	450 0	1,350 0	450 0	16,859 0 0

Less—Estimated Amount unexpended on 30 June, 1896 £29,639 0 0
 £97,000 0 0

Item.	SCHEDULE B. Harbours and Rivers. (Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.) (Irrespective of date of claims.)	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount required for the whole service or work.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	Estimated amount to be hereafter provided for.
		£	£				
1	Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Lighthouses, and other Public Works	9,000		18,000	15,000		
2	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	1,500		3,000	2,000		
3	Landing Silt from Sand Pumps and other Dredges, and Forming Ground	5,000		10,000	10,000		
4	Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	400		800	800		
5	Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	150		300	300		
6	Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	160		320	320		
7	Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	1,000		2,000	2,000		
8	Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service	1,000		2,000	2,000		
9	Boiler-shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock—further sum	500		1,000	1,000		
10	Snagging Tributaries of the Tweed River	500		1,000	300		
11	Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	300		600	600		
12	Painting, &c., Cargo and Passenger Sheds, Sydney Harbour				600		
13	Wharf at Foot of Augustus-street, Leichhardt				300		
14	Maintenance of Newcastle Harbour Works				5,000		
15	Removal of Rocks, South Arm, Clarence River				600		
16	Wharf at Tea Gardens, Myall River				200		
17	" at Wauchope, Hastings River				300		
18	Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others retired on the grounds of retrenchment				1,646		
	Other Votes	2,850		5,700			
			22,360			35,000	7,966
					42,966		
	<i>Less</i> —Estimated Amount unexpended on 30 June, 1896				7,066		
			22,360	44,720	35,000	35,000	7,966

Item.	SCHEDULE C. Public Buildings, &c. (Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.) (Irrespective of date of claims.)	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1895.		Annual Rate.	Amount required for the whole service or work.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	Estimated amount to be hereafter provided for.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Repairs, &c.—Public Buildings generally	5,000		10,000	10,000		
2	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally	1,500		3,000	3,000		
3	Goals—Additions, Repairs, &c.	2,500		5,000	5,000		
4	Court-houses—Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	2,500		5,000	5,000		
5	Lock-ups—Alterations, Repairs, &c.	1,500		3,000	3,000		
6	Post and Telegraph Offices—Additions, Repairs, Furniture, &c.	2,500		5,000	6,000		
7	Hard Labour Goals—Materials, &c.	2,500		5,000	5,000		
8	Institutions for Insane generally—Repairs, &c.	1,500		3,000	3,000		
9	Police Stations and Officers' Quarters—Additions, &c.	2,000		4,000	4,000		
10	Lighting Government Lamps—Streets, Domain, Hyde Park, &c.	600		1,200	1,200		
11	Public Offices—Working Lifts, &c.	800		1,600	1,600		
12	University—Lighting Lamps	80		160	150		
13	Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to Lighting and Extinguishing Gas, Ventilation, &c.	80		160	150		
14	Photographs of Buildings, and Copying Plans	200		400	400		
15	Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	250		500	500		
16	Coast Hospital—Additions and repairs				1,000		
17	Benevolent Asylums—Additions and repairs				1,500		
18	Forbes Post and Telegraph Office—Alterations				500		
19	Expenses in connection with Removal of Government Departments into other Offices				1,000		
20	Accommodation for Patients awaiting examination by Board of Health				700		
21	Walgett Public Buildings—General Repairs				2,000		
22	Narrandera Court and Watch House—Additions				750		
23	Forbes Lock-up—Alterations				500		
24	Brunswick to Mullumbimby—Removal of Buildings				150		
25	Fittings and Furniture, New Supreme Court				1,000		
26	Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others retired on the grounds of retrenchment				650		
27	Police Stations—Erection of, at Ungarie, Nowandoc, and Gloucester				1,500		
28	Court-house, Barmedman—Erection of				500		
29	Post and Telegraph Office, Candelo—Erection of				400		
30	West Kempsey Court-house—Additions				880		
31	Raymond Terrace Post and Telegraph Office—Additions				750		
32	Australian Museum—New Roof, &c.				1,300		
	Other Votes	6,700		13,400			
			30,210			50,000	13,080
					63,080		
					13,080		
			30,210	60,420	50,000	50,000	13,080
	Less—Estimated Amount unexpended on 30 June, 1896						

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-1896.	Amount appropriated for period from 1 January to 30 June, 1896.		Annual Rate.	Amount required for the whole service or work.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1896.	Estimated amount to be hereafter provided for.
		Milcs.	£	£	£	£	£	£
SCHEDULE D.								
Department of Public Works.								
Roads and Bridges, &c.								
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>								
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>								
1	Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—Schedule D 1	1,855	24,670		49,340	45,479		
2	Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities—Schedule D 2	1,197½	18,440		36,880	37,725		
3	Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—Schedule D 3—(not including any Road within Municipalities)	23,707	182,172		364,344	335,499		
4	Minor Roads under Trustees—Schedule D 4—(not including any Road within Municipalities)	1,627	10,170		20,340	20,297		
5	Salaries Temporary Officers, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Incidentals, and Expenses					50,000		
6	Repairs and Renewals of Bridges					39,500		
7	Unclassified Roads, Punts, Ferries, &c.		14,548		29,096	96,250		
8	Incidental and Contingent Works and Services					20,000		
9	Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others Retired on the grounds of Retrenchment— Roads and Bridges, Sewerage, and Railway Construction					4,900		
10	Amount required to pay six month's salary of Secretary to the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board—retired on the grounds of Retrenchment					300		
11	Gratuity to family of late A. M. M'Eachern who died from effects of exposure whilst in performance of his duties					50		
				250,000			450,000	200,000
						650,000		
	<i>Less—Estimated Amount unexpended on 30 June, 1896</i>					200,000		
	TOTALS	28,386½		250,000	500,000	450,000	450,000	200,000

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE D 1.			
Main Roads outside Municipalities.			
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Miles.	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland	353	5,550
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury	321	5,020
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren... ..	301	5,985
4	Goulburn to Cooma	121	2,165
5	Tarago to Braidwood... ..	28	1,092
6	Bombala, <i>via</i> Tantaawanglo, to Merimbula	52	2,600
7	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	97	2,550
8	Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes	63	1,800
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee	66	1,320
10	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell	140	5,201
11	Milson's Point, <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road	6	1,200
12	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown, <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla, to Bega	175	5,470
13	Parramatta, at east end of Broken Back Bridge, <i>via</i> Windsor and Richmond, to Richmond Bridge	23	1,270
14	Newcastle, <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi	3	150
15	Tenterfield to Ballina	106	4,016
	TOTALS	1855	45,479

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE D 2.			
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriations only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
MAIN ROADS.			
		Miles.	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland— Within limits of South Singleton, Singleton, Greta, Muswellbrook, Aberdeen, Seone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Uralia, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield	41½	789
	In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities of East and West Maitland and Morpeth	7	816
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury— Within limits of Ashfield, Enfield, Burwood, Strathfield, Cabramatta and Canley Vale, Liverpool, Mittagong, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, and Albury	42	830
	In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities between Sydney and Liverpool		1,354
	Within Camden Municipality	2½	250
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren— Within limits of Glebe, Camperdown, Leichhardt, Petersham, Five Dock, Ashfield, Burwood, Auburn, Concord, Rookwood, Granville, Parramatta, Prospect and Sherwood, St. Mary's, Penrith, Katoomba, Bathurst, Orange, East Orange, Wellington, Molong, and Dubbo	41½	830
	In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities, Glebe to Parramatta		1,844
4	Goulburn to Cooma—within limits of Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma	8½	164
5	Tarago to Braidwood—within limits of Braidwood	1½	65
6	Bombala to Merimbula—within limits of Bombala	1	35
7	Bathurst <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra to Grenfell—within limits of Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, and Grenfell... ..	8½	185
8	Orange <i>via</i> Boree to Forbes—within limits of Forbes and Cudal ...	14	420
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee—within limits of Cudgegong and Mudgee ...	9½	190
10	Grafton <i>via</i> Glen Innes to Inverell—within limits of Grafton, Glen Innes, and Inverell	12½	395
11	Milson's Point <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road to Peat's Ferry Road—within limits of North Sydney and North Willoughby	5½	800
12	Sydney <i>via</i> Dam at Cook's River to Halfway House—within limits of Newtown, Darlington, Erskineville, Alexandria, Marrickville, St. Peters, Rockdale, and Kogarah	7½	3,000
	Carried forward	202½	11,967

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE D 2—continued.			
Main Roads and other Roads, &c.—continued.		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	202½	11,967
13	Stanmore Road from Enmore Road to Canterbury Trust Road—within limits of Newtown, Marrickville, Petersham, and Canterbury ...	2½	550
14	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliffe Bridge—within limits of Newtown and Marrickville	3	500
15	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Pankalla to Bega—within limits of Campbelltown, North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Jamberoo, Gerringong, Berry, Nowra, Ulladulla, Moruya, and Bega...	54½	3,316
16	Balmain over Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges to Ryde—within limits of Drummoyne, Hunter's Hill, and Ryde	4½	800
17	Sydney to Banks Meadow (Botany Road) within limits of Redfern, Alexandria, Waterloo, North Botany, and Botany	5½	2,200
18	Newcastle <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg to Miami—within limits of Hamilton, Adamstown, New Lambton, Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg	9	360
19	Tenterfield to Ballina—within limits of Tenterfield, Lismore, Casino, and Ballina	25	720
OTHER ROADS AND WORKS.			
20	South Head Roads—within limits of Paddington, Woollahra, and Waverley	7½	3,000
21	Roads within limits of Hurstville, Rockdale, Kogarah, and Canterbury— Stoney Creek Road	3	
	Forest Road	8½	
	Croydon Road	1½	
	Kogarah and Woniara Road	3	
	Rocky Point Road	2½	
	Hurstville to Croydon	3½	
	Canterbury Trust Road	4½	1,384
22	Road past Callan Park Asylum—within limits of Leichhardt	1	42
23	Parramatta to Pennant Hills (Bettington's Lane to Carlingford Road)—within limits of Dundas	1½	60
24	Upper road leading to Eastwood—within limits of Ryde	3½	176
25	Missenden Road—within limits of Camperdown	½	90
26	Bettington's Lane—within limits of Dundas Municipality	½	32
27	Petersham to Abbatoirs—within limits of Leichhardt and Balmain	2	400
28	Halfway House and Abbatoirs to "White Bay Hotel"—within limits of Sydney and Balmain	1	300
29	Lighting Belmore Bridge		60
30	Military Road, Randwick—within limits of Randwick	2½	224
31	Victoria Road—within limits of Ermington and Rydalmere	2½	150
32	Randwick and Coogee Roads—within limits of Randwick	3½	1,000
33	South Head Road at Watson's Bay to Military Reserve Gates—within limits of Woollahra	1	44
34	Military Road, St. Leonards	7	350
35	Extensions of Minor Roads, as per Schedules D3 and D4, leading into or through Municipalities	800	10,000
	TOTAL	1,197½	37,725

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE D 3.			
Minor Roads under Officers of the Department.			
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.) (Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
<i>Not including any Road within Municipalities.</i>			
CENTRAL DIVISION.			
TAREE DISTRICT.		Miles.	£
1	Wingham to Nowendoc	60	1,100
2	Wingham and Nowendoc to Karask Flat	3	40
3	Wingham, <i>via</i> Ashlea, to Kelvin Grove	12	200
4	Ashlea to Upper Dingo Creek	16	230
5	Marlee Road to Gillogly's	2	20
6	Cameron's Crossing to Moril Creek	4	40
7	Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek	8	230
8	Cedar Party Road to Diamond's	2	30
9	Cedar Party Road to Taree and Wingham Road	7	100
10	Cedar Party Creek Road, up Killabakh Creek	6	100
11	Wingham, <i>via</i> Brimbin, to Lansdowne	10	40
12	Taree to Wingham	7	230
13	Taree towards Tuncurry (North Forster)	14	320
14	Chatham to Taree and Wingham Road	4	40
15	Tinonee to Old Bar Reserve	12	120
16	Krambach to Kew (North Coast Road)	55	1,500
17	Cundle, <i>via</i> Saville's, to Cooperbrook	16	300
18	Road through Warren's Lane to Saville's	4	80
19	Upper Lansdowne Roads	18	360
20	Roads through Oxley Island	10	200
21	Roads through Dumaresq Island	5	60
22	Roads through Mitchell's Island	13	180
23	Croki Point to Main Road	1	30
24	Cooperbrook to Harrington	8	150
25	Jericho over Big Swamp	5	80
26	Holey Flat to Upper Stewart's River	12	240
27	John's River Wharf to Stewart's River Road	6	240
28	Tinonee Road to Killawarra	6	50
29	Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	7	130
30	Tinonee Road to Bootawah	5	70
31	Burril Creek to Kimbriki	6	160
32	Tinonee Road to Failford Road	12	120
33	Road through Paterson's	5	150
34	Possum Brush to Forster Road	6	120
35	Krambach to Tuncurry (North Forster)	25	700
36	Bullock Wharf to Coolonglook	12	327
	Carried forward	403	8,087

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	403	8,087
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.			
STROUD DISTRICT.			
37	Limeburners' Creek to Krambach (North Coast Road)	70	2,000
38	Stroud to Dungog	13	320
39	Stroud Road to New Wharf... ..	2	80
40	Booral to Bulladelah	18	550
41	Bulladelah to Forster... ..	41	650
42	Bulladelah to Larry's Flat	40	560
43	Bulladelah down Myall River	5	60
44	Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	9	290
45	Old Inn to Booral Road	6	150
46	Dungog to Underbank	15	440
47	Bendolba to Upper Wangat... ..	12	340
48	Dungog to Fosterton... ..	5	160
49	Dungog to Weismantel's	17	640
50	Limestone Hill to Newell's Crossing	6	180
51	Ridgeways, via Monkeari, up Karuah River	10	200
52	Gloucester to Copland	10	240
53	Booral up Karuah River	3	60
54	Gloucester to Cobark	20	320
55	Barrington to Nowendoc	50	160
56	Barrington to Cobark Road	10	240
57	Telegherry to Masters'	10	100
MAITLAND DISTRICT.			
58	Maitland towards Waratah	4	135
59	Raymond Terrace, by east side Williams River, to Seaham	10	200
60	Scotch Creek Road	2	30
61	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Caswell's Road)	6	50
62	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miskell's Road)	3	30
63	Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	10	400
64	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Martin's Wharf	2	45
65	Morpeth, via Hinton, to Dunmore and Clarencetown Road	4	175
66	Hinton to Mount Kanway	4	120
67	Dunmore to Clarencetown	16	400
68	Clarencetown to Limeburners' Creek	10	280
69	Clarencetown to Dungog	16	600
70	Gostwycke to New Park (Wallarobba Road)	15	300
71	Dunmore to Paterson Bridge	6	175
72	West Maitland to Dunmore... ..	6	300
73	Maitland and Paterson Road to Dalwood	17	340
74	Union Inn, at Rutherford, to Melville Ford	3	50
75	Lochinvar to Railway Station	2	35
76	Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	2	70
77	West Maitland to Cessnock	16	600
78	Pokolbin Village Reserve to M'Donald's	6	120
79	Cessnock to south boundary of Josephson's	8	120
80	Maitland and Dagworth Road along Wallis Creek	4	75
81	East Maitland to Freeman's Waterholes	20	750
82	Sandy Creek to Mount Vincent	6	175
83	Lochinvar, via Luskintyre, to Dalwood	8	140
	Carried forward	981	21,542

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	981	21,542
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.			
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
84	Awaba to Freeman's Water Holes	5	300
85	Cooranbong to Dora Creek Platform	4	100
86	Cooranbong to Freeman's Water Holes	8	200
87	Wallsend to the Gosford Road, at Cooranbong	18	540
88	Wallsend to Lake Macquarie	3	150
89	Young Wallsend to Murrumbidgee	6	240
90	Waratah towards Maitland	10	400
91	Adamstown to Lake Macquarie	13	390
92	Lambton to Charlestown	3	100
93	Charlestown to Red Head	4	160
94	Wallsend to Sandgate	2	80
95	Murrumbidgee to Thornton	6	200
96	Hexham <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace to Limeburners' Creek	21	680
97	Hexham to Williamstown	9	200
98	Stockton to Saltash	12	600
99	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Saltash	9	180
100	Raymond Terrace to Williamstown	4	80
101	12-mile, Stroud Road, to Sawyers' Point	6	120
RICHMOND DISTRICT.			
102	Rouse Hill to Schofield's Platform	3	90
103	Blacktown Road to Box Hill	5	150
104	Richmond Bridge to King's Road	35	875
105	Clarendon to Coprowallis	2	40
106	Penrith, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to the Blacktown Road at Larras Grant	13	260
107	Yarramundi to Wilberforce	14	280
108	Wilberforce to Pitt Town	4	80
109	E. M'Guire's to Pitt Town Bottoms	5	100
110	M'Grath's Hill to Maroota	15	450
111	Windsor, <i>via</i> Sackville Ferry, to Wiseman's Ferry	30	600
112	Portland Ferry, <i>via</i> Mitchell's, to Wiseman's Ferry Road	8	80
113	Portland Ferry, <i>via</i> Hall's Creek, to Sackville Road	10	100
114	West Portland to Comleroy Road	10	100
115	Bell's Line to Putty	53	825
116	Blaxland's Ridge, <i>via</i> Moran's Rock, to Upper Colo	16	800
117	Bell's Line, at Enfield, to Reiby's Grant	6	120
118	Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill	9	90
119	Churchill's Wharf to Page's Ferry Road	4	40
120	E. M'Guire's to Cattai Creek, at Clarke's	3	60
121	Comleroy to Sackville Ferry	12	180
CAMPBELTOWN DISTRICT.			
122	Campbelltown to Narellan	2	40
123	Narellan to Luddenham	14	500
124	Narellan to Elderslie	2	30
125	Camden Municipality to Oaks	7	500
126	Camden Municipality to Werombi	8	240
127	Appin to Brook's Point	5	60
128	Pictou Municipality to Oaks	10	400
129	Oaks to foot of Mountain	12	600
130	Thirlmere to Bargo River	5	80
131	Oaks to Werombi	8	80
132	Heathcote to Bulli Pass	18	220
133	Waterfall to Otford Hill	8	200
134	Darke's Forest to Heathcote Road	5	120
135	Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue Gum Forest	12	400
136	Bulli Pass to Cataract River	7	150
137	Barker's Lodge to Oakdale	6	90
138	Foot of Mountain up the Wollondilly River	10	200
139	Foot of Mountain to Cox's River	10	250
	Carried forward	1,531	35,242

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles	£
	Brought forward	1,531	35,242
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.			
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT—continued.			
140	Camden Municipality to Menangle and Razorback Road	2	20
141	Menangle to Stony Creek	7	90
142	Menangle to Great Southern Road	4	80
143	Cawdor to Westbrook	3	30
144	Loop road, via Glendarual and Brownlow Hill	2	20
145	Carne's Hill to Bringelly	5	200
146	Cobbitty to Mattarai, Westwood, and Vermont	8	100
147	Bringelly, via Greendale, to Mulgoa Municipality	13	30
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.			
148	Main Southern Road at Little Forest to Arthursleigh (Old Argyle Road)	27	1,050
149	Sutton Forest to Main South Road	3	65
150	Sutton Forest, via Exeter, to Bundanoon	7	217
151	Bundanoon to the Wingello Road	3	97
152	Moss Vale to the Wallinderry Road	18	540
153	Barrengarry to Barber's Creek Railway Station	40	600
154	Moss Vale to Barrengarry	17	850
155	Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Robertson	12	600
156	Yarrunga to Sheepwash, with branch to Emu Factory	9	270
157	Bunter's to Myra Vale	5	150
158	Blinkensopp's to Myra Vale	3	162
159	Burrawang to the Robertson Road	1	87
160	Moss Vale towards Kiama	16	800
161	Robertson, via Macquarie Pass, to Glenquarry	15	630
162	East Kangaloon to Waratah Factory	1	60
163	Robertson to Bowral	15	750
164	Argyle Road to Burradoo	2	100
165	Mittagong to Argyle Road	1	50
166	Main Southern Road to Bullio	20	400
167	Berrima, via Soapy Flat, to Joadja	14	140
168	Berrima to Bowral	5	100
169	Bowral to the Briars	2	112
170	Moss Vale to Mandemar	10	400
KIAMA DISTRICT.			
171	Kangaroo Valley, via Brogher's Creek, to Kangaroo Mount	9	110
172	Bery to Barrengarry	14	700
173	Barrengarry to Nowra	12	480
174	Barrengarry and Nowra Road to Lumsden's Corner	4	160
175	Nowra to Yalwal	15	360
176	Nowra to Nerriga	35	800
177	Tomerong to Jervis Bay	7	120
178	Illaroo to Lower Budgong	6	200
179	Nowra to Illaroo	8	260
PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.			
180	Kew to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	46	1,550
181	Port Macquarie towards Walcha	72	1,000
182	Wauchope to Heron's Creek	9	200
183	Wauchope to Beechwood	3	80
184	Laurieton to Upper Camden Haven	15	450
185	Port Macquarie to Tacking Point	4	40
186	Road up Thone Creek	8	240
187	Beechwood to Rolland's Plains	10	200
188	Coast Road to Rolland's Plains	15	115
189	Pappenbarra Creek to Cowal	10	150
190	Rolland's Plains to Dungay Creek	13	150
191	Roads on Rawdon Island	4	80
192	Stony Creek to Moreton's Creek	4	80
193	Wilson's River, via Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road	18	200
194	Road up Left Bank of Wilson's River	5	150
	Carried forward	2,167	51,947

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	2,167	£ 51,947
METROPOLITAN DIVISION.			
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
195	Randwick Toll-gate to La Perouse... ..	6	326
196	La Perouse Road to Little Bay	2	100
ST. LEONARDS DISTRICT.			
197	Balgowlah to the Pittwater Road	6	250
198	Manly, <i>via</i> Pittwater to Barrenjoey... ..	24	800
199	Balgowlah, <i>via</i> French's Forest, to Gordon	10	50
200	French's Forest to Greendale	5	100
201	Barrenjoey Road to M'Garr's Creek	3	100
202	Gladesville, <i>via</i> Gordon to Pittwater (Stoney Creek Road)	21	400
203	Lane Cove Road to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin Head	4	100
204	Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills	5	250
205	Pearce's Corner to Brooklyn Railway Station	22	280
206	Pearce's Corner to Berowra Creek	6	30
207	Pennant Hills Road to Mould's Corner	7	130
208	Fidden's Wharf Road	1	30
209	Eastern Road, Gordon	2	40
210	Fox Valley to Thornleigh Station	3	40
211	Cowan Creek Road	3	40
212	Road through Harbord Estate	2	30
213	Round Corner, <i>via</i> Dural to Wiseman's Ferry (Old North Road)	20	330
214	Hornsby to Galston	7	350
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.			
215	Bankstown to Rookwood	1	50
216	Granville to South Road (Woodville Road)	3	120
217	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Seven Hills Station, to Windsor Road	6	240
218	St. Mary's to Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Llandilo	8	200
219	Main West Road to Cross Roads, Cabramatta	4	120
220	Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills Road	4	200
221	Parramatta to Pennant Hills	1	50
222	South Creek to Luddenham (Tottenham Road)	6	220
223	Main West Road to Rooty Hill Station	2	100
224	Main West Road to Chatsworth, <i>via</i> Mt. Capicure (Walgrove Road)	4	120
225	Main West Road to Eastern Creek (Blacktown Road)	6	240
226	Main West Road to Lapstone Range (Old Bathurst Road)	2	60
227	Mobb's Hill to Rogan's Hill... ..	6	240
228	Baulkham Hills to Round Corner at Dural (Old North Road)	6	300
229	Main Windsor Road to Toongabbie Road (over Hammer's Bridge)	1	30
GOSFORD DISTRICT.			
230	Gosford, <i>via</i> Wyong Creek and Morrisset, to Cooranbong	31	1,200
231	Gosford to Blood Tree	14	600
232	Ourimbah to Chittaway	6	120
233	Gosford and Cooranbong Road up Ourimbah Creek	7	420
234	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Tuggerah Station (Goldie's Road)	3	150
235	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Tuggerah Lakes (Cobb's Road)	3	150
236	Wyong Station to Yacramalong	13	800
237	Wyong, <i>via</i> Tuggerah, to Water Reserve	3	90
238	Gosford and Cooranbong Road, <i>via</i> Jilliby and Mandalong, to Gosford and Cooranbong Road	22	1,000
239	Jilliby Jilliby to Little Jilliby	4	160
240	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Jilliby and Mandalong Road... ..	11	100
241	Gosford and Cooranbong Road, <i>via</i> Wyee and Catherine Hills Bay, to Swansea	23	450
	Carried forward	2,526	63,253

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward... ..	2,526	63,253
METROPOLITAN DIVISION—continued.			
GOSFORD DISTRICT—continued.			
242	Cooranbong to Wattagan Mountain (Wollombi Road)	11	345
243	Cooranbong and Wattagan Mountain Road to Humphries' Conditional Purchase	4	125
244	Cooranbong and Humphries' Conditional Purchase Road to Pringle's	2	60
245	Gosford to Tuggerah Beach... ..	16	600
246	Gosford, via Kincumber, to Terrigal Haven	14	560
247	Kincumber to Green Point Wharf	1	20
248	Gosford and Terrigal Haven Road to Davis Town	2	100
249	Kincumber to Little Beach	5	80
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.			
250	Warkworth to Putty... ..	46	800
251	Wollombi, up Yango Creek	12	120
252	Cessnock, via Mount View, to Millfield	11	270
253	Wollombi Road to Congewai	11	330
254	Wollombi to Cessnock	18	800
255	Wollombi to Broke (Old North Road)	19	475
256	Great North Road to St. Albans	9	270
257	Wiseman's Ferry, to Wollombi (Old North Road)	44	550
258	Howe's Valley to Wollombi and Singleton Road	20	100
259	Wollombi, up Narone Creek	4	24
260	Laguna to top of Wattagan Mountain	17	255
261	Wollombi Road to Ellalong	4	120
262	Ellalong to Wallaby Gully	4	40
263	Sandy Creek to Millfield	11	220
264	McDonald River, up Webb's Creek... ..	10	100
NORTHERN DIVISION.			
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.			
265	Singleton to Cooper's Flat	32	450
266	Sedgefield, via Glendon Bridge, to Gresford Road	4	40
267	Singleton, via Warkworth, to Jerry's Plains	22	330
268	Jerry's Plains to Denman	15	140
269	Great Northern Road to Lincoln's Creek	12	110
270	Great Northern Road, at M'Dougal's Hill, to Jerry's Plains	17	140
271	Saddler's Creek Road	7	85
272	Muswellbrook to Merriwa	47	1,100
273	Merriwa to Cassilis	28	750
274	Sandy Hollow to Widdin Creek	17	90
275	Brandy Creek, via Goorangoola, to Dry Creek	15	120
276	Northern Road at Rix's Creek, via Glennie's, to Goorangoola Road	6	80
277	Glennie's, via Chilcott's Flat, to Camberwell and Goorangoola Road	7	65
278	Camberwell to Goorangoola Road, at Kerode's	10	90
279	Goorangoola Road to Carrow Road	15	100
280	Muswellbrook Bridge to Sandy Hollow	21	420
281	Meehan's Crossing to Limestone and Maloney's	17	180
282	Muswellbrook, via Dartbrook, to Scone	16	150
283	Kayuga, via Baxter's, to Aberdeen	13	120
284	Upper Dartbrook and Sparks' Creek	10	90
285	Aberdeen to Narrow Passage and Scrumlow	26	500
286	Scone to Bunnan	20	400
287	Road up Middle Creek	17	160
288	Great Northern Road up Dry Creek	7	50
289	Scone to Denison Diggings	34	800
290	Belltree's to Stewart's Brook	14	220
291	Castle Rock Road	10	45
292	Muswellbrook and Sandy Hollow Road, via Brogheda, to M'Taggart's... ..	12	80
	Carried forward	3,290	76,522

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles 3,290	£ 76,522
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
QUIRINDI DISTRICT.			
293	Blandford, <i>via</i> Box Tree, to Timor	15	100
294	Blandford to Isis River	12	160
295	Willow Tree to Quirindi	8	160
296	Kangaroo Flat towards Quirindi	5	30
297	Wallabadah to Quirindi	8	300
298	Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek	33	230
299	Nundle to Crawney	10	40
300	Quirindi, up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	10	150
301	Quirindi, <i>via</i> Bundella, to Bomera	59	1,080
302	Yarraman to Black Creek	5	20
303	Duri, <i>via</i> Colly Blue, to Bomera	53	650
304	Quirindi towards Borah Creek	6	60
305	Quirindi to Werris Creek	11	30
306	Quipolly Platform to Low's Creek	3	9
307	Quirindi to Gunnedah	48	180
308	Gunnedah to Boggabri	24	100
309	Gunnedah to Mullaly	22	600
310	Gunnedah to Somerton	23	250
311	Gunnedah towards Wondobah	6	30
312	Gunnedah, <i>via</i> north side of Nancoi, to Carroll	12	80
TAMWORTH DISTRICT.			
313	Werris Creek, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth	32	150
314	Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	5	20
315	Currabubula to Piallaway	14	80
316	Tamworth to Somerton	23	360
317	Attunga to Somerton	12	60
318	Manilla to Somerton	12	50
319	Tamworth to Barraba	54	2,000
320	Barraba to Bundarra	40	200
321	Barraba, <i>via</i> The Gap, to Horton River	19	150
322	Tamworth, <i>via</i> Moore Creek, to Attunga	9	180
323	Old Moonbi to Moore Creek	7	30
324	Tamworth to the Forest	5	25
325	Johnstone's Bridge to Moonbi Railway Station	7	50
326	Tamworth to Nundle	34	800
327	Dungowan, <i>via</i> Port Stephens Spur, to Swamp Oak	26	300
328	Dungowan Creek, south bank, to Cadell's	5	30
329	Woolomin to Cadell's	4	30
330	Walcha Road Railway Station to Walcha	10	300
331	Walcha towards Port Macquarie	45	450
332	Green's Lane to Hartford Gully	8	30
333	Walcha to Nowendoc	47	400
334	Walcha to Eulo, <i>via</i> Glen Morrison	25	200
335	Flanagan's Swamp to Upper St. Leonards and Grundusby	23	180
336	Walcha to Aberaldie	13	90
337	Walcha Road to Glen Morrison	25	200
ARMIDALE DISTRICT.			
338	Walcha, towards Emu Creek	6	40
339	Walcha to Uralla	21	120
340	Irishtown to Wollum Platform	12	40
341	Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	10	50
342	Uralla to Kingstown	26	150
343	Balalla to Bundarra	40	250
344	Uralla to Bundarra	46	420
345	Uralla, <i>via</i> Gostwyck, to Rockwood	10	80
346	Armidale to Mihi Creek	17	110
347	Armidale to Gostwyck	15	110
348	Armidale to Long Swamp	10	80
349	Armidale to Castle Doyle	10	70
350	Armidale to Hillgrove	18	700
351	Brookstead to Gara	6	40
	Carried forward	4,413	89,406

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	4,413	89,406
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
ARMIDALE DISTRICT—continued.			
352	Cooney to West Hillgrove	4	80
353	Hillgrove to Perrett's	62	600
354	Chandler Bridge to foot of Jeogla Mountain	24	300
355	Armidale to Kangaroo Hills... ..	40	280
356	Pint Pot to Chandler River	20	180
357	Rock Vale to Kookabookra	30	100
358	Baker's Creek to Armidale Gully	20	130
359	M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock	12	80
360	Armidale, <i>via</i> Kelly's Plains, to Bald Knob	10	120
361	Cregan's to Rocky River	10	70
362	North Saumarez towards Uralla	10	60
363	Armidale to Yarrowyck	20	150
364	Armidale to Eastern Plains	34	250
365	Violet Dale, up Dumaresq Creek	10	80
366	Duval to Pearson's	5	20
367	Armidale to Duval	6	50
368	Booralong towards Aberfoyle	20	120
369	Black Mountain to Guyra	6	120
370	Guyra to Sandy Creek	10	70
371	Guyra to Oban	18	140
372	Eight Mile to Puddledock	6	40
GLEN INNES DISTRICT.			
373	Guyra to Glencoe	28	400
374	Guyra to Kangaroo Camp	31	680
375	Wandaworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn	16	130
376	Mail Station to Llangothlin Railway Station	6	30
377	Maybole to Ben Lomond	11	50
378	Glencoe Railway Station to Mount Mitchell	15	110
379	Stonehenge to Graham's Valley	5	30
380	Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	15	110
381	Road from Red Range Road to Bear Hill	37	300
382	Glen Innes to Red Range	14	230
383	Glen Innes to Shannon Vale	8	60
384	Glen Innes, <i>via</i> Wellingrove, to King's Plains	19	460
385	Wellingrove to Strathbogie	15	100
386	Glen Innes to Emmaville	19	240
387	Emmaville to Strathbogie	8	220
388	Emmaville to Webb's... ..	10	25
389	Bald Nob, <i>via</i> Dundee, to Emmaville	30	140
390	Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	11	60
391	Emmaville to Deepwater	18	600
TENTERFIELD DISTRICT.			
392	Tent Hill to Tableland	12	140
393	Deepwater to Tarrington	17	450
394	Tenterfield to Scrub	15	250
395	Tenterfield to Swamp Oak Creek	8	220
396	Tenterfield to Bonshaw	68	600
397	Tenterfield to Wallangarra	10	140
398	Barney Downs to Millera	35	200
399	Sandy Creek to Boornok	7	20
400	Black Creek, <i>via</i> Pretty Gully, to Tooloom	24	480
401	Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree	20	200
402	Amosfield School to Acacia Creek	33	470
403	Amosfield School towards Stanthorpe	6	110
404	Acacia Creek to the Border at White Swamp	38	300
405	Acacia Creek, <i>via</i> the Scrub, to Tooloom	17	80
406	Acacia Creek Bridge to the Border	2	30
407	Sandy Flat towards Eastern Ranges	7	80
	Carried forward	5,420	100,091

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 5,420	£ 100,091
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
INVERELL DISTRICT.			
408	Inverell to Bundarra	27	270
409	Inverell to Kangaroo Camp	25	375
410	Inverell, <i>via</i> Elsmore, to Glen Innes Road	13	390
411	Elsmore to Kangaroo Camp	11	120
412	Tingha to Elsmore	12	300
413	Inverell towards Warialda	18	1,000
414	Little Plain to Bingera	26	750
415	Inverell to Gum Flat... ..	15	225
416	Inverell to King's Plains	20	500
417	Inverell to Strathbogie	32	800
418	Inverell to Texas	70	800
419	Inverell to Dinton Vale	12	120
420	Inverell to Wallangra	38	1,100
421	Wallangra to Strathbogie	46	210
422	Rob Roy to Reedy Creek	15	280
423	Little Plain to Reedy Creek	6	70
WARIALDA DISTRICT.			
424	Bingera to Barraba	36	1,350
425	Bingera to Warialda	25	750
426	Bingera to Bundarra	47	280
427	Bingera, <i>via</i> Pallal, to Bulowrie	31	100
428	Cobbadah to Rocky Creek	26	200
429	Bingera to Top Bingera	10	35
430	Bingera towards Narrabri	25	150
431	Bingera, <i>via</i> Gineroi, to Yagohie	29	280
432	Moree Road, <i>via</i> Reece's, to Pallal Road at Bangheet	14	70
433	Warialda, <i>via</i> Ezze's, to Moree Road	23	150
434	Warialda to Bogamildi	25	250
435	Warialda to Gunyerwarilda	25	320
436	Warialda to Yetman	44	250
437	Wallangra to Boggabilla	70	270
438	Warialda towards Inverell	18	750
439	Warialda, <i>via</i> Gragin, to Reedy Creek	20	100
440	Coolatai to Wallangra	10	25
441	Warialda to Gineroi	15	50
NARRABRI DISTRICT.			
442	Narrabri to Boggabri, <i>via</i> Terriaro	33	190
443	Narrabri to Bulah and Bullawa Creeks	30	200
444	Narrabri to Terry-hie-hie	50	400
445	Bobbiwoa Creek to Rocky Creek	25	150
446	Rocky Creek to Terry-hie-hie	20	75
447	Narrabri to Little Mountain	2	30
448	Narrabri towards Moree	40	600
449	Ironbarks towards Boolcarrol	25	300
450	Narrabri to Pilliga	58	500
451	Walgett Road, at Wee Waa, up Pian Creek	25	70
MOREE DISTRICT.			
452	Moree towards Narrabri	34	150
453	Little Bumble, <i>via</i> Millic, to Moree	35	110
454	Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil... ..	87	200
455	Moree to Mungiadi	73	800
456	Garah to Kunopia	35	60
457	Booiooroo Bridge, <i>via</i> Gil Gil, to Goondiwindi	67	600
458	Moree to Bogamildi	27	250
459	Moree towards Bingera	27	500
460	Moree to Terry-hie-hie	31	300
	Carried forward	7,023	118,266

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 7,023	£ 118,266
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
WALGETT DISTRICT.			
461	Goodooga to Boura Hotel	20	100
462	Pilliga to Walgett	66	400
463	Pilliga, via Bugilbone, to Eurie	60	200
464	Walgett to Mogil Mogil	70	250
465	Collarindabri towards Narrabri	40	230
466	Collarindabri towards Angledool	60	200
467	Walgett, via Goodooga, to Brenda	105	500
468	Wee Talaba, via Angledool, to Goodooga	49	80
469	Goodooga to Brewarrina	28	160
470	Walgett to Combogolong	29	150
471	Walgett to Brewarrina	140	280
472	Corinda to Quambone	30	200
COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.			
473	Coonabarabran to Malally	42	780
474	Coonabarabran to Tenandra	44	400
475	Boogaldi to Pilliga	62	50
476	Coonabarabran to Timor Rock	8	25
477	Coonabarabran to Mundooran	44	1,000
478	Mundooran to Tunderbrine Creek	41	400
479	Belah to Tannabah	10	90
480	Coonabarabran to Black Stump	43	400
481	Coonabarabran to Bomera	42	250
482	Coonabarabran, via Madderty, to Ulamambri	10	50
483	Malally to Denison Town	77	1,000
484	Redbank to Merrygoen	17	50
COONAMBLE DISTRICT.			
485	Coonamble to Tunderbrine	45	120
486	Coonamble towards Baradine	30	80
487	Coonamble towards Billaroy	20	40
488	Coonamble to Combogolong	44	350
489	Coonamble to Gilgandra	60	600
490	Coonamble towards Dubbo	48	90
491	Coonamble to Warren	72	700
492	Quambone towards Warren	50	200
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.			
MURWILLEMBRAN DISTRICT.			
493	Murwillumbah to Blue Knob	26	1,040
494	Murwillumbah to Possum Shoot	36	1,440
495	Murwillumbah to Cudgen Wharf	15	600
496	Murwillumbah to Terranora	18	720
497	Murwillumbah to Queensland Border	12	360
498	Pocket to Blindmouth	6	240
499	Burringbar to Mooball	6	120
500	Burringbar to Upper Burringbar	4	80
501	Byangum to Dumbille	3	60
502	Byangum up Middle Arm	10	150
503	Condong to Dureobah	8	240
504	Crabbe's to Lloyd's	4	80
505	Doran's up Mullumbimby Creek	8	160
506	Doran's to Montacolum	3	120
507	Dungay to Skinner's	6	180
508	Fox's to McCormack's	5	150
509	Hainsville, via Mullumbimby, to Byron Bay	20	800
510	Hartigan's up North Arm	8	240
511	Kynamboon up Nobby's Creek	10	240
512	Mullumbimby up Main Arm, Brunswick	7	280
513	Myocum to Tyagarah	3	120
514	Reidscliffe's to Brunswick Road	6	180
515	Ryan's to Border	5	100
516	Tumbulgum to Tweed Heads	13	390
517	Tyagarah to Boyle's	5	200
518	Cudgen to Norrie's Head	6	120
	Carried forward	8,782	136,101

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	8,782	186,101
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.			
LISMORE DISTRICT.			
519	Lismore to Gundurimba	2	80
520	Lismore to Blue Knob	23	920
521	Lismore towards Night Cap... ..	15	450
522	Lismore to Tucki	7	280
523	Lismore to 'Possum Shoot	21	840
524	Lismore to Beardow's	6	180
525	Bexhill to Monticollum Road	15	600
526	Bexhill to Friddle's	8	320
527	Bexhill to Woodlawn... ..	1	30
528	Bexhill to Numulgi School and Cross's Selection	3	120
529	Blakebrook towards Dunoon	2	40
530	Blakebrook to Petersen's	5	200
531	Boat Harbour to Cowlong	6	200
532	Boggy Creek to Cottee's	2	60
533	Clune's to Cooper's Shoot	12	480
534	Clune's to Stagg's	4	160
535	Clune's to M'Kenzie's	3	120
536	Cochran's to Duncan's	2	40
537	Cowlong to Marom Creek	10	300
538	Duggan's to Irvine's	2	40
539	Eureka to Rosebank	4	120
540	Eureka to Gay's	1	40
541	Geraghty's to Bryant's	3	90
542	Goonellebah to Rous... ..	7	280
543	Grannaille to Hutchinson's	5	200
544	Gundurimbah to Marshall's... ..	5	150
545	Hayden's to Watson's	6	180
546	Laris' to Toohy's Mill	5	200
547	Maclean to Model Farm	2	40
548	Old Ballina Road (part)	2	60
549	Old Condong Road	3	90
550	Pearson's to Trimble's	1	20
551	'Possum Shoot to Brooklet	8	320
552	'Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot	7	140
553	Risley's to Monticollum	8	320
554	Synott's to Funnell's... ..	11	330
555	Thorburn's to Kelly's... ..	3	90
556	Thorburn's to English's	4	120
557	Wilson's to Sneath's	3	90
558	Wyrallah to Rous	7	280
CASINO DISTRICT.			
559	Casino to Myall Creek	27	1,080
560	Casino to Mount Lindsay	46	920
561	Casino to Ellangowan	8	240
562	Casino to Coraki	14	700
563	Casino to North Codrington... ..	13	520
564	Coraki to Myall Creek	29	290
565	Deep Creek to Busby's Flat... ..	13	195
566	Palmer's Plains to South Gundurimba	7	280
567	South Lismore to Coraki and Branch to Wyrallah Ferry	15	750
568	Tabulam to Myall Creek	41	615
569	Leycester Creek Bridge to Campbell's	20	400
570	Webster's to Flood's... ..	2	140
571	Tatham to Myrtle Creek	16	240
	Carried forward	9,276	151,091

No	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 9,276	£ 151,091
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.			
BALLINA DISTRICT.			
572	Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> Tintenbar	20	800
573	Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> North Creek	15	450
574	Barlow's Mill to Howard's	1	40
575	Alstonville, Booyong Road, to Napier's	3	60
576	Alstonville to Booyong Railway Station	8	320
577	Jesswoolgan to Uralba	4	120
578	Newrybar to Hutchinson's	2	80
579	Alstonville-Booyong Road to Teven Junction	8	240
580	Old Ballina Road (part)	1	30
581	Pimlico to Wardell-Ballina Road	2	60
582	Pimlico Road to Emigrant Creek Point	2	60
583	Tintenbar to Brooklet	3	200
584	Tintenbar to Alstonville	7	280
585	Tintenbar to Toohey's Mill	5	150
586	Tintenbar to Priddle's	3	120
587	Toohey's Mill to Hogan's	6	240
588	Two-mile Creek to Newrybar	3	90
589	Teven to Ferry (south side)... ..	3	90
590	Wardell-Rous Road to Alstonville	2	80
591	Wardell to Emigrant Bridge	7	210
592	Wardell to Burn's Point Ferry	7	210
593	Wardell to the Beach	2	80
594	Rous Factory, <i>via</i> Besson's, to Wardell Road	3	120
595	Upper North Creek to Byron Bay Road	1	40
596	Moylan's to the Beach	2	60
597	Road up Right Bank of German Creek	2	60
WOODBURN DISTRICT.			
598	Woodburn to Bungawalbyn Ferry	7	210
599	Woodburn to Half-way House	14	700
600	Woodburn to Wardell	12	600
601	Woodburn to Dungarubba	6	180
602	Woodburn to Tucki	13	520
603	Woodburn to The Gap (Iluka Road)	7	140
604	Coraki to Broadwater	9	180
605	Coraki to Tuckurimba	5	150
606	Coraki to Swan Bay	6	90
607	Coraki to Buckendoon	3	105
608	Dutton's to Marom Creek	6	180
609	Swan Bay to New Italy	8	240
610	Tuckombil to Rous	3	120
611	Tucki to Munroe's Wharf	3	120
612	Tucki to Rous... ..	6	240
613	Wardell to Rous	10	500
MACLEAN DISTRICT.			
614	Maclean to Palmer's Channel	6	120
615	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Tyndale, to Maclean	12	180
616	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Bluff Point, to Maclean	13	390
617	Chatsworth to Half-way House	12	600
618	Harwood, <i>via</i> Serpentine, to Chatsworth	4	160
619	Harwood to Chatsworth	5	50
620	Grafton, <i>via</i> Southgate, to Broadwater	23	1,150
621	Grafton to Flying Horse	21	630
622	Lawrence to Myall Creek	20	800
623	Roads, Palmer's Island	16	240
624	Ulmarra to Yamba	21	1,050
625	Ulmarra towards Corinda	20	200
626	Woodfordleigh to Tyndale	5	50
627	Union Church to Southgate Wharf... ..	2	80
	Carried forward	9,698	165,356

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward... ..	Miles 9,698	£ 165,356
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.			
GRAFTON DISTRICT.			
628	Arnold's to Apple-tree Flat	24	720
629	Baxland's Flat Road... ..	15	150
630	Caramana to Seeland's	5	50
631	Caramana to Eatonswill	6	60
632	Cowan's Creek to Waterview	1	20
633	Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek	8	40
634	Grebert's to Solferino	43	430
635	Glynn's to Nymboida	9	45
636	Kelly's, via Sharpe's, to Moonee	45	1,800
637	Moleville to Stockyard Creek	8	80
638	McIntosh's to Nymboida	22	320
639	McIntosh's to Levenstrath	3	60
640	Levenstrath, via Kangaroo Creek, to Green's	16	160
641	Pearce's, via Behan's, to Eatonswill... ..	6	90
642	Stony Pinch to Smith's Creek	4	40
643	Stony Pinch up Stockyard Creek	7	210
644	South Grafton to Moonee (North Coast Road)	49	1,470
645	South Grafton to Perrett's	56	1,680
646	South Grafton to Rushforth... ..	8	120
647	South Grafton to Ulmarra	3	150
648	Waterview to Ramornie	6	60
649	Whiteman Bridge to Eatonswill	4	90
650	Walsh's to Maloney's, right bank Orara	2	60
BELLINGEN DISTRICT.			
651	Bellingen to Bowraville	20	600
652	Bowraville to Congarini	8	240
653	Bowraville to Upper South Arm	15	150
654	Bowraville to Upper North Arm	20	300
655	Congarini up Taylor's Arm	30	900
656	Cedar Creek to Nambucca Heads	2	80
657	Coast Road to Campbell's	9	90
658	Coast Road to Perrett's	35	1,400
659	Coff's Harbour to Sharpe's	18	900
660	Fernmount to Raleigh Mill Road	1	40
661	Max Hill to Campbell's Crossing	4	160
662	North Arm Road, at M'Kay's, to Smith's Selection	7	100
663	Coast Road to Sullivan's	8	160
664	Bellingen Road up Missibotti Creek	12	240
665	Myers' Crossing to Never Never Plains	13	200
666	Moonee to Congarini (North Coast Road)	56	1,600
667	Quilkie's down Taylor's Arm (south side)	6	120
668	Little North Arm to Beach... ..	22	550
669	Red Hill to Kerr's	8	320
670	West Branch, Orara River, to Buchanan's... ..	5	150
671	Road up South Branch Orara River	3	60
672	Sharpe's up east bank Orara River	9	360
673	Gordonville to McFayden's... ..	4	160
674	Upper South Arm Road to C. Moody's selection	6	180
KEMPSEY DISTRICT.			
675	Kempsey to foot Jeogla Mountain	60	1,800
676	Armidale Road to Taylor's Arm	25	375
677	Armidale Road to Wabra Creek	7	70
678	Armidale Road to Upper Five Day Creek	10	140
679	Armidale Road to head of Hickey's Creek	8	100
680	Anderson's to Macleay Heads	10	240
681	Congarini to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	40	1,600
682	Cheer's Hill to Algomera	20	150
683	Commandant Hill to Port Macquarie Road	2	40
684	Darkwater Bridge up left bank Belmore River	10	100
685	Darkwater Bridge, up right bank Belmore River, and Branch Road	16	160
686	East Kempsey to Crescent Head	12	240
	Carried forward... ..	10,590	187,846

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward... ..	10,590	187,346
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.			
KEMPSY DISTRICT—continued.			
687	East Kempsey to Verge's Swamp	5	40
688	East Kempsey to Spencer's Creek and Branch Road	25	600
689	East Kempsey to Sherwood	10	150
690	Greenhills, <i>via</i> Sherwood Bridge, to Dungay Creek	11	300
691	Long Reach to Clybucca	2	50
692	Long Reach to Rainbow Reach	3	45
693	Macksville to Macleay Heads	11	100
694	Macksville to Upper Warrell Creek	5	40
695	Owen's Wharf up left bank Kinchela Creek	6	30
696	Outlet Road, Dungay Creek... ..	3	50
697	Peterkin's to Warrell Creek Ferry	5	120
698	Roads left bank Macleay, Skillion Flat to Warneton	16	240
699	Sevenoakes to Trial Bay	17	600
700	Sherwood to Warbro Creek and Willi Willi	24	240
701	Trial Bay Road towards Smoky Cape	2	20
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
GOULBURN DISTRICT.			
702	Goulburn to Taralga	26	650
703	Goulburn to Mount Wayo	10	250
704	Goulburn to Mummel Bridge	13	325
705	Goulburn to Bungonia	14	280
706	Goulburn to Windellama	22	330
707	Goulburn to Roslyn	23	460
708	Goulburn to Pomeroy	14	210
709	Goulburn, <i>via</i> Boxer's Creek, to Great South Road	6	60
710	Towrang to Arthursleigh (Old Argyle Road)	20	100
711	Towrang to Long Reach	18	180
712	Marulan to Taralga	40	400
713	Old Marulan to Oallen Ford	35	350
714	Richlands to Wombeyan Caves	15	120
715	Taralga to Bummeroo Ford	19	285
716	Run of Water to Parkesbourne	6	60
717	Kippielaw to Bredalbane	8	80
718	Kippielaw to Byalla	22	220
719	Collector to Tiranna	26	260
720	Run of Water to Winderradeen	17	170
721	Collector to Bredalbane	10	150
722	Roslyn Road to Chain of Ponds	9	90
CROOKWELL DISTRICT.			
723	Crookwell to Mount Wayo	16	700
724	Crookwell to Laggan and Binda Road	6	70
725	Crookwell, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen, to Gunning	26	310
726	Crookwell, <i>via</i> Binda, to Bigga	38	300
727	Crookwell to Gullen	8	360
728	Crookwell, <i>via</i> Laggan, to Taralga	25	450
729	Mount Wayo, <i>via</i> Tuena, to the Abercrombie	37	700
730	Binda, <i>via</i> Junction Point, to Tuena	17	128
731	Cotta Walla to Roslyn	7	110
732	Kialla Post Office to Middle Creek	2	30
733	Wheeo to Binda	10	76
734	Wheeo Post Office to Gunning	18	150
735	Wheeo towards Crookwell	10	160
736	Tuena Road to Sherwood	16	70
737	Taralga to Rockwell	16	300
738	Laggan to Golspie	10	80
739	Laggan to Binda	13	100
740	Laggan Road, <i>via</i> Strathaird, to Goulburn Road	5	35
741	Leighwood, <i>via</i> Golspie, to Stonequarry	12	100
742	Mummel Bridge, <i>via</i> Wheeo, to Narrawa	35	450
	Carried forward	11,455	199,680

No.	Designation of Road or Work.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	11,485	199,680
SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			
YASS DISTRICT.			
743	Yass to near Gundaroo	23	300
744	Yass to Fairfield Bridge	24	240
745	Yass to Black Range	5	50
746	Yass to Woolgarlo	12	180
747	Yass, <i>via</i> Weejasper, towards Tumut	45	675
748	Yass to Dalton	15	220
749	Yass to Dalton and Burrowa Road	9	90
750	Taemas to Brindabella	40	800
751	Gunning to Gundaroo	19	270
752	Murrumbateman to Ginninderra	16	240
753	Gunning to Berrybangle	12	120
754	Gunning, <i>via</i> Dalton, to Burrowa	45	675
755	Dalton to Narrawa	26	390
756	Narrawa Road, near Roche's, to Pudman Road	17	120
757	Waroo, <i>via</i> Boambolo, to Cavan Gap	17	170
758	Kitty's Creek to Dog-trap Ford	17	170
759	Collector to Gundaroo	13	65
760	Collector to Gunning	15	150
761	Bookham to Chidowla	11	110
762	Bookham to Corradigbee	15	150
763	Main South Road to Burrowa	24	240
764	Bowning to Binalong	15	170
765	Burrowa to Binalong	17	510
766	Bookham to Illalong	7	70
767	Wall's to Bowning	3	20
YOUNG DISTRICT.			
768	Young to Kooreowatha	24	100
769	Young to Grenfell	30	700
770	Young to Murrumburrah	15	80
771	Young, <i>via</i> Moppity, to Burrowa and Cunningham Road	25	200
772	Young to Jerrybang and Bumbaldry	20	160
773	Young, <i>via</i> Morangavell, to Marsden	60	550
774	Young to Temora	47	380
775	Young to Burrowa	26	250
776	Numby, <i>via</i> Graham and Frogmore, to Goulburn Road	27	220
777	Burrowa to Kenya	18	150
778	Burrowa to Breakfast Creek	26	200
779	Burrowa to Narrawa	23	280
780	Murrumburrah, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Kingsvale	7	60
781	Grenfell to Weddin Gap	10	80
782	Grenfell, <i>via</i> Bimbi, to Williams' Crossing	50	200
783	Caragabal, <i>via</i> Bimbi and Thuddungra, to Clifton	42	550
784	Bogalong to Marsden	45	180
785	Wombat, <i>via</i> Kingsvale, to Young Municipal Boundary	10	100
786	Wombat to Wallendbeen	5	50
787	Monteagle to Monteagle Platform	4	40
COOTAMUNDRA DISTRICT.			
788	Cootamundra to Coolac	22	250
789	Cootamundra to Temora	30	400
790	Cootamundra to Stockinbingal	12	160
791	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Ironbong, to Bethungra	22	180
792	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Kilrush, to Wallendbeen	8	96
793	Cootamundra to Junee	34	340
794	Cootamundra to Binalong	43	344
795	Cootamundra to Berthong	8	100
796	Burrowa to Cunningham	20	320
797	Galong towards Burrowa	10	160
798	Jugiong to Murrumburrah	25	100
799	Temora to Wyalong	39	1,950
800	Temora to Junee Station	35	280
801	Temora to Mandemah	22	260
	Carried forward	12,761	215,345

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1925-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	12,761	215,345
SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
COOTAMUNDRA—continued.			
802	Coolamon to Cowabee	20	360
803	Cootac to Gobarralong	8	400
804	Junee to Cooba Creek Bridge	18	140
805	Galong, <i>via</i> Kalangan, towards Marengo	22	180
806	Wallendbeen to Stockinbingal	17	140
807	Narrandera to Collinroobie	32	95
TUMUT DISTRICT.			
808	Tumut to Gundagai	20	900
809	Tumut, <i>via</i> Brungle, to Gundagai	23	690
810	Tumut to Lac-ma-lac	10	150
811	Tumut to Kiandra	59	1,000
812	Tumut to Adelong	12	290
813	Tumut, <i>via</i> the Plains, to Jones' Bridge	7	150
814	Tumut to Tomorrroma	20	200
815	Gundagai to Bongongolong	16	120
816	Gundagai to Wantabadgery	24	180
817	Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong	14	240
818	Brungle to Wyangle	10	400
819	Gilmore to Reilly's Crossing	7	180
820	Wendowie up east bank Gilmore Creek	8	120
821	Wendowie School up west bank Gilmore Creek	8	80
822	Reilly's Crossing, <i>via</i> Batlow, to Bago	13	200
823	Adelong Crossing to Bago	38	500
824	Adelong to Hills Creek	21	230
825	Jones' Bridge to West Blowering	10	200
826	Tumut, <i>via</i> Pipers, up Bumbowlee Creek	5	75
WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.			
827	Wagga Wagga to Junee	22	90
828	Wagga Wagga to Kyamba	33	80
829	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	57	230
830	Wagga Wagga to Gillenbah	60	520
831	Wagga Wagga to Greendale	10	160
832	Wagga Wagga to Coolamon	22	170
833	Wagga Wagga to Wantabadgery	24	190
834	Wagga Wagga to Cookardina	39	210
835	Yerong Station to Urangeline	30	450
836	Lower Tarcutta to Alfred Town	16	390
837	Narrandera to Old Gores Bridge	40	160
838	Rock Station to Urana	60	450
839	Henty Station to Munyabla	15	200
840	Wagga Wagga, <i>via</i> Sandy Creek, to Rock Station	22	180
841	Coonong Station to Urana	18	650
842	Rock, <i>via</i> French Park, to Green's Gonyah	25	125
843	Humula to Kyamba	10	80
844	Humula, <i>via</i> Umbango, to Tarcutta	17	140
845	Umbango, <i>via</i> Obern, to Tarcutta	14	170
TUMBARUMBA DISTRICT.			
846	Tumbarumba to Little Billahong	38	800
847	Tumbarumba to Bago	15	300
848	Tumbarumba to Jingellie	30	400
849	Tumbarumba, <i>via</i> Tooma, to Welaregang	30	400
850	Jingellie to Kancoban	46	320
851	Carabost to Kyamba	9	90
852	Rosewood, <i>via</i> Humula, to Kyamba	16	80
853	Glenroy to Munderoo	12	50
854	Germanston to Jingellie	29	145
855	Tumbarumba to Courabyra School	8	50
856	Welaregang to Tintaldra	3	50
857	Tumbarumba to Upper Burra	5	40
858	Courabyra to Oberne	15	90
	Carried forward	13,923	230,795

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	13,993	230,795
SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
ALBURY DISTRICT.			
859	Albury to Cookardina	42	420
860	Albury to Boomanoomana	70	1,400
861	Albury to Urana	67	1,005
862	Albury and Corowa Road to Urana	45	900
863	Yanbla Station to Jingellie	55	1,100
864	Corowa to Coreen and Jerilderie Road, at Momalong	40	600
865	Corowa to Piney Range	28	420
866	Howlong to Walbundrie	22	220
867	Calcairn to Walbundrie	20	300
868	Calcairn to Germanton	18	360
869	Gerogery, via Jindera, to Bungowannah	20	200
870	Gerogery to Howlong	27	405
871	Gerogery Station to Walla Walla	20	300
872	Jindera to Walla Walla	12	240
873	Germanton to Cookardina	14	140
874	Germanton to Bowler's Gap	8	140
DENILQUIN DISTRICT.			
875	Conargo to Old Goree Bridge	40	200
876	Denilquin to Urana	85	500
877	Denilquin to Boomanoomana	65	650
878	Denilquin to Moulamein	63	316
879	Denilquin to Wangonilla	80	450
880	Denilquin to Moama	45	200
881	Denilquin to Wakool Bridge	30	400
882	Mathoura to Bunaloo	20	100
883	Moama to Thyra	22	220
884	Moama to Moulamein	90	360
885	Jerilderie, via Yanko, to Goolgumbula	26	110
886	Jerilderie to Tocumwal	35	200
887	Jerilderie to Berrigan	22	650
888	Jerilderie to Coreen	40	690
889	Berrigan to Tocumwal	20	200
890	Berrigan to Finley (Murray Hut)	13	130
891	Berrigan to Mulwala	28	110
892	Denilquin, via Aratula, to Tocumwal	50	300
893	Jerilderie to Clear Hill	20	400
894	Denilquin, via Moonce Swamp, to Finley	50	150
895	Denilquin to Colima	40	600
896	Barham to Neimur Bridge (Moulamein to Koondrook)	26	260
HAY DISTRICT.			
897	Hay to Gunbar	45	200
898	Hay to Booligal	50	600
899	Hay to Wanganilla	40	150
900	Hay to Balranald	116	450
901	Whitton to Cudgellico	105	1,000
902	Carrathool to Hillston	66	540
903	Hillston to Roto	25	125
904	Hillston to Cudgellico	60	250
905	Devil's Den to Wheelbar	48	200
906	Booligal to Hillston	43	175
907	Booligal to Ivanhoe	83	400
908	Moulamein to Yanga	40	100
909	Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry	57	200
	Carried forward...	16,139	250,541

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 16,139	£ 250,541
SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			
BEGA DISTRICT.			
910	Bega to Tathra	10	500
911	Bega towards Nimitybello	38	750
912	Bega to Pambula	18	300
913	Bega to Brogo (Old Road)	8	100
914	Bega to Bermagui	30	300
915	Bega to Brindocery	5	50
916	Kanoona to Candelo	9	150
917	Kameruka to Bemboka	10	250
918	Candelo to Bemboka	15	250
919	Candelo to Wyndham	14	150
920	Bermagui to Cobargo	14	640
921	Bermagui to Tilba Tilba	8	120
922	Bermagui to Quaama	16	80
923	Cobargo to Waddilliga	23	100
924	Wolunda to Yuraminie	10	70
925	Merimbula to Jellat Jellat	14	150
926	Pambula to Merimbula	4	150
927	Pambula to Bald Hills	5	30
928	Cadgangarry to Upper Brogo	10	150
929	Wilgoa to Wandellow	4	40
BOMBALA DISTRICT.			
930	Bombala to Nimitybelle	30	1,456
931	Holt's Flat to Tantawanglo	18	144
932	Nimitybelle towards Bobundrah	12	50
933	Cathcart to Bibbenluke	7	70
934	Eden to Pambula	12	380
935	Cathcart Junction, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Pambula	38	850
936	Eden to Sturt	20	400
937	Bombala, <i>via</i> Gunningrah, to Bobundrah	40	200
938	Bombala to Delegate	22	750
939	Wyndham to Burrogate	7	50
940	Burrogate to Honeysuckle	8	50
941	Towomba to New Buildings	12	120
942	Towomba to Bondi	20	150
943	Delegate, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Wollondilly	15	150
944	Delegate to Border, near Kirkanong	7	60
945	Wellesley, <i>via</i> Cragie, to Border	12	90
946	Cragie to Delegate	7	60
947	Bombala to Buckley Springs	11	40
948	Delegate to Border, near Bendoek	7	60
949	Cragie, <i>via</i> Quiburra, to Border	9	40
950	Eden and Pambula Road to Back Creek	10	150
951	Perico to Wog Wog	10	100
952	Bombala, <i>via</i> Mahratta, to Cragie	22	180
953	Lochiel to Back Creek	9	50
MORUYA DISTRICT.			
954	Termeil towards Milton	15	150
955	Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	6	48
956	Nelligen to Milton Road, at M'Millan's	9	63
957	Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah	8	64
958	Brooman to Nelligen	32	256
959	Bodalla to Dignam's Creek	26	468
960	Aratuen to Moruya	36	648
961	Bingie to Dwyer's Creek	7	40
962	Mogo to Tomakin	4	40
963	Bodalla to Wagonga Heads	12	240
964	Nooroona to Tilba	12	240
965	Mogo to Ryan's Creek Bridge	28	84
	Carried forward	16,964	262,872

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	16,964	262,872
SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.			
966	Braidwood towards Nerriga	34	550
967	Doughboy Hill towards Bungendore	6	90
968	Braidwood to Nelligen	31	1,000
969	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Bell's Creek, to Araluen	16	550
970	Braidwood towards Queanbeyan	18	270
971	Braidwood to Elrington	8	240
972	Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	7	150
973	Sergeant's Point to Clyde Road	6	60
974	Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert, to Tarago	25	200
975	Wallen's Gap, <i>via</i> Ballalaba, to Oranmer	9	90
976	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek	12	140
977	Reidsdale to Warrumbucca	5	50
978	Elrington to Araluen	6	160
979	Monga to Major's Creek	11	150
980	Major's Creek to Snowball	31	300
981	Braidwood to Animbo	40	320
982	Nerriga towards Tarago	9	70
983	Charlevong to Mayfield Junction	9	50
984	Larbert, <i>via</i> Reedy Creek, to Hallett's	5	50
985	Sergeant's Point, <i>via</i> Charley's Forest, to Wag Wag	17	150
986	Tallaganda Crossing up Jerrabat Gully	13	60
QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.			
987	Bungendore towards Doughboy Hill	7	175
988	Bungendore to Black Range	10	100
989	Bungendore to Captain's Flat	25	1,250
990	Bungendore to Gundaroo	20	200
991	Foxlow, <i>via</i> Carwoola, to 7-mile post	12	480
992	Hoskingtown to Harold's Cross	6	90
993	Captain's Flat to Cooma Road, at 24-mile post	6	240
994	Captain's Flat to Norongo	8	40
995	Queanbeyan towards Braidwood	20	600
996	Queanbeyan towards Gundaroo	24	300
997	Queanbeyan to Gininderra	13	195
998	Queanbeyan to Uriarra Post Office	26	240
999	Queanbeyan to Gudgenby	30	300
1000	Tharwa to Tidbinbilly	12	60
1001	Old Burra Road to Michelago	20	200
1002	Gininderra towards Gundaroo	11	100
1003	Gininderra towards Bungendore	14	140
1004	Canberra Post Office to 7-mile post on Uriarra Road	8	15
COOMA DISTRICT.			
1005	Cooma to Nimitybelle	23	920
1006	Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra	52	1,040
1007	Cooma to Jindabyne	32	960
1008	Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Buckley's Crossing	20	200
1009	Cooma to Bobundarah	18	340
1010	Cooma to Green Hills	12	120
1011	Cooma, <i>via</i> Myalla, to Bobundarah and Nimitybelle Road	20	200
1012	Cooma, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, to Cowra	20	200
1013	Cooma to Count-a-guinea, <i>via</i> Big Badger	24	240
1014	Cooma, <i>via</i> Mittagang, to Murrumbucca	12	60
1015	Cooma, <i>via</i> The Peak, to Bolaro	30	300
1016	Cooma, <i>via</i> Tracey's, to Tom Grogan's Creek	12	60
1017	Cooma, <i>via</i> Dangelong, to Kydra	20	200
1018	Cowra Road, near Rosebrook, towards Bredbo	12	60
1019	Mittagang to Billyrumbuck	8	40
1020	Bredbo Station to Nimbo	27	270
1021	Kiandra Road, near 6-mile post, to Middlingbank	15	225
1022	Prahran, <i>via</i> Cowbed, towards Snowy Plain	30	300
1023	Berridale to Buckley's Crossing Road	7	70
1024	Buckley's Crossing to Maffra	10	50
1025	Buckley's Crossing towards Jinenbuen	10	50
1026	Buckley's Crossing, <i>via</i> Boloco, to Jindabyne	25	250
	Carried forward	17,988	278,412

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1893-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	17,988	278,412
SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
COOMA DISTRICT—continued.			
1027	Boloco to Popong	5	25
1028	Jindabyne to Wollondibby	7	35
1029	Adaminaby, via Eaglehawk, to Jindabyne	28	280
1030	Adaminaby towards Dry Plain	10	50
1031	Bobundarah to Adaminaby	45	225
1032	Nimitybelle to top of Brown Mountain	12	600
1033	Billyingra, via The Gap, to Adaminaby	30	300
1034	Jindabyne to Ingebyra	20	100
1035	Nimitybelle down Tom Grogan's Creek	6	30
1036	Nimitybelle towards Kydra	15	150
1037	Rhine Falls to Dry Plain	10	50
1038	Railway Platform, near 248 miles, to Cowra Reefs	10	100
WESTERN DIVISION.			
MUDGEE DISTRICT.			
1039	Sofala to Rylstone	36	300
1040	Cudgegong Village to Rylstone	14	280
1041	Rylstone to Bylong	31	250
1042	Cudgegong to Rylstone	26	320
1043	Cudgegong to Reedy Creek	24	480
1044	Cudgegong to Home Rule	8	120
1045	Cudgegong to Denison Town	37	1,400
1046	Cudgegong to Hill End	40	500
1047	Cudgegong to Wollar	24	500
1048	Cullenbone to Cobborah	39	1,400
1049	Guntawang to Goolhua	14	280
1050	Tallawang Road to Goodiman Inn	4	100
1051	Wall's Junction to Botobolar	10	100
1052	Grattai to Sally's Flat	33	495
1053	Monkey Hill to Hill End	19	380
1054	Windeyer to Queen's Finch	14	180
1055	Cobborah to Denison Town	16	80
1056	Rylstone to Narrenga	12	60
1057	Rylstone, via Bogie, to Glen Alice	30	120
LIDGWOOD DISTRICT.			
1058	Mount Victoria to Bell	7	70
1059	Little Hartley to Lowther	13	130
1060	Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform	7	230
1061	Hartley to Vale of Clwydd	6	240
1062	Bowenfels to Stoney Point	6	150
1063	Hartley to Jenolan	29	800
1064	Duggan's to Oberon	16	160
1065	Bowenfels to Lidsdale	9	260
1066	Lidsdale to Wolgan	9	80
1067	Marangaroo to Meadow Flat	14	400
1068	Wallerawang to Rydal	5	120
1069	Rydal to Hampton	14	160
1070	Tarana to Oberon	17	600
1071	Mutton's Falls to O'Connell	9	135
1072	O'Connell to Oberon	17	500
1073	O'Connell to Swatchfield	24	300
1074	Oberon to Swatchfield	19	200
1075	Beaconsfield to Little River	13	80
1076	Four-mile Tree to Charlton	14	140
1077	Oberon to Shooter's Hill	14	140
1078	Oberon to Jenolan	18	400
1079	Alick's Creek to Bloomhill	2	60
1080	Blackheath to Hat Hill	4	80
1081	Thompson's Creek to Portland	3	150
1082	Piper's Flat to Sunny Corner	10	300
1083	Lowther to Gambenang	4	40
	Carried forward	18,920	293,627

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward	18,920	293,627
WESTERN DIVISION—continued.			
BATHURST DISTRICT.			
1084	Diamond Swamp to Tarana	8	160
1085	Kirkconnell to Sunny Corner... ..	5	120
1086	Meadow Flat to Sunny Corner	5	250
1087	Mitchell's Creek to Palmer's Oakay... ..	15	180
1088	Kelso to O'Connell	11	180
1089	Leeholme to Tarana, O'Connell Road	11	115
1090	O'Connell to South Apsley	12	170
1091	Kelso to Upper Turon	35	625
1092	Kelso to Monkey Hill	40	1,000
1093	Duramana, <i>via</i> Peel, to Linnekilns Road	10	100
1094	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Box Ridge, to Monkey Hill	30	175
1095	Kelloshiel to Gowan	22	268
1096	Bathurst to Swallow Creek	16	200
1097	Bathurst to Belleview	5	100
1098	Perth, <i>via</i> Charlton, to Rockley	31	620
1099	Perth to Mount Evenden	7	140
1100	Evans' Plains to Perth	5	80
1101	Bathurst, <i>via</i> George's Plains, to Burruga	48	1,920
1102	George's Plains to Caloola	12	144
1103	Caloola Road to Newbridge	13	105
1104	Rockley to Swallow Nest	11	85
1105	Bull Ridge to Isabella River... ..	12	144
1106	Kelso to Kelloshiel	3	30
1107	Hill End to Duramana	35	175
1108	Kelso to O'Connell Road at Mr. John Lees to White Rock	5	75
BLAYNEY DISTRICT.			
1109	Caloola to Trunkey	18	36
1110	Rockley to Trunkey	16	200
1111	Blayney to Rockley	28	420
1112	Newbridge to Abercrombie River	29	580
1113	Moorilda to Neville	12	480
1114	Blayney to Neville	14	280
1115	Glasson's Woolshed to Moorilda	3	60
1116	Blayney to Barry	5	150
1117	Blayney to Grahamstown	4	120
1118	Blayney to Guyong	10	200
1119	Blayney to Milthorpe	7	175
1120	Blayney to Forest Reefs	11	110
1121	Carcoar to Milthorpe and Cadia Road	13	200
1122	Mandurama to Neville	10	200
1123	Dairy Creek to Galley Swamps	4	120
1124	Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	10	200
1125	Mandurama to Burnt Yards... ..	10	70
1126	Mathews' to Brown's Creek	4	160
1127	Carcoar to Hobby's Yards	15	200
ORANGE DISTRICT.			
1128	Milthorpe, <i>via</i> Guyong, to Byng	10	120
1129	Milthorpe to Lewis Ponds	16	200
1130	Orange to Icely	12	200
1131	Favel's to Byng	6	100
1132	Spring Hill to Orange and Cadia Road	6	100
1133	Spring Hill to Long Swamp	4	100
1134	Orange to Ophir	16	180
1135	Lucknow towards Spring Hill	8	400
1136	Shadforth to Spring Hill	5	80
1137	Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	6	100
1138	Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	5	80
1139	Orange to Forest Reefs	15	180
1140	Milthorpe to Cadia	12	290
1141	Orange to Canoblas	10	240
1142	Orange to Pinnacle	8	120
1143	Orange to Cadia Gate	10	240
1144	Orange and Cadia Road to Four-mile Creek	7	80
1145	Eslick's to Four-mile Creek Road	3	40
	Carried forward	19,709	308,049

No.	Designation of Road.	Miles for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 18,709	£ 308,049
WESTERN DIVISION—continued.			
ORANGE DISTRICT—continued.			
1146	Orange to Cargo	25	300
1147	Orange to Mullion	10	150
1148	Mullion to Belgravia... ..	7	70
1149	Orange and Cargo Road to Boree	12	100
1150	Molong to Norah Creek	10	80
1151	Molong, <i>via</i> Boree, to Cargo	24	200
1152	Cargo and Orange Road to Kite's Swamp... ..	14	200
1153	Orange and Cargo Road to Cudal	10	100
1154	Cargo to Cudal	13	260
1155	Bridgewater to Obley	34	340
1156	Molong to Warne Station	20	160
1157	Cargo to Canowindra	14	230
1158	Molong to Manildra	15	300
1159	Cummoek to Bolderogery	20	160
1160	Old Ironbarks Road to Kerr's Creek Railway Station	4	40
1161	Boree to Manildra	9	90
1162	Mumbil to Burrendong	10	120
1163	Wellington to Mumbil-Burrendong Road	15	120
1164	Dripstone to Newree... ..	4	70
1165	Wellington to Ulundry	26	390
1166	Curra Creek to Arthurville	9	90
1167	Curra Creek to Bolderogery... ..	33	260
1168	Cudal to Barrigan Hall	6	120
1169	Trewecks to Lewis Ponds	9	135
1170	Lucknow to Huntley... ..	3	120
1171	Warno to Mumbil	16	80
1172	Millthorpe to Whiley's Junction	8	60
FORBES DISTRICT.			
1173	Parke to Manildra	34	340
1174	Forbes to Goolagong... ..	30	450
1175	Forbes towards Grenfell	21	105
1176	Canowindra to Eugowra	22	220
1177	Canowindra to Goolagong	16	160
1178	Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	22	660
1179	Parke, <i>via</i> Trundle, to Condobolin... ..	62	620
1180	Parke to Bolderogery	31	155
1181	Parke to Coradgery	28	280
1182	Forbes to South Condobolin... ..	56	1,400
1183	Forbes to Parke	16	80
1184	Parke, <i>via</i> Allectown, to Peak Hill... ..	30	1,200
1185	Forbes to Condobolin	54	400
1186	Brolgan Tank to Condobolin	50	270
1187	Manildra to Toogong... ..	10	100
1188	Eugowra to Bindogundra Railway Platform	18	180
COWRA DISTRICT.			
1189	Lyndhurst to Bigga	84	510
1190	Mount McDonald to Grabine	7	50
1191	Woodstock to Mount McDonald	15	400
1192	Cowra, <i>via</i> Darby's Falls, to Hovell's Creek	20	200
1193	Morongla Creek towards Burrowa	31	310
1194	Cowra to Breakfast Creek	24	400
1195	Mandurama to Canowindra	30	160
1196	Woodstock to Canowindra	18	500
1197	Walli to Woodstock	4	160
1198	Cowra, <i>via</i> Binni Creek, to Walli	17	160
1199	Cowra to Canowindra	17	700
1200	Cowra to Glen Logan	3	80
1201	Cowra to Koorawatha	16	100
1202	Cowra to Goolagong	22	600
1203	Brundah towards Marengo	12	100
1204	Grenfell to Quondong	2	20
1205	Grenfell to Goolagong	30	160
1206	Grenfell towards Forbes	21	100
	Carried forward... ..	20,902	323,724

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30 June, 1896.
	Brought forward	Miles. 20,902	£ 323,724
WESTERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			
DUBBO DISTRICT.			
1207	Wellington to Woolaman	15	300
1208	Wellington to Ponto	15	300
1209	Wellington to Goolma	30	600
1210	Wellington towards Cobborah	35	700
1211	Mary Vale to Barton's Junction	2	100
1212	Dubbo to Obley	35	140
1213	Dubbo towards Cobborah	47	500
1214	Dubbo to Peak Hill	41	410
1215	Dubbo to Gilgandra	42	1,260
1216	Cobborah to Gilgandra	60	800
1217	Nevertire to Warren	12	120
BOURKE DISTRICT.			
1218	Byrock to Brewarrina	57	129
1219	Bourke to Barringun... ..	80	400
1220	Bourke to Hungerford	126	600
1221	Bourke to Wannaring	113	800
1222	Brewarrina to Ragonia	75	150
COBAR DISTRICT.			
1223	Cobar to Nyngan	80	80
1224	Cobar towards Bourke	48	200
1225	Cobar to Louth	78	160
1226	Cobar towards Wilcannia	75	450
1227	Cobar to Sandy Creek	40	80
1228	Cobar towards Hillston	160	320
1229	Nymagee to Hermidale	46	276
1230	Nymagee to Mount Boppy	41	80
1231	Nymagee to Melrose	70	200
1232	Nymagee to Priory	25	100
WILCANNIA DISTRICT.			
1233	Wilcannia to Cockburn	150	400
1234	Wilcannia to Wannaring	170	120
1235	Wilcannia to Wompah	227	600
1236	Wilcannia to Ivanhoe	125	400
1237	Wilcannia to Wentworth	270	400
1238	Tallywalka towards Cobar	50	50
1239	Broken Hill to Cobham	150	200
1240	Broken Hill to Menindie	75	200
1241	Wentworth to Euston	80	100
1242	Wentworth to South Australian Border	60	50
	TOTALS	23,707	835,499

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE D 4.			
Minor Roads under Trustees.			
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claim.)</i>			
<i>Not including any Road within Municipalities.</i>			
CENTRAL DIVISION.			
TABER DISTRICT.			
		Miles.	£
1	Woola Woola Roads	4	48
2	Nowendoc Road to Upper Manning	21	84
3	Nowendoc Road to Dolly's Flat	4	16
4	Wingham, via Bungay, to Bo Bo Creek	6	48
5	Old Bar Road to Redbank Ferry	2	24
SHROUD DISTRICT.			
6	Underbank to Upper Chichester	12	160
7	Tea Gardens to Alicetown	14	150
8	Underbank to Upper Williams	10	150
MAITLAND DISTRICT.			
9	Pokolbin Hills to Cessnock Road	14	168
10	Cessnock to Allandale Station	11	440
11	Cessnock and Allandale Road to Greta	3	72
12	Branxton to Pokolbin Hills and Cessnock Road	6	88
13	Pokolbin Hills and Cessnock Road to Cessnock and Allandale Road	6	88
14	Branxton, via Elderslie, to Singleton and Gresford Road	12	192
15	Maitland and Dalwood Road, via Stanhope, to Elderslie	8	120
16	Branxton to Dalwood Ford (Tangorin Road)	4	48
17	Branxton to Dalwood Bridge	5	80
18	Branxton to Hunter River, at McMullins'	4	32
19	Stanhope Road, via Tangorin, to Singleton and Gresford Road	8	64
20	Lochinvar to South of Boyce's	3	36
21	Rutherford to Scotch Corner	10	120
22	Rutherford and Scotch Corner Road, via Hillsborough, to Luskintyre Road	3	48
23	Aberglassayn, via Lowry's, to the River	1	16
24	Rutherford, via Telarah, to Fishery Creek and Tegg's	2	48
25	West Maitland up the right bank of Hunter River (Oakhampton Road)	5	200
26	West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	15	180
27	West Maitland, via Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	3	120
28	Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge	4	160
29	Morpeth punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	4	64
30	Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to McClymont's Swamp	4	32
31	Morpeth to Largs	3	36
32	Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	5	120
33	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to East Maitland	5	120
	Carried forward	221	3,372

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1891-6	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward... ..	221	£ 2,372
CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			
MAITLAND DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
34	Largs to Toccal	6	144
35	Toccal to Paterson	2	48
36	Paterson to Vacy	5	200
37	Vacy to Gresford	11	264
38	Vacy to Summer Hill	5	80
39	Gresford to Eccleston	17	272
40	Gresford to Lostock	14	336
41	Gresford and Eccleston Road, <i>via</i> Parks Creek, towards Dungog	6	60
42	Lostock to Carraboler	15	120
43	Penshurst to Alleyn River	4	96
44	Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River	8	64
45	Gostwycke to Vogel's selection	4	32
46	Wallarobba to Brookfield and branch, <i>via</i> German Bridge, to Clarencetown and Dungog Road	12	144
47	Wallarobba and Dungog Road to Cox's Creek	4	32
48	Dungog to Thalaba	4	96
49	Clarencetown to Thalaba	10	240
50	Clarencetown, <i>via</i> Glen William, to Brookfield	9	216
51	Seaham punt, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown	13	156
52	Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham	5	60
53	Raymond Terrace to Mount Kanwaray	4	96
54	Raymond Terrace and Morpeth Road to Tarro	6	144
55	Dunnmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick's, to Dunn's Creek	4	48
56	Webber's Creek to Paterson and Maitland Road	3	36
57	West Maitland, <i>via</i> Glenarvon, to East Maitland and Paterson Road	3	50
RICHMOND DISTRICT.			
58	Breakfast Creek to Richmond	11	125
59	Yarramundi to Richmond	3	90
60	Dr. Clarke's Bridge to Richmond	5	100
61	Rouse Hill and Dural Road, <i>via</i> Kenthurst, to Fisher's	6	60
62	Nelson to Rouse Hill	2	20
63	Fleming's Hill to Grono's Farm	4	40
64	Windsor Road to Mulgrave Station	1	40
65	Windsor to Blacktown Road	2	40
66	Windsor, <i>via</i> Cornwallis, to Richmond	7	105
67	Richmond to Cornwallis Road	2	30
68	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	4	40
69	Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line	9	90
70	Windsor Bridge, <i>via</i> Gorrick's Hill, to Ball Ridge	9	210
71	Nicholl's Corner, <i>via</i> Hibbet's Lane, to Enfield Road	2	30
72	Sackville Road, near Ebenezer, <i>via</i> Page's Ferry, to Maroota	6	60
73	Bulga Road to West Portland	14	70
74	Wiseman's Ferry Road, through Leet's Vale, to Dargle's Farm	5	50
75	Parrith to Yarramundi	7	100
76	Cattai Creek at Clarke's to Fisher's	5	50
77	Cattai Creek at Pearce's to Great North Road at Black's	5	50
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT.			
78	Upper Picton to Thirlmere	3	90
79	Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	6	90
80	Appin to Broughton Pass	4	80
81	Blaxland's Crossing to Werombi Post Office	10	100
82	Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworth's, to Eckersley	14	140
83	Baby to Minto	2	30
84	Broughton Pass to Wilton Post Office	3	50
85	Douglas Park to 13-mile Peg on Mount Keira Road	11	120
86	Stony Creek to Picton Municipality	5	90
87	Wilton Post Office to Maldon	6	90
	Carried forward... ..	568	8,686

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1896-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward...	568	8,686
CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.			
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.			
88	West Bargo to Bargo River	8	40
89	Bargo River to Hill Top, with branch to Burton	14	140
90	Hill Top to Main Southern Road	7	70
91	Main Southern Road to Jellore	8	40
92	Mittagong to Robertson Park	6	120
93	Wells' Creek to Foster's Gate	10	100
94	Foster's Gate to Barber's Creek	8	80
95	Jamberoo Road to Mountindale	6	90
96	Tourists Road to Parish's Farm	5	55
97	Parish's Farm to Barrengarry	6	65
98	Bondeila Road to Jack's Corner	7	70
99	Barrengarry to Yarra Yarra... ..	4	40
NOWRA DISTRICT.			
100	Wollongong, <i>via</i> Mount Kiera, to 13-mile peg	9	78
101	Nowra to Burrier	9	72
102	Kangaroo Valley to Budgong Gap	6	120
PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.			
103	Ennis Road to Glen Esk Upper Plains	17	180
104	Rolland's Plains to Ballengarry Wharf	3	80
105	Ennis and Gowrie Road, <i>via</i> M'Lennan's, to Carney's and branch to Somerville's Gate... ..	11	350
106	Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry	6	70
107	Blackman's Point and Ennis Road to Walcha Road	1	30
108	Roads on Koorie Island	3	35
109	Road up Forbes River	6	70
110	Ellenborough Bridge towards Jacky's Bulga	10	90
METROPOLITAN DIVISION.			
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			
111	Sylvania to Loftus Junction... ..	5	150
112	Sylvania to Port Hacking	7	230
113	Loftus Junction to Heathcote	5	80
114	Bond's Road, <i>via</i> Saltpan Creek Bridge, to George's River	6	130
ST. LEONARDS DISTRICT.			
115	Galston Road to Berowra Creek	4	75
116	Pennant Hills Road to Beecroft Station (Murray Road)	2	40
117	Dural to Galston	3	60
118	Galston to Fagan's	3	30
119	Copeland-street, Beecroft, to Carlingford Station... ..	2	60
120	Copeland-street, Beecroft, to Pennant Hills Road	1	30
121	Ray's Road, Carlingford	2	60
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.			
122	Upper Bankstown to Rookwood Road	3	60
123	Bankstown to George's River (Chapel Road)	3	60
124	Main West Road (at Fox Under Hill) to Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)	4	20
125	Parramatta Park to Toongabbie Creek	5	150
126	Toongabbie Creek to Windsor Road, at Kellyville	5	50
127	Baulkham Hills School to Toongabbie (Old Toongabbie Road)	3	50
128	Catholic Chapel, Baulkham Hills, to Seven Hills Road	2	30
129	Old Windsor Road, <i>via</i> Pearce's, to Blacktown Station	3	60
130	Seven Hills Road to Vardy's Grant	2	20
131	Woodville Road to Fairfield Station	2	60
132	Main West Road to Blacktown Road (Flushcombe Road)	3	90
133	Liverpool to Penrith and Bringelly Road (part of Orphan School Road)	10	150
134	Rooty Hill Station to Blacktown Road	3	120
	Carried forward...	826	12,636

No.	Designation of Road,	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
		Miles.	£
	Brought forward...	826	12,636
METROPOLITAN DIVISION—continued.			
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT—continued.			
135	St. Mary's to Orphan School Road	5	80
136	Penrith to Dr. Clarke's Bridge	4	60
137	Main North Road, at Castle Hill, to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road)	2	20
138	Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	2	20
139	Castle Hill to the Old Parramatta Road	1	20
140	Round Corner at Dural to Rouse Hill	8	80
141	Kenthurst Post Office to Porter's	3	30
GOSFORD DISTRICT.			
142	Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf	7	90
143	Tuggerah Beach Road to Selections east of Matcham's	4	40
144	Maitland Road to Earl's Conditional Purchase (Fox Gully Road)	3	80
145	Maitland Road to Broomfield's Hill	3	80
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.			
146	Sternbeck to Wiseman's Ferry	5	50
147	Thompson's, near Laguna, up Dairy Arm	6	90
148	Murray's Run to Bumble Hill	23	345
149	Wollombi and Wyong Road to Olney Reserve	6	180
150	St. Alban's to Mount Manning	19	380
151	St. Alban's and Wollombine Common Roads to Broad and Harrington Arms	5	25
152	St. Alban's up McDonald River Road	19	280
153	St. Alban's via Sheen's, and Wright's Creek to Book's Ferry	12	144
154	Wiseman's Ferry to mouth of Mangrove Creek	17	170
155	Bullock Wharf down right bank to mouth of Mangrove Creek	17	170
156	Woolong to head of Sandy Creek	3	45
157	Ten-mile Hollow to Mangrove Creek	3	30
158	Payne's Bridge up Stockyard and Hagnell Creeks	6	18
159	Bullock Wharf to head of Popran Creek	17	170
160	Bullock Wharf to Great North Road, near Buckley	22	220
161	Head of Popran Creek to Wharf, Hawkesbury River	8	40
162	Bumble Hill to Mangrove Creek at Pembertons	16	160
163	McDonald River up Gorrick's Run	5	50
164	Broke to Warkworth... ..	18	180
165	Warkworth, via Bulga Bridge, to Holmes Creek	7	100
NORTHERN DIVISION.			
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.			
166	Waddell's Orchard, via White's Falls, to Great North Road	12	90
167	Dangar's Creek, via Glendon Post Office, to Drinan's Gate	14	110
168	Drinan's Gate to Grosford	9	80
169	Cooper's Flat Road up Karakoura Creek	9	50
170	Cooper's Flat Road, near Redbourneberry, to Dyrning	16	80
171	Singleton to Brandy Creek	10	130
172	Gooramgoola Road to Bowman's Creek	8	60
173	Singleton, via Whittingham Reserve, to Broke (Old North Road)	15	150
174	Broke, via Nine-mile Creek, to Munimbah and Singleton Road	10	50
175	Broke Road, via Warkworth Road, to Jerry's Plains Road	8	50
176	Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	6	45
177	Doyie's Creek to Jerry's Plains	12	45
178	Widdin Creek to Wollar	44	110
179	Merriwa to Bunnan	19	150
180	Upper Dartbrook and Sparks's Creek to Upper Wybong	11	70
181	Scene and Muswellbrook Road, via Meehan's at Mount Mooby, to Dartbrook Bridge	13	60
182	Gundy to Timor	17	70
183	Moonan Brook to Glenrock	20	70
	Carried forward...	1,355	17,533

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1895-6.	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
	Brought forward...	Miles. 1,855	£ 17,553
NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.			
QUIRINDI DISTRICT.			
184	Timer to foot of Crawney	20	100
185	Quirindi to Warrah Ridge	7	60
ARMIDALE DISTRICT.			
186	Bandemeer to Retreat Station	11	80
187	Eastern Plains to Tenterden... ..	6	60
COONABARAN DISTRICT.			
188	Coolah to Cassilis	22	180
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.			
GRAYTON DISTRICT.			
189	Phillip's to Solferino Road	85	280
190	Copmanhurst to Upper Smith's Creek	6	90
SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
MORUYA DISTRICT.			
191	Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiara, to Moruya... ..	7	42
192	Eurobodalla to Billa Bilbow... ..	8	48
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.			
193	Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowind, to Back Creek	10	80
WESTERN DIVISION.			
MUDGEZ DISTRICT.			
194	Capertee to Glen Alice	25	250
195	Cudgong to Merendee	16	128
196	Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	3	36
197	Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	5	40
198	Tabrabucca to Hammonds	29	116
199	Reedy Creek to Cassilis	25	503
LITHGOW DISTRICT.			
200	Main Western Road to Wentworth Falls Reserve	1	30
201	Bell Station to Mount Wilson	10	200
202	Springwood to Hawkesbury	9	180
203	Blackheath to Govett's Leap	2	40
204	Mount Victoria to Mount York	3	60
BATHURST DISTRICT.			
205	Sofala to Palmer's Oakley	12	144
	TOTAL	1,627	20,297

No.		Voted in 1895 (six months).	Required for period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.
SCHEDULE E.			
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage.			
		£	£
1	Sewerage Contingencies	750	
2	Surveys, Country and Suburban Sewerage	750	
1	Sewerage and Water Supply Surveys and Contingencies ... ..	.....	3,000
	TOTAL	£ 1,500	3,000

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 21.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 October, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 21.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony for the month of October, or following month of the financial year 1895-6.

Government House,

Sydney, 16th October, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 5.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 November, 1895.

HAMPDEN,

Governor.

Message No. 5.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony for the month of November, or following month of the financial year 1895-6.

Government House,

Sydney, 28th November, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(RETURN SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE UNDER HEAD OF REVENUE FROM 1st JANUARY TO 30th NOVEMBER, 1894 AND 1895, RESPECTIVELY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 December, 1895.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, paid into the Treasury, at Sydney, during the period from 1st January to 30th November, 1894, and 1st January to 30th November, 1895, respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

Head of Revenue or Receipt.	Month— 1st January to 30th November, 1894.			Month— 1st January to 30th November, 1895.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE PROPER.												
Customs	1,894,132	0	10	1,904,154	2	11	10,022	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Excise	234,666	15	8	241,847	13	10	7,180	18	2	.....	.....	.....
Stamps	281,323	0	7	265,735	19	7	.....	.....	.....	15,587	1	0
Licenses	113,683	8	4	112,929	13	11	.....	.....	.....	753	14	5
Land Revenue	2,025,629	18	5	1,917,234	16	2	.....	.....	.....	108,395	2	3
Railway Receipts	2,794,228	9	1	2,832,263	15	10	38,035	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Postage	392,155	6	1	410,581	11	6	18,426	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph Receipts	157,231	4	1	162,102	7	4	4,871	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Money Orders	14,379	8	0	13,606	14	6	.....	.....	.....	772	13	6
Postal Notes Poundage	3,478	18	2	5,738	9	7	2,259	11	5	.....	.....	.....
Mint Receipts	13,483	1	9	12,604	13	6	.....	.....	.....	878	8	3
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	303	17	9	298	2	8	.....	.....	.....	5	15	1
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues, and Fees (22 Vic. No. 4)	53,230	19	4	53,900	6	0	669	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	877	12	6	771	1	4	.....	.....	.....	106	11	2
Public School Fees	61,176	13	4	64,685	0	2	3,408	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Water Rates	152,010	5	11	157,789	15	8	5,779	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Hunter District Water Rates	20,744	15	2	20,666	1	7	.....	.....	.....	78	13	7
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	89,966	16	5	84,418	18	2	.....	.....	.....	5,547	18	3
Agricultural College	1,348	13	8	1,400	7	4	51	13	8	.....	.....	.....
Fees of Office	89,122	17	1	86,097	18	3	.....	.....	.....	3,024	18	10
Rents—Exclusive of Land	55,484	9	5	58,752	10	8	3,268	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Fines and Forfeitures	11,234	17	9	11,976	6	6	741	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Supply Works Repayments	9,709	6	5	1,057	10	8	.....	.....	.....	8,651	15	9
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Supply Works Repayments—Interest ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,820	11	1	5,820	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts	193,942	18	0	182,588	2	7	.....	.....	.....	11,354	15	5
Total Revenue Proper	8,663,545	13	9	8,608,922	11	4	100,534	5	1	155,157	7	6
							Deduct Increase			100,534	5	1
							Net Decrease			£ 54,623	2	5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th December, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JUNE, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 August, 1895.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of June, 1895, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.				£ s. d.
1 Juno.	21,417	Government Statistician	Statistician—Salaries, 1895	24 0 0
1 "	21,418	Secretary, Fisheries Commission	Fisheries Commission, Acting Secretary, 1895	8 6 8
1 "	21,419	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwal, 1895	33 9 4
1 "	21,420	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895	18 9 6
1 "	21,421	H. Dowson	Mauritius Government, 1895	33 19 11
1 "	21,422	J. Cassidy	"	4 13 1
3 "	21,553	W. S. Campbell	Floods (Williams River), 1895	3 15 0
3 "	21,554	I. J. Cowley	Mauritius Government, 1895	19 2 3
3 "	21,555	Principal Under Secretary	Chief Secretary—Contingencies, 1895	95 17 1
3 "	21,556	"	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895	13 5 8
4 "	21,597	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	22 0 0
4 "	21,698	Under Secretary for Justice	District Courts—Special Fees, 1895	20 11 11
4 "	21,699	President	Royal Commission, "Dean Case," 1895	200 0 0
4 "	21,700	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 1895	13 17 9
4 "	21,701	W. A. Mann	"	32 10 0
4 "	21,702	J. White	Hong Kong Government, 1895	4 9 7
5 "	21,939	F. M. Bladen	Historical Records of New South Wales, 1895	12 10 0
5 "	21,940	Receiver	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895	1 2 6
5 "	21,941	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1895	4 16 8
6 "	22,167	Judge Murray	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895	157 10 0
6 "	22,168	Richardson and Scully	Seed Wheat for Distressed Farmers, 1895	621 10 3
6 "	22,169	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	452 10 3
7 "	22,470	A. A. Dunncliff	Seed Wheat for Distressed Farmers, 1895	8 9 0
7 "	22,471	"	"	4 14 2
7 "	22,472	J. Stevenson	Lands—Compensation for Conditional Purchase 84/58, of 40 acres, declared void, 1895	9 0 0
7 "	22,473	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Tocumwal Bridge, Murray River, 1895	4 4 0
8 "	22,538	J. D. Nelson	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895	20 0 0
8 "	22,539	"	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Contingencies, 1895	0 10 8
8 "	22,540	A. J. Ralph	"	1 10 4
8 "	22,541	M. A. Fitzgerald	"	1 1 8
8 "	22,542	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	22 0 0
10 "	22,820	T. H. Clegg	Labour and Industry—Salaries, 1895	18 5 7
11 "	22,826	W. Procter	Destruction of Sharks in Port Jackson, 1895	0 10 0
11 "	22,086	H. Smart	Seed to distressed Farmers, 1895	3 10 0
11 "	22,087	"	"	2 1 10
11 "	22,088	W. Blows	"	1 10 0
11 "	22,089	A. A. Dunncliff	"	4 7 6
11 "	22,090	President of Marine Board	Colonial Lighthouses, 1895	2 14 4
11 "	22,091	T. Graves	Mauritius Government, 1895	20 0 10
12 "	22,226	Receiver	Colonial Lighthouses—Salaries, 1895	4 1 9
12 "	22,227	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	514 15 11
12 "	22,228	J. Mahoney	Labour and Industry—Relief to Unemployed	2 8 0
12 "	22,229	"	"	2 19 10
12 "	22,230	President of Marine Board	Defalcations of late Accountant of Marine Board, 1895	1,771 9 7
12 "	22,430	F. H. Hughes	Relief and Sheltering Unemployed, 1895	4 9 11
13 "	22,431	"	"	7 19 6
13 "	22,432	B. Gormley	"	4 1 2
14 "	22,688	F. Taverna	Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895	22 0 0
			Carried forward	£ 4,256 17 0

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
			Brought forward	£ 4,256 17 0
1895.				
14 June.	23,697	J. J. Calvert	Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, 1895.	82 7 11
17 "	23,936	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works.....	Bridge, Murray River at Tocumwal, 1895.....	9 6 0
18 "	24,023	Bank of New South Wales	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney, 1895.	7 5 0
19 "	24,343	H. Smart	Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers, 1895.....	0 13 0
19 "	24,344	Receiver	Defalcations of late Accountant to Marine Board, 1895.	2 16 0
19 "	24,345	Commissioner of Stamps	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 10 0
19 "	24,346	Receiver	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 19 5
19 "	24,347	Government Architect	Expenses of Removal of Government Offices, 1895 ..	76 14 9
20 "	24,538	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	22 0 0
21 "	24,811	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895.....	7 0 0
25 "	25,288	Receiver—4 per cent. Deductions.....	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895	0 16 8
25 "	"	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Government Statistician—Salaries, 1895	1 0 0
25 "	"	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Colonial Light-houses, 1895.....	0 5 7
25 "	"	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895.....	0 16 4
25 "	25,289	Railway Commissioners	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	3 11 3
27 "	25,541	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895.....	22 0 0
27 "	25,542	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	24 0 0
27 "	25,675	J. Kidman	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	510 15 8
27 "	25,676	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	529 17 5
28 "	25,740	Clerk of Legislative Council	Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, 1895	93 18 2
28 "	25,743	Principal Under-Secretary.....	Salaries, &c., Temporary Staff, Chief Secretary, 1895	84 2 11
28 "	25,878	F. W. Smithers	Fisheries—Allowance to Acting Secretary, 1895	8 6 8
28 "	25,874	G. Colquhoun	Johnson v. Gibbings—Stamp Act, 1895.....	42 8 8
28 "	25,875	A. C. Fraser.....	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895.....	48 8 0
28 "	25,876	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	19 12 0
28 "	25,764	C. Walker	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895.....	12 17 2
28 "	25,893	Richardson and Scully	Floods (Raymond Terrace), 1895	13 7 6
28 "	25,900	A. J. Doak	Government of Western Australia, 1895	3 10 2
28 "	25,106	Mitchell & Co.....	Floods, 1895	1 13 7
28 "	26,164	W. Houston.....	Woronora Cometary, 1895	146 11 0
28 "	26,165	Sir J. Salomons	Dean Royal Commission, 1895.....	665 10 0
29 "	26,339	G. Colquhoun	Crown Solicitor—Contingencies, 1895	43 5 4
29 "	26,300	T. Coghlan	Government Statistician—Salaries, 1895	24 0 0
29 "	26,301	J. C. Maynard.....	Labour and Industry—Salaries, 1895.....	37 6 1
29 "	26,302	W. L. Vernon.....	Removal of Government Offices, 1895	211 6 2
29 "	26,303	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21 18 7
29 "	26,233	F. Hixson.....	Colonial Light-houses (s.s. "Bramble"), 1895.....	1 7 2
			Total.....	6,954 1 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 9th July, 1895.

JAMES J. HYNCHY,
Accountant.

Approved,—

G. H. REID,
Treasurer

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JULY, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 August, 1895.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the Month of July, 1895, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.				£ s. d.
2 July	249	A. N. Young	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
2 "	250	Under Secretary, Public Instruction...	Labour and Industry—Salaries, 1895	33 6 8
2 "	251	A. J. C. Single	Seed, Distressed Farmers, 1895	1 0 0
3 "	434	Newcastle Benevolent Society	Charitable Allowances—Special grants, 1895-6.....	250 0 0
3 "	435	Government Printer	Government Printer, 1895	874 19 1
3 "	436	J. C. Beattie	Seed, Distressed Farmers, 1895	156 3 5
3 "	437	A. Durnfield	"	9 6 8
3 "	438	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government, 1895	22 10 0
3 "	439	J. White	Hongkong Government, 1895	4 9 7
3 "	440	M. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 1895	13 17 9
4 "	667	F. M. Bladen	Historical Records of New South Wales, 1895.....	12 10 0
4 "	668	J. Livingston	Hongkong Government, 1895	10 12 6
4 "	669	Government Printer	Government Printer, 1895	1,012 10 8
4 "	671	C. McIntyre	Seeds, Distressed Farmers, 1895.....	2 17 6
4 "	672	"	"	1 17 6
4 "	673	O. K. Young	"	243 17 9
4 "	674	Elliott Brothers (Limited).....	"	0 7 6
4 "	675	J. Enright	"	58 0 6
4 "	676	S. W. Dark	"	30 12 4
4 "	677	"	"	31 13 9
4 "	678	H. E. Dewar	"	99 18 7
4 "	679	Wolfe, Gorrick, & Co.	"	10 18 9
4 "	679a	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1895	4 16 8
5 "	897	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	24 0 0
5 "	898	J. Bell	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	0 5 0
5 "	899	Crown Solicitor	Contingencies, 1895	391 6 1
6 "	936	C. J. Horsley	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895.....	13 2 0
6 "	936	J. D. Nelson (Secretary)	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895.....	20 0 0
6 "	937	"	Contingencies, 1895	0 11 3
6 "	937a	E. J. P. Wilson (widow A. S. Wilson)	Government of Cape of Good Hope, 1895	3 0 3
8 "	1,162	A.U.S.N. Co.	Norfolk Island Mail Service, 1895	16 13 4
8 "	1,163	T. O'Connor	Mauritius Government, 1895	3 15 1
8 "	1,164	M. A. Fitzgerald	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Contingencies, 1895.....	1 1 8
8 "	1,165	A. G. Ralph	"	1 10 4
8 "	1,166	Hunter River Farmers' and Consumers' Co-operative Agency	Seeds for Distressed Families, 1895	703 7 3
9 "	1,167	H. Smart	"	1 11 4
9 "	1,168	C. G. Wade	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	68 13 4
9 "	1,169	Brown and Tapsen	Removal of Government Offices, 1895-6	100 0 0
9 "	1,397	R. Walker	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895.....	1 2 0
10 "	1,641	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895.....	559 15 0
10 "	1,642	"	"	538 11 10
10 "	1,643	Crown Solicitor	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	5 5 0
10 "	1,644	C. H. Fitzgerald	"	5 5 0
10 "	1,645	J. Garland	"	7 7 0
10 "	1,646	Hayes Bros.	"	21 0 0
10 "	1,647	T. Graves	Mauritius Government, 1895	20 0 10
11 "	1,829	F. N. Manning	Royal Commission—Dean case, 1895	143 6 8
11 "	1,830	F. S. Jones	"	286 13 0
11 "	1,831	F. E. Rogers	"	409 10 0
11 "	1,832	J. W. Upton	Relief and Sheltering Unemployed, 1895.....	3 2 4
11 "	1,833	United Insurance Co.	Insurance—Government Buildings, 1895-6	28 10 0
11 "	1,834	St. George's Horticultural Society	Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies, 1895	25 0 0
12 "	2,089	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	24 0 0
13 "	2,143	Dick Bros.	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	125 11 3
13 "	2,304	Turner and Henderson	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	1 0 0
			Carried forward	£ 6,389 0 4

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.			Brought forward	£ 6,389 0 4
15 July.	2,305	I. Collie	Mercantile Marine Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
16 "	2,501	B. Gormley	Relief, &c., Unemployed, 1895	2 10 3
16 "	2,502	"	"	2 10 11
16 "	2,503	"	"	2 11 6
16 "	2,504	F. H. Salisbury	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	20 0 0
16 "	2,505	A. J. Traill	"	7 10 0
17 "	2,688	W. Deer	Seeds, Distressed Farmers, 1895	51 17 1
17 "	2,689	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	198 17 11
17 "	2,690	"	"	41 11 6
18 "	2,938	Principal Under Secretary	Royal Commission—Dean case, 1895	4 17 10
18 "	2,939	T. Paton (deceased)	Mauritius Government, 1895	1 13 4
18 "	2,940	C. Unwin	Relief, &c., Unemployed, 1895	3 1 2
18 "	2,941	J. Kidman	N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1895	308 4 6
18 "	2,942	W. H. Pelling & Co.	"	7 10 6
18 "	2,943	Hardern Bros.	"	0 18 1
18 "	2,944	New Zealand Timber Co.	"	2 19 3
18 "	2,945	J. Sandy & Co.	"	25 11 0
19 "	3,013	J. Mahony	Relief, &c., Unemployed, 1895	4 1 1
19 "	3,016	Smith and Kapsen	N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	2 13 6
19 "	3,017	H. C. Dark	Seed, Distressed Farmers, 1895	51 15 4
19 "	3,018	R. Campbell	"	101 5 3
19 "	3,019	"	"	11 5 0
19 "	3,080	A. A. Duncicliiff	"	2 5 2
19 "	3,081	A. J. Lowe	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	5 5 0
19 "	3,082	J. C. McIntosh	"	7 7 0
19 "	3,133	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	14 15 0
20 "	3,242	G. M. Long Innes	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895	6 5 0
20 "	3,243	G. V. Mocatta	Trial Surveys—Loans	39 8 11
22 "	3,472	H. Smart	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	1 10 8
22 "	3,473	Government Architect	Removal Government Offices, 1895-6	225 0 0
22 "	3,474	A. G. Little	Trial Surveys—Loans	41 0 10
22 "	3,475	G. L. Wilkins	"	35 12 8
22 "	3,476	C. Gillett	"	39 0 4
22 "	3,477	N. Chalmers	"	32 5 10
22 "	3,478	E. A. Powell	"	35 5 4
22 "	3,479	C. A. Edwards	"	39 5 11
22 "	3,480	C. S. Gillett	"	3 11 6
22 "	3,481	E. B. Thornbury	"	46 10 4
22 "	3,482	J. S. Wade	"	35 5 4
22 "	3,483	F. E. Wickham	"	27 16 11
22 "	3,484	J. J. Jamieson	"	46 10 4
22 "	3,485	T. O. Culvert	"	35 5 4
22 "	3,486	J. Cumming	"	26 12 0
22 "	3,487	North Coast S.N. Co.	"	31 6 0
22 "	3,488	N. Chalmers	"	5 0 0
22 "	3,489	O. F. Forbes	"	1 13 0
22 "	3,490	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	42 11 6
22 "	3,491	J. Fairfax and Sons	"	0 18 0
23 "	3,673	W. B. Lee	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895	0 15 0
23 "	3,674	H. F. T. Bode	Trial Surveys—Loans	2 0 0
25 "	3,813	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	4 19 4
25 "	3,814	"	Removal Government Offices, 1895-6	22 6 2
26 "	3,990	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
26 "	3,991	V. Le G. Brereton	Court-martial, Captain Close, 1895	78 0 3
26 "	3,992	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Removal Government Offices, 1895	132 9 7
26 "	3,993	"	Trial Surveys—Loans	2 6 0
26 "	3,994	Receiver	"	1 7 0
26 "	3,995	G. Marshall	"	31 15 11
26 "	3,996	Receiver—4 per cent. Deductions	City of Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895	0 16 8
26 "	"	"	Government Statistician, 1895	1 0 0
26 "	"	"	Government Printer, 1895	77 6 6
26 "	"	"	Marine Board—(Lighthouse), 1895	0 1 2
26 "	"	"	Petty Sessions, 1895	2 15 8
27 "	4,043	C. S. Forbes	Trial Surveys—Loans	9 0 0
29 "	4,219	C. Hall	Gratuity to Mrs. C. Hall, 1895-6	50 0 0
29 "	4,220	Surgeon-Captain Swanston	Court-martial on Captain Close, 1895	14 14 0
29 "	4,221	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief, 1895-6	597 13 3
29 "	4,222	"	"	596 10 0
29 "	4,223	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	1 8 0
31 "	4,748	Principal Under Secretary	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895-6	13 5 8
31 "	4,749	Government Statistician	Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 0
31 "	4,750	Secretary	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	121 14 0
31 "	4,751	"	"	67 10 0
31 "	4,752	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
31 "	4,753	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	158 7 7
31 "	4,754	J. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	4 13 1
31 "	4,756	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief, 1895-6	134 14 5
			Total	£ 10,262 5 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th August, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Approved,— G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING AUGUST, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1895.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of August, 1895, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.				£ s. d.
2 Aug.	5,098	H. B. Dawson	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	33 19 11
2 "	5,099	L. J. Cowley	"	18 18 1
2 "	5,100	Engineer-in-Chief, Metropolitan Sewerage Construction.	Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Salaries, 1895-6.	91 13 4
2 "	5,101	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works ..	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	894 13 8
3 "	5,145	J. Kidman	"	583 1 5
3 "	5,146	Under Secretary for Justice	District Courts—Contingencies, 1895 and 1895-6	93 13 8
3 "	5,147	Under Secretary, Public Instruction ..	Government Labour Bureau, &c., 1895-6	33 6 8
3 "	5,148	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	13 17 9
3 "	5,149	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1895-6	4 16 8
3 "	5,150	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	32 10 0
5 "	5,347	McLean Bros. and Rigg (Ltd.)	Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895	118 0 3
5 "	5,348	Ferguson & Co.	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	1 9 9
5 "	5,349	Sands and McDougall	"	0 14 6
5 "	5,350	P. C. L. Shepherd and Son	"	4 19 10
5 "	5,351	Dick Bros.	"	14 8 0
5 "	5,352	Richardson and Scully	"	21 2 2
5 "	5,353	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	10 16 0
5 "	5,354	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	33 18 3
5 "	5,355	J. White	Hong Kong Government, 1895-6	4 9 7
5 "	5,606	Principal Under Secretary	Civil Service Board—Contingencies, 1895-6	7 10 0
5 "	5,607	F. W. Currow	Royal Commission, Dean Case, 1895	352 11 0
5 "	5,608	T. D. Elwell	"	249 3 0
5 "	5,609	G. Elwell	"	5 14 0
5 "	5,610	C. F. Forbes	Trial Surveys—Loans	16 13 4
5 "	5,611	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895	84 5 7
5 "	5,612	Warburton and Son	Completion of Sydney Hospital—Loans	0 8 9
7 "	5,920	E. A. Hill	Court-martial, Captain Close, 1895	1 4 0
7 "	5,921	T. Graves	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	20 0 10
7 "	5,917	Federal Timber Co.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	160 0 3
7 "	5,918	"	"	49 8 10
7 "	5,919	"	"	57 5 1
7 "	5,922	G. L. Wilkins	Trial Surveys—Loans	3 0 0
7 "	5,923	Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction.	"	210 19 0
8 "	6,130	Auditor-General	Audit Office—Salaries, 1895-6	47 0 0
8 "	6,131	J. Ireland	Seed, Distressed Farmers, 1895	65 12 3
8 "	6,132	Under Secretary, Mines & Agriculture ..	Mines and Agriculture—Salaries, 1895-6	12 0 0
8 "	6,133	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	2 6 6
8 "	6,134	Crown Solicitor	Contingencies, 1895-6	1,200 0 0
9 "	6,319	F. Taverner	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
9 "	6,320	C. F. Jones	Royal Commission, Dean Case, 1895	244 14 0
9 "	6,321	F. L. C. Shepherd and Son	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	7 8 8
9 "	6,322	"	"	12 14 3
9 "	6,323	"	"	3 3 7
9 "	6,324	C. M'D. Stuart	Trial Surveys—Loans	39 3 4
9 "	6,325	F. E. Wickham	"	12 2 10
9 "	6,326	G. L. Wilkins	"	27 18 4
			Carried forward	£ 4,876 16 11

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
				£ s. d.
1895.			Brought forward	£ 4,876 16 11
10 Aug.	6,373	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
12 ..	6,532	Kalsomine and Metallic Paint Co.	Nautical S.S. "Sobraon," 1894	0 7 0
12 ..	6,533	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	545 4 3
12 ..	6,534	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895-6	216 7 6
12 ..	6,535	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895	20 3 0
12 ..	6,536	" ..	" ..	174 6 11
13 ..	6,730	Potts and Paul	" ..	2 10 8
13 ..	6,751	Acting Secretary	Fisheries—Trout Ova, 1895-6	5 2 0
13 ..	6,752	Under Secretary for Justice	Patents and Copyrights—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
13 ..	6,753	Government Architect	Removal, Government Offices, 1895-6	200 0 0
13 ..	6,754	R. C. Daly	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	10 0 0
13 ..	6,755	C. S. Gillett	Trial Surveys—Loans	39 2 4
13 ..	6,756	N. Chalmers	" ..	22 2 10
13 ..	6,757	T. Kennedy, junior	" ..	37 1 4
13 ..	6,758	E. B. Thornbury	" ..	46 13 4
13 ..	6,759	J. S. Wade	" ..	34 16 3
13 ..	6,760	G. V. Mocatta	" ..	37 9 6
13 ..	6,761	J. J. Jamieson	" ..	46 13 4
13 ..	6,762	T. C. Calvert	" ..	35 8 4
13 ..	6,763	A. G. Little	" ..	40 17 10
13 ..	6,764	T. C. Calvert	" ..	2 8 0
13 ..	6,765	Potts and Paul	N. S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	5 1 7
14 ..	6,958	J. Moir	Mercantile Marine—Pensions, 1895-6	1 2 0
14 ..	6,959	Hayes Brothers	Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895	11 21 6
14 ..	6,960	Under Secretary for Justice	Prothonotary—Salaries, 1895-6	90 17 2
14 ..	6,961	Chief Clerk	Fencing Military Stores, Circular Quay, 1895-6	10 5 1
15 ..	7,204	J. C. Goodwin & Co.	Additions, Public Works and Chief Secretary, 1895	53 13 0
15 ..	7,205	J. Conery	Attorney General—Contingencies, 1895	10 0 0
15 ..	7,208	H. Morris	" ..	20 0 0
15 ..	7,207	C. S. Gillett	Trial Surveys—Loans	0 11 0
15 ..	7,208	J. Cumming	" ..	25 2 7
16 ..	7,413	E. P. Capper and Sons	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895	2 2 0
16 ..	7,414	C. J. Horsley	Compensation for Land resumed at rear of Randwick Rifle Range, 1895	9 16 11
16 ..	7,415	J. Menzies	" ..	1,349 0 0
16 ..	7,416	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	592 15 4
16 ..	7,417	F. Taverna	" ..	24 0 0
16 ..	7,418	Federal Timber Co.	Public Works and Chief Secretary's Department, 1895	56 0 0
16 ..	7,419	N. P. Neilson & Co.	" ..	62 0 6
16 ..	7,420	Receiver, 4 % Deductions	Trial Surveys—Loans	0 9 0
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Audit—Salaries, 1895	1 19 2
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895	4 19 4
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Government Statistician, 1895	0 17 10
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Patents and Copyrights, 1895	0 3 4
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Petty Sessions, 1895	2 16 8
16 ..	7,421	" ..	Mines, 1895	0 10 0
17 ..	7,481	Federal Timber Co.	Fencing Military Stores, Circular Quay, 1895	2 5 7
19 ..	7,702	Kauri Timber Co.	Additions, Public Works Offices	83 0 1
19 ..	7,703	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	46 6 4
20 ..	7,904	S. Silly	Mercantile Marine—Pensions, 1895-6	4 8 0
20 ..	7,905	R. Byrnes	Public Works Office—Additions, 1895	2 8 0
20 ..	7,906	McLean Bros. and Rigg	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895-6	83 13 10
20 ..	7,907	Chief Clerk, Public Works	" ..	162 7 0
20 ..	7,908	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	13 5 0
21 ..	8,103	G. Marshall	" ..	31 18 11
21 ..	8,104	C. S. Gillett	" ..	9 3 3
21 ..	8,105	C. A. Edwards	" ..	37 9 6
21 ..	8,106	H. A. Powell	" ..	35 8 4
22 ..	8,290	President of the Marine Board	Colonial Lighthouses, 1895-6	2 9 7
22 ..	8,291	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	4 0 0
22 ..	8,292	G. V. Mocatta	" ..	1 9 0
22 ..	8,293	F. Lasseter & Co.	Public Works—Additions, 1895	98 18 7
23 ..	8,618	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
23 ..	8,619	J. Broadfield	Public Works, &c.—Additions, 1895	28 8 3
24 ..	8,682	Federal Timber Co.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	0 16 5
24 ..	8,683	Taylor and Ingram	" ..	61 12 0
24 ..	8,684	R. Dunlop	Public Works—Additions, 1895	4 15 3
24 ..	8,685	E. D. Bush	" ..	44 5 9
24 ..	8,686	E. Jones and Son	" ..	71 7 0
26 ..	8,883	McLean Bros. and Rigg	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	0 16 6
26 ..	8,884	J. Kidman	" ..	654 19 1
26 ..	8,885	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys—Loans	2 14 0
26 ..	8,886	J. Hogan	Public Works Offices, 1895	31 11 0
26 ..	8,887	Government Architect	" ..	247 6 0
27 ..	9,139	R. L. Scrutton & Co.	" ..	11 3 11
27 ..	9,140	" ..	" ..	16 8 9
27 ..	9,141	Railway Commissioners	Scrd. Distressed Farmers, 1895	6 8 9
27 ..	9,962	E. J. B. Mearthur	Schedule A, 1895-6	33 6 8
28 ..	9,311	H. Dangar	His Excellency the Governor—Salaries, 1895-6	29 5 0
28 ..		" ..	Contingencies, 1895-6	26 11 8
28 ..	9,312	E. D. Bush	Public Works Offices, 1895	52 16 4
28 ..	9,313	" ..	" ..	15 6 7
			Carried forward	£ 10,733 16 3

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.			Brought forward	£ 10,733 16 3
28 Aug.	9,315	A. A. Dunningliff	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	1 17 11
28 "	9,316	"	"	3 3 4
28 "	9,317	Dick Bros.	"	0 11 8
28 "	9,318	P. C. L. Shepherd	"	5 7 11
29 "	9,379	Government Architect	Public Works Offices, 1895	1 17 0
30 "	9,520	H. K. Cohen	Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	216 13 4
30 "	9,560	J. Wetherill	Purchase of Land for approach to Newington Asylum, 1895-6	605 0 0
30 "	9,736	Chief Clerk, Public Works	Trial Surveys—Loans	239 9 4
30 "	9,736	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Mines and Agriculture—Salaries, 1895-6	12 0 0
30 "	9,737	Collector of Customs	Customs—Salaries, 1895-6	18 0 0
30 "	9,738	Under Secretary for Lands	Survey of Lands—Salaries, 1895-6	1 0 10
30 "	9,739	"	"	0 10 9
30 "	9,740	Government Statistician	Government Statistician—Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 0
30 "	9,741	President of the Marine Board	Torpedo Defence—Salaries, 1895-6	16 3 4
30 "	9,742	"	Colonial Light-houses, 1895-6	2 9 7
30 "	9,743	Chief Clerk, Public Works	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895	14 10 0
30 "	9,744	Under Secretary for Justice	Patents and Copyrights—Salaries, 1895-6	4 0 0
30 "	9,745	"	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
30 "	9,746	"	"	41 15 7
30 "	9,774	Railway Commissioners	Public Works Offices, 1895	1 18 0
30 "	9,775	"	Trial Surveys—Loans	14 0 2
30 "	9,776	"	Public Works Offices, 1895	8 1 0
30 "	9,858	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	0 19 1
30 "	9,858	"	"	613 6 2
30 "	9,859	Briscoe, Drysdale, & Co.	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895	2 5 0
31 "	9,973	Principal Under Secretary	Civil Service Board—Contingencies, 1895-6	7 10 0
31 "	9,973	"	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895-6	13 5 8
31 "	9,974	Acting Secretary	Fisheries—Allowances as Acting Secretary, 1895-6	8 6 8
31 "	9,975	"	"	8 6 8
31 "	9,976	Engineer-in-Chief, Sewerage Construction.	Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Salaries, 1895-6	91 13 4
31 "	9,977	Secretary	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	121 14 0
31 "	9,978	"	Contingencies, 1895-6	67 10 0
31 "	10,066	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	137 2 5
31 "	4,706	Transfer from	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	37 12 0
			Total	£ 13,066 17 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7th September, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 October, 1895.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of September, 1895 submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount
1895.				£ s. d.
2 Sept.	10,235	C. G. Wade	Dean Commission, 1895	76 0 0
2 "	10,236	T. H. Clegg	Labour and Industry—Salaries, 1895-6	33 6 8
2 "	10,237	J. T. Eldridge and others	Audit Office Salaries, Retrenched Officers, 1895-6	47 0 0
2 "	10,238	President	Royal Commission on Coal Mines, 1895-6	500 0 0
2 "	10,239	Anderson & Co.	Seed Distribution, 1895	0 18 10
2 "	10,240	J. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	4 13 1
2 "	10,241	I. J. Cowley	"	19 6 5
2 "	10,242	H. B. Dawson	"	33 19 11
3 "	10,248	E. J. B. Macarthur	Schedule A, 1895-6	33 6 8
3 "	10,423	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	71 0 0
3 "	10,424	B. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
3 "	10,425	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government	32 10 0
4 "	10,703	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	616 8 8
4 "	10,703	J. White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
4 "	10,704	W. Cassidy	Mauritius Government	13 17 9
5 "	11,031	Crown Solicitor	Stuart v. Gould	210 0 0
5 "	11,032	Federal Timber Co.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	30 0 8
5 "	11,033	Goodheart Bros., Hooker & Co.	"	5 17 0
5 "	11,034	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys	7 9 4
5 "	11,035	J. Broomfield	Clearing Wallis Creek, &c., 1895	2 12 8
6 "	11,252	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
6 "	11,253	Briscoe, Drysdale, & Co.	"	0 7 0
7 "	11,351	Brewarrina Hospital	Special Grant, Brewarrina Hospital, 1895	100 0 0
9 "	11,622	Acting-Secretary	Fisheries—Trout-hatching, Prospect, 1895-6	12 11 6
9 "	11,623	Government Architect	Public Works—Additions, 1895-6	260 16 9
9 "	11,624	Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	Tweed River—Improvements, 1895-6	203 7 2
9 "	11,625	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys	15 0 0
9 "	11,626	J. Keep and Sons	Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895	1 2 6
9 "	11,627	J. Kidman	"	604 11 1
10 "	11,881	Under Secretary for Justice	District Court—Salaries, 1895	8 12 3
10 "	11,882	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
10 "	11,883	C. McD. Stuart	Trial Surveys	39 3 4
10 "	11,884	T. Kennedy, junior	"	47 1 8
10 "	11,885	G. Marshall	"	16 13 4
10 "	11,886	G. L. Wilkins	"	27 18 4
10 "	11,887	A. G. Little	"	22 5 10
10 "	11,888	"	"	6 3 6
10 "	11,889	H. B. Thornbury	"	46 13 4
10 "	11,890	J. S. Wido	"	6 0 0
10 "	11,891	F. E. Wickham	"	22 5 10
10 "	11,892	J. J. Jamieson	"	46 13 4
10 "	11,893	J. Cumming	"	21 10 0
10 "	11,894	C. S. Gillett	"	8 9 4
10 "	11,895	O. A. Edwards	"	16 13 4
10 "	11,896	Sydney Hospital	Rent, Regent-street Dispensary, 1895-6	700 0 0
10 "	11,897	"	Special Furnishing Grant, 1895-6	230 0 0
10 "	11,898	Commercial Building and Investment Co.	Justice—Rent Temporary Offices, 1895-6	66 13 4
10 "	11,899	"	"	65 13 4
10 "	11,900	Gardiner and Co.	Relief Works, Centennial Park, 1895	1 10 0
10 "	11,901	Brown and Tapsen	Public Works—Additions, 1895-6	55 0 8
10 "	11,902	Sydney Hospital	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge	74 13 7
10 "	11,903	"	"	471 19 4
10 "	11,904	"	"	25 0 0
11 "	12,116	Parbury, Henty, & Co.	Expenses Trout Hatching	11 0 0
11 "	12,117	F. Taverna	Labour and Industry, Centennial Park, 1895-6	24 0 0
12 "	12,422	H. Smart	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	3 19 5
12 "	12,423	F. Lassetter & Co.	Public Works Offices—Additions, &c., 1895-6	76 6 4
12 "	12,424	Kauri Timber Co.	"	24 11 9
12 "	12,425	J. Mountrey	"	136 16 0
12 "	12,426	W. Laidley & Co.	Tweed River Improvements, 1895-6	11 12 0
			Carried forward	£ 5,304 10 5

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
				£ s. d.
1895.			Brought forward	5,304 10 6
12 Sept.	12,427	Mort's Dock and Engineering Co. ...	"Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	0 6 7
12 "	12,428	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys, 1895-6	7 12 2
12 "	12,429	Deputy Postmaster-General	Gratuity to Widow of Line-repairer, 1895-6	127 3 1
13 "	12,733	D. Bernard & Co.	"Sobraon"—Contingencies, 1894	1 8 0
13 "	12,734	R. A. Harvey	Tweed River Improvements, 1895-6	20 9 9
13 "	12,735	Receiver	District Courts—Salaries, 1895	0 5 8
13 "	12,736	Emu Gravel and Road Metal Co. ...	Public Works Offices—Additions, 1895	6 12 5
13 "	12,737	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys, 1895-6	44 14 0
13 "	12,738	" ..	" ..	169 11 4
13 "	12,739	E. A. Powell	" ..	35 8 4
14 "	12,806	T. C. Calvert	" ..	35 8 4
14 "	12,807	A. N. Dunnington	Seed Distribution, 1895-6	8 15 0
14 "	12,807a	J. C. Goodwin & Co.	Public Works Offices—Additions, 1895	23 18 7
16 "	13,047	Cowra District Hospital	Special grant—Cowra District Hospital, 1895-6	100 0 0
16 "	13,048	G. V. Meeatts	Trial Surveys, 1895-6	6 0 0
16 "	13,051	" ..	" ..	2 11 1
16 "	13,049	J. G. Gatty	Hatching Trout, Prospect, 1895	22 16 0
16 "	13,050	G. W. Nicoll	Tweed River Improvements, 1895-6	10 18 8
16 "	13,052	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Seed Distribution, 1895	3 10 0
16 "	13,053	Secretary	Civil Service Board—Contingencies, 1895-6	16 0 0
17 "	13,272	D. Smith	Treasury—salaries, 1895-6	15 0 10
17 "	13,273	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys, 1895-6	2 8 2
17 "	13,274	" ..	" ..	4 1 1
17 "	13,275	Chief Clerk, Public Works	River Tweed Improvements, 1895-6	0 13 0
18 "	13,533	J. J. Jamieson	Trial Surveys, 1895-6	5 2 6
18 "	13,534	J. L. Campbell	Reorganisation of Public Service, 1895-6	89 5 0
18 "	13,535	C. McClure	New Wharf, Manly Beach, 1895	614 4 2
19 "	13,765	W. King	Floods, 1895-6	2 10 0
19 "	13,766	Palatine Insurance Company	Public Works Offices—Additions, 1895-6	25 0 0
19 "	13,767	J. Keop and Sons	" ..	1 6 7
19 "	13,768	Chief Clerk, Public Works	Tweed River Improvements, 1895	11 9 6
20 "	14,043	J. Danks and Son	Trout Hatching, 1895-6	90 0 8
23 "	14,294	Ferdrian & Co.	" .. 1895	1 6 0
23 "	14,295	T. Hawkins	" ..	1 15 0
23 "	14,296	Chief Clerk, Public Works	Tweed River Improvements	187 1 1
23 "	14,297	McLean Bros. and Rigg	" ..	8 13 2
23 "	14,298	" ..	" ..	1 0 4
23 "	14,299	Chief Clerk, Public Works	New Wharf at Manly, 1895-6	8 10 0
23 "	14,300	Government Architect	Public Works—Additions, 1895	221 14 3
23 "	14,301	Railway Commissioners	Trial Surveys—Loans	129 1 1
23 "	14,302	" ..	" ..	76 1 3
24 "	14,563	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	573 17 8
24 "	14,564	J. Broomfield	" ..	0 10 4
24 "	14,565	Chief Clerk, Public Works Department	Trial Surveys—Loans	1 1 6
24 "	14,566	Railway Commissioners	" ..	19 11 10
24 "	14,567	T. Kennedy	" ..	0 12 6
24 "	14,568	J. Broomfield	Fencing Military Stores, Circular Quay, 1895	1 2 4
25 "	14,779	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
25 "	14,780	H. Smart	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	3 12 10
25 "	14,781	" ..	" ..	3 10 11
25 "	14,782	Federal Timber Co.	Fencing Military Stores, Circular Quay, 1895	3 12 0
25 "	14,783	" ..	Public Works Offices, 1895-6	74 4 7
25 "	14,784	Chief Clerk, Public Works Department	Tweed River Improvements—Loans	28 16 0
25 "	14,785	" ..	" ..	0 19 0
25 "	14,786	Receiver, 4 % Deductions	Audit Office, 1895-6	1 19 2
25 "	14,786	" ..	Government Statistician, 1895-6	0 17 10
25 "	14,786	" ..	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	4 19 4
25 "	14,786	" ..	Treasury, 1895-6	0 12 6
25 "	14,786	" ..	Customs, 1895-6	0 15 0
25 "	14,786	" ..	Colonial Light-houses, 1895-6	0 4 2
25 "	14,786	" ..	Patents and Copyrights, 1895-6	0 3 4
25 "	14,786	" ..	Petty Sessions, 1895-6	2 11 2
25 "	14,786	" ..	Mines Department, 1895-6	0 10 0
26 "	14,995	Under Secretary, Public Instruction...	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	33 0 6
26 "	14,997	Federal Timber Co.	" ..	29 6 3
26 "	14,998	A. A. Dunnington	Seeds, Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	12 19 11
26 "	14,999	Railway Commissioners	" ..	1 19 11
26 "	15,000	Albury District Hospital	Charitable Allowances—Special grant, 1895-6	500 0 0
27 "	15,164	Sly and Russell	Marine Board—"Albatross" v. "Sol" Collision, 1894	316 10 0
27 "	15,077	J. Jennings	Trout Hatching, 1895	10 16 6
28 "	15,209	J. Hogan	Public Works Office, Additions—Loans	35 7 0
30 "	15,324	Railway Commissioners	Trial Surveys—Loans	1 7 5
30 "	15,325	H. Woodley & Co.	Public Works Offices—Additions, 1895-6	14 10 0
30 "	15,326	" ..	" ..	27 11 0
30 "	15,343	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	556 4 3
30 "	15,343	Paymaster, Treasury	Advance to Paymaster, Treasury, 1895-6	900 0 0
			Total	£ 10,639 5 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 8th October, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCKY,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. BEID.
Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.			Brought forward	£ 2,085 19 6
8 Oct.	16,680	J. Bell	Mercantile Marine Pension	0 5 0
8 "	16,681	R. Walker	"	1 2 0
8 "	16,682	T. O'Connor	Mauritius Government	3 15 1
8 "	16,683	Under Secretary, Lands	Survey of Lands—Salaries, 1895-6	86 8 0
8 "	16,684	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys (Loans)	24 5 0
10 "	17,183	A.U.S.N. Co.	Norfolk Island Mail Services, 1895-6	16 13 4
10 "	17,184	Federal Timber Co.	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	2 18 4
10 "	17,185	A. G. Little	Trial Surveys (Loans)	22 5 10
10 "	17,186	G. J. Wilkins	"	27 18 4
10 "	17,187	J. J. Jamieson	"	27 18 4
10 "	17,188	J. Cumming	"	31 13 4
10 "	17,189	J. J. Jamieson	"	9 0 0
10 "	17,190	Registrar-General	Registrar-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	37 10 0
11 "	17,191	T. Graves	Mauritius Government	20 0 10
11 "	17,120	J. Bridge & Co.	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	182 12 0
11 "	17,121	"	" 1895-6	425 7 4
11 "	17,122	"	" 1895-6	191 10 7
11 "	17,123	Briscoe, Drysdale, & Co.	Public Works Offices—Additions, &c. (Loans)	0 1 4
11 "	17,124	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
11 "	17,125	Railway Commissioners	Tweed River—Improvements (Loans)	0 10 0
11 "	17,125	"	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Mainland (Loans)	0 8 10
14 "	17,766	T. Hawkins	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	5 5 0
14 "	17,767	Emu Gravel and Road Metal Co.	" 1895-6	0 8 0
14 "	17,768	"	" 1895-6	0 16 6
14 "	17,769	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	505 18 10
15 "	18,034	Under Secretary Public Instruction	" 1895-6	9 12 0
16 "	18,085	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys (Loans)	300 12 3
16 "	18,201	E. B. Thornbury	"	45 13 4
16 "	18,202	T. C. Calvert	"	35 8 4
16 "	18,203	N. Chalmers	"	41 0 10
16 "	18,204	E. A. Powell	"	35 8 4
16 "	18,205	T. Kennedy, junior	"	47 1 6
16 "	18,206	G. Marshall	"	35 8 4
16 "	18,207	J. Collie	Mercantile Marine Pension	1 2 0
16 "	18,208	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	29 15 6
17 "	18,437	G. V. Mocatta	Trial Surveys (Loans)	24 11 4
17 "	18,438	C. McClure	New Wharf at Manly (Loans)	431 19 9
17 "	18,439	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
19 "	18,930	M. Longfield	Lands—Contingencies, 1895-6	20 0 0
21 "	19,015	O. K. Young	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	57 9 1
21 "	19,016	Parbury, Henty, & Co.	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	3 6 0
22 "	19,198	Hetton Coal Co.	Tweed River Improvements (Loans)	1 3 5
22 "	19,199	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	450 10 5
22 "	19,200	"	"	473 11 11
22 "	19,201	"	"	46 5 11
22 "	19,201	M. McShane	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	1 15 0
23 "	19,331	J. Moir	Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
24 "	19,615	Newcastle and H.R.S.N. Co.	Floods, 1895	1 0 0
24 "	19,616	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
24 "	19,617	Crown Solicitor	Justice—Contingencies, 1895	21 4 2
25 "	18,808	J. W. Wheelahan	District Courts—Salaries, 1895-6	6 5 0
25 "	19,809	J. Danks and Son	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	1 5 0
28 "	20,005	J. Martin, junior	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	1 5 0
30 "	20,345	Railway Commissioners	Trial Surveys (Loans)	34 5 7
30 "	20,370	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	36 15 0
30 "	20,349	McLean Bros. and Rigg	"	2 12 5
30 "	20,320	"	Fencing Military Stores, Circular Quay, 1895-6	0 11 3
31 "	20,389	Judge Fitzhardinge	District Court—Contingencies, 1895-6	40 0 0
31 "	20,393	Judge Coffey	" 1895	88 0 0
31 "	20,427	Railway Commissioners	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Mainland (Loans)	0 8 7
31 "	20,428	Receiver, 4 % Deductions	Audit—Salaries, 1895-6	1 19 2
31 "	20,428	"	Civil Service Board—Salaries, 1895-6	4 19 4
31 "	20,428	"	Government Statistician—Salaries, 1895-6	0 17 10
31 "	20,428	"	Customs—Salaries, 1895-6	0 15 0
31 "	20,428	"	Marine Board—Colonial Lighthouses—Salaries, 1895-6	0 2 1
31 "	20,428	"	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	2 7 8
31 "	20,428	"	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	0 14 8
31 "	20,428	"	Patents and Copyrights—Salaries, 1895-6	0 3 4
31 "	20,428	"	Mines and Agriculture—Salaries, 1895-6	0 10 0
31 "	20,469	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	24 0 0
31 "	20,470	C. F. Forbes	Trial Surveys—Loans	3 4 6
31 "	20,495	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	455 16 1
			Total	£ 6,635 5 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7th November, 1895.

JAMES J. HINONY,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING NOVEMBER, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 December, 1895.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of November, 1895, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.				£ s. d.
1 Nov.	20,647	Principal Under Secretary	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895-6	12 5 8
1 "	20,648	President of the Marine Board	Torpedo Defence, 1895-6	8 1 8
1 "	20,915	Sydney Rescue Work Society	Grant—Sydney Rescue Work Society, 1895	250 0 0
1 "	20,916	Government Statistician	Statistician—Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 0
1 "	20,917	Acting Secretary, Fisheries Commission.	Allowance—As Acting Secretary, 1895-6	8 6 8
1 "	20,918	Collector of Customs	Customs—Salaries, 1895-6	18 0 0
1 "	20,919	H. B. Dowson	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	33 19 11
1 "	20,920	J. Cassidy	" 1895-6	4 13 1
1 "	20,921	I. J. Cowley	" 1895-6	18 18 1
1 "	20,922	Under Secretary for Lands	Surrey of Lands—Salaries, 1895-6	3 0 10
1 "	20,923	R. Ross	Clearing Wallis Creek, at Maitland (Loans)	78 7 7
1 "	20,924	M. Ross	"	34 1 0
1 "	20,925	Engineer-in-Chief, Sewerage Construction.	Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Salaries, 1895-6.	91 13 4
1 "	20,926	Comptroller-General of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 10
1 "	20,927	Acting Judge, Supreme Court	Prothonotary—Salaries, 1895-6	216 13 4
1 "	20,928	Public Librarian	Free Public Library—Contingencies, 1895-6	7 5 2
1 "	20,929	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	129 0 5
1 "	20,930	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Mines and Agriculture, 1895-6	12 0 0
1 "	20,931	Under Secretary of Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	19 12 0
1 "	20,932	"	" 1895-6	37 12 0
2 "	21,030	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government, 1895-6	32 10 0
4 "	21,228	W. Cassidy	" 1895-6	13 17 9
4 "	21,227	J. White	Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
4 "	21,229	C. McD. Stuart	Trial Surveys (Loans)	29 14 6
5 "	21,433	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
5 "	21,434	T. Doherty	Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland (Loans)	3 10 6
5 "	21,435	C. A. Willis	Tweed River Improvements (Loans)	3 3 10
5 "	21,436	T. W. Keele	"	4 10 0
6 "	21,669	A. A. Dunncliff	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	18 11 9
7 "	21,967	G. R. J. Humphries	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	2 14 0
7 "	21,868	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	Relief Works Centennial Park, 1895-6	41 11 0
7 "	21,869	J. Bridges & Co.	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	227 12 1
7 "	21,870	G. W. Nicoll	Tweed River, Improvements	13 6 6
8 "	22,120	J. Greer, Superintendent Labour Bureau.	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	500 0 0
8 "	22,123	F. Fontanella	" " 1895-6	19 10 0
8 "	22,124	J. Kidman	" " 1895-6	457 11 0
8 "	22,121	F. W. Carnow	Royal Commission Dean Case, 1895-6	915 0 6
8 "	22,122	"	" " 1895-6	4 12 0
11 "	22,278	C. J. Martin	" " 1895-6	39 0 0
11 "	22,279	B. J. Newmarch	" " 1895-6	2 2 0
11 "	22,280	Federal Timber Co.	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	15 2 1
11 "	22,281	Bakewell Bros.	" " 1895-6	0 12 8
11 "	22,282	Commercial Building and Investment Co.	Rent, Additional Office Justice Department, 1895-6.	66 13 4
11 "	22,283	Sims and Richards	Tweed River, Improvements	2 13 8
11 "	22,140	Director of Botanic Gardens	Government Domains—Contingencies, 1895-6	19 16 0
12 "	22,470	G. V. Allen	Inquiry into conduct of Matron Cottage Homes, Parramatta, 1895-6.	10 0 0
12 "	22,471	J. V. Connolly	" " 1895-6	10 0 0
			Carried forward	2,886 8 6

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1895.			Brought forward.....	£ 2,886 8 6
12 Nov.	22,472	T. Graves	Mauritius Government.....	20 0 10
12 "	22,473	T. B. Clegg	Government Labour Bureau—Salaries, 1895-6	33 6 8
13 "	22,739	W. Wilson	Inquiry into conduct of Matron of Cottage Homes, Parramatta, 1895-6.	51 18 5
13 "	22,740	Tiboourra Hospital	Special Grant, 1895-6	300 0 0
13 "	22,741	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	441 15 0
13 "	22,742	D. H. Batchie	Government House—Additions, Alterations, &c., 1895-6.	13 0 0
14 "	23,006	W. Wilson	Inquiry into conduct of Matron of Cottage Homes, Parramatta, 1895-6.	6 13 10
14 "	23,007	Government Architect	Government House—Additions, Alterations, &c., 1895-6.	42 18 9
15 "	23,244	Under Secretary for Lands	Lands—Salaries, 1895-6	58 16 0
15 "	23,245	F. Fontanella	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	25 10 0
16 "	23,310	C. McClure	New Wharf at Manly (Loans)	579 7 2
18 "	23,467	Chief Clerk, Public Works	" "	10 2 5
18 "	23,468	H. S. Garran	Royal Commission Drain Case, 1895	5 3 0
18 "	23,465	Trustees, Necropolis	Improving Drainage Necropolis, 1895-6	375 0 0
18 "	23,466	J. Ryan	Government House—Additions, &c., 1895-6.....	156 0 0
18 "	23,468	Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction.	Trial Surveys (Loans)	3 8 0
19 "	23,717	E. B. Thornbury	" "	46 13 4
19 "	23,718	G. V. Meeata	" "	25 19 6
19 "	23,719	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	439 9 7
19 "	23,714	Director of the Botanic Gardens	Government Domains—Contingencies, 1895-6	3 3 0
19 "	23,715	North Coast Steam Navigation Co., (Limited.)	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	2 0 0
19 "	23,716	Judge Murray	District Courts—Contingencies, 1895-6	28 0 0
20 "	23,988	Railway Commissioners	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	7 9 7
20 "	23,984	F. Fontanella	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	18 0 0
21 "	24,013	J. Ostler	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	9 7 6
22 "	24,295	F. Taverna	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	5 14 0
25 "	24,561	Superintendent Labour Bureau	" " 1895-6	500 0 0
25 "	24,562	Under Secretary, Public Instruction	" " 1895-6	31 16 0
26 "	24,732	Richardson and Scully	Seed for Distressed Farmers, 1895	5 12 6
26 "	24,733	Engineer-in-Chief, Sewerage Construction.	Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Fees Recovered Account.	200 0 0
27 "	24,900	W. H. Goode	Inquiry into conduct of Matron of Cottage Homes Parramatta, 1895-6.	51 9 0
27 "	24,901	Bakewell Bros.	Trout-hatching, 1895-6	1 0 0
27 "	24,902	G. G. Webb	Wharf Augustus-street, Leichhardt	208 16 8
27 "	24,904	Superintendent Government Domains	Government Domains—Contingencies, 1895-6.....	57 18 0
27 "	24,904	Government Architect	Government House—Additions, &c., 1895-6	64 7 5
28 "	25,016	J. Kidman	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6	460 1 10
29 "	25,225	F. Fontanella	" " 1895-6	16 10 0
29 "	25,190	Principal Under Secretary	Revising List of Fishes of Australia, 1895-6.....	12 17 2
29 "	25,191	Government Statistician	Statistician—Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 0
29 "	25,192	Director of Prisons	Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	21 8 10
29 "	25,193	Under Secretary for Lands	Lands— " 1895-6	1 0 10
29 "	25,194	Under Secretary for Justice	Petty Sessions—Salaries, 1895-6	8 0 0
29 "	25,195	" "	"	19 12 0
29 "	25,196	" "	"	37 12 0
29 "	25,197	Principal Librarian	Free Public Library—Contingencies, 1895-6	12 10 0
29 "	25,198	Collector of Customs	Customs—Salaries, 1895-6	18 0 0
29 "	25,199	Under Secretary, Mines and Agriculture.	Mines—Salaries, 1895-6	12 0 0
29 "	25,226	Railway Commissioners	Seed Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	2 3 3
30 "	25,471	Engineer-in-Chief, Sewerage Construction.	Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Salaries, 1895-6	91 13 4
30 "	25,472	Acting Secretary to the Fisheries Commission.	Fisheries Commission—Salaries, 1895-6	8 6 8
30 "	25,886	Sydney Re-cus Work Society	Special Grant.....	265 0 8
30 "	25,887	Clerk-in-Charge, Labour and Industry	Government Labour Bureau, 1895-6.....	33 6 8
30 "	25,888	Acting Judge to the Supreme Court	Prothonotary—Salaries, 1895-6	216 13 4
30 "	25,477	Under Secretary Public Instruction	Centennial Park Relief Works, 1895-6.....	123 12 5
30 "	25,431	President of the Marine Board	Torpedo Defence—Salaries, 1895-6	8 1 8
30 "	25,605	Gardiner and Coul	Board of Exports—Contingencies, 1895-6	1 15 6
30 "	25,606	J. Stephenson	" Salaries, 1895-6	15 19 5
			Total.....	£ 8,092 18 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 5th December, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

Approved—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 19.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 October, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 19.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to regulate the appropriation and application of Public Moneys to Public Purposes; to amend the Audit Act; and for other purposes.

Government House, Sydney,
30th September, 1895.

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1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1895.

HAMPDEN,
Governor.

Message No. 9.

It being found expedient to raise an amount of money not exceeding one million one hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred pounds, to cover the deficiency debt of the Colony up to the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and it being considered advisable to provide such amount by the issue of Treasury Bills, the Governor submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision be made accordingly.

Government House,
Sydney, 11th December, 1895.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(FOR QUARTER ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1895.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13, sec. 2.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 8th November, 1895.

THE following General Abstracts of the Average Amounts of the Liabilities and Assets of the under-mentioned Banks are published in conformity with the 3rd clause of the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13:—

- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- CITY BANK OF SYDNEY, from 30th June to 30th September, 1895.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA Limited, from 30th June to 30th September, 1895.
- QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- BANK OF NORTH QUEENSLAND Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, from 30th June to 30th September, 1895.
- UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK Limited, from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	2,322,994 0 6
Not bearing Interest		441,819 10 9	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	97,773 9 1
Bearing Interest			Government Securities	6,028 1 7
Bills in Circulation—			Landed Property	277,268 1 0
Not bearing Interest		13,934 14 4	Notes and Bills of other Banks	10,652 18 7
Bearing Interest			Balances due from other Banks	42,469 16 1
Balances due to other Banks		14,562 16 5	Balances due from the Branches of this Bank	1,798,442 7 10
Deposits—			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks ...	8,872,118 6 8
Not bearing Interest	3,903,028 10 9			
Bearing Interest	5,857,712 13 5	9,760,741 4 2		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£10,231,058 5 8		Total Amount of Assets	£13,427,747 1 4

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1895..... £1,894,200.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 9 7/8 cent. 7/8 annum.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared £81,451 13s.
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend £1,158,072 2s.

Sydney, 24th October, 1895.

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.
 HENRY TURNER, Branch Accountant.

I, John Russell French, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful Account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

J. RUSSELL FRENCH.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this } CHAS. COLLINS, Justice of the Peace.
 24th day of October, 1895,— }

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	1,680,351 5 11
Not bearing Interest		310,907 19 3	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	6,336 3 1
Bearing Interest			Landed Property	353,593 3 9
Bills in Circulation—			Notes and Bills of other Banks	50,746 3 5
Not bearing Interest		22,684 4 5	Balances due from other Banks	54,808 14 8
Bearing Interest			Balances due from Branches of this Bank ...	600,550 16 7
Balances due to other Banks ...		34,426 11 5	*Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	8,073,463 2 1
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest	2,241,734 7 9			
Bearing Interest	6,146,669 1 6	8,387,803 9 2		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£8,755,822 4 2		Total Amount of Assets	£10,829,848 9 4

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at close of Quarter ended 30th September, 1895 £980,925.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders £8 7/8 cent. 7/8 annum.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared..... £37,954 8s. 9d.
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at time of declaring such Dividend £1,024,487 4s. 7d.

* Including £455,800, average amount of Government securities held.

Sydney, 14th October, 1895.

T. A. DIBBS, General Manager.
 ALEX. SOUTAR, Accountant.

I, Thomas Adwright Dibbs, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful Account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this } WILLIAM HENRY FLAVELLER, Justice of the Peace.
 15th day of October, 1895,— }

T. A. DIBBS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	524,301 13 3
Not bearing Interest		101,123 16 2	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	1,885 12 10
Bearing Interest.....			Landed Property	407,673 4 9
Bills in Circulation—			Notes and Bills of other Banks, and Queensland Government Treasury Notes.....	20,665 18 6
Not bearing Interest		30,615 15 10	Balances due from other Banks.....	35,740 3 11
Bearing Interest.....			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks, after deducting Reserve Funds and Balances belonging to the Old Bank	6,921,543 11 4
Balances due to other Banks		9,575 15 11		
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest	687,581 17 1			
Bearing Interest.....	3,316,746 6 1	4,004,328 3 2		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£4,745,473 15 1		Total Amount of Assets.....	£ 7,911,810 4 7

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1895..... £1,157,450 10s.
 Amount of the Old Bank Capital in suspense..... £4,704.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

4 3/4 cent. 7/8 annum.

Amount of the last dividend declared

£22,674 14s. 1d.

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend

£50,163 19s.

MEMO.—Reserve Funds of Old Bank held in suspense, pending realisation of Assets, £662,536 14s.

F. ADAMS, General Manager.

HENRY WM. WALTON, Branch Accountant.

Sydney, 17th October, 1895.

I, Henry William Walton, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

HENRY WM. WALTON.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 17th day of October, 1895,— } W. H. SIMPSON, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the CITY BANK OF SYDNEY, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 30th June, 1895, to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	131,110 18 2
Not bearing Interest		40,420 14 7	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	3,998 4 4
Bearing Interest.....			Landed Property	138,573 9 8
Bills in Circulation—			Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,719 7 8
Not bearing Interest		193 12 4	Balances due from other Banks.....	71,214 5 1
Bearing Interest.....			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	1,213,689 16 10
Balances due to other Banks.....		1,368 2 3		
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest		274,241 15 8		
Bearing Interest.....		733,786 5 11		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£1,050,010 10 9		Total Amount of Assets.....	£ 1,560,306 1 9

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended

£400,000.

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

5 3/4 cent. 7/8 annum.

Amount of the last Dividend declared

£10,000.

Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend

£208,305 3s. 6d.

C. STANTON, General Manager.

JOHN J. CURTIS, Accountant.

Sydney, 10th October, 1895.

I, John Joseph Curtis, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

JOHN J. CURTIS.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 10th day of October, 1895,— } THOS. T. ORTON, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation— Not bearing Interest		12,694 16 5	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	125,123 6 4
Bearing Interest			Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	
Bills in Circulation— Not bearing Interest		504 9 8	Landed Property	93,892 15 3
Bearing Interest			Notes and Bills of other Banks	7,042 19 1
Balances due to other Banks		653 2 7	Balances due from other Banks	2,755 8 8
Deposits— Not bearing Interest	122,552 4 4		Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	995,171 4 8
Bearing Interest	395,480 16 4	518,033 0 8		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	531,885 9 4	Total Amount of Assets	£ 1,223,985 14 0

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1895 £23,004,205 10s.
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders on Preference Shares 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared £53,750.
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend £2,145 5s. 1d.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA Limited,
Sydney, 10th October, 1895.

JNO. BLAIR, Manager.
L. DEUCHAR, Accountant.

I, John Blair, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the specified period; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

JNO. BLAIR.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this } JOHN McNALL, Justice of the Peace.
12th day of October, 1895,— }

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 30th June to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation— Not bearing Interest		4,231 12 2	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	136,195 11 4
Bearing Interest			Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	
Bills in Circulation— Not bearing Interest		150 0 4	Government Securities	
Bearing Interest			Landed Property	39,684 7 6
Balances due to other Banks		209 6 7	Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,668 6 9
Deposits— Not bearing Interest	44,807 8 8		Balances due from other Banks	3,917 1 5
Bearing Interest	265,259 13 1	310,067 1 9	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	303,938 19 5
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	314,688 0 10	Total Amount of Assets	£ 491,404 6 5

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1895... £1,821,521 0s. 0d.
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ annum to Preference Shareholders.
Amount of the last Dividend declared £7,644 10s.
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend..... £103,440 1s. 3d.

Sydney, 30th September, 1895.

GEO. TURNBULL, Manager.
H. D. SUTHERLAND, Accountant.

I, George Turnbull, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

GEO. TURNBULL.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this } JOHN R. JONES, Justice of the Peace.
15th day of October, 1895,— }

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation— Not bearing Interest .....	.....	.....	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	279,297 18 5
Bearing Interest.....	.....	.....	Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars .....	.....
Bills in Circulation— Not bearing Interest .....	.....	4,761 19 4	Government Securities.....	.....
Bearing Interest.....	.....	.....	Landed Property	14,853 17 2
Balances due to other Banks .....	.....	.....	Notes and Bills of other Banks	1,465 2 10
Deposits— Not bearing Interest	106,542 11 3	.....	Balances due from other Banks .....	.....
Bearing Interest.....	101,387 0 9	207,929 12 0	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	91,773 4 0
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	212,691 11 4	Total Amount of Assets	£ 387,390 2 5

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up for Quarter ending 30th September, 1895 *£293,021 12s. 11d.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 3 7/8 cent. 7/8 annum.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared £10,800.
 Amounts of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend £36,340 4s. 9d.

* Note.—These figures include calls received on the London Register to 20th August, 1895.

L. A. JOHNSTONE, Manager.
 WILLIAM SEWELL, Accountant.

Sydney, 8th October, 1895.

I, Lewis Alexander Johnstone, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council of the Colony of New South Wales & Victoria No. 13.

L. A. JOHNSTONE.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 8th day of October, 1895.— } P. N. TREBECK, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NORTH QUEENSLAND LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation— Not bearing Interest .....	.....	61 13 10	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	24,697 18 2
Bearing Interest .....	.....	.....	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars .....	.....
Bills in Circulation— Not bearing Interest .....	.....	60 2 9	Landed Property .....	.....
Bearing Interest .....	.....	.....	Notes and Bills of other Banks	376 13 10
Balance due to other Banks .....	.....	.....	Balances due from other Banks	1,245 8 9
Deposits— Not bearing Interest	10,587 16 10	.....	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	41,005 11 3
Bearing Interest	33,481 2 11	44,068 19 9		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	44,190 16 4	Total Amount of Assets.....	£ 66,725 12 0

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at this date £200,000.
 No Dividend and bonus declared to the Shareholders on 30th June, 1895.
 Amount of the last half-yearly Dividend and Bonus Declared

J. MACKENZIE LEES, Manager.
 A. M. VERNON, Accountant.

I, John Mackenzie Lees, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council & Victoria No. 13.

J. MACKENZIE LEES.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 3rd day of October, 1895.— } A. FORSYTH Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	210,879 0 0
Not bearing Interest		8,775 0 0	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	7,500 0 0
Bearing Interest			Landed Property	63,595 0 0
Bills in Circulation—			Notes of other Banks	2,394 0 0
Not bearing Interest		4,770 0 0	Balances due from other Banks.....	6,988 0 0
Bearing Interest			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	324,030 0 0
Balances due to other Banks		1,161 0 0	Securities not included under other Heads...	170,737 0 0
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest ... 94,599 0 0				
Bearing Interest	92,318 0 0	186,917 0 0		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	201,623 0 0	Total Amount of Assets	£
				786,123 0 0

Amount of the Capital Stock payable by shareholders	£500,000.
Amount of the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	£2,000,000.
Preference shares subscribed for by N.Z. Government	£500,000.
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	£5 7/8 cent.
Amount of the last Dividend declared (January, 1894)	£22,500.
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	£86,661.

Sydney, 15th October, 1895.

GEO. A. WILSON, Manager.

R. E. RIGG, Accountant.

I, George Alexander Wilson, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

GEO. A. WILSON.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
15th day of October, 1895,— } ROBT. B. WILKINSON, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 30th June to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	460,062 6 3
Not bearing Interest		95,294 8 7	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	20,705 13 2
Bearing Interest			Landed Property.....	88,902 0 3
Bills in Circulation—			Notes and Bills of other Banks.....	28,871 0 3
Not bearing Interest		13,599 5 0	Balances due from other Banks.....	
Bearing Interest			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	2,300,678 9 9
Balances due to other Banks				
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest ... 876,160 9 5				
Bearing Interest	1,128,427 2 7	2,004,587 12 0		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	2,113,481 5 7	Total Amount of Assets.....	£
				2,899,219 9 8

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at close of Quarter ending 30th September	£1,600,000.
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	£5 7/8 cent. 7/8 annum.
Amount of the last Dividend declared	£40,000.
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	£810,495.

Sydney, 23rd October, 1895.

A. HELLICAR, Manager.

A. T. NOYES, Accountant.

I, the Manager, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

A. HELLICAR.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
23rd day of October, 1895,— } FRANK SENIOR, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—				
Not bearing Interest.....		62,843 14 3	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	728,007 14 7
Bearing Interest			Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	3,840 18 6
Bills in Circulation—			Landed Property	143,830 0 0
Not bearing Interest.....		10,758 9 9	Notes and Bills of other Banks	27,310 15 9
Bearing Interest			Balances due from other Banks.....	92 15 3
Balances due to other Banks		5 1 7	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	3,283,719 13 4
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest.....	705,280 3 2			
Bearing Interest.....	1,200,500 8 3	1,905,780 11 5		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£ 1,979,387 17 0		Total Amount of Assets.....	£ 4,186,801 17 5

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 30th September, 1895..... £1,500,000.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

Amount of the last Dividend declared

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend

Sydney, 30th September, 1895.

WILLIAM LEHS, Manager.
 A. C. GODHARD, Acting Accountant.

I, Alfred Charles Godhard, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank (within the Colony of New South Wales), during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

A. C. GODHARD.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 14th day of October, 1895, — } WALTER C. WATT, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July, 1895, to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—				
Not bearing Interest		23,900 0 0	Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	216,313 15 1
Bearing Interest.....			Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	853 2 0
Bills in Circulation—			Landed Property.....	142,591 18 7
Not bearing Interest		615 6 11	Notes and Bills of other Banks	5,687 7 9
Bearing Interest.....			Balances due from other Banks.....	8,250 8 5
Balances due to other Banks... ..		4,197 2 3	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks...	1,836,038 7 5
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest	499,939 17 7			
Bearing Interest.....	460,863 13 11	660,803 16 6		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£ 689,516 5 8		Total Amount of Assets.....	£ 2,209,734 19 3

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at close of Quarter ended 30th September, 1895..... £1,305,442 10s.
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders

Amount of the last Dividend declared

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend

Sydney, 16th October, 1895.

W. T. SMELLIE, Manager.
 A. BROWN, Accountant.

I, Alexander Brown, make oath that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful Account of the Average Amount of Assets and Liabilities of the above Bank during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

A. BROWN.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this }
 16th day of October, 1895, — } THOMAS M. TINLEY, Justice of the Peace.

GENERAL ABSTRACT showing the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK LIMITED, within the Colony of New South Wales, taken from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1895.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Totals.	Assets.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Notes in Circulation—			Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metals	331,770 13 3
Not bearing Interest		20,051 0 0	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	
Bearing Interest			Landed Property.....	148,289 3 0
Bills in Circulation—		5,308 18 9	Notes and Bills of other Banks	18,458 9 8
Not bearing Interest			Balances due from other Banks.....	19,666 15 1
Bearing Interest			Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills, and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks	1,768,358 19 1
Balances due to other Banks		5,698 8 10		
Deposits—				
Not bearing Interest	236,901 12 6			
Bearing Interest.....	*165,114 8 10	403,016 1 4		
Perpetual Inscribed Stocks.....		529,295 0 0		
Total Amount of Liabilities	£	963,369 8 11	Total Amount of Assets	£ 2,285,544 0 1
Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 30th September, 1895			£970,865.	
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders				
Amount of the last Dividend declared.....				
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend			£10,153 13s. 3d.	

* Including terminable deposits payable 1800-4, £150,387.

THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK Limited,
Sydney, 14th October, 1895.

FLETCHER DIXON, Manager.
ANDREW SHANKS, Accountant.

I, Fletcher Dixon, make oath and say that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the Average Amount of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank, within the Colony of New South Wales, during the period specified; and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council 4 Victoria No. 13.

FLETCHER DIXON.

Sworn before me, at Sydney, this } JOHN BROOMFIELD, Justice of the Peace.
14th day of October, 1895. — }

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 6.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 6.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill for the establishment of a new Tariff of Customs Duties, and for purposes connected with, consequent upon, and incidental to the purpose aforesaid.

*Government House, Sydney,
9th September, 1895.*

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(PETITION FROM THE ELECTORS AND RESIDENTS OF KINCHELA AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOMS DUTIES UNTIL THE FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 October, 1895.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Electors and Residents of Kinchela and the surrounding district, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That at a public meeting convened at Kinchela aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, it was moved by Mr. A. D. Johnston, and unanimously carried, that in the opinion of those assembled at the said public meeting the Customs duties on sugar, timber, grain, farm and dairy produce, and articles which can be profitably manufactured by the people of this Colony have been of great benefit to the community—firstly, because the said duties have stimulated production; secondly, because they have enabled the producers successfully to compete with those of other colonies or countries having lower rates of freight, lower wages, and lower scale of existence; thirdly, by giving employment to the people of the Colony and opening up the country; fourthly, by providing revenue for the Government of the country, now so greatly needed, and which was easily collected by a staff of officers who will still be maintained, even though the said duties should be abolished; fifthly, because the retention of the said duties will in a great measure obviate the necessity of imposing untried, inequitable, and oppressive taxation at a time when the people are least able to bear it; and sixthly, because the retention of the said duties is calculated to induce the other Australian Colonies to seek their abolition by means of federation.

2. That at the said public meeting it was moved by Mr. L. Rafferty, seconded by Mr. T. Clancy, and unanimously carried, that the said meeting expressed its earnest and emphatic protest against any abolition of the said Customs duties until the federation of the Australian Colonies, and desired the Chairman (Mr. T. H. Salmon) of the said meeting to forward a Petition to the Parliament of New South Wales in accordance with the said resolution.

Your Petitioners, in support of the said resolutions, and in view of the evils impending on the removal of the said Customs duties, humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to retain and continue the said Customs duties, at present so greatly needed to carry on the Government of the country, and by so doing prevent the imposition of new, unreasonable, unnecessary, and ruinous taxation at a time of unprecedented depression, and further prevent numbers of your Petitioners, besides thousands of their fellow colonists, from being reduced to a state of destitution and ruin, and so become a burden on the State by reason of the destruction of the aforesaid industries, from which they now derive their means of subsistence.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 72 signatures.]

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(RETURN RESPECTING ARRIVALS OF VESSELS AT WOLLONGONG, BELLAMBI, AND PORT KEMBLA,
AND AMOUNT OF HARBOUR AND TONNAGE DUES COLLECTED THEREON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1895.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in reply to Question No. 1, of 11th December, 1895.]

Question.

(1.) VESSELS AT WOLLONGONG, BELLAMBI, AND PORT KEMBLA:—MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL asked THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

(1.) What was the number of arrivals of vessels at Wollongong, Bellambi, and Port Kembla, respectively, during the years 1893 and 1894; also to 30th September, 1895?

(2.) The total tonnage represented by those arrivals in each instance?

(3.) The amount of harbour and tonnage dues collected respectively at the shipping places mentioned within the time stated?

Answer.

SHIPPING, Arrivals (exclusive of passenger steamers).

Periods.	Wollongong.		Port Kembla.		Bellambi.	
	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.
During the year 1893	507	95,582	437	202,355	183	68,127
During the year 1894	596	117,103	351	180,778	173	61,756
1 January to 30 September, 1895...	382	76,892	276	147,222	64	18,565

Harbour and Light Dues (collected locally).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
During the year 1893	2 12 4	Nil.	Nil.
During the year 1894	2 14 8	52 4 0	Nil.
1 January to 30 September, 1895...	1 17 8	27 18 4	Nil.

Tonnage Dues collected at Wollongong.

	£ s. d.
During the year 1893	233 11 8
During the year 1894	208 14 10
1 January to 30 September, 1895	106 3 7

Customs House,
Sydney, 11th December, 1895.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE "BEER DUTY ACT, 1887."

(ADDITIONAL REGULATION UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1895.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11 November, 1895.

THE "BEER DUTY ACT OF 1887."—ADDITIONAL REGULATION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers contained in the 38th section of the "Beer Duty Act of 1887," has been pleased to make the following Additional Regulation, to take effect on and from this date, and to be read as incorporated in the Regulations under such Act, published in *Gazette* No. 538, of 27th September, 1887.

G. H. REID,

Liquor made or sold as a substitute for Beer by any unlicensed Brewer, and found to contain more than two per cent. of proof spirit, will subject the maker of such liquor to duties and penalties under the "Beer Duty Act of 1887."

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

(PETITION FROM JOHN BLACK, J.P., CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF FARMERS OF MOLONG,
AGAINST REMOVAL OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 August, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned farmers of Molong and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the removal of the present duties on imported agricultural produce would result in the ruin of thousands of farmers throughout the Colony, and thereby become a grave and serious injury to the whole Colony, who are all in a large measure dependent upon the prosperity of the producing classes.

That so far from these duties being removed, your Petitioners are of opinion that they should be fixed for some years, past experience having shown that their imposition has been of advantage to the producer, who is by these means enabled to compete against cheap foreign labour, and to the consumer, who has not only had to pay less for food, but has been indirectly benefited by the retention of the money in the Colony.

That the establishment of these duties on a fixed and permanent basis will tend to settle the course of trade which has been seriously injured by the constant fear of changing during the past few years, and will assist in the settlement of the lands of the Colony with a prosperous and hard-working army of settlers and producers.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the above premises into your favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN BLACK, J.P.,
Chairman of a Public Meeting held at Molong, this 19th August, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

(PETITION FROM JOHN LEARY, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF FARMERS OF CUMNOCK, AGAINST
REMOVAL OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 August, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned farmers of Cumnock and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the removal of the present duties on imported agricultural produce would result in the ruin of thousands of farmers throughout the Colony, and thereby become a grave and serious injury to the whole Colony, who are all in a large measure dependent upon the prosperity of the producing classes.

That so far from these duties being removed, your Petitioners are of opinion that they should be fixed for some years, past experience having shown that their imposition has been of advantage to the producer, who is by these means enabled to compete against cheap foreign labour, and to the consumer, who has not only had to pay less for food, but has been indirectly benefited by the retention of the money in the Colony.

That the establishment of these duties on a fixed and permanent basis will tend to settle the course of trade which has been seriously injured by the constant fear of changing during the past few years, and will assist in the settlement of the lands of the Colony with a prosperous and hard-working army of settlers and producers.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the above premises into your favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN LEARY,
Chairman of Meeting.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 27th August, 1895, from meeting of farmers of Manildra and surrounding district.

On 29th " from certain farmers of Garra and surrounding district; 46 signatures.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FARMERS OF CUDAL AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT, AGAINST
REMOVAL OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned farmers of Cudal and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the removal of the present duties on imported agricultural produce would result in the ruin of thousands of farmers throughout the Colony, and thereby become a grave and serious injury to the whole Colony, who are all in a large measure dependent upon the prosperity of the producing classes.

That so far from these duties being removed, your Petitioners are of opinion that they should be fixed for some years, past experience having shown that their imposition has been of advantage to the farmer, who is by these means enabled to compete against cheap foreign labour, and to the consumer, who has not only had to pay less for food, but has been indirectly benefited by the retention of the money in the Colony.

That the establishment of these duties on a fixed and permanent basis will tend to settle the course of trade which has been seriously injured by the constant fear of changing during the past few years, and will assist in the settlement of the lands of the Colony with a prosperous and hard-working army of settlers and producers.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the above premises into your favourable consideration, and grant such relief as to your Honorable House may seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 70 signatures.]

A similar Petition was received,—

On 4th September, 1895, from farmers of Cargo and surrounding district.

200

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

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1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

(PETITION FROM JOHN CLARKE, AS CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING AT YARRAVEL, MACLEAY RIVER, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Members of the Parliament of New South Wales.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, chairman of a public meeting held at Yarravel, in the Macleay District, on Wednesday, 15th August,

SHOWETH :—

That there were assembled at the said meeting, farmers from Yarravel, Sherwood, Gordonbush, Turner's Flat, Dondingalong, Yessebah, and Belgrave.

That resolutions were carried unanimously affirming the advantages realised from specific duties on grain, sugar, timber, farm and dairy products, and praying the Parliament to continue their collection.

As chairman of the said meeting, and in accordance with the request of those assembled, I do humbly pray your Honorable House, in the interests of the producers of this Colony, to resist the endeavour to alter the fiscal policy of the country until the entire question of Customs Duties is dealt with by a Federal Parliament.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN CLARKE, J.P.

A similar Petition was received on 11 September, 1895, from Edmund Debenham, chairman of a public meeting held at Frederickton, Macleay River.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXCISE DUTY ON COLONIAL TOBACCO.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN FARMERS AND RESIDENTS OF WEST MAITLAND, AGAINST

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 August, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, Farmers and Residents of West Maitland,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of the Petitioners the excise duty has tended to destroy the very large tobacco growing and manufacturing industry, from which at one time this and other country districts of the Colony derived very great and material prosperity. This is evidenced by the marked decline of tobacco culture and the closing of country factories, since the operation of Mr. Burns' "Tobacco Increase Bill of 1887." That by the extinction of the small factories (as caused by the license-fee and the prepayment of the duty to release the manufactured article from bond), almost the whole tobacco trade has become centralised in Sydney and monopolised by a few manufacturers, with the result that while the consumer has to pay a high price for tobacco, the grower is compelled to accept a low and unpayable price for his leaf. It is further pointed out, as adduced from official statistics, that while the consumption of tobacco in the Colony has shown a considerable increase, the production and manufacture of New South Wales leaf has seriously declined. The area of land planted in 1887-8 being 2,371 acres, whereas the area planted in 1893-4 was only 854 acres, the place of the colonial-grown tobacco being taken by the imported manufactured article, which has almost doubled in quantity during the same period, showing that though the Government is deriving revenue from the excise duty, the community generally is suffering from the decline of a valuable industry, with its consequent advantages of employment and profit.

Your Petitioners further respectfully represent that the Tobacco industry is a legitimate industry, well adapted to many portions of the Colony.

That formerly a good article was grown and manufactured locally, which satisfied the requirements of the people. That prior to the imposition of the excise duty the industry was a source of livelihood to a large class of poor farmers, whom it was the object of the Free Selection Act and succeeding Land Acts to settle upon the lands of the Colony, and that it is now, as affecting this poor class of settlers, a very great injustice to single it out from other wealthy and flourishing industries to bear the burden of heavy taxation.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will, in consideration of these facts, be pleased to repeal the tobacco excise duty, and that the prayer of this Petition may be granted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 511 signatures.]

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 August, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the establishment of a system of direct taxation by means of a Tax on Land and a Tax on Income; for the appointment of Officers for the levying, assessment, and collection of such taxes; to provide for appeals from assessments, and for purposes in connection with the aforesaid objects.

*Government House, Sydney,
15th August, 1895.*

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INCOME TAX BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 7.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11th September, 1895.

FREDEK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 7.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill for imposing a Tax on Incomes.

Government House, Sydney,
11th September, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 September, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 8.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill for imposing a Tax on Land.

Government House,

Sydney, 11th September, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NYNGAN IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 August, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of Nyngan,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation, this 29th day of August, 1895.

EDWARD H. PRINCE,
Mayor.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GLEN INNES, IN FAVOUR OF AN
EQUITABLE EXEMPTION OF LANDS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Municipal District of Glen Innes,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation, this 29th day of August, 1895.

E. J. THOMAS,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 3rd September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Bega.
" " from the Council of the Borough of the Glebe.
" " from the Council of the Borough of Hunter's Hill.
" " from the Council of the Municipality of Moama.
" " from the Council of the Municipal District of Wallendbeen.
" " from the Council of the Municipal District of Bourke.

On 4th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Quirindi.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Paddington.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Carcoar.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Katoomba.
 " " from the Council of the District of Deniliquin.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Petersham.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of St. Peters.
 On 5th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Nymba.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Kiama.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Murrumburrah.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Goulburn.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Jamberoo.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Cudal.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Gerringong.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Mulgoa.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Burrowa.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Armidale.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Willoughby.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of West Maitland.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA, IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Borough of Woollahra,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation, this 10th day of September, 1895.

THOMAS MAGNEY,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 10th September, 1895, from the Council of the Borough of Waverley.
" " " from the Council of the Borough of Redfern.
" " " from the Council of the Borough of Ashfield.
" " " from the Council of the Municipality of Balranald.
" " " from the Council of the Borough of Darlington.
" " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Moss Vale.

On

On 10th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipality of Condobolin.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Stockton.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Kempsey.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Newcastle.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Ballina.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Casino.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Lismore.
 On 11th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Moruya.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Drummoyne.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Uralla.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Rockdale.
 On 12th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipality of Grenfell.
 " " from the Council of the Municipality of Ulmarra.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Smithfield and Fairfield.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Bathurst.
 " " from the Council of the Borough of Cowra.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Cudgegong.
 " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Blayney.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF YOUNG, IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION OF LANDS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Borough of Young,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation of Young, this 11th day of September, 1895.

DONALD MACKENZIE,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 17th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Berry.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipality of Silverton.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipality of Murrumbidgee.
 On 18th September, 1895, from the Council of the Borough of Temora.
 " " " from the Council of the Borough of Lithgow.
 " " " from the Council of the Borough of Mudgee.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipality of Prospect and Sherwood.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Canterbury.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipality of Bowral.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Penrith.
 " " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Wellington.
 On 19th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Waratah.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CORAKI, IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION OF LANDS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of Coraki,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pockets of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation, this 11th day of September, 1895.

JOHN STOREY,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 24th September, 1895, from the Council of the Borough of Grafton.
 " " " " from the Council of the Municipal District of St. Mary's.
 On 25th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Broken Hill.
 " " " " from the Council of the Municipal District of Central Shoalhaven.
 On 26th September, 1895, from the Council of the Municipality of Coraki.
 " " " " from the Council of the Municipality of Dundas.
 " " " " from the Council of the Borough of Shellharbour.
 " " " " from the Council of the Borough of Lane Cove.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF LIVERPOOL, IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION OF LANDS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 October, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Municipality of Liverpool,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the said corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the Boroughs and Municipal Districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FRED. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

A similar Petition was received,—

On 2nd October, 1895, from the Council of the Borough of Mosman.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF VAUCLUSE, IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OR AN EQUITABLE EXEMPTION OF LANDS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 October, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Council of the Borough of Vauclose,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—

1. That the said Corporation has for a long time been incorporated under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and in common with the other Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony has contributed large sums of money towards the construction of its roads, ways, and other local requirements.

2. That there are at present 176 Boroughs and Municipal Districts in the Colony that collectively levy and expend annually on their local requirements a sum of about £500,000, thus saving the general revenue that amount of money annually.

3. That only about 2,479 square miles in the Colony are now under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," leaving about 303,000 square miles that are unincorporated, and at present not levying any special rates or contributions towards their local roads, ways, bridges, or local requirements.

4. That if the unincorporated portions of the Colony were placed under some form of Municipal or Local Government and were locally rated at a reasonable amount, it is estimated that a sum of about £750,000 a year would be collected in rates, which sum would relieve the general revenue to that extent, and thereby partially, if not wholly, save the Annual Roads and Bridges Vote, which now comes out of the pocket of the general tax-payer.

5. That by placing the whole of the Colony under Municipal or Local Government the money would be locally expended, thereby saving much time, money, and cost of administration.

6. That the boroughs and municipal districts of the Colony already contribute at the rate of £1 5s. 8d. per head of the population within incorporated districts, and 10s. 6d. per cent. of the total annual value of all ratable property towards the cost of their local requirements.

7. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that in any system of land taxation it would be unjust to your Petitioners and to those within the incorporated districts of the Colony that they, who are at present paying high local rates, thereby relieving the general revenue to the extent aforesaid, should be called upon to pay the same rate of land tax as those landholders outside of incorporated areas who are paying nothing towards local rates. That such a proposal, if carried out, would press heavily and inequitably on all lands within municipal areas, would necessarily reduce the value of such lands, would injuriously prejudice the obligations that many existing municipalities have incurred, would reduce the amounts of their rates, curtail the employment of labour, and hamper existing corporations in their contracts and municipal works.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House that, in dealing with the measure for the imposition of a land tax, they will, in the first instance, either pass a measure of local self-government, and thereby put all the people of the country on the same municipal level, or that they will make a fair and equitable exemption from such land tax in respect of all those lands that are already under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the said Petitioning Corporation, this 24th day of September, 1895.

ALBERT JONES,
Mayor.

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 8th October, 1895, from the Council of the Municipal District of Cabramatta and Canley Vale.
On 10th October, 1895, from the Council of the Municipality of Moree.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND TAX.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN LANDHOLDERS AND RESIDENTS OF UPPER MANILLA IN FAVOUR OF A
LAND TAX ON THE BETTERMENT PRINCIPLE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 August, 1895.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned landholders and residents of Upper Manilla in the Bingara Electorate,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

That at a public meeting held at Upper Manilla on Saturday, the 17th day of August, 1895, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting it is economically unsound and therefore unjust to levy a land value tax upon the amount paid or contracted to be paid to the State, but that a betterment tax, or tax upon the unearned increment of land, is economically sound and just.

That the chairman be authorized to embody the foregoing resolution in a petition to be forwarded to the Legislature after signatures to the same have been obtained.

That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Member for this Electorate and to the Press.

And as your Petitioners earnestly believe that the adoption of a betterment tax, as advocated in the first of these resolutions, would be of the utmost benefit to this Colony, they pray that your Honorable House may, in its wisdom, determine upon giving early effect to such betterment tax by making it a law of the land.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 84 signatures.]

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGINA versus GEORGE DEAN.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1895.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP STREET.

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Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esquire, Q.C. ;
PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esquire, M.D. ; and
FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esquire, M.D.,—

Greeting :—

Know ye, That We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make certain investigations in the case of George Dean, on whom sentence of death was lately passed, which was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, for the crime of administering poison with intent to kill Mary Dean, his wife; to examine all witnesses, and call for any documents which may tend in any way to throw new light upon the case, or which may vary, explain, or bear upon any of the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial of the said George Dean; and after receiving such additional evidence, to report whether, in your opinion, as the result of such further inquiries made by you, the prisoner should serve his sentence or be released from further imprisonment: And We do by these presents grant to you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary by whom you may be better informed of the premises: And we do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission: And Our further will and pleasure is that you do within one month after the date of this Our Commission certify to Us, in the office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission we declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled, “*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*”

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor The Honourable SIR FREDERICK
MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our Colony of New
South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South
Wales aforesaid, this seventh day of May, in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign,
and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,

(L.S.)

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Entered on Record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 16, page 462, this seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

(L.S.)

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

LETTERS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 May, 1895.

I am directed to transmit herewith an instrument appointing you President of a Royal Commission to inquire into the case of the prisoner George Dean, in conjunction with Dr. Sydney Jones and Dr. Frederic N. Manning.

At the same time, I am requested to inform you that the contents of the document have not yet been disclosed, and as it is not considered desirable to do so until you have commenced your sittings, will you be good enough to let me know the probable date of your first meeting.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Francis Edward Rogers, Esquire, Q.C., &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 May, 1895.

I am directed to inform you that you have been appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Francis Edward Rogers, Q.C., and Dr. Frederic Norton Manning, a Royal Commission to inquire into the case of the prisoner George Dean.

I am, at the same time, requested to state that the instrument appointing you has been transmitted to Mr. F. E. Rogers, the President of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Sydney Jones, Esquire, M.D., &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 May, 1895.

I am desired to inform you that you have been appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Francis Edward Rogers, Q.C., and Dr. Sydney Jones, a Royal Commission to inquire into the case of the prisoner George Dean.

I am, at the same time, requested to state that the instrument appointing you has been transmitted to Mr. F. E. Rogers, the President of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esquire, M.D., &c., &c., &c.

EXTENSION OF COMMISSION.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1895.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CASE OF PRISONER GEORGE DEAN.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time within which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such report for a period of one month, to take effect from the 8th instant.

Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, this fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five,—

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAS. N. BRUNKER.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—REGINA VERSUS GEORGE DEAN.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

APPENDED are the minutes of the sittings of the Royal Commission appointed on the 7th May, 1895, "to make certain investigations in the case of George Dean, on whom sentence of death was lately passed, which was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, for the crime of administering poison with intent to kill Mary Dean, his wife; to examine all witnesses, and call for any documents which may tend in any way to throw new light upon the case, or which may vary, explain, or bear upon any of the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial of the said George Dean; and after receiving such additional evidence to report whether, as the result of such further inquiries, the prisoner should serve his sentence or be released from further imprisonment."

MONDAY, 13 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.

Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

At this preliminary meeting arrangements were made for the mode of procedure to be followed in executing the terms of the Commission.

Mr. Frederick William Curnow and Mr. Thomas Dudley Elwell were appointed joint secretaries and shorthand-writers to the Commission.

The Commissioners determined to meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; morning sittings, from 10 o'clock till 1; and afternoon sittings, from half-past 2 till 5 o'clock.

It was decided that the meetings of the Commission should be open to the Press, and that members of the executive of the Dean Defence Committee were to be admitted throughout the investigation.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.

Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Ellis, *alias* Yorky Bill; Nathaniel Dearman; Alfred Saville; John Hall.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.

Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—John Hall, examination continued; Kate Hughes; Robert Hannan; John Edgar; William Andrew Kneen; James Reid Heath.

THURSDAY, 16 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.

Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Phillip Henry Williams; Paul Hodgson; Walter Dymock Boulton; John Roche; Thomas Sunners.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 16 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—John Roche, recalled; Frederick Waddoups; Thomas Summerbell.

FRIDAY, 17 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Margaret Ann Fairweather; Esther Thompson; Thomas Brown; Frederick George Fox.

FRIDAY, 17 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Frederick Ashwin; Frederick Konnecke.

MONDAY, 20 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—John Palmer, Daniel McNab, Lillie Konnecke, Annie Sexton, Ellen Konnecke.

MONDAY, 20 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—David Duncan, Bridget Stapleton, John Asbury.

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Thomas Jones; Ann Hugbes; John Asbury recalled.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C. (President.)
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—John Asbury, examination continued; Annie Thompson

THURSDAY, 23 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Jane Reynolds, Mary Burns, Elizabeth Pfaffin, Thomas Charles Thompson.

THURSDAY, 23 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Elise Knoll; Thomas Charles Thompson, examination continued; George Small; Esther Thompson, recalled; Florrie Clifford.

THURSDAY, 30 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—John Hall, recalled; Thomas Edwin Macdonald; Richard John Smith; William James Guise; Samuel Thomas Knaggs, M.D.

THURSDAY, 30 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Samuel Thomas Knaggs, M.D., examination continued; Alexander James Weynton.

FRIDAY, 31 MAY, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C. (President.)
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Alexander James Weynton, recalled; Catherine Weynton; Ethel Adye; Bessie Adye; Bessie Walke.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 31 MAY, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Henry Goode, M.D.; Ethel Adye, recalled; Bessie Adye, recalled; Sydney Jamieson, M.D.

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Henry Crago, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Thomas Morgan Martin, M.D.; Hans Bach.

MONDAY, 3 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Hans Bach, examination continued; Catherine Reay; James Kirk; Catherine Reay, examination continued.

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board-room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Walter Alfred Newcombe; James Reid Heath, recalled; Edward Harold Binney, M.D.; Lillie Konnecke; Edward Johnston Jenkins, M.D.; James Giles, S.M.; Margaret Sophia Parker.

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board-room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—James Elliott; Ralph Hodgson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; William Andrew Phillips; Senior-Constable Sutherland; Constable T. Wearin; C. G. Wade, Esq.

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Senior-constable H. Maclean; Sergeant R. Brennan; Alexander William Weynton; George Adamson.

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Deao.

The following witnesses were examined:—George William Newcombe; William John Tindall; Sarah Ruth Fiford; Alice Fiford; Sergeant R. Brennan, recalled; William Mogford Hamlet.

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Mogford Hamlet, recalled; Rev. Joshua Hargreaves; George Withers; Edmund Burns; William Mogford Hamlet, recalled; Rhys Jones.

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Sergeant J. H. Day; Senior-Sergeant J. Brodrick; Senior-Sergeant T. Collins; Senior-Constable J. Thompson; Sergeant J. Wilkinson; Thomas Jones; Ada Burgess; John MacLennan; Lindsay John Osborne; William Richard Clough.

MONDAY, 10 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Joseph Knilands; Frederick William Gail; George Edward Rennie, M.D.; William Shaw Montgomery; Mary Corben; John Robert Campbell; Lydia Ruth Gail.

MONDAY, 10 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Deao.

The following witnesses were examined:—George Charles Westgarth; Mary Dean.

TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mary Dean; Cornelius Charles Marshall.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Mogford Hamlet, recalled; Bernard James Newmarch, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., commenced his address on behalf of the Crown.

THURSDAY, 13 JUNE, 1895.

MORNING SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., concluded his address on behalf of the Crown.

THURSDAY, 13 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C. (President).
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., commenced his address on behalf of George Dean.

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., (PRESIDENT).
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., concluded his address on behalf of George Dean.

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Court-room, Darlinghurst Gaol, at 3:45 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.
Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D. | Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

The following witness was interviewed:—Prisoner George Dean.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE, 1895.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

Francis Edward Rogers, Esq., Q.C., President.

Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

Frederic Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.

Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

The following witnesses were examined:—William Henry Butchart; Bessie Adye, recalled.

[The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.]

ROYAL COMMISSION—REGINA v. GEORGE DEAN.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, our trusty and well-beloved Councillor, the Honorable
SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, our Lieutenant-Governor
of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed under Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated the 7th day of May, 1895, "to make certain investigations in the case of George Dean, on whom sentence of death was lately passed, which was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, for the crime of administering poison with intent to kill Mary Dean, his wife; to examine all witnesses, and call for any documents which may tend in any way to throw new light upon the case, or which may vary, explain, or bear upon any of the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial of the said George Dean; and after receiving such additional evidence, to report whether, in our opinion, as the result of such further inquiries made by us, the prisoner should serve his sentence or be released from further imprisonment," have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report:—

Functions
of Commis-
sioners.

In pursuance of the Commission entrusted to us we have held thirty-nine (39) sittings, and have had brought before us one hundred and thirteen (113) witnesses, several of whom were recalled.

Sittings, and
witnesses.

In the examination of these witnesses we have had the assistance of eminent counsel acting on behalf of both the Crown and the prisoner, and at the conclusion of the evidence somewhat lengthy addresses were delivered by counsel, which are presented with the evidence attached to our Report. We had before us as a basis for our inquiries copies of the depositions taken at the Police Court in the case Regina v. George Dean, and of the Judge's Notes taken during the trial at Darlinghurst, and of various papers bearing on the case which had been already printed and laid before Parliament.

Depositions,
and Judge's
Notes.

The peculiar dangers attending the collection of supplementary evidence in any case in which the original evidence has been fully published, and widely read, have been present to our minds throughout the inquiry, and it has also been apparent that these dangers are much increased, and that evidence is liable to be manufactured or given with a special bias when the case in question is one which has invoked much popular feeling.

Dangers
attending
supple-
mentary
evidence.

Some of the evidence adduced has appeared to us altogether untrustworthy, and some but little relevant to the case under inquiry or calculated to throw light upon its difficulties, but there remains a body of fresh evidence, partly as to character and partly as to facts and details, to which, after careful sifting, we feel bound to attach credence. This evidence in some matters goes only to alter the aspect of evidence already given at the trial, and some of it is chiefly valuable as bearing on medical details, which necessarily have a greater significance to the medical members of this Commission than they could have to an ordinary Court.

Character
of additional
evidence.

As

Arsenic and
strychnine.

As the question of the antagonism of arsenic and strychnine had been introduced at the trial, and some theories and arguments had been founded on this supposed antagonistic action, we considered it our duty to take some cognisance of this matter. It appeared in evidence taken before us that Mr. Hamlet, the Government Analyst, who was asked for an explanation of his evidence on this point, intended only to suggest that arsenic, by acting as an emetic, would get rid of any strychnine taken with it, and so render its action nugatory; whilst Dr. Rennie, the Government Pathologist, was inclined to hold that the special physiological action of each of these drugs on the nervous and circulatory systems might lead to a counteraction or antagonism in results. This was apparently the view also held by Dr. Newmarch, who, though he was not specially questioned by us on this subject, handed in a memorandum, in which his views, mainly founded on extracts from the writings of Dr. Lander Brunton, as to the special action of arsenic and strychnine individually, were set forth. Dr. Rennie was only able to point out to us one somewhat doubtful reference on this subject; and we were unable to find anything definite in the medical literature accessible to us. Under these circumstances we thought it advisable to request Dr. Charles Martin, of the University of Sydney—whose familiarity with the methods of experimental research gives a special value to the conclusions arrived at—to undertake a series of experiments with a view of determining, as far as possible, the points at issue. Dr. Martin's report (*see Appendix*) shows:—

- (1.) That arsenic is quite unable to mask the poisonous action of strychnia, either when they are both administered together by the mouth or when the strychnia is introduced directly into the circulation of an animal already suffering from the effects of arsenic.
- (2.) That when strychnia is introduced, before any decided depression has been produced by the arsenic, it occasions a small increase in the original blood pressure, but that once the depression due to the arsenic is at all pronounced, strychnia is quite unable to counteract this depression.

These conclusions have an important bearing on some of the evidence given both at the trial and before this Commission. We had already, however, before receiving this report arrived at the conclusion that there had been no symptoms of poisoning by strychnine during Mrs. Dean's illness, and no trustworthy evidence that strychnine had been taken. Dr. Martin's report confirms this view.

Character
of Mrs.
Seymour.

The testimony of a number of witnesses as to the character of Mrs. Seymour obliges us to regard her evidence with the gravest suspicion; and whilst we have heard nothing to induce us to impugn the personal chastity of Mrs. Dean, her daughter, it is evident that she was born and bred in such an unwholesome moral atmosphere as rendered it advisable for us to receive her statements with extreme caution, except when they are supported by witnesses of apparent or undoubted veracity. Some of Mrs. Dean's evidence given before us, especially when taken in conjunction with that of other witnesses, who we believe to be truthful, bears out this view.

Illnesses in
January.

If we put aside the evidence of Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean there is but little of significance remaining with regard to the two attacks of illness early in January, and Dr. Newmarch's evidence tends to discount the value of what remains, especially with regard to the symptoms on January 4th, and their causation, so that on the whole we believe that no trustworthy inference can be drawn from the events stated to have taken place in the beginning of January as bearing on the illness in the beginning of March.

Absence of
symptoms of
poisoning by
strychnine.

With regard to the latter illness, we have to point out that if Mrs. Dean took any of the lemon-syrup at all, and we have only her unsupported evidence on this point, it is quite clear, in view of the ready and complete solubility of strychnine in lemon-syrup of a like density, and identical with that purchased by Mrs. Dean, as demonstrated to us by Mr. Hamlet, and in view also of the amount of arsenic found in the lemon-syrup which was taken by Mrs. Dean to Mr. Gail and other neighbours, and ultimately submitted to Mr. Hamlet for analysis, and also of the evidence furnished in Dr. Martin's report as to the supposed antagonism of arsenic and strychnine that the quantity taken must have been very much smaller than she stated. That there was an entire absence of symptoms of poisoning by strychnine is shown by the evidence

evidence of Mrs. Dean herself, and the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic on Saturday, March 2nd, rest only on her assertion, and seem incompatible with her appearance and condition on that day as vouched for by several witnesses, and her action in walking a considerable distance and interviewing several neighbours.

In connection with the strychnine it is necessary to take into consideration that Mrs. Adye, who was on Sunday, March 3rd, shown by Mrs. Dean the tea remaining in the tea-cup after a part of it had been emptied into a tumbler, stated to us that she had tasted this tea and found nothing wrong with it. Neither this evidence, nor Mrs. Dean's subsequent admission that Mrs. Adye had tasted—or "sipped," (to use the exact word)—this tea was given at the trial. Mrs. Dean herself stated to us that Mrs. Adye said this tea tasted all right, but if it then contained strychnine in the proportion subsequently found by analysis in that part preserved in the tumbler, its bitter taste must have been—as we subsequently found by experiment—quite perceptible, even though a large quantity of sugar and milk had been used. Mrs. Dean's story then as regards both the lemon-syrup and the tea when viewed in the light of Dr. Knaggs' calculations as to the quantity supposed to be taken and Mrs. Adye's evidence, presents, especially with regard to the strychnine, serious difficulties.

An ingenious attempt was made to show that the symptoms attending Mrs. Dean's illness were due to or could be explained by the occurrence of an attack of influenza of a gastro-intestinal type, but this attempt completely failed. The general symptoms of the illness, the subsequent neuritis, with certain accompanying conditions, the arsenic found in the urine, and in feculant stains on linen in minute quantities, and intimate admixture, all taken together point conclusively to the fact that arsenic was taken into the stomach and passed through and affected the system generally.

It is not so easy to say when and how often this arsenic was administered. The symptoms, however, including the peripheral neuritis, are not incompatible with the ingestion of one dose only. Peripheral neuritis has been seen in severe form both in this Colony and in Victoria in cases in which only one dose of arsenic was taken.

The occurrences on Monday, March 4th, when a dose, and perhaps the only dose, of arsenic which produced severe symptoms was taken, are in dispute. Four witnesses deposed to having seen Mrs. Dean out of her house during Monday morning—a fact not previously in evidence—and when questioned, Mrs. Dean admitted that she had visited a neighbour between 10 and 11 o'clock. This admission tends to throw very considerable doubt on her other statements as to the events of this day. It is decidedly improbable that anyone who had taken at 9 o'clock such a poisonous dose of arsenic as to induce vomiting and purging of so severe a type as to involve the involuntary staining to a large extent of personal garments, would have either the ability or the inclination to leave the house about 11 o'clock. The consideration of all the evidence in detail with regard to this day induces a doubt as to whether the arsenic was taken in the morning at all, and inclines us to believe Dean's statement with regard to the events of this day and that of other witnesses, rather than those of his wife.

We do not think it necessary to go at length into other details which have, in a measure, tended to influence our opinions, such as the absence of corroborative testimony with regard to the vomiting and purging to the extent stated by Mrs. Dean, but we have carefully reviewed the whole circumstances, and in this review of the case Mrs. Dean's very peculiar conduct—

- (a) In repeatedly taking food and other articles from the hands of her husband, though in a condition, as she admitted, to help herself whilst believing, as she stated, that he was poisoning her,
- (b) In refraining from imparting her suspicions to her neighbours and friends, with whom she had free and unimpeded communication,
- (c) In refusing to have medical aid on Sunday, 3rd March, and on Monday, 4th March, until her husband insisted and took action without her consent, and in concealing all information as to the cause of her illness from her medical attendant, in whom she appears to have had confidence,

has, in a considerable degree, engaged our attention.

We

Hypothesis.

We hold that the facts, as shown, are quite as compatible with the hypothesis that Mrs. Dean, for reasons which we can only surmise, and by methods of which she alone has cognizance, administered the arsenic to herself—possibly at the prompting of her mother, and without any intention of taking a fatal dose—as that the poison was administered to her by her husband, with intent to kill.

Finding.

After bestowing on the case much anxious thought, and viewing it in every conceivable aspect—not forgetting the bearing of the evidence given by Mr. Westgarth—we have grave doubts if George Dean committed the offence with which he was charged, and of which he was found guilty, and we therefore recommend that he be released from further imprisonment.

June 28th, 1895.

P. SYDNEY JONES.

F. NORTON MANNING.

Dissent.

I REGRET I cannot come to the same conclusion as my colleagues. There appears to be no doubt that Mrs. Dean was poisoned by arsenic, and there is apparently no escape from the position that this poison was either administered by Dean or by Mrs. Dean herself. There are no doubt numberless contradictions and difficulties in the case, but my opinion is based on the short ground that it seems to me unreasonable to suppose that a girl on the threshold of life (whatever may have been her early surroundings) would risk her existence by taking a deadly irritant poison, whether in one or more doses, for the purpose of bringing a false charge against her husband, and for this reason I cannot concur in the recommendation of my colleagues.

June 28th, 1895.

F. E. ROGERS.

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGINA v. DEAN.

(DEPOSITIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, TOGETHER WITH JUDGE'S NOTES IN THE CASE OF.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 April, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

No.	<i>List of Papers in the Case Regina v. Dean.</i>	PAGE.
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3.	Copy of a letter written by Mrs. Dean from dictation, taken with a view of testing her handwriting with the letter sent.....	18
4.	Memo. to the Attorney-General, signed C. G. Wade.....	18
5.	Report of constables concerning the arrest of Gail for bigamy, signed C. G. Wade	19
6.	Sergeant Sawtell's report, dated 28th March, 1895.....	19
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No. 1.

Memo. for The Inspector-General of Police.

I DESIRE to draw the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the very peculiar developments in the case of the Queen v. Dean, in connection with the cross-examination by Mr. Meagher (of the firm of Crick and Meagher, who was defending the prisoner) of one of the principal witnesses for the Crown, named Gail.

Shortly, the facts elicited from Gail by Mr. Meagher on cross-examination are those shown in Mr. Wade's report attached. The prisoner himself, on cross-examination by me, showed that he was visited by Mr. Meagher at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th March. Two hours afterwards, it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that Mrs. Gail was present in Mr. Meagher's office,* and that the two of them together endeavoured to persuade two members of the Police Force to arrest Gail on what was merely a trumped-up charge, evidently with the intention of destroying his evidence.

With a view to sifting this matter to the bottom, and other peculiar circumstances which transpired during the hearing of the case against Dean in connection with Sergeant Sawtell's report, I asked for a report from the Inspector-General of Police, which I duly received. If this report of Sawtell and his subsequent recantation stood alone it would, in my mind, necessitate a most complete and searching investigation. But it does not stand alone.

A letter, of which the following is a copy

To Judge Windeyer,
Sir,

Tuesday, April 9th, '95.

Just a line begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose that he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him, for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his house, but do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My conscience will not let me live like this.

I remain,

A wretched woman,

Mrs. GEORGE DEAN.

has been forwarded to me as having been received by Mr. Justice Windeyer.

The following is a copy of the envelope:—

"George-street West, N.S.W., 4, Ap. 9, 95. (Penny stamp.) JUDGE WINDEYER, Court-house, Darlinghurst."

On back,—

"Sydney, Apl. 9, 6.30 p.m., 95, 402."

*Memo. for Inspector of Police.—The interview took place in the "Barlaynow" public-house or a public-house.—J.H.W.

If this is genuine, it exculpates Dean; if it is a forgery, it is a still more conclusive proof of the underground and improper actions of someone who is endeavouring to improperly affect the administration of justice and the functions of the Executive in the prisoner's favour. I therefore desire that the Inspector-General of Police will use his utmost endeavours, both in the interests of the condemned and the administration of justice, to thoroughly sift this matter, and to obtain for me the fullest possible information connected with the case, and the antecedents, history, and character of both Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean.

I have since been informed that the police have discovered the letter referred to to be a forgery and conspiracy; this, therefore, accentuates the necessity for a complete inquiry.

J. H. WANT, A.-G., 16/4/95.

No. 2.

Copy of Original Letter addressed to Judge Windeyer.

To Judge Windeyer,—
Sir,

Tuesday, April 9, /95.

Just a line, begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray to God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him; for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his home. But do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My conscience will not let me live like this.

I remain, a wretched woman,
Mrs. GEORGE DEAN.

No. 3.

Copy of a Letter written by Mrs. Dean from dictation, taken with a view of testing her handwriting with the Letter sent.

To Judge Windeyer,—
Sir,

Tuesday, April 9, 1895.

Just a line, begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray to God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him; for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his home. But do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My conscious will not let me live like this.

I remain, a wretched woman,
Mrs. GEORGE DEAN.

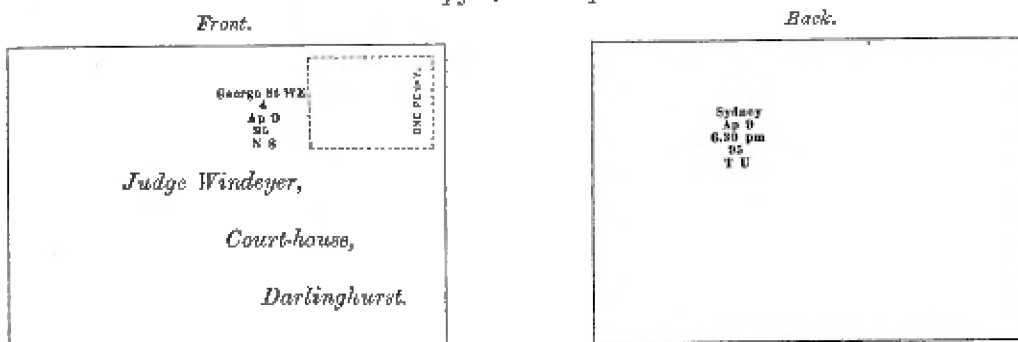
I, Mary Dean, beg to state that I have written no letter to His Honor Judge Windeyer about the conviction of George Dean. I did not write the letter now shown me by Inspector Cotter, nor authorise any other person to do so.

Sydney, 10/95.

MARY DEAN.

Witness—S. J. COTTER, Inspector of Police.

Copy of Envelope.



No. 4.

Regina v. Dean and Detective Sawtell's Report.

MEMO. TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE Attorney-General will remember that Sergeant Sawtell furnished two reports as to the character of Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour. The reports were of such a nature that the Attorney-General, in opening the case to the Jury, practically admitted they were both women of bad reputation. From something I heard, I made an endeavour to see Sawtell about this report, but only succeeded in doing so this morning. The explanation he gave me then (to put it as mildly as possible) reflects such little credit on his skill as a policeman that I feel bound to put before you the results of my interview.

Although the report reads as if it was the result of full inquiry in the locality, it appears from Sawtell's own admissions to me that his information came from three persons only, viz., ex-Detective Williams, who left the Force under a cloud, and was reduced in grade owing to drink; two men, named Bancroft and Palmer, friends of each other, and who, as Sawtell knew on March 30th, had been in communication with Mr. Meagher, the solicitor, on this matter, and who refused to put their information in writing or sign their names to it. Sawtell made no reference to these tainted sources of evidence in his report of March 28th, but led us to infer that the police are his informants. As a fact, although

Mrs.

Mrs. Seymour has been thirteen years in Surry Hills, and would be known to the police if of criminal habits, Sawtell never asked the police a single question on these points till he was asked for a second report, and then he admits the police in that district cannot say anything against either of these women. Sergeant Perry, who lives in Paddington, and has known Surry Hills for thirty years, has not to this day been asked for information by Sawtell. He further admits that up to April 1st he had made no inquiries from any neighbours, but Bancroft and Palmer. These two men seemed to have laid a trap into which Sawtell has fallen, with an innocence that is inconsistent with his experience as a detective officer, and it is not hard to see why Mr. Crick asked in the Assembly last night for this Police report to be produced. Such carelessness is reprehensible in the youngest of policemen; but there are more serious matters for Sawtell to explain. He states, on March 28th, that Mrs. Seymour "is a well known pickpocket, and companion of Sarah Clifford." When explained it comes to this: Ex-constable Williams told him that *twelve years ago* Clifford received ten years for some offence, and Clifford remarked to Williams that Mrs. Seymour was smarter than she was. Clifford has been in gaol almost continuously during the last twelve years. Mrs. Seymour has not, at any time, been charged with any offence since 1867, as Sawtell himself finds by the records; and none of the police in her locality give her that reputation. Nobody has ever seen these two women in company. How he came to make the misrepresentation that she is a well-known pickpocket I cannot imagine.

As to the further statement that the house is "a rendezvous of Victorian criminals" he is unable to say more than this: That nine years ago two Victorian criminals came to this Colony, and the Victorian police said they might be at Mrs. Seymour's. Sawtell watched the house for these men during three nights, and never saw a sign of them.

He ends up this report by stating that Mrs. Dean is "well known in most of the bawdy-houses in Surry Hills." When pressed, he admits his informants are only Bancroft and Palmer, and that Palmer said he saw Mrs. Dean at McGregor's house once, but cannot say whether day or night. She has been seen to go to Madame Rose's, but not under compromising circumstances, and he was not told a word about *any other house*. And it is a remarkable commentary on this report that Mr. Meagher upon the trial never made reference to any house but Mrs. Rose's. Sergeant Sawtell has done three things which call for a full explanation:—

- (1.) He has omitted to inquire from the neighbours who would know of these things.
- (2.) He has concealed from those entitled to know the suspicious sources from which his information came.
- (3.) He has in several instances on material matters misrepresented such information as he did obtain.

Sawtell urges as an excuse that he was not called upon in the usual official manner to make a report; but he must have known full well, after what took place in the Police Court, why this information was sought, and I cannot see how a conscientious man can draw any distinction in the obligation he is under to make an honest report whether ordered officially or not.

Chambers, 10/4/95.

C. G. WADE.

No. 5.

Regina v. Dean, and Report of Constables concerning the arrest of Gail for bigamy.

There were certain circumstances attending the arrest of Gail that seemed to me to suggest that the steps were taken simply to damage Gail as a witness. Part of Dean's defence was to show that Gail was a man who would be likely to have put the poison in the lemon-syrup bottle on March 2nd. Dean admitted on cross-examination that he heard from his solicitor on March 28th that Gail was likely to be arrested. That same evening these police are asked to meet an unknown man, who turns out to be Dean's attorney. They then hear that the first wife (who obtained the divorce in 1892) wishes Gail to be arrested upon a highly technical breach of the law. In the face of these facts and of this extraordinary story about the poisoning in Gail's family the police never asked her a question. On April 1st I told Mr. Crick that the trial of Dean was fixed for April 4th, and on the night of April 2nd the police receive the warrant for Gail's arrest. He thus is under arrest at the time when he gives evidence without having had a chance of explaining his position. In spite of these facts, all savouring of pure malice, these two constables never informed the police of North Sydney of their intended action, although at the time of the arrest they passed the station close by; and I was unable to obtain this explanation which they have given until I had said to them that unless they told me the whole truth I should report them to the Inspector-General forthwith. There was such an apparent inclination to conceal the true state of affairs both from myself and the North Sydney Police (for which they offered no explanation) that, coupled with the other circumstances of this case, I came to the conclusion they knew more than they cared to tell.

Chambers, 10/4/95.

C. G. WADE.

I might add that this matter of Gail's arrest came out on cross-examination by Mr. Meagher. He admitted being in custody on the charge of bigamy, and explained, on re-examination, that his first wife had sued for a divorce—the rule nisi was granted; and he, supposing that it would be made absolute in six months, married nearly twelve months after, and has lived in the same place at North Sydney for two years or more.

No. 6.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 28 March, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry referring to the character and history of Mrs. Caroline Seymour, her daughter, Mrs. May Dean, and the man Thomas Jones mentioned in the case of attempted poisoning of Mrs. Dean at North Sydney, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report, that from inquiries he has been informed that Mrs. Seymour is a well-known pickpocket, and a companion of Sarah Clifford *alias* Fox, who is now serving a term for stealing from the person. Mrs. Seymour has lived in Riley-street and in Little Norton-street, Surry Hills, for the last thirteen years, and her house was the rendezvous of many of the Victorian criminals when visiting Sydney. No one seems to have ever seen the man Seymour, said to be her husband. The man Jones was a constant

constant lodger with Mrs. Seymour, and has been convicted in Sydney; also an ex-convict from West Australia; he is at present an inmate of the Liverpool Asylum for the destitute (No. 13 ward). He is well known to Superintendent Camplin, Detective John O'Sullivan, Detective Keating, also ex-Detective Phillip Williams. Mrs. Dean, *ne* Mary or May Seymour, is well known in most of the hawdy-houses in Surry Hills, being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley-street, opposite her mother's late residence, also at the house of Margaret M'Greggor, in Crown and High Holborn Streets—a fact apparently well known to the people in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean called on Mr. G. H. Townley, 423, Crown-street, chemist, on Sunday last and made a small purchase, which Mr. Townley cannot remember was the nature of at the present.

J. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

No. 7.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3, Police Station, Sydney, 1 April, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report that Mrs. Seymour's conviction for stealing is so obscured at the present that nothing definite can be said regarding it. Some of the neighbours say she has been convicted in Sydney, but cannot fix the date, or give any definite particulars of her case.

Mrs. Dean bears the reputation of being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley and Collins Streets; but those who could substantiate the facts declined to supply the required information. She is not known to any of the police in this division.

The sergeant has not been able to see Detective O'Sullivan yet, who may be able to throw some light on the matter, but will endeavour to see him to-day.

The sergeant has been informed that Mr. Mcagher, the solicitor for the defence, has evidence of Mrs. Dean having received men at Mrs. M'Greggor's brothel in Crown-street, also as to the character of the house her mother, Mrs. Seymour, kept in Riley-street.

J. E. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

James Brennan, Esq., Inspector.

No. 8.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3, Police Station, Sydney, 13 April, 1895.

Re the Attorney-General's minute on attached reports referring to the history of Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, Mrs. Dean,—

Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to further report that he is not conscious of having conveyed any discrepancy of impression when speaking to the Attorney-General on the matter, with the exception of the addition of M'Intyre's name being mentioned in the report, which the sergeant afterwards recalled to mind on referring to his notes.

When the sergeant saw Bancroft on the first occasion it appeared clear from what he said that he had known both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter for some years, and his statements being supported in a great measure by the man Palmer, "both apparently disconnected with the case," the sergeant relied upon their statements without further inquiry, and reported accordingly; but by the subsequent inquiry made the allegations made against Mrs. Seymour appeared to have been exaggerated, and those against Mrs. Dean to be simply rumour only.

Mrs. Mills, the wife of a grocer, living at the corner of Riley and Sophia Streets, states that she has known Mrs. Seymour for some fifteen years, and has watched her conduct in the training of her daughter, which was most careful and precise. She always looked upon Mrs. Seymour as a respectable woman.

Mrs. Graves states she has been in charge of Madame Rose's house for about eighteen months. Mrs. Seymour, at one time, took an active part in its management, but her daughter was never connected with the place from any immoral point of view whatever; she appeared to have been well brought up.

Nothing appears to be known against Mrs. Seymour by her most intimate acquaintances beyond that already admitted by her in her evidence.

None of the police at this station appear to know anything against Mrs. Seymour or her daughter, Mrs. Dean.

J. E. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Read.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 16/4/95.

No. 9.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Dean's Letter.

2, Little Collins-street, Surry Hills, 15 April, 1895.

ABOUT 1 p.m. three men came to the door. Mr. Johnston answered the door. They asked for Mrs. Dean. He asked them what was their business. They replied they came from the Crown Prosecutor. I then came to the door, and asked them did they want to see me. They said, "Are you Mrs. Dean?" I said, "Yes; what is your business?" They said, "We only wanted to see you."

MARY DEAN.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

P.S.—For the information of the police.

1st Count.—Administering poison to Mary Dean with intent to murder her.

2nd Count.—Causing poison to be taken by her with intent to murder her, on 4th March, 1895.

MARY DEAN:—I am the wife of the prisoner. Was married on 9th March, 1894. Before that I was living with my mother at Surry Hills. I knew prisoner eight months before marriage. He was in the habit of visiting me two or three times a week, both by day and night. He is master of one of the North Shore Ferry-boats. We began to live on unfriendly terms a month after marriage. It got worse. I was confined on 26th December, 1894. He never spoke to me for a week before it. The night before I was confined I told him I was going to be confined, and he went out of the house without speaking to me. About three weeks before my confinement I asked him would he change and be kind to me. He said, "No; he was tired of me, and would wait and see me over my trouble, and he would then leave me." Before this there had been no definite cause of quarrel, but it arose from his sulky disposition. Three days after my confinement he came to my bedside and said he was not the father of the child, and that I also had another to keep out of his money. There was no truth in either charge. My mother attended to me in my confinement, and afterwards. My mother made some beef-tea about a fortnight after it (about 12th January). She brought it to my bedside, and asked me to drink it. I tasted, and it had a most bitter taste. She tasted, and took it to the kitchen. I did not take it. About a week before the making of this tea I had some groats brought to me by my mother. I had about half-a-cup full out of the basin. Mother finished what was in the basin. I took it after 9 a.m., and we were both vomiting and purging all the day after taking it. We were both quite well before eating it. The prisoner was having his breakfast that morning in the house. He did not come regularly to see me after my confinement. He would come one day, and then not for a couple of days, and when he came he said most cruel things. A week after I was confined he came and said he was going to leave me, and packed his portmanteau to go. After taking the groats I had a burning pain in the pit of my stomach. Suffered from my eyes. Severe pain in my head and cramps in the feet. I had not noticed these symptoms before taking the groats. Prisoner went for Dr. Newmarch on the Monday after my taking the groats on the Sunday. He was going to pay the bill, and then he told him we were ill. A month before I was confined asked him to get the doctor, and he said I could walk. I was far advanced in pregnancy at the time. He had taken no interest in sending for the doctor before. The doctor sent a prescription. I took the medicine, and got better. When baby was a month old mother left me, about the 26th January, and I lived with the prisoner till 25th February. He was constantly telling me to leave the house, and was very cruel to me. On 25th February I bought a bottle of lemon syrup from Mrs. Adye. It was a new unopened bottle, with a capsule. I took it home. Miss Adye came there with me. We opened the bottle, and both had a drink out of it. It only tasted of lemon syrup, and I continued drinking it till the night of March 1st. There was no bitter taste in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it. I kept it on the sideboard down stairs. The night of March 1st was a Friday night. He had been out in the afternoon, and when he came home we had a few words about minding the baby. I then went upstairs. My husband came up afterwards, and said that I neglected the house and also the baby. I said to him, "Miss Cassin is the girl you ought to have married" (I knew he knew her before his marriage). He said, "That is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I can get free." He then went to bed, and went to his work at 11. Next morning I found the lemon syrup on the kitchen mantelpiece. I had put it there on the night before. I was in bed when he left the night before. He had access to the kitchen, and no one was in the house but us two. No one had been in the house from the last time I had a drink of the syrup till the next morning when I had another drink. I took the last drink on Friday night, and had left the bottle on the kitchen mantel-piece. There was then no bitter in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it. I next drank from it between 7 and 7:30 a.m. on the Saturday morning. Prisoner had not returned then. I made a drink of it with water that I got from the tap in the same way I had done before in a tumbler. It was a clean tumbler. I took two or three mouthfuls, and noticed a most bitter taste, and recognised the same taste as was in the beef-tea that I did not drink. I did not drink the rest, and threw it down the sink. I felt no ill effects at the time. I then lit the fire and prepared breakfast. Prisoner then came home and had breakfast. After breakfast I took ill, vomiting and purging. At lunch-time I prepared a little more syrup in a clean tumbler and the water from the same tap. I just put it to my lips to taste it, and it still had the bitter taste, and I did not take any of it. At 2:30 I went to Mrs. Adye's and took the bottle of syrup with me. She keeps a small store. I showed her the bottle, and she tasted it. She only put her tongue to the cork. Mrs. Walke also tasted it, putting the bottle to her lips. I left the bottle there and went for my baby, and returned and got the bottle again, and took it to Mr. Smith, the chemist, and then to Mrs. Gail, a neighbour. Smith tasted it. I went to Dr. Newmarch with the bottle. He was not in, and I left the bottle with Mrs. Gail. It was just as I took it off the mantelpiece. I went home and went to bed about 7:30, feeling ill with terrible pain in my head. The vomiting had stopped. Prisoner came in and came upstairs and asked me what had made me ill. I said I had drunk some syrup out of the bottle. He asked me where it was. I said at Dr. Newmarch's. He asked me why I did not let him take the bottle. I said you were asleep when I took it, and he was. I had left it at Mrs. Gail's to be sent to Dr. Newmarch's. This was on Saturday night. He did not suggest going for a doctor. I felt better on Sunday. Prisoner asked me how I was on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. (We were occupying different rooms at that time. We had done so since marriage. We started that way. It was my arrangement, he being at night-work.) I said I was a little better. He asked me if I would like some porter. I said, "Yes, if he thought it would do me good." He then took a tumbler into the bath-room, and returned to the room holding the bottom of the tumbler in the palm of his hand (shows), resting the
bottom

bottom of the tumbler in the palm of his hand. I raised myself up in the bed and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler. It looked like a powder. The tumbler had nothing in it but the powder. He then turned his back to me and poured some porter into the tumbler. The bottle of porter was on the floor when he went out of the room with the tumbler, and the tumbler was one also in the room. He took the tumbler from the room to the bathroom. I heard the tap turned, and thought he was washing the tumbler. He then brought it back again. I had not put any powder into the tumbler. He then put the tumbler of porter to his nose, and he said it was sour. (Prisoner had brought the bottle of porter into the room on Saturday night. It was then opened for me, and I had some of it, and it did me no harm.) He then threw it over the balcony. I cannot say whether the tumbler was dirty when he washed it in the bath-room. I don't know where he took the tumbler from. Prisoner drank some of the porter out of the same bottle about 11 o'clock. About an hour and a half after he said it was sour; he drank a glassful of it. Prisoner offered me some tea and toast about 10 a.m. It was Sunday, the 3rd of March. He poured some into a saucer and asked me to drink it. I then noticed something clinging to the side of the saucer, floating round the edge of the tea. It looked like little white lumps. I said, "What is that round the saucer?" He said it was the cream off the milk. It did not look like cream. He asked me to drink it. I tasted it, but did not drink it. I said I would drink it when it was cooler, and asked him to go for Mrs. Adye. She was my nearest woman friend. He asked me to drink the tea before he went. I said, "No; I would wait till it was cooler." He went away. I got out of bed and took a tumbler off the washstand, and poured the tea out of the cup into it. He had brought the tea in a cup and had poured it into the saucer. I only noticed the white stuff in the saucer. When I had refused to take the tea, he had before going away poured it back into the cup again. I put the tumbler under the chest of drawers. I did not drink any of it. Mrs. Adye came, and I had a conversation with her, prisoner not being present. I pointed out the tea in the tumbler under the chest of drawers, and the cup. This was after 10 a.m. After leaving, in about ten minutes prisoner came to me. He asked me had I drunk the tea? I said, "Yes." He said it would do me good. He had not waited on me this way during my confinement illness. During the rest of the day I only took lime-water and milk. On Monday morning at breakfast the prisoner brought me some cocoa, bread and butter, and a chop, which I took. About twenty minutes or half an hour after eating it I started vomiting and purging very seriously. I felt severe pains in my head, and a very heavy pain in the stomach—a burning pain—and a burning in the throat. I had no such symptoms before he gave me this food. I was feeling much better up till the time he gave it to me. No one else was in the house but us two. I lay down on the bed, feeling very ill. He was lying on the bed with me. I was dressed. The symptoms went on all through the day. In the afternoon he suggested my having the doctor, at about 5:30. (He had done so on the Sunday, but I would not, as I was feeling pretty right.) I consented, and about 6 he went for him. Dr. Newmarch came about 9 or 10 and saw me. I was still feeling the same symptoms. He prescribed for me, and prisoner went for the medicine and brought it. He offered me some at about 11 p.m. I was still ill, but not vomiting. I had ceased vomiting. He brought the medicine in a tumbler to the bedside. He had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of the spoon against the glass as though he was trying to mix something. He asked me to drink it. I noticed it had a milky appearance. I asked him what made it look like that. He said it was the powder that the doctor had ordered. I then drank it. The mixture in the tumbler was very thick, and looked like curdled milk on the top. I drank it. He then went to work and left the house. About half an hour after taking it I began vomiting and purging again, with the same burning symptoms that I had before in the throat and stomach, and I could hardly see out of my eyes. It went on all through the night, vomiting and purging nearly every ten minutes. Prisoner came to me about 7 a.m. on Tuesday. He asked me how I was. I said I had been very ill all night. The doctor came about 10, I think. I was very thirsty all night, continually drinking. I was sleeping in a night-dress that night. I had put on a clean night-dress on Sunday morning, and I wore it till Monday morning about 11 o'clock, when I took it off. I had been purging whilst I wore it, and I took it off because it was soiled by the purging which followed my taking the cocoa. I put it in the clothes-basket. I saw my mother take it out of the basket, and look at it, and put it back in the basket. (This was on Wednesday, the 6th.) There was no bitter taste in the cocoa, but I think there was in the medicine on Monday night. The doctor took the night-gown away on the following Sunday, the 10th. It is in the same state now as when I took it off on the Monday. I was still ill in bed when Dr. Newmarch came. I described my symptoms to the doctor. I described them truthfully, and he examined me. On the Monday night my mother came to me and took charge of me. On Tuesday morning she left for a time, but returned on Tuesday afternoon and gave me my food. From that time I got better, and had no return of the symptoms from the time they ceased on the Wednesday, and I quite recovered. On the Tuesday prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there. Nothing took place then. On Wednesday or Thursday the doctor brought prisoner to me in bed. I had told the doctor something before this. On that he went to prisoner and brought him to me and asked him did he put a powder into the medicine. He said, "No." I said, "George, you told me the doctor had ordered a powder to be put into the medicine." He said, "I did not." I said, "You know you are telling a falsehood." He said, "You would hang a man," and went out of the room. On the Tuesday morning previous prisoner said Mr. Weynton had told him something about a bottle; something about poison being in a bottle (the syrup-bottle). He asked me what I knew about poison being in the bottle. I said I knew nothing about poison, but the bottle was then at Dr. Newmarch's. The police came and searched the house. Prisoner was arrested on the 8th. Sergeant Brennan took the tea that I had put under the chest of drawers. The syrup-bottle (A) produced is the one. The tumbler produced is the same (B). I had not moved the tumbler or put anything into it. My mother saw it and Mr. Gail on the Wednesday. The bottle of medicine (C) was what I had during my confinement. I found it standing on prisoner's table with some still in it, after my first illness—after the groats, and before the lemon syrup. I asked him what it was doing there. He said he had been taking it to give him an appetite. He had been asking me to take it after I had ceased taking it a month. I did not do so, but I took the bottle (D) back into my room. Dr. Newmarch took it from my room. I did not see the bottle out of which he got the milky-looking stuff he gave me, but what he gave me was not like what is in the bottle (E) produced. This medicine is a brown colour. It was white what he gave me. My mother afterwards gave me the medicine left by the doctor, and it was like that in "E," not milky. I was not suckling the baby, and I got

got the milk from the breast with a pump. I gave some of it to the doctor on the 12th, which I drew the same day. I also gave him some of my water on the 8th. I have never bought or ever saw any arsenic or other poison in my house, or knew of it being there. The tumbler is the tumbler I drank the syrup in (F).

Cross-examined:—On Monday the prisoner gave me the chop and cocoa. I was first suspicious, on the Sunday, of poison, after his offering me the tea. I noticed the same taste in the groats and syrup. I did not think of poison when I took the syrup to the chemist. I became suspicious of poison in the tea, and then thought the syrup making me ill. I did not think of poison when I took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch. My suspicion was also aroused by the porter, when I saw the powder in the glass. I said to my husband when he said the porter was sour, "Oh, put some sugar into it and liven it up a bit." I intended if he then offered it to me to accuse him of putting something into it, and to refuse it. I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer. They were much smaller than a pea [*makes a mark about the size of a pin's head*] (g). Some were a little larger. Prisoner did not say, when I made a demur to having the doctor on the Sunday, "I will stand this no longer, you will and must have a doctor." He said that on the Monday, between 5 and 6. I was not demurring then to having a doctor. I was vomiting very much at the time. I did not tell the doctor on Monday night of my suspicion as to poison. I did not call his attention to the tea. On the Tuesday he asked me what I had been eating. I did not tell him then that I suspected poison. Mother arrived about midnight on Wednesday, after prisoner had gone to his work, and she left between 5 and 6 before he came home. She asked me what made me so ill. I did not tell her I thought prisoner was poisoning me. I did not call her attention to the tea on Monday night. I did not tell her about the tea, because I was very ill and forgot about it. On Tuesday night I had improved. I did not call her attention to the tea then, and I did not mention it till Wednesday morning. On Tuesday morning prisoner said, "What is this I hear about the bottle?" I said, "What bottle?" He said, "The bottle which you have been drinking out of that I hear made you bad." I was up on Christmas Day. I dined with him. I had to go upstairs and beg him to come down, because it was Christmas Day. My mother was at dinner. We were not friendly, and he hardly spoke to me or to my mother. There was no drinking of a toast in a pleasant family way. There was porter on the table. My mother asked him to have some, he said he did not care. I did not say I was glad I was not confined that day. Prisoner has told me he saw her (Miss Cassin) in Oxford-street before our marriage. He mentioned it casually that he had seen her when riding his bicycle. I have never seen them in each others' company. I showed the baby to her at Mrs. Hughes', and she kissed it. There is no jealousy between us. Prisoner has never struck me or used violence to me. I have only seen him under the influence of drink on two or three occasions. He gets £3 a week. I was supposed to get £2 a week from him for the house, but I did not get it regularly. This is my signature to my depositions. It was read over to me. When I used the word "drink," I meant that he was under the influence of liquor. I said I got £2 a week, and was properly fed. He proposed to get a house of our own the first month we were married. I remember him saying in February "Well, old girl, I think I can get the money from Mr. Egan, and build the house." He told me he wrote to Mr. Egan. This was in February. I opened the note and read it [*put in No. 1*]. He did not object to my opening it, and we had a quiet chat over it. He had a piece of land before we married, and bought a piece after marriage. He fenced the land himself. My life was not insured. When I married I had an insurance policy, and he asked me to discontinue it. He asked me this before marriage. Mr. Jones was living at my mother's. Prisoner knew him. He was a tailor. Prisoner did not see me going to a house opposite. I don't know that he saw my mother, Mrs. Seymour, going there. There was nothing during the eight months he came there to give him an impression that I was not respectable. Jones has been in the house ever since I was a little child. He last worked as a tailor at Clement Lewis', about two years ago from now, for twelve months. Some gentlemen from Melbourne came to see him. He said they were bookmakers. My mother's is a fruit shop. I do not know Jones was a receiver of stolen goods. Sam, a one-eyed man, used to come and see him. I know Madame Rose's opposite, an assignation house. I never went there. I don't remember any of the women coming and getting accommodation when a raid was made on Rose's. Mother took vegetables there, and stayed 10 minutes or half-an-hour there. My mother took charge of the establishment when Madame Rose went away. She asked my mother to go as a trustworthy person to take charge of her silver and jewellery. I did not go to business in the day time. My mother, when cabs came, used to take notes away. I never went there, I have never taken notes. I never played the piano to the girls. I never told Dean about it. Prisoner used to nurse the child after a good deal of trouble in asking him.

Re-examined:—Prisoner never said anything to me about my mother. He never asked me for an explanation. Prisoner was sitting beside Mr. Meagher when he asked me these questions in the Police Court. I was very ill when my mother came on the Monday night. I forgot all about the tea when the doctor came. I felt light-headed till the Wednesday. I was purging and vomiting incessantly every time I drank, and I craved for drink, which made me vomit. There was no truth in the charge that I had another child. There is no truth in the insinuation that I did not lead a pure life before I married him. There was nothing about our house to lead him to suspect anything wrong about me, and if he has heard anything since about my mother's relationship to the house opposite, it may have come upon him as a surprise.

BESSIE ADYE:—Married woman, living at Miller-street, North Shore. I live five minutes' walk from prisoner's. I keep a shop. I sold Mrs. Dean a bottle of syrup [*produced*] on 25th February. I bought it from a Mr. Roberts with another. I had not opened it. I used the other bottle. It was all right. I had no sickness after it, nor did I notice any bitter taste in it. She brought it back to me on Saturday, the 2nd March. I tasted it. It was bitter. I just put it to my mouth, just wetting my lips. I saw prisoner next day at 10:30. He asked me to come and see his wife, as she was very ill. I went to her. She was in bed. She had a cup of tea by the bed, about half a cup. Her face was flushed. We had a talk. I took the baby away home.

Cross-examined:—Prisoner seemed anxious about his wife, and asked me to go at once.

BERNARD JAMES NEWMARCH:—I am a duly qualified medical practitioner at North Shore. I attended Mrs. Dean in her confinement. I am of opinion she had not had a child before. I am positive about it. I attended her to January 10th. I heard her describe in Court to-day her symptoms after eating the groats. The symptoms described by her indicated irritant poison. Arsenic is one. The symptoms

symptoms of arsenical poisoning are acute vomiting, purging, with probably slimy and bloody stool, straining, acute burning pains in the stomach, cramps in the limbs, and burning pains in the throat, and irritation of the eyes—they water and are filmy. These are the main symptoms, or you may get none of these symptoms, but only absolute collapse. She was vomiting and purging about the 4th or 5th of January, also the mother, but not so bad. I had been giving morphia in Mrs. Dean's case, and I thought it might possibly be owing to that, and I stopped it; but I did not think it could be as her mother had it. The symptoms which she has described as appearing after the groats are consistent with arsenical poisoning. On Monday, the 4th March, I got from a Mr. Gail a bottle of syrup partially consumed. I handed it to Inspector Cotter on the 5th. I got the bottle at 9 or 10 p.m. When I saw her at 8.10, she was very pale, skin moist and clammy, tongue clean. Symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything. The body was tender over the stomach region. Pulse regular. Respiration normal. The symptoms are consistent with arsenical poisoning. Any irritant poison produces extreme thirst. I prescribed for her, having no suspicion of poisoning. I went and saw her early the next morning, being called by her husband. The prescription ("H") produced is the one I gave. It is composed of opium, bismuth, and hydrocyanic acid. It would not be milky in appearance, but like that produced. It could not produce vomiting and purging, but would have the opposite effect. When the husband came on Tuesday morning, he said his wife was worse. I saw her at 8.40. She was no worse generally, but the eyes were red and the stomach very tender. She had been vomiting incessantly on the Wednesday. They said they had given her tea, which was contrary to my instructions, and the vomiting was so bad, I had to feed her by the bowel. She was very weak indeed on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Wednesday morning I was told something by the wife. I went down and woke prisoner up, and asked him to come upstairs. I said, "What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine?" He turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not put the powder in." She said, "You know you did." The man was half asleep, and did not seem to know what he was saying. I thought he was intoxicated. He spoke in such a funny way. I did not order any powder to be put into the medicine. Arsenic is white. It would first float on the top of the medicine when put in in round globules like little pills. It would give a milky appearance if there was enough of it stirred up. The same if put into tea. Hot tea would dissolve it sooner. I took a night-gown from the place on Thursday. Having heard the result of the analysis of the lemon syrup I, on the 10th, got a night-gown which I picked out from a lot of dirty clothes. I took it to the police and gave it to Constable Chivers. I also got some of her urine and gave it to Chivers. Arsenic will continue in the system for some time, that is why I got her urine. It will disappear in three or four days after an ordinary medical dose. Finding it at the end of six days would indicate a large dose. The symptoms described would arise from large doses, not small constant doses. I also prescribed the tonic (D) on the last day I attended her. It is quinine and iron, and a very small quantity of strychnine [*Prescription put in (D)*], not enough to do any harm. There are less than two drops of liquor strychnia in each dose, half dram in 8 ounces. It is the ordinary medical prescription. It contains no arsenic. If there is 3 grains of arsenic in what is left in the bottle it would be a fatal dose. Half a grain of strychnine is poisonous, but there is only the fiftieth of a grain in each dose of this medicine. Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic and then took strychnine it would be an antidote to it. Arsenic deadens the pulse, but strychnine would quicken it. On the Monday night her pulse was fairly strong. Strychnine would have a bitter taste, and supposing she had taken some it would account for her having a strong pulse supposing she had been suffering from arsenical poisoning. I have experimented on myself for the purpose of this case by taking arsenic, and seeing how long it would remain in the urine. I took a $\frac{1}{16}$ th, $\frac{1}{8}$ th, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain in divided doses, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains are poisonous doses. I then handed samples to the Government Analyst. I took it on Friday, 29th, 30th, and 31st March. I gave them on 31st, 1st, and 2nd April. I made a rough analysis myself, and found it after the ordinary medical doses before I sent it. I gave the tonic which I took away to Constable Chivers as I got it. I got some milk from Mrs. Dean on the 12th. I did not examine it, but I think traces of it would be gone by then. It would last longer in the urine. I ordered her to use ice to allay her thirst. She complained of spasms and cramps in the calves of her legs which are symptoms of arsenical poisoning. I am of opinion that she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning on the 4th and 5th when I saw her.

Cross-examined:—A person in ordinary health could not take twice the dose I could. A man may lose his life with half of what I took. I think a good many might take $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with safety. I did not think her over in a critical condition. If the medicine be put in a glass having lime water and milk it would discolour the medicine. I did not hear her say "You told me the doctor ordered the powder." I do not remember it. Prisoner denied all knowledge of poison. He asked me to find out whether there was any poison in the bottle of syrup, and who put it in. He said they had accused him of poisoning his wife, and he could not stand that sort of thing. Prisoner was very excitable, asking me to come at once. He said, on the Tuesday morning, she was not adhering to his instructions about the dieting in the presence of his wife. I gave the instructions about the diet to Mrs. Weynton and another woman, not to the husband on the Monday night. I saw Mrs. Seymour on the Tuesday.

Re-examined:—A person may take a fatal dose of arsenic and vomit enough to save his life, and you would still find traces of it in his system. It passes from the system rapidly. If she swears that she said "You told me the doctor ordered it," I won't contradict her. There was an altercation at the time. Not suspecting poison I did not pay particular attention to what they said to each other. I got the urine from Mrs. Seymour. There is no taste in arsenic. It would be tasteless in tea. A very small quantity of strychnine in the lemon syrup would make it bitter. The taking strychnine would the better enable her to go about.

ETHEL ADYE:—I live with my parents. I know prisoner and his wife. Remember her buying the bottle of lemon syrup. It was on the 25th February. She took it home. I saw her again in the evening at her home. I saw the bottle there. I saw her uncork it, and I had a drink of it with water. It tasted sweet like ordinary lemon syrup. We had some at home the next day out of another bottle. It tasted the same. I saw her again on the Saturday at our house. The syrup had no ill effect on me.

Cross-examined:—I was often at the house. Have seen him nursing the baby several times. He seemed a very kind father, and seemed affectionate with his wife.

BESSIE WALKER:—I know Mrs. Dean and the Adyes. Saw Mrs. Dean on the 2nd March at Mrs. Aye's. She had a bottle of syrup with her. I tasted it. It was like gall. I was sick after it. I vomited. She went away and returned with the baby. She left the bottle whilst she was away, and when she returned she got the bottle and took it away. The bottle was exactly like that produced.

RICHARD

RICHARD JOHN SMITH, chemist in North Shore:—I remember Mrs. Dean coming to me on Saturday, 2nd March. She gave me a white glass bottle containing lemon syrup. I took the cork out and tasted it; it was a bitter sweet taste. I returned it to her as I received it.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GAIL:—I am a furniture-broker at North Sydney. I know prisoner and his wife. I am on good terms with them. I know Mrs. Seymour. On the Saturday afternoon I got a bottle of lemon syrup from her. I took it to Doctor Newmarch on the Monday night. It was before prisoner's arrest. I had a conversation with her. I tasted the contents, just a taste. It was very bitter. The bottle was under my care, and was in the same condition when I gave it to Dr. Newmarch.

Cross-examined:—Mrs. Seymour frequently visited my house, averaging once a week. I am in custody now on a charge of bigamy. I saw Dean on Saturday night after I tasted the bottle. Mrs. Dean requested that it should be taken to the doctor. I did not tell prisoner of her leaving the bottle. I did not attach any importance to her leaving the bottle. I went to Guise the chemist with it on Sunday night. There was something about poisoning at West Maitland; I was then 13.

Re-examined:—The arrest for bigamy was the evening before last. I have been living on the Shore five years. My first wife's name was Amelia Hart. She took proceedings for divorce when I was at sea at the time. There was a *Decree Nisi* at six months, and when I married again I was under the impression that I was free to marry, and am now. It is two years since I married my present wife. I was asked at [the police court about my marriage, and I was arrested since then. There is no truth in the insinuation that I, at the age of 12, was in any way connected with a poisoning case. Fullerton and Murdoch arrested me. The divorce case was three years ago. I did not marry till twelve months after.

BENJAMIN CUTHBERT, groom to Dr. Newmarch:—I got a bottle from the doctor. I did not interfere with the contents, and gave it to Chivers.

WILLIAM MICHAEL DOHERTY, laboratory assistant to Mr. Hamlet:—I received on the 8th March from Sergeant Brennan a tumbler containing tea, a bottle of medicine (the tonic), "D." On the 11th March I got from him a bottle of urine and a night-dress; on the 14th March from Cotter a bottle of milk; on the 15th from Brennan eight bottles, a lime-bottle, and a box of pills. All, with the exception of the tea, I handed to Hamlet as I received them. I examined the tea for arsenic, and found traces of arsenic in it, and $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of arsenic as a white powder in the bottom of the tumbler. The remainder of the tea not used in my analysis was handed back to Brennan.

WILLIAM MOGFORD HAMLET:—I am the Government Analyst, twenty-three years' experience, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, and have other Fellowships. On 8th March got from Cotter a bottle sealed and labelled containing lemon syrup (*produced*). Made a preliminary analysis. It contained 2½ ounces of a clear liquid, with a white powder on the bottom of the bottle. It had a persistent bitter taste. A chemical analysis was made, and 1½ grains of white arsenic was found in the contents of the bottle, and 1.5 grains (1½) of strychnine in the liquid. There was about twice as much liquid as there is now. I produce the strychnine I obtained. The strychnine was in solution. Anyone looking for arsenic only would not find the strychnine. Two and a half grains is a fatal dose of arsenic. One-half grain of strychnine is a poisonous dose. The mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other. I examined the tonic (D.) I found three grains of arsenic in it, and traces of strychnine. It was a quarter full. I also examined some urine (*produced*). I found distinct traces of arsenic in it. On the 16th March, on my return from Grafton, I broke the seal, finding indications after a week which would indicate an injurious dose—not a medical dose. I cut out a portion of the night-dress (*produced*). The stain was at the back, and was of fecal matter. I analysed it, and found traces of arsenic. I believe it had passed through the human system, because it was so intimately incorporated with the fecal matter, and because I went over it with the microscope, and could trace no crystals. There was no trace of any arsenic being put on the fecal matter. I searched but could find nothing to indicate a wash of arsenic being put on. What I found would indicate a large dose of arsenic—not a medical dose, I think. I examined some tea in a tumbler. I got it from Doherty. I found 1/15 grain of strychnine in it, and I also confirmed Doherty's finding of arsenic. He had not searched for strychnine. When first put into a liquid arsenic will float and cover the air-bubbles, and present the appearance of lumps floating. At the bottom of the tumbler I found solid arsenic. Also examined a bottle of milk containing no arsenic. I should expect to find it in urine and feces. After several days I should expect to find it in the urine—not in the milk.

Cross-examined:—It would remain in suspension two days, but if you stir it up it rapidly sinks. I have seen prisoner daily crossing over. I formed a favourable opinion of his honesty and sobriety. I was present when he got a presentation for saving life.

Re-examined:—I examined urine brought me by Cotter as from Dr. Newmarch. First was Mrs. Dean's, March 31st; no arsenic found in it. 2nd, D No. 8: Urine No. 1, March 31st, contained distinct traces of arsenic. On 3rd April: Urine produced April 1st showed distinct traces of arsenic; not so strong as that found on 31st. D No. 10: Urine produced, April 2nd, at 7:10 p.m., Dr. Newmarch contained a still fainter trace.

APRIL 5th.

GEORGE EDWARD RENNIE, M.D. of London, and duly-qualified medical practitioner, Government Pathologist:—I heard the evidence. I agree with Dr. Newmarch. The symptoms described are those of acute arsenical poisoning. Strychnine, taken with arsenic, will account for the steady pulse described. Arsenic deadens the heart's action; strychnine stimulates it. Arsenic is rapidly begun to be excreted, but it continues for a long time. Finding it six days after would indicate that a large dose had been taken, and it would be more likely to be found in the urine than in the milk. Her being able to move about in the afternoon would be accounted for by her taking strychnine with the arsenic.

Cross-examined:—And that she did not take a sufficient dose of arsenic to make her go to bed.

CAROLINE SEYMOUR, a widow, mother of Mrs. Dean, was with her at time of her confinement (26th December), and I remained there one month. I remember making some groats for my daughter. It was on the 13th January. I made it in the kitchen between 9 and 10 a.m. She was in bed, and I and the prisoner were the only persons in the house that day. I left the groats on the dining-room table to cool. Prisoner was at home having his breakfast. I put the groats on the table whilst he was at breakfast at it. I left it there to cool. I left him in the room with it, and went upstairs

to my daughter. I was upstairs and in the kitchen and doing work while it was cooling. It was cool when I got back to it. I took it up to my daughter. She took about half a cup full of it, and I sat down and ate the rest. About twenty minutes afterwards we were both taken with vomiting. Mr. Dean waited on us and emptied our vomit for us. It purged us also. I was very ill for three or four days after. The vomiting lasted till 12 the same day. After that I had such pain in my head that I could hardly hold my head up and get about the house. I felt sick. Dr. Newmarch sent us some medicine. Prisoner went and told him we were ill. About five days after that I prepared some beef-tea for Mrs. Dean. I put it on the stove early in the morning, 8.30, and I seasoned it and left it on the hob to cook till about 12. I seasoned it and tasted it, and it was what beef-tea ought to be. A little time after I strained it in a cullender and put it in a basin, and, when it was cool, I took it up to my daughter. When it was cooling it was on the kitchen table. The prisoner was in the house that morning, about the house. I was ironing in a different room, in the dining-room. I took it up to her. She tasted it, and could not drink it. Prisoner was sitting on the foot of the bed. She said she could not drink it, it was very bitter, and told me to taste it, and I did, and it was very bitter. I said it was not like that when I tasted it in the kitchen. My daughter asked prisoner to taste it. He took the spoon and put it to his lips, but I could not say whether he tasted it or not. He said it was all right. I said there must have been a gall in the meat to make it so bitter. I told her she could not drink it, and threw it away. I left three days after baby was a month old. Prisoner told me to go. I have been in service since at North Sydney, with Mrs. Lee, of Brunswick Cottage, two miles from prisoner's. I know Gail. I saw a bottle there on a Monday night. He asked me to taste it. I did with the cork. It tasted very bitter. I went to my daughter's on Monday, 4th March, at 12.10 a.m. I heard she was very ill from Gail. I found my daughter very ill, vomiting and purging. No one was there but the baby. As I was going there I saw prisoner on his bicycle, going to the North Shore Ferry-boat. I stayed with her till 5.40 a.m. I gave her lime-water and soda-water through the night, and I gave her medicine at 4 a.m. I did not put anything into the medicine. [Mr. Wade proposes to ask what instructions she got from her daughter as to the medicine she had to take. Mr. Meagher objects to such evidence being given. I exclude the evidence, though I have some doubt whether it would not be admissible, as showing Mrs. Dean's belief at the time as to the medicine which she ought to take.] I looked for a powder to put into it, but could not find it. That was in consequence of something I had been told. No one else was present but my daughter. When I left prisoner had not come home. I returned to Mrs. Lee's, where I was in service. I did my work and returned to her on Tuesday between 5 and 6. I saw prisoner in the bedroom. She was very ill, vomiting. I said to prisoner, "Whatever can be the matter?" He said, "I don't know." I stayed there from that time. On Wednesday morning I saw the doctor. She was improving Wednesday evening. She told me something on Wednesday when she began to improve. I looked under the chest of drawers and I saw a tumbler with something in it. Very thick on top and something white at the bottom and dark on the top. I put it back where I got it. It was like this tumbler. On Thursday I had a conversation with Dr. Newmarch. I saw prisoner after, and told him that Dr. Newmarch told me that there was something found in the bottle; that Dr. Newmarch said there was poison found in the bottle. He said he knew nothing about it. On the previous day prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there. She asked Dr. Newmarch did he order Mr. Dean to put a powder in the medicine. Dr. Newmarch said he did not. She then said to her husband that he put a powder in the medicine on Monday night. He said he did not, and he walked out of the room. The police came to the house between 8 and 9 p.m. I don't remember telling him the police had come. From the time I nursed her on the Tuesday night she took nothing but soda and milk, and everything was injected for five or six days. I gave her nothing on the Monday night but the one dose of medicine—not tea. She had been a healthy girl. I never knew her to have attacks of vomiting before.

Cross-examined:—I called at Gail's three or four times during the four weeks after I left my daughter to have a chat. Dean told me to leave his house. He said there was a dirty milk-jug on the table, and he commenced to growl. I said there was not, and he said it was most time his wife was downstairs to take charge of her duties. I said Dr. Newmarch said she was not to leave her bed for another week, as she was so very weak. He said the quicker I cleared out the better. I said I would go when she could come down and take charge of her own house, and I stayed three days after and I left. I did refuse to go, part of the furniture being mine. He took up a chair to strike me with. She caught him round the neck, and as he pushed her from him I caught her in my arms and laid her on the sofa. I did not say, "You will remember this, you scoundrel." I asked Gail whether they had seen her. I was at Gail's on Saturday night, at 9 or 10. On the Thursday night previous she was at the circus with me. I took her. She complained of a pain in her back. Gail did not tell me about the bottle on Saturday night. I heard on Monday night she was ill, after prisoner told Gail. I waited till Gail went with the bottle to Dr. Newmarch and returned, and I left Gail's at 10.15. I then went home, and from there to my daughter. My attention was not directed to the tumbler under the chest of drawers. On Tuesday night my attention was not called to anything under the chest of drawers. I did not hear him say, "You'd try to hang me." I did not tell Mrs. Weynton that I thought there was poison in the bottle of syrup. I was convicted, and served a sentence in Melbourne thirty years ago. I never kept an improper house. I once took charge of the house, and there was nobody there. I have taken notes, but did not know whom they were to. I took them to the lady of the house.

Re-examined:—I never had words with prisoner before this. I lived with prisoner and his wife a month after their marriage. He told my daughter and me that I would have to go, and I left. I had no words with him. I gave them the best of the furniture. I had to help them. My daughter and I were very affectionate to one another. [Witness bursts into tears.] I had only her, no one else; my other daughter is dead. I did not suggest to my daughter in any way to make a false charge against her husband, or to take poison to spite him. The charge in Melbourne was receiving. A gentleman gave me a mantle, and I would not tell where I got it from, and took the charge myself.

WILLIAM MOGFORD HAMLET:—In the urine of Mrs. Dean the arsenic was perfectly dissolved, and it showed that it had probably passed through the kidneys, and their not finding strychnine is consistent with her having taken it a week before, because strychnine is very rapidly eliminated.

WILLIAM JAMES GUISE:—A chemist at North Shore. I know prisoner. He came to me on Monday 4th with a prescription [produced] (H). I made it up as prescribed. I put no arsenic or strychnine in it. I gave him no powder with it. I saw him next morning. He got another prescription made up. It contained no arsenic or strychnine.

Cross-examined:—

Cross-examined:—He seemed very anxious about his wife. He three times requested me to make haste whilst I was making up the prescription. I had to ask him not to bother me, as it ran a risk of making me make a mistake. I told him to be sure and shake the bottle well. I was about five minutes making up the prescription. Some other customer was there.

THOMAS EDWARD MACDONALD:—A chemist at North Shore. I know the prisoner. Early in January I made up a prescription. It was a tonic, about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine in the sixteen doses. No arsenic was put in it. Saw my assistant Webster make it up.

CHARLES PARKER WEBSTER, assistant to last witness:—Made up prescription in January last. I correctly made it up, put in no more strychnine and no arsenic.

LYDIA RUTH GAIL:—Wife of William Gail. I know Mrs. Dean and prisoner. I went to see Mrs. Dean on the Sunday, about 4 p.m., when she was ill. She was in bed. She showed me her toast. She did not show me some tea.

CATHERINE WEYNTON:—I live next door to prisoner. I went there on the 4th March, in the evening, between 5.30 and 5.45. Mrs. Adye was there. Mrs. Dean was in bed. Prisoner had gone for a doctor, and came in whilst I was there. I stayed with Mrs. Dean while prisoner was away with the prescription. He came in and said he was going to give her her medicine as I went away.

Cross-examined:—Miss Adye asked me to go and see Mrs. Dean, not the prisoner. I know nothing of them. I have not seen him nursing the baby. I do not know whether they live happily or not. I asked her why she had not told the doctor about the bottle. How can he prescribe for you when he does not know what you have done? She said the bottle was with the doctor—with the chemist—and they would know more about it to-morrow (Tuesday).

Re-examined:—I said I would go in if they required help in the night. Mr. Weynton, on Tuesday, after the doctor had gone, asked, "What is this about a bottle and poison?" Prisoner said, "Poison! what do you mean?" and he asked me what about the bottle and poison. I said, "I don't know anything about it; you had better ask Mrs. Dean." The only women in the house were Mrs. Dean and I when the doctor came.

JOSEPH CHIVERS:—Constable at North Sydney. The lemon syrup bottle was handed to me by Dr. Newmarch's coachman. I put it on Inspector Cotter's table in his office as I got it. It was sealed. I got "D" from Dr. Newmarch on the 17th. It was sealed. I gave it to Cotter as I received it. I got "I" from Dr. Newmarch on the 10th. It was sealed. I gave it to Cotter as I received it. I got a soft parcel (the nightgown) from Dr. Newmarch. I gave it to Cotter.

RICHARD BRENNAN:—Sergeant of Police at North Shore. I received a bottle of tonic from Cotter on the 8th. Took it to Mr. Dogherty the same day as I got it, sealed. I have the urine bottle. Got it from Cotter. Gave it to Dogherty sealed, as I got it. The night-dress was in a paper parcel, sealed. I got it from Cotter, and gave it to Dogherty, and the tumbler with liquid in it. I got it from Mrs. Seymour. I went to prisoner's house on the 8th. I had been there on the 7th, about 9 p.m. On going there I saw Mrs. Dean in bed, and Mrs. Seymour and Mr. and Mrs. Gail. Mrs. Seymour gave me the tumbler which she took from under the chest of drawers. Prisoner came in five minutes after I got there. Mrs. Dean asked him where the child was. He said, "At Woollabra; you did not tell me to bring it home." He then left the room. Mrs. Seymour then handed me the tumbler about half-full of liquid. It was uncovered. I then went to prisoner's room, and said "Where do you get your water from?" He said "From the Sydney water supply; from the tap." I said "My reason for asking the question is in consequence of your wife's illness." I thought if he got water from a tank, poison might get into it accidentally. Prisoner said "There is no poison in the house; the first I heard of my wife's illness was on Saturday night last, and I gave her tea and toast on Sunday morning and also on Sunday evening; the case seems mysterious to me." I then left the house. I took the tea with me to Cotter, who placed it in his safe and locked it. Next morning Cotter and I took it up and gave it to Dogherty. About 6 p.m. on the 8th I went with Constable Way to Dean's house. He was in bed, apparently asleep. I said "Wake up, George," he sat up in bed. I said, "I have two warrants for your arrest." He said "Yes." I said "I will read them to you." I read the warrants charging him with causing poison to be taken by his wife with intent to murder, and the other, attempting to administer poison directly. He said as to the first, "Very strong that; I suppose I will have to go and prove my innocence." As to the other warrant, he said, "Pretty hard that, I can assure you; I had no knowledge that poison was in the house." I cautioned him, and said "You told me, last night, that you gave your wife tea and toast on Sunday evening last, and also on Sunday morning." He said "Yes." I said "Were the vessels clean that you gave your wife tea and toast out of?" He said "Yes, thoroughly clean; I scalded the teapot before I made the tea, and I got a clean cup and saucer off the dresser." I said that "In the tea which your wife says that you gave to her on Sunday morning last, arsenic has been found." He said "Well, that's mysterious; I had no knowledge of poison being in the house. I did not wash the cup and saucer which I gave her the tea out of; the wife must have washed them up." He then asked me "Did you see the powder which Dr. Newmarch showed me yesterday?" I said "I saw a powder sealed up but I did not see the powder." He said, "Did you see the writing on the powders?" I said, "No." He said, "I would like you to trace that writing." I said, "I will, and I have done so, to the North Sydney Friendly Dispensary." [*It is here admitted, both by the Crown and Mr. Meagher, that these powders had nothing whatever to do with the case, and inquiry about them is not necessary.*] He said, "I gave my wife lime-water and milk and a few drops of brandy on Monday night last, and I gave her the medicine in the same glass shortly afterwards, and that is why the medicine had a milky appearance." (I had not referred to that matter.) He said, "The first I heard about poison being in the house was on Tuesday morning last." He said, "Mr. Weynton, who lives next door, asked me what about the poison that is found in the bottle; and Mrs. Seymour told me yesterday that the police were coming up." I searched his room and clothing, and I took him from room to room as I searched. When I took him to his wife's room she was in bed. He went to the bedside and said, "Do you want me to go?" She said, "If you are innocent you had better go and prove you are innocent." Prisoner said, "I am innocent." I took him to the Police Station. I got all the bottles back from Hamlet in my safe custody.

Cross-examined:—Before he spoke of the powder being in the medicine I had not heard of it. I have not been able to trace the sale of arsenic or strychnine in North Shore.

STEPHEN JAMES COTTER, Inspector of Police:—I received the syrup bottle. It was sealed on my table; put in my safe. Next day took it to Dr. Newmarch, and then to Hamlet as I received it. I also received the tonic from Chivers; gave it to Brennan as I received it; also bottle urine from Chivers,

Chivers, sealed, put it in safe and gave it to Brennan as I received it; also a parcel marked "Nightdress," sealed, gave it to Brennan. The tumbler I got from Brennan, and gave it to Brennan in same condition as received. He returned it to me, and it was in my safe. Nothing was done to the tea, and I gave it to Hamlet, and nightdress, and got them back last week. On Sunday last, 31st March, got two bottles from Chivers. I gave them to Hamlet.

DR. NEWMARCH (recalled):—The bottle of urine that Hamlet got last was mine. I gave a bottle of urine to Chivers, which I got from Mrs. Seymour. Took the first bottle on March 10th. The second I drew myself from her, which I gave to Chivers.

Mrs. SEYMOUR: I gave Dr. Newmarch a bottle of urine at prisoner's house. It was my daughter's. The doctor sent me a note to get it, and I got it—it was a Sunday.

It is agreed, with consent of prisoner, his attorney advising him, that Mrs. Murphy may be called at a later stage.

[Case for Crown concluded.]

DEFENCE.

GEORGE DEAN (prisoner):—Master mariner, holding a certificate. I am employed by the North Shore Steam Ferry Co. for eleven years. Am 27. Have saved life off the steamer several times. I received a watch in token of it once. It is true as to what she swore as to over eight months acquaintance and my visiting her. There was nothing in the conduct of her mother or herself during the eight months I was visiting to lead me to believe they were not respectable. I never insulted her during our married life with reference to herself or family. There is not a word of truth in what she swore as to my charging her with having another child. Quite the reverse. She said to me on several occasions, "What do you do with the £2 you have every fortnight?" I said, "It went in paying land and timber." She then said, "I suppose you want some of it to keep your illegitimate children." I said, "Whoever told you I had illegitimate children? You know I have none." She then said a woman told her, and she would not name. This conversation started six months ago, and came up now and again. Remember Mrs. Seymour staying at the house. She and I could not agree. She used to be going at me. At latter end of April, 1894, she was staying with us six weeks or two months. We lived more happily when she was away. We were on happy terms; only when the mother was living in the house, when the wife used to get disagreeable and the mother as well. I did cause the mother to leave. Mr. Gail moved her things. I know Miss Cassin. I have not communicated with her in any way. I did not say what she swore I did as to marrying her when I get free from you. Remember Friday, 1st March. I left home about 11.15. Nothing was wrong between us. She appeared all right when I left. I returned at 7.30 a.m. next day. She was up and front door open. I stayed at home all day Saturday. I went to bed at 9 a.m. She made no complaint. She did not call me at 1, but did at 6. I got up. She appeared well and jolly when she came to my bedside to wake me. She did not tell me she had drunk anything that disagreed with her. She did not tell me about taking anything to her friends to see. She said after tea, "I don't feel well." I said, "What is the matter?" She said she felt weak. I said would she have a drink of brandy or porter. She said, "Yes." I went and bought a bottle of porter and 1s. worth of brandy. Came home and she was in bed with the child. It was about 9 p.m. I opened the bottle in the bedroom, having asked her would she have brandy or porter. She said, "Porter." I got a glass and went to fill it with porter, half froth, which I gave her. She said, "Are you not going to have some?" I said, "Yes," and I did. I laid on the opposite side of the bed till 11 p.m. Before leaving I gave her a glass of milk and a few drops of brandy. I kissed her and said "Good night," and went to my work. I am very fond of the child. I often nurse it. I got home about 9 a.m. on Sunday. Went in the back way to my wife. She was asleep. I did not wake her, but went down stairs and lit the fire. I put the kettle on and then had a bath. I then heard the child cry. I went up to the bedroom and asked her how she felt. She said she slept well all night. I then said, "What would you like this morning?" She said, "I'll have a drink of porter; it done me good last night." I took a glass off a little table close to her bedside. Went into the bath-room and washed it out. Came back to the bedroom, picked up the bottle of porter, poured some into the glass. Seeing there was no head on it, I said, "It is flat and sour." I tasted it. She said, "Put a teaspoonful of sugar in it, George, and liven it up." I did not. I drank the porter myself. I said I would not give it to her as it was flat and sour and might make her sick. I did not carry it as she swore. [*Shows how, in the ordinary way, by finger and thumb.*] I was shaking it as I came in. There is no truth whatever in her statement that there was a white powder in it. I did not turn my back on her as I poured out the porter. I did not put the cork in the bottle on Saturday night. After the porter I said, "I'll give you a nice cup of hot tea." I went down stairs and prepared the teapot. I scalded it out, made the tea, made some toast, got a cup out of the dresser, emptied some milk out of a billy. It was scalded on board the steamer, as usual. I took the tea and toast up to her. She was just the same. She appeared to be the same as I left her before. She had complained before of having a headache. She said her head was aching when I brought the tea up. I poured some tea into the saucer, and put some pillows behind her to enable her to sit up. She then said, "Will you go and tell Mrs. Adye I want her?" I went and got her. Mrs. Adye went upstairs. I went into the dining-room and had my breakfast. Mrs. Adye came downstairs while I was at it. We had a conversation. On the Sunday I asked her to have a doctor. I did so because she could not keep anything on her stomach. It was at dinner time. She said, "No; I do not want a doctor, I will be all right in the morning." Through the day I gave her a drink of milk. About 12 p.m. she asked me to go and lie down and have a sleep. I was nursing the child all the morning. She said she would call me when she wanted me. She called "George" at 6 o'clock, and I got up and went to her. She was just about the same as in the morning—complaining of her head. She asked me to get her a cup of tea. I did so. I asked her if she would have an egg. She said "No," and asked for bread and butter, which I gave her. I left home at 9.45. Worked all night. On Monday morning, came home about 7.30 a.m. I went to her. She was in bed. I asked her was she any better. She said she felt better. I said, "Well, if you feel better, don't get up and worry yourself, I'll get you some breakfast," which I did as soon as I could. It consisted of a grilled loin chop, which I brought home specially for her, as she was very fond of it, bread and butter, and cup of tea, which she ate heartily. I then said, "I'll bring you up some water in a dish, and you can sit down in bed and wash baby," which I did. She got up and
sat

sat in a chair with her boots off, and proceeded to wash the baby. I then said, "Why don't you put your boots and stockings on, instead of keeping your feet on the cold oilcloth?" She then dragged an old garment, and put her feet on it. I then went and had my own breakfast. After breakfast I came upstairs and was amusing the child, lying on the bed. She also on the bed, with her wrapper on. After a while I fell off to sleep. I got up between 12 and 1 o'clock. She woke me up, and said to give her a drink. I went downstairs, and gave her a drink of milk. She was lying down, but not complaining, except of her head, and I then went and purchased a new tin of cocoa next door. It was never opened till I opened it. This was on Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock. I made her a cup of cocoa. She would not have anything to eat. I brought it to her. She drank half of it, and said she would not drink any more. Said she did not want any more. I drank the other half myself in her presence. I was lying on the bed, and was awake about an hour. She was, as usual, complaining of her head, but not out of bed. I woke at 3 o'clock, she asking me to rub her head with menthol. I said, "Why don't you have the doctor?" I was rubbing her head. She said, "No; the pain will go away by-and-bye." I did not see her retching on Monday up to 3 o'clock. She never said anything about vomiting on Monday up to 3 o'clock. I then lay on the bed, playing with the child. The milkman came at 5. I went and got the milk in a jug, brought it fresh to her, and gave her a drink of it. She drank near a glassful, and lay down on the bed. So did I. Half an hour after she started to throw the milk off her stomach, at 5:30, about. I got up off the bed, and said, "I'll stand this no longer; you'll have to have a doctor, and I'll go and get him." I went for him. I hurried to him, and I returned home at 6:30. I saw the doctor a little after 8 at the house. He saw her. He gave me a prescription. Between 6 and 8 she vomited a couple of times. I got it at Guise's. I kept saying to him, "Be as quick as you can." On getting home I got a tablespoon out of the dresser, took it and the medicine to the bed-room. She said, "George, give me a drink." I said, "I have got some medicine for you, old girl." She said, "Give me a drink first;" so I gave her a drink of lime-water and milk, as the doctor ordered. There was half a glassful altogether. She did not drink all of it. She was drinking fast. I said, "Don't drink it too quick." With that she left about a tablespoonful in the glass. I then went to the mantel, got the medicine and tablespoon. I gave the bottle a shake, and poured out a tablespoonful. I then went to her bedside and said, "Come on, old girl, take your medicine." She said, "Oh, wait a while, George; don't give it to me just yet." With that I poured the medicine from the spoon into the glass that she had the lime-water and milk out of. The reason was that I could not hold it steady, and as the doctor had ordered her lime-water and milk I thought it would not hurt her. I then picked up a teaspoon from the sugar basin, and carelessly stirred the spoon round in the medicine in the glass. The reason was that Guise told me to shake the bottle. I tasted the medicine. The smell was worse than the taste. [On it being observed that he tasted everything, he says I am in the habit of tasting all medicines.] There is no truth in the statement that I put a powder in the medicine. It is not true that I told her Dr. Newmarch told me to put a powder in the medicine. No mention was made of a powder that night. Mrs. Adye came to see her on Sunday morning. She said Mr. and Mrs. Gail were there on Sunday. I left home on Monday night at 11:20. I saw her before I left. I kissed her affectionately, and she me before leaving. I left a glass of milk and lime-water by her, and a stick for to knock with, and the baby's food. On Tuesday morning I got home at 7:30. I saw Mr. Weynton leaning over the fence. What Mrs. Weynton said is true. This was the first time I had heard poison mentioned. I went to my wife and said, "What is this I hear about a bottle you have been drinking out of with a white powder in the bottom?" (Weynton said, "What has your wife been drinking out of a bottle with a white powder in it?" He then said, "This poison." I said, "There is no bottle with a white powder that I know she has been drinking out of.") She said, "Oh, the doctor has the bottle; never mind about the bottle, give me a drink." I said, "Why did you not tell the doctor about that when he was here." She said, "Oh, never mind about that, the doctor knows all about the bottle." I had not seen Mrs. Seymour at this time. My wife seemed to me, from her conduct to me, just the same as any other ordinary day. On hearing about the bottle I summoned the doctor. I wanted to go, but she said "Don't leave me," and I sent Robertson. The doctor came. I was lying on the bed beside the wife crying when the doctor came. He asked her something that I did not hear, as I got up when he visited her. I was crying on account of hearing that she had been drinking poison. After he finished talking to her I then said, "Now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with the white powder in it." The doctor said, "I'll look out for that; I'll look out for the bottle." I then told the doctor what was told to me that morning. He asked for a sheet of paper, which I got, and he wrote a prescription. I went downstairs, took off my heavy coat, and put a light one on. I was standing at the foot of the stairs waiting for him. I was crying to think of what had happened. The doctor said, "Oh, don't give way, Dean, there is no danger; but get that prescription made up." I went and got it made up. I went to sleep in a chair, and got the prescription and gave it to Mrs. Lee. I went to sleep. I got up at 4 o'clock. Wife called me. I left home at 11 o'clock. Returned home on Wednesday morning at 8 a.m. I left Mrs. Seymour in the house on Tuesday night. I went to see my wife. She was still ill. She was vomiting. On Wednesday I asked Mrs. Seymour what she had been having. Saw soda-water bottles. On the Thursday forenoon was asleep in the dining room. Doctor came and woke me up and asked me, "Dean, did you give your wife a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, doctor." He then showed me a packet of powders he had, and said, "Did you ever see these powders before?" [These are the powders referred to as immaterial.] I said, "No." He went upstairs. He called me up. He asked me in the presence of my wife, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No." She said, "You did, George." I said, "How can you say that?" and with that I left the room. I forget whether I told the doctor how I gave it. I did not say, "You would hang a man." She did not say, "Why, George, you told me the doctor ordered the powder." On Thursday morning she said, "What made the medicine white?" I thought after the doctor had gone I would go and ask her why she said it. I said, "What makes you say I put a powder in the medicine." She said, "Because it was white." I then said, "Did she not see me put it into the glass which she drank the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No." I said, "You know you asked me for a drink as soon as I came home," to which she replied, "Yes." I said, "Did I not then want to give you the medicine, and did you not say, 'don't give it to me just yet?'" She said, "Yes." I said, "Did you not see me pour it into the glass which you had the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No; she did not notice that." Next day, Friday, the Sergeant arrested me. It is perfectly true what the Sergeant

Sergeant said as to reading the warrants. I have never purchased or used arsenic or strychnine. I don't know what is the quantity to give. I have never deposited a powder in any of her food. I know the tonic. I took some of it the first week in February. I took three doses. It brought back my appetite. I took it from her room to mine. One day at this time I was in the habit of bringing home $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef to make beef-tea. I asked her to have it. There was a basin of beef-tea this day. They said it was bitter. I was called up to my dinner by Mrs. Seymour. I went to see how my wife was. I saw a basin of beef-tea by the bed. I never had interfered with it. Her mother said to the wife, "Come and have a taste of the beef-tea." She started to give it to her. The wife took a spoonful and said she did not like it; it was bitter. Mrs. Seymour then tasted it and said it was all right; "There is nothing wrong with that." Previous to taking it the wife was eating chocolates. Mrs. Seymour said, "It must be the taste of the chocolates that makes the beef-tea taste nasty." I took a couple of spoonfuls of it at Mrs. Seymour's request and I found it was all right, but a little salty. I said "Why don't you drink some, Pet, it would do you good." She said, "No." I said, "Don't throw it away, I'll drink it for my supper before I go to work." Mrs. Seymour said, "Go and get your dinner, it will be cold." Mrs. Seymour said she threw it away and I did not drink it. As to the groats. It was a Sunday morning. I came home. Mrs. Seymour said wife had just had her breakfast. Saw her. She said she felt a little better. I had a bath, breakfast, a smoke, read *Sunday Times*. I went up about 10'30. The wife ill; she was not so well, and vomited a few times. I held the basin to her. She sat in my lap at her request. During this time Mrs. Seymour vomited. I then asked, "What is the cause of your being sick." She said she did not know. She had some groats for breakfast and Mrs. Seymour had some. They had their breakfast before I came home. I said, "Shall I get the doctor." They said, "No; we will be all right by-and-bye." I went to the doctor next day and paid him for her accouchement, and told him of their both being sick on Sunday. I got a prescription from him which I took home. I told him what was the matter, and said, "Can you give me anything for it." I put it down to chaff, her talking about the illegitimate children. We were on good terms. I have done what I could to beautify the home. We have many times chatted over the making of a new home. I have done all I could to render her happy.

Cross-examined:—I was in gaol on the 28th March, and saw my solicitor on that day in the hospital. I did not know that day that a charge of bigamy was to be made. I don't know that Mrs. Gail was in Meagher's office that night with two policemen. The clerk, sitting at the table, told me that Gail was going to be arrested. I said, "I know nothing about the divorce." He said we might get Gail—that Gail might be arrested. I thought Gail was divorced long ago. She was pretty well always on. I can't give any reason for her trying to poison herself, nor did I see anything in her conduct to lead me to think she would get a charge against me. I never heard about their characters till Meagher asked the question in the Court. He never told me of it. I was sitting by him in the Police Court. I know they were vomiting; not frequently—three or four times before dinner. I did not notice them purging. It is true what they say, except I was not there at dinner. I don't doubt the beef-tea was thrown away. I would have drunk it if it had been there. It was on Friday afternoon we had the quarrel. I was going out on the bicycle. She asked me to hold the baby. She said, "You never will hold the baby when I want you." The chaff about the illegitimate children was two or three times. The story about the tea is true as to my saying "Drink it whilst it is warm," and that she sent me for Mrs. Adye. I drank the porter that was flat and sour. Barring the position in which I held the glass and the powder, her account of it is true. I did not see her vomiting on Sunday. I heard her swear that immediately, or twenty minutes, after taking her breakfast, in which was a chop, she was vomiting incessantly. It is not true. She was all right till 12 or 1 o'clock, when I went and got the cocoa. I saw her drink it. Nobody could tamper with it. She could not put anything into it. After drinking the cocoa, she did not frequently vomit and purge. She seemed all right. To my belief she was all right. She did not vomit to my knowledge after the cocoa. I heard the doctor say she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning that evening. She did not mention a pain in her stomach to me. I know nothing about her taking her nightgown off. She was on the closet that day. I can't say how often. I was in the house all day. Hansbach was downstairs on the sofa from breakfast to dinner time. It was Tuesday morning I told her she would have to tell the doctor about the water and the bottle. It was Thursday morning that the doctor spoke to me about the powder, and told me she said I had put one in the medicine. She said, "You know, George, you did." I can't say she said, "You know it is a falsehood." I did not say anything about my putting the medicine into the used glass by way of explanation. I never gave the explanation to Doctor Newmarch. I did not say, "Why did not you let me take it to the doctor." I did not think anything of her charging me with putting a powder into the medicine. I did for the moment. I know of no medicine glass. Mrs. Seymour told me on the Thursday after the doctor left that arsenic was found in the bottle, and that the police were coming. They came that night. I was the only person who cooked the food or handled it, or gave her the medicine. I thought it was doing her good. She did not vomit before I left. She told me on the Tuesday when I returned that she had been vomiting and purging. I sent for the doctor to see her, and ask him about the bottle. I know it was the police laid the information against me, not my wife. When the doctor said this is a very serious charge, I did not have any idea that it referred to me.

MARGARET CASSIN:—Single woman. I know prisoner and his wife. Since his marriage he has avoided me. I have seen him twice since his marriage. Once with his wife. Once in Oxford-street on his bicycle. His wife invited me to see her.

THOMAS SUMMERBELL:—Manager of the North Shore Ferry Company. Prisoner is master of one of the boats. Ten or eleven years in the employ. I think everything that is good of him.

In reply, Dr. NEWMARCH: On Tuesday I went at 8'15 to prisoner. He was not lying on the bed beside his wife, crying. He was not there at all. The statement that he said "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," is not true. It is absolutely untrue. He never said that in his wife's presence. He never told me about the bottle on Tuesday. On Wednesday night I said, "What about this bottle and this charge of poisoning against you." I said it is a most serious charge, and asked him what foundation there was for it. He said "I know nothing about it, take any steps you can to discover the poison and who put it there." This was on the Wednesday night. I let him know distinctly that he was charged with putting poison into the bottle. He never gave me any explanation of the medicine looking milky. I never heard of it before to-day. On the Wednesday night he was crying when I visited her late, and he was on the bed, but there was no such conversation before me about the bottle.

By

By a Juror: Gail said, "I want you to test, I think there is poison in it." Mrs. Gail or Mrs. Seymour did not accuse prisoner. Gail said he thought Dean had put the poison in the bottle. Mrs. Dean told me on Tuesday that she thought prisoner had put poison in. I had got the bottle on Monday night, and I asked Mrs. Dean was there any foundation for it, as I could not take the statement of any one who left the bottle with me. It was after taking the medicine in which she said the powder was that she said she suspected him of putting poison in the bottle. Gail was reticent when he came and asked me to test the bottle. I said he must tell me all about it. He then told me it was a patient of mine I was attending. I said, "Who do you mean." He said "Mrs. Dean." He then said he thought that it was the husband poisoning the wife. I asked his reason for saying that. He said they did not live happily together. Lime-water is colourless, and has no white powder in it. Gail said Mrs. Dean left the bottle at my house. I knew Mrs. Dean had been to my house on Saturday night, and that she had been to the chemist's.

WILLIAM MICHAEL DOHERTY: I analysed the lime-water. It had no poison of any kind in it. I examined everything that came out of the place which we received from the Police, and found no poison. I got another bottle of syrup from Mrs. Adye. There was no poison in it.

LOUISA MURPHY: I am sister to Gail. We lived together at West Maitland till up to ten years ago. He was then about . . . There is no foundation for any suggestion that he was mixed up in a poisoning case. He then went to live with my sister. I never heard of his being mixed up in a poisoning case.

Mrs. DEAN: I never accused prisoner of having to support illegitimate children. On the Tuesday he was not in the room, when the doctor came, crying. Such a conversation as prisoner swore to as to his saying "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," never took place. No such conversation took place, as he said did, with me after the doctor left in which he suggested that the white lark in the medicine was caused by his putting the medicine into the tumbler that I had drunk lime-water and milk out of (see page 13). [*Conversation as stated by prisoner read to her.*] I had a drink of lime-water and milk that night before I took the medicine, but I left none in the glass. It is quite untrue that he drank the glass of porter off which I refused there and then. I thought I was being poisoned when I took the bottle to Gail. I only had a cup of tea on the Sunday. I thought it was suspicious about the bottle, but I had no real conviction that I was being poisoned. It was just mentioned—as perhaps. I did not accuse my husband then. It was just said, "Perhaps it is poison." I did not suspect my husband then. My suspicion was aroused against my husband on Sunday morning after the incident of the porter and then the tea. I did not alter my manner to my husband, as I did not know positively that there was poison till the doctor told me on Thursday afternoon. He said he would drink the beef-tea before he went to bed. I did not get out of bed from the Saturday night, except on Monday morning, from the purging. He was kind to the child.

Mr. Meagher addresses Jury 7'45.

Mrs. DEAN, at the request of Juror, then shows how much syrup she put in the glass.

Hamlet says the quantity is a little over 2 ounces. That would not be a fatal dose, but a dangerous dose. There would be half a grain of arsenic in a tablespoonful of tonic. The strychnine would modify the arsenic, to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it. A series of doses, though not one is fatal, may kill.

Mr. Want to Jury 10'35; finishes at 11'50, and Court adjourns.

6TH APRIL.

Mrs. DEAN (by Juror): I did not see him offer the medicine to me in a spoon. He did not offer it to me in the spoon. I did not see him pouring it into the tumbler. When he came back from the chemist's he placed the medicine on the mantel. I did not know that he was measuring the medicine till he brought it to the bedside and asked me to take it. I then noticed that he had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass, as though he were trying to mix something by stirring it and pressing the back of the spoon against the side of the glass. He then asked me to drink it. It was then I noticed the milky appearance of the medicine, and asked prisoner the cause of it. He replied that it was a powder that the doctor had ordered to go with the medicine, and I drank it. This was the very first time the medicine was offered to me. Between five or ten minutes elapsed from the time of his putting the medicine on the mantelpiece and his giving it to me. No one was in the room whilst the medicine was on the mantelpiece. I did not get out of bed. He did give me a drink of lime-water and milk, but whether before he went or after he returned with the medicine I cannot say. I drank it. I did not refuse the medicine at first, but took it at once on his offering it to me. His account is not correct.

PRISONER (by Jury): Directly I arrived home with the medicine I proceeded to the kitchen and got a tablespoon from the drawer in the dresser. I then went upstairs to her bedroom, and when I got up she asked me for a drink. I said "I have some medicine for you, old girl." She said "Give me a drink first of lime-water," which I did. After giving it to her she started to drink it quickly. I said "Don't drink it too quick." She drank nearly all, leaving a table-spoonful in the glass. I put it on the little table by the bedside. I then went to the mantelpiece and got the spoon and medicine from the mantelpiece, where I had laid it when I came up. I took the bottle and gave it a shake and got the spoon, poured out a spoonful of the medicine, went over to the bedside and said, "Come old girl, take your medicine." I offered it to her in the spoon. She said, "Wait a few minutes." I then took the glass off the table out of which I had previously given the lime-water and milk in and poured the medicine into the glass. There was a small quantity of lime-water and milk in it. I then picked up a teaspoon on the table, and I just carelessly stirred the medicine round, after stirring it awhile she turned over and rose to take the medicine. I was in the room from the time I brought the medicine home till I gave it to her in the glass. It was about five minutes from the time I brought it to the room till I gave it to her. She appeared to suffer when I was offering the medicine to her in the spoon. I can't say whether she saw me offer it to her in the spoon. She was facing out towards me in the bed. There was nothing to prevent her seeing it. I waited till she drank it. I had my hand behind her whilst she drank it. I never kept away from the place during her confinement. I used not to stop talking, as her mother said she was to be kept quiet.

I sum up.

Questions for Jury :

- I. Did she take poison somehow? Mr. Meagher admits that she did.
- II. Was it by accident or design? Repeated illnesses after the groats, the syrup, the cocoa, and the medicine. No poison used in the house for any innocent domestic purpose.
- III. If the poison was taken by design, who administered it? There were only three people in the house—the prisoner, the mother, and the daughter. The defence set up by Mr. Meagher is that the poisoning is the work of “a trinity of conspirators”—Mrs. Dean, her mother, and Mr. Gail.
- (a) Is there evidence of such conspiracy?
- (b) Is the defence that the wife poisoned herself to get up a false charge against her husband a reasonable explanation of the circumstances of the case?

Jury retire 12-25, and return at 9-55 with a verdict of guilty on the first count, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous character.

Sentence—Death.

North Sydney, }
to wit. }

THE examination of Stephen James Cotter, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector; Richard Brennan, of North Sydney, Sergeant of Police; Mary Dean, of North Sydney, wife of George Dean; Bernard James Newmarch, of North Sydney, medical practitioner; William Mogford Hamlet, of Sydney, Government analyst; William Michael Doherty, of Sydney, assistant analyst; William James Guise, of North Sydney, chemist; Arthur Gale Street, of North Sydney, chemist; Thomas Edmund Macdonald, of North Sydney, chemist; Richard John Smith, of North Sydney, chemist; Frederick William Gail, of North Sydney, furniture broker; Harry William Jenkins, of North Sydney, painter; Bessie Walke, of North Sydney, wife of Philip Walke; Ethel Adey, daughter of Tom Procter Adey, of North Sydney; Joseph Chivers, of North Sydney, constable; Caroline Seymour, of North Sydney, widow, in the said Colony, taken on oath this 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of George Dean, who is charged this day before me for that he, the said George Dean, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, feloniously did cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean, his wife, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

No. 11.
Information.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that on this 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1896, at North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, and within the Metropolitan Police District, Stephen James Cotter, an Inspector of the Police Force of the Colony aforesaid, of North Sydney, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, from information he has received and from circumstances within his knowledge, has just cause to suspect, and does so suspect, and verily believes that, on the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, one George Dean, of North Sydney, did, at North Sydney, in said district and Colony, feloniously cause to be taken poison by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Stephen James Cotter prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law, and will issue my warrant for the apprehension of the said George Dean.

Sworn at North Sydney, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above written, before me, }

S. J. COTTER.

W. BARNETT SMITH, J.P.

No. 12.
Warrant.

To the Superintendent and a Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force.

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that one George Dean did, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, feloniously cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean, and oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of the said information: These are, therefore, to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said George Dean, and to bring him before some one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 8th day of March, in the year }
of our Lord, 1895, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid. }

W. BARNETT SMITH, J.P.

Court of Petty Sessions, 9 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

B.W.—That he did on the 2nd March, 1895, at North Sydney, feloniously cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

Adjudication:—Remanded until the 14th instant, at the application of Police. Bail refused.

F. W. EDWARDS, S.M.

Court

Court of Petty Sessions, 14 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

B.W.—That he did cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

Adjudication:—Remanded upon the application of Sub-Inspector Cotter, as the witnesses for prosecution cannot attend. Bail refused. Remanded to Tuesday next.

G. W. F. ADDISON.

Court of Petty Sessions, North Sydney, 19 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

CHARGED by warrant that he did, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, feloniously cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

No. 13.

Depositions.

Stephen James Cotter, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am an inspector of police, stationed at North Sydney; I laid the information in the case before the Court; it refers to the prisoner; on Tuesday, the 5th instant, I found the bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 1," with a letter from Dr. Newmarch, in my room at the police station; it was sealed and tied on the following morning, Wednesday, the 6th instant; I showed the bottle, in the state I received it, to Dr. Newmarch, at his surgery; I then took it over to the Government Laboratory, and delivered it to Mr. Doherty, assistant to the Government Analyst; on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, Dr. Newmarch showed me, at his surgery, several powders with a paper round them, with the words "As before"; the doctor enclosed them, in my presence, in the wrapper marked "Dean, No. 2," and gave them to me; on the same Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, I sent Constable Chivers to Dr. Newmarch's surgery; Chivers shortly afterwards, at the police station, gave me the medicine bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 3," containing a liquid; on Thursday evening, the 7th, Sergeant Brennan gave to me the tumbler produced, which contained a liquid; I locked the tumbler and its contents in my safe for the night, and next morning tied and sealed it in the state in which I received it, and gave it at the police-station to Sergeant Brennan; I also gave Sergeant Brennan the bottle, "Dean, No. 3," and the powders, "Dean No. 2," for the purpose of delivery to the Analyst; on Friday, the 8th instant, after the arrest of the prisoner, Sergeant Brennan handed to me two prescriptions marked "Exhibits A and B"; on Sunday, the 10th instant, Constable Chivers, in my room at the police-station, took from a locked drawer in my room of which he had the key the bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 4," with its contents, and also a parcel marked "Dean, No. 5," produced; on Monday, the 11th instant, I gave the bottle marked "Dean, No. 4" and the parcel "No. 5" to Sergeant Brennan, for the purpose of delivery to the Government Analyst; on Tuesday, the 12th instant, I received from Constable Chivers in my room, taken from a locked drawer, a small bottle containing a white liquid, which was delivered by me to the Government Analyst; on Sunday, the 10th instant, I was at the prisoner's residence; several articles, bottles, &c., were taken possession of by Sergeant Brennan; they have since been handed to the Government Analyst.

S. J. COTTER.

No questions asked by accused.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Richard Brennan, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a sergeant of police, stationed at North Sydney; about 6 p.m. on the 8th instant I went to the prisoner's house in Miller-street, North Sydney, with Constable Wearn; I saw the prisoner in bed in an upstairs back room; I said, "Wake up George"; prisoner sat up in bed; I said I have two warrants for your arrest; prisoner said "Yes"; I said I will read them to you; I read the warrant produced for the charge on the 2nd March; prisoner replied, "Pretty strong that; I suppose I will have to go and prove my innocence"; I then cautioned the accused in the usual way, and said, "You told me last night that you gave tea and toast to your wife on Sunday evening and morning"; prisoner said "Yes"; I said, "Were the vessels you gave the tea and toast out of clean?" prisoner said, "Yes, thoroughly clean; I scalded the teapot before making the tea, and I got a clean cup and saucer off the dresser"; I said, "The tea which your wife says you gave her on Sunday morning, arsenic has been found in it"; prisoner said, "Well, that's mysterious; I had no knowledge of poison being in the house; I did not wash the cup and saucer out, the wife must have washed them up; the first I heard of poison being in the house was on Tuesday morning last; Mr. Weynton, who lives next door, asked me what about the poison that was found in the bottle, and Mrs. Seymour told me yesterday that the police were coming up"; prisoner then said, "Did you see the powders that Dr. Newmarch showed me yesterday?" I said I saw a packet sealed up, but I did not see the powders; prisoner said, "Did you see the writing on the powders?" I said, "No"; prisoner said, "I would like you to trace that writing"; I then searched prisoner's room and clothing; after searching prisoner's room I took him from room to room searching; I took prisoner to his wife's room; prisoner's wife was there in bed; prisoner said to his wife, "Do you want me to go?" prisoner's wife said, "If you are innocent, you had better go and prove your innocence"; prisoner said, "But I am innocent"; I found nothing in the prisoner's residence which appeared to me to be like arsenic; I took two small boxes, one containing pills, and one a bottle containing a brown liquid; these are now in the hands of the Government Analyst; before I took the prisoner to his wife's room prisoner said, "I gave my wife some lime-water and milk and a few drops of brandy on the Monday night, and I gave her the medicine in the same glass shortly afterwards, and that is how the medicine had a milky appearance"; I took the prisoner to the police station and locked him up; on the night of the 7th, before prisoner's arrest, I went to his house and saw Mrs. Dean and her mother, Mrs. Seymour; Mrs. Dean was in bed; about five minutes after I got there Dean came in and spoke to his wife, and then went out to a back room; the glass containing liquid [produced] was given to me by Mrs. Seymour in Mrs. Dean's presence; it was taken from under the

the chest-of-drawers; I handed the glass and its contents over to Mr. Doherty, at the laboratory, Sydney, in the state that I received it; after I took the glass from Mrs. Seymour I went into the prisoner's room, and I said, "How do you get your water?" Prisoner said, "From the Sydney Water Supply, from a tap;" I said, "The reason I ask that question is in consequence of your wife's illness; I thought if you get water from a tank that poison might get into it accidentally;" prisoner said, "There is no poison in the house; the first I heard of my wife's illness was on Saturday night last, and I gave her tea and toast on Sunday morning, also on Sunday evening; the case seems mysterious to me;" I produce an empty tumbler which I took possession of the night of the arrest; it is not the tumbler that contained the tea; Mrs. Seymour gave me this tumbler and told me something; it was given to me in the kitchen; the tumbler is clean; the bottle marked "Dean No. 3" I received from Mr. Cotter; also the powders "Dean No. 2;" I handed them to the Assistant Government Analyst; this was on Friday, the 8th instant; on the 11th instant, the bottle marked "Dean No. 4," and the night-dress produced, I handed over to Mr. Doherty, the Assistant Government Analyst; on Sunday, the 10th instant, I took possession of five bottles at the accused's residence, in the presence of Mr. Cotter, and with three other bottles and some pills I handed over the lot to the Government Analyst on the 15th instant; one bottle contained lemon syrup, which I received from Bessie Adey.

To Mr. Meagher: I remember the prisoner asking me to clear up the writing on the powders; I found the writing to be the writing of Arthur Gale Street, the Friendly Society's Dispensary, North Sydney; I could not get the date; I have not brought Street to the prisoner; only a member of the society can get medicine there; I visited the prisoner's house once before the arrest; Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Gale were there; I have known prisoner as master on the night ferry; I have never heard anything against his character; prisoner has been in the ferry service about eleven years; the prisoner bears a high character.

R. BRENNAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of }
 March, 1895, before me,— }
 JAMES GILES, S.M.

Mary Dean, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am the wife of the prisoner, and I live in Miller-street, North Sydney; I have been married to the prisoner twelve months; I was married in March, 1894; the night-dress produced is my property; I put it on clean on Sunday morning, the 3rd March instant; I ceased to wear it on Monday morning, the 4th; it was stained by me during my illness; it was taken off on the morning of the 4th and put in the clothes basket; my mother found it in the basket and brought it to me, and asked if it was my night-dress; it was then in the same state as when it was taken off; Dr. Newmarch took the night-dress from my room in my presence on the 6th May; my mother got it from the basket; Dr. Newmarch took it on the 7th instant; I know the bottle marked "Dean No. 3," a tonic; Dr. Newmarch took this bottle from my house on Wednesday or Thursday the 6th or 7th instant; on the 7th instant, Sergeant Brennan took from my house the tumbler containing tea; on the 8th, Dr. Newmarch took the bottle marked "Dean No. 4" from my room; it contains urine of mine; on the 8th, Sergeant Brennan got the empty tumbler produced from my house on Friday; it is the tumbler out of which I drank some lemon syrup; I know it because it is the only one in the house of that kind; the doctor also got a bottle of breast milk from me; I have been living with my husband for the last six months; my mother was there during my confinement; was attended by Dr. Newmarch and my mother; my mother left when the child was a month old; my mother did not return to the house after this until the 4th March; there was no adult inmate living in the house from January to the 4th March but the prisoner and myself; I have never had any quarrels with my neighbours; I have not had much to do with them; I was at Surry Hills before I was married; I lived first after marriage at Mosman's Bay; on the 25th February I bought the bottle marked "Dean No. 1" from Mrs. Adey, a grocer in Miller-street; it then contained lemon syrup; I brought it home, and Miss Adey came home with me; we opened the bottle; it was sealed and capped, and Miss Adey had the first drink; then I had a drink; I suffered no ill effects from that drink, nor did Miss Adey; I continued drinking the syrup up to Friday, the 1st March, and inclusive of that day; I did not suffer in any way from the drinking; on the Friday, the 1st March, I had some words with my husband; it was over the baby; I asked prisoner to mind the baby, but he refused, and said, "I have no time—I am going out"; my husband is at home in the day time; my husband complained about the house and the child not being clean; before this my husband had said something about Miss Cassin; I said, "Maggie Cassin is the girl you should have married; prisoner said, "that is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I get free from you"; before and after the birth of my child the prisoner asked me to leave the house; prisoner said, "I am not the father of the child"; prisoner did not beat me, but he treated me unkindly; prisoner kept me without money, but he supplied the house with what was necessary; prisoner said he had met Miss Cassin; he just mentioned it in course of conversation; we were on unfriendly terms before my confinement; the child was born on the 26th December, 1894; I know of no reason why the prisoner should have said the child was not his; prisoner sulked a week for many a time; I never had poison in the house; my husband did not sleep with me, he occupied a separate bedroom; my husband was away at nights; I never knew of prisoner or my mother having poison in the house; on Friday, the 1st March, I went to bed in my usual state of health; the syrup was kept on the sideboard up to Friday morning the 1st March, it was then removed to the kitchen by myself; on Saturday morning, the 2nd March, I came down stairs to the kitchen; I then prepared a glass of lemon-syrup from the bottle in the kitchen, and the water from the tap; I noticed that the tumbler was clean before I put the syrup in; I then made a drink and swallowed three or four mouthfuls; I then noticed a most bitter taste. I then recognised the same taste as what I had tasted in some beef tea that I had some five weeks before; I then lit the fire and prepared the breakfast; prisoner came in while I was getting breakfast; we had breakfast together; after breakfast I started vomiting; I continued to vomit and my head was very bad; the prisoner did not give me anything; at lunch time on the same day I made some more syrup from the same bottle; I tasted it, it had a bitter taste so I threw it down the sink; I then took the bottle to Mrs. Adey; she tasted the syrup and said something to a Mrs. Walker who was there; Mrs. Walker then tasted the syrup; I left the bottle at Mrs. Adey's for 10 minutes and went home to get my baby;

baby ; I then got the bottle again, it had a small quantity of syrup in it ; I took the bottle to Mr. Smith, a chemist in West-street ; he told me something and returned the syrup ; I then took the syrup to Mrs. Gail's ; we had a conversation ; I then took the bottle of syrup to Dr. Newmarch ; Dr. Newmarch was not there ; I took it back to Mrs. Gail's and left it there ; I did not see it again until to-day ; on Saturday, the 2nd, I went to bed after tea ; between 9 and 10 on Saturday my husband gave me some porter ; he then returned to work ; I suffered in no way from this ; on the 3rd instant my husband gave me some porter in the morning ; prisoner came home a little after 9 o'clock on the Sunday morning ; prisoner came into the bedroom and said, "How do you feel this morning?" I said, "I have suffered severely from pains in my head" ; prisoner said, "What would you like to drink—either some brandy or some porter?" I said, "Give me what you think will do me the most good" ; prisoner said, "You had better have some porter" ; prisoner took a tumbler into the bath-room, and washed it ; he returned to my room ; I noticed he had the tumbler in the palm of his hand, with his fingers round it ; I raised myself in bed, and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler ; it looked like a powder ; prisoner turned his back to me, and put some of the porter into the glass ; there was no porter in it when I noticed the powder ; prisoner then smelt it ; I said, "What is the matter with it?" ; prisoner said, "It has turned sour ;" I said, "Put a spoonful of sugar into it—it will freshen it up" ; prisoner said, "No, it may make you sick" ; prisoner then threw it over the balcony, and took the glass downstairs ; at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd instant I was in bed ; prisoner came into the room, and brought a cup and saucer in with him ; the cup contained tea ; he poured some of it into the saucer, and said "Drink this" ; I noticed something white clinging to the saucer round the edge of the tea ; I asked what it was ; prisoner said, "It is the cream off the milk" ; I put it to my lips ; prisoner said, "Drink it while it is hot" ; I asked prisoner to go for Mrs. Adey ; prisoner said, "Drink the tea before I go" ; I said "No" ; prisoner then went for Mrs. Adey ; as soon as I heard the gate click I got out of bed ; I took a tumbler off the washstand ; I wiped it with a towel, to make it clean ; I then put the tea into the tumbler, and placed it under the chest of drawers ; Mrs. Adey returned with my husband ; I put two-thirds of the tea in the tumbler in the glass, but left what was in the bottom of the cup ; after Mrs. Adey came, I said something to her ; my husband came upstairs, and said, "Did you drink the tea?" ; I said "Yes" ; prisoner said, "It will do you good" ; prisoner then took the cup and saucer out of the room ; on the 4th instant Dr. Newmarch saw me, and prescribed for me ; on the Monday night, the 4th instant, about 10 o'clock, prisoner brought some medicine to the bedside, and said, "This is your medicine ; drink it" ; it was in a tumbler, and looked milky ; prisoner brought it into the room, in the tumbler ; the top looked like curdled milk ; I said, "What is that?" ; prisoner, "It is a powder that was ordered to be put into the medicine" ; prisoner had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass trying to press the stuff on the top ; I drank the medicine ; prisoner then gave me a spoonful of sugar and went off to his work ; after taking the medicine I became worse, and I vomited and purged every ten minutes through the night ; prisoner did not speak to me for a week before my confinement.

MARY DEAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of }
 March, 1895, before me,— }
 JAMES GILES, S.M.

Prisoner remanded to Thursday next, the 21st instant, at the request of attorney for the prisoner.
 JAMES GILES, S.M.

Court-house, North Sydney, 19th March, 1894.

Mary Dean, recalled, and duly sworn, on oath, states:—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, I had a conversation with prisoner and Dr. Newmarch ; I had told the doctor something before this ; Dr. Newmarch said, "Did you put a powder in your wife's medicine?" prisoner replied, "No" ; I said, "You gave me a powder in the medicine" ; prisoner said, "No, I did not" ; I said, "Did you not say the doctor had ordered a powder in the medicine?" prisoner replied, "No, I did not" ; I was taking medicine during my confinement to which a powder had to be added, prescribed by Dr. Newmarch ; on Saturday, the 2nd instant, the doors of the house were closed when I got up ; I had coffee and tea stored in the kitchen ; they are still used in the house ; no one has suffered from using them ; the powders [*produced*], marked "as before," were found on the outside doorstep by me ; about three weeks before my illness, on the 2nd instant, a man named Jenkins was there with a party of friends of Mrs. Gail ; my mother was not there ; the powders were on the doorstep when I came back from Miss Adey's ; I took them in and examined them ; I did not notice the powders on the step when I passed out ; it was a moonlight night ; my mother attended me up to Tuesday night, the 5th instant ; I was taking medicine prescribed by Dr. Newmarch ; my mother arrived at 12 o'clock on the Monday night, and left on the Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock ; the prisoner gave me my medicine while my mother was away ; my mother returned on the evening of the 5th instant ; I have improved in health since Tuesday night ; my medicine is kept in my bedroom ; I mean since my confinement ; one bottle was kept on my husband's table in another room—the bottle marked "Dean No. 3" ; he said he was taking the medicine ; I asked prisoner what the medicine was doing there ; prisoner replied, "I am taking the medicine, as I have no appetite ;" I have not been subject to attacks of illness, except about three weeks after my confinement ; I then had my mother attending me ; she was attacked the same as me after taking some groats ; she was sick after the groats ; the prisoner was in the house at this time ; there was no other occasion on which the doctor attended me for such an illness ; the same bitter taste I recognised in the syrup I tasted in the beef-tea ; my mother brought me the beef-tea upstairs ; prisoner was there ; this was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon ; my mother said, "Drink this, it is beautiful" ; I put a spoon into the tea and tasted it ; I said, "I cannot drink it on account of a bitter taste" ; my mother said, "I tasted it down stairs, and it was all right" ; my mother then tasted it, and said, "It is most bitter ; it must have been a gall in the meat ; it did not taste like this when I tasted it downstairs" ; my mother asked the prisoner to taste it ; prisoner tasted it, and said, "It's all right" ; prisoner then said, "It is all right, drink it" ; I did not drink it ; my mother told prisoner she was going to throw it away ; on the 5th instant, in the morning, prisoner was in my bedroom, and said, "Mrs. Weynton has spoken to me about poison being in the syrup-bottle" ; I said I did not know of any poison being in the bottle ; I said, "The bottle is at Dr. Newmarch's" ; prisoner said "Why did you not let me take

take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch?" I said it was a pity to wake him; I did not have the powders when I left the house; they were not in my possession before I left the house; I found them when I returned with Miss Adey.

By Mr. Meagher: I first knew Dr. Newmarch took the bottle on the 4th instant; my mother told me at half-past 12 o'clock on the 4th instant; I gave the empty glass up on the Friday; I told my mother it was there on the Wednesday; my mother took the glass out and examined it; Mr. Gail examined it the same time as my mother; the glass was under the chest of drawers for three days; my mother lives at Brunswick Cottage, M'Mahon's Point; Gails live about a mile away; the prisoner leaves for work about a quarter to 11 o'clock at night generally; my mother arrived unexpectedly; I heard she was at Gail's place at 9 o'clock on Monday night; three hours after this she came to the house; while living at Mosman's prisoner said that my mother must leave the house; after this my husband made her leave the house; my mother attended me during my confinement, and after for a month; prisoner came home after 7 o'clock on the Monday morning; I first heard of poison from Dr. Newmarch, on the 7th instant; on the Monday I told my mother about the powder in the porter, tea, and medicine; I told her about the porter; I did not tell my mother that I had preserved the tea; when I told my mother of the powder in the tea, porter, and medicine my mother did not ask whether I had preserved any of those liquids; it excited my attention when I saw prisoner with his fingers round the glass; I wanted to get prisoner away in order that I might preserve the tea; I thought it was of some importance; although I preserved the tea I did not tell my mother where it was; Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked about the nightdress; he did not ask what I had eaten; the doctor asked for an explanation of my vomiting on the Tuesday; I did not then refer him to the tea under the chest of drawers; the doctor saw me on the Wednesday twice; I did not then draw his attention to the tea; I saw my lemon syrup before the prisoner came home; from the time I got up to the arrival of the prisoner I had not been outside the house; I know Mrs. Thompson; I know I was not at Mrs. Thompson's house on the 2nd March; I know I was not outside; I now remember I was in Mrs. Thompson's on the Saturday, the 2nd instant, therefore I must have been outside before prisoner came home; on the 2nd March the prisoner suggested getting the doctor; on the following day the prisoner also suggested getting the doctor; my husband was going to his duty all the time; I remember prisoner making me a cup of cocoa; prisoner helped to boil the kettle; prisoner said on the Monday, "You must and will have the doctor"; I had been refusing to see the doctor; prisoner then left the house and got the doctor; the doctor saw me first on the 4th instant; from the time my mother came until the prisoner was arrested I never told prisoner of the bottles or powder; prisoner was kind to me during my illness; I returned to the house with Miss Adey before the prisoner left; I asked all in the room who dropped the powders; I put them in the sideboard and then after into my pocket; I am sure the powders were the same; I placed the powders in my pocket as I did not wish to leave them on the sideboard; I wished to take them upstairs; the powders were found in my pocket by my mother; the dress was not worn after the party; I never remember prisoner holding a glass with his fingers round before; prisoner was holding the glass up; it was not held down for me to take; prisoner turned his back to put the porter in; the bottle had been previously opened; I have no doubt I saw powder in the glass; I told prisoner to put sugar into it to freshen it up; I do not know that I had any reason for asking for the sugar to be put in; I saw prisoner bring the medicine in the glass; I was in a weak condition; the bottle of medicine was brown; when poured into the glass it had a white colour; my husband came in breathless from the chemist and put the medicine in my room; I did not see the bottle until next day; a little table was near the bed; bottles and tumblers were on the table; I had been drinking lime-water; prisoner did not say that the white was from a few drops of lime-water being in the tumbler; when the medicine was poured out it had a white substance on the top like curdled milk; I had never seen this before in medicine; I had no idea that my husband was attempting to poison me; it never struck me that the white substance was poison; I did not ask my husband about it because I wanted to see if prisoner would ask me to take it; I intended to ask about the powder afterwards; prisoner said it was sour; I did not say I could see white stuff in it; the tea had a lot of little white lumps floating on the top of the tea round the edge of the saucer; I knew there was no business to be powder in the glass; I thought in my own mind that I was being poisoned, but I did not tell anyone; I did not think seriously of what Mr. Meagher said when I said that I did not think anyone was trying to poison me; when I saw the white round the saucer my suspicion was stronger; I was in bed; I forgot about the tea under the drawers, and therefore did not mention it to anyone; I knew Dr. Newmarch had a bottle on the Tuesday to analyse for poison; I did not mention the cup of tea, as I forgot it; the doctor did not ask on Monday what I had been eating; I did not regard the medicine as suspicious, although I suspected my husband was trying to poison me; I had never seen medicine like it before; I believed what prisoner said when he said the powder had to be put in; the powder had a most bitter taste; the taste remained about two days; it remained in my mouth Saturday and Sunday; the medicine was so bitter that I could feel it in my mouth all day Tuesday; a neighbour named Mrs. Weynton was not there when I spoke to the doctor; I remember on Tuesday morning prisoner coming to my room and saying, "What is this I hear about a bottle?" prisoner did not put the question to me, why did you not tell me about the bottle? I did not say to prisoner there was poison in the bottle; I said the doctor had it; I think Mrs. Thompson and the doctor were in the room when I spoke to prisoner; on Tuesday the doctor was not present when prisoner asked about the bottle; upon Saturday, the 2nd March, was the first time I formed an opinion that prisoner was trying to poison me; it was never suggested to me before the 2nd March that prisoner was doing anything wrong to me; my mother never suggested it; before the 2nd March my mother never gave me advice to go to a doctor or chemist; my mother never told me if I ate or drank anything that made me ill to take some of it to a chemist to be analysed; I have been married twelve months; the date of prisoner's arrest was the anniversary date of the marriage; I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin; prisoner told me that the only time he met Miss Cassin was when he was riding his bicycle once in Oxford-street; prisoner said it was in December last that he met Miss Cassin; I had met Miss Cassin before my marriage, we were on friendly terms; I have spoken to Miss Cassin since my marriage, we are still on friendly terms; I have not tried to avoid Miss Cassin in any way; I have never asked Miss Cassin over to see a sideboard made by the prisoner; I know Mrs. Hughes; I went there to show Miss Cassin the child; she saw the child and kissed it; this would be about the beginning of February; I told Miss Cassin about the sideboard, but I did not invite her

ner over; on a Sunday I went to see Miss Cassin; I knew Miss Cassin was there; I asked prisoner to come over with me, but he refused, saying he was tired and preferred to sleep; the prisoner, during the twelve months of our married life, has never raised his hand to me; some of the furniture had been given to me by my mother; my mother was excited when prisoner asked her to leave the house; she did not say she was being put out of her own home; I don't think my mother saw the prisoner when she left the house; I remember fainting in my mother's arms when she had a quarrel with the prisoner; I knew my mother was distressed by her language; I have never seen prisoner the worse for drink; prisoner paid the grocer's and baker's bills; I got the money from prisoner often to pay these bills; prisoner has always taken an interest in his home; for four months I received £2 a week; I had plenty to eat then; prisoner has tried to get an advance on land to build a house; prisoner paid for fencing some land; I did not know he had bought this land; I thought he was paying it off; my husband has asked me to be saving in order that we might build a house; I remember prisoner saying, "Well, old girl, I wonder if I could get an advance of timber from Mr. Eaton, the timber-merchant"; prisoner fenced the land himself after his night-work; he paid £6 15s. for the material; prisoner said he paid £3 10s. for the material to make the sideboard; I know prisoner wrote to Mr. Lloyd about getting timber for the house; I opened the correspondence with Mr. Eaton and gave it to prisoner; there was no trouble about my opening these notes. [*Mr. Eaton's letters now put in by Mr. Meagher, Exhibits C & D.*] I had an insurance on my life; I made no will in the prisoner's favour; prisoner never asked me to do so; prisoner would not be a penny better off if I died to-day; I was insured before marriage; before marriage I sent my insurance papers to the prisoner; prisoner suggested not to pay the premiums; since then prisoner has never suggested to me to insure my life; I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin.

To Bench: On Sunday, the 3rd, prisoner gave me the tea; I had no reason for wiping the glass except that I thought it might be dusty.

To Police: My mother left at half-past 5 to go home and get breakfast, not to avoid the prisoner; I was at Mrs. Thompson's place a very short time; my husband has frequently suggested that we should part; my husband has been kind to the child; the house was locked at night; I was always up to let my husband in; my back door was sometimes unlocked at night; I had no knowledge that my mother was coming that night.

To Mr. Meagher: I had a conversation with a reporter and gave a long statement; I noticed a mistake when I read the report; I did not send and say it was incorrect.

To Bench: Prisoner put the bottle of porter behind the door; it had been opened the night before.

MARY DEAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of }
March, 1895, before me— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Bernard James Newmarch, being duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, living at North Sydney; I know the prisoner's wife; she has been under my care since the 26th December last, up to the present time; I first saw the bottle marked "Dean No. 1" on the 4th March; I received it from Mr. Gail; I sealed it and handed it to the police; the powders marked "Dean No. 2" I received from Mrs. Dean on the 7th March; I sealed and handed them to Inspector Cotter on the same day I received them; they were wrapped in a paper with the words on it "as before"; the bottle "Dean No. 3" I also received from Mrs. Dean, and handed to Constable Chivers on the 7th March; the bottle "Dean No. 4" was given to me by Mrs. Dean as a bottle containing urin; I gave it to Chivers on the 7th instant; I received the night-dress produced from Mrs. Dean; I took it out of a back room; it contains stains; I gave it to Constable Chivers; I saw Mrs. Dean wearing a night-dress like the one produced; on Monday, the 4th March, at about 6.30, I was called by the prisoner to see his wife; I visited her about 8.10 p.m.; I called as soon as I could; Mrs. Dean was pale, her skin was moist, and her tongue was clean; she stated she had vomited everything she had taken, and purged; the stomach region was tender, pulse regular, good volume; I prescribed, and gave strict instruction as to diet; the prescription produced marked Exhibit A is the prescription I gave; in January I gave the prescription produced, marked Exhibit B; I saw Mrs. Dean on March the 5th at the request of the prisoner; prisoner seemed very anxious I should go there as soon as possible; vomiting had been incessant, but her general condition was not worse; I found my instructions had not been carried out; I tried to obtain some vomit, but I could not; the general symptoms; her tongue was clean, but her eyes were red; on Wednesday I went to the prisoner's wife in the morning, and in the evening prisoner left a message for me to come when I got home; this was on the 6th instant; Mrs. Dean was better when I saw her in the evening; on the 6th instant I had a conversation with the prisoner; I spoke about the bottle and a charge of poison; prisoner asked me to take any steps about the poison, and try and find out how it was administered; a man named Gail brought the bottle "Dean No. 1" to me on the 7th instant; on the Wednesday Mrs. Dean got better and continued to do so; Mrs. Dean and her mother on the 7th instant, at Mrs. Dean's house, had a conversation with me about a powder; I went downstairs and woke up the prisoner and brought him up to the room; I said to prisoner, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday when you gave it to your wife?" your wife accused you of doing so; prisoner replied, "You know I did not"; no powder was to be taken with the medicine; on Sunday after Mrs. Dean's confinement, December the 30th, I attended both Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour for an attack of vomiting and purging; on January the 14th prisoner came to my house and asked me for a prescription for his wife because she was attacked as before; I prescribed, but did not see them; the symptoms are compatible with arsenical poisoning; the taste of strychnine is bitter; arsenious acid is easily obtained, and is made more soluble in hot liquid; from half a grain to three grains of arsenic would be a fatal dose in ordinary cases; if put in tea arsenic would run in white little round lumps.

To Mr. Meagher: When prisoner came for me he presented the appearance of a man anxious and distressed at the illness of his wife; I don't remember anyone saying, "Dr. Newmarch ordered a powder to be put in the medicine," but Mrs. Dean did state to me that she thought a powder was to go with the medicine

medicine the same as the first ; I don't remember the conversation about Mrs. Dean saying to prisoner that the doctor had ordered a powder to be put in the medicine ; arsenic is tasteless ; I do not consider the bitter taste in the syrup would be caused by arsenic ; if strychnine was in the liquid it would be bitter.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of }
March, 1895, before me,— }
JAMES GILES, S.M.

B. J. NEWMARCH.

William Mogford Hamlet, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am the Government Analyst; on the 6th March instant I received from Inspector Cotter a bottle properly sealed, and labelled "Eastern, Roberts and Agnew, Camperdown, lemon syrup"; the second label is "Dean No. 1, March 5th, 1895,"; the capacity of the bottle is 24 fluid ounces; it contained a clear liquid, lemonade amounting to 2½ fluid ounces; there was a dense white substance at the bottom of the bottle; the analysis of the contents was made, and one and three-quarter grains of arsenic was found, together with 1.64 grains of strychnine, which imparted to the mixture an intensely bitter taste; on the 16th March I received from Mr. Doherty, my assistant, a tumbler, properly secured and labelled, containing tea and milk, together with a white sediment; Mr. Doherty made the analysis; I received a paper package containing five powders, like the powders produced, "Dean No. 2"; these were submitted to analysis, with the result that no poison was found; I next received an 8-ounce medicine-bottle, marked "Dean No. 3, March 7th, 1895"; this bottle contained 2½ fluid ounces of medicine, which, upon analysis, contained 3 grains of white arsenic, together with distinct traces of strychnine; I next received a bottle labelled "Dean No. 4, March the 10th, urine passed March 9th and 10th"; this, upon analysis, was found to contain arsenic; I next received a woman's night-dress, 3 feet 7½ inches in length, and 27 inches at its widest part; on the lower part, behind, I found large irregular stains of faecal matter, extending over an area of 17 by 15 inches, close down to the bottom edge of the garment; the faecal matter was subjected to analysis, and found to contain distinct traces of arsenic; I next received a small phial, properly sealed, and labelled "Milk drawn from breast Mrs. Dean, handed to inspector by Dr. Newmarch"; it was found to contain no poison; other bottles and articles were examined, but they did not contain poison.

To Mr. Meagher: From three-quarters of a grain up to 3 grains would form a fatal dose; I have seen the prisoner before on the ferry; prisoner has always appeared to be a man of good character.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of }
March, 1895, before me,— }
JAMES GILES, S.M.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET.

Remanded till Friday, the 22nd March, 1895, at the North Sydney Police Court, to be taken at 2.45 p.m.

North Sydney, 21st March, 1895.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

William Michael Doherty, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am laboratory assistant to the Government Analyst; on the 8th March, a Friday, Sergeant Brennan handed me the exhibits—one a tumbler containing tea; the second, powders marked "Dean No. 2"; the third, a medicine-bottle containing a liquid marked "Dean No. 3"; and on Monday, the 11th March, Sergeant Brennan handed me two exhibits—one marked "Dean No. 4," and the other a night-dress, numbered "Dean No. 5"; on Thursday, the 14th instant, Inspector Cotter handed me a bottle containing milk; on Friday, the 15th March, Sergeant Brennan brought me several bottles, a tin, and two pill-boxes—one containing pills; I handed all these, with the exception of the tumbler and tea, to Mr. Hamlet, in the same condition as they were handed to me, properly sealed and secured; the tea I submitted to analysis on the 8th instant; the tumbler contained 6 ounces of liquid—tea and milk; the liquid contained traces of arsenic, and white arsenic, weighing one-tenth of a grain, was found as a sediment in the bottom of the tumbler; I did not test the tea for strychnine.

To Mr. Meagher: I could not say if arsenic would be present in the human milk, if it had been discovered in the urine; two and a half grains would be a fatal dose; if one-tenth of a grain of arsenic was put into liquid it would be reduced; I am of opinion that one-tenth of a grain, if put into a cup of tea, would not produce lumps round the top; arsenic is not very soluble in cold water, but it is made more soluble in warm water; the quantity of arsenic would not be considerably reduced in this cup of tea, if allowed to stand some days; if a quantity of arsenic was placed in a tea-cup, I should expect the greater part to remain as a sediment in the bottom of the cup; I have read in medical works that the result of taking arsenic is to make the pulse small, frequent, and irregular.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,— }
JAMES GILES, S.M.

W. M. DOHERTY.

William James Guise, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a chemist, carrying on business in Miller-street, North Sydney; I am duly registered; on the 2nd March I dispensed the prescription marked "Exhibit A," for Mrs. Dean; I afterwards made up other prescriptions; no arsenic was put in any of the prescriptions; white arsenic is not in common use; it is used to kill dogs or white ants, but it is always coloured; white arsenic is always coloured before being sold.

Mr. Meagher: When prisoner came for the prescription he was in a very excited state; he forgot the prescription, and had to go back for it; prisoner seemed much put out, and wanted the prescription made up in a hurry; prisoner went off in a hurry with the medicine; I have never sold poison to the prisoner; he has never asked for any; my last instructions to the prisoner were to shake the bottle.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,— }
JAMES GILES, S.M.

WILL. JAS. GUISE.

Arthur

Arthur Gale Street, being duly sworn, states:—I dispense for the United Friendly Societies only; I remember dispensing powders, similar to those produced, for a Mr. Jenkins; I gave them to Jenkins on the 14th February last; arsenic if put in water would float in little round globules round the edge of the cup.

To Mr. Meagher: I never sold any arsenic or strychnine to the prisoner; the powders contained no poison; I think I gave the powders to Mrs. Jenkins.

ARTHUR G. STREET.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Thomas Edmund MacDonald, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a chemist, carrying on business in Walker-street, North Sydney; I know the prisoner; I have dispensed for prisoner's wife; I dispensed the prescription marked "Exhibit B" for Mrs. Dean on the 4th January last; it is not a tonic; there was no arsenic in it; strychnine was in the bottle produced; about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain in the bottle marked "Dean, No. 3"; I don't sell much white arsenic, except for white ants, and it is always coloured.

To Mr. Meagher: Prisoner has never come to me to purchase poison.

THOS. E. MACDONALD.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Richard John Smith, being duly sworn, on oath, states: I am a chemist, carrying on business in West-street, North Sydney; I know Mrs. Dean; on the 2nd March instant, Mrs. Dean came to my place with a bottle like the one produced; I tasted the liquid it contained; it was a bitter sweet taste; I gave it back to Mrs. Dean at once.

RICHARD JOHN SMITH.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Frederick William Gail, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a furniture broker, and live at Miller-street, North Sydney; I know the prisoner well, and his wife and mother-in-law; I have known them about twelve months; there is no quarrel between us in any way; I live a mile and a-half from the prisoner, and Mr. Lee's, where Mrs. Seymour was living, is about a mile in another direction; on Monday night this month I took a bottle to Dr. Newmarch like the bottle produced; it had a label like the one produced "*Lemon syrup*"; I got the bottle at my house from Mrs. Dean, the wife of accused; she gave it to me, asking me to have a drink of lemon syrup; I took a cup and put a small quantity in, and then filled the cup with water; I took a small quantity in my mouth and found it was bitter, so I spit it out; I corked the bottle up and put it into my pantry; I did not put anything into it; I did not know of anything being put into it; the bottle was given to me on a Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by Mrs. Dean; on the Monday after I took it to Dr. Newmarch; I can swear I gave it to the doctor in the same state that I got it; I spoke to prisoner the night I got the bottle, but I did not mention anything about the bottle to the prisoner; Mrs. Dean has been at my place since her illness, and Mrs. Seymour was at my place some hours after I got the bottle on the Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock that night; Mrs. Seymour remained about three-quarters of an hour; I did not show her the bottle; Mrs. Seymour saw the bottle on the Monday night and tasted some on the cork; she did not appear to relish it; Mrs. Seymour did not put anything in the bottle; I was not at Dean's the night I gave the bottle to Dr. Newmarch; I was there the next Wednesday, about 10 o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Dean was there and her mother; Mrs. Seymour showed me some vomit in the bedroom which was in a chamber.

To Mr. Meagher: Mrs. Seymour has been a frequent visitor to my house of late—about once a week for the last six weeks, perhaps eight weeks; Mrs. Seymour has asked my advice about purchasing goods; I remember Mrs. Seymour coming on the Saturday night; I knew of the illness of Mrs. Dean's baby before Mrs. Seymour called; I may have told prisoner I was sorry to hear his child was ill; Mrs. Seymour was at my house about three-quarters of an hour on the Saturday night; I saw Mrs. Seymour to the door on the Monday night; she went in the other direction from Dean's house; she left my house about half-past 9; Mrs. Dean said she went to get the contents of the bottle analysed; she did not tell me that if ever she got ill her mother told her to get everything analysed; I never remember a friend coming with a bottle before to be analysed; I did not mention the bottle to prisoner, as I let it pass out of my mind; I remember removing Mrs. Seymour's goods from Dean's residence; I remember prisoner saying something about that the absence of the mother-in-law meant happiness for him.

WILLIAM GAIL.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Harry William Jenkins duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a house-painter, and I live in Alfred-street, North Sydney; I remember getting some powders from Mr. Street on the night of the 14th February last; after getting them I went to a party at Dean's that night, and I lost the powders there, as I never recollect seeing them afterwards.

HARRY WM. JENKINS.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of }
March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Bessie Walke, duly sworn, states:—I am a married woman, living with my husband, Philip Walke, at North Sydney; I know Mrs. Dean; I saw her on the 2nd March at Mrs. Adey's; Mrs. Dean had a bottle of lemon syrup; I tried the syrup; I just put a little to my lips; I was sick after it; I was there while Mrs. Dean went for the baby; no one put anything in the bottle while Mrs. Dean was away; I saw Mrs. Dean take the bottle away.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd }
day of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

BESSIE WALKER.

Ethel Adey, duly sworn, on oath states:—I live with my father, at Miller-street, North Sydney; I am not married; I know Mrs. Dean; on the 25th February, Mrs. Dean bought a bottle of lemon syrup from our shop; I went home with Mrs. Dean; I had a drink from the bottle; it tasted sweet, and like other syrup; it did me no harm; I had no more after it; Mrs. Dean brought the bottle back to the store; I was there when the bottle was brought back.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd }
day of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

E. ADEY.

Remanded till the 23rd instant, to be taken at 9:30 a.m.
Police Court, North Sydney, 22nd March, 1895.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Joseph Chivers, duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a constable, stationed at North Sydney; on the 5th instant I received the bottle produced, marked "Dean No. 1," from a man in the employ of Dr. Newmarch, named Cuthbert; on the 7th I received from Dr. Newmarch, at his surgery, the bottle marked "Dean No. 3"; on the 10th instant I received the bottle marked "Dean No. 4, urine," and a paper parcel from Dr. Newmarch, marked "Dean No. 5"; the parcel contained a night-dress; on the 11th instant I received a small bottle from Dr. Newmarch, in the police station, marked "Dean No. 6"; all the bottles were tied and sealed; I handed them to Mr. Cotter on the dates I received them, with the exception of bottle "Dean No. 1," which I left on Mr. Cotter's table, in his office.

JOSEPH CHIVERS, Constable.

Accused has no questions to ask.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd }
day of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Frederick William Gail recalled and re-sworn, on his oath states:—*To Mr. Meagher*: I got the bottle of lemon syrup on the 2nd March; I took it to Dr. Newmarch on the Monday; Mrs. Dean's instructions were to take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch if she did not call for it; I did not attach much importance to Mrs. Dean not coming on the Sunday; after prisoner told me his wife was ill I thought of the bottle; I went to Mr. Guise about the bottle; I did not mention Mr. Guise yesterday; Mr. Guise said he had not time to analyse the syrup; I have been married about two years; I was married at 32 years of age to Lydia Ruth Hudson, by the District Registrar, Newtown.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd }
day of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

F. W. GAIL.

Mary Dean recalled and re-sworn states:—*To Mr. Meagher*: Dr. Newmarch prescribed for me on a former illness; I took his medicine; on that occasion I did not complain to Dr. Newmarch or anyone about being poisoned; when I was ill this time I cannot remember my mother speaking to me about a certain policeman; my mother did not mention the name of a certain policeman; before marriage I was at home with my mother; my father is dead; I have resided in Norton-street and Riley-street; there were other inmates of the houses at those places; Thomas Jones was in one place, living in the second up-stairs room; my mother had the up-stairs front room; I never heard my mother mentioned as Mrs. Jones; Jones was in David Jones' as a tailor; about twelve years ago he also worked at Clement Lewis's; I never heard that Mr. Jones was a well-known criminal; I remember a one-eyed man being at the house in Riley-street; I don't know his name; he was there about a dozen times; he was introduced to my mother; I never heard he was a house-breaker; I don't know that he is in gaol; I never heard a man in plain clothes tell Mr. Jones that he had his eyes on him and the Melbourne gang; two or three other men used to come and see Jones; they were from Melbourne; I would not see them for months at a time; I don't remember the men turning up about race-times; I never saw much jewellery with Mr. Jones; I know some persons named Rose in Riley-street; I believe boarders were taken there; Roses were living about the length of the Court from our house for four or five years; there seemed to be people staying there; I have spoken to Mrs. Rose; my mother knows her; she has been in our shop; I have seen my mother go over to Rose's; she took fruit and other things; I have never seen her go without something in her hand; I never saw my mother in the house after Roses left; I never saw my mother go a message for Mrs. Rose; my mother remained a quarter or half an hour at Mrs. Rose's; sometimes there were females at Mrs. Rose's place; I have heard her called "Madame Rose"; I heard her place was a notorious brothel; I remember some of the girls coming to our shop from there.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd }
day of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

MARY DEAN.

Caroline Seymour, being duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a widow, and I live with my daughter, Mary Dean, in Miller-street, North Sydney; the witness, Mrs. Dean, is the only child I have living; I have been living with Mrs. Lees at M'Mahon's Point; I was a servant there; Mrs. Lees is about three-quarters of a mile from Gail's; Gail's is about a mile to Dean's; my daughter was confined on the 26th December last; I nursed her; Mr. Dean sent for me; I produce the telegram marked "E"; I was there

there for a month before, and for a month after the confinement, up to the latter part of January last; I went somewhere else then; I went to Mrs. Johnson's, at Surry Hills; I boarded there; I went from there to my late situation; I was at the situation about one month; I know Mr. and Mrs. Gail a little through Mrs. Dean; I was not at Dean's when I left after the confinement until the 4th March; I called at Gail's on Monday night, the 4th instant; I was shown a bottle with a liquid in it; I don't know what it was; Mr. Gail asked me to taste the cork; I was at Gail's on the Saturday before, but was not shown any bottle then; I tasted the cork; it had a bitter taste; I heard something there, and I went home, which is in the opposite direction to Dean's house; I went for a cloak; I then went to the prisoner's house; I got there at about ten minutes past 12 o'clock at night; I passed Dean at the park, near his house; I had no conversation with the prisoner then; neither of us stopped; I went to the house through the back door, which was closed but not locked; my daughter was in bed; she was very ill; she was vomiting and purging the whole night; I left at twenty minutes to 6 in the morning; I had to go home and light the fire; I went back to my daughter's between 5 and 6 o'clock the next night, Tuesday, the 5th instant; when I went in the prisoner was there; I asked prisoner what was the matter; prisoner replied, "I do not know"; on the following Wednesday I saw some tea in a tumbler under the drawers in my daughter's room; I looked for it in consequence of something my daughter told me; after Dr. Newmarch told me something about poison I spoke to prisoner about poison on the Thursday after; prisoner replied, "I know nothing about it"; on Wednesday I had a conversation with Dr. Newmarch, my daughter, and the prisoner; something was said about a powder in the medicine; Dr. Newmarch said he never ordered a powder; my daughter said to prisoner that he put a powder in the medicine; prisoner replied, "I did not"; my daughter has never been unhealthy; I have known her to have an attack of illness on the 13th January last; I was ill also—suffering from vomiting and purging; I took some groats that were left unfinished by my daughter; prisoner was there and waited on us; I prepared the groats in the kitchen, and left them on the dining-room table while I prepared the prisoner's breakfast; I made some beef-tea for my daughter five or six days after the groats; I made it in the kitchen; the prisoner was in the house when I made it; I left it on the stone; I was ironing; prisoner could get at it; no one else was in the house except my daughter, who was in bed; I took it to my daughter; she said it was bitter; I tasted it before I took it up; it was all right; I gave it to my daughter, into her hand; prisoner tasted it, and said, "It is all right"; I said there must have been a gall in the meat; I took it down stairs and threw it away; I saw Mrs. Dean on the Thursday before I went to the circus with her; I am not bad friends with prisoner; I gave my daughter the greater part of her furniture; prisoner asked me what the groats were; I said I was making them for his wife.

To Mr. Meagher: I gave groats because she was not to have solid food; I cooked the groats before 9 o'clock; my daughter ate them about half-past 9; they were not eaten before the prisoner came home; I have never been so ill before; I did not say to my daughter that there must be poison in the groats; I did not in January communicate an opinion about poison to a member of the police force; the groats was not bitter; the beef-tea was; I put salt and pepper in the beef-tea when I made it, before I tasted it; I have not been to prisoner's house since the confinement; I have seen Mrs. Dean several times; I saw my daughter away from the house on the Thursday before the Saturday; I just know the Gails; I called in there on a Saturday night; before the Saturday night I may have called in two or three times; I asked if they had seen my daughter; I saw prisoner on the street at the Gails' house; I don't know if Gail is incorrect if he said I have visited the house eight times in eight weeks; I have asked the Gails about the baby; on the Saturday night I did not ask whether my daughter had called there; I saw my daughter on the Thursday; I sent her home, as she had a pain in her back; I did not tell my daughter then that she would have an illness, coming out so soon after her confinement; I said I saw syrup in the bottle of white appearance; it had about the same quantity as it has in now; I thought of the beef-tea after I tasted the syrup; Gail said he was going to take the bottle to be analysed; I did not think anything was wrong then; Gail took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch to see what was wrong; the first I heard of poison was on the Thursday, from Dr. Newmarch; Mrs. Weynton told me the door was open; I did not tell Mrs. Weynton till Thursday that poison was in the bottle; I did not say anything on Tuesday; Mrs. Dean said to me something about the prisoner saying he had heard about a bottle from Mrs. Weynton; I don't think I spoke to Mrs. Weynton on the Wednesday; I did not tell Mrs. Weynton about poison being in the bottle; I am on good terms with the Weyntons; prisoner's wife did not tell me that prisoner had made her send for the doctor; prisoner was distant with his wife; I should not think he was the class of man to insist on my daughter having a doctor; I did not know the prisoner was kind to his wife; on Monday I asked what my daughter had taken; she said she had seen something white in some porter; she told me on Monday night; I did not have any suspicion then about poison; I heard the prisoner had his fingers round the tumbler, but I did not think anything of this; my daughter said no more after she told me of the porter; she said something about medicine; she did not say it had something on the top; I saw the medicine before; it was brown; I hunted round for a powder to go with it, but I could not find any; I left Gail's about a quarter past 10; I met prisoner at half-past 11 near the park; he was going very fast; on Thursday afternoon I heard of the poison; up to Thursday I had no suspicion before Thursday that prisoner was poisoning his wife; I put the tea back where I got it; I had no suspicion about it; Dr. Newmarch said, in the presence of prisoner on a Wednesday, that he did not put powders in the medicine; if the doctor says he said nothing of powders I still state that what I say is correct; I did not feel pleased with the prisoner's treatment of his wife; prisoner never spoke to me on the subject of going,—he told my daughter to tell me; when the prisoner asked me to leave the house was up here, and not at Mosman's Bay; prisoner never asked me to leave the house at Mosman's Bay; I packed the furniture at Mosman's; I remember my daughter fainting in Miller-street in my arms; a month after my daughter's confinement prisoner told me to go; I was not cool; I was excited; I did not say I would make it warm for the prisoner; prisoner pushed his wife away, and she fell in my arms; I did not call prisoner any names; I have been in the Colony some years, and have resided in Norton-street, Surry Hills; one of the boarders was named Thomas Jones; a Mr. Wright was also there; I was never addressed as Mrs. Jones; Jones worked at David Jones's about eight years ago; I have known Jones to earn £7 a week; Jones has left my place about eighteen months; Jones was never seen by me to act as a fence for stolen property; I remember Melbourne men coming to the house; I don't remember whether I was introduced to them; they started coming about three years ago; I believe they were bookmakers; I never remember a person in plain clothes

clothes making inquiry for Melbourne guns; a man named Simon came to the house; he only had one eye; I never resided with Jones as man and wife; I have not seen Simon for some time; I do not know that he is serving a sentence for burglary; I know some person named Rose; some of the girls came for fruit; I was on friendly terms with Mrs. Rose; I never was there half-an-hour; I knew it was a house of bad fame; I remember Madame Rose going to England or away somewhere; I was over at the house; I went and slept there three or four nights at the request of Madame Rose while she was away; I never took ladies to the house; I don't remember going for a certain young lady for Mrs. Rose; I have taken several notes from Madame Rose to gay girls; I cannot say if it was less than a dozen times; I was paid for going these messages; Madame sent the notes to me; I went to mind the bedroom of Madame Rose; I cannot say what went on while I was at the house; I only had charge of the bedroom.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day }
of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

her
C. x SEYMOUR.
mark.

Frederick William Gail, recalled, states:—My proper name is Frederick William Gail; I gave my name yesterday as William Gail; I was married as Frederick William Gail.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day }
of March, 1895, before me,— }

JAMES GILES, S.M.

F. W. GAIL.

No. 14.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Statement of the Accused.

GEORGE DEAN stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, for that he, the said George Dean, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, feloniously did cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of him, the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean, and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said George Dean, and the witnesses for the prosecution Stephen James Cotter, Richard Brennan, Mary Dean, Bernard James Newmarch, William Mogforth Hamlet, William Michael Doherty, William James Guise, Arthur Gale Street, Thomas Edmund MacDonald, Richard John Smith, Frederick William Gail, Harry William Jenkins, Bessie Walke, Ethel Adey, Joseph Chivers, Caroline Seymour being severally examined in his presence, the said George Dean is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial;" whereupon the said George Dean saith as follows:—"I reserve my defence."

Taken before me, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

No. 15.

Committal.

Regina versus George Dean.

Offence.—Feloniously causing poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, with intent to murder.

The accused stands committed to take his trial at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Darlinghurst, on the first day of April, 1895. Bail refused.

Dated at North Sydney Police Office, North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, A.D. 1895.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

No. 16.

Recognizances to give Evidence.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, Stephen James Cotter, an Inspector of the Police Force, North Sydney, Richard Brennan, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Police Sergeant, Mary Dean, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, wife of George Dean, and William James Guise, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen
the

the sum of £40 each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

S. J. COTTER.
R. BRENNAN.
MARY DEAN.
WILLM. JAS. GUISE.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me, — }

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the first day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Arthur Gale Street, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, chemist, Thomas Edmund Macdonald, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, Richard John Smith, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, and Frederick William Gail, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, furniture broker, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

ARTHUR G. STREET.
THOS. E. MACDONALD.
RICHARD JOHN SMITH.
F. W. GAIL.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, }
at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me, — }

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Bernard James Newmarch, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, medical practitioner, Harry William Jenkins, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, painter, Caroline Seymour, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, widow, and Joseph Chivers, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, constable, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

B. J. NEWMARCH,
HARRY WM. JENKINS,
her
CAROLINE × SEYMOUR. Witness, M. BRENNAN.
mark
JOSEPH CHIVERS.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, }
at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me, — }

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Tom Proctor Adey, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, newsagent in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if Ethel Adey shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, } TOM PROCTOR ADEY.
at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me, }

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, Ethel Adey shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Philip Walke, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, currier, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if Bessie Walke shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, } PHILIP WALKE.
at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me, }

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, Bessie Walke shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

ROYAL COMMISSION—REGINA v. GEORGE DEAN.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

All depositions, together with Judge's notes in the case of Regina v. Dean, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 30th April, 1895, were embodied as evidence.

William Ellis, alias "Yorkey Bill," sworn and examined:—

1. *President.*] What is your name? William Ellis.
2. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What is your age? I was 67 on the 2nd of this month.
3. Do you live at Chippendale at present? Yes; in Kensington-street.
4. Do you generally go by the name of "Yorkey"? Yes; that is right, sir.
5. Is Mrs. Seymour here? Yes.
6. I want her called into the room for identification. [*Mrs. Seymour entered the room.*]
7. Do you know this person? Yes; I have known her for thirty years. This is her likeness. [*Photo. produced.*] It was taken sixteen years ago.
8. By what name did you know her? Well, her right name is Carrie Asprey.
9. Where did you first know her? At Ballarat.
10. How many years ago is that? Nine-and-twenty or thirty years ago.
11. Did you know her then as Carrie Asprey? That is the only name she had then.
12. Which colony did Carrie Asprey come to originally? She came to Hobart Town.
13. Was Carrie Asprey her maiden name? No; she got married to a policeman named Jack or Johnnie Asprey, or whatever you like to call it.
14. *President.*] How do you know all this? Because we were all living in the house together for years.
15. *Mr. Pilcher.*] How did you know she was married to Johnnie Asprey? Because they were keeping company together, and we lived together all that number of years. I knew her husband well, and got him a job ten years ago.
16. *President.*] Do you mean the policeman? Yes; he came down from the Clarence, and I then got him a job.
17. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did she ever tell you she was married to Asprey? Well, we all knew it. I knew her daughter too—not this one (meaning Mrs. Dean). I knew her other daughter intimately; she would have been 42 years of age on the 24th of this month.
18. Did she ever tell you what she came to Hobart Town for? I was living with a woman who came from London for eight years' transportation, and I do not know whether she came out in the last ship or the last ship but one. She got "pinched" from London.
19. What is the name of that woman? Lizzie Footer; and she used to meet Carrie, and these two used to talk about it.
20. In what colony was this? This was in Melbourne then. They always used to talk about it, and go out thieving together.
21. Do you mean to say she came out with Lizzie Footer on the last or last but one convict ship to Hobart Town, and afterwards heard her talking about her experiences? Yes; that is right.
22. And then did she go to Ballarat? Yes. I was living with Lizzie Footer at that time.
23. Was her husband with her at Ballarat? No; there was no one with her but Biddy Birch.
24. How long did you know her in Ballarat? Only a few days; we only went up for the races.
25. During these few days what was she and Biddy Birch doing there? They went up for shop-lifting and pocket-picking.
26. Do you know that they did this? Yes; and there was Denny Gaynor too.
27. Who was Denny Gaynor? He went to Ballarat with me, and "palled" with Carrie Asprey at Ballarat. We then came back to Melbourne.
28. What was your game at Ballarat? "Monte playing," or anything of that kind on the racecourse.
29. And what was Carrie Asprey's game while she was up there? Picking pockets and hoisting.
30. And what is "hoisting"? Getting into first-class shops, and "nailing" valuable goods.

W. Ellis,
15 May, 1895.

W. Ellis.
15 May, 1895.

31. What do you mean by that—we do not understand such terms? Well, Carrie and Biddy Birch used to dress themselves up in silks and satins, and wear gold chains, and then they would go into a big place, and get shown into the rooms where the silks and satins were. They had something like a bag underneath the dress, which had a slit down the front. They slipped silks and satins down like lightning.
32. Do you mean to say they had a kind of wallet inside their dress? Yes; and a slit in front, and as soon as they got their hands on anything, in it went.
33. How big were these wallets? You could have them as big as a 50-lb. flour bag.
34. Do you know of your own knowledge if this was the particular way in which they dressed for this purpose? Certainly; I was living with them, and saw them going out to work dozens of times.
35. After being out on these walletting expeditions, if I may so term them, have you seen them return? Certainly.
36. Have you ever seen them come back treasure-trove? Yes; they would bring back all kinds of silks and satins, and first-class boots.
37. Do you mean to say they brought back rolls of silks? Yes; and rolls of satin and first-class boots.
38. Did they ever bring anything else? That was their game sometimes; and at other times they would bring clothes for themselves, such as fine white petticoats, or any other thing of that kind.
39. Have you ever been present on any of their expeditions to the shops? I have never been with them in the shops, but I have seen them come out with the things.
40. Did they tell you that they got them from the shops or warehouses? Yes.
41. Did they tell you how they did this shop-lifting? Yes; they used to go into the warehouses or show-rooms if they wanted silks or satins. They would say, "Good morning, we want to look at so-and-so." They would be shown things, and then they would set to work.
42. How many years did you know Carrie Asprey in Melbourne? Twelve years.
43. During the whole of that time was she leading a criminal life, and associating with criminals? She did nothing else.
44. The whole time? Excepting about only two months after she came out of Pentridge, while she was waiting for her pal, who was then in gaol.
45. How long ago was that? Altogether, it is about eighteen years from now.
46. Apart altogether from her criminal propensities and her pocket-picking ability, can you tell me anything as to her moral character? All I can say is that she was a cunning, knowing, shrewd woman, and as full of tricks as a monkey.
47. Can you give us any instances which will bear out this description of her character? Yes. The last time she was living at Carlton and Richmond she and Lizzie Footer would go out to work together. I reckon Carrie was one of the cleverest pickpockets that ever came to the Australian Colonies.
48. Can you give us any instances of how she worked? Lots. She was full of all manner of cunning tricks. One time she was out with Lizzie Footer on a "mark," and was very nearly "pinched." She saw she was "tumbled to," stepped back, and put little Lizzie in the front. Lizzie got tried by the magistrate, and got "three months on the rag."
49. Can you say of your own knowledge whether Carry Asprey was a virtuous woman at this time? When we were living in Carlton she was "palling" with Denny Gaynor.
50. Who is Denny Gaynor? He was a pal of mine, when I was at Ballarat and Melbourne.
51. So she was living with him? Yes; at this time when he was not in gaol.
52. What happened when he was in gaol? She was always living with somebody else.
53. Do you know that of your own knowledge? I do.
54. How do you know that? Because I was living in the same house at North Melbourne. [At this stage Mr. Pilcher left the Board-room for a time, and the cross-examination was continued by Mr. Meagher.]
55. Mr. Meagher.] Do you say, Ellis, that you have been connected with Carry Asprey, in Victoria, in various practices of stealing? Yes.
56. Do you remember any particular public-house where a sensational robbery took place, who planned it, and what particular part Carry Asprey took in it? Yes, I can. There were in it, Carry Asprey, myself, Denny Gaynor, and Lizzie Footer. The four of us were living at Richmond together then. Maggie Green told us about a cash-box at this pub.
57. A cash-box where? At the "Halfway House Inn," between Melbourne and Collingwood. It was a night-house.
58. What do you mean by that? It was a house where you could get liquor all night.
59. What happened then? Oh, we got talking about it one night before going to bed, and fixed up what we would do. We agreed to go out and have a look, and started from Richmond late at night. When we got to the Halfway House, Carrie Asprey and myself went into the bar and called for a drink; we left Lizzie Footer and Denny Gaynor outside. We "sounded" it. I threw a £5 note on the counter to pay for the drinks, letting them see that it was the smallest note I had. We had the drink and saw them take the change from the cash-box, and put the box back.
60. Do you mean that you gave them a £5 note for the purpose of "sounding" where the cash-box was kept? Yes; and then we got 2s. worth of three star brandy for Lizzie Footer and Denny Gaynor outside. We, Carrie and myself, went back to Denny and Lizzie, who said, "How is it?" We said, "It's a dead bird." We said, "How are we going to get it?" Carrie said, "Denny and you go into the parlour and get a drink. Then ask them to let you have a room for an hour. As soon as I see them go to show you a room, I'll slip in and get the cash-box." We did this, and in 10 seconds she had it. There was only one man about, as all this happened at 20 minutes to 1 in the morning.
61. Was it Carrie Asprey who planned all this? Yes; and it did not take her ten seconds to get it.
62. How much did the cash-box contain? £38 in gold, notes, and some silver.
63. What did Carrie Asprey do with the cash-box? She carried it down to Richmond.
64. What was done with it afterwards? When we got to Richmond we counted the money, and found a watch and chain, and the license for the house. We left the watch and chain and license in the box, put a stone in it, locked it up, and threw it into the Yarra. I wanted to keep the watch, but Carrie said, "No; chuck the d— thing over," and the whole thing was thrown into the Yarra.
65. Was Carrie Asprey married in Hobart Town? Yes.
66. Did she live with Asprey when he and she were in Melbourne? No; she was living with Denny Gaynor then.
67. What was Asprey doing in Melbourne at this time? He left Hobart Town and took a public-house in Little Bourke-street, Melbourne.

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68. While you were residing together, did Carrie Asprey ever tell you of any action she intended to take against her husband? Yes; she found out that Asprey had bought a watch that had been stolen from Cosgrove.
69. Who was Cosgrove? He was a warder in Melbourne Gaol who had been robbed. She sent little Carrie, her daughter, to find out where the watch and jewellery were, and when she knew, information was given to the Police that Asprey had the stolen property.
70. Can you remember whether, before this robbery of Cosgrove, Carrie Asprey had ever used threats towards her husband? Yes; she used to say she would "put the b—— old dog away."
71. Do you, of your personal knowledge, know that Carrie Asprey and her husband were bad friends at this time? Yes.
72. Can you personally say who gave information to the Police that Asprey had property stolen from Cosgrove? Carrie told Lizzie Footer and me that she had found out that Asprey had the watch, by sending young Carrie to know where it was.
- 72½. Was young Carrie, her daughter, residing with her at that time? Yes; and she would have been 42 years old on the 24th of this month.
73. Did that daughter, to your knowledge, find out where that watch was in her father's hotel? Yes; and she told Carrie Asprey and Lizzie Footer where it was.
74. When Carrie Asprey became aware of where the watch was what did she do? She went and told little Footer, the detective. He got a search-warrant and obtained the watch.
75. After the detective got the search-warrant and found the watch, what happened to Asprey? He got "pinched."
76. Do you mean he was convicted? Yes.
77. What sentence did he get? Three years' imprisonment for buying the watch, and the others for stealing it got seven, eight, and six years.
78. Do you remember after Asprey was convicted whether Carrie Asprey expressed any pleasure at this fact? Yes; she said, "Well, I have got some satisfaction now, that I have put the b—— old dog away."
79. *President.*] Do you say she was living with Gaynor at this time? Yes, when he was not in gaol.
80. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was Carrie Asprey, of your own knowledge, in gaol while you were in Melbourne? All the lot of us were in gaol there twenty-five years ago—Denny Gaynor, myself, Carrie Asprey, Lizzie Footer, Maggie Green, and Biddy Donovan.
81. When did you come over to this Colony? Seventeen or eighteen years ago.
82. When did you first see Carrie Asprey in this Colony? Not quite sixteen years ago.
83. Did she tell you how she was earning her livelihood over here? I know she was on the "old game." She was living with Billy Gamble then.
84. How do you know that? Denny Gaynor was doing "time," and she then palled in with Billy Gamble.
85. Do you mean previous to coming to this Colony she palled in with Billy Gamble? Yes; he was a pickpocket, and had been convicted several times.
86. Was she ever known as Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne? No; only as Carrie Asprey.
87. Do you know how she got the name of Mrs. Seymour? I cannot say. I only know that she palled in with this Billy Gamble, a pickpocket, until he died. I was at his funeral sixteen years ago next August.
88. Did he obtain his livelihood by means of pocket-picking? Yes; both of them did.
89. Can you say personally that you know Carrie Asprey was picking pockets? Yes; I have seen her go into town, and she has told me in conversation that she was still at the old game.
90. Have you seen her at work at pocket-picking? Yes; in George-street.
91. *President.*] What—at pocket-picking? Yes.
92. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you say you have seen her working at the occupation of pocket-picking, and also that she has made statements to you to the same effect? Well, she would come round to our place, and I would go round to theirs, and then she would tell us how she got on.
93. Got on at what? Well, got on at their game you know—whether they were lucky or unlucky.
94. *President.*] Who was she living with at this time? With Billy Gamble.
95. Who were you living with then? Maggie Green, at Newtown, keeping a grocer's shop.
96. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was Maggie Green from Victoria too? Yes; and I afterwards married her.
97. Were you and Maggie Green pals while you were in Victoria? Yes; all the time.
98. After you came to New South Wales did Carrie Asprey visit you at your place at Newtown? Yes.
99. And did you visit her at her place? Yes.
100. Where was that? She was living at Surry Hills, in Norton-street; that was before she kept a shop at all.
101. When you visited her did you meet other characters like herself? Yes; Tommy Jones, Billy Gamble, and other people who are dead and buried now.
102. Were any of them known to you personally as criminals? Yes; Billy Gamble and myself were in gaol together.
103. Besides Billy Gamble and Tommy Jones, have you met any other criminals at her place? Yes, I have seen others there; nobody but criminals went there. No "square-heads" went there.
104. Do you mean by "square-heads" respectable people? Yes; I mean those distinct from criminals.
105. Do you remember Carrie Asprey coming to you for monetary assistance? Yes; when Phil Williams "pinched" her.
106. Who is Phil Williams? He was a detective at that time, and he "pinched" her for pocket-picking.
107. Who was she doing it with at this time? With Tommy Jones.
108. Have you ever seen Tommy Jones and Carrie Asprey together in the street? I have; I have seen Jones walking a good bit behind her in the street many a time.
109. Can you personally say that you have seen Jones present with Carrie Asprey in the street? Yes, working together in the streets; they both got their living at it.
110. Do you mean at picking pockets? Yes.
111. Can you say personally that you have seen Jones assisting her in pocket-picking? Yes; lots and lots of times; by walking behind her in the street.
112. Do you mean to say Jones acted as her fence to give her warning if there were danger? Yes; that is it.
113. Will you tell us the conversation that took place between Carrie Asprey and yourself, at the time she was arrested by Phil Williams, the detective? Billy Gamble was dead at the time and buried, and she

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she was on with Jones. She came to me and said she had got no money, and asked me who was the best lawyer to go to, to defend her in the court. I told her Harry Levien was the best, and I lent her £5 to pay Harry Levien to defend her. Harry Levien pleaded for her and got her "turned up."

114. Do you mean by "turned up" that she was acquitted? Yes.

115. *President.*] "Turned up";—you mean turned out I suppose? No, "turned up"; I mean acquitted.

116. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you know of your own knowledge at this time Gamble was dead? Yes.

117. Do you know personally, if at this time she and Tommy Jones were living together as man and wife? Yes; it was believed so.

118. Did she ever tell you they were? Yes; she told both myself and Maggie Green. They lived together for years and years, until they went to the little shop. He lived with her all the time until he went to Liverpool Asylum. Tommy Jones was a dress-coat maker.

119. *President.*] What is a dress-coat maker? He used to make dress-coats for the toffs—used to make them for the big shops in town. He would get the work from the shops and do it at home.

120. *Mr. Meagher.*] After Carrie was "turned up," as you call it, did she still continue her pocket-picking career? No; she kept quiet. I went away to Temora, and when I came back fourteen years ago she had got a little shop in Surry Hills.

121. What kind of business? She sold all kinds of fruit, lemonade, lollies, and cordials.

122. At the time you lent her the money to engage a solicitor, were you on friendly terms with her? Yes.

123. Did she give you any presents at any time? No; but the last time I went to her place, I gave her a present. It was Christmas time, and I gave her an English ham, about 18 lb. or 19 lb. weight.

124. Have you a photo. of Mrs. Asprey in your possession? Yes. [*Produced and marked exhibit "A."*]

125. When did you get that? About sixteen years ago.

126. *President.*] When do you say you got this photograph? I got that photograph after Phil. Williams had "pinched" her.

127. *Mr. Meagher.*] When she kept a shop in Riley-street, were boarders living there? No; there was only Tommy Jones living there then.

128. Did you meet any other men there? Yes.

129. Do you know who they were? I do not know their names. I knew one or two of them, but most of them are dead now.

130. Do you know if they were respectable people? No, they were not "square-heads"; they were only the lot who went thieving.

131. Did you know them yourself personally as being criminals? Certainly I did.

132. Besides this robbery, which you have spoken of as having happened at the public-house in Victoria, were there any other cleverly-planned robberies in which Carrie Asprey was the prime mover? Yes, several; she did nothing else but rob for a living.

133. Do you say that Carrie Asprey kept a fruit-shop in Surry Hills? Yes.

134. Did you know a place opposite the fruit-shop known as Madame Rose's? Yes; I have never been in the house, but I know there was such a place.

135. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have spoken of a girl you called "Little Carrie";—do you know if she is dead? I believe so. I have not seen her nor heard of her for the last twenty years.

136. Do you believe she is dead? Yes; but I know what her age would have been.

137. *President.*] Is that little Carrie you refer to the daughter of this Mrs. Seymour? Yes.

138. But you say it is more than twenty years since you have seen her? Yes; it is more than twenty years since she was young Carrie, as I knew her. She would have been 42 years old on the 24th of this May.

139. What are you doing yourself now for a living? Every morning I am selling pork bones and pigs' heads.

140. Selling what? Pork bones.

141. What do you sell them for? For people to eat. There is plenty of meat on them. They are the spare ribs of pork and things like that they used to sell in England, and they are nicer than fowl I can tell you.

142. How long have you been engaged in this business? I have been at it constantly for the last four months.

143. What were you doing before that? I was keeping a store, and had a good business.

144. What sort of a store? A first-class kind of store—sold all sorts of groceries, cheese, bacon, and butter.

145. Where was your store? At the corner of Vine and Edwards Streets, Redfern. I lived there eleven years and never shifted. I had a horse and cart and used to hawk these provisions about Sydney and the suburbs and Parramatta.

146. Have you ever been in any trouble yourself? Yes.

147. In the Colony of New South Wales? Yes.

148. How often have you been in trouble since you have been here? Only once. I got four years in Melbourne, and then I got eighteen months on the "vag," in Melbourne, and I got three years here.

149. For what did you get the term of imprisonment in this Colony? I got three years for buying some harness. I first of all came to Western Australia.

150. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What did you come to Western Australia for? Garotting in Lincolnshire, England. I got fifteen years for that, and was transported to Western Australia. Then I went on to Victoria.

151. And then did you come to New South Wales? Yes.

152. *President.*] How long ago? About sixteen years.

153. How many times do you say you have been sentenced altogether? Four.

154. Does that include your sentence of transportation? Yes; once in England, once here, and twice in Melbourne.

155. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you only been convicted once here? That is all.

156. *President.*] And was that for buying a harness, as you term it? Yes; and then I petitioned and got out.

[Witness withdrew.]

Nathaniel Dearman sworn and examined:—

157. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your name is Nathaniel Dearman? Yes; Nathaniel Dearman.
 158. You are at present in the employ of the New South Wales Railway Commissioners, in the Tramway Department? Yes.
 159. You were formerly a detective in Victoria for a short time? Yes.
 160. How long ago? About the beginning of 1865.
 161. During the time you were in Melbourne did you know Carrie Asprey? I did.
 162. She is now Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
 163. Did you see her just now? Yes, I saw her just now.
 164. Whilst you were in the force in Victoria what was her character? When I was a detective she was known to me as a shoplifter and a pickpocket.
 165. You had particular occasion to watch her movements? Yes; I had occasion several times to watch her.
 166. Do you know of your own knowledge of the associates she kept at that time? I have seen her with different magmen, confidence-trick men, and criminals.
 167. Can you say whether, from your own knowledge, her associates were criminals? Yes, they were.
Sir Julian Salomons.] I have no questions to ask the witness.

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 15 May, 1864.

Alfred Saville sworn and examined:—

168. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you? I am a bookmaker.
 169. Do you live in Melbourne or Sydney? I live in Sydney.
 170. Do you know Carrie Seymour? Yes.
 171. Have you seen her to-day? No; I have not seen her to-day.
 172. During how many years have you known her? I have known her eight or nine years, to the best of my knowledge.
 173. Where did she live during the eight or nine years when you knew her? She lived in Riley-street, Surry Hills, till within the last two years.
 174. As a bookmaker of course you travelled about a great deal? Yes, I did.
 175. Did you visit Carrie Seymour in Sydney? Yes.
 176. About how frequent were your visits to Sydney? I was here to all the races. I lived in Sydney a great part of that time.
 177. About how often have you visited her house? On some occasions more frequently than others. I had occasion, when certain men were there, to go at different times.
 178. Were your visits frequent? I cannot say they were frequent. When friends were there they were more frequent.
 179. Can you tell us the number of times you visited her in a year? I may have visited her twenty times in the year.
 180. You cannot tell exactly? No; I cannot tell exactly.
 181. On the occasions of your visits, have you met any particular class of people at her house? I have never seen anybody there but disreputable thieves. I know some of them as criminals who had been convicted of various offences.
 182. Mention some of them? Mary Ann Fleury.
 183. Whose wife was she? She was then Thomas Fleury's wife.
 184. Where is she now? She is dead.
 185. Do you remember any other person who used to visit her? Yes; Thomas Fleury used to visit her.
 186. Were they criminals? Yes.
 187. Do you remember any others? Yes; Archie Williams, Kate Carruthers, better known as "Sugar Kate."
 188. Better known as "Sugar"? Yes.
 189. Do you know her reputation? She was a notorious pickpocket.
 190. Do you remember another man you met there—"Little Jimmy"? Yes; Little Jimmy. I saw him at Seymour's house, and other persons of bad repute.
 191. Were they all of your knowledge criminals? Yes; well-known criminals.
 192. During those visits there can you tell us what sort of house it was;—what was it kept for? As far as could be seen it was kept for a respectable business—a grocery establishment.
 193. Were these criminals that frequented the house customers or friends? Some of them lived there.
 194. Who lived there? Graham and Billy Bluff.
 195. And what was Graham? A criminal.
 196. And what was Billy Bluff? A criminal.
 197. Fleury and the others visited the house as friends? Yes, and Little Jimmy.
 198. And Little Jimmy, was he there too as a visitor? Yes.
 199. Can you tell me how long ago it is since Graham and Billy Bluff lived with her? About three years ago.
 200. One of these gentlemen is in Her Majesty's custody now, is he not? Yes; Graham.
 201. During the time that you visited there, do you remember whether Mary Dean was living with her mother? Yes; to the best of my knowledge she was.
 202. How old a girl was she? I am a very bad judge of ages.
 203. *President.*] How many years back do you remember her? I have seen her nearly always there.
 204. *Mr. Pilcher.*] As far as your memory goes, you saw her always there? Yes.
 205. Do you remember any occasion when liquor was sent there? Yes.
 206. Who went for it? I cannot remember.
 207. Do you remember on one occasion that man Billy Bluff being arrested? Yes.
 208. Do you remember your being asked to go bail? Yes; Graham asked me to bail him out.
 209. Did you go down to the Police Court? Yes; I went down to the Police Court.
 210. Did you go bail? Yes.
 211. Did you say you were justified? Yes, I did. I said that Carrie Seymour's place was my property.
 212. Did you communicate that information to Mrs. Seymour? Yes.

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213. Did you go to Carrie Seymour and see her? Yes.
214. Had you any conversation with her? Yes.
215. Did you tell her what you did? Yes, and she said that she was agreeable.
216. Do you remember from what Mrs. Seymour told you whether the police had been at her house in the interval before going bail? Yes, she said the police had been there, and that it was all right.
217. Can you remember who it was that informed the police that the property was yours and by right;—did Mrs. Seymour tell them? I was told that Miss Seymour (now Mrs. Dean) told the police her mother was my housekeeper, and that everything was all right.
218. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You knew the character of Graham well? Yes.
219. *President.*] You say that when you got home you heard from Mrs. Seymour that Mary Seymour (Mrs. Dean) had given some information to the police that the establishment was yours, and that her mother was your housekeeper? Yes.
220. Did you ever ask Mary Seymour herself anything about it? No, I did not.
221. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was Mary Dean there when this statement was made to you? Yes; she interviewed the police, and told them that I was the proprietor of the establishment.
222. Was this said in Mary Seymour's presence? Yes.
223. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you swear, sir, on your oath that Mary Seymour (Mrs. Dean) was there when that was told to you? Yes; and Graham, Billy Bluff, Carrie Seymour, and Tommy Jones were there also.
224. Who spoke;—will you swear it was Mrs. Seymour? I do not know.
225. You said Mrs. Seymour said it? I did not say that.
226. Did you not swear that a little time ago? I do not think so.
227. You knew all these people were thieves? Yes.
228. You have been charged with a serious criminal offence, have you not? Yes; I have.
229. *President.*] Did you not say that Mrs. Seymour gave the information to the police about her being your housekeeper? It is such a long time ago I cannot remember.
230. Did Mrs. Seymour say that her daughter told the police;—did Mrs. Seymour tell you that? She said something similar to that.
231. You say that somebody said that in Mary Dean's presence, and that Mary Dean had said that it was your place, and that her mother was your housekeeper;—who said that? I think it was Mrs. Seymour.
232. How long ago was it? About three-and-a-half years ago. It might have been Mrs. Dean to bluff the police off.
233. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not say, sir, in your evidence that it was Mrs. Dean who said that her mother was your housekeeper? I think she told the police her mother was my housekeeper.
234. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You believe it was Mrs. Seymour? It might have been Mary Dean.
235. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You said that this house was your own, and you were the proprietor of it, when you had no interest whatever in it? Yes.
236. You swore what was untrue? Yes.
237. *President.*] Did you understand that you were on oath in the police court? Yes, I did understand.
238. And you said the house was yours when it was not? Yes.

John Hall sworn and examined:—

- J. Hall.
15 May, 1895.
239. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your name is John Hall? Yes.
240. You are the manager of a chemist's establishment at 45, Albion-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
241. Are you generally in the shop? Yes.
242. Do you remember about eight or nine months ago a lady coming to your shop? Yes.
243. Do you remember the date? Approximately, eight or nine months ago.
244. Had she anything with her at the time? How do you mean?
245. Had she anything in her hand? Yes, she was carrying a lady's handbag and parasol.
246. Did you notice any peculiarity in this woman with reference to the parasol? Yes; she had a habit of changing the parasol from hand to hand. She had a sort of nervous way, and occasionally put it down this way and then that way [*witness illustrating her movements*].
247. She was moving backwards and forwards with her hands? Yes.
248. She had a sort of nervous movement? Yes.
249. Were you subsequently shown several photographs? Yes.
250. How long ago was that? About a month ago.
251. Who showed them to you? Mr. Meagher and his clerk.
252. How many? I think there were five.
253. Was your attention drawn to anyone in particular? They were laid in a heap in front of me.
254. Did you look at each one? Yes.
255. Did you single out one of those photographs? Yes.
256. After having examined them all? Yes.
257. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour about the room here to-day? Yes; I saw her.
258. Can you tell me if Mrs. Seymour ever came to the shop you were managing? By her style and manner I believe she has visited my shop.
259. Where did you see her to-day? I saw her when she came up the street walking, and also in the witnesses' room outside.
260. You did not know her name? No; I did not know her name.
[*Mrs. Seymour was at this stage called in for identification.*]
261. Is that the lady you were told to-day was Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
262. Can you tell us if that is the person who went into your shop? I would not swear it; but it is very much after the style and manner, and it would be a very remarkable coincidence if it were not.
263. What took place when this lady came into your place about eight or nine months ago, and about whom you have spoken? She said to me, "Will you give me sixpenny-worth of arsenic, please?" I will give the words as near as I can, but I cannot repeat the exact words.

264. What did you say to that? "No; I cannot sell arsenic or any other poison unless I have a witness." The law requires the signature of the purchaser, and I repeated to her the terms of the Act:—

J. Hall
15 May, 1896.

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison either by wholesale or by retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison to those which are in the first part of Schedule A to the Act or may hereafter be added thereto in Section two of this Act to any person unknown to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in the book to be kept for that purpose, stated in the form set forth in Schedule F to this Act, the date of the sale, then name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the parties for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required. To each entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is hereby provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence.

265. *President.*] Did you tell her all that? Yes.

266. Did you say all that to her or simply say you could not give her the arsenic? I told her the regulations for the sale of poison.

267. Did you say all that to her? Yes.

268. All you have told to us? Yes; I invariably do as the law requires me.

269. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember if you asked her any other question before that? I do not think so.

270. Did you ask her what she wanted it for? I do not remember doing so.

271. You told her the conditions that the law required on such purchases? Yes, and that it should be labelled poison and the name of the article.

272. Do you remember anything else you said to her in reference to a penalty? I mentioned that there was a penalty attached to it. I told her I was subject to a heavy penalty under these regulations.

273. Did she make any answer to that? She said that if I did not label it how would anyone know where I got it.

274. Was this said by her before or after you told her the law? After I told her what was necessary.

275. Did she say anything else? She said the quantity would not be very much for sixpence.

276. What else did she say? She said she only wanted a little because the rats were troublesome. She said either rats or vermin—I cannot recollect exactly what expression she used.

277. Do you remember with reference to the penalty if anything was said to her about yourself? I just remarked, "I hold a license for poison and still would be under a penalty for not complying with the law."

278. Anything else? After that she said it would not be much. I said that sixpenny-worth would be enough to poison a dozen people.

279. Did she say anything to that? She said it would be perfectly safe in her hands. She would take every care.

280. Do you remember her asking anything about that quantity of poison before you said it would poison a dozen people? There was a remark made about what would I do supposing any one did take it.

281. She made that remark? Yes. She asked what could be done. We were conversing friendly at the time, and I said "I would send for a doctor."

282. When you said you would send for a doctor, did she make any reply to that? She made some remark as to my being a chemist, and therefore I ought to know.

283. What did you say then? I said I could not let her have it; it was not worth while for sixpenny-worth. I then leaned back against the drawers, with my arms folded.

284. Did you say anything to her about a witness? She said, "Well, you will not sell it without a witness?"

285. And what did you say? "No, I cannot do it."

286. What did she say then? She said she must try and get a witness.

287. Anything else? She said she did not know anybody immediately around to get as a witness.

288. Then she left the shop? Yes, to get a witness.

289. Did you ever see her again? No, I have not seen her since.

290. Is that the photograph that was shown to you with four or five others? Yes. [*Exhibit "A" —the photograph William Ellis ("Yorky Bill") said he got from Mrs. Seymour sixteen years ago.*]

291. Is that the photograph you picked out? Yes.

292. That is the photograph you recognised? Yes, I think so. It was among the photos. shown to me, and was the one out of the five I picked out. You said something about recognising this woman. You asked me if I had seen the woman since. Now I have seen her I remember having seen her at Surry Hills. I never knew her name, but I have seen her during the two and a half years I have been there.

293. Bearing in mind what you have told us and your picking out this photograph, you are sure that this was the photo. shown to you? Yes, I am pretty certain that this was the photo. I saw in Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office.

294. This is the one you detected out of the four or five shown to you? Yes, I am pretty certain it is.

295. *President.*] The material part is whose photograph, as far as he knows, is it. It was not suggested to you to pick out any photograph? I only know Mr. Meagher said that it was taken nearly fourteen years ago.

296. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When the photos. were put before you was there any suggestion given to you? Mr. Meagher said, "Can you pick out the photo., allowing for the difference of time as near as possible, to the woman you have given us a description of?"

297. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where was this;—in Mr. Meagher's office? Yes.

298. Mr. Meagher commenced by telling you that you must make an allowance;—can you tell me what happened? In going into Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office I met Mr. Meagher. He said, "It is only fair to tell you that this photo. was taken fourteen years ago." I was then shown into the office and was sitting on the corner of the table when Mr. Meagher placed the five photos. on the table and asked me, allowing for the difference of time, whether I could recognise the woman whom I had been giving a description of.

299. What were the other four photos.? Photos. of women, apparently old photographs.

300. Were they women with bonnets on? I do not remember.

301. Have you got a good memory? I believe I have.

- J. Hall.
15 May, 1895.
302. Well, tell me what the other four were? I did not take much notice of them.
303. But tell the truth? I looked at one and the other but did not take much notice.
304. You did not take much notice? I said that this was the nearest one I had seen to the woman I had spoken of. I said why did not you tell me that it was such an important matter.
305. Did you not think it was an important matter? No, I did not.
306. Tell me how many weeks ago this was? I do not know whether it was four or five weeks ago.
307. Tell me the day of the week? It was on a Tuesday.
308. What time of the day? I suppose about half-past 3.
309. Who brought you there? Mr. Meagher's clerk.
310. Where did he bring you from? From my shop.
311. What do you mean, sir, by swearing that this was not an important matter. Do you not know, sir, that this man Dean had been convicted? Yes.
312. And that Mr. Crick was moving to have this matter reopened in the Assembly? Yes.
313. And did not you know the photo you were taken to see was the woman, Mrs. Seymour's? Yes.
314. What do you mean, sir, by swearing that it was not a matter of importance in recognising the photo. Why have you sworn that you thought it was not a matter of importance? I did not impress it on my mind. I did not think it was important.
315. Did you not know that this was a most important matter? I would not have gone if I could have helped it.
316. I am not asking you that;—did not you know it was a most important matter? I did not consider it so.
317. You did not? No.
- 317½. Did not you know that it was an important point in the case—that there was no evidence as to who got this poison? Up to that time I do not think I did.
318. Do you not read the papers, sir? Sometimes I do.
319. Have you not read the account of the trial? I did not read the whole of the evidence. Since I was drawn into the case I have read the reports in the papers.
320. Do not you know the position taken up by Messrs. Crick and Meagher? Yes.
321. Did not you read about the trial in the paper? About the beginning of the trial I did not.
322. Who first communicated with you about the matter? Crick and Meagher's clerk was the first to come to me.
323. When? During the previous week the clerk came down to me.
324. That is how long ago? About four or five weeks ago.
325. Is it your own shop? No; I am the manager of it. The owner of the shop leaves me in charge.
326. Who is the proprietor? Mr. T. P. Swindale.
327. Are you the only person in the shop? I am pretty well always there. I get away one afternoon in the week.
328. Are you in charge every day of the week? I am.
329. Is there any other person in the shop besides you? I am the only one in the shop.
330. Is there any one on the premises attached to the shop? Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss Lucas, and others. The house part of the shop is let out as a boarding establishment to Mrs. Robinson.
331. At the time you were speaking of, you were the only person in the shop? Yes.
332. You were not married then? No.
333. There was no shop-boy there? No.
334. The name outside is Swindale? Yes.
335. Your name is? John Hall.
336. Where is Mr. Swindale? He is generally at Rockdale.
337. It is his business? Yes.
338. You are in his service? Yes.
339. You knew of Dean being charged with this matter? Yes.
340. Did you know he was found guilty? Yes.
341. Were the police not at your place before your communications with Crick and Meagher? Yes; some member of the police force came twice.
342. Do you know his name? No.
343. Was it during the trial, or after the trial? I cannot tell exactly at what time.
344. Was it during the trial, or after the trial, that the constable came to your place? I believe the man had been tried at the police court; and they were trying to find out where the poison had been bought.
345. On your oath, did you tell him one word about this lady and your conversation with her? I do not remember.
346. Did you tell that constable what you have stated here to-day? No; beyond mentioning about the sale of the poison.
347. What did the constable ask you? The constable showed me a photograph, presumably of George Dean, and asked me if I had sold George Dean any poison. I said "No," and I showed him my poison-book. The second time he referred to any woman having bought poison. I said there was only one woman in my book, and that she had bought Rough on Rats; and then I described what she was like.
348. Did you tell him one word of what you have come to tell now? No; I do not remember doing so.
349. How long ago is that—about how many weeks? I do not know; I could not say.
350. Was it in March or April? About that time.
351. How do you come to remember this chance conversation with this woman eight or nine months ago and yet cannot remember the conversation I am alluding to? If I cannot remember how can I state it?
352. How can you remember one conversation and not the other? I can give you pretty well the conversation of the policeman—perhaps not his exact words. I remember things that have occurred a considerable number of times before that. The thing that impressed the matter on my mind is that I generally take particular notice of anyone that requires poison.
353. Will you swear that you have not spoken to Dean, or that he has not been in your shop? Not in the shop at Surry Hills. I understand that he is one of many who used to be at Woollahra when I was there.

J. Hall.
15 May, 1895.

354. When you were in Woollahra did you know Dean? I understand so. I have been told he was in our company on different occasions, and sometimes played billiards with us at Ackland's Hotel.
355. You did not know him by his name? No.
356. Where were you at that time employed? I had a business of my own in Ocean-street, Woollahra.
357. Where was Dean living? I suppose somewhere about there.
358. Will you swear that you have not played billiards with him at Ackland's? No, I cannot.
359. Do not you know that he has been in your shop at Ocean-street? He might have been, but I would not swear it.
360. Will you swear he was never at your shop in Ocean-street? No, I will not.
361. Have you seen photos of him lately? No; only those the policeman showed me.
362. While in Woollahra you did not know him as Dean? I may have known him and have forgotten it.
363. What time of the day was it that this lady came into your shop? I think in the afternoon.
364. Was she a stranger to you? Yes; a stranger to me.
365. How was she dressed? In some dark material with a light blouse.
366. Had she a bonnet on? A small bonnet.
367. She was a stranger to you? Yes; I did not know who she was, but I think I had seen her before.
368. When she came into your shop you did not know her? No; she was a stranger to me and I did not recognise her.
369. What time in the afternoon did she come into your shop? About 3 or 4 o'clock.
370. What kind of handbag was this? It was an ordinary lady's handbag as far as I can remember.
371. Cloth or leather? I did not take sufficient notice.
372. Can you give us any description of the umbrella? I cannot tell the colour, but I fancy it had a pearl or imitation pearl handle.
373. Will you not admit that that lady who was in this room might not be the lady who was in your shop? She might not be. I have said that all along.
374. You would not swear she was? No, I would not.
375. Explain to us about the sale of the arsenic? [*Witness gives details of the poisons regulations to be seen on page 7 of his evidence.*]
376. You swear you told this woman all that? Yes.
377. Will you swear that you told her substantially that? It was my impression I did.
378. You told her about having it labelled poison and I suppose you give the same answer to everybody? Yes.
379. You told her you would be under a penalty for selling it if you did not comply with the Act? Of course.
380. And suggested to her she should get a witness? Yes.
381. You said she remarked the quantity would not be very much for 6d., and that she only wanted a little for rats or vermin, and you told her it would be enough to poison a dozen people. Will you swear all this? No, it is my impression, but I will not swear to it positively.
382. Will you swear this? It is only my impression from memory.
383. You will not swear to it? How can I swear to a thing that happened about eight or nine months ago?
384. It was your impression that you had such a conversation? Yes.
385. You understand, I am not now speaking of the words used but of the essence of the words? Yes.
386. You said that you went on to converse friendly and that she asked you something? She said, "What would you do in case anyone was poisoned by arsenic?" and I said, "Send for a doctor." She said, "Being a chemist would not I know what to do?"
387. Did not you swear to this before "that you remember that you leaned against the drawers with your arms folded"? Yes.
388. Did not you swear that? I do not think I swore it. I am not going to swear what was an impression.
389. You said that this woman said she would try and get a witness? I never said anything of the kind.
390. Did not you swear that she said she would try and get a witness? No.
391. You will not swear to any of this matter? No, I give only my impression.
392. If this matter took place when the police came to you why did you not tell the police? It is not my business to tell about customers coming into the shop.
393. Although it was a stranger. That is your answer? Yes.
394. *President.*] When did you tell all this to Mr. Meagher's clerk; since the conviction? Yes.
395. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You said that it was about five weeks ago that you were in Crick and Meagher's office? Yes; about that time.
396. Have you been there at any other time? Yes; I was in the next day.
397. Have you been there since that? No.
398. Of course you know that was since he was convicted? Yes. I have been talking to some relations about this matter, otherwise I would not be here.
399. Would you kindly tell me the names of these relations? I mentioned it in the presence of my father and mother, Captain John and Mrs. Hall.
400. What is he the captain of? He is an underwriter surveyor.
401. You know Dean was the captain of a North Shore steamer? No.
402. You know it now? Yes; I know it now.
403. You have travelled on the North Shore steamers? Yes.
404. Perhaps you have seen him? Not to my knowledge.
405. Who are the other persons you spoke to? My brother-in-law, John Bell. First of all, I did not mention this affair to John Bell.
406. Who did? My wife was the first.
407. You know there was a committee at North Shore? Yes.
408. And that public meetings were held there? Yes.
409. You read the paper? No; I do not always read the paper.
410. There are days when you do not read the paper at all? The paper is there, but I may not read it.
411. Did you know there were meetings over there? Yes.
412. The first person you began to talk to about this matter was your wife? Yes.

- J. Hall,
15 May, 1895.
413. Have you not stated yourself that that photo. you picked out was not like the person who was in your shop? To the best of my knowledge, I do not think that it was exactly like the woman.
414. Did not you say you did not think that was the woman? No; I have no recollection of having done so.
415. Will you swear that you did not think that photo. was not the photo. of the woman you saw in your shop? No.
416. How old was the woman who came to your shop? I do not know.
417. About how old? Rather over middle age—say about 55.
418. You said something about seeing her at Surry Hills? Yes, I have seen this woman some considerable time ago.
419. What do you mean by some considerable time ago? I think I saw her pass the shop in Albion-street, evidently going towards town, and I have seen her between Park and Crown streets.
420. How long is it since you left Albion-street? I live on the premises.
421. You think you have seen this woman? I would not swear to it.
422. You think you have seen her pass your shop? Yes, but I did not speak to her. I might have said, "Good evening." I sometimes do so to anyone passing the shop.
423. How long is it since you think you have seen her in Albion-street? About a couple of years.
424. You stated that this woman was a stranger, and you had never seen her before? Didn't I say I thought I recognised her?
425. Didn't you take her to be a stranger when she first came to your shop? Yes.
426. Can you give me any other particulars about this lady? No, I think I have given you all I can think of.
427. Did she have any jewellery on? I cannot tell you.
428. Not whether she had earrings or other jewellery? No, I could not.
429. Did you say that your father lived at North Shore? No, at Burwood.
430. Captain Hall, the underwriter? Yes.
431. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You have been asked whether you will swear this, that, or the other thing. In the account of what took place with some woman, have you any doubt whether substantially the conversation you have repeated took place? I have no doubt that it occurred as I have given it.
432. *President.*] As to the woman, you say you may have seen her at Surry Hills sometime ago; that you picked out a photograph out of four or five others; and that you saw Mrs. Seymour to-day. Do you believe that she is the woman? I have my doubts, but I believe she is the woman, or it is a very curious coincidence.
433. What do you mean by a coincidence? Well, the fact of her coming for poison.
434. Have you any recollection of having known Dean? No, I have not.
435. You said Dean was in your company at Ackland's Hotel;—do you recollect him? If I saw him I might.
436. You have never seen him, therefore you cannot say? No.
437. You made use of this expression: That you would not be in the position you are now if you had not mentioned it to your mother, father, and wife, and that your wife told Bell. Who told Bell? My wife.
438. How did Crick and Meagher get to know of it? Bell apparently told them.
439. You did not tell them? No.
440. You never volunteered the information? No, I would rather be out of it.
441. Did that woman who came into your shop have the imitation pearl umbrella in her hand? That is my impression. [*Mrs. Seymour was at this stage again called into the room with her umbrella.*]
442. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Having seen that lady with her umbrella as she came in just now, can you say, without being able to swear absolutely, whether you believe that is the woman who went into your shop? I can only say that the woman who came into the shop would not have stood as quietly as she stood in this room.
443. Do you believe that is the woman? I cannot swear that that is the woman. Her manner and style of walking rather impressed me, and her height and general features as being similar to the woman who came into my shop.

Kate Hughes sworn and examined:—

- Kate Hughes,
15 May, 1895.
444. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you go by the name of Kate Walsh? Yes, sir.
445. But your real name is Kate Hughes? Yes.
446. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I know her.
447. I believe you are not married—you are living with a man not your husband? Yes; I have been living with him for twelve years.
448. His name is Walsh? Yes.
449. About how many years have you known Mrs. Seymour? About fifteen or sixteen years, but during the last four and a half years I have known her better.
450. Where were you living during that time? At 21, Randall-street.
451. Where was she living? In Riley-street, Surry Hills.
452. During those last four and a half years did Mrs. Seymour visit your house at all? Yes.
453. Did you visit her? Yes; on one occasion.
454. How many times did she come to your house during the last four and a half years? On two or three different occasions.
455. She visited you on more than one occasion, then? Yes.
456. What did she come for? She came for a young lady at my place.
457. She was a girl not of immoral character, of course? No, sir.
458. Did she tell you where she was taking her to? She (Mrs. Seymour) told me that there was a gentleman waiting for her at Madame Rose's.
459. She called for a young lady to come to Madame Rose's because a gentleman was waiting for her? Yes.
460. Did she say anything else? She said the girl must not be long for the gentleman was in a hurry.
461. Did she take this young lady there? Yes, she took her there.
462. Did they go away? Yes, they both went away.
463. You have a daughter have you not? Yes.

464. How old is she? About 16 years of age.
465. Do you remember when your little girl was 12 years of age that Mrs. Seymour came to your house? Yes, when my little girl was playing the piano.
466. Did Mrs. Seymour say anything to you then about young girls? She said if I could get some nice young girls to take to her place it would be worth my while.
467. Mrs. Seymour came to your house on two or three different occasions to take the girl to Madame Rose's? Yes.
468. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour on other occasions getting young girls? Only on one occasion. Once when some man got shot in Riley-street.
469. Who was that? Archie Williams.
470. Then you went to Mrs. Seymour's house? Yes.
471. On that occasion you saw some young girls there? Yes; I saw three or four.
472. About what age were they? About 18 or 19 years of age.
473. Can you remember when you were 15 years of age. How old are you now? I am now 34.
474. Can you remember when you were a young girl? Yes. I can remember Mrs. Seymour being at Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Clifford's fifteen years ago.
475. Who were Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Clifford? Noted pickpockets.
476. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Clifford were well known criminals? Yes. They all went to Mrs. Clifford's house.
477. Did anyone else go there? Yes. Mrs. Pontifex used to go there.
478. Was she one of the same class of people? Yes.
479. As a young girl you had the misfortune to forget yourself, and had a baby? Yes.
480. You went to Mrs. Clifford's? Mrs. Jones took me to Mrs. Clifford's.
481. Did you know the character of Mrs. Clifford's place? No, not then.
482. Later you did? Yes.
483. You didn't know their characters at the time you went there? No; I did not.
484. Whilst you were at Mrs. Clifford's house have you ever seen any of these four women coming in with anything? Yes; with parcels.
485. What kind of parcels? Soft goods parcels.
486. How did they look then? They looked as if they had been out shopping.
487. What kind of things were they? Dress materials.
488. In large quantities? Yes.
489. Do you remember more than one of these women coming in with parcels? Yes, five or six of them. Mrs. Pontifex, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Clifford, and Mrs. Seymour. Mrs. Clifford was at home, and Mrs. Pontifex and the others used to come in carrying parcels.
490. For how long of your own knowledge did you observe that Mrs. Seymour kept company with these people? On two or three occasions, and then not till I saw her in Riley-street.
491. *President.*] Do you know how old Mrs. Dean is? No; I do not know.
492. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you see Mrs. Dean fifteen or sixteen years ago? No; I do not remember having seen her.
493. Did you know her at all? No; I did not know her at all.

[Witness withdrew.]

Robert Hannan sworn and examined:—

494. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You have been in the detective force of this Colony? Yes.
495. About how many years? For four or five years.
496. How many years in Victoria? I was in the detective force in Victoria about five years.
497. Are you in the detective force now? No, I resigned from the force altogether. Twenty years ago I was Inspector of Police in Fiji, and resigned both here and in Victoria.
498. You resigned from the force altogether? I did.
499. From any act of impropriety? No of my own desire.
500. Had you a good record during your service? Yes, I had.
501. Did you ever get any black marks? No, I have never had any black marks.
502. What was your rank? I was a second-class detective in New South Wales and also in Victoria.
503. Did you know Mrs. Seymour in Victoria? Yes.
504. By what name did you know her? By the name of Carrie Asprey.
505. How do you spell it? Asberry, but it is written as Asprey.
506. What character did she bear in Melbourne? A very indifferent one. She was a shoplifter, pick-pocket, and an associate of thieves.
507. Did you know her in Sydney? Yes, for about sixteen years.
508. During the last five years? I have not seen her for the last twelve years.
509. Did you see her between sixteen years and four years ago? Yes, I saw her at the place of a man named Ellis, or "Yorkey Bill." During this period I have been sanitary inspector at Newtown.
510. During those four years can you say what character she bore in Sydney, and the kind of company she kept? She was the associate of bad people; a woman named Green was her companion, and "Yorkey Bill."
511. Any others? A man named Gaynor, a noted pickpocket.
512. Anybody else? No, I do not remember anybody else.

John Edgar sworn and examined:—

513. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your name is John Edgar? Yes.
514. You lived at 411, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
515. When did you go to live there? Close on two years ago.
516. What are you? In a bicycle warehouse.
517. Which warehouse? In a place of my own.

Kate Hughes.
15 May, 1895.

R. Hannan.
15 May, 1895.

J. Edgar.
15 May, 1895.

- J. Edgar. 518. You are the proprietor? Yes.
- 15 May, 1895. 519. Is this place in Riley-street your private house? Yes.
520. Are you an importer or a manufacturer of bicycles? Just a bicycle repairer.
521. Called a bicycle hospital in the old country? Yes.
522. Whilst you were living there did Mrs. Seymour live in Riley-street? Yes, she lived next door.
523. Do you know Madame Rose's house? Yes; Madame Rose's was at the corner of Collins-street.
524. Your house was nearly opposite then? Yes.
525. Did you live next door to Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
526. During the time you were there did you ever see Mrs. Seymour going anywhere? Yes, into Madame Rose's.
527. Was it in the day-time or at night-time? Principally at night; I was only there on Sunday and at night.
528. How often was that? I have seen her many a time.
529. Going to Madame Rose's at night? Yes.
530. Did you know Mrs. Seymour's daughter, Mary Seymour? Yes.
531. Was she living with her mother? Yes.
532. Did you ever see her going anywhere? Yes.
533. Where to? Madame Rose's.
534. At what time of the day? It was at night.
535. Have you seen that happen more than once? I am not certain of more than once, but certain of once.
536. What time of the day was it? On Sunday.
537. At what time? On Sunday afternoon.
538. Alone? Yes.
539. From her mother's house? Yes.
540. Did she go into Madame Rose's? I did not take particular notice; she went over for her mother.
541. *President.*] Did she return almost immediately? Yes; in a few minutes.
542. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you ever see her go to Madame Rose's on any other occasion;—Mrs. Dean, I mean? I have seen her, but would not like to swear to more than once.
543. What do you mean by that? I do not know whether she went into the house or not. I have seen her go in that direction.
544. Whether she went in or not you cannot say? No, I cannot say.
545. Your house is very nearly opposite Madame Rose's? Yes.
546. Is that a proper representation of the way the houses are situated [*rough sketch produced*];—where was your house? Right opposite.
547. Where was the entrance to Madame Rose's? In Collins-street.
548. You saw this girl go in that direction? Yes; from the verandah of my house.
549. Suppose you were sitting in your verandah, could you see whether anyone went into the side door of Madame Rose's in Collins-street? No, not very well. You could see them go to the door, but there was a little lane.
550. There was a lane at the back of Madame Rose's? Yes, and a back gate.
551. If you were sitting in your verandah could you see a person go in at the side door;—could you see him go in? Yes.
552. When you say you saw her going in you would not know where she went in? No.
553. She went in the direction of Madame Rose's? Yes.
554. At what hour in the night? Just after tea-time.
555. Up to what hour have you seen her cross in that direction? Up to about 9 o'clock.
556. At night? Yes.
557. Did she turn in at either of the gates? Yes, one or the other.
558. Show it to me—[*rough sketch produced*];—suppose that is the corner of Collins-street and that is the door, where is the gate? Close on to Madame's house.
559. You do not know whether the entrance was to Madame's or to next door? No.
560. Is that gate in the same position now? I believe so.
561. Would you recognise the gate if you saw it? Yes.
562. Did you ever see any people at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes.
563. What class of people? Very gaily-dressed girls.
564. About what age were they? About twenty to thirty years of age.
565. Did you often see them? Yes; on several occasions.
566. Ever in the evening? No; I do not remember.
567. Never in the evening? No; it was on a Sunday afternoon.
568. What do you mean by gaily-dressed girls;—girls with fancy feathers? I would not take them to be respectable girls.
569. *President.*] Were they girls of light character? Yes; they were gay girls.
570. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What means of approach did they use in getting into Mrs. Seymour's house? The back gate.
571. Whilst these gay girls were going to Mrs. Seymour's house, Miss Seymour was living with her mother? Yes; she was living with her mother.
572. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The only time you saw Mary Seymour go into Madame Rose's house was on a Sunday afternoon? Yes.
573. She went over for her mother? Yes.
574. On other occasions you said you saw her go in other directions? Yes.
575. Opposite her house is a street called Collins-street;—Madame Rose's house is at the corner of Collins-street? Yes; at the corner.
576. What is the time you said you saw her go in the evening? About 6 o'clock.
577. What is the latest time? I did not take particular notice.
578. Would not she go through Collins-street and pass the door of Madame Rose's going into town? Yes; to go to the tram.
579. Would it not be an ordinary thing to pass through Collins-street? Yes.
580. Madame Rose's is at the corner? Yes.

581. And the tram is in Crown-street? Yes.
582. How long were you living there? About two years.
583. And when did you leave there? About two years ago.
584. You will admit that Miss Seymour had her bonnet and cloak on in the ordinary way? I cannot remember that.
585. Your house is right next door? Yes; the very next house.
586. And you left about two years ago? Yes.
587. *Mr. Pilcher.*] On those occasions when you saw Mary Seymour walk in the direction of Madame Rose's you could see up to the door, and would know if anyone went in? Yes; I could see anyone that went in.
588. What did you see? She went either to one door or the other, or straight on.
589. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] She might, on the occasion you saw her, have been going in to town? Yes; she might.
590. *Mr. Pilcher.*] The other side of the road would be the more convenient way to go? Perhaps so.
591. *Dr. Jones.*] From your house can you command a view of Madame Rose's door? Yes.
592. You can say positively if anyone entered Madame Rose's door or not? Yes.
593. It is quite possible to do so? Yes.
594. *President.*] You say you lived next door to Mrs. Seymour;—from everything you saw there, would you look upon her house as a respectable place? It did not have a very good name.
595. It was not a respectable place then? It did not have a very good name.
596. You are married? Yes; I am a married man.
597. Is it the sort of place you would avoid and make your wife avoid? Yes. I was not married then.
598. *Mr. Pilcher.*] If you had been married you would not have lived there? No.
599. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I put it to you, sir, as a man, did you ever see anything wrong on the part of Miss Seymour—on your oath? No; I cannot say I did.
600. *President.*] How old was she—a grown up girl? Yes; she was grown up.
601. Was she at home on Sunday when these girls gaily dressed were there? Yes.
602. Have you seen her talking to them? Yes.
603. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Outside of her mother's house, you have only seen her in the street? Yes.
604. You would not see her at anything wrong there? No.
605. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You do not deny that, sitting on your verandah, you could see a view of Madame Rose's door? No.
606. *Mr. Pilcher.*] At the time you spoke of, you did not know whether she went in to town or in to Madame Rose's? No.

[Witness withdraw.]

William Andrew Kneen sworn and examined:—

607. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You are a tailor by trade? Yes.
608. And at present at Peapes and Shaw's? Yes.
609. You lodged with Mr. Edgar when he lived in Riley-street? Yes; it was I who brought him into the house.
610. You were both bachelors? Yes; I was lodging there and brought him as a fellow lodger.
611. Do you know Madame Rose's house? Yes; it was opposite.
612. How long did you lodge in Riley-street? Close on four years.
613. Who did you go there to lodge with? With a lady from Moore Park Road.
614. When did you leave? In February, 1892.
615. You lived with her for four years before that? Yes; approximately that. I was living with her for a little over four years.
616. You say you left in February, 1892? Yes.
617. Did you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
618. And her daughter, Mary Seymour? Yes.
619. What sort of house was Mrs. Seymour's? It was a nice, respectable place, of good external appearance.
620. Did you ever notice any people there? Yes, frequently.
621. What class of people? As far as I could see they were respectable, but I had my suspicions. Some of the girls appeared respectable, but I knew them to be frequenters of Madame Rose's.
622. Were these girls often at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; I could see them coming in the back of an evening after I got home, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock.
623. Was this a common occurrence? It happened two or three times a week.
624. Did you ever see any of these girls go anywhere from Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; they used to go from Mrs. Seymour's to Madame Rose's.
625. During the time you were living there was Mary Seymour living with her mother? Yes.
626. Did you ever see Mary Seymour in company of any of these girls? Yes; I used to see her with those girls in Mrs. Seymour's back yard.
627. Did they appear to know one another? Yes; doubtless.
628. Did you ever see Mrs. Seymour herself go into Madame Rose's? Yes; often.
629. In the night-time or in the daytime? Both night and day.
630. What part of the day would you be away at business? From half-past 8 o'clock in the morning to about half-past 6 o'clock at night.
631. Were you at home on Sunday? Yes.
632. In the week day you would be away all day? Yes.
633. You would be at home every night, and Saturday afternoon and Sundays? Yes; unless we went out anywhere.
634. Did you ever see Mary Seymour go to Madame Rose's? Yes; I have seen her in the morning, before 8 o'clock, go over with a jug in her hand; and I have also seen her going there on Sundays.
635. Was the jug she carried empty or full? She used to carry it by her side. I cannot say whether there was anything in it.

W. A. Kneen.
15 May, 1895.

- W. A. Kneen. 636. You saw her go into Madame Rose's on Sundays? Yes.
637. Often on a Sunday? Yes.
- 16 May, 1895. 638. About what time? Just after dinner; in fact, just before Mr. Rose died she used to go for a cab for him on Sunday afternoons.
639. *President.*] There was a Mr. Rose, then? Yes; he was Madame Rose's husband.
640. *Mr. Pilcher.*] This visiting of Mary Seymour, did it go on all the time you were there? Yes; we often used to watch them from the dining-room of our house.
641. Have you seen Mary Seymour anywhere at night? No.
642. When used you to see her? In the early morning, when I came back from my ride on my bicycle.
643. Did girls visit Madame Rose's in the daytime as well as in the nighttime? Yes.
644. Was Madame Rose's house frequented by gentlemen in the day-time? Yes; I would be working at home, and I invariably saw women go in there. A cab would drive up, and a gentleman would walk across and go in.
645. From your own observation, then, the house was frequented by gentlemen in the day-time? Yes.
646. And also by girls? Yes.
647. From your own observation, the cabs of the gentlemen used to stop where? Just round the corner in Collins-street, off Riley-street. [*Rough sketch of locality produced.*]
648. Which door was open? The gentlemen invariably went in the front door, and the ladies would go in the wicket-gate.
649. Is the wicket gate an entrance to Madame Rose's? Yes.
650. And the girls used to go in there? Yes; through the wicket-gate.
651. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where did the cabs drive up to? In front of the iron sheds in Riley-street.
652. And then the gentlemen would get out? Yes.
653. And walk away? Yes, across Collins-street, and fall in to Madame Rose's door.
654. You have seen gentlemen drive up frequently? Yes; I have seen them often.
655. It has been stated that this is an assignation house? Yes; I am of that opinion.
656. This shop of Mrs. Seymour's—what kind of a shop was it? Presumably a greengrocer's shop.
657. How many years ago is it since you left there? I left in February, 1892.
658. At the time you lived there you say you saw the daughter, Mary Seymour, going across to Madame Rose's with a jug? Yes.
659. How many years ago was that? I could not say, but I saw her on several occasions.
660. Perhaps it was a regular thing? I think I saw her about four times.
661. That was in the day-time, was it not? Yes; invariably in the morning, when I was out for a ride on my bicycle—as I was returning from the cricket-ground.
662. She was a little girl then? No; not very little.
663. About what age? About 18 or 19 years of age.
664. *Mr. Pilcher.*] How old is she now? Twenty-one.
665. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When you saw her going with the jug, how many years ago was that? It was about 1890 or 1891.
666. You say you have seen her about four times going with the jug? Yes.
667. And you could see Madame Rose's door from where you were? The Riley-street frontage, yes.
668. Have you seen these girls getting things from Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes; one girl whom Mrs. Seymour said was a servant.
669. Have you been into Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes; frequently.
670. You have bought things there? Yes.
671. For three years you were living next door? Yes; three years or upwards.
672. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Where did the cabs stop? Next door, in Riley-street.
673. Where would the gentlemen go to? The side door.
674. How far would it be from Madame Rose's door? About 50 yards, in any case.
675. These cabs stopped in the daytime there? No; in the evening.
676. At night, where? In front of the cottage next to Madame Rose's. On one occasion it was half-past 7.
677. At 11 or 12 o'clock at night, where? I cannot say where cabs would stop then.
678. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have never seen cabs at any other times than those you mention? No; only on Sunday afternoons.
679. The only time you saw a cab in front of the door was on Sunday? Yes; when Mr. Rose went for a drive.
680. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was your house so situated that you could see anyone walk into Madame Rose's? Yes; I have a full view from my own room the moment I get out of bed.
681. When you say these girls went into Madame Rose's, you state what you saw? Yes.
682. When you speak of Mary Seymour, you saw her going to Madame Rose's? Yes.
683. Which way did you come back from your ride on your bicycle? Always along Collins-street.
684. And you met Mary Seymour where? Crossing Riley-street in Collins-street, going to Madame's.
685. Have you seen girls go from Mrs. Seymour's to Madame Rose's? On numbers of occasions.
686. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You saw Mary Seymour going, you say, with a jug;—have you ever seen her do anything wrong of any kind? No, nothing further than seeing her go into Madame Rose's.
687. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Have you ever seen her in a place where she could do anything wrong? I have seen her going into an immoral house.
688. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you seen any act of impropriety of any kind on her part? No.
689. *President.*] You could tell what the girls were who went there? I formed my own conclusions.
690. Would you arrive at any such conclusion about Mary Seymour? No; I never thought of that.
691. Did you ever see anything in Mary Seymour's conduct to give you the idea that she was not respectable? No; she was always respectably dressed.
692. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You lived next door for three years and never saw anything wrong on her part? No.
693. *President.*] You said Mrs. Seymour's shop presumably was a greengrocer's;—what do you mean by presumably? I thought it was a blind.
694. Can you make out what the girl went to Madame Rose's with the jug in her hand for? No.
695. Did Mrs. Seymour sell milk as well as vegetables? I cannot say. 696.

696. How did she carry the jug? Carelessly by her side in her hand.
 697. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When you say you saw her it was about the same hour in the morning, about breakfast-time? Yes.
 698. *President.*] Do you know of your own knowledge whether Mrs. Seymour sold vegetables, fruit, lollies, and cigars? Yes.
 699. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you bought things there? Yes; lollies.
 700. *Dr. Jones.*] She supplied other people with vegetables? Yes.
 701. *Mr. Pilcher.*] A proper business was carried on in this shop? Yes.
 702. *President.*] You seem to form conclusions about people;—did you see anything in Mary Seymour that would lead you to think she was of a light character? No.
 703. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You saw very little of her and she might or might not have been? Yes.
 704. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You never saw anything to lead you to believe there was anything wrong with her character? No.

W. A. Kneen.
 15 May, 1895.

[Witness withdrew.]

James Reid Heath sworn and examined:—

705. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your name is? James Reid Heath.
 706. You are a wood and coal merchant? Yes.
 707. And you lived in Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
 708. How long ago? About seven years back.
 709. Which house did you live in? I lived next door to Madame Rose's, opposite Mrs. Seymour's.
 710. In Riley-street? Yes; it extended to the back street, the same as the other houses.
 711. Where is the lane? At the back. [*Sketch of locality produced.*]
 712. Do you know Madame Rose's premises? Yes.
 713. Do you know the gate close to Madame Rose's house? Yes.
 714. Is that a wicket-gate? Yes.
 715. Where does that gate lead to? It leads into Madame Rose's yard. Except in the evening time most people went in there to Madame Rose's.
 716. How long did you live there? Two years.
 717. Did Madame Rose live there then? Yes.
 718. And Mrs. Seymour? Yes, Mrs. Seymour's house was opposite to Madame Rose's.
 719. She kept a shop? Yes, a small shop.
 720. During the time you were living there did you see anything going on between Mrs. Seymour and Madame Rose? They used to be friends, visiting backwards and forwards.
 721. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you seen Madame Rose going to Mrs. Seymour's? Yes.
 722. Are you sure of the woman? Yes, I am sure.
 723. She went by the name of Jones, did she not? Yes.
 724. You say Mrs. Seymour and Madame Rose used to exchange visits? Yes, often.
 725. How often? Daily.
 726. Did you see any other people going to Madame Rose's? Only the daughter, Mary Seymour; she used to go errands for Madame Rose.
 727. You say Mary Seymour did what? Go errands. She used to be called over from her mother's place by Madame Rose and her husband.
 728. *Mr. Pilcher.*] How old was she then? I should say about 14 or 15 years of age, and a good big sized girl. I think she was going to school.
 729. Where did she go to school? To the Crown-street school.
 730. Your impression was that she went errands for Madame Rose? Yes; I have heard Mrs. Rose call Mary and have seen her go to the butcher's.
 731. From what you saw of the two families—Mrs. Seymour's and Madame's—her daughter and they were very intimate? Yes.
 732. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Mr. Rose was alive then? Yes.
 733. And you say these two families were friendly and intimate? Yes; the little girl used to come to my house for lemonade for Madame Rose;—two dozen lemonade and soda-water.
 734. *President.*] She came from Madame Rose? Yes.
 735. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You knew that Madame Rose's was an assignation house? Yes; every one knew that.
 736. Did you ever notice any girls at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; I have seen ladies go in and out, but I did not know who they were.
 737. When you say that you saw this little girl sent messages, do you remember her being sent to any particular house? On one occasion we had a little girl, a servant, and she told her that she had to go to the "Pine Cottage."
 738. What was the "Pine Cottage"? I believe it belonged to Madame Rose.
 739. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you been there? No; I have not.
 740. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Have you seen any people go in and out? No.
 741. Where is it situated? Either in Crown-street or Albion-street.
 742. And it is known as "Pine Cottage"? Yes.
 743. Did you see Mary coming back? I cannot remember.
 744. Do you know what that "Pine Cottage" was? I do not know.
 745. Have you seen this "Pine Cottage"? There are two "Pine Cottages"—one in Crown-street and one in Albion-street, and I do not know which it is.
 746. Do you remember being a member of a vigilance committee? I was not a member of the committee, but I complained of cars stopping at my door all hours of the night, preventing me sleeping. I applied to Mr. Ardill's people, and a vigilance committee was appointed.
 747. Did you go with the vigilance committee? Yes.
 748. And you took part in their proceedings? Yes.
 749. You set yourselves to watch Mrs. Seymour's house and Madame Rose's? Yes.
 750. When was that? Six months before I left; about seven or eight years ago.
 751. Whilst you were watching Madame Rose's did Mrs. Seymour do anything to you? Yes; at the side gate she threw a bucket of water over me.

J. R. Heath.
 15 May, 1895.

- J. R. Heath. 752. At what hour was this? About 10 or 11 o'clock at night.
 15 May, 1895. 753. *President.*] Were you watching Madame Rose's house? Yes; and I made a complaint.
 754. There were two or three men with you, were there not? Yes; there were four.
 755. Who threw the bucket of water over you? Mrs. Seymour.
 756. Where from? The side gate.
 757. Are you certain that Mrs. Seymour threw it over you? Yes.
 758. When was this? At 8 or 9 o'clock at night.
 759. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you go on that night to Mrs. Seymour's house? No; I never was in Mrs. Seymour's house.
 760. Did you have any other experience that night or any other night? Not more than abuse from Madame Rose and Mrs. Seymour.
 761. There is no doubt about Mrs. Seymour, I suppose? No; she was the worst as regards the abuse.
 762. Do you remember coming across anybody in bed that night? No.
 763. Or any other night? No.
 764. Do you remember seeing a girl? No.
 765. Were you only once with this vigilance committee? Yes; about seven or eight years ago.
 766. Did this little girl play in your yard? Yes.
 767. Do you remember when she was playing in your yard that she was called to go to Madame Rose's? Yes; she has been called several times. There was a window in Madame Rose's house from which they used to call her.
 768. Do you remember on any of these occasions Mary making any reply? No, I do not remember.
 769. Nothing about "Pine Cottage"? No, I do not remember.
 770. Do you remember her saying anything at any time what she was wanted for, or having to go anywhere? Yes, on one occasion she said that she supposed she would have to go round to "Pine Cottage," or it is a message for "Pine Cottage."
 771. Cannot you remember what else she said? No, I do not.
 772. Did she say anything about gentlemen then? No.
 773. Or about someone having come? No.
 773½. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] It is seven years since you were there? Yes.
 774. She was then about 12 years of age? I do not know exactly how old she was.
 775. Was she going to school at that time? Yes.
 776. She was always respectably dressed? Oh, yes; always.
 777. Whose children did she play with? Some little girls in the back.
 778. How old were your children? I have one 4 years old and another 2 years old.
 779. Mary used to play in your yard? Yes.
 780. The shop, as far as you can judge, was a *bond fide* shop? Oh, yes, it had that appearance.
 781. You have been away for some years from there? Yes.
 782. *Mr. Pilcher.*] To all appearance you say this was a *bond fide* shop;—what opinion did you form of it at that time? I had not a very good opinion of it.
 783. What do you mean? I thought the people that frequented it were not first-class characters.
 784. What class of characters did you notice? Men mostly.
 785. What class of men? Racecourse men. I have known some of them in Melbourne when I kept an hotel there.
 786. Who did you know there? One was Black Albert.
 787. What were their characters? Spielers and thieves.
 788. Were they not as a matter of fact criminals? No, I cannot say that.
 789. What is a spelier? Card-players and men who throw dice at racecourses.
 790. *President.*] You say at this time the little girl would be about 12 years old? Yes, about that.
 791. You let her play with your children? Yes.
 792. Did her mother appear to bring her up carefully? Yes, she was always at home.
 793. Did you see anything about the child objectionable? No, it was the mother I did not care for.
 794. How did she bring her up? She used to be about the streets and the back lane, these were the principal places where they used to play.
 795. She was always well dressed? Yes.
 796. Did she appear to be well cared for? Yes, she was always well-dressed.
 797. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] She was not neglected? No.
 798. *Mr. Pilcher.*] She used to frequent Madame Rose's? Yes, the best part of her time, on Sundays and in the evenings. I suppose Madame Rose gave her something for running errands.
 799. *President.*] Was there anything queer at Madame Rose's on Sundays? Oh yes, on every day in the week.
 800. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Seymour about her daughter going to Madame Rose's? I did say to Mrs. Seymour once that I was astonished at her allowing the child to run between her house and Madame's and I think that was the first oustart of her starting at me. She used to throw stones at me when I was in my buggy.
 801. Who threw stones at you? Little Mary.
 802. Why? I asked her and she told me that her mother told her to do so.
 803. *Mr. Pilcher.*] That was because you spoke to her mother about Mary going to Madame Rose? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 16 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT.)

PHILLIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

Phillip Henry Williams sworn and examined:—

P. H.
Williams.
16 May, 1895.

804. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Were you at one time in the police force of New South Wales? Yes; I was for fourteen and half years.
805. Did you then leave the Service? Yes. I had reached the rank of a first-class detective without a scratch against my name. I then took a little drop of drink, and they reduced me. I then took too much drink, and was further reduced. I grew careless, and would not answer a report, called for by Mr. Carpenter. I was then dismissed. While in service I was on special duty on many occasions; notably during the whole of the time the two Princes were on a visit to this Colony.
806. Was taking this drink the only charge brought against you? Yes.
807. Was that after you had worked yourself up to the top of the tree? Yes.
808. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? I knew Mrs. Carrie Asprey.
809. Have you seen her about this place the last day or two? No; I have not been here. I saw her about four years since, keeping a little shop in Riley-street. [At this stage Mrs. Seymour was brought into the Board Room.]
810. *Mr. Pilcher.*] [Pointing to Mrs. Seymour.] Is this the woman? That is the woman I remember as Carrie Asprey.
811. How long ago did you first know her in Sydney? Fourteen or fifteen years ago.
812. How long is it since you left the police force? About six years.
813. You will see that after you left the police force, and the time you last saw her, four years ago, there is a difference of two years;—did you see anything of her during those two years? I believe she was still keeping a shop in Riley-street.
814. Up to the time of six years ago, when you left the police force, can you tell me from your own knowledge what her character was? She was one of the cleverest women I ever knew; I would have caught her several times had not a man put me away.
815. What was his name? Tommy Jones. And he was always on the watch to give her warning. He was a West Australian man.
816. You say she was one of the cleverest women you ever knew; I want to know what you mean by that; what was her character? She was known to the police force as a woman of bad character, clever at picking pockets, and a harbinger of thieves in her house in Norton-street, Surry Hills.
817. When she lived at Norton-street can you tell me from your own knowledge what sort of a place it was? I really cannot say what the house inside was like, it was a private house, and I saw well known thieves going in and out of the place.
818. Was that while Mrs. Seymour was living there? Yes.
819. Have you yourself, as a detective, been to the house in Norton-street for any purpose? Yes; I went there to arrest her, and I then saw a little child there; she was a nice little girl; I went the next day after arresting Carrie Asprey to see if the child had been left by herself, and then found that the house was empty.
820. How long ago was that? It is thirteen or fourteen years ago.
821. Do you know whether that child you then saw is the present Mrs. Dean? I do not know.
822. *President.*] How do you describe that child? She was a little girl 8 or 9 years of age, with fair hair.
823. Can you tell me of your own knowledge whether that child continued to live with Mrs. Seymour subsequent to the date on which you locked her up? Yes; I saw her about twelve months after that, standing on the verandah with Mrs. Asprey, in the very same place in Norton-street.
824. Was it the same child? Yes; the very same child.
825. Of your own knowledge do you know whether that child continued to live with Mrs. Asprey? Yes; I saw that child in the shop in Riley-street with Mrs. Asprey when I was passing.
826. How old would this child be then? I saw her until she got up to 11 or 12 years of age.
827. Was she Mrs. Asprey's child? I do not know.
828. Did you understand, whether rightly or wrongly, that she was her child? Yes.
829. I asked you a little while ago whether you ever went to Mrs. Asprey's house in Norton-street to look for anyone;—did you go there? Yes; I went on one occasion from the Quarter Sessions to look for a pickpocket who had been committed for trial, but who was out on bail. I went to Mrs. Asprey's house in Norton-street, and found him ill in bed. He died there, and was buried from there.
830. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How many years ago was that? It is about fourteen years, I think.
831. Could you fix the time by the Quarter Sessions of fourteen years ago? I do not think so.
832. Do you know who the Judge of the Quarter Sessions was on this occasion? I cannot remember distinctly; it was either Judge Wilkinson or Judge Dowling.
833. Do you know who the doctor was who attended this man? I do not.
834. Do you remember who was the Crown prosecutor? I do not know; there were so many of them.
835. Do you think it could have been as long back as fourteen years ago? I cannot tell the exact date, for I burned all my books and papers when I left the force, and I have nothing to refer to now.
836. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is the character you have given of Mrs. Asprey to-day that which she bore during the whole of the time you were in the police force? Yes.
837. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is your employment now? I am employed on the racecourses, putting out bad characters.

- P. H. Williams
16 May, 1896.
838. What,—for the Australian Jockey Club? No; for the associated clubs. I go to Roschill, Kensington, and Lillie Bridge racecourses; and I receive £1 per day for this work.
839. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember, on one occasion, watching Mrs. Asprey in Oxford-street, when crimes were being frequently committed there? Yes.
840. What crimes were they? Pocket-picking.
841. What was the result of your watching Mrs. Seymour or Mrs. Asprey on this occasion? I saw her attempting to pick pockets, but a certain man named Jones warned her, and prevented me from making any arrest.
842. Is that the same man Jones you spoke of before? Yes; that is the same man. He had a black moustache, and wore a frock coat. He used to watch in the street, and as a signal to Mrs. Asprey draw his handkerchief two or three times through his hands. I did not take much notice of this on the first occasion; but seeing it again I thought he was putting me away, so I set a person to watch him, and he was seen to join Mrs. Asprey, and they both went away home together.
843. Have you ever seen Mrs. Seymour, or Asprey, endeavouring to commit a crime of this kind? Yes; I saw her in front of Farmer and Co.'s endeavour to pick pockets amongst a crowd of ladies. I was watching in Weir's opposite, when a certain person passed, and she immediately came out of the crowd and entered a Crown-street 'bus.

[Witness withdrew.]

Paul Hodgson sworn and examined:—

- P. Hodgson
16 May, 1896.
844. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you Mr. Hodgson? I am a night-watchman.
845. Since when have you taken the duties of night-watchman? Since July, 1893.
846. Do you mean that you are a night-watchman in the street? Yes. When I first took the duties, my beat was Riley-street and Crown-street, but lately I have worked Crown and Dowling Streets.
847. Do you say you began in July, 1893? Yes.
848. And how long did you work Crown and Riley Streets? For about twelve months.
849. By whom were you engaged as a night-watchman? By the residents in these streets.
850. And do these residents pay you for your work? Yes.
851. Amongst others did Mrs. Seymour contribute towards your payment? Yes.
852. Do you know where Mrs. Seymour lived? Yes; in Riley-street, opposite Collins-street.
853. Do you know where Madame Rose lived? Yes; on the corner of Collins and Riley Streets. [Witness drew a rough plan, showing the respective and relative positions of the houses occupied by Mrs. Seymour and Madame Rose, adding that Mrs. Seymour lived almost opposite Madame Rose.]
854. Did you know Mary Seymour, now Mary Dean? Yes; I knew her before she was married, in 1893.
855. Where was she living then? At her mother's house in Riley-street.
856. Did you know her before you began your duties as a night-watchman? I knew her by just seeing her in the shop.
857. After you were a night-watchman, did you ever see Mrs. Seymour go anywhere? Yes; I have seen her go into Madame Rose's both morning and night.
858. Were you night-watchman for Madame Rose, too? Yes; I was, and am at the present time.
859. And while night-watchman, have you seen Mrs. Seymour at Madame Rose's? Yes; she has gone over from her own place to mind the house while Madame Rose was out.
860. Have you seen her go into the house? Yes.
861. Have you seen her come out? Yes.
862. At what times? I have seen her go in and out at all times. I have seen her come out as late as 12 o'clock at night.
863. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour (now Mary Dean) anywhere about there? I have seen her in Madame Rose's.
864. In the house? I have seen her go inside.
865. Do you remember any particular occasion or occasions on which this has occurred? On several occasions, when I have been to Mrs. Seymour's shop on Mondays for money someone in the shop has referred me to Madame Rose's house, where Mary Seymour has opened the door to me and called her mother out. Mary Seymour has been present whilst I have been paid.
866. Who do you say referred you to Madame Rose's house? Some young women in Mrs. Seymour's shop.
867. Was this on several occasions? Yes; it was not an uncommon occurrence.
868. Who were these young girls in Mrs. Seymour's shop who referred you to Madame Rose's? There were two or three young women whom I have seen at Mrs. Seymour's.
869. About what age were these young women? About 20, 21, and 19 years.
870. Why were they in the shop? I do not know—minding it, I suppose. They used to answer me when I went in for my money.
871. Were they always the same girls, or did you see different girls on different occasions? They were generally the same.
872. How many were there? I have seen three different girls.
873. You say you have seen Mary Dean, then Mary Seymour, in Madame Rose's house, when you have called there for your money, due for services as a night-watchman;—have you ever seen her there on any other occasions? Yes; I have seen her there in the daytime and at night. I have seen a messenger sent from Madame Rose's cross over to Mrs. Seymour's house.
874. Will you say exactly what you have seen in this respect? I have seen a party leave Madame Rose's house and cross the street to Mrs. Seymour's.
875. Was this person a man or a woman? A woman. I have seen her go across to Mrs. Seymour's house and return with Mary Seymour to Madame Rose's.
876. At what time in the day or night would that be? It was at night, after I had come on my beat at 10 o'clock.
877. Up to what hour do you remain on your beat? From 10 o'clock at night till 6 o'clock in the morning.
878. And did you see this while on your beat? Yes.

879. How often have you actually seen this happen? I cannot say how many times, but more than once. P. Hodgson.
I may safely say on several occasions.
880. At what time of the night did this happen? Between the hours of 10 and 2. I do not think I have seen her cross the road to Madame Rose's later than 2 o'clock. 16 May, 1895.
881. Did you notice any peculiarity about the windows or shutters of Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street? I did about the blinds.
882. What did you see? I saw that they were changed in colour two or three times in the night. My attention was drawn to this at first, and then I noticed it on different occasions.
883. Will you tell me exactly what you have seen? I have seen in the upstairs room, over the shop, a blue blind taken down and a red blind put in its place. Or else the change was made by working a lamp placed behind it.
884. Was your attention drawn to the change in the colour of the blind? Yes.
885. And then did you notice the blinds being changed? Yes.
886. When did you notice that these changes took place? When certain people were hanging about; walking up and down near Madame Rose's corner.
887. Do you know who these people were? I cannot say positively, but I have been warned by the police to watch them. I believe them to have been of the criminal class.
888. Will you describe what the colours and the changes were? One was red, I am sure; and the other was blue, I think.
889. And did you notice the change made when these persons, supposed to be criminals, were on the opposite corner on more than one occasion? Yes; it was a common occurrence, talked of by the neighbours. If the blue blind was up these people crossed from the opposite corner and entered Mrs. Seymour's house. If the red blind was up they went away. I am certain about them going when the red blind was up.
890. During the whole time you were on that beat, was the present Mrs. Dean living with her mother? To the best of my knowledge, yes. I have seen her there from time to time.
891. When you say that a lamp was placed behind this window casement, do you mean it showed up the colour of the blinds? Yes.
892. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who communicated with you first about this matter, and in reference to the evidence you have given to-day? No one. I have given this evidence of my own free will.
893. To whom did you go before you gave this evidence? To Messrs. Crick and Meagher.
894. And when did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? I cannot give you the exact date.
895. How long after the trial, I should like to know? Within a week or two.
896. Cannot you be a little more particular than that? I never took down any dates, so I cannot remember any nearer.
897. Do you know George Dean? No.
898. Did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher after the speech was made in the Assembly announcing that this Commission would be appointed, and after all this excitement had arisen? Oh, no; it was before then, I think.
899. Now just reflect for one moment;—did you go to see Messrs. Crick and Meagher before all this excitement arose? I spoke to Mr. Meagher first of all.
900. When and where? At the Standard Theatre, in Sydney.
901. Was that before the excitement arose? I think it was; it was on a Sunday night.
902. How long was it after the trial? Two or three weeks, I should think.
903. Did you meet Mr. Meagher at the Royal Standard Theatre by accident? Yes.
904. Did you know him before you saw him there on that occasion? No. I was at the theatre, and I heard him mentioned as Mr. Meagher. I am in the habit of attending this theatre on a Sunday night to hear Mr. Thomas Walker lecture.
905. Do you know if Mr. Meagher is in the habit of attending to hear these lectures? I do not know. I do not think so.
906. Well, then, how did you know it was Mr. Meagher who you saw on this particular Sunday night? I heard him mentioned as Mr. Meagher, and I then went and spoke to him.
907. Oh; so you had a conversation with him, did you? Yes.
908. And when did you go to his office? The next day.
909. And how many times have you been to his office since then? Only once since then.
910. Then, am I to understand you to say you first met Mr. Meagher at the Standard Theatre on the Sunday night and you have been twice to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office in reference to this matter since then? Yes; that is all.
911. You will not deny that you knew the nature of the charge against Dean, and of his trial? No.
912. Did you know of the proceedings taken in the police court? No. We do not take the paper at home. I had heard something about a poisoning case, but I did not know that Mrs. Seymour was the person referred to in that trial, and that she was the Mrs. Seymour who kept the little shop in Riley-street.
913. Do you mean to say you never looked at the papers and read what was going on in the Dean case? No, I did not.
914. Do you mean to tell me, sir, that when this very matter was the talk and excitement of the whole place, and the newspapers for days, that you never read this case? No, I never did. I know there was a North Shore poisoning case, but I did not know who the people were or anything at all about it. As for reading the case, I might have seen a bit of it now and again, but I have no occasion to read the papers regularly, and I do not do it.
915. Do you mean to tell me you do not take in a newspaper, neither morning or evening? No; I live with my parents.
916. And where do you live with your parents? I live at Bronte, and it would be a job to get a paper there.
917. How far is it from the terminus of the tram-line? A 2-mile walk, all across the sand.
918. What time do you come into town and start on your beat? Generally by the 9 o'clock tram.
919. And what time do you go back home? I generally catch the 6:30 tram back home.
920. And you mean to tell me that you did not read the paper about the trial of this man Dean? No, I did not.

- P. Hodgson. 921. Now sir, what do you state you know, on your oath, about Mrs. Dean? I say I have seen her go into Madame Rose's house at different times on several occasions.
16 May, 1895.
922. At what time? Between 10 and 2.
923. Will you swear, sir, that you have seen her enter that house alone between 10 at night and 2 in the morning? Yes; I have seen her go in alone, and on one occasion I saw her come up in a cab at about 11 o'clock at night.
924. At what time do you say that was? About 11 o'clock.
925. Where did she come from? I do not know. She came up in a cab and went into Madame Rose's.
926. Was anyone with her on this occasion? Yes.
927. Who was with her? A gentleman.
928. At what time of the night do you say this was? Eleven o'clock.
929. How long ago is it since this happened? It was just after I started on my beat there. About a year and nine months ago.
930. Now, sir, why did you not tell Mr. Pilcher all this when he was questioning you? Because I was told only to answer the questions I was asked.
931. Who told you that? That gentleman (*pointing to Mr. Pilcher*); he told me that point blank.
932. Have you ever been in Madame Rose's house? No; but I have seen Mary Dean go there.
933. Up to what time do you say you have seen her go across to Madame Rose's in the morning? I say I have seen her go across to Madame Rose's between the hours of 10 and 2.
934. What is the latest time you have seen her enter that house? I cannot say any particular time; it may have been any time after 10 o'clock up till 2 o'clock. I have seen her go into Madame Rose's at all times up till 2 o'clock in the morning.
935. Well, have you seen her go in at half-past 10, 11, or 12 o'clock,—can you give me something more definite? No; I cannot tell you the exact time; I had no particular reasons for taking the time I saw her entering the house.
936. Will you swear, sir, that you have seen her go in that house between the hours of 1 and 2 in the morning? Yes, I have seen her go between 1 and 2; I told you I saw her go in between 10 and 2, and if she went in between 10 and 2 she must have gone between 1 and 2. I cannot swear to any particular hour or half hour when she went in, but I know I have seen her go in between the hours of 10 and 2.
937. Have you seen her there at exactly 2 o'clock? I tell you I will not fix the time, except that time I saw her come up in a cab with a gentleman, and then it was about 11 o'clock.
938. You have told us you saw Mr. Meagher and gave him certain information;—did you ever give any information to the police concerning this matter? Yes.
939. I suppose you will not deny that you heard of the excitement about this case, and the action of the defence committees, with regard to Dean's conviction? Yes; excitement was going on all round, and you could not miss it.
940. And yet you say you never gave any information to the police? No.
941. Nor to the Crown Solicitor's Office? No.
942. Do you pass the Court-house when going to your duty? No.
943. Did you attend the Court-house during any part of the trial? No.
944. I suppose you knew of the firm of Messrs. Crick and Meagher before you spoke to Mr. Meagher in the theatre? Oh, yes.
945. Did you know that Mr. Crick was a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes; certainly.
946. I suppose you are still a watchman on your beat? Yes.
947. And I suppose you will not deny there are policemen on that same beat? Yes; there are policemen there.
948. When do you say it was when you saw Mr. Meagher in the theatre? It was a short time after the trial.
949. Do you say it was about a year and nine months ago since you first saw Mrs. Dean enter Madame Rose's house? Yes; it was soon after I started on my beat—within a month or so of July, 1893.
950. And was this the time when you say you saw her enter the house between 1 and 2 in the morning? I did not say I saw her enter the house between 1 and 2,—not in the way you mean.
951. Did you not say you saw her drive up to the house at 11 o'clock? Yes.
952. And did you not say immediately after that you saw her go in there between 1 and 2? I said I have seen her several times between 10 and 2. I cannot give you any stated time, whether it was half past 1, or quarter to 2, half past 10, or 12 o'clock, or 1 o'clock. All these times are included between the hours of 10 and 2.
953. Will you swear you have seen Mrs. Dean go into Madame Rose's between 1 and 2 in the morning? What I swear is that up till 2 o'clock in the morning I have seen her go into Madame Rose's house. As I said before I cannot give you any stated times, but they were between 10 o'clock at night and 2 in the morning. And that has taken place on two or three occasions while I was there.
954. Can you swear how long ago this took place? It was while Mrs. Dean was living with her mother. And it began about a month after I started on the beat.
955. What is the last time you saw Mrs. Dean going into Madame Rose's? I cannot say. It may have been six months after I went on the beat. She moved some time after that with her mother.
956. Well, about what time? I cannot say.
957. What is the time nearest to now you have seen Miss Seymour (Mrs. Dean) go into that house? I cannot say.
958. You said you have been night watchman since July, 1893? Yes.
959. Is it about that time, within a month or two? Yes; within a few months of that time.
960. When? About January, 1894.
961. Where did they go after they left Riley-street? I cannot say.
962. Up to the time she moved you saw her going frequently into Madame Rose's? Yes.
963. *President.*] When did she move—can you tell me about the time? I forget how long ago.
964. You went on your beat at 10 o'clock in July, 1893;—how long was it after July, 1893? Several months after, but I did not take particular notice.
965. Would it be about January, 1894, that you saw Mrs. Dean going into Madame Rose's for the last time? Somewhere about then, but I could not say positively.

966. Do you book anything when people move? If I saw anybody moving at night I would.
967. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Up to the time they went away how many times did you see Mrs. Dean (Mary Seymour) go into Madame Rose's? I cannot say.
968. How many times will you pledge your oath to? I would not swear.
969. About how many times? Dozens of times.
970. You saw that cab pull up at what door? At Madame Rose's door—the side door, in Collins-street.
971. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What door? The side door in Collins-street, near the gate.
972. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Before you spoke to Mr. Meagher, you said that some person had spoken to you about this trial? Yes; some person mentioned something to me.
973. Did you read the trial in the paper before speaking to Mr. Meagher? No; I did not read the trial in the paper.
974. And only through some person speaking to you you spoke to Mr. Meagher? Yes.
975. You would not have connected the two people together? No; I would not.
976. If you had read the paper you would not have connected this with Miss Seymour (Mary Dean)? No; I would not.
977. Did you know that that girl had married Mr. Dean? No; I did not know she was married.
978. *Mr. Pilcher.*] At the time they lived in Riley-street they were Mrs. and Miss Seymour? Yes.
979. *President.*] Where did they go to from Riley-street? *Mr. Pilcher to President:* I am under the impression they went to Mosman's Bay, but am not certain. They were married at Surry Hills, and went to live at North Shore, and the mother went to live with them. She left them some time after.
980. *Mr. Pilcher.*] At the time you were on your beat you knew her as Miss Seymour? Yes.
981. You did not know of the wedding? No, I did not.
982. By the name of Mrs. Dean you would not know her? No.
983. What police were on your beat when you were night watchman? I do not know; they are changed every month. Some times there are two or three different men.
984. Did you collect your money in the daytime? Yes, about mid-day.
985. Was it always Mary Seymour that opened the door? Not always.
986. On several occasions when you went to Madame Rose's, Mary Seymour opened the door? Yes.
987. *President.*] Did you first become a night watchman in July, 1893? No.
988. What were you doing before? I was doing duty with the watchman lower down.
989. What before that? I was a carpenter by trade.
990. How old are you? Twenty-seven years of age.
991. Did you know George Dean at all? No; I have never seen him to my knowledge.
992. You never saw him in Riley-street? No; I did not see him, as far as I know.
993. How many times have you seen Mary Seymour going into Madame Rose's? Oh, a good number of times.
994. At night? Yes.
995. Between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock? Yes.
996. Under what circumstances? Once in a cab with a gentleman.
997. On other occasions she used to come across the road from the shop? Yes.
998. Any one with her? No; some one would go to the shop and knock and she would go back.
999. Did she have any hat? She had a shawl over her head.
1000. A cloud? Yes, a cloud.
1001. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] With reference to Mr. Thomas Walker, how long have you been attending his lectures? I generally pop down there.
1002. How many months ago? Since he started.
1003. How long ago? Several months ago.
1004. *President.*] What does Mr. Walker lecture about? Sometimes on the Bible and different questions of the day. Different subjects.
1005. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] His lectures go to prove that the Bible is not true? Some of them are. He takes passages out of the Bible and some of his lectures are hostile to them.
1006. *President.*] Hostile to what? To certain passages in the Bible.
1007. Are they hostile altogether? No; not to the Bible, but to the existence of God.
1008. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] At the times you have seen Mary Seymour go across to Madame Rose's how long has she stayed there? I cannot say; I never watched.
1009. Have you seen her going back? Yes.
1010. The same night? I cannot say.
1011. At what time? At different times; sometimes early in the evening.
1012. Is Madame Rose's a large establishment? Yes.
1013. A number of young women are there? No; there are no young women on the premises.
1014. They are merely taken there? Yes.
1015. It is merely an assignation house? Yes; young ladies are sent for if a gentleman comes there. The women are not on the premises. I believe she has a house in Woollloomooloo, and another in Redfern, and sends to either of those houses for the girls. I believe they are kept there.
1016. Have you seen any gentlemen arrive there, and the cab sent off for the girls? Yes; it happened last night. A gentleman arrived there, and they sent away for a young woman.
1017. Who has the house in Riley-street now? Madame Geo has it now. She has it on a three years' lease.

P. Hodgson,
16 May, 1895.

Walter Dymock Boulton sworn and examined:—

1018. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you, Mr. Boulton? Canvasser and agent.
1019. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I knew her in Melbourne.
1020. How long ago is it since you knew her last? About six or seven years ago, and she was keeping a shop in Riley-street.
1021. You say you first knew her in Melbourne? Yes; and knew all about her there.
1022. And then did she come over to Sydney? Yes.
1023. How long is it since you first knew her in Sydney? I first knew her in Sydney thirteen or fourteen years ago, and I last knew her six or seven years ago.

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1024. Did you visit her house in Riley-street? I did.
1025. Was she keeping a shop then? She was.
1026. Did you visit her there? Yes; but I went to her house more particularly to see others who were staying there.
1027. Can you tell me from your own personal experience what kind of house it was, and what class of people were there? Yes; everybody I saw there, with the exception of Mrs. Seymour's daughter, were men who had undergone sentences, or females of bad repute. I knew nothing of the daughter, except seeing her.
1028. Was she a mere child? Yes; just a young girl, about 7 years of age.
1029. And do you say, with the exception of this little girl, all the people you saw there were either criminals or prostitutes? Yes; the women were prostitutes.
1030. In addition to seeing these people there, can you tell if this house was used for any other purposes than a shop, supposed to be kept by Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
1031. Was it what is commonly called a brothel? Certainly it was. I know that of my own knowledge. I have slept with girls in Mrs. Seymour's house.
1032. You have slept in that house, have you? Yes.
1033. Up to what time did that practice continue? I can speak of it from personal experience up till seven years ago.
1034. *President.*] Do you say you have been in this house? Yes.
1035. What rooms are there in the house? There is a shop on the ground-floor with a bedroom over it; there is a sitting-room at the back, and another bedroom over it.
1036. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Am I to understand from this description that this is a shop facing the main street with rooms behind and above it? Yes.
1037. Have you been in all those rooms? I have been in most of them. I have been in the downstairs sitting-room, and one of the upstairs bedrooms.
1038. When you have used that house, which room did you occupy? I have been in the bedroom over the sitting-room.
1039. Do you mean to tell me there are only four rooms in the house? I have not been in all four rooms. I have been in the shop, in the room behind, and in the room above.
1040. Do you know personally that this is a house of ill-fame? Yes.
1041. In your visits to the house are you prepared to say that it was a brothel up to five or six years ago? Yes, I have been there myself with girls.
1042. Oh, so you yourself can say that you have used this house of Mrs. Seymour's as a brothel? Yes, I have.
1043. Have you seen other girls there on those occasions? Yes, I was with one girl myself whom I knew in Melbourne—one who had been a criminal.
1044. You say you knew her in Melbourne? Yes, and afterwards here.
1045. In addition to this girl, did you see any other girls there? Yes, one in particular.
1046. Was that a girl whom you had last seen before in Victoria? Yes, and she died in gaol here.
1047. During your visits to Mrs. Seymour's house did you ever see little Mary Seymour there? I saw a young girl who Mrs. Seymour said was her daughter.
1048. As far as you can judge was this girl living in the same house? Yes, I saw her there, and I know her reputed father.
1049. And who was her reputed father? A man by the name of Denis Gaynor.
1050. Oh! So you say that there was a little girl who was understood to be Mrs. Seymour's daughter, whose name was Mary Seymour, and that she was living in this house at the time you were in the habit of frequenting it? I saw her there when I went to the house on very nearly every occasion.
1051. Do you say that you are now speaking of occurrences that happened about seven years ago? Yes, about that.
1052. About how old would this little girl have been the last time you saw her at this house in Riley-street, say, about seven years ago? I cannot speak with certainty, but I should say 14, 15, or it might be 16 years of age. She was just at that age that it was not easy to say what her real age was.
1053. Speaking of Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street, did you ever notice of your own observation any peculiarity about the window-blinds? I did. I noticed that there were two sets of curtains used, presumably as signals. There were two blinds, one was red and the other one was blue. They were used on the glass door between the shop and the room behind.
1054. Do you mean to say that if anyone went in the vicinity of the shop these blinds could be used and seen as signals? Yes. If the blue one was left down it was all right, and people were welcome. I think that was a sign that there was nobody in the house. If the red one was down people on the watch would take it as a sign of danger and go away.
1055. Did you know this from your own observation? Yes; and from what I have been told as well.
1056. From what you have been told? Yes; I was told this by Tommy Jones.
1057. What were you told? That if the blue blind was down it was a sign of all right.
1058. Did that mean that you could then go through into the sitting-room? Yes.
1059. Is that the only signalling you noticed? That is the only one I was told of.
1060. Did you see this change in the blinds? I did.
1061. And you know what it meant? Yes.
1062. Was this Tommy Jones living there then? Yes.
1063. And who is Tommy Jones? He is a tailor who used to work for another man named Jones in George-street west. I originally know him in Melbourne; he was a Tasmanian convict, and he had been convicted both in Victoria and here.
1064. At the time of which you were speaking was he living at Mrs. Seymour's house? Yes; he took me there first of all.
1065. *President.*] Who did? This man Jones.
1066. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was Jones always there when you visited Mrs. Seymour's house? No, not always. Sometimes he would be about his business, and when I went to the house in the daytime he would be at work.

1067. Did you not say something about this man Jones living with Mrs. Seymour? I did not know her as Mrs. Seymour then. I knew her as Mrs. Asprey. It was only after the trial in this Dean matter that I found out Mrs. Seymour, mentioned in that case, was the Mrs. Asprey to whom I now refer.
1068. Have you ever been at Mrs. Seymour's house when there were other girls there? Yes.
1069. On these occasions, when other young girls were there, have you of your own knowledge known Mrs. Seymour to do anything? What do you mean, do anything immoral?
1070. No; have you ever known her to go out anywhere? Yes; I have known her to go away.
1071. Have you ever known Mrs. Seymour being connected in any way with young girls? No; I cannot say that I have.
1072. To put the question plainly: Have you known Mrs. Seymour to act as a procuress? No, not to my knowledge, but I have heard she did so.
1073. In addition to the girls you have seen in this house, and the particular girl whom you say you knew criminally in Melbourne, have you met other criminals at Mrs. Seymour's house? I met Tommy Jones and several others.
1074. Do you remember the names of these others? There was Harry Saul, another tailor, who was working with Jones.
1075. Anyone else? Yes; there was Billy Scanlan, otherwise known as Johnny Hassall.
1076. Were there any others? Yes; there were others, but I forget their names.
1077. Do you remember a man named Billy Gamble? Yes; well. He was an intimate companion of Mrs. Asprey's.
1078. Do you remember Dennis Gaynor? I knew him well at Melbourne, but I never met Gaynor in Riley-street.
- 1078½. Do you remember a man named Bryant? Yes; I remember him in Melbourne.
1079. Do you remember Asprey in Melbourne? I do; but not in Sydney. That was where I first saw Mrs. Asprey, by taking a message from John Asprey to Mrs. Asprey in Melbourne.
1080. What do you say—was it Asprey or Ashberry? The name was then spelled Ashberry—a criminal.
1081. Oh, a criminal—was he a criminal too then? Yes, the first time I saw him.
1082. *President.*] Do you mean to say that when you knew Asprey first that he was a criminal? No; I think he was a policeman.
1083. Yes; I thought he was a policeman? Yes; he became a criminal afterwards.
1084. *Mr. Pileher.*] Apart from the persons you have mentioned, do you remember any criminals—well known to be criminals—who were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Seymour's house in Sydney? I do not remember the names just now, for those I used to meet there were not friends of mine.
1085. Have you ever been a criminal yourself? I have, I am sorry to admit.
1086. What crimes have you been convicted of? Forgery.
1087. Any others? Obtaining money by false pretences.
1088. Any others? I think these were the charges, together with stealing.
1089. How many times have you been convicted? Five or six times.
1090. Have you served sentences? Yes, but it was some time ago.
1091. How long is it since your last conviction—was it not in the year 1888? No, I got six months since then, but I was pardoned by the Government. I appealed against this six months' sentence and was pardoned.
- 1091½. Then as I understand those criminals you have spoken about, whom you saw at Mrs. Seymour's house, were the criminals she knew while she was in Melbourne? Yes; I know those I saw there were those she knew in Melbourne.
1092. The names you have mentioned, Ashberry, Gainor, Bryant, did you know them in her house here? No.
1093. Did you know them in Melbourne? Yes.
1094. Were you personally known to these people too? Yes, to every one of them. I have held the highest position a criminal could hold, for I was dispenser and head clerk during the period I was serving a sentence in Victoria.
1095. Was it owing to your qualifications and knowledge that you held this position? Yes.
1096. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What do you mean, Mr. Boulton, when you tell us that you are a canvasser and agent? That is what I am.
1097. What are you a canvasser and agent for? For my own work.
1098. Do you remember that you swore that about seven years ago and for five years before that time you knew this house in Riley-street kept by Mrs. Seymour as a brothel? I think I mentioned no time like that; but I know that I have used it as such.
1099. How many rooms are there in that house? I cannot say. I only know the room I slept in, the shop, and the room at the back of the shop.
1100. Can you tell me when you first came in contact with Messrs. Crick and Meagher? As far as I can remember I first went to their office on the Monday morning after I had read the final result of the trial in the Dean case.
1101. Whom did you see when you went to the office in Phillip-street? One of the clerks.
1102. Did you afterwards see Mr. Meagher? Yes; and I also saw Mr. Crick, I think.
1103. How many times did you go to their office altogether? I went there twice previous to the appointment of this Commission. I was there yesterday; but I think I have been there four times altogether.
1104. And I suppose, sir, you went there of your own accord? I did purely so.
1105. For what pay;—in order to assist Dean? Yes.
1106. Do you know Dean? I do not. I never saw him in the whole of my life that I am aware of.
1107. Oh! but I suppose you went there after hearing of the name of Messrs. Crick and Meagher for the sole purpose of assisting Dean? Well, I read of them in connection with the trial.
1108. Now, sir, describe how you are earning your living? By writing verses for tradesmen. I write lines on tradesmen's advertisements.
1109. Oh, you turn tradesmen's advertisements into poetry, I presume? Yes; and here are some specimens of my work. [*Handing to Mr. Pileher bound specimens of his work.*]
1110. So then you make poetical advertisements? Yes.
1111. And is that how you are at present earning your living? Yes.

W. D.
Boulton.
16 May, 1895.

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1112. How do you spell your name? Boulton.
 1113. Do you remember a notorious trial in England? I do.
 1114. The trial of Boulton and Parke? Yes.
 1115. Are you the Boulton mentioned in that affair? I beg your pardon, sir; I was undergoing a sentence on the "Sacramento" when that case was being tried in England.
 1116. Are you a doctor? No. I came out to Australia, or rather to this side of the world, as surgeon on board the ship "Severn" in 1864, which is thirty-one years ago.
 1117. Are you the person who, in September, 1888, in Sydney, was convicted on a charge of false pretences, and received a sentence of five years imprisonment? I am; I do not deny that.
 1118. Were you charged with stealing as well as false pretences? Yes; stealing a watch and chain.
 1119. Were you also charged with obtaining goods under false pretences? Not on that date.
 1120. But did you receive a sentence of five years on that occasion? I did, sir.
 1121. Now, I will ask you whether or not, at the General Sessions in Melbourne, in 1874, you were charged with forgery? Yes; I was.
 1122. Did you receive a sentence of four years for that episode? Yes; I did.
 1123. Do you mind telling me whether or not, at the Geelong Sessions, in 1867, you were convicted of an offence and sentenced to two years' hard labour? Yes; I was.
 1124. Coming to another point, will you be kind enough to inform me whether or not, in October, 1867, you were again charged with a criminal offence and received a sentence of four years' hard labour? Yes; but that was whilst I was undergoing the other sentence.
 1125. Then,—to bring your memory to a few years later,—do you remember, in December, 1873, having been charged with larceny? Yes; and received three months for that.
 1126. Do you remember, in Melbourne, in 1866, having been charged with false pretences, and getting two years' hard labour? That's right.
 1127. Do you remember, in this very city of Sydney, in 1887, receiving two years' hard labour? Yes; and I was pardoned.
 1128. Do you remember being sentenced at the Newtown Police Court, in 1886, for obtaining goods under false pretences? Yes.
 1129. At the Water Police Court in Sydney, in 1885, six months? Yes.
 1130. Central Police Court, Sydney, in March, 1884, convicted of assault? I do.
 1131. Do you remember being convicted in Sydney, in 1878, for forging and uttering, and being sentenced to five years on the roads? Yes; and I got pardoned.
 1132. So that since 1866, up to September, 1888, with but very few intervals, you have spent most of your time in gaol? Yes; a great deal of it.
 1133. I think you have said that you were a dispenser at some institution during your varied experience. Have you any medical qualifications? No, none.
 1134. Are you not a member of the Royal College of Surgeons? No, I am not.
 1135. Do you hold any medical qualification at all? No.
 1136. How then did you come out here as a surgeon on board the ship "Severn"? As a representative surgeon.
 1137. Will you not at once admit, sir, that you obtained your appointment to this position in England under false pretences? No. When I left home it was admissible, on the recommendation of certain people, to obtain the appointment on board these outgoing ships as representative surgeon. I obtained such an appointment as she carried a limited number of passengers. In those days this could be done.
 1138. What do you say the name of that ship was? The "Severn," and she came to Port Chalmers in May, 1864.
 1139. Oh, so you call yourself a representative surgeon, do you? Yes, I was then. I was the only one on board. It was permissible in those days if a man was recommended by a qualified practitioner to come out in that capacity when the number of passengers was few.
 1140. Will you swear on your oath that you did not obtain this appointment on board the ship "Severn" after you had been convicted in England? I will.
 1141. Still you say that you are not a qualified medical man? I do.
 1142. Coming back to the year 1888;—is it not a fact that you have been convicted here since then? No, I do not think so.
 1143. When was the date of your last conviction? Nothing since 1888, as far as my memory serves me.
 1144. I suppose you have not yet been convicted of perjury? Never.
 1145. And yet do you know you have just now sworn that this house of Mrs. Scymour's was kept as a brothel? Yes; I know that of my own experience.
 1146. Do you swear again that this house was a brothel seven years ago? I cannot tell you the exact date, but it was about seven years ago, and, as I have said, I know it from my own experience.
 1147. Did you know it to be such for five years before that? I cannot say it was the whole time; I was not there every day or every month, but I used it on and off for about five years for those purposes.
 1148. Do you not think you have made some mistake about these dates? I have told you, sir, that I could not give you exact dates, but I have known the house to have that reputation as far back as twelve or thirteen years ago.
 1149. Was it merely with a desire to facilitate the administration of justice that you visited Messrs. Crick and Meagher and volunteered your services on this occasion? It was more out of sympathy with the man who has been sentenced that I did so. I did not know him.
 1150. I suppose you did not go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher with the idea or in the hope of earning a little money? No; that was not my idea at all.
 1151. You say you did not know Dean, then why did you go? No, I did not know Dean, but I know what it is to be in the same position.
 1152. Why, have you been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude? No, but I have been unjustly convicted.
 1153. Now, sir, will you tell me, did you not at the very outset write to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? I wrote a note and left it in the office with a clerk, but I did not tell the clerk what were the contents of the note.
 1154. You read the daily newspapers, I suppose? I do.

1155. I suppose you were aware that this man Dean was being charged at the Water Police Court with this particular offence? I did not know of it then.

1156. Do you mean to tell me you did not know of it then? I read the evidence more particularly when it was being tried at Darlinghurst; but I did not know it was Mrs. Seymour, mentioned all through the inquiry, who was the Mrs. Asprey I knew in former years. If the name Carrie Asprey had appeared instead of Mrs. Seymour, I should have gone to see what it meant earlier.

1157. Will you not admit at once that you went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher in the hope of getting a little monetary assistance? No, I will not.

1158. Are you not aware that as soon as you leave this room you are liable to be arrested? I am not.

1159. Are you not following the same means of livelihood at the present time that you have followed for the last twenty-nine years? No, I am not. I am living on my own work, and I can refer you to the authorities with pleasure as to my present means of livelihood.

1160. Can you give no other explanation than the one you have given as to why you have communicated with Messrs. Crick and Meagher? None whatever.

1161. *Mr. Pilcher.*] So far as you know, is there any justification for the hint or assertion that you will be arrested as soon as you leave this room? None that I am aware of, unless I have said or done something wrong here.

1162. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And are you unconscious of having said anything wrong in this room? I am; in fact when I came in I saw Detective Keating. He just shook hands with me, and that does not look as if he wanted to arrest me when I go out.

1163. Do you say you do not know the man George Dean? I do not know him in any way whatever.

1164. Have you any hope of receiving any reward from Messrs. Crick and Meagher for giving your evidence to-day? No.

1165. Have you received, or do you expect to receive, any remuneration for it? I do not.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Roche sworn and examined:—

1166. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a first-class detective, employed in the Police Force of New South Wales? Yes.

1167. How many years have you been in that Force? Fourteen years.

1168. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.

1169. Do you remember when she was living in Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes; she lived on the corner nearly opposite Collins-street.

1170. For about how long did you know her to be living there? For about seven years.

1171. Have you, in your capacity as a detective, had occasion to exercise a certain amount of vigilance over her house in connection with Melbourne criminals? Yes.

1172. As a member of the Detective Force of this Colony, do you know anything with reference to Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street? Yes; I have seen Melbourne criminals in her house.

1173. Were they well-known criminals? Yes.

1174. When you saw them there, what did they appear to be doing? Some were living there, some were visiting the place, and I have seen others leaving the house in the early hours of the morning.

1175. Have you had any occasion to watch this house? Yes; I have watched it for men from Melbourne.

1176. For how many years have you watched this place? At different times during the last seven or eight years when Melbourne criminals have been wanted.

1177. Up to what period did you continue to watch this house? The last time would be about three years ago, when certain criminals were wanted.

1178. Were you successful in finding the men you wanted in this house? I have seen them there, but I never made an arrest at this place.

1179. Can you say of your own knowledge if Mrs. Seymour's house was the resort of criminals? It was, for criminals of the old class; but I do not think it was frequented by any of the young hands.

1180. Were those in the habit of visiting the house mostly Victorian criminals of the old style? Yes; nearly every one I saw there came from Victoria.

1181. Where do you say you reside? I lived in that neighbourhood; not far away from Mrs. Seymour's former residence.

1182. Where do you live now? In Wilton-street latterly. Formerly I lived in High Holborn Street; up to three years ago I lived in High Holborn Street.

1183. Do you know a woman named Florrie Clifford? Yes.

1184. What was she? Married woman when I knew her first.

1185. What after that? She became an immoral woman, and is now keeping a house of ill-fame in Riley-street.

1186. Was she a prostitute when Mrs. Seymour was living in Riley-street? Yes; for the last two years I have known her to be what I know her to be now.

1187. Did you know Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? Yes.

1188. Did you ever see Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean, in company with Florrie Clifford? I did on one occasion.

1189. Was that at the time when Florrie Clifford was a married woman, or when she was a prostitute? I think it was after she had been a married woman; I am not quite sure. I saw her with Florrie Clifford on one occasion, but I am not positive whether it was while she was a married woman, before her husband died, or after she had become an immoral woman.

1190. Can you say, one way or another, whether Florrie Clifford was a prostitute when you saw Mary Seymour in her company? I cannot say. I did not know as much about Florrie Clifford then.

1191. Amongst other Victorian criminals you saw at Mrs. Seymour's house, do you remember one known as "Little Jimmy"? Yes; he was a notorious pickpocket; he was one of Mrs. Seymour's visitors.

1192. Was he one of the gentlemen who stayed there and left the premises early in the morning? I think so. I have seen him come away early in the morning.

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- J. Roche. 1193. Do you remember any other bad characters who visited this house? Yes; there were several.
 1194. Who were they? There were Scanlan, John Lynch (alias "Big Jack"); a man named Bluff, alias
 16 May, 1895] "Hobart;" Tom Fleury and Mary Ann Fleury, and others whose names I cannot remember just now.
 1195. Were all these frequenters of Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street? Yes.
 1196. And, of your own knowledge, were they all noted criminals? Yes, they were.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Sunners sworn and examined:—

- T. Sunners. 1197. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you are a saddler? Yes, sir; I am in that profession.
 1198. Have you known Mrs. Seymour for some years? I have.
 16 May, 1895. 1199. For how many years? Twelve or thirteen.
 1200. Where do you live? At 429 Riley-street; four or five doors from Mrs. Seymour's shop.
 1201. How long have you lived there? For nearly twenty-five years in the one house; the house
 belonging to Mr. McNeill, carcass butcher.
 1202. Do you know the house occupied by Madame Rose? I do, well.
 1203. Do you know the house that Mrs. Seymour occupied? Yes, well.
 1204. Was Mrs. Seymour living in Riley-street for twelve years up to two years ago? Yes; she came
 from Norton-street, and took the little shop which was occupied by Simpson before them.
 1205. Do you remember when she left Riley-street? Yes; she sold out to the people who occupy the
 shop now.
 1206. How long ago did that transaction take place? Since old Rose's death, which was about three
 years ago. I cannot be certain when, but somewhere about that time.
 1207. During the time you lived in Riley-street and Mrs. Seymour lived there, did you ever see Mrs.
 Seymour go into Madame Rose's house? Certainly.
 1208. Often? Frequently.
 1209. Did you see her make daily and nightly visits? Yes, both by day and by night.
 1210. Did you see her leave there? Yes. Madame Rose's is about 40 yards from my place, right across
 Riley-street.
 1211. How far are you from Mrs. Seymour's house? Four or five doors. She lives in Riley-street, nearly
 opposite Collins-street, then comes McNeill's terrace, and I lived in the fourth or fifth house.
 1212. Is there any house between Mrs. Seymour's and the lane? Yes; there are two. Then comes
 McNeill's terrace, which runs up as far as Cooper-street.
 1213. And do you say you have seen Mrs. Seymour go to Madame Rose's? Yes; many a time. When
 old Rose was alive he used to pay me to stand at the corner of the street and stop what he called the
 Gipps-street push from pelting his house with eggs.
 1214. Did you stand at the corner of Collins-street to perform these duties? Yes.
 1215. And during the time you were standing there, did you see Mrs. Seymour go into Madame Rose's
 house? Yes; certainly, both by day and by night.
 1216. After Rose's death, was the pay for the prevention of egg-pelting by the Gipps-street push
 continued to you? No; I was knocked out of my job when old Rose died.
 1217. Did you, after your duties ceased, see Mrs. Seymour go to Madame Rose's as usual? Yes; she
 used to go day and night.
 1218. Do you know Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean, and who used to live with her mother in Riley-street?
 Yes; I have known her since she was a child. I know she lived with her mother until she got married at
 old St. David's Church, Surry Hills.
 1219. Did you ever see Mary Seymour going into Madame Rose's house? Yes, sir.
 1220. At about what time in the day? I have seen her in the day-time and night-time both, twelve years
 ago.
 1221. I am not referring to twelve years ago, I mean later dates? Yes; I have seen her since old Rose
 died, and he has been dead about three years. I have seen Mary Seymour going there since, both day
 and night.
 1222. Have you seen her actually going into the house? Yes; through the side door in Collins-street,
 marked No. 2.
 1223. Has she gone straight into the house from the street? I have seen her knock at the door, No. 2,
 and be admitted.
 1224. Have you ever seen her enter through a little wicket-gate a little further up the street? Yes, in
 the day-time; she could go through there without knocking.
 1225. Did you ever go through that gate in the night-time? No; she went through the side door. She
 might have gone through the side gate at night, or anybody else might go through there. You have only
 to turn the handle and walk in. There is nobody to interfere with you there, only old "Schneider."
 1226. And who is "Schneider"? Old Rose's little dog.
 1227. Did these visits you said you saw Mary Seymour pay to Madame Rose's house, sometimes in the
 day and sometimes at night, continue during the whole time Mrs. Seymour was living in Riley-street?
 Yes; pretty well. Mary Seymour lived there a long time, and little Mary continued walking across to
 Madame Rose's.
 1228. How late have you seen Mary Seymour going across to Madame Rose's house? Up to 10 o'clock
 at night.
 1229. Have you also seen her going backwards and forwards throughout the daytime? Yes.
 1230. By the way, I believe you have your business place where you live? Yes; I have my workshop in
 the back yard.
 1231. Do you always work on your premises? Yes; you will find me there at any time.
 1232. Do you know Minnie Phillips? Yes.
 1233. Do you know Florrie Clifford? Yes.
 1234. How long have you known Minnie Phillips? Ever since she came battling about at old Rose's.
 She got thrown out of there, though.
 1235. How many years have you known her, I want to know? For about four years.
 1236. And what have you got to say about her as to her character? Oh, it's bad. 1237.

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1237. What do you say is her occupation? Well, I should regard her as a prostitute.
1238. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour in her company? Yes, standing talking at the corner of the street at night.
1239. Once or more than once? More than once. In fact I think Minnie Phillips lived at Mrs. Seymour's.
1240. Can you say positively that she lived there? I think so.
1241. What do you mean? Well I think she lived at Mrs. Seymour's. If there is any doubt about it I think it would be in my favour. She was always about the place, and was often running between Madame Rose's and Mrs. Seymour's.
1242. Have you ever seen her come out of Mrs. Seymour's, early in the morning? No, but I have seen her come out of Madame Rose's.
1243. Do you say that you afterwards knew that she went to live in another place? Yes, she went to live at a house in Foveaux-street, and from there would come round to Madame Rose's house in Collins-street and Riley-street.
1244. Where did she live when she was in Foveaux-street? She lived at Brown's in Foveaux-street, and spent her time between this house and Madame Rose's.
1245. Do you know a house called "Pine Cottage"? Yes, that's in Crown-street.
1246. What is that house? It's named "Pine Cottage" and it's opposite the "Golden Fleece Hotel."
1247. What sort of a house is it? Well, it's a pretty rough shop.
1248. Who did live there? I don't know the names, but I know they got notice to quit.
1249. What do you mean by saying it was a rough shop? Oh! it was one of those places where a man was in danger, where they would do him for his money and then chuck him out.
1250. Have you ever been to "Pine Cottage"? Yes, often and often. When I was driving a cab, not for the other thing, you know.
1251. Were girls living at this "Pine Cottage"? Yes, a good many.
1252. I mean girls of easy virtue? Yes, that's the sort.
1253. Did they live at this house? A lot of them used to live there at the time Tommy Walters kept the pub.
1254. How long ago was that? About five or six years ago, perhaps hardly that.
1255. And how long were these girls living there in such a manner as to enable you to describe this "Pine Cottage" as a pretty rough shop? Oh! about a couple of years, I should think.
1256. Do you know of any other "Pine Cottage" than the one opposite the "Golden Fleece"? Yes, I think old Rose owned that.
1257. And what kind of a house was that? It was a drum.
1258. What is that; do you mean a house of prostitution? Certainly.
1259. Was this "Pine Cottage" frequented by girls of loose habits? Yes.
1260. So that the two "Pine Cottages" then were much of a muchness? Yes.
1261. I asked you a little while ago about Minnie Phillips, whom you said you had seen in conversation with Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean, was that before or after Rose's death? That was after old Rose died. I saw her talking to Minnie Phillips since his death.
1262. And before? Yes, and before.
1263. You say you also know a woman named Florrie Clifford? Yes.
1264. And what is her character? Oh! she is a bit off, you know; she used to keep a little bit of a shop next the parsonage.
1265. What do you mean by that? Oh! a house of ill-fame.
1266. Did you know that this Florrie Clifford was a married woman? I never knew she was, she might have been for all I know.
1267. Have you ever seen Mary Dean speaking to her? Yes.
1268. Whereabouts? In the street.
1269. Will you explain more fully what you mean? Well, I saw Mary Seymour standing talking to Florrie Clifford in the street. I think they were having a few angry words together. If my memory serves me well, they were quarrelling over some other girl, and Tommy Jones' named cropped up.
1270. Was that since Rose's death? Oh, yes.
1271. What you mean to say is then that since the time of Rose's death this Florrie Clifford has been a woman of easy virtue and has kept a house of ill-fame? Yes.
1272. When did she begin keeping this house? I do not know exactly when she did. I think she started her game at old Rose's. She and Minnie Phillips used to go there, and they got drunk or something of that kind, and were fired out or left. There was a row between old Rose and Madame about it.
1273. Am I to understand that Rose and Madame Rose quarrelled concerning these girls? Yes; old Rose and Madame had a row about these girls getting boozed; then Florrie Clifford cleared into Foveaux-street.
1274. Since then she has kept a house of ill-fame? Yes, that's it.
1275. Do you know a woman named Mrs. Lee in Surry Hills? Yes; she is living in Collins-street.
1276. How long ago is it since you first knew her? Nearly two years.
1277. When you first knew her what was her occupation? She kept a drum in Collins-street.
1278. Was her home frequented by girls of loose character? I have seen one there—Minnie Phillips.
1279. Did you ever, of your own knowledge, know if Mrs. Seymour visited Mrs. Lee at her house in Collins-street at any time? I do not know.
1280. Do you know if Mrs. Seymour knew Mrs. Lee? I do not.
1281. Do you know Mrs. Lee's christian name? I do not.
1282. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have the police been to your place several times while these matters upon which you are giving evidence have been under consideration? No; they have only been once as I know of.
1283. Have they not been to your house several times, sir, and tried to find you? Not that I know of. I only heard that they had been once.
1284. Where were you then? I was at Long Bay, fishing.
1285. Was your wife at home when the police came? Yes, and she told me they had been.
1286. And are you under the impression that the police authorities only came to your house in search of you once in regard to these matters? That is all.
1287. Did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? I have been there.

- T. Sunners. 1288. How did you first come into contact with Messrs. Crick and Meagher? I got a letter from Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office, asking me to call.
 16 May, 1895. 1289. When did you get that letter? Oh, I think it would be about three or four weeks ago.
 1290. And when did you comply with the request therein mentioned? Two or three days after I received the letter.
 1291. And how many times have you been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office since? Once or twice, that is all.
 1292. What did you say your business is? I am a harness-maker.
 1293. Have you ever been in trouble yourself? Yes, once; a very trifling matter.
 1294. What was the nature of that trouble? Oh, I was in gaol for refusing to pay wife maintenance.
 1295. Any other trifling matter? Yes; I got fourteen days for stealing a pair of winkers, so they said, but they found these winkers later on, and offered me £10 to square it.
 1296. Will you swear that you have not been convicted for offences outside of these altogether? No.
 1297. Will you swear that, sir? Do you mean have I been put in gaol?
 1298. What I mean is this: Were you not charged on another offence, and put in gaol for another offence altogether outside of that which you have mentioned? Yes; I was charged with assault.
 1299. What was the assault? For throwing people off my property in Crown-street, in Surry Hills.
 1300. When was that? Seven or eight years ago.
 1301. Now remember, sir, you are on your oath. Were you not charged with another offence of a more serious nature than this too? Do you mean put in gaol?
 1302. You answer my question, sir. Were you not charged with a still more serious offence? Well; I swear I was not.
 1303. Did you not tell my learned friend that you were employed by the late Mr. Rose to keep the Gippa-street push from pelting his house with eggs? Yes; that was just over some three years ago.
 1304. How long were you employed at that occupation? About a fortnight at one stretch, and then again on Christmas eve, and at new year's time, when the push were there late at night.
 1305. What did you get as remuneration? Seven bob a night and drinks.
 1306. And how many nights do you think you were engaged at this? Six or seven.
 1307. Was there anyone assisting you in this occupation? There was one who is since dead.
 1308. Have you, while engaged in watching this house, seen Miss Seymour going from her mother's place to Madame Rose's house with a jug in her hand early in the morning? No.
 1309. Have you been to this "Pine Cottage" you refer to pretty frequently? I have been there driving a cab, but not to stay in the house, you know.
 1310. What do you mean by driving a cab? My sons have cabs, and sometimes I have driven these cabs for my sons, and taken people to "Pine Cottage."
 1311. Have you ever been inside the house? Yes; I have been in and had a look round.
 1312. How many times have you been there? Lots of times.
 1313. Am I to understand that you did not know Messrs. Crick and Meagher before you received a letter from them? I never spoke to them or saw them before I received that letter.
 1314. You had never been to their office before you received that letter? No.
 1315. Then you simply received this letter from them, asking you to call, and then went to the office? Yes.
 1316. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are your sons cab-drivers? Yes, they have cabs.
 1317. And on some occasions do you drive your sons' cabs? Yes.
 1318. My learned friend pressed you somewhat severely to say whether you had been charged with a more serious offence than either of those you mentioned;—is there any truth at all in such an inference? Certainly not.
 1319. In reference to this stealing of the winkers for which you received fourteen days, what have you to say in explanation about that? I was sentenced to fourteen days, but they afterwards found the winkers on another man's horse. They offered me £10 to square it, when they found that the charge against me was false.
 1320. And was the only other offence against you that of being in arrears of money for your wife's maintenance? Yes, that is all.
 1321. Up to the present moment do you know how Messrs. Crick and Meagher came to hear of you and your knowledge of Mrs. Seymour? No, no more than Adam; I should like to know.
 1322. Do you know how the North Shore Defence Committee came to hear of you? No, I do not; I should like to know.
 1323. Do you know George Dean? If he is in this room now I could not recognise him. I have seen a man standing in front of Mrs. Seymour's shop-door at night and kiss Mary before going away, but if he were here in front of me I should not know him now.
 1324. Do you know anything about him personally? No. No more than I have seen a man standing outside the shop-door at the time he was courting Mary Seymour.
 1325. Are you pretty good with your hands that you were engaged to keep the push away? Not now, I am getting too old for it now.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Roche recalled:—

- J. Roche. 1326. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How many years do you say it is ago since you saw these criminals at Mrs. Seymour's house? The last time I saw them there was about three years ago.
 16 May, 1895. 1327. For what period of time did you see criminals visiting Mrs. Seymour's house? For eight or nine years up to within three years ago.
 1328. So that if you take back the whole time from the present date until you first saw criminals going to the house in Riley-street it would be eleven or twelve years, I suppose? Well, say ten years.
 1329. Do you say that these criminals whom you saw were chiefly from Melbourne? Yes.
 1330. Had you been in Melbourne yourself? Yes.
 1331. And do you know of your own knowledge that these criminals visiting Mrs. Seymour's house were known in Melbourne? Yes; they were.
 1332. Were you watching this house in Riley-street all this time? Yes. 1333.

1333. Was there any sign whatever that the house kept by Mrs. Seymour was a brothel? None whatever. On the contrary, it was quite the reverse.

1334. Do you say this after you had been specially watching the house? Yes; I was watching it for a time, and I have always passed the house once or twice a day.

1335. You therefore had a good opportunity of knowing the nature of the house? Yes; and I feel quite certain that it was not a brothel. There was no sign of any such thing as I could see. Mrs. Seymour kept a shop and certainly these criminals used to go there, but the woman herself seemed to me to be one who had reformed.

1336. During all the years of which you speak, when you were in the habit of seeing Mrs. Dean (then Miss Seymour), was there anything, as far as you can judge, to lead you to believe that Mrs. Seymour's daughter was anything but a respectable girl? Nothing at all.

1337. Did you ever see her doing anything wrong or anything that led you to believe she was anything but respectable? No, up to the time that she left there I was in the habit of passing the place once or twice a day on my way to and from home. I used to keep an eye on the house and I never saw anything wrong about Miss Seymour.

1338. Do you live in this neighbourhood? Yes, I lived at this time within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Seymour's house, and had been living there for the last eight years. As I said before I sometimes passed the house twice a day and I have always made it my business without calling to see what was going on about the place.

1339. And are you quite certain of having seen no sign of Mrs. Seymour's house having been kept as a brothel? No, I know nothing against Mrs. Seymour in this respect. I know that these old type criminals from Melbourne have been there, but I never had any occasion to suspect Mrs. Seymour or Miss Seymour of anything wrong.

1340. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you say that you consider Mrs. Seymour was a reformed woman? Yes, I said she appeared to me to be living a reformed life.

1341. Do you mean to say that it is a sign of reformation when a woman with her antecedents allows her house to be the resort of well-known criminals? Yes; for those criminals who went to her house were those whom she had known years ago in Melbourne.

1342. Do you, as a member of the detective force of this country, give as an excuse the reason that she knew these people years ago in Melbourne as the reason for allowing them to frequent her house while living in Sydney? Yes.

1343. Do you say that you watched her house because it was frequented by criminals of the worst type, and yet say this is a reformed woman? What I mean to say was that she was keeping a shop, and as far as I could see working honestly for her living.

1344. And yet you watched this house for criminals? Yes; for criminals from Melbourne.

1345. Did you ever know Mrs. Seymour as an immoral woman? No.

1346. But still you knew her as a criminal? Yes.

1347. And yet you say you think she was reformed? Yes; she was keeping this shop and working for a living as I said. I have never heard that she was an immoral woman, nor seen anything to lead me to think so.

1348. Is it not a fact that a notorious criminal named Billy Gamble died at this house while he was awaiting his trial? Yes; I believe so.

1349. What was he awaiting his trial for? Picking pockets, I believe; I hardly remember it, it is so long ago.

1350. How long ago was that? I do not exactly know; I am not quite sure if I can distinctly remember Gamble, except by name. I do not think I should know Gamble if I saw him now.

1351. When the detectives wanted any of these old-fashioned criminals from Melbourne, was not Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street the first place they would look for them? Yes, up to three years ago.

1352. And that is what you call reformation, is it—a woman keeping a house like this? Yes, I said and I meant that, I thought the woman had dropped her old habits and was keeping a shop for a living. That is what I meant when I said she was reformed.

1353. Did you ever go into her shop during the whole of this time? I have been in the shop.

1354. How often? Oh, I suppose, a dozen times.

1355. Have you ever been in the room at the back of the shop? I do not think I have, but you can see all over the room at the back if the shop-door is open.

1356. Have you ever been in the upstairs part of the house? No.

1357. When you say you never knew it as a brothel, will you swear that it never was used as such? No; but I do not think it could have been. There would have been some sign of it if the house had been a brothel, and I never saw any such sign.

1358. Did you ever see any well-dressed girls in the back of the house? No.

1359. Did you ever see any of them hanging about the place? No; and if there had been any I should most likely have seen them.

1360. I mean have you seen any girls in the yard or on the premises? No.

1361. How often did you say you were past the house? Sometimes twice a day.

1362. At what time in the morning? From half-past 8 to half-past 9.

1363. What time in the evening? Generally about half-past 5 and sometimes at 1 o'clock in the day.

1364. During the years you had occasion to watch this house, looking for criminals, at what time did you have the place under observation? Chiefly in the night-time—sometimes late at night, sometimes early in the morning. Perhaps for two days and two nights at a time I would have the place under observation.

1365. How often can you call to mind have you shadowed Mrs. Seymour's house? At least twenty times.

1366. And do you say you have done it for two nights at a time? Yes; sometimes.

1367. Well, may I take two nights at a time as a fair average of the period you would have this house under observation? Yes; that's a fair average.

1368. Do you say that you know nothing personally against Mary Seymour? No; nothing of my own knowledge.

1369. You heard the question put by my learned friend, Sir Julian Salomons, and answered by you as a detective of the police force, in connection with Mary Seymour, when you said you knew nothing against her; now let me ask you, do you know anything about Mary Seymour at all—have you heard any rumours lately; that is what I mean? I have heard rumours about Mrs. Dean,

1370.

J. Roche.
16 May, 1885.

- J. Roche.
14 May, 1895.
1370. I mean while she was Mary Seymour—you have told my learned friend that she was brought up respectably? Yes; and as a young girl I say she was brought up respectably.
1371. I am not speaking of Mary Seymour as a young girl; I am speaking of Mary Seymour grown up;—and have you heard any rumours about Mary Seymour since she was grown up? Yes; I have heard rumours.
1372. Before she was married? No; since this case cropped up.
1373. That is since the conviction of Dean? Yes.
1374. Did the rumour affect her character before she was married? Yes.
1375. From whom did you hear the rumour? I heard it from my sister-in-law.
1376. Did Florence Clifford tell you anything about Mary Seymour? Yes.
1377. Did she say anything about Mary Seymour being a friend of hers? Yes, she did.
1378. How long ago? I was told that Florrie Clifford was in the habit of going to Mrs. Seymour's shop for groceries.
1379. Did Florrie Clifford say that she knew Mary Seymour before she was a married woman? Yes, she said Mary Seymour knew her.
1380. Did she say she was friendly with Mary Seymour? She told me she had been out with her on one or two occasions.
1381. *President.*] You say that you knew Mary Seymour? I have seen her in Seymour's shop.
1382. How many years have you known Mary Seymour? Six or seven years.
1383. From the time she was a child until she grew up? Yes.
1384. Did you see her in her mother's house pretty often? Yes.
1385. As far as you yourself saw, did she appear to have been brought up fairly well? Very well indeed.
1386. Was she well educated and well looked after, morally? She was very well brought up, as far as I could see. She was well educated and well looked after, both morally and otherwise.
1387. Did you ever see her about with doubtful people? I did not. I think some years ago I saw her speaking to Florrie Clifford, when she was a reputable married woman.
1388. How long ago is it since you saw her with Florrie Clifford? I think that was before Florrie Clifford's husband died.
1389. After the husband died, did Florrie Clifford take to evil courses? Yes; for the last two years or 18 months she has been leading an evil life.
1390. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Am I to understand from what you say that you think Mrs. Seymour has brought up her daughter morally? Yes; I think so.
1391. Do you not know that her mother was a constant frequenter of a noted whore-shop over the road? I do not know.
1392. Do you, as a detective of the police force, call it bringing up a child morally, when the mother openly frequents a whore-shop 20 yards from her own door? No; it is not.
1393. Do you call it bringing up a little child of 12 years of age morally to allow her to take messages from one whore-shop to girls at another? Certainly it is not.
1394. Will you swear, or undertake to state from your own knowledge, that when that girl grew up she was not allowed to go to this house of ill-fame? No, I would not. I should be surprised to hear that she went; but I cannot swear she did not go. I am only speaking of what I have seen.
1395. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I will put the question to you plainly and concisely. During the whole of the years you have known Mary Seymour (now Mrs. Dean) did you ever see anything indecent, disreputable, or unbecoming in her demeanour or character? I never did.
1396. At the time of which you speak of having seen her in company with Florrie Clifford, was not that on the occasion when Florrie Clifford was in Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes.
1397. At that time was not Mrs. Florrie Clifford living with her husband? Yes.
1398. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Since you gave evidence earlier in the day, have you not had a conversation outside this room with Sub-Inspector Tindall and Mr. Wilshire? Yes.
1399. After you had this conversation outside the room, did you come back and give the evidence you now give? Yes.
1400. Has not Sub-Inspector Tindall charge of this case on behalf of the Crown, so far as the Police are concerned? Yes.
1401. And is Mr. Wilshire here from the Crown Law Office? Yes.
1402. After having had a conversation with these gentlemen, subsequent to giving evidence earlier in the day, you come back and give the evidence you have just tendered? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Frederick Waddoups sworn and examined:—

- F. Waddoups.
16 May, 1895.
1403. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Where do you live? I used to live in Riley-street.
1404. At the time you were living there, where did Florrie Clifford live? She lived in Riley-street too. I should have said that I lived in Little Riley-street, and her back yard came down nearly to my front door.
1405. Does Little Riley-street run parallel with Riley-street? Yes; and my door and her back yard abutted. The lane ran between her back yard and my front door. That's how it is.
1406. During what years did Florrie Clifford live in this house? She left about two years back, I think, after living there for three years. I have been living in the same house for seventeen years.
1407. Did you ever see Mrs. Seymour at Florrie Clifford's house? Yes; once or twice.
1408. What sort of house did Florrie Clifford keep at that time? The house seemed all right, as far as I could see.
1409. I mean what was the character of the house? I cannot say anything about the character of it. I was only in it once.
1410. Was Florrie Clifford's husband alive then? I do not know. I never knew him; but from what I heard I think he was dead at this time.
1411. Did you ever see Mary Seymour there? I saw her on one occasion with some smart young fellow at Florrie Clifford's gate. She came up the lane and asked me if I knew where Florrie Clifford was. I told her that Florrie Clifford had gone out. She then looked up at her bloke and said, "We'll go back home again." They then went away.

1412. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long is it since you saw that young man and Mary Seymour go to Florrie Clifford's gate? It is over two years ago, I think. It was at the time of the window-smashing affair up there, at all events. F. Waddoups.
16 May, 1895.

1413. *President.*] What is your occupation? The last work I did was that of a watchman at the time of the strike.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Summerbell sworn and examined:—

1414. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you, Mr. Summerbell? Master mariner, and manager of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company (Limited). T.
Summerbell.

1415. I believe you were engaged for many years at sea? I was about eight or nine years connected with the sea. 16 May, 1895.

1416. How long have you been manager of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company (Limited)? Sixteen years last anniversary.

1417. I believe you know George Dean, the convicted man? I do, well.

1418. Was he an employee of the company? He was.

1419. How old was Dean when he joined the company? He was about 16 when he came to us, and I think he is about 27 years of age now.

1420. That means that he has been about eleven years in your service? Yes.

1421. During that time have you personally had many opportunities of judging of his character? Well, sir, I saw him practically every day.

1422. When you say you saw him did you observe him particularly? Oh, yes; of course that is what I mean; I observed his conduct.

1423. In what capacity was he taken on when he first entered the service of the company? As a boy in the yard.

1424. What progress did he make in the service of the company? Well, he was a good lad, and when he reached the age of 21 he became a master mariner, and a master of one of the boats.

1425. Would he have to obtain a certificate before being entrusted with a boat? Yes.

1426. *President.*] Would he have to pass an examination before being awarded a master mariner's certificate? Oh, yes.

1427. *Mr. Pilcher.*] After he became a master, and during the last three or four years, has he not been placed in a position of special trust under the Company? Yes; for two-and-a-half years he has been master of the all-night boat, which runs between Circular Quay and Milson's Point.

1428. Is not that a position which involves great care and skill? Yes; I think so.

1429. Does it not mean that he has to navigate his steamer through constantly passing ships and boats during the night-time? Yes.

1430. In addition to that responsibility, is there not entrusted to his care the lives of an immense number of passengers? Yes; a good number of passengers travel, and he had a good deal of responsibility.

1431. Can you give us an idea of the number travelling nightly in the boat? Sometimes fifty, sometimes thirty.

1432. Can you tell me whether his advancement in the Company was rapid or otherwise;—I mean, was it rapid progress to rise from a yard-boy at 16 to a master-mariner at 21? Yes.

1433. Did he appear to possess special qualifications, and was he a specially good man? He was trustworthy, honest, courteous to his passengers, and one in whom I had every confidence as to his ability in managing his boat.

1434. In addition to this, was he entrusted with sums of money? Yes; he collected the night fares, and handed them over to me every morning.

1435. And do you say he was honest? Yes; certainly.

1436. Knowing him as you do, can you say if Dean was a man of kindly disposition? I think he was a very good-hearted young fellow.

1437. All the time you have known him, has anything ever come to your knowledge which would cast the slightest aspersion against his character? I do not remember any single instance.

1438. I mean, of course, until this case? No. I think, and always have thought, that he was exceptionally good.

1439. Was he a temperate man? Yes; very.

1440. Is that a point upon which you specially keep an eye? Yes. If he were any other way he would not be in the service. This point is one of the utmost importance, and I considered him to be a most temperate young man.

1441. Did you always find him to be truthful? Yes; very truthful. If he had any little thing in the shape of a collision, be it never so small, he was always ready to report it.

1442. Do you mean he would report any little thing that might otherwise pass unobserved? Yes.

1443. *President.*] Did you not say during the course of the trial, Captain Summerbell, that the man Dean was everything that is good? Yes; I said so at the trial, and I say so still.

1444. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember the day before Dean was arrested? Yes.

1445. Had you full opportunities of observing Dean shortly prior to his arrest? Yes; and I particularly remember the day before his arrest.

1446. Did his manner on that occasion indicate anything unusual? Yes. It was pay-day. He was late in coming for his pay, and I had to wait to pay both him and his engineer. I said something to him about keeping me waiting, and he, holding up both his hands, said in reply—"Oh, captain, do not say anything to me; they are actually charging me with attempting to poison my wife."

1447. Am I to gather that, from your observation, you were of opinion that up to that time Dean had acted in an absolutely straightforward manner? Yes; that is my opinion.

1448. Did you form that opinion after having been accustomed to control and manage many men? Yes; I have controlled and managed men since I was 18 years of age.

1449. You have managed men for a number of years;—do you consider that you are not an inexperienced person in forming an opinion of character? No, sir; I am not altogether inexperienced in this respect.

1450.

T.
Summerbell.
16 May, 1895.

1450. What time of the day does this pay take place? The time Dean came to me on the day before his arrest was about half-past 4 in the afternoon. He was arrested on the Thursday night, and the occasion I refer to was on Wednesday afternoon at half-past 4.
1451. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What date was that? It would be Wednesday the 6th, at 4:30 p.m.
1452. What were Dean's hours of employment—were they not from about 12 o'clock at night until 6 in the morning? His last trip is at 5 minutes past 5 from Lavender Bay, then he has to come to Sydney and take his boat to her moorings.
1453. How much, on an average, does he take as fares? The charge on the night boat is 1s. per head per journey; the amount he takes varies according to the number of passengers he carries. Sometimes as low as 15s., sometimes more, as much as 30s. per night.
1454. Now speaking about your personal knowledge of him, where do you live? At North Shore.
1455. Did Dean visit at your house? Never.
1456. Did you visit at his house? No.
1457. Will you not admit that in the number of men you have employed and the number of people you have known, you have not been seriously mistaken in your estimate of character? I do not think I have.
1458. Having had control of a large number of men for a good many years, have you not in the course of your long experience in regard to any other man fallen into an error in your estimate of character? I do not recollect having done so, and I cannot admit that I have.
1459. Have you not formed a favourable opinion of a man and subsequently found that you had made a mistake? I cannot say that I have.
1460. Do you judge of Dean as a manager, he having been a captain of one of your company's vessels? No; not merely as a manager, but I form my opinion from my knowledge of men generally.
1461. But you did not form your opinion as a visitor to his house or he to your house? No.
1462. And still you gave him this high character at the trial? Yes; and I stick to it now.
1463. *President.*] Did you know anything of his history before he was taken on by the company? No; not of my own knowledge. I heard of him from his foster-father.
1464. Who is his foster-father? I do not know his name. He called on me and spoke very highly of the lad. He was engaged in some kind of farm employment.
1465. What kind of farm employment? I do not think he was engaged in raising products, but in such work as fencing, splitting, and putting up sheds.
1466. Whereabouts? I do not know. He told me where, but I cannot remember.
1467. Do you know in what part of the country it was? I am not sure, but I think it was somewhere down South, from what I can remember of the names of places mentioned. However, boy and man, I always had the best opinion of young Dean.
1468. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When he came into the service of the company do you know whether he could read or write? I do not remember.

[Witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 17 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D.

FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

Thomas Speerin sworn and examined:—

T. Speerin.
17 May, 1895.

1469. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you Mr. Speerin? A wood and coal merchant.
1470. Whereabouts do you live? In Belmore-street now, but I lived in Riley-street until last Saturday week.
1471. How long did you live in Riley-street? For about five years.
1472. In what part of Riley-street? About two doors from Collins-street.
1473. How far did you live from Mrs. Seymour's residence? About four doors.
1474. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
1475. Do you know her daughter, Mary Seymour? Yes; by sight, but I never spoke to her.
1476. Do you know Madame Rose? Yes.
1477. Do you know where she lives? Yes; right opposite my place.
1478. Have you ever seen Mrs. Seymour at Madame Rose's house? Yes; I have seen her come from Madame Rose's door.
1479. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour coming from Madame Rose's house? Not to my knowledge.
1480. Did you ever see her coming from or going to it? I have never noticed her.
1481. *Dr. Jones.*] What is your age? Thirty-six years last November.
1482. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a married man? Yes, sir.
1483. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When you speak of having lived in Riley-street for five years, what five years do you refer to? The last five years.

[Witness withdrew.]

Margaret

Margaret Ann Fairweather sworn and examined:—

Margaret
Ann Fair-
weather.
17 May, 1895.

1484. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you lived in Riley-street? Yes.
 1485. Are you a married woman? Yes.
 1486. Do you live in Riley-street still? No.
 1487. When did you leave Riley-street? About eighteen months ago.
 1488. How long did you live in Riley-street? For about six years.
 1489. In which house did you live? In one of M'Neill's terrace, five doors from Mrs. Seymour's shop.
 1490. Whilst you were living in Riley-street did you do washing for Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
 1491. On Mrs. Seymour's premises? Yes.
 1492. Whilst you were washing for her were any other persons living with Mrs. Seymour? After I had finished washing for her she had two young ladies living at her house.
 1493. *President.*] Not at the time you were washing for her? No; it was about three weeks after I ceased.
 1494. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What was about the age of these girls? I cannot say.
 1495. Were they children? No; they must have been over 20; they were young women.
 1496. Do you know whether these young girls visited any other house? Yes; they visited Madame Rose's.
 1497. Did you ever see anybody come across from Madame Rose's to Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; Mrs. Seymour used to come across from Madame Rose's to her own place.
 1498. What happened then? These young girls used to go over to Madame Rose's with Mrs. Seymour.
 1499. For about how long were these girls living with Mrs. Seymour? They only stopped with her about a month, and then went away to Melbourne.
 1500. Do you know any place in Crown-street where young girls lived? Yes; 365, Crown-street, two doors from Fitzroy-street.
 1501. Do you remember whilst you were washing there, hearing Mrs. Seymour tell Mary to do anything? Yes; I heard her give directions to Mary to go round to 365, Crown-street for the girls, and bring them to Madame Rose's.
 1502. And did Mary Seymour go? Yes.
 1503. *President.*] What age was Mary Seymour at this time? She would be about 17 then.
 1504. Grown up? Yes.
 1505. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was she told to bring them round to Madame Rose's door, and then to come home to her mother's house? Yes.
 1506. Did Mary Seymour ever tell you herself about going for these girls? She told me she went round for the girls for Madame Rose.
 1507. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did she tell you that? Yes.
 1508. *Mr. Pilcher.*] How far is Crown-street from Madame Rose's? Just round the corner. It is the next street above Riley-street.
 1509. *President.*] Did she tell you she went round there for girls for Madame Rose? Yes; that is exactly what she told me.
 1510. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you ever hear on any occasion after Mary had been for the girls Mrs. Seymour say anything to her? No; her mother would call her inside if she saw I was talking to her.
 1511. Have you ever noticed cabs come up to Madame Rose's house? I have seen cabs come up along the street and stop in front of our door; they never stopped in front of Madame Rose's house.
 1512. Was this in the daytime or at night? In the daytime.
 1513. On the occasions when Mary Seymour went into Crown-street and the girls came back to Madame Rose's, was that in the daytime or at night? She used to go round in the daytime.
 1514. What have you seen after the cabs stopped in front of your door? Gentlemen get out of the cab and go into Madame Rose's house.
 1515. On any occasion when you have seen the cabs stop and a gentlemen go into Madame Rose's, have you seen Mrs. Seymour go anywhere? I have seen Mrs. Seymour come out of Madame Rose's house, go over to her own house, and send Mary out.
 1516. Out where? Round to Crown-street for the girls.
 1517. Do you know Dean? No.
 1518. Have you ever known him? No.
 1519. When did you first communicate the information now given to anyone? Not until yesterday, when I gave it to a gentleman who wrote it down.
 1520. Was that gentleman one of Messrs. Crick and Meagher's clerks? Yes.
 1521. Is that gentleman in this room now? Yes; there at the corner of the table [*Pointing to Mr. Williamson*].
 1522. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where did this gentleman see you? In Mr. Crick's office.
 1523. What took you to Mr. Crick's office? I was told to be there at half-past 11 o'clock.
 1524. Who told you to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? I do not know; some gentleman.
 1525. How did he find you out? He came to where I was living, at 128, Walker-street.
 1526. When did he come to you there? At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning.
 1527. Had you seen anyone before going to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office at half-past 2, except that young gentleman at the corner of the table? No.
 1528. And did you make the statement that you have repeated now? Yes.
 1529. Do you say that the cabs never stop in front of Madame Rose's? No; never.
 1530. And have you seen them come up both by night and day? Yes; in the daytime they stop in front of our door, and at night they stop at the corner by the school.
 1531. Then they do not go to Madame Rose's door neither at night nor in the day? No.
 1532. Have you not sworn that Mrs. Seymour has come direct from Madame Rose's and sent Mary Seymour into Crown-street for girls? Yes.
 1533. When did this take place? Two years and nine months ago.
 1534. Where were you when you saw this take place? I was standing at my front door.
 1535. Was it a mere accident that you saw her passing? Yes.
 1536. Were you waiting for anyone or anything? Yes, I was waiting for my husband.
 1537. On the pavement? Yes.

- Margaret Ann Fairweather.
17 May, 1895.
1538. Was that after you had ceased to do the washing for Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
1539. And at this time were you waiting in the street for your husband? Yes.
1540. Where did Mrs. Seymour come from? Out of Madame Rose's house, and went into her own shop.
1541. And where was Mary Seymour at the time? In the shop.
1542. Did Mrs. Seymour go into the shop and speak to her? Yes.
1543. Could you hear what she said to her daughter? Yes.
1544. Do you mean to say you could hear what she said when you were standing in the street waiting on the pavement for your husband? Yes; I was only just outside the door.
1545. And will you swear what she said? She said, "You go round and fetch the young ladies." I do not remember the names that were used at the time.
1546. How old was this Mary Seymour then? About 17.
1547. What time of day did this happen? About 12 o'clock in the day, I think.
1548. Do you mean to say that you can swear that you can remember all these details of two years and nine months ago at 12 o'clock in the day? Yes.
1549. Did you make a note of them? Yes.
1550. And you swear you distinctly remember them sufficiently well to come here and give this evidence on oath? Yes.
1551. Did Mary Seymour herself ever tell you that she had been round into Crown-street for girls? Yes.
1552. When did she tell you that? About a couple of months afterwards.
1553. Did she say she went round in the day or night? About half-past 7 at night.
1554. Where were you when she told you? I was coming up by Mrs. Seymour's shop and saw Mary Seymour. She told me she was waiting for her mother to come from Madame Rose's; she was expecting to be sent on a message for the girls.
1555. Was anyone with you on this occasion? No.
1556. When did you begin to do the washing for Mrs. Seymour? Some two years and nine months ago.
1557. Have you not sworn that two young ladies were living with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
1558. How long ago is that? Over two years.
1559. Is it not three years? Not quite.
1560. How long were they staying with Mrs. Seymour? About a month.
1561. Do you know their names? No.
1562. And yet you know that they went away to Melbourne? Yes.
1563. Who and what is your husband? He is Robert Alexander Fairweather and a carpenter by trade.
1564. Where is he working now? Away off—at Johannesburg.
1565. What! Johannesburg in South Africa? Yes; that is where he was when I last heard of him.
1566. Now, on your oath, will you swear you were married to this man Alexander Fairweather? Yes; down at St. Peter's Church in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.
1567. When were you married to him? On the 17th of August, 1891.
1568. What was your name before you were married? Margaret Ann Valentine.
1569. Where were you living in Riley-street after you were married? At No. 423.
1570. With whom? With my mother.
1571. How long has your husband been away in Johannesburg in South Africa? Nine months on the 17th of this month.
1572. Now just tax your memory for a little; has he not been away longer than that? No.
1573. Have you ever been to Madame Rose's house? No; I have not.
1574. Have you ever slept at Mrs. Seymour's house? No.
1575. What number of children have you had? Three; there are two living and one dead.
1576. How old is the eldest child? Three years and three months on the 24th of this month.
1577. Where did you register the birth of that child? At the Registry Office in Elizabeth-street.
1578. Are the births of all your children registered there? No; the last one I registered at the office in Castlereagh-street.
1579. What is the reason Mrs. Seymour objected to you talking to her daughter Mary, for did you not say that when she saw you talking together she called her daughter inside? Yes, I said so.
1580. Is there anything against your character? No; Mrs. Seymour can say nothing against me. On the occasion I referred to she wanted Mary to go a message, and called her inside.
1581. Have you been to this house, 365, Crown-street? Yes; with my mother, who has done some washing for the place. My mother and myself have taken the washing home.
1582. How long ago is that? About three months ago.
1583. Do you do the washing for people in Madame Rose's house? No; not the general washing. My mother has washed some curtains for Madame Rose.
1584. Who took these home? Mrs. Seymour came for them.
1585. Have you ever taken things to Madame Rose's? No; I have not, but I think my mother has though.
1586. I suppose your mother washes for the girls of that class in the neighbourhood? Yes.
1587. And have you been in the habit of going with your mother to take the clothes home? No; only to the house in Crown-street. Mrs. Seymour has generally come for anything belonging to Madame Rose.
1588. Do you know a man named Speerin? Yes; a man who sells wood and coal.
1589. How long have you known Speerin? For two and a half years.
1590. Do you know Hodgson, the night-watchman? No.
1591. Do you know Sunners, the saddler? I know the mother, but I do not know any of the sons.
1592. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Does your mother make her living by washing for people in the neighbourhood? Yes.
1593. Does she do the washing for a large number of people? Yes; I do not know the number of places; but Paris House and other large houses are amongst the number.
1594. Amongst other people, did she ever wash Mary Seymour's clothes? No. Mary Seymour's clothes were done inside with her mother's.

[Witness withdrew.]

Eather Thompson sworn and examined:—

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1595. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you know Mrs. Seymour and her daughter Mary? Yes.
1596. Where do you live? Near Crown-street post-office.
1597. Do you know where Mrs. Seymour lived? Yes.
1598. Did you ever do any washing there? Yes, once.
1599. At Mrs. Seymour's house I mean? Yes, on one occasion. I did washing for her for some time, but only once at the house. As a rule, the clothes were sent to me. I washed them at my own house, and took them back to Mrs. Seymour's.
1600. Did you ever fetch the clothes from Mrs. Seymour's? Only about once, I think.
1601. For how long were you washing for Mrs. Seymour? It might be for about four or five months, between four and five years ago.
1602. Amongst the washing you had from Mrs. Seymour's house did you receive clothing belonging to any other persons living there? Mrs. Seymour told me that some of the clothes sent belonged to a lady who was not living there. Mrs. Seymour said to me, "I got this washing for you to do." It was sent to my house, and I subsequently took it home to Mrs. Seymour's. When I took it home, Mary said to someone I did not see, someone who was upstairs, "Rita, here is your washing." Mary Seymour then said to me, "Don't tell mother that Rita is here; she does not live here." A little boy named Jackey, aged about 7 years, who lived at Mrs. Seymour's, came to me and told me, "Mary is telling you a lie; Rita does live here."
1603. Did you wash for any gentleman who was living there? Yes; there was an Indian gentleman, a gentleman of colour, whom Mrs. Seymour called Mr. Wright. He wore silk underclothing, and that and his linen was marked in the name of "Anderson."
1604. Do you know what room he occupied in the house? I think it was the room over the dining-room at the back of the shop.
1605. What sort of a looking girl was this Rita? She was a most beautiful creature; I should think from 23 to 25 years of age. I only saw her once.
1606. Did Rita visit any house in the neighbourhood? One day when I was in the shop an elderly gentleman who lived across the road on the opposite corner came across and asked for Rita.
1607. Do you know who lived at that opposite corner to which you refer? It was some Madame, but I was not told who it was beyond that.
1608. Supposing you were standing in Mrs. Seymour's shop, and looking towards Collins-street, on which corner is the house from which the gentleman came? On the left-hand corner.
1609. Did you say it was some Madame who lived at that house? Yes; some Madame; a foreigner.
1610. Was the man who came across for Rita a Mr. Somebody? Yes, and he wore a smoking-cap and slippers. I had seen him occasionally in Collins-street walking up and down outside the house smoking his pipe.
1611. What happened when he came over and asked for Rita? Mary Seymour went to the stairs and called her, and the old gentleman went into the dining-room behind the shop.
1612. Do you know that house on the corner where Madame Somebody, the foreign lady, lives? Yes.
1613. Have you ever seen Rita about that house? I have never seen Rita but once, and that was behind the counter in Mrs. Seymour's shop.
1614. Was that the day when Mary Seymour called her down stairs? No; I did not see her that day.
1615. And is it from seeing her once behind Mrs. Seymour's counter that you form your opinion of her beauty? Yes; I have only seen her once.
1616. For how long were you washing Mr. Wright's clothing? For about four months.
1617. Who brought his washing to you? I think Mary Seymour or little Jackey, and then I took it back to Mrs. Seymour.
1618. Did you do any washing for Rita? Oh, yes.
1619. For how long? For about three months.
1620. Was her linen marked at all? Yes, it was marked "Rita."
1621. Do you know if she was a white woman? Oh, yes.
1622. Where did you get the washing from? It came from Mrs. Seymour's house.
1623. Who brought it to you? Mary Seymour brought it, except once when I called for it myself.
1624. Used you to take it back to Mrs. Seymour's? Yes.
1625. And get paid for it at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; Mrs. Seymour always used to pay for it.
1626. Did she pay for both Mr. Wright's and Rita's washing? Yes.
1627. Did you ever see that Mr. Wright? Yes, often.
1628. Where did you see him? I have seen him about the city, and I have seen him at Mrs. Seymour's.
1629. Often? Yes; he has walked through into the back part of the house.
1630. Have you, whilst at Mrs. Seymour's, seen other men there? Yes; a man named Jones lived there.
1631. Which room did he occupy? I cannot tell you that.
1632. About how long did he live there? All the time I knew Mrs. Seymour, until I gave up the washing.
1633. When was that? About four or five years ago.
1634. When did you first know Mrs. Seymour? Between five and six years ago.
1635. Did you ever see any other men at Mrs. Seymour's house? One night I saw five men walk through the shop. It was rather late when I took the washing home, and these men walked through. They were well dressed and wore big watch chains. Mrs. Seymour had told me that she was a widow, and I thought it very strange that at this time of night, half-past 10 o'clock, that these men should walk through the shop and into the back room without speaking a word. I then gave up the washing. She sent more for me to do, but I would not take it.
1636. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long was that ago? Between four and five years.
1637. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you ever hear Mrs. Seymour speak of a man named Jones? Yes; she said on one occasion, "My man will never cut any wood."
1638. Do you know what she meant by saying "my man"; she might "my man" anyone? I do not know what she meant, but she frequently called Jones "my man."
1639. *President.*] Do you know which way she meant those words. You know it is a common thing for some women to talk about their husband or servant as "my man"? I cannot explain to you what she meant; I just repeat what I heard Mrs. Seymour say.

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1640. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you know a woman named Hannah? Yes; she was living with Mrs. Seymour.
1641. What time was she living there? For about six weeks before I gave up the washing.
1642. Did you do any washing for her? No, not at that time, but I did subsequently.
1643. Was Hannah married at that time? I do not know.
1644. Is she married now? I do not know.
1645. Had she any children at that time? She was confined at Mrs. Seymour's.
1646. Did you ever hear Mrs. Seymour speak to the man Jones? I never did.
1647. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you a good memory, Mrs. Thompson? Yes.
1648. I mean sufficiently good to speak with certainty, when you say that four or five years ago you heard Mrs. Seymour use the words when speaking of Jones, "I can never get my man to cut any wood"? Yes.
1649. What were you doing there? I took home some washing and remained at Mrs. Seymour's for half a day to wash.
1650. Where was she when she said this? In the back yard.
1651. Where were you? In the yard.
1652. Where was Jones? I do not know; I did not see him.
1653. What time in the day was this? In the morning.
1654. I suppose you did not make a note of this at the time of its occurrence? No.
1655. And are you prepared to swear that you remember it? Yes.
1656. Will you tell me who first told you you were wanted here? Yes; a gentleman came to my place one day last week and told me so.
1657. Do you see that gentleman in this room? I do not.
1658. Do you know his name? I do not.
1659. Where do you live? In Willoughby-street, North Shore.
1660. And is that the address to which this gentlemen came? Yes; I do not know his name, and I never saw him before.
1661. Were you told to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? No; and I have never seen Messrs. Crick and Meagher in my life.
1662. *President.*] Do you know Mr. Williamson? No.
1663. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you make any statement to the gentleman who called upon you? A gentleman came to me and asked me if I knew Mrs. Seymour; I told him "Yes;" he asked me if I knew Mary Seymour; I said, "Yes"; he asked me then if I knew anything against Mary Seymour; I said, "No; I did not."
1664. And is that true? Yes; it is. I know nothing against Mary Seymour. She was a simple, open girl, wearing short dresses; she was very young; not more than 14; I never knew anything wrong of her.
1665. When did you live at Surry Hills? About four years ago.
1666. Did you wash for any of the girls in Crown-street? No.
1667. Did you wash for any of the girls at "Pine Cottage"? No, sir; I do not know where it is.
1668. You said something about a house in which a foreign lady lived;—have you been in that house? Mrs. Seymour got me some curtains to wash from that house, and I took them home. I have never been fully paid for washing them yet. When I took them home the foreign lady paid me 9d. a set, and she should have paid me 3s. a set. Mrs. Seymour said she would see that I was paid, but I have never been.
1669. *President.*] Did you only get 9d. a set? Yes; and when I complained about this price, the foreign madame swore at me, and said something about going for a policeman. There was an old gentleman walking up and down at the time. Madame said, "If you do it for this I give you plenty." I then went across to Mrs. Seymour and complained, and she replied, "Madame must have had a glass of something."
1670. How many sets of curtains did you wash for which you got 9d. per set? Seven, for which I received 5s. 3d. instead of 21s., and the difference is owing still.
1671. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where were you living before you went to North Shore? At No. 9, Junior-street, Leichhardt.
1672. Are you a widow? Yes, I am sorry to say, for the last eight years.
1673. Where did you live up to four years ago at Surry Hills? At No. 3, Esther-street, near the Crown-street post-office. I lived there for eleven years.
1674. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you say that you only knew the woman to whom you took back the curtains as Madame, through hearing Mrs. Seymour call her Madame? Yes.
1675. When you went there with the curtains did you see an old gentleman walking up and down smoking his pipe in the street near the door? Yes.
1676. Was that the gentleman who went across to Mrs. Seymour's for Rita? Yes.
1677. How old a man was he? Between 60 and 70 years of age, I should think.
1678. Can you tell me whether he was the proprietor of the house where the foreign lady was? I can only surmise that he was.
1679. Now, returning to Mary Seymour. When she brought this washing to you and passed between her mother and you, was she a young girl in short dresses, and at that time always appeared to you to be a simple, open-minded girl? Yes. I have never seen her from that day to this.
1680. *President.*] How long ago is that? Four or five years ago.
1681. *Mr. Pilcher.*] And is that the time to which you refer to Mary Seymour as being a girl wearing short dresses? Yes; and I always thought her a nice, quiet, respectable girl.
1682. *President.*] But must she not have been 17 years of age then? I do not know her age, but she appeared to me to be about 14 or 15. But, at all events, as far as I know, I never saw anything wrong with her.
1683. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you not candidly admit that, whatever her age may have been while you knew her, she was a good, respectable, and decent girl? Yes; I never knew anything wrong about her.
1684. And you only knew her up to four or five years ago, when you left Surry Hills? Yes.
1685. And how many years did you know her altogether? Between five and six years.
1686. And during that time was she a respectable, honest girl, as far as you know? Yes; as far as I know.
1687. *Mr. Pilcher.*] And are you quite certain that during the whole time you did know her she was a girl in short dresses? Yes; I am certain of that, for I washed her dresses.
1688. *President.*] I want to understand something you have already said. You told us that on one day you took some washing to Mrs. Seymour's, and that on your arrival Mary Seymour called out upstairs, "Rita,

"Rita, here is your washing," and that Mary Seymour then said to you, "Don't tell mother Rita is here; she is not living here"; and then that little Jacky ran after you and said, "Mary is telling you a lie; Rita does live here?" Yes; that is what I said.

1689. Did that alter your opinion of Mary Seymour at all? I did not know what to think of Mary telling me a falsehood.

1690. Did you believe it was a falsehood, and did you try to find out the truth? I asked Mary, "Is this Rita an actress?" and she said "No." What made me ask this was, that I used to have most peculiar things to wash, and little Jacky told me distinctly "Rita does live here."

1691. How long ago was that? It was just before I gave the work up.

1692. Why did you give the work up:—was it because you did not think the house was respectable, after seeing those men go there? Yes; I did not think it was. I asked for my money and got it, and declined to do any more washing afterwards.

1693. What made you think that Rita was an actress? Because I have heard they dress so elaborately, and those things which came for Rita were something most elaborate, the like of which I have never seen before.

1694. Why; were they unusually decorated? Yes. There were ruby silk chemises, silk and satin garments with as many as nine rows of lace. Mrs. Seymour told me not to put these out to dry, as they might be seen by the neighbours. The whole thing was so suspicious that I would not do any more washing.

1695. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I suppose you have never been to a theatre? No sir; never in my life.

1696. *President.*] Can you tell me who that little Jacky was, who told you that Mary had told you a lie? No; he was staying there that is all I know, until his sister took him away to a Catholic institution either at Camden or Campbelltown.

1697. What was he doing at Mrs. Seymour's house? He was living there. I think he was left there to be taken care of. I know he went to Mr. Hargrave's Church of England denominational school. I think his father left him with Mrs. Seymour to be taken care of as his mother is dead.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Brown sworn and examined:—

1698-99. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you, Mr. Brown? I am sub-manager and superintendent engineer of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company (Limited).

1700. Do you know George Dean? Yes; and have done perfectly well for the last ten years.

1701. Have you had experience in the management of men? Yes; for a considerable number of years.

1702. Have you had full opportunities of forming an opinion as to Dean's character? I could not know it much better than I do. I have watched him during all the time he has been in the employ of the company.

1703. What character can you give him? I could not possibly give him a higher character than I do.

1704. *President.*] In your opinion has he the highest character a man can give him? Yes; for during the ten years he has been under me.

1705. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What have you to say as to his truthfulness and honesty? He never told me a lie in any shape or form.

1706. We have been told he worked his way up from yard-boy to captain;—is that true? Yes.

1707. Is he a man in whom you could put implicit confidence? Yes.

1708. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where do you live, Mr. Brown? At North Shore.

1709. Has Dean ever been to your house? Never to my knowledge.

1710. Have you ever been to Dean's? No; I do not know where he lived.

1711. Do you only know him as a master mariner in the service of the company? Yes.

1712. How old was he when you first knew him? I do not know; it was about ten years ago.

1713. You knew nothing of him before that? No.

1714. *President.*] Has he ever told you anything of what he was, before he joined the company? No.

1715. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you know anything of him or his family before he entered the service of the company? I did not.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Pilcher.] After requesting to be supplied with the necessary papers, which were handed to him him by Sir Julian Salomons, read the following reports:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH, MELBOURNE, 25th April, 1895.

I beg to state that I have known Caroline Asprey for about twenty-six years, and during the time she remained in Victoria she was the constant associate of the worst class of criminals in this country. I attach records of convictions against her. The last that occurred here was at Collingwood on 13th February, 1877—twelve months—and was a hard case. She nursed the wife of a respectable man at College Lawn, Prahran, during accouchement. He (the husband) was at the time a cattle salesman in a leading firm in Melbourne. After the woman got better Mrs. Asprey, by persuasion, induced her to go out with her shop-lifting. Both were arrested and handed over to the police. The husband came to me in great distress about his wife. I went to Collingwood and saw his wife, who gave the name of Julia Douglass. I then saw Mrs. Asprey, and she assured me that she alone was to blame for the trouble on the other woman. Asprey was sentenced to twelve months, and Douglass, who had five children and was unknown to crime, to fourteen days. Mrs. Asprey's husband, John Asprey, was, on 12th April, 1869, convicted of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Since his discharge from gaol he has died. I attach a certificate from the Registrar-General's Office of the birth of Mrs. Dean by Mrs. Seymour at Rosebank Cottage, Abbotsford-street, West Melbourne, registered as Caroline Gaynor, alleged to have been married to Denis Gaynor, at Ballarat, on 2nd May, 1867. That information appears to have been supplied by a daughter of Mrs. Asprey, who married a man named Brown. I had a search made from 1863, and found that Denis Gaynor had not married Mrs. Asprey, as alleged. She lived with Gaynor in Rosebank under the name of M'Ewan, and was confined there on the date referred to in the certificate. I arrested Gaynor for picking pockets at North Melbourne on 22nd April, 1874. He was convicted, and while he was in gaol I called on Mrs. M'Ewan, *alias* Asprey, at "Rosebank Cottage," saw the female child, which no doubt is Mrs. Dean. Mrs. M'Ewan, *alias* Seymour, told me that Denis Gaynor was the father of the child, and that she had not had any children for twenty years before. I attach Gaynor's photograph and

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and criminal history. I do not know where he is now, but I think he could be found. The woman who assisted at the birth is alive and well. I attach extracts from police court records of convictions against Mrs. Seymour, and witnesses are still alive who could prove them. I also attach a report from Sub-Inspector Duncan, and request the return of the criminal photographs when no longer required.

J. BROWN,
Superintendent of Police.

P.S.—The woman Sarah Grey, alias Ann Griffith, with whom Mrs. Asprey was associated, referred to in the Fitzroy conviction, was a married woman, and her husband was convicted on three cases of storebreaking and stealing on the 15/4/69, and sentenced in all to eleven years' imprisonment. His name was Thomas Griffith.

C.J. POLICE OFFICE, LAW COURTS, 24/4/95.

Re Caroline Asprey.

Memo. with reference to Caroline Asprey.

I beg to inform you that I had a slight knowledge of Caroline Asprey and her husband as hotel keepers in Hobart. Mrs. Asprey came to Victoria in latter part of 1865 or the beginning of 1866, accompanied by a daughter then about 12 or 13 years of age. She shortly afterwards associated herself with male and female criminals, many of whom had an English reputation. While in Victoria Mrs. Asprey served several terms of imprisonment, and during her periods of freedom lived as the wife of one Denis Gaynor, a notorious and frequently-convicted pickpocket.

J. DUNCAN,
Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Pilcher.] I also received the certificate of birth attached, which shows that Mary Dean was born on 16th May, 1874, and was registered as Sarah Annie Gaynor. The mother's name is given as Caroline Gaynor, late Asprey, and the father's name as Denis Gaynor, and his occupation a carpenter.

Mr. Pilcher.] I read these reports, and hand them in as evidence. To shorten the inquiry as much as possible and save expense I accept them as authentic instead of calling persons named therein from Melbourne.

Frederick George Fox sworn and examined:—

- F. G. Fox. 1716. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you, Mr. Fox? An importer and manufacturer, of the firm of Fox Brothers.
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1717. Do you know Dean? Yes; speaking from memory I have known him for about ten years, while travelling backwards and forwards on the Mossman's Bay boat.
1718. Have you had sufficient opportunities of forming an opinion of him? I have been on, perhaps, more intimate terms with Dean than any other of the company's servants, and have always known him to be, as far as I was able to judge, a steady, straightforward, and obliging young man. He has always been obliging to me and every member of my family.
1719. And to all other people travelling on the boat as far as you have observed? Yes.
1720. Did he strike you as being, for a man in his position, the possessor of an exceptionally high character? He seemed to be above the average of his class. I have not known him since he was married, and am referring to the period when he was running to Mosman's Bay.
1721. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When did you first know Dean? About ten years ago; from the time he was a deck-boy on the Mossman's Bay boat.
1722. Did you meet him as a passenger? Yes, daily, for about eight years.
1723. Has he ever been to your house or have you ever been to his? No.
1724. All you know of him is when you met him during the period he was on the day-boat? Yes.
1725. When did that knowledge of him cease? Between two and three years ago, except when he has been on occasional day duty.
1726. Have you anything to do with these boats? Nothing whatever, beyond travelling on them.
1727. Have you anything to do with any other boats in Sydney harbour? No, sir.
1728. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is your experience of him sufficient to justify you in giving him the character you do? Yes; he was an excellent example for the other boys, and I should trust him.
1729. *President.*] Do you judge him having formed opinions by having men in your own service? Yes; and I should say, he is an honest boy, one whom I would trust.

[Witness withdrew.]

Frederick Ashwin sworn and examined:—

- F. Ashwin. 1730. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you? Stained-glass artist, in business in Sydney.
17 May, 1895
1731. Do you know George Dean? Yes; I have known him for the last ten years, and had many conversations with him on board the steamer.
1732. Have you had ample opportunity of forming an opinion as to his character? Yes.
1733. What have you to say about his character? That it was good in every sense.
1734. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know him as a passenger travelling on the ferry-boat between Sydney and Mosman's Bay for eight years? Yes.
1735. Did he ever visit you or you visit him? No.
1736. Did you ever know his parents? No; from what he told me I knew that he was getting barely a living, and that he used to send what little money he could to assist a needy mother and some younger members of the family.
1737. Where did she live? Some where near Dubbo I think he said.
1738. Was it not Narrandera? It may have been; I do not remember it.
1739. Did he tell you his mother's name was Mrs. Finch? No; he simply told me he drew a little money to send to his mother.
1740. Did he ever tell you why he left home? No.
1741. Did he ever tell you whether he had any brothers and sisters? I think he mentioned that there were one or two little boys or girls living with his mother.
1742. Might not the place have been Narrandera? It might have been; I forget. I simply told him he was doing a good thing. Sometime ago I believe his mother's cottage was burned down, and he then told me he was going to get leave of absence to go up country to do something towards helping her.
1743. That is what he told you? Yes; and I thought it very much to his credit. 1744.

1744. Where was he living at this time? I cannot tell you regarding the burning down of the cottage; he told me he had sent his mother up money for its insurance; she neglected to pay it, and the insurance lapsed, everything was lost, and he had to find her another home.

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1745. How many years ago is that? Four or five years.

1746. Did he tell you the name of the insurance company in which the house was said to be insured? No.

1747. Do you admit that except what he told you, you know nothing of him? Yes; I admit that, but he was a well-behaved boy.

1748. Was all you saw of him on the boat in his favour? Yes; he was marked by everybody in the Bay as a credit to the other boys.

1749. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you say he got leave of absence to go up country to find his mother a home? I won't be positive he did; I was under the impression that is where he was going to, as he told me she was living in a bit of a tent, rigged up on the side of the burned cottage.

1750. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How is it you cannot remember the place where he said his mother lived? I don't remember asking; it was the details of the burning cottage which impressed themselves more on my mind than the place where she lived.

[Witness withdrew.]

Frederick Konnecke sworn and examined:—

1751. *President.*] What is your name? Konnecke.

F. Konnecke.
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1752. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your first name is? Frederick.

1753. And your name in full is? Frederick Konnecke.

1754. What are you? I am a butcher.

1755. How many years have you been in Sydney? About twenty-five years.

1756. You have known Dean pretty well all his life? Yes; I have known him since he was 14 years old. I knew him when he first came down from the country to Sydney.

1757. What part of the country did he come from? Narrandera, I think. He came and lived opposite to my shop in Caroline-street, Redfern, and whilst there he chummed up with my eldest boy.

1758. What was his step-father's name? Finch.

1759. And where did his mother live? In Narrandera, I think.

1760. You think the mother lived in Narrandera? Yes; she is living there now.

1761. Where is Finch? I cannot tell you.

1762. You say that Dean came down with his step-father, and became mates with your eldest boy;—how long had you known him then? I knew him up to the time that he was taken in charge.

1763. How long was it before he went into the service of the North Shore Ferry Company that you knew him? I think he worked for a blacksmith before that, and also for a man named Chadwick.

1764. Had you an opportunity of judging of his character as a boy? Yes; he was at my place all the time. I cannot say a word bad about him, everything good. I looked upon him as a son.

1765. You have known him ever since? Yes.

1766. Has he retained that character all through his life? Yes; up till now.

1767. When he was not at work he was always at your place? Yes; at night, and in the daytime when he was not working.

1768. You saw a good deal of him? Yes; I was constantly seeing him.

1769. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where do you live? At Queen and Moncur Streets, Woollahra.

1770. When did you know this man Dean first—how long ago? About thirteen years ago.

1771. What was Dean doing then? He was working for a blacksmith in the city.

1772. Can you tell me the blacksmith's name? No; I do not know his name.

1773. You cannot tell me the name of the blacksmith? No.

1774. When did you know him next after the blacksmith? He used to come to my place in Redfern.

1775. Where did he go to after he left the blacksmith? I cannot say; I know he went to the company, but when I do not know.

1776. How many years ago is it since he first went into the employ of the company? It must have been about ten years ago, because I have been living in Woollahra six years.

1777. Was he visiting at your place at the time this unfortunate occurrence happened? Yes.

1778. When was he living with you? He lived with me for three or four years. He was living with me up to the time he got married.

1779. Was he living with you at the time he got married? Yes; he got married from my place in Woollahra.

1780. Where from? My place, in Queen and Moncur Streets.

1781. He boarded with you for four years before he got married? Yes; between three and four years.

1782. What was your family—what number? I have six daughters and three sons.

1783. Living in the same house? Yes.

1784. Cannot you help me with some little information about his step-father;—when did Finch marry his mother? I do not know; I never heard it.

1785. Cannot you tell me? No; I cannot tell you.

1786. Is it not a fact that Mrs. Finch is living at Narrandera? I do not know.

1787. Do you believe she is? I do not know; I cannot say.

1788. You do not know where his mother is living? No.

1789. Did you never ask him? No.

1790. You have never known? No; I do not know where they are living.

1791. What did you ask him to live with you for? I did not ask him at all; only he was a good sort of fellow, and I told my missis she might find room for him.

1792. He paid you of course? Yes.

1793. Did not you inquire about his mother and family? No.

1794. Although he lived as one of your household? No.

1795. You do not know where his mother is living? No.

1796. How was it that he came to live with you? His step-father was living with another woman; he had a woman in the house, and on this the boy left.

1797.

- F. Konnecke. 1797. Where was this woman living with him? In Caroline-street, Redfern. She might have been his housekeeper.
- 17 May, 1895. 1798. And this woman was with him? Yes.
1799. Did not you say the reason he left the house was because his father was living with this woman? No; I did not say that; he left because there was a step-mother.
1800. *President.*] I think, Sir Julian, he said "and then he left."
1801. *Sir Julian Salomon.*] Who was this woman living with this man? I do not know.
1802. When did he (Dean) leave that house? I cannot say. He left, and boarded with someone else.
1803. How long was this woman living with the step-father? I cannot tell.
1804. Were you living opposite to that house? Yes, on the corner; but I did not know whether the woman was there or not.
1805. How many doors away from you was it? I cannot tell you.
1806. Not how many doors? I cannot tell you; I do not know.
1807. You must tell, Sir? I cannot tell; I could not pick the house out.
1808. Was it two doors, or one door, or five doors away? I cannot say.
1809. You cannot say how many doors? No; I have no idea.
- 1810-11. No idea whether you were living fifty doors or two doors away—You cannot tell, or give any idea? No.
1812. You lived there seven years? Yes.
1813. And cannot tell how many doors you lived from this woman? No.
1814. How long was this man and this woman living there? I cannot tell you.
1815. You have no idea? No.
1816. You do not know whether it was five months or a year? No.
1817. How long did you know they were living there? Well, I do not know.
1818. And you will not tell me how many doors you were living from this house? No; I cannot tell.
1819. You cannot give the Commissioners any idea of how many doors it was from your house? No.
1820. Was it next door? No; it was on the opposite side.
1821. How many feet from your own door? I cannot tell.
1822. Was it in the same street? Yes.
1823. And it was on the opposite side? Yes.
1824. Have you ever been in that house? No.
1825. How do you know about this woman—have you seen her going out? Of course; she had meat from me often.
1826. You say you have seen her often? Not often, but I have seen her.
1827. When—at the butcher's shop? Yes.
1828. About how long did she take meat from you? I cannot tell you.
1829. And you cannot give me any description of her? No.
1830. Did she go by the name of Mrs. Finch? I believe she did.
1831. Were there any children in that house? I do not know.
1832. How did you get paid—did you go over every week? No; I did not trust them.
1833. You had cash paid to you then? Yes.
1834. Did you trust them at all? No; I did not trust them.
1835. You knew that this woman was not his wife? I cannot say that. She went by the name of Finch.
1836. You say that she went by the name of Mrs. Finch? Yes; I believe so.
1837. That is how you knew her? Yes.
1838. You do not know whether there were any children? No; I cannot tell you.
1839. When did you supply them with meat? About thirteen years ago, when they came there.
1840. Did you ever speak to Mr. Finch? I cannot say.
1841. When did you last see him? I never saw him, only when he came back from the country.
1842. You do not know where he is now? No; I do not.
1843. Have you ever seen Dean's mother? No.
1844. You have never seen his mother? No.
1845. You cannot tell me anything about the mother? No; I did not ask him.
1846. You did not ask him, and he did not tell you? No; I know nothing about the mother.
1847. Your wife and family were living with you, and also Dean, and yet you know nothing about his mother? No.
1848. Do you know where the mother is now? I believe she lives in Narrandera.
1849. When did he leave your place? When he got married.
1850. Had this Dean a brother? I believe he had a step-brother.
1851. By this man Finch? Yes.
1852. Did you ever see the step-brother? No.
1853. Do you know where he is? He is up the country somewhere, but I do not know where.
1854. Did Dean ever tell you that his half-brother was in Sydney? I do not know; I know one was on the "Vernon."
1855. How old was the one on board the "Vernon"? I cannot say how old, I have heard Dean say he was on the "Vernon."
1856. Do you know what brought him on the "Vernon"? No.
1857. How many years ago did he tell you that his brother was on the "Vernon"? I cannot tell you.
1858. You cannot give me any idea? No.
1859. Did he tell you that that half-brother had been in custody? No.
1860. Did not he tell you how he got on the "Vernon"? No.
1861. Do you know the "Vernon"? Yes.
1862. How long have you been in the Colony? For eighteen or nineteen years.
1863. Did not he (Dean) tell you how his brother got on the "Vernon"? I never asked him.
1864. And he never told you? No.
1865. And you do not know? No.
1866. Never had the curiosity to find out? No.
1867. Did he ever tell you about any other brother? I do not know.
1868. Did he tell you about having sisters? I think he had a step-sister.

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17 May, 1895.

1869. Did he tell you that? I think she came down to Sydney once.
 1870. How long ago? I do not know.
 1871. Do you know where she is now? I think she is in Narrandera with her mother.
 1872. You have never been to Narrandera? No.
 1873. Never seen the mother? No.
 1874. Do you remember Dean telling you about another brother he had? No.
 1875. Do you not know anything about another one? No.
 1876. Is his step-brother on board the "Vernon" yet? No; I do not think so.
 1877. When did he leave the "Vernon"? I do not know; I cannot tell.
 1878. About how long ago? I have no idea when he left.
 1879. Who told you that he had left the "Vernon"? I heard Dean talking about it—he said he had got him a place.
 1880. Where is his half-brother now? I cannot tell you.
 1881. You never asked him? No.
 1882. He never told you? No.
 1883. And you do not know? No.
 1884. Did you ever write to his mother? No.
 1885. You said you looked upon him as a son? Yes.
 1886. Have you seen Dean writing to his mother? No; I never saw him write to her.
 1887. Did he tell you anything about his mother? No, never.
 1888. Did he ever tell you anything about his mother's place being burnt down? No.
 1889. You never heard that? No.
 1890. You never heard that the insurance was allowed to lapse? No; I know nothing at all about that.
 1891. Did he ever tell you anything about his mother living in a tent? I never heard that.
 1892. You know nothing about this insurance? No.
 1893. Or about the place being burnt down? No; I know nothing about that.
 1894. What has become of the woman who was living with Finch? I do not know.
 1895. Or what has become of Finch? I do not know; I cannot tell you.
 1896. You do not know of either of them? No.
 1897. How was it that Finch left that neighbourhood? I cannot tell.
 1898. When did you lose sight of him? I do not know exactly; I cannot give any idea.
 1899. It is some years ago? Yes.
 1900. How many years ago would it be that Finch was married to Dean's mother? I cannot tell.
 1901. You say that you knew Dean about thirteen years ago? Yes.
 1902. Did this young Dean ever tell you if this man Finch was married to his mother? He did not tell me that.
 1903. It was thirteen years ago when he was living with his step-father? Yes.
 1904. And then he left him? Yes.
 1905. How many years ago did you know of this step-brother being on the "Vernon"? I do not know how long.
 1906. How many years ago, about? I cannot say.
 1907. You will not deny that you have been doing all you can to save this man? I would work for any boy.
 1908. You have been doing all you can to get him out of his difficulty? Yes.
 1909. *President.*] Have you been doing all you can to get evidence to show that this man Dean was innocent? I have only been to one party.
 1910. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What party did you go to? Willoughby.
 1911. Is that the name of a person? No; the place.
 1912. What is the name of the person? Cook.
 1913. There are several families of Cook, are there not? I do not know how many Cooks there are.
 1914. What was his name, Edward or John? I cannot tell you; I do not know.
 1915. Now, was not it a Mrs. Cook? Yes.
 1916. Where does she live? I was not acquainted there.
 1917. What did you go to Mrs. Cook for? To get some evidence.
 1918. When did you go? I cannot remember.
 1919. Was it on Easter Monday? I did not go out on Easter Monday.
 1920. How long ago is it since you went there? I cannot say.
 1921. Well, about—is it four or five weeks ago? It is since the trial.
 1922. Of course it was;—how long after the trial? I cannot give any idea.
 1923. Did you go more than once? I think I went twice; I do not know.
 1924. What is the name of the person who went with you? I went by myself.
 1925. Both times? No.
 1926. Who went with you then? Mr. Paul.
 1927. He is one of the Defence Committee at North Sydney, is he not? Yes.
 1928. And takes an active part? Yes.
 1929. You went once alone? Yes; the first time Mr. Paul went with me.
 1930. You know these Cooks have made certain statements about this matter? I do not know.
 1931. Do you not know that one of them made certain statements about this case? I do not know. I went there to find out if she had any evidence.
 1932. Who told you about Mrs. Cook? I went with Mr. Paul.
 1933. You went at his request? Yes.
 1934. Where did you go from? Woollabra.
 1935. Where did you meet Mr. Paul? At North Shore.
 1936. And you went together? Yes.
 1937. When did you go by yourself? I have no idea.
 1938. When did you go over alone? I went out to see her.
 1939. To make a call? No, to see her.
 1940. What for? To see if she had any statement to make about this case.

- F. Konnecke. 1941. Had not you been there before with Mr. Paul? Yes.
- 17 May, 1895. 1942. Why did you go to her again? I wanted to fetch her in.
1943. Did you fetch her in? Yes.
1944. Where did you fetch her to? To Mr. Meagher's.
1945. When did you bring her to Mr. Meagher's? I cannot tell you.
1946. Which of these Mrs. Cooks was it? I do not know.
1947. You were bringing her there about an important matter? Yes.
1948. Will you swear you did not know her name? Her name was Mrs. Cook.
1949. You did not know her Christian name? No.
1950. You never asked? No.
1951. Did you drive to Mr. Meagher's office? Yes; I took her in my trap.
1952. Where from? Willoughby.
1953. And you cannot tell when that was? Not exactly.
1954. Have you seen her since? No.
1955. Whereabouts does she live in Willoughby? Close to the river at Lane Cove.
1956. What is her husband? I do not know; he was living there.
1957. What is his name? Cook.
1958. What does he do? I do not know what he does.
1959. You saw him? Yes.
1960. And spoke to him—Mr. Cook? Yes; I wished him the time of day when I went with Mr. Paul.
1961. You had no conversation with him? We asked for Mrs. Cook.
1962. Did you not go there about some statements made about the purchase of some poison by some person;—did you not go there for that? I went there to see if she knew anything about anybody who bought poison.
1963. And Mr. Paul went with you? Yes.
1964. You cannot tell me how long after that you went again? No.
1965. You went about the same matter? Yes.
1966. Have you seen Mrs. Cook since you took her to Mr. Meagher's office? No, not since.
1967. You have only seen that one Mrs. Cook? Yes.
1968. Did you know anything about the husband? No; I know nothing about him.
1969. You know nothing about the characters of these people Cook? No; I never saw them before.
1970. What caused you to go over with Mr. Paul in the first instance? Mr. Paul asked me to call for him because I had a trap.
1971. And you went together? Yes.
1972. *President.*] What interest was there for you to go with Mr. Paul at all:—did you know him before this? He was going bail with me.
1973. Do you not live at Woollahra—and Mr. Paul lives at North Shore? Yes.
1974. *Sir Julian Salomon.*] These Cooks—do they not live close to one of the steamer wharfs;—how far is it from a wharf? Where I went I saw the water.
1975. How far was it from the wharf? I do not know where the wharf is.
1976. What is Mr. Paul? I do not know what he is.
1977. Did he go bail with you? He was going bail with me.
1978. You admitted before that you did not know him? No.
1979. You came all the way from Woollahra in a sulky, went across to North Shore, and picked Mr. Paul up at his house and drove him to Willoughby? Yes.
1980. How far does Mr. Paul live from the water? Close to it.
1981. You never saw him before? No; he was a stranger to me.
1982. Where did you see Mrs. Cook—in a room, or in the garden? In the grounds.
1983. Who were present? Her husband was there.
1984. Was Mr. Paul there? Yes.
1985. And you and the husband and Mrs. Cook? Yes.
1986. And you know nothing of the character of these Cooks? No.
1987. What was the conversation between you and Mrs. Cook about this poison;—tell me all that happened? Mr. Paul asked her when we came to her house whether she knew anything about a woman and poison, and she said that she was in Walker-street, North Sydney, when a woman came up and asked her would she come into a chemist's shop and sign for some poison. She said she looked at the woman and said, "If you want to buy poison the best thing you can do is to get a policeman." She said she would not go.
1988. Poison for what? She said for rats.
1989. Did she describe that woman? She said she was a tall woman—tall and rather stout—and that she would know her if she saw her again.
1990. What was the further description she gave you? She said she would know her if she was to see her.
1991. Was this after the trial? Yes.
1992. After the conviction? Yes.
1993. Did not you ask her to describe this woman? Yes; she said she was rather tall.
1994. Did she give any further description of her? No.
1995. Did you not tell this woman (Mrs. Cook) that the description she gave you would correspond with Mrs. Seymour;—did not you tell Mrs. Cook that? I do not know.
1996. Will you swear you did not say that? I will not swear that.
1997. Were you excited? No.
1998. Will you swear that you did not tell Mrs. Cook that her description corresponded with Mrs. Seymour? No; I would not swear it. I do not know what I said.
1999. Will you not admit that you did; do you believe the description corresponded with Mrs. Seymour;—did you believe it? I did believe it corresponded with Mrs. Seymour.
2000. She (Mrs. Cook) only said she was rather tall and stout;—was that all? Yes; that is the only description she gave me.
2001. How long was this after the trial when you went with Mr. Paul? I do not know.
2002. Were you at the trial? Not every day.
2003. How many days were you there? I was not there on Saturday. 2004.

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2004. Were you there twice? I was not there on Saturday.
2005. How long did you stay there;—all day? No; I went in the afternoon and had a look.
2006. One night how late were you there? I was there one night from half-past 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock.
2007. And the other night? That was the only night.
2008. You only saw one Mrs. Cook;—will you swear that? I might have seen many Mrs. Cooks, but I would not know their names.
2009. Did not you see any other Mrs. Cook? I would not know her name if I did.
2010. Did you not see another Mrs. Cook? I did not know her name was Cook.
2011. How many women were present;—you were there and Mr. Paul was there? I only saw one. I was told her name was Mrs. Cook.
2012. Did you not drive to another house? Yes; but I do not know the name.
2013. Who went with you? Mr. Paul; he got out.
2014. How far was this from the other house? I cannot tell.
2015. How many women did you see there? Only one woman.
2016. At the first place you only saw one woman, and at the second place one woman? Yes; at the first place I saw one woman and at the second place another.
2017. Was she a relation or a sister of the first Mrs. Cook? I do not know.
2018. How is it you went to the other one? Mr. Paul said he knew where they lived, and told me where to drive.
2019. When you drove out, you drove to a person named Cook? Yes; Mr. Paul told me where to drive.
2020. Did you see a woman at the first place where you went? I saw a man there.
2021. He appeared to be her husband? Yes.
2022. Mr. Paul said he knew the man? Yes; from a boy.
2023. There was only you, and Mr. Paul, and Mrs. Cook? Yes.
2024. How long did you stay there? We did not stay very long.
2025. About how long? I should say about a quarter of an hour.
2026. Then Mrs. Cook described to you the person who spoke to her in Walker-street, North Sydney, about the poison? Yes.
2027. And you told her that you thought the description corresponded with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2028. Did you and Mr. Paul go away together? Yes; we went together.
2029. Anybody else? Yes; Mr. Cook was in my vehicle.
2030. You do not know the first name of the first Mrs. Cook? No.
2031. Mr. Paul, yourself, and Mr. Cook went then to the second Mrs. Cook;—what did they tell you about the poison? The second woman it was that told us about the poison.
2032. The first woman then made no statement? No; she only said what she heard from the other Mrs. Cook.
2033. It was the second Mrs. Cook then that made the statement? Yes.
2034. At the first conversation did Mrs. Cook make any statement to you about poison? The first one, yes.
2035. What description did the first Mrs. Cook give you? I cannot tell.
2036. Will you swear you never got out of the trap? No; I never got out of the trap. Mr. Paul got out and I stayed in the trap.
2037. Did you not say that the description corresponded with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2038. What made you say that? I heard that.
2039. What did you hear? She said she was tall, and had some grey hair in her head.
2040. And you said that corresponds with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2041. That was at the second Mrs. Cook's? No; at the first Mrs. Cook's.
2042. *President.*] The conversation about the woman being tall and stout was at the first Mrs. Cook's, was it not? Yes.
2043. Did you not say that the first Mrs. Cook said that she was tall and stoutish? Yes.
2044. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That conversation was at the first Mrs. Cook's? Yes.
2045. Then you drove to the second Mrs. Cook's, and the first Mrs. Cook's husband went with you? Yes.
2046. You believe it was her husband? Yes.
2047. At the second place you went to you saw the second Mrs. Cook and her husband;—what was the conversation? We asked her did she see a woman. She said yes; that a woman asked her to go into a chemist's, in Walker-street, North Sydney, and sign for some poison, and that she looked up at her and said, "Well, if you want to buy poison, you ought to get a policeman."
2048. Did not she describe this woman to you? She said she would know her again if she saw her.
2049. Which Mrs. Cook did the woman speak to? The second one—the second Mrs. Cook.
2050. What description did she give you? She said she would know her again if she saw her. She said she was tall and stoutish, and she would know her if she saw her.
2051. And you thought that corresponded with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2052. And told her so? Yes.
2053. Did she give you any further description? No.
2054. You had been to the Court and seen Mrs. Seymour giving evidence? Yes.
2055. Was it at the Water Police Court you saw her? Yes.
2056. She had been to your house? Yes.
2057. Where were you living then? At Woollahra, at the corner of Queen and Moncur Streets.
2058. Mrs. Seymour had been there? Yes.
2059. How long before this accusation? When George Dean got married they came up as visitors.
2060. Then George Dean and his wife and the mother have been at your place? Yes; Mrs. Dean and her mother have been there.
2061. You have seen Mrs. Seymour a number of times since Dean was married? Yes.
2062. You say the second Mrs. Cook told you that the woman she saw was tall and stoutish? Yes.
2063. No further description was given you, but tall and stoutish? No.
2064. Did not the second Mrs. Cook say something about her hair? I cannot tell you.
2065. Did not she say that her hair was cut short? I cannot say.
2066. How did you describe Mrs. Seymour? I did not tell anybody how she was.
2067. Do you not remember what you told both these Mrs. Cooks as to what kind of a woman Mrs. Seymour was? I only said what she was like.

- F. Konnecke. 2068. Will you swear you gave no description;—not in Mr. Paul's presence? I do not know.
- 17 May, 1895. 2069. Will you swear that, in Mr. Paul's presence, you did not describe Mrs. Seymour? I do not know if I did so or not.
2070. You cannot recollect? No; I do not know.
2071. Have you got a good memory or a bad one? I have a pretty fair memory.
2072. When you went to Crick and Meagher's office, you say you took Mrs. Cook there? Yes.
2073. Only one Mrs. Cook? Yes.
2074. How many times have you been to Crick and Meagher's office? I cannot tell.
2075. Did not you go to a third Mrs. Cook? No; I have never been to three Cooks.
2076. Did not you go to another relation of theirs;—will you swear that? No; not that I am aware of— not any Cook.
2077. Did not you go to another woman who lives in the Lane Cove neighbourhood? No.
2078. *President.*] Did you go to anyone else in Lane Cove after you had been to the two Mrs. Cooks? No. When we went out to the first place there was no one there, and Mr. Paul told me to drive further down somewhere, and there we saw Mr. Cook. We picked him up, and went to his house, and saw the first Mrs. Cook. Mr. Cook then came with us to the second Mrs. Cook's, and she described the woman who asked her to sign for some poison. She said the woman was tall and stoutish, and she would know her again if she saw her.
2079. Did you go to three places that day? No; I did not go to any three places.
2080. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have been in business a great many years, have you not? Yes; for twenty-five years.
2081. Will you tell me, before this accusation against Dean, how long before that had you seen Dean;— how long before he was accused of poisoning his wife? He used to often come.
2082. On his bicycle? Yes.
2083. Was it a day before? I do not know how many days.
2084. Did he come frequently? Yes; often.
2085. Was the child left at your house? Yes.
2086. You carry on a butchering business? Yes; a retail business.
2087. Do you cure hides? No.
2088. You have nothing to do with that business? No; I have never done so.
2089. Did you ever sell hides? No; I do not kill.
2090. Have you ever sold hides? Yes; a calf's skin occasionally.
2091. Were you selling hides some time before this accusation against Dean? No.
2092. Have you never cured any? No.
2093. No bullocks' or calves' skins? No; I never had any bullocks.
2094. From whom did you get your meat? From Glebe Island.
2095. What is the name of the person you got your meat from? I used to get it off anybody. Sometimes from Macnamara, sometimes from O'Brien, sometimes from O'Neill.
2096. No particular person? No.
2097. Do you keep books? Yes.
2098. Where are they? At home.
2099. They would show where you buy these things, would they not? I do not book these things. I know where I buy.
2100. You do not always book it? No.
2101. You buy from whom? Anybody on Glebe Island.
2102. You say you drove Mrs. Cook to Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
2103. Did Mr. Paul drive Mrs. Cook to Mrs. Seymour in Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
2104. And Mrs. Cook went to Mrs. Seymour's door and said she was a friend of hers, and wished to see her? I do not know; I was not there.
2105. Did she go with Mr. Paul? Yes.
2106. How did he take her? I do not know.
2107. Where is Mr. Paul? *Mr. Pilcher:* At North Shore.
2108. Are you going to call him? *Mr. Pilcher:* Perhaps so.
2109. *To witness.*] You did not go with Mr. Paul? No, I did not go with Mr. Paul.
2110. Did you leave Mrs. Cook at Crick and Meagher's, or wait for her? Mr. Paul took her away in a cab.
2111. You drove her there, but did not wait for her? No; I did not wait for her.
2112. Is Mr. Paul in this room? *Mr. Pilcher:* No, he is not.
2113. You went out expressly to see these two Mrs. Cooks, and all you can tell me you have told me so far? I have told you all I know.
2114. Of either of the Mrs. Cooks? Yes.
2115. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe what took you out to see Mrs. Cook was some information that the North Shore Committee had got about this poison? Only what Mr. Paul told me.
2116. You drove Mr. Paul out? Yes.
2117. You first drove to one house; the owner was not there; you found him, and then went to another house? Yes.
2118. After this you went by yourself? Yes.
2119. Did you bring Mrs. Cook in? Yes.
2120. To Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
2121. You did not go into Crick and Meagher's office? No.
2122. Mr. Paul drove Mrs. Cook up to see Mrs. Seymour, at Riley-street? Yes.
2123. You did not go? No.
2124. Did you not drive up in your own trap? Yes; I drove up in my trap.
2125. You drove up with Mr. Williamson? Yes; I took Mr. Williamson to the gaol and then went home myself to Woollahra.
2126. Personally you know nothing of the character of Mrs. Seymour's house? No.
2127. You were asked about hides; how are hides generally treated? All hides go from the slaughtering places to the big merchants. I have nothing to do with hides; they are dealt with by the carcass butchers.

F. Konnecke.
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2123. If you have an odd calf-skin you sell the skin there and then? Yes.
2129. How many doors did this man Finch live from you; you said he lived on the opposite side of the road? Yes.
2130. What street did you say you lived in? Caroline and Eveleigh Streets. [Mr. Pilcher draws plan.]
2131. You lived at the corner? Yes.
2132. Where did Finch live? [Witness marks on the plan where.]
2133. Can you tell me how far from your shop Finch lived—say roughly, is it about 50 yards? It might be between 50 and 100 yards, but I could not say how far.
2134. You said that Dean, before he was married, used to live with your family? Yes.
2135. At the time you took him as a lodger had you the same opinion of him as you have told us? Yes; or I would not have taken him in.
2136. Having lived between three and four years with you you express the opinion you have expressed? Yes.
2137. [President.] When Dean came to you he must have been about 14 years old? Yes; I should think about that.
2138. He came down to you from Narrandera? Yes; I understood that. He came from the country somewhere.
2139. Are you sure about Narrandera; you believe it was Narrandera? Yes.
2140. Did he tell you what he had been doing up there? He said he was working for a horse-shoer.
2141. Did he tell you anything else? No.
2142. When he came to you was he educated; had he been to school? Yes.
2143. He told you his only occupation was that he was with this man who shod horses? Yes.
2144. He lived with you for nearly four years? Yes.
2145. He lived with you up to the time he got married? Yes.
2146. Did he tell you he was going to get married? No; not a word.
2147. What time used he to go out and come in? He used to come home in the morning at 8 o'clock, half-past 8, or 9 o'clock; sometimes later.
2148. During the latter part of his stay he was on the night North Shore steamer? Yes.
2149. What time would he leave at night to go to his work? We used to call him at half-past 10 o'clock at night. He got his supper, and then got on his bicycle and went to work.
2150. Was there any time during the eight or nine months before the marriage that he failed to observe those hours? He used sometimes to say, "I want my supper earlier; I am going to see May."
2151. You knew then that he was going to get married some time or other? No; I did not.
2152. Did you know he was keeping company? Yes; but I did not know he was going to marry the girl.
2153. What hours did he go courting? He did not go out very often. Sometimes he would go out and home to tea, and then lay down and sleep till half-past 10.
2154. He would not be at home as much as before? He used to go out on his bicycle about half an hour before his usual time at night.
2155. How often used he to do that? I cannot tell you.
2156. Two or three times a week? I cannot say; I have no idea how often he went.
2157. But he went that way? Yes.
2158. Has he been in the day-time? Yes.
2159. In the day-time and in the night-time too? Yes.
2160. Both day and night? Yes; he used to go on Wednesday, when he had his pay.
2161. Used he sometimes to go by day and night? Yes; but not very often.
2162. Was he not very keen on this love-making business? I say he has been, but not very often.
2163. How many times a week used he to go? I do not know how often he went.
2164. Can you give us no idea, generally speaking, how often he went? I cannot say.
2165. Did he go once a week in the day-time? I do not know.
2166. Once a week in the day or night? I cannot tell; I do not know.
2167. How often by day or night did he see Mary Seymour? I cannot say. He has fetched her to my place.
2168. By day or by night? By day.
2169. And taken her home by day? I cannot tell you.
2170. How many times a week used he to go to see this girl? I cannot tell.
2171. Did he go every day? Not every day.
2172. Three or four times a week? I cannot tell.
2173. How long did you know he was keeping company with her before he got married? I think about seven months.
2174. Is there anybody who knows when he used to go there better than you do? I have my wife and daughter there, but I did not bother about him.
- 2175-6. Would your wife and daughter know better how many times a week he went to see this girl? I could not say.

[Witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY,

MONDAY, 20 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D., | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

John Palmer sworn and examined:—

- J. Palmer. 2177. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you reside in Bourke-street? Yes.
 2178. What number in Bourke-street? At 603 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
 20 May, 1895. 2179. What are you? I am a painter.
 2180. How long have you lived in Bourke-street? About twelve years.
 2181. Did you know Mrs. Seymour and her daughter? Yes.
 2182. And Madame Rose? Yes.
 2183. Have you ever seen either Mrs. Seymour or her daughter in connection with Madame Rose's? Yes. I have seen them there. I have seen both of them go there, but singly, not both together.
 2184. Which door did they enter by? The door at the gable entrance, in Collins-street.
 2185. Why do you call it the gable entrance? Because it is the gable end of the house.
 2186. When you say the gable entrance you mean the door that enters in Collins-street? Yes.
 2187. Have you ever seen them go in any other way? Only by the wicket-gate.
 2188. When you say them you mean both of them? Yes.
 2189. Separately? Yes.
 2190. Are you quite sure that you have seen Mary Dean go into Madame Rose's? Yes.
 2191. How long ago? Between three or four years ago.
 2192. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour speaking to people in the street? Yes, I have.
 2193. At what time of the day? Between dinner-time and tea-time, in the afternoon.
 2194. Can you tell me whereabouts, and what kind of people they were? I have seen her in Crown-street, and they looked respectable people.
 2195. Were they men or women? Young men.
 2196. That was in Crown-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
 2197. What time was that? Between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening.
 2198. Did you know the young men? No. I took them to be respectable by their appearance.
 2199. By their dress and appearance? Yes.
 2200. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour speaking to people in any other part of the town? Yes; in Pitt-street, near the arcade which runs from Pitt to George Street. I think it is called the Royal Arcade.
 2201. Who was she speaking to there? Men.
 2202. Young men or old men? Young men.
 2203. Did you know them at all? No, I did not know them.
 2204. Were they the same class of young men that you saw her speaking to in Crown-street? Yes.
 2205. What time was this;—was it in the daytime? It was in the evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. I cannot say exactly.
 2206. Was she alone, or was there anybody else with her? There was no other female with her.
 2207. About how often, can you remember, have you noticed her speaking to young men in the evening? Probably about three or four times.
 2208. Have you seen her more than once at the Arcades? I do not think I have seen her more than twice.
 2209. About the same time at night? Yes.
 2210. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you know that Mary Seymour, before she was engaged to George Dean, was engaged to a young man named Dixon? No; I did not know she was engaged to anyone.
 2211. Whether she had arrived with a young man you do not know? No; I do not know.
 2212. And the number of times you saw her going to Madame Rose's was? Four or five times.
 2213. *President.*] You say you have seen her talking to young gentlemen in the street;—did you see anything light or flighty in her conduct or demeanour? No; I did not.
 2214. *Mr. Pilcher.*] The time you saw her there, were there any other people about? Oh, yes; plenty of people about.
 2215. You said you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
 2216. Was she known by any other name? I knew her as much by Mrs. Jones as Mrs. Seymour.
 2217. Did you know a man named Jones was living with her? I did.
 2218. In her house? Yes.
 2219. *President.*] How long ago is it since you saw Mary Dean the last time going to the house opposite or speaking to young men in the street? It is between three and four years ago since I saw her going to Madame Rose's.

[Witness withdrew.]

Daniel McNab sworn and examined:—

- D. McNab. 2220. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you are in the Water Police? Yes, in the Water Police.
 20 May, 1895. 2221. How many years have you been there? For seven years.
 2222. Did you know George Dean? Yes.
 2223. For how many years? For about six years.
 2224. Did you know him up to the time he got into this trouble? Yes.
 2225. Had you opportunity of forming an opinion of him? Yes, I had.
 2226. In what way? I have seen him by night and in the day-time going home.
 2227. Did you know him personally to speak to? Yes. 2228.

2228. By the way, as Water Policeman, your duties are principally on the water, are they not? Yes, D. McNab.
on the water and round Circular Quay.
- 2228½. It is part of your duty to know the characters of people connected with the water? Yes. 20 May, 1895.
2229. What opinion did you form of George Dean? He was civil and obliging. I have never heard a wrong word come out of his mouth; since he has been in the night boat, I have seen him often.
2230. Speaking generally of his character as a respectable man, what would you say? I can only speak of him in the highest terms. I never saw anything wrong with the man.
2231. Was he a sober man? I never saw him the worse for liquor. I never saw him the worse for insobriety. I used to see him on his bicycle going home in the morning.
2232. That was when he was on the Mossman's Bay line? Yes.
2233. Have you ever had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the relations upon which Dean and his wife lived? None whatever. I saw in the papers when his wife was confined, and after that I would ask him, "How is your missis, George?" and he used to speak in the highest terms of his wife then.
2234. *President.*] What do you mean when you say he spoke in the highest terms? I asked how she was, and he told me she was going to get up.
2235. That is what you mean by the highest terms? Yes; he always spoke feelingly of her.
2236. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who asked you to come here? No one asked me in particular; Mr. Moodie spoke to me.
2237. Who is Mr. Moodie? He lives opposite to me on the Shore.
2238. Was it through him you came here? Yes, he subpoenaed me.
2239. You are in the Water Police? Yes.
2240. Have you ever visited the house of this man Dean? No.
2241. Has he ever visited your house? No, sir.
2242. What are the occasions on which you have seen him? I have seen him on the boats and going to his work on his bicycle.
2243. Where have you been? On duty at the Circular Quay.
2244. He was not a personal friend of yours? No, he was not. I have seen him going to duty in the morning.
2245. He is not a friend or acquaintance of yours? Only that I knew him as master of the boat that I travelled by.
2246. Is there anything more that you knew about him? No.
2247. You say you saw in the paper that his wife was confined. What did he say to you? When I have been going home with him and I said, "How is your missis, George?" he said that she was getting on well. I sometimes took the wheel when he was collecting the fares.
2248. What did he say? That she was all right and would soon get up.
2249. How long was that ago? I cannot exactly say—last year some time.
2250. Is it about a year ago or how long when you had this conversation about his missis? I cannot say.
2251. You paid no attention to it? I did not.
2252. You have been asked to speak of his character. Except seeing him on the steamer he is not a friend of yours? No; I only saw him going to and fro.
2253. Did he ever tell you he had been in trouble? Never.
2254. Did he ever tell you that he had been charged with a criminal offence at Narrandera or Wagga Wagga and got three months in gaol? Never.
2255. Did you never hear that? I never did.
2256. You knew nothing of that? No.
2257. Did you ever know that his mother was married again, and was Mrs. Finch? No.
2258. You knew nothing about his mother? No.
2259. Did you know that he once went under the name of George Finch, and was prosecuted under this name? No.
2260. You know nothing of his life and previous history? No.
2261. How far can you go back to knowing anything about his being on the steamer? He has been on the night boat perhaps two years and six months. I cannot exactly say. Sometimes when there was some one half drunk on board there was some difficulty in getting the fare, and he would blow his whistle, and I would go to see what was the matter. On the boat coming from the North Shore anyone can go on board, and the captain has to collect the fares. In the day-time the collections are taken on this side. When he had any difficulty with his fares he used to blow the whistle, and when he did I used to go to see what was the matter.
2262. When he was thirteen years of age you do not know that he was charged with some criminal offence? I have never heard a word about it.
2263. Not under the name of George Finch? No; not one word.
2264. He never told you a word of that? No.
2265. Are you sure? Yes; if he had, I should say so.
2266. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did he tell you that he was 13 years of age, and that this grave offence was riding another person's horse to the races, he and another boy, and that he was fined a nominal sum, and as he had not that nominal sum he had to serve his sentence? No; he said nothing to me about that; he never told me.
2267. Your opinion of him has been formed in connection with him on the boats? Yes; that is all. I know all the masters in the ferry-boats.
2268. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] As being a member of the Water Police? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Lillie Konnecke sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. L. Konnecke.
20 May, 1895.
2269. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you are married to the son of the old gentleman who was here the other day, who carries on a butchering business in Woollahra? Yes.
2270. Was that his eldest son? No; his second son.
2271. Did you know Mrs. Dean? Yes.
2272. And Dean, too? Yes.
2273. Were you in the habit of visiting Mrs. Dean? Yes.
2274. At her house? Yes.
2275. After she was married to Dean? Yes.
2276. And she visited your house? Yes.
2277. Do you remember on one occasion when you were visiting her house after marriage having any conversation about her husband? Yes.
2278. What did she say to you about him? She told me that she liked him at first; that she was very fond of him; but after her mother used to come and interfere, and she then turned against him. She liked him at first, but she turned against him afterwards when her mother used to carry on, and always interfere.
2279. Did she say anything about how Dean used to treat her? She used to say he was kind and good to her.
2280. How many nights were you there? I was stopping a week there.
2281. Did you notice Dean's habits whilst you were there? Yes.
2282. What were they? He was very good, and always working.
2283. Do you remember what his hours were? Yes; he would come home in the morning at 8 o'clock, and went out at half-past 10 o'clock at night.
2284. In the day-time how did he employ himself? He was always making things for her, and always good to her.
2285. How much rest did he take? Not very much; he used to be working of a morning, and would lie down in the afternoon.
2286. Did you ever see him when he was going at night to his work, saying or doing anything to his wife? Yes; he used to be always kissing her.
2287. Did you ever make any remark to Mrs. Dean about this? Yes.
2288. Did she kiss him? No; he kissed her.
2289. Did you make any remark to her about it? Yes; on one occasion I asked her why did she let him kiss her.
2290. What did she say? She said, "It is only put on."
2291. Was that after she told you the statement she made about her mother? Yes; after that.
2292. *President.*] When was it that you were staying there for a week? It was about five or six months after she was married.
2293. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Whereabouts do you live? I live in John-street; I used to live in Paddington-street. I live now in John-street, Woollahra, close to my father.
2294. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When were you married? In June.
2295. What year? I have been married about twelve months.
2296. Your husband is the son of Mr. Konnecke? Yes.
2297. Do you know Mr. Konnecke has been doing all he can to help Dean in this trouble? Yes.
2298. How far did you live from your father's house;—200 or 300 yards? About 5 minutes' walk.
2299. Your husband is his son? Yes.
2300. What does he do? He is a butcher.
2301. In the same business as his father? Yes.
2302. Before Mrs. Dean was married, she used to visit at your father's house? Yes.
2303. You were married in June last year, and before that you were living at home? Yes.
2304. How far did your parents live from Mr. Konnecke's? They lived in Sydney.
2305. How long were you visiting your now father-in-law's? For nearly four years.
2306. Have you seen Mrs. Dean there? No. I did not know her till she was married.
2307. Who introduced you to her? Miss Konnecke, my sister-in-law.
2308. Where? At Mrs. Konnecke's place.
2309. You have met her at Mrs. Konnecke's, then? Yes; she was married unknown to anybody then.
2310. When was that you were introduced to Mrs. Dean? I think she was about a month married.
2311. That is the first time you knew her? Yes.
2312. Was she taking tea, or what? She was there on a visit.
2313. And you were on a visit? Yes.
2314. Is that the only time you met her at your father-in-law's? That was the first time.
2315. How many times have you met her since? Dozens of times.
2316. At dinner and at tea? Yes.
2317. With your husband, of course? Yes.
2318. And sometimes Dean? Yes.
2319. Up to how long up to the time of this unfortunate affair had you met her at Mr. Konnecke's? About six months.
2320. Has she been to your house? Yes.
2321. To meals? No, not to meals; only visiting.
2322. When did you go to visit her at her house? When she was about six months married. When she got married she was unbeknownst to me; she was a month married before I knew.
2323. You did not know she was married? No.
2324. You never knew her until she was married? No.
2325. When was it you went to pay this visit to Mrs. Dean? I used to go of a Sunday all day. When I went to stop a week it was after she was married. I went on two or three Sundays.
2326. This time you are speaking of you stayed a week? Yes.
2327. Did you say that when he (Dean) came home in the morning he never went to bed till the afternoon? Yes.
2328. Will you swear it? Yes, I will.

Mrs. L.
Konnecke.
20 May, 1895.

2329. What time in the afternoon? All times; sometimes after his dinner—about 1.
 2330. What other times? About 2.
 2331. What is the latest that he went to bed? I have never noticed the times.
 2332. He did not go to bed when he came home within half an hour? No.
 2333. Not till the afternoon? No.
 2334. Will you swear that you asked this married woman why she allowed her husband to kiss her? Yes.
 2335. You say that he was kind and affectionate; that there was no cause of complaint; and that he was everything that a husband and man ought to be, and yet she told you that it was only "put on"? Yes.
 2336. That was how long ago? Five or six months after she was married.
 2337. You said her mother made her not care for him? Yes; she said it was all through her mother's doing she did not like him.
 2338. Although he was very attentive and very affectionate, and there was no cause of complaint whatever? Yes.
 2339. And you were staying there a week? Yes.
 2340. Did you visit Konnecke's home before being married? I have been going there for four years.
 2341. Dean was living there? Yes.
 2342. How many times did you go—what time in the day? All times—sometimes in the day; sometimes in the afternoon.
 2343. At no regular time? No.
 2344. You were there some hours sometimes? Yes.
 2345. You would not be there at night-time? Sometimes I would.
 2346. How often—once in a week? Yes, sometimes till about 9 or 10 o'clock.
 2347. Your now husband would see you home? Yes.
 2348. He was paying his addresses? Yes.
 2349. You went walking with him in the evening? Yes.
 2350. And then he would take you home? Yes.
 2351. You would walk down town to George-street? Yes, and then go straight home.
 2352. You would meet friends on the way? Very seldom.
 2353. You would not meet anybody sometimes? No.
 2354. *Mr. Pilcher.*] During the time that you visited at your father-in-law's place before Dean's marriage you said that was four years? Yes.
 2355. Did you come across Dean in Konnecke's house? Yes.
 2356. When he was living there? Yes.
 2357. Can you form any opinion upon which Dean and Konnecke's family lived? Yes.
 2358. How did they live? A happy life.
 2359. Was Dean a favourite with the family? Yes; he was on the best of terms. They seemed to be very fond of him.
 2360. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] He was like one of the family? Yes.
 2361. *President.*] Do you say that Mrs. Dean said to you that they got on all right until the mother-in-law interfered? Yes.
 2362. And it was through the mother she did not like him? Yes; she told me she did not like him;—she said she hated him.
 2363. She did not know you as well as any of the Konnecke's? She did not know me very well.
 2364. Did you know her very well? I saw her three or four times.
 2365. And she told you she hated Dean? Yes; she told me that when I was staying with her.
 2366. What did you mean by saying that when he went out he used to kiss her, and that she said it was only "put on";—do you mean to convey that she just suffered it? Yes.
 2367. What do you mean by saying that she got married unbeknownst to people? I mean the people in the street and about the place.
 2368. The Konnecke's know he was going to get married? No; they did not know.
 2369. Did they not know he was keeping company with her? Yes; but they did not know the day.
 2370. How can you say he got married unbeknownst to them? He was married a month before he told them.
 2371. Where was Mrs. Dean? Stopping at home with her mother.
 2372. She was married a month and stayed at home before anyone knew it? Yes.
 2373. What name did she go by? I thought it was Seymour.
 2374. During that month did she go to Konnecke's? Yes; it was then I saw her.
 2375. What did they call her? May; they introduced her to me as Miss Seymour.
 2376. It was after she got married she was introduced to you as Miss Seymour? Yes.
 2377. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not notice she had a wedding ring on? No; she had gloves on; she stayed a few minutes only.
 2378. Why do you swear she had gloves on? She just came in and stopped a few minutes.
 2379. How long is that ago? She was married a month.
 2380. What time of the day? It was in the afternoon.
 2381. How many times did you see her? Only once.
 2382. What kind of gloves were they? They were grey gloves.
 2383. Kid? Yes; I think they were grey kid.
 2384. Therefore, you could not see if she had a ring on? No.
 2385. And you cannot tell me if she had a wedding-ring or not? No; I could not say whether she had a wedding-ring or not.
 2386. How long was she in the place? She was not long; she wanted to take one of my sisters-in-law with her to stay at Mossman's Bay.
 2387. Did she come again? She came again after that.
 2388. When was that? After I found out she was married.
 2389. When she was living at Mossman's Bay she was married? Yes.
 2390. What is the reason you remember she had these gloves on? I was just introduced, and then walked away. I was not near her. I did not think she was married.

- Mrs. L. Konnecke.
20 May, 1895.
2391. How is it that you remember she had gloves on? I noticed that.
2392. What made you notice that? I think you can notice how anyone is dressed.
2393. You noticed that? Yes.
2394. And remembered it? Yes.
2395. How long ago? I cannot tell you how long ago.
2396. About twelve months ago? More than twelve months ago.
2397. Did not you ever ask Dean why he did not tell you that he was married to this woman? No.
2398. Or ask her? No.
2399. Did you never ask Mrs. Dean? No; she never told me.
2400. Did you ever ask her? No.
2401. And never asked Dean? No.
2402. Never asked anybody? No.
2403. Not even your husband? No.
2404. *President.*] How was she dressed? She had a navy-blue dress on.
2405. What kind of a dress? I think serge.
2406. What make of dress? There was some velvet on it.
2407. What sort of a bonnet? It was a hat, navy-blue, with a large grey feather in it.
2408. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have no doubt about the gloves? No.
2409. They were grey kid? Yes.
2410. *President.*] Which of the Miss Konneckes seemed to be her friend most, or Dean's friend most? The eldest.
2411. Her name was? Miss Ellen Konnecke.
2412. How long would it take you to bring Ellen Konnecke here;—where does she live? At Moncur and Queen Streets, Woollabra.
2413. Is she married? No; she is living with her mother.
2414. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You say that was the first time you met her (Mrs. Dean) when you were introduced to her? Yes.
2415. Is it a common thing to notice one another's dress? I suppose so.
2416. How long after did she say she was going to fetch Miss Konnecke to her place? A couple of months after that.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Annie Sexton sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. A. Sexton.
20 May, 1895.
2417. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You are a married woman? Yes.
2418. Do you know Mrs. Lee? Yes.
2419. Did you know her when she was living at North Shore? Yes; I knew her when she was living at Brunswick Cottage, McMahon's Point, North Shore.
2420. Where does she live now? I do not know.
2421. For how many years have you known Mrs. Lee? I have known her about seven years.
2422. When you first knew her what name did she go by? She went by the name of Elizabeth Hardy.
2423. Was she a married woman? Yes; separated from her husband.
2424. Where was her husband? I think in Newcastle.
2425. In the Newcastle district? Yes.
2426. I believe you were associated with her in business in different hotels? Yes.
2427. And then you lost sight of her for some years? Yes.
2428. For how many years? For about two years.
2429. You were married about four years ago? Yes.
2430. Do you remember some time after that that Mrs. Lee removed to Bourke-street? Yes.
2431. You remember her going to live at Bourke-street? Yes.
2432. Did she ask you to rent any portion of the house? Yes; a furnished bedroom.
2433. Did you take the room in Mrs. Lee's house? Yes.
2434. How long did you live there? Since June up to September.
2435. What year;—how many years ago? Last year.
2436. Can you say from your own observation what the character of the house was? Yes.
2437. What was it? A brothel.
2438. And Mrs. Lee kept it? Yes.
2439. When were you at "Brunswick Cottage"? I moved from Bourke-street to "Brunswick Cottage" after September last year.
2440. Was your husband living with you? Yes.
2441. Did your husband go to Mrs. Lee's? Yes.
2442. What was the character of "Brunswick Cottage" at North Shore? The same as Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
2443. While you were at Bourke-street, living with Mrs. Lee, did you ever see Mrs. Seymour or Mrs. Dean? Yes.
2444. At what house? At Mrs. Lee's house.
2445. Whose visitors were they? Mrs. Lee's.
2446. That is Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean? Yes.
2447. More than once? Mrs. Dean only once; Mrs. Seymour more than once.
2448. That is between June and September of last year? Yes.
2449. Whilst you were living with Mrs. Lee at "Brunswick Cottage," did you ever see Mrs. Seymour or Mrs. Dean? Yes, both.
2450. Were they visiting the same way as at Bourke-street? Yes.
2451. How often did you see Mrs. Seymour at "Brunswick Cottage"? About four times before Christmas last year.
2452. And Mrs. Dean? Twice.
2453. Did you see them after Christmas? Yes; I saw them after Christmas.
2454. For how long? They did not come after Christmas. May Dean did not come till after the child was born.

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2455. Did you live with Mrs. Lee up to the time the child was born? Yes.
2456. Did you see Mrs. Dean in the house after the child was born? Yes.
2457. How many times? Three times.
2458. She brought the child to Mrs. Lee's? Yes.
2459. Did Mrs. Seymour come after Christmas? Yes; they came together.
2460. Was that the only occasion? Mrs. Seymour came before Mrs. Dean—after Dean told her to leave.
2461. Who did she stay with? She stayed with Mrs. Johnson, in Surry Hills.
2462. Did she go to Mrs. Lee's to live? Yes; she was a fortnight there on a visit.
2463. After she went to Mrs. Johnson's? Yes.
2464. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who told you she went to Mrs. Johnson's? Mrs. Seymour told me.
2465. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You understood from Mrs. Seymour that after Dean told her to clear out she went to Mrs. Johnson's, and after that stayed with Mrs. Lee for a fortnight? Yes.
2466. Can you call to mind was it before or after the baby was born that Dean turned her out? It was after the birth of the baby. He told his wife to tell the mother she must leave.
2467. About how long was she at Mrs. Johnson's? About two months or six weeks.
2468. Then she came to Mrs. Lee's for a fortnight? Yes; as a visitor.
2469. How many times did you understand from Mrs. Seymour that Dean had been instrumental in her leaving the house—more than once; how often? Twice.
- 2470-1. Which of the occasions did you refer to at Mrs. Johnson's? The last time.
2472. That was after the baby was born? Yes.
2473. Do you remember any occasion when Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Seymour, and yourself were having some porter;—were you having some? Yes; we were having some beer.
2474. What time of the day was this? At 9 o'clock in the evening.
2475. Where was this? In Mrs. Lee's bedroom at "Brunswick Cottage."
2476. About how long ago? During Mrs. Seymour's visit for a fortnight.
2477. After she came from Mrs. Johnson's? Yes.
2478. Did Mrs. Lee or Mrs. Seymour propose any toast? Yes; both of them.
2479. Did Mrs. Seymour propose a toast? Yes.
2480. Did Mrs. Lee propose a toast? Yes; she heard that her husband was going up the country, and she proposed "that her husband should never come back—that he should perish in the bush."
2481. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Whose bedroom was this in? Mrs. Lee's bedroom.
2482. *Mr. Pilcher.*] After that did Mrs. Seymour propose a toast? Yes; her toast was that something might happen to George Dean, so that she might have back her poor girl.
2483. Did you make any comment on these toasts? Yes; I said to Mrs. Lee, "Don't say this," and to Mrs. Seymour, "Don't say that. He is your daughter's husband, and what would herself and the child do if anything happened him."
2484. What did she say to that? "We would manage without him."
2485. Did you know Minnie Phillips? Yes.
2486. What was she? A prostitute.
2487. Did you see her at Mrs. Lee's house? Yes.
2488. At both houses? Yes.
2489. How did she come there? First as a visitor, and afterwards with men.
2490. Was that to both houses? Yes.
2491. Can you say whether Minnie Phillips was known to Mrs. Seymour—personally known? Yes.
2492. Have you heard that from Mrs. Seymour? Yes; she said Minnie Phillips had boarded in her house.
2493. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What house? The shop in Riley-street.
2494. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You remember the occasion of Mrs. Seymour telling you that she left Dean's house;—did Mrs. Seymour tell you anything about Dean's house? Yes; after she left Mrs. Lee's house she said she waited about Dean's house till Dean's wife came to gather chips. The wife told Dean that it was time to start for work, and Mrs. Seymour went inside.
2495. When was that? During the visit to Mrs. Lee.
2496. During that fortnight? Yes.
2497. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where were you living at the time this charge of poisoning was made? At 28, Wilson-street, Redfern.
2498. Had you been living over at North Shore at any time? Yes; at McMahon's Point.
2499. When did you go to live there? Last year.
2500. When did you leave? In February this year.
2501. Were you present when Mrs. Lee was examined before the Defence Committee? No.
2502. When did you last see Mrs. Lee? Last Friday.
2503. Did she tell you that she was subpoenaed? No, I saw it in the paper.
2504. Where did you see her? She called where I am staying.
2505. Where? In 38, Abercrombie-street, Redfern, about a week ago last Friday. I left 28, Wilson-street this day week.
2506. And now you have gone to Abercrombie-street? Yes.
2507. How long were you at Mrs. Lee's? From June, 1893, to February, 1894.
2508. How long did you live at North Shore? Between four and five months.
2509. How long at Bourke-street? About three months.
2510. When did you live at Mrs. Lee's in Bourke-street? June last year.
2511. Have you seen Mrs. Dean going there with her mother? Yes, once.
2512. How many minutes did they stay? About an hour.
2513. She came in the daytime? Yes.
2514. Before the child was born? Yes.
2515. How many times have you seen Mrs. Dean there? She came there before the baby was born.
2516. How long—a month? She was there twice before the child was born.
2517. Within about a month? Yes.
2518. How long did she stay? She stayed to dinner.
2519. On both occasions? Yes.

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2520. And then she went away? Yes, with her mother.
 2521. After the child was born she was there also? Yes.
 2522. How many times? Two or three times.
 2523. In the daytime? Yes.
 2524. How long did she stop? A couple of hours each time.
 2525. Do you know Mrs. Seymour is about 62 years of age;—will you not admit that Mrs. Seymour was a servant of Mrs. Lee's, doing the work? No, not to my knowledge.
 2526. Is not this brothel a house where you were kept by one gentleman and Mrs. Lee by another? No, I lived with my husband.
 2527. You will swear you have not gone there with men when your husband was out? Certainly I will.
 2528. How did you know these prostitutes? Through living in Mrs. Lee's house.
 2529. Why did you stop there? Because I had no money to leave it. My husband was out of work, and I was hard up.
 2530. What is your husband? A barman.
 2531. Cannot he obtain employment? No.
 2532. You stayed because you had no means? Yes.
 2533. Mrs. Lee kept that brothel? Yes.
 2534. Why did you visit this woman who kept this brothel at North Shore? I did not visit her; I lived with her.
 2535. Did you live with Mrs. Lee in Bourke-street in a brothel? Yes.
 2536. How do you account for your going to North Shore and living again with Mrs. Lee? I am not going to account for it. I have told you I had no money.
 2537. Did you remove with her from Bourke-street? Yes.
 2538. Was your husband living with you in that brothel? Yes.
 2539. He saw it was a brothel? No, he did not; he thought a gentleman was keeping Mrs. Lee.
 2540. He slept there at night? Yes.
 2541. Why did you not tell him it was a brothel? I do not know.
 2542. When you went to live in the brothel at North Shore did your husband live with you? Yes.
 2543. Did he know that it was a brothel? No.
 2544. Why did you not tell him that it was a brothel? If I had told him he would most probably have gone out of the house, and he had no place for me to go to.
 2545. Would not that apply to Bourke-street? Yes; and that was why I did not tell him.
 2546. He had no means? No.
 2547. What did Mrs. Lee allow you in the house for? Mrs. Lee asked me to stay in her house and rent a room, and she said she would try and let the other rooms to respectable people, and then the police could not have her up for keeping a brothel.
 2548. Did you pay her rent? As much as I could.
 2549. Did you not say you had nothing? My husband had work, and I gave her as much as I could spare.
 2550. *President.*] How much did you pay her? £3 10s.
 2551. How long were you there? Six or seven months.
 2552. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] She told you the police could not come on her for keeping a brothel? Yes.
 2553. Will you not admit before you go that instead of this house being a brothel, in fact Mrs. Lee was kept by a gentleman in Sydney, and you were kept by another? Most certainly not.
 2554. You know a gentleman was keeping Mrs. Lee? No man was keeping her; she made a living on prostitution.
 2555. How do you know it? I have seen them there.
 2556. And you stayed all that time? Yes; and I have given my reasons.
 2557. Did you not prosecute your husband as a vagrant? No; the police did.
 2558. How long did he get? Three months.
 2559. Did you appear as a witness? No; I did not know anything about it till Mrs. Lee came and told me last Friday.
 2560. After he was convicted? Yes.
 2561. At that time your husband was living where? He had his meals where I was staying and was sleeping in my brother's shop.
 2562. What is your brother's shop? A picture-framers.
 2563. Where are you living? At 38, Abercrombie-street.
 2564. Why did not your husband live with you? I am living with my sisters, and have a furnished room.
 2565. Your husband is not at liberty yet? No.
 2566. How long did he get? Three months.
 2567. Do you swear that you were living the life of a virtuous woman in that house? Yes.
 2568. Did not your husband try to blackmail a gentleman in Sydney on account of your being at that house? Not to my knowledge.
 2569. You say Mrs. Lee kept a brothel, and Mrs. Seymour was there, and you gave us an account of what took place in the bedroom;—where was this? Downstairs in Mrs. Lee's bedroom.
 2570. In the daytime? No; in the night.
 2571. About what time? Nine o'clock.
 2572. When? When Mrs. Seymour was there on a visit—in February this year. About 9 o'clock Mrs. Lee proposed a toast that "her husband might perish in the bush," and Mrs. Seymour proposed that something might happen to Dean, that she might get her little girl back.
 2573. Was there anyone present but you three? No.
 2574. And you know that Mrs. Lee was subpoenaed? Yes; I saw it in the paper.
 2575. When were you subpoenaed? On Saturday morning.
 2576. Who did the housework at Mrs. Lee's? Mrs. Lee did her own housework; Mrs. Seymour used to help.
 2577. *President.*] Was Mrs. Seymour never a servant? No, not to my knowledge; she came only on a visit.
 2578. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How did you come to leave Mrs. Lee? My husband got a week's work at Shea's Creek, and was paid on the Saturday.

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2579. And on that you left this place? Yes.
2580. When did he get this work at Shea's Creek? While Mrs. Seymour was visiting Mrs. Lee.
2581. *President.*] You say you rented a room from Mrs. Lee;—what were you to pay her for this room? Six shillings a week.
2582. How much did you pay her—that is, after your husband got work? I gave her 2s.
2583. You owed her a good deal then? Yes; she said she did not want me to leave.
2584. You gave the place an air of respectability? [*No answer.*]
2585. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How did you know the other woman was a prostitute? Through Mrs. Lee.
2586. Where was that house in Bourke-street? To the best of my knowledge, it was 513, Bourke-street.
2587. Whereabouts? At the back of Wilson's steam laundry.
2588. You said you were there for some months? Yes.
2589. How long is it since your husband was employed as a barman? He was employed at Stephen Punch's "Swan with two Necks," four years ago.
2590. Has he been employed since? Yes; at "Milthorpe's Hotel," in Wynyard-square.
2591. When? About three years ago.
2592. How long was he there? He was there about a couple of months.
2593. Was he anywhere else? Yes; at "Roberts' Hotel," in Market-street.
2594. When was he there? He was there before he went to Milthorpe's.
2595. Where was he last? He was employed as a billiard-marker at "M'Quillan's Hotel," in Summer Hill.
2596. How long ago? About a year ago.
2597. How is it he leaves these places? I do not know.
2598. Since he has lost these situations he has not been able to contribute to your support? No.
2599. *President.*] You admit you heard of this charge against Dean? Yes, I heard of it.
2600. You know he was being brought up at the Police Court? Yes.
2601. And you knew of his trial at the Criminal Court? Yes; I read it in some of the papers.
2602. Did you know he was committed for trial? Yes.
2603. Have you told anybody what you have told us to-day? No; not till last Saturday.
2604. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] To whom did you make it known? To one of Crick and Meagher's clerks.
2605. At what time? Eleven o'clock.
2606. Did he come to you or did you go to him? He came to me.
2607. Where? At 38, Abercrombie-street.
2608. Had you written any letter before this? No; I mentioned one thing to the people I was in the house with. I said that if Mrs. Seymour had told the truth she would not have said that she had not been to Dean's house since he turned her out.
2609. You said that after the conviction? Yes.
2610. When was it you said that Mrs. Seymour told an untruth? About three weeks ago.
2611. The first time you said anything was to the clerk at Crick and Meagher's? Yes.
2612. How far were you living from the Court? I was living at Wilson-street, Redfern.
2613. During the hearing of the case at the Police Court? Yes.
2614. You say you saw Mrs. Lee last Friday;—how long before that is it since you saw her? Since I left her house at North Shore I have not seen her. She came to Abercrombie-street last Friday to ask about my husband being locked up.
2615. You have not seen her since? No.
2616. *President.*] How is it that knowing what you tell us to-day you did not go to the Court and tell there what you have told us here? I did not think my evidence was of any importance; I never gave it a thought.
2617. *President (for Mr. Pilcher.)* Was it last Friday your husband was taken up? Yes; last Friday.
2618. Did Mrs. Lee, the day she went to see you, say anything with reference to your giving evidence at this inquiry? Yes; she said if I came down and gave evidence at this inquiry she would go into my sisters' shops and try and get them dismissed, and bring witnesses to show that I was no good. That money would do a lot. It had already cost her £5 to bribe somebody.
2619. What are your sisters? They are tailoresses.
2620. They work in a shop? Yes.
2621. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You said you noticed that Mrs. Seymour said that she had not been to Dean's house after he turned her out;—when did you notice that? It was while Mrs. Seymour was on a visit to Mrs. Lee.
2622. Was it before or after the trial? I read in the paper where she stated that she had never been to Dean's house.
2623. Was it the trial before Judge Windeyer? Yes.
2624. Was that the first time you noticed she made that remark? Yes; that was the first time I noticed it.
2625. The first time you noticed that Mrs. Seymour had said she had not been to Dean's place after Dean turned her out? Yes.
2626. Was it after the trial was over or during the trial? During the trial.
2627. During the trial before Judge Windeyer? Yes.
2628. Was anybody present when Mrs. Lee made this statement you have just told us;—about your giving evidence at this inquiry? Yes; my sister Bridget.
2629. That is when Mrs. Lee said she would go to your sisters' shops? Yes.
2630. Where is Bridget? At 38, Abercrombie-street.

[Witness withdraw.]

Ellen Konnecke sworn and examined:—

Ellen
Konnecke.
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2631. *President.*] What is your name? Ellen Konnecke.
 2632. You know George Dean very well? Yes.
 2633. Did you know Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 2634. Did you know George Dean was keeping company with Mary Seymour? Yes.
 2635. Did you know he was going to marry her? No.
 2636. When did you first know? About a fortnight after they were married.
 2637. Do you remember your sister-in-law, Lillie Konnecke, coming and being introduced for the first time to Mary Seymour? No; I do not.
 2638. You do not remember that? No.
 2639. When George Dean was keeping company with Miss Seymour did he make any secret of it? No.
 2640. It was understood that he was going to marry her, but you did not know when? No; we did not know when.
 2641. Did you know actually when he did marry? No.
 2642. Was he living at your place? Yes.
 2643. Did he stay on living at your place after he was married? Yes.
 2644. For a fortnight? I do not know.
 2645. For how long then? I cannot say.
 2646. Do you know now the day they were married? No; I do not know the day.
 2647. They were married on the 9th of March last year;—can you tell me when you first knew when they were married? It was about a fortnight after.
 2648. Who told you? My sister was the first to tell me.
 2649. After you heard that they were married was Dean still living at your place? Yes; for a little while.
 2650. For how long do you think? I cannot say how long.
 2651. Did he ever bring Mrs. Dean to your place after they were married? Yes; he did.
 2652. After you had found out they were married? Yes.
 2653. Did you ever ask why they kept the marriage a secret? No.
 2654. Did it not strike you as strange, knowing that Dean had been living at your house as one of the family? No.
 2655. You did not ask anything about it? No.
 2656. Do you know of any reason why they should keep it a secret? No.
 2657. When she came to the house, before you discovered they were married, what did he call her? May.
 2658. Did you call her May? Yes.
 2659. Do you remember her being introduced to your brother's wife, Lillie? She was introduced to her, but I was not there at the time.
 2660. Who introduced her? I cannot tell you who introduced her.
 2661. Did your sister introduce her? I cannot say.
 2662. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Whilst Dean was living with your family, what was his character—you saw a good deal of him? He seemed a very kind, good, and trustworthy fellow.
 2663. Speaking generally, what would you say? I would say he was a very good fellow.
 2664. In every sense you mean? Yes.
 2665. Your brothers and sisters and parents had every confidence in him? Yes.
 2666. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You knew nothing against him? No.
 2667. How long was he living in your house? Between three and four years.
 2668. He was previously living with his step-father? Yes.
 2669. A person named Finch? Yes.
 2670. Where was he living before he came to live with you—with Mr. Finch or not? I think he was living at Miller's Point.
 2671. Do you remember the time;—where was Mr. Finch living? Opposite to my father's shop.
 2672. When Dean came to live with you was his step-father living there? I cannot tell.
 2673. Do you know where his mother lived? In Narrandera.
 2674. Do you know what her name was? No.
 2675. You do not know his step-father? No.
 2676. Did you know that he had a brother on board the "Vernon"? I have heard him speak of having a brother on board the "Vernon."
 2677. You know he was on the "Vernon"? Yes.
 2678. Was it an elder or younger brother? I do not know.
 2679. Did you not know that Finch who was living opposite to you was the second husband of his (Dean's) mother? No, I did not.
 2680. You supplied meat to Finch? Yes.
 2681. And you did not know that he was the husband of Dean's mother? No.
 2682. Did you only learn that lately, since he was married? Oh, long before he got married.
 2683. Dean, when he first came to you, was he George Dean or George Finch? George Dean.
 2684. You knew he once bore the name of George Finch; how long before was he George Finch? I have no idea.
 2685. Did you know of a charge against him at Wagga or Narrandera whilst he was living with you? No.
 2686. Did you know at the time he was living with you that he, under the name of George Finch, had a charge made against him, and was convicted on that charge? No.
 2687. How long have you heard that or known it;—do you know it now? No; I do not know it, and have never heard it till I am asked now.
 2688. He never told you, or you have never heard it from your father or anybody else? No.
 2689. It comes upon you as a surprise? Yes.
 2690. Did you know Finch was married to Dean's mother? Yes; that he was living with her.
 2691. I asked you that before and you said "no";—you knew then that Finch was married to Dean's mother, and that he was not living with his wife, that Mrs. Dean was at Narrandera? Yes.
 2692. Had you been any message to that house where Finch was living? No.
 2693. You only knew your father supplied him with meat—that was all? Yes. 2694.

2694. There is no question that until he was married about a fortnight you did not know he was married? No.
2695. You did not know it? No.
2696. You were living at home? Yes.
2697. And on good terms with him? Yes.
2698. How did you come to find out he was married? My sister was the first to tell me.
2699. Who told her? I think Mrs. Dean.
2700. And your sister told you? Yes.
2701. They were married in a proper way, at St. David's? Yes.
2702. By the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, a Church of England clergyman? Yes.
2703. Did Dean ever give you any explanation of why he did not tell you he was married to this woman? No.
2704. Was he ever surly? Sometimes.
2705. Is it not a fact that he did not speak for days or weeks? It was not many days.
2706. It was for a day or two? Yes, for days.
2707. Without any reason? He would have a reason.
2708. What reason? I do not know of any reason.
2709. You admit that sometimes he was very surly? Yes.
2710. And that until your sister told you you did not know he was married? No.
2711. Have you not said that sometimes he would not speak for weeks? I do not think so—no, not for weeks.
2712. Have you not said that he did not speak for days? Yes.
2713. What is the longest time? Two or three days.
2714. The reason you do not know? No.
2715. What time did he usually leave your house to go away on his bicycle? At different times.
2716. What time did he have his evening meal? Sometimes at 9'30, sometimes 11.
2717. What time did you have your evening meal? Six o'clock.
2718. You knew he was paying his addresses to Miss Seymour with the intention of making her his wife? Yes.
2719. Did you know he was going to marry her? No; I did not know.
2720. Did you know that he was paying her addresses such as if he were going to marry her? Yes.
2721. Did you know that he was paying his addresses in the sense that he was going to marry her? Yes, I knew he was paying his addresses to her.
2722. In the sense of a person he was going to marry? Yes.
2723. How long did you know that? About four or five months before.
2724. Was he engaged to a Miss Cassin before that? Oh, a long time before that.
2725. How long before he married Miss Seymour? Perhaps three years, I think.
2726. How long was he keeping company with Miss Cassin? For about three years.
2727. You knew when he was married;—how many months before that did he cease to keep company with Miss Cassin? I cannot tell you.
2728. Was it six months, or even a year;—how many months was that before he ceased to associate with Miss Cassin? It was years.
2729. A year, or two years, or what? I have no idea.
2730. Has Miss Cassin been to your house? Yes.
2731. You knew he was paying his addresses to her? Yes.
2732. In the same way as to Miss Seymour? Yes.
2733. How long had he been bringing Miss Cassin to your house? It extended over two or three years.
2734. And they walked out in the evening in the ordinary way? Yes.
2735. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You said that Dean was quiet for two or three days;—is that what you mean by surly? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

David Duncan sworn and examined:—

2736. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a cab proprietor? Yes; for the last twenty-five years.
2737. Do you know Madame Rose's house at the corner of Collins and Riley Streets? Yes, sir.
2738. Have you ever driven anybody to that house? Yes.
2739. At what time in the day? Both in the day and at night.
2740. Up to how late at night? Up to 12 o'clock.
2741. Have you driven gentlemen there? Yes.
2742. Did you know Mrs. Seymour and Mary Seymour? I knew Mrs. Seymour.
2743. When you drove to the vicinity of Madame Rose's house, where did you stop with your cab? In Collins-street, near the public school, opposite Madame Rose's house.
2744. Is that where you always stop? Yes.
2745. Do you know the entrance-door to Madame Rose's house from Collins-street? Yes.
2746. When you stopped, how were you and your cab in reference to that door? Right opposite—on the other side of the street.
2747. On any of the occasions when you drove people to this place have you seen Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2748. Where did you see her? I have seen her open Madame Rose's door.
2749. For whom? For the gentleman I drove there.
2750. Have you on these occasions entered Madame Rose's house yourself? Yes, I have.
2751. What for? I have been called over to have a drink by Mrs. Seymour.
2752. Have you on these occasions entered the house? Yes.
2753. And where did you go? Into the parlour off the hall on the ground floor.
2754. How often have you seen Mrs. Seymour there in the way you describe? It might be twenty times. I know it is a good many times.
2755. Who gave you the drink when you got inside? Mrs. Seymour.
2756. What was the drink? Whiskey.

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2757.

- D. Duncan. 2757. On any of these occasions have you seen any young girl—I mean any particular young girl? Well, I have seen several.
- 29 May, 1885. 2758. Have you ever been shown this photograph before. [*Photograph of Mrs. Dean produced, and marked Exhibit B.*] Yes.
2759. Did you ever see that young girl before? The photograph resembles a girl I have seen there.
2760. Take the photograph in your hand;—have you seen that before? Yes; and I have seen a girl like this photograph.
2761. What do you mean? I mean to say that this photograph resembles in features a girl I have seen.
2762. Seen where? The photograph resembles a girl I have seen at Madame Rose's.
2763. *President.*] Do you say you have seen the original of that photograph? Well, I have seen a young lady a good deal like it.
2764. Can you say you have seen the original of that photograph? I cannot swear I have seen it, but I have seen someone like it.
2765. Have you ever seen a person whose photo. that is? I do not think I have; I'm not sure. I would not swear that I know the lady. All I can say is I have seen a lady like that photograph.
2766. Will you tell me exactly what you mean. What I want to know is whether that is a photograph of a young woman you have seen at Madame Rose's? I cannot be certain. I have seen a girl like that photograph at Madame Rose's, but I will not swear it is the photograph of the girl I have seen.
2767. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? I cannot say whether I do personally.
2768. Have you ever seen a woman pointed out as Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
2769. Do you know Mary Seymour who was living with her mother? No.
2770. What have you to say about this photograph? All I can say is that I have seen a young lady whom it resembles.
2771. Did you go to the Sydney Hospital the other day? I did.
2772. Were you shown into a certain ward? I was.
2773. How many patients were in that ward—women patients of course? About twenty, I suppose.
2774. Who went with you to the hospital? A member of the detective force.
2775. Did you pick out anybody in the ward? No, I could not.
2776. Was anybody pointed out to you? No.
2777. Did you see any particular person there? I did.
2778. Did it resemble the person in this photograph? There was some slight resemblance. I saw a face that seemed to strike me as being familiar, but still it was different to the photograph.
2779. In what respect did it seem to be different? The face I saw which struck me as being familiar was very much thinner.
2780. Where did you see this woman? Lying in bed.
2781. How were the bed-clothes? Drawn right up to her neck. As I said before, she struck me as being familiar, but still the face was thin and not so stout as the one in the photograph.
2782. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you know the person referred to? I do not.
2783. Who was the detective with you? I do not know.
2784. Was it Detective Cheney? I think that's the name.
2785. When speaking about seeing this person with the bed-clothes up to her neck and thin in the face, what makes you remember the circumstance? Simply because the features seemed to me to be so familiar, but I would not swear that I had seen this woman before.
2786. I presume you were taken into the right ward on this occasion? I do not know.
2787. Is Detective Cheney here? Yes.
- [*Detective Cheney was called into the room and conversed with Mr. Pilcher privately.*]
2788. *Mr. Pilcher, to witness.*] I am told you were taken into the right ward, and now you say you noticed a woman lying in bed with the bed-clothes up to her chin;—what have you to say about the features of that woman? I do not say that I identify them with this photograph. They seem familiar to me, that is all. The face is not as stout now as it is in this photograph. [*Photograph handed in, and marked Exhibit B.*]
2789. How often did you see the young girl like this photograph at Madame Rose's house? On several occasions.
2790. What did she appear to be doing there? She was about the place, but I do not know what she was doing.
2791. Did she appear to be doing things inside the house? Yes; she was inside the house when I saw her.
2792. *President.*] Was she wearing a hat or bonnet? No; she had no bonnet on.
2793. Was her mother there at the time? Yes.
2794. At what time of the night was this? I have seen her there at 10 o'clock and at 11 o'clock. I cannot tell exactly to a few minutes.
2795. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How many years ago is it since you saw this young girl, as you say, at Madame Rose's house? It is nearly two years ago.
2796. And this girl May Seymour of whom you speak, how old do you think she was then? I should think she could not have been more than 15 then, according to her size.
2797. How many times have you seen her at this house? Three or four times.
2798. Before you went to the Sydney Hospital had you seen the photograph produced? No, sir.
2799. Do you candidly admit that you could not identify this woman? She was so thin I could not identify her.
2800. Did you walk round the hospital ward twice? Yes.
2801. And do you say that after walking round you did not see a young woman there like this photograph? No; because when I saw that young girl who is resembled in the photograph, she had fair hair, and I did not see anyone with fair hair or light hair in the hospital ward.
2802. Do you not say candidly that you did not see anyone like that photograph or like the girl Mary Seymour when you went to the hospital? No; I did not.
2803. At that time had you seen this photograph? No.
2804. *President.*] What did you say about the girl's hair? I said that the young girl with the countenance like the one in the photograph had fair hair.

2805. What coloured hair had the lady in the hospital whose face seemed familiar to you? Rather grey D. Duncan.
and darkish.
2806. Do you not say that the girl you saw at Madame Rose's, at the time you saw her, appeared to be 20 May, 1895.
about 15 or 16 years of age? Yes; 15 or 16.
2807. Had she long dresses on? Yes; fairly long dresses.
2808. You know girls at the age of 15 or 16 begin to wear woman's clothing, and was this girl wearing
an ordinary woman's dress or a girl's dress at this period? She was wearing a girl's dress.
2809. Are you quite sure of that fact? Yes; and that was two years ago—all that.

[Witness withdrew.]

Bridget Stapleton sworn and examined:—

2810. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a sister of Mrs. Sexton, who gave evidence this morning? Yes.
2811. What is your occupation? I am a tailoress.
2812. Do you remember, one day last week, Mrs. Lee calling at your house to see your sister? Yes, on Bridget
Stapleton.
20 May, 1895.
Friday morning.
2813. Where do you live? With my sister, at 38, Abercrombie-street. We have rooms there.
2814. Do you remember what took place when Mrs. Lee came to see your sister? Mrs. Lee and my
sister began talking about something I did not understand, and in the course of conversation I heard her
say to my sister, "If you go to Crick and Meagher I will go to the shop where your sisters are tailoresses
and get them dismissed from their positions." I said, "What for?" and something was said about my
married sister's husband getting into trouble under the Vagrancy Act. Mrs. Lee said that the husband
could be punished under the Vagrancy Act, and this statement was denied by my sister. Mrs. Lee then
said that "The Professor," I will not mention names, "said that money could do a lot and the gentleman
was rolling in wealth." That is all that took place, as far as I remember; and I can assure you that it
is quite against my will that I am brought into this case at all.
2815. You remember her saying that she would go to your sisters' employer and endeavour to get your
sisters dismissed from their employment if she went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office in reference to this
case? Yes.
2816. And do you distinctly remember her saying "that money can do a lot"? Yes. She said this man
was a moneyed man, rolling in wealth.
2817. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who asked you to come here? My sister.
2818. Your sister, Mrs. Sexton? No, the other one, not Mrs. Sexton.
2819. Did your other sister hear what Mrs. Sexton had given as evidence before this Commission this
morning? No; they came to me to give evidence not long ago, and my other sister said, "You heard the
words spoken and you'd better go down to the Court."
2820. What is the name of the sister who told you? Miss Stapleton; she came home and told me that
one of us would be brought into it, and as I heard the conversation I had better come.
2821. Who was present when you heard this conversation? Only my sister and I.
2822. Is that all the conversation you remember? I heard her say something about money doing a lot,
and also something in reference to my sister's husband being brought under the Vagrancy Act.
2823. Didn't you know as a matter of fact that your sister's husband was in gaol at the very time this
conversation took place? I did not know anything at all about it, but I will swear that she said to my
sister, "If you go to Crick and Meagher's office I will show your sisters up;" my sister said they could not
bring her husband up under the Vagrancy Act, and Mrs. Lee said that money could do a lot, and that "the
Professor" was rolling in wealth. The word "Professor" was used because she didn't want any names
mentioned.
2824. Were there no names mentioned at all? No; not to me nor in my hearing. Mrs. Lee just simply
drew back and said, "Money can do a lot."
2825. *President.*] Who is Mrs. Lee? She worked with my sister in a hotel years ago. She was a
respectable woman when she was working with my sister.
2826. Do you know what she has been doing since? I thought that she was being kept by a man.
2827. When did you begin to think that? When I was told of it by my sister, who was living with her.
2828. Living with her where? At Bourke-street, Surry Hills. There was another girl told me that
Milly Lee wanted a respectable married couple to take rooms in her house to give the place an air of
respectability, and a man who was supposed to be stopping there was keeping Milly Lee.
2829. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you know Mrs. Lee when she lived at North Sydney? Yes.
2830. Did you understand that she was being kept by some gentleman there? Yes.
2831. Were you ever at her house there? Yes; I went there to see my sister when she was living at
Mrs. Lee's.
2832. Do you only know of Mrs. Lee at North Sydney from what your sister told you? Yes.
2833. And were you told that she was being kept by some man? Yes.
2834. *President.*] Did you understand that the place at North Sydney, known as "Brunswick Cottage,"
was an improper house? No; do you think I should have gone there if I did?
2835. Then you did not know it was an improper house? No; I only went there to see my sister, not
to see Mrs. Lee.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Asbury sworn and examined:—

2836. *Witness.*] Gentlemen, I am very ill; I wish to tell you I am very ill. But in giving my evidence J. Asbury.
20 May, 1895.
I will speak the truth. I am nearly at death's door.
2837. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is Mrs. Seymour here? [*Mrs. Seymour was brought into the room.*]
2838. Asbury, do you know this woman now before the Commissioners? Yes, that's my wife. [*Mrs.
Seymour retired.*]
2839. When did you arrive on this side of the world? In 1850, sir. I came out by the "Maria Scames"
on the 19th of August, 1850.

J. Asbury.
20 May, 1895.

2840. To which port did you come? I came to Tasmania—Hobart.
2841. What was that port called then? Hobart Town. It had ceased to be Van Diemen's Land. I am nearly deaf and at death's door, and I wish to tell the truth while I am here.
2842. With whom did you live when you first arrived at Hobart Town? With Judge Horne. I went to him straight from the ship. He was then Puisne Judge, and I lived with him for a time.
2843. After living with Judge Horne did you enter the police force? Yes, sometime after. I left to go as chief messenger with Captain Burgess, the chief police magistrate, and was sworn in as a sergeant and a detective-constable under Captain Burgess.
2844. How long were you in the Police Force at Hobart Town? For six years and two months, as near as possible, as near as I remember.
2845. About this time did you meet the woman you have just identified as your wife? Yes, unfortunately, I did.
2846. When did she arrive in the Colony? She came out to Hobart Town on the "Sir Robert Devon" in 1853. I arrived on the 19th of August, 1850, and I married her on the 2nd of May, 1854.
2847. Where were you married? At St. George's Church, Hobart Town, by the Rev. Dr. Pry. I remember that distinctly, because I had occasion to send for a copy from the register when I was buried in the bush. I got the necessary answer.
2848. At any rate, she came to Hobart Town after you? Yes.
2849. And did you marry her after about two years? Yes; she came out as a pass-holder, that is, she could go about as she liked. She was neither at the Brick-field nor at the Cascade factory; but she had the privilege of marrying a free man or a ticket-of-leave man under certain conditions.
2850. At all events you married her? Yes; unfortunately I did.
2851. And then did you leave the Police Force and take an hotel? Yes; I took "Webb's Hotel," and remained in it about seven months. I then took the "Derwent Hotel," in Elizabeth-street, paying £700 to go into it.
2852. For how long did you remain at the "Derwent Hotel"? Close on two years.
2853. Where did you go next? I took the "Garrick's Head Hotel." I paid £950 to go into that.
2854. How long did you stay at the "Garrick's Head Hotel"? For nearly three years.
2855. Did you next take the "Emu Hotel"? Yes; the "Emu," in Elizabeth-street.
2856. How long did you remain there? Eleven years.
2857. While you kept the "Emu Hotel" what became of your wife? She ran away, and took the cash-box and all the ready money, and when I saw her in this room, this afternoon, it was the first time I had seen her for twenty-one years.
2858. Can you say exactly how long you had been in Hobart Town when you married your wife? It must have been close on three years.
2859. Then did you go into the first hotel and stay at it for seven months? Yes.
2860. Then into the second hotel for two years? Yes.
2861. And then do you say that you married her in the year 1853? Yes, I think that was the year.
2862. *President.*] Will you just think again, and say what year it was your wife came out to Tasmania? In 1852—that was the year. When I said 1853 I made a mistake.
2863. While you were keeping the "Emu Hotel," and your wife ran away with all the ready cash, did she go away with any other person? Not to my knowledge. She cleared out on a steamer named the "Southern Cross," and went to Melbourne. I can give you the day and date when she went away, for I have good cause to remember.
2864. When did she go? On the 5th July, 1865, she left me.
2865. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Sometime after she had left you did you go to Victoria? I did.
2866. In what year was that? It was in January, 1869.
2867. At the time you went over to Melbourne did you dispose of your hotel business and transfer all your affairs from Tasmania to Victoria? Yes, I transferred my banking account to Melbourne.
2868. Whilst you were living at the "Emu Hotel" had you any occasion to purchase poison? I had.
2869. What kind of poison? Arsenic.
2870. In what sort of bottle was that arsenic? A small bottle—a most peculiar-shaped phial. You do not see any bottles like that now-a-days.
2871. Can you remember in what year it was that you bought this poison? I cannot.
2872. What did you buy the arsenic for? I bought it for the purpose of poisoning rats. There was a butcher's-shop next door to me, and the place was over-run with rats. I bought half a crown's worth of arsenic.
2873. And did you use it for that poisoning purpose? Most decidedly I did.
2874. Was this peculiarly-shaped bottle full of poison when you bought it? No.
2875. How much was there in it then? It was about three-parts full of white powder.
2876. About how big was that bottle? It was a small, little, squat, thick bottle. I do not see any like them now. It had a poison label across it.
2877. After you had used this bottle where did you put it? I put it on a shelf in the bar behind some Old Tom bottles.
2878. What do you mean by that? I put it on a shelf in the bar behind some bottles of Old Tom Gin.
2879. Did your wife know where that bottle was put? Of course she did; she knew all about it. She helped me to poison the rats.
2880. But did she know that you put that bottle on the shelf? Yes; she was standing there close by me when I did it.
2881. Are you positive that she knew where you put the poison? Me and her put it there together.
2882. Can you say whether, at the time you put the poison on the shelf, there was anybody else present besides yourself and your wife? I can swear there was nobody in the bar but us two. I can also swear that no one but me and her knew about that bottle being there.
2883. Sometime after you placed the bottle of poison on the shelf, did you and your wife quarrel? Yes, once. We had one serious quarrel. We had been in the habit of having squabbles.
2884. Were you living happily with your wife? Yes, we had been for years.
2885. But were you living happily with your wife when you poisoned the rats? Yes, first-rate.
2886. Was it after you had put the bottle on the shelf that you had your first serious quarrel? Yes, the first serious one; we had had one or two tiffs, you know.
- 2887.

2887. When you had finished poisoning the rats, how much arsenic was left in the bottle? I will tell you: When I went over to the shop opposite, I asked the chemist for this poison, and he asked me what I wanted poison for. I said, "Look at them rats; that's what I want the poison for." I then said to him, "Will you tell me how to use it?" and he took one of those little things they smoothed salve with at the time, and on it he put the least tiny bit of this white powder. That he put on a bit of paper. I said, "There ain't much there, that wouldn't kill a mouse." He said, "At all events, there is enough there to kill six people." I then took it over and told the wife, and she and me mixed up the bait.
2888. You mixed up the bait, did you; and what did it do? Well, it just putrefied us out.
2889. It did what? It putrefied us out. It killed these rats, and we had to take up the boards and get the rats from underneath, they stunk so. We had to pick the rats out with the fire-tongs.
2890. Did you carry out the chemist's instructions in giving this poison to the rats? Yes.
2891. Did your wife help you? Yes. We were like a pair of children together. We both helped, and were laughing and joking about it.
2892. Did you tell her whilst this rat-poisoning was going on what the chemist had told you as to how much it would take to kill six people? Yes; I told her what the chemist told me, and I said to her, "We must not give them too much." I said the chemist showed me how much would poison six people, and then we put the poison down in different places.
2893. How much poison was left in the bottle after you had finished dealing with these rats? It was about a quarter full.
2894. After you put the bottle on the shelf had you a quarrel with your wife? Yes; one serious quarrel.
2895. What was the quarrel about? She was jealous of me. She was a very jealous woman. She abused me properly, and I retaliated.
2896. Were you warm-blooded in those days? Yes; I think I was a little.
2897. What happened to you shortly after you had that row? Ah, I remember that well. That's the very thing; what did happen?
2898. Well, what did happen? I was taken ill all of a sudden with pains inside—terrible pains inside—gripping, vomiting, and purging. They all come on all at once. I said, "My God! ain't I bad." And I was bad, too. I went straight to the bed-room, and was purging and vomiting at the same time.
2899. Where was your wife? She was in the bar at the time.
2900. Did not she come to you? The servant came to the bed-room, and I said to her, "Go and fetch Carrie; tell her I want her."
2901. Well, what happened next? She came to the bed-room door, and said, "What's the matter?" I said to her, "I'm in dreadful agony; bring me some brandy—for God's sake bring me some brandy." She said, "Oh, it's nothing," and went back into the bar. I said later on, "Fetch Dr. King, the lodge doctor," and he came.
2902. *President.*] What had you been eating before you became so bad? *[No answer.]*
2903. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Before you were taken with these gripping pains, vomiting and purging, had you had anything to eat or drink? I think I had had something, as near as I can recollect, about twenty minutes or half-an-hour previously. I had just a snack.
2904. *President.*] At about what time was that? Well, I think it was about 2 o'clock in the day.
2905. What did you have to eat? I cannot recollect, but I think it was part of a leg of boiled pork that I had to eat, with some bread; and I had a glass of ale.
2906. Who prepared the meal for you? The woman servant put it on the table, and me and my wife ate it.
2907. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Who cooked it? The servant woman, I suppose, I know me and the missis ate it in a little private parlour.
2908. After you had been taken ill, as you describe, did you send for Dr. King? Yes.
2909. And did he attend you? Yes, but he did no good.
2910. Did you send for anybody else? Yes, for Dr. Agnew, who is living in Hobart now, I believe. He had been living there for many years; he was a good man.
2911. Did he attend you? Yes, and he saved my life. He gave me a powder and some other medicine.
2912. Do you say you had a glass of ale with this snack? Yes. I told her, that's my wife, to fetch me one, and she did so.
2913. Did she have any ale? No fear, she never drank. I never saw her take a drop of drink not all the time she was with me. On this occasion she went into the bar, brought back the glass of beer and put it on the table.
2914. Was it bitter ale? It was Wilson's ale from the Cascade Brewery. It was draught ale, something like Allsopp's pale ale, as you get in England.
2915. *President.*] Was it draught or bottle ale, did you say? It was draught ale.
2916. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember when Dr. Agnew came to see you? Yes; I was perfectly sensible.
2917. Do you remember his giving you any particular directions? No, he only told me to take the medicine.
2918. What I want to know is, did he tell you to do something? No, except take the medicine, as I told you.
2919. Did Dr. Agnew give any directions to your wife? Yes.
2920. Were you present at the time? Yes.
2921. Did you hear what he said to her? Yes; I was lying in bed, and I heard every word.
2922. What was it the doctor said to your wife? He said to her, "Where is the vomit and purging from your husband?" There was a chamber standing on the chair at the side of the bed. She said, "It was in the chamber, but I took it and threw it away, washed the chamber out, and placed it back at the side of the bed."
2923. Did the doctor tell her then what she was to do? Yes. He said to her, "Now, Mrs. Asbury, whatever vomit or purging comes from your husband keep it, and let me see it. I will be back again in a few hours."
2924. After that did you vomit or purge? No, I got better when I took the medicine; well, nothing to speak of, you know.
2925. After Dr. Agnew had given these instructions did you vomit or purge any more at all? No, not that night.
2926. Did you next day? A little, but I got better after I had taken the medicine. 2927.

J. Ashbury.
20 May, 1895

- J. Asbury. 2927. Where did you vomit or purge? In the chamber.
 2928. What became of it? She took it away.
 20 May, 1895. 2929. Who took it away? My wife.
 2930. What did she do with it? I do not know.
 2931. After taking it away did she bring the chamber back to you? Yes; cleaned, washed out, and put it on the chair.
 2932. How long did you remain ill on that occasion? About three days. I was young and strong then, and soon got over it.
 2933. Did you ever think about or notice the bottle on the shelf or look for it after this occurrence? No, I never thought about such a thing.
 2934. Not at any time? No; I never dreamed of it. Not for a long, long time.
 2935. But when did you dream about it? I'll tell you all about it now: I was one day putting up some brandy, a new lot just come in, in place of the Old Tom bottles on the shelves in the bar. As I was putting this brandy up there, there, sure enough, I saw the poison. I forgot all about that it was there until I saw it. I took it down, and I said to myself, "My God! here's that poison. When I put it up that cork wasn't like that; it's not in the same way as I put it in." I pressed the cork down properly, and when I saw it it was lifted up a bit on the one corner. I then went to my wife, taking the bottle with me, and said, "Carrie, have you taken any of this stuff out of this bottle?" "Me," she said, "No; what do you mean?" I said, "This poison, what we poisoned the rats with." She says to me, "No." I said to her, "It looks to me as if somebody has been at it. I didn't put the cork in like that." I thought no more about it, and I put the bottle with the poison in the cash-box, and locked it up. I thought no more about it then, like a young and foolish fellow, as I was.
 2936. Did you have another attack of a similar nature after that? I did.
 2937. About how long after? I cannot remember; some months later on. I cannot be particular, as my memory is beginning to go.
 2938. Did this second attack come on after you had a meal? Yes, it was after supper-time. It was one night after I had crawfish and salad for supper. This is a dish of which I was very fond.
 2939. After having had crawfish and salad, what happened to you? It was night; after we had shut up the house, we, by our two selves, had supper, and then I was seized with these pains.
 2940. Did you have any beer on that occasion? Yes.
 2941. Did she have any beer? No, she never drank.
 2942. Did she eat any crawfish? Yes, and salad too.
 2943. On the first occasion when you had these pains, and when you say you and your wife had a snack in the middle of the day, did she suffer at all? No, she kept on serving behind the bar.
 2944. She was not taken ill then similarly to you? Oh, dear no.
 2945. When you had the crawfish supper, did she suffer? No.
 2946. And what do you say happened to you? I was taken in a similar way to what I was before, but the attack did not last so long on the second occasion.
 2947. Did you send for the doctor on this latter occasion? No, I helped myself to some pale brandy, and got sick. I went into the yard; I thought it was only an attack of dysentery, and I got better.
 2948. Just think now. On this second occasion, while you were suffering from this attack, didn't you send for the doctor? I do not think so; I am not positive whether I sent for Dr. Agnew. I might have sent for Dr. King, and he might have come.
 2949. But I want you to think; be certain? I believe Dr. King did come, and that he was drunk, and I said "go away." I think he had a glass of sherry, and did go away.
 2950. To the best of your recollection, if he came he did not attend you on this occasion? No, I wouldn't stand him. He was drunk, or nearly so.
 2951. Do you remember taking a trip to New Zealand while you lived at that hotel? Yes.
 2952. Do you remember returning from that trip? I do, thoroughly well.
 2953. Do you remember a man named Burdett? That I do. Robert Burdett, a shipwright, native of Tasmania.
 2954. Do you remember the date when you went to New Zealand? Well, it was while I kept the "Emu Hotel," and I think as near as possible it was the year 1861.
 2955. Do you remember making some accusation against your wife in reference to Burdett? Yes, that I do.
 2956. What did you say to her? I said to her, "Carrie, I have heard since I came back that you have not behaved the clean potato while I have been away." She said, "What do you mean, sir?" I said, "I mean that you have been carrying on with somebody, and I hope to be able to tell you something on Monday morning." This was on a Saturday. It staggered her. "What," said she, flying into a passion, "How dare you?" She was then in a violent temper. I said to her, "We'll drop it now; it's Saturday night; there's business on; the place is full." I said, "Leave it till Monday; if I am able to prove something then, it will be God help you." I slept in a separate room, and had no more to do with her.
 2957. What occurred on Monday? While I was talking to Mr. Robert Walker, the Mayor of Hobart, I saw the blind at one of the windows move slightly on one side. My wife put her eye to the place, and then dropped the blind. That was what I saw while I was talking, then I saw no more of her.
 2958. What do you mean? She rolled up her things, left her diamond rings, watch and chain, and wardrobe. She took all the money she could put her hand on, a portion of her clothing, and away she went.
 2959. She left you then, did she? Yes.
 2960. Then did you sell out and go to Melbourne? Ah! now I'm coming to my big misfortune. I did go to Melbourne.
 2961. Do you remember whilst you were at the "Emu Hotel" a detective, Sergeant MacGuire? Yes, he was a personal friend of mine. We were both in the detective force together.
 2962. Do you remember going out for a walk with him one evening? I do.
 2963. At about what time of the evening was it? About 8 o'clock, I suppose.
 2964. Was your wife living with you then? Of course she was, and the best of friends.
 2965. Was this before you had been to New Zealand? No; it was after I came back.
 2966. Was it after you had told her about this man Burdett? I came back from New Zealand on a Friday. I told her about Burdett on the Saturday, and went for the walk with MacGuire on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock.
 2967.

J. Asbury.
20 May, 1895.

2967. Where was your wife then? I left her in the bar.
2968. Do you remember walking along with him? Yes; I should think I had good reason to. We walked along and up Argyle-street. We got up towards the Brick-fields, when all at once somebody made a rush at us. I half turned round to see what it was when MacGuire laid hold of a woman, and both fell down in the road. They struggled for a minute, the woman turned out to be my wife, and she had a long dagger or knife in her hand, and a cloak over her head. MacGuire said to me, "You have had a narrow escape, Jack." He then got hold of the knife and threw it over a fence towards the Domain. He said to me, "For God's sake go home." I then ran away while he still had hold of my wife.
2969. Did your wife say anything? When I left they were both wrangling.
2970. Did she appear to be excited? Yes; she was shouting so that you could hear her for 200 yards, as if she was raving mad.
2971. *President.*] So you say Detective-Sergeant MacGuire stopped her from attacking you? Yes.
2972. Did you make any charge against her? No; I would not charge her with attempting to stab me. I would not have hurt a hair of her head in those days.
2973. *Mr. Pilcher.*] At these times when you were having rows with your wife did she ever say anything to you as to what she wished? Yes; she said, stamping with her foot, "I wish you were dead."
2974. Now, coming back to Melbourne, when you went to live at Melbourne, had you a daughter? Yes; I had a daughter, who was born on the 24th May, 1854. Her name was Caroline.
2975. Was she with your wife when she ran away from Hobart? No; my wife left her with me, and I put her to a boarding-school.
2976. When you went to Melbourne did you take your daughter Caroline with you? Certainly I did.
2977. How old was she then? Twelve years of age.
2978. When you went to Melbourne did you keep a hotel? Yes, unfortunately, I did. I took the "Commercial Hotel," in Little Bourke-street.
2979. Did your daughter live with you there? Yes.
2980. Did you put her to school while you were there? No; I was not properly settled in the hotel, so I did not put her to school. I kept her with me; I was so very fond of her.
2981. Did you see your wife in the "Commercial Hotel"? Yes, on three different occasions.
2982. What became of the little girl? One afternoon her mother rushed into the private bar, flourishing her umbrella, saying, "You wretch, give me my child; she shan't remain with you." She took the child; got into a cab, and drove away.
2983. After that did you do something towards the support and education of that child? Yes; I paid £1 per week.
2984. Who came to you for the money? The little girl, every Monday morning.
2985. How long after you came to Melbourne was it that your wife took the child away? Only a few weeks, about three weeks.
2986. *President.*] Did you know your wife was in Melbourne? No; I did not know she was in Melbourne when I took the hotel. I was told she was at Graymouth, on the West Coast of New Zealand.
2987. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When your wife came to the hotel brandishing her umbrella, was that the first time you knew she was in Melbourne? Yes; that was the first I knew of her for close on three years.
2988. Do you remember whilst you were keeping the "Commercial Hotel" in Little Bourke-street a man coming in with a watch and chain? Yes, that I do.
2989. Before you answer me any other question, I want to know if you knew your wife was in Melbourne while you were keeping the "Emu Hotel" in Hobart? Yes, because she kept sending messages to me.
2990. Do you not say you were told she had gone to New Zealand? Yes.
2991. When were you told that? Previous to me selling the "Emu Hotel" and going to Melbourne.
2992. How long before? Only a few weeks.
2993. So you remember whilst you were keeping the "Commercial Hotel" a young man coming in with a watch and chain? I do; I have every reason to remember.
2994. How was this young man dressed? Very gentlemanly.
2995. Did some conversation pass between you and him? Yes.
2996. What happened then? I bought the watch and chain from him for £5.
2997. Where did you put the watch and chain? I hung it up on the pier-glass in my bedroom. My own watch hung on one side, and the one I had bought I hung on the other side of the pier-glass.
2998. Some time after you bought the watch and chain from that young gentleman did the police come to you about it? Yes; the detective police came.
2999. Did you show them the watch and chain? No; that's where I did wrong.
3000. Did you tell them something? They had a search warrant, and made a search, but found nothing the first time.
3001. Did they search twice then? They came again and took me to the watch-house, and while I was at the watch-house a woman I had there, named Winifred Dalwood, told Detective Foster where the watch and chain were in the bed.
3002. Before this young man came with the watch and chain had you had any row with your wife? Yes; and I had stopped the payment of £1 per week.
3003. How long before that? The week before. I wanted to put the little girl in a boarding-school, her mother would not allow it, and we then had a row in front of the hotel.
3004. Were you living with any woman at the hotel? Yes; I must tell the truth; I was.
3005. Do you remember your wife saying anything to you about this woman before this watch and chain business? Yes; the night before she took the child away the wife called this woman everything. She said, "I will have my revenge upon you, you wretch, before I die." Then some people dragged her away and put her in a cab; there was an empty cab standing near. That was when she took the child away.
3006. By the way, when you were arrested over this watch and chain affair, were you taken to the lock-up? No; I was taken to the Detective Office.
3007. Did you get bail? Yes, I got bail at 10 o'clock at night, six or seven hours after I was arrested.
3008. After you got bail and returned to the hotel, what did you find there? My wife behind the bar, serving like a lady, with her daughter beside her. The house was full of people. She had turned the barman out and taken possession.

- J. Asbury. 3009. Had your wife ever been to the hotel before? No; never before like that.
- 20 May, 1895. 3010. What did you do when you came back? I flew into the bar and said, "How dare you come here?" She then went away from me.
3011. Did the daughter go too? Yes; she and the daughter jumped into a cab, and away they went.
3012. *President.*] Was there a cab there? Yes.
3013. Was there a cab-stand close at hand, or had they a cab waiting? There was a cab close to the hotel in the gutter. I could not say whether it was waiting or not, but she got in it the minute I turned her out.
3014. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Even if there was not a cab waiting I suppose cabs were always moving about in this street? Yes; they were always going up and down Bourke-street.
3015. How far up Little Bourke-street was the "Commercial Hotel"? Nearly at the corner of Commercial-lane, near the old Haymarket.
3016. As I understand you, then, the cabman pulled up, and the wife and daughter got into the cab and drove away? Yes, and she took all the money out of the till too.
3017. *President.*] What do you mean by that? She took with her all the money she had taken behind the bar after turning the barman out.
3018. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Now I want to ask you another question in regard to that watch business: You say you bought that watch and chain from the young man who came into the bar? I did.
3019. Is that the only way by which you became possessed of these things? That's all.
3020. And you say you paid £5 for the watch and chain? Yes, and I bought them at 11 o'clock at night.
3021. Had you been to the races that day? I had, bookmaking.
3022. Did you know the name of the young man from whom you bought the watch? No; I wish I had known; if I had I would not have had to suffer.
3023. Did you afterwards know that the watch and chain belonged to a warder at the gaol? I did at the trial.
3024. Was the warder at the gaol the young man who sold it to you? No, sir.
3025. Did you know that it had been stolen from the warder at the gaol? No, not until it came out at trial.
3026. Were you convicted? Yes.
3027. And what did you get? Three years. I produced certificates of good character, and Judge Barry told me (after he had read the certificates and heard gentlemen speak for me) that, having such a good character, I should have known better. Then he gave me three years.
3028. Do you say that Judge Barry, after looking at your certificates, told you that your previous good character was such that you ought to have known better? Yes, he did. He said that a good character was more against me than for me.
3029. Did you complete your sentence? I completed my sentence.
3030. While you were in Melbourne, before this trouble, were you doing a big business in the hotel? Yes; I was making a fortune.
3031. And did that trial ruin you? It did; it left me as I am—destitute.
3032. Since then, what has been your occupation? I have been buried in the bush as cook, shepherd, and drover, using a name not my own.
3033. *President.*] What parts of the bush have you been in;—can you mention some of the stations upon which you have worked? Yes, I could mention any amount. Todhunter's for one. I have been all over New South Wales, in fact. A telegram could get a reply any time in an hour. They all know me. I went by the name of Johnny Jeukins. They called me "Johnny the Londoner." That's what I'm best known as. I have been cook to shearers, and on homesteads and on stations.
3034. *Mr. Pitcher.*] How long have you been in Sydney? I came to Sydney five weeks ago on Wednesday. I went over to North Shore, and I have got a bit of a swag there now. I have got a little camp under some rocks.
3035. Whereabouts at North Shore? Oh, about 2 miles from the ferry.
3036. From which ferry? Milson's Point.
3037. Did you come out to this country as a convict? I came out to Tasmania as a ticket-of-leave man, and I was just as free as the Governor when I came ashore.
3038. How old were you when you came to Tasmania? I came out in the year 1850. I was then nearly 20 years of age. I was copped at home, and got seven years.
3039. What for? For stealing 2s. 8d. from my employer, who was a baker. That was part of it.
3040. What do you mean by part of it;—was there anything else against you? Yes; being found with boys who picked pockets.
3041. Have you lately come across a piece of paper,—a piece of newspaper, I mean? Yes; on Saturday night last.
3042. Did you find your name, amongst others, in it? Yes; I did.
3043. And is that what brought you here? Yes.
3044. How did this piece of paper come into your possession? A German showed me a part of the *Evening News*, and I saw my name in it.
3045. After you had read this paper, did you go into the public Park at North Shore? I did.
3046. Did you make some inquiries there? I did.
3047. Was something told you? Yes.
3048. In consequence of what was told you did you seek out Mr. Goddard, the chairman of the Dean Defence Committee? I did; and I found his house after a lot of trouble.
3049. Then did you make to Mr. Goddard a statement something like that you have made here to-day? I did.
3050. Do you know who stole that watch from the warder at the gaol? No.
3051. Had you anything at all to do with the stealing of it? No! No! No!
3052. Do you know who put the police on to you with a search-warrant? No; not for certain.
3053. Do you remember on one of the stations on which you were, you and other station hands getting poisoned? No; not station hands.
3054. Who then? Myself, some ladies belonging to the family, and a nursemaid got poisoned. All that was stated in the *Town and Country* newspaper.

3055. What poison did you and these ladies take? I do not know. It was said it was through eating tinned fish. It happened on a station near Balranald. The young lady nearly lost her life, and I suffered from purging and vomiting.

J. Asbury.
20 May, 1895.

3056. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is the name of the druggist who made up Dr. Agnew's prescription in Hobart? [*No answer.*]

3057. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When Dr. Agnew saw you in Hobart did he write you a prescription? Yes, I think he did.

3058. From what druggist did you get the medicine? I think it was from Wilkinson's in Elizabeth-street. I sent a man named Booth, a painter, to get the medicine, and he went to Wilkinson's the chemist.

3059. Had you a tenant named Fleming living in one of your houses in Hobart at that time? Yes, a grocer, and he was a gentleman.

3060. Do you know where he is now? Not for certain; but I believe he is an auctioneer in Pitt-street, Sydney.

3061. Have you seen him lately? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY, 1895.

[*The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.*]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crik and Meagher, appeared for the defence.

Thomas Jones sworn and examined:—

3062. *President.*] I believe by business you are a tailor? Yes, sir.

3063. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes, sir.

3064. Where did you first know her? I knew her in Hobart Town.

3065. When did you first know her? In the year 1852.

3066. What name did she go by then? I do not know what name she went by. I was not acquainted with her; I only knew her by sight.

3067. Was she married then? No; she got married afterwards.

3068. Whom did she marry? A man by the name of Asbury.

3069. Do you know anything of her while she was living in Hobart Town? No; I never spoke to her in Hobart Town.

3070. Were you afterwards in Melbourne? Yes.

3071. Did you know her there? I saw her there once or twice.

3072. Did you ever speak to her in Melbourne? Yes, sir.

3073. Did you ever live at her house or know anything about her while in Melbourne? I did not know anything of her in Melbourne.

3074. Do you remember her living in Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney? Yes, sir.

3075. When and where did you first know her in Sydney? In Norton-street, Surry Hills.

3076. Did you live at her house at any time? Yes; I was living in her house for very nearly fourteen years.

3077. In about what year did you first know her in Sydney? I cannot say the exact year, but it was about fourteen years ago.

3078. While you were staying in her house, were you living with her—you know what I mean? No; I was not living with her. I was boarding with her.

3079. Simply boarding with her? Yes; simply boarding with her.

3080. I believe you have been in a good deal of trouble yourself, haven't you? Never.

3081. Have you ever been in any trouble at all? No.

3082. Have you ever seen people whom you know to have been in trouble in Mrs. Seymour's house? I have seen people there, but I did not know what they were.

3083. Do you know Madame Rose's house? I did, sir; it was opposite Mrs. Seymour's.

3084. Used Mrs. Seymour ever to go to Madame Rose's? Yes; she used to go over there.

3085. Do you know Mary Seymour, or May Seymour I think they called her? I do, well.

3086. When you first lived at Mrs. Seymour's, how old was May? Between 5 and 6 years of age.

3087. And then did you live with Mrs. Seymour for fourteen years? I boarded with her.

3088. During the latter part of the time you were living at Mrs. Seymour's had you full opportunities of observing Mary Seymour? I had.

3089. Did she ever go to Madame Rose's? No, sir; I never knew her to go over.

3090. Do you mean to say that you never knew May Seymour to go over to Madame Rose's house? I never did.

3091. How did Mrs. Seymour treat her daughter, in the way of bringing her up? She brought her up very well according to her means, all the time I was with her.

3092. Amongst the different people you have seen at Mrs. Seymour's house have you noticed a Mrs. Fleury there? I saw a woman of that name.

3093. Do you know what she was? I believe she got her living on the bad.

3094. Did you know a man named Billy Gamble at Mrs. Seymour's house? No; not by that name.

3095. Did you know Jack Lynch? No; I didn't know him.

3096. I want you to tell me, if you have seen people at Mrs. Seymour's, whom you know to have served sentences? I do not know that I have. I never saw them.

3097. Do you not know that some of these people had served sentences? I do not know whether they had or not.

3098. How did you earn your living? At tailoring. I worked at David Jones's for two years, and I worked at Alfred Hordern's for about two years.

3099.

T. Jones.
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- T. Jones.
22 May, 1895.
3089. What sort of tailoring did you do? I was a coat hand.
 3100. Have you seen any young women come to Mrs. Seymour's house? I have seen young women there.
 3101. Can you tell me what kind of women they were? I do not know what they were.
 3102. During the time you saw these people there, whether men or women, how did Mrs. Seymour bring up her girl Mary? I consider she brought her up very well.
 3103. Did she allow her to mix with these people? No, she did not.
 3104. How did she prevent her from doing so? She never allowed her to mix with them at all.
 3105. Used Mary Seymour to go to school? Yes; she went to Crown-street school until she was 14 years of age.
 3106. Do you mean to Crown-street Public School? Yes.
 3107. Did you ever know of Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's? I never did, sir.
 3108. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Jones, do you say you lived with Mrs. Seymour for fourteen years? I boarded with her.
 3109. She was a very respectable woman, was she not? As far as I know she was.
 3110. A very honest, respectable, good woman in fact? I do not know anything bad of her.
 3111. Well, in your opinion then, was she an honest, respectable, good woman? I suppose she was. She worked for her living.
 3112. I only want your opinion: Was she not an honest, respectable, good woman? She was honest as far as I know. I did not know anything about her business; I think she was right enough, from what I saw of her.
 3113. Will you tell me how long you have been at the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum? About eighteen months.
 3114. Do you know a certain hotel opposite the asylum? I do.
 3115. What is the name of that hotel? I don't know the name of the hotel, but I think they call it Bashford's hotel.
 3116. Did Mrs. Seymour come to see you at Liverpool a little time ago? She did.
 3117. I mean since Dean was committed for trial? Yes.
 3118. Are you sure he had not been tried when she last came? Yes.
 3119. Did she take you over to that Bashford's hotel? She did.
 3120. When she got over to the hotel did she ask for a private room? She did not.
 3121. Will you swear she did not ask for a private room? I will.
 3122. Did you and she go into a room together? We did.
 3123. Was there anybody else in the room at the time? No; nobody except Mrs. Seymour and myself.
 3124. Will you swear she did not ask for the use of a private room? She did not.
 3125. Did Mrs. Seymour say to you while in that hotel, "Now, mind, whatever you are asked, you know nothing about it." Now, sir, on your oath, did she not use those words? No; she did not.
 3126. Nor anything like them? No.
 3127. I will repeat the question. On your oath, sir, did not Mrs. Seymour say to you, "Now, mind, whatever you are asked, you know nothing about it"? No; she never did.
 3128. Nor words anything like them? No.
 3129. Did she visit you more than once at the asylum? Yes; more than once. She comes to see me now and then.
 3130. Has she visited you since that day to which you now refer? I had not seen her for months—some two or three months before.
 3131. How long before this visit, when you went with her to the hotel, was it since she had seen you at the asylum? About four months before that. She used to come to see me regularly.
 3132. How many months before then was she there,—I mean before the four months ago? I suppose about a month.
 3133. When she came to see you did not Mrs. Seymour say, "Be sure and know nothing if anyone asks you any questions, keep your mouth shut, and answer no questions of anybody"? No; she did not.
 3134. Did she not use words like that to you more than once at Bashford's hotel? She did not.
 3135. Now, I am giving you every opportunity to consider your answer to my question, and do you say again that she did not use these words to you? She did not.
 3136. Nor any words to the same effect? She did not.
 3137. By the way, will you swear that while you were living in this house for fourteen years, you did not know it was frequented by well-known thieves and criminals? They might have been; I do not know anything about them.
 3138. I am not saying what they might have been, I ask you if you do not know it;—will you swear the people who frequented Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street were not well-known thieves and criminals? I do not know anything about it.
 3139. Will you swear on your oath absolutely that you did not know these people to be thieves and criminals? They might have been thieves.
 3140. Will you swear you did not know they were thieves and criminals? I did not know.
 3141. Will you pledge your oath that you did not know them to be well-known thieves and criminals? I do not know anything at all about it.
 3142. Did you know a man named Scanlan, a one-eyed man? Yes.
 3143. Did he live at Mrs. Seymour's house? No.
 3144. Did he not board there for a time? No.
 3145. Never? No.
 3146. Did you know anything about him, or, in other words, did you know him as a respectable man? No; I do not think he was.
 3147. Do you remember Bluff Lynch and Grain living there? Yes.
 3148. Were they respectable honest men? I do not know; I would not say what they were.
 3149. Do you not know what they were? I do not know anything about them.
 3150. Do you remember them being arrested while there? I do not know.
 3151. Do you remember Mrs. Seymour being brought up on any charge? Yes; I believe she was at one time.
 3152. Do you know what that charge was? Yes. Williams suspected her.
 3153. Do you mean Detective Williams? Yes.
 3154. Suspected her of what? Picking pockets.

3155. Will you tell me this: Did you ever go out with Mrs. Seymour when she was engaged in this little amusement of pocket-picking? No.
3156. Did you never "give her the office"—you know what I mean? No.
3157. Did you never draw your handkerchief through your hands while you were in the street, as a signal to Mrs. Seymour when she was at work? No.
3158. If any person said he saw you do so, is that mere romance? [No answer.]
3159. Have you ever been cautioned by the detectives? No, never.
3160. Do you remember a man named Billy Gamble dying at Mrs. Seymour's house? I do not remember him by that name.
3161. Do you remember any man dying there? I do.
3162. What was his name? Millett.
3163. You do not remember him as Gamble? No.
3164. Do you remember Millett being under a charge, and when the police came to take him away from Mrs. Seymour's house, he being too ill to be removed? Yes.
3165. Was Millett a respectable man, in your opinion? No; I do not think he was.
3166. How long did Millett live there? About five or six months.
3167. By the way, was Millett living with Mrs. Seymour—I do not mean lodging with her—you know what I mean? I believe so.
3168. Did not Millett die at the house? He did.
3169. Is it not a fact that after Millett died, that you began to live with Mrs. Seymour? No; I boarded with her.
3170. Will you swear that you were not living with her? No, I was not; I boarded with her.
3171. Do you remember a girl, who went by the name of Rita, living with Mrs. Seymour? I do not know her.
3172. Do you remember a pretty girl living there? I did not know her. There were plenty of pretty girls.
3173. What, living at Mrs. Seymour's? I did not know any pretty girls there.
3174. Do you remember a very pretty girl living at Mrs. Seymour's? No; I do not.
3175. Do you remember any girls, pretty or otherwise, living at Mrs. Seymour's? I remember one or two girls living there.
3176. Do you remember their names? No; I do not.
3177. Cannot you remember whether one was called Rita? I do not remember it, sir.
3178. Do you remember three girls living there at the one time? No.
3179. Do you remember a girl named Dora? Yes.
3180. Was she living there? Yes.
3181. Also a girl named Ada Thompson? Yes; she was not living there till after Dora was.
3182. Did Ada Thompson ever live at Mrs. Seymour's? I believe she did.
3183. Was Amy Bennett living there? Yes; I think so.
3184. Were they good-looking girls? I do not know; I did not take much notice; I am getting too old now.
3185. Do you know if a Mrs. Lee came visiting Mrs. Seymour? No.
3186. Do you know Mrs. Lee? No.
3187. Do you know a girl named Millie? I do not.
3188. Have you seen a girl named Millie at Mrs. Seymour's? I might have seen her, but I did not know her to my knowledge.
3189. Do you know a girl named Minnie Phillips? Yes.
3190. Did she live at Mrs. Seymour's for two years? No, not for that long.
3191. How long was she there? A short time—a month or two.
3192. Did you not say some time ago, in reference to Mrs. Fleury, that she was not a respectable woman? Yes.
3193. What about Dora, Ada Thompson, and Amy Bennett;—were they bad girls? Dora and Ada Thompson were, but I don't say that about Amy Bennett.
3194. What is that about Amy Bennett—did you say she lived there? Yes.
3195. And what about her character? She was a good girl, as far as I know.
3196. What do you say about Minnie Phillips? She was a bad girl.
3197. How long did she live with Mrs. Seymour? About two months.
3198. Whilst these different girls you mentioned were living at Mrs. Seymour's where was Mary Seymour? Living with her mother.
3199. What,—in the same house? Yes.
3200. In the house with these different girls, and which was visited by these men? Yes.
3201. At the time Millett was living with Mrs. Seymour was Mary Seymour living in the same house? Yes.
3202. How long ago is it since these girls whose names you have mentioned were living at Mrs. Seymour's? A long time.
3203. How long ago I want to know? I cannot say.
3204. About how long I want to know—three or four years, or four or five years? I daresay it is. I cannot say for certain.
3205. Is it two or three years ago as near as you can say? I cannot fix the date; I cannot say. Except that it is two or three years ago.
3206. By the way, what room did you sleep in when you lived at Mrs. Seymour's? I slept in the back room.
3207. Upstairs or downstairs? In the back room upstairs.
3208. Where did Mrs. Seymour sleep whilst she was living with Millett? That was in Norton-street.
3209. Oh! did Millett live with her in Norton-street? Yes; and he died there.
3210. What room did Mrs. Seymour sleep in in Riley-street? In the front bedroom upstairs.
3211. Always? Yes; all the time I was there.
3212. You tell us that different girls were living there at different times;—did more than one girl live there at one time? I only knew it once.

- T. Jones. 3213. Where did they sleep? Upstairs in the back room.
 3214. Where did you sleep then? In the middle room.
 22 May, 1895. 3215. Are there three rooms upstairs then? Yes. There is the front, middle, and back room, and bathroom.
 3216. Where did Mary Seymour sleep? With her mother in the front room.
 3217. Do you know Phillip Williams, a detective? Yes; I know him.
 3218. Was he the detective who arrested Mrs. Seymour on a certain occasion? Yes.
 3219. How do you know? Because I was told when I came home that night.
 3220. Were you not with her when she was arrested? No, sir.
 3221. Were you not in the street close by at the time of her arrest? No; I was working at David Jones's; and if anyone said I was in the street close by when she was arrested it is false.
 3222. Now, sir, did not Detective Phillip Williams warn you in Oxford-street? No, never.
 3223. Do you know Detective O'Sullivan? Yes.
 3224. Did he ever tell you that you were a thief and a pimp of thieves? No, he did not.
 3225. Did not you bring an action against him for saying this? No; but I did bring an action against him though.
 3226. Did you get a verdict? No.
 3227. What did you bring the action against O'Sullivan for? For accusing me of being in gaol for five years in Melbourne.
 3228. Was it not for accusing you for being a thief and a pimp of thieves? No; it was for saying I had been in gaol in Melbourne, and he got me discharged from where I was working.
 3229. But you did not get a verdict? No; it was Williams' fault, through some name not being signed. Judge Wilkinson decided that the case could not go on, and Mr. Reid defended me.
 3230. Did you know Mrs. Seymour in Victoria—I mean to associate with her? No.
 3231. Were you an associate of thieves in Victoria? I worked for my living.
 3232. Were you not an associate of those who were thieving for their living? No; I was not.
 3233. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long have you been in New South Wales? I came to New South Wales in 1856.
 3234. How long have you been living in Sydney? About fourteen years.
 3235. *President.*] Where were you between 1856 and fourteen years ago, or in other words, where were you between 1856 and 1880 or 1881? In Melbourne. I came to Sydney about the year of the big exhibition.
 3236. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Then you brought an action against some member of the Police force? Yes.
 3237. But you did not get a verdict? No.
 3238. How many years ago is that? It might be five or six years ago.
 3239. Have you, during the whole of the fourteen years you have been in Sydney, ever been in gaol? No, never.
 3240. Will you swear that? Yes.
 3241. How many years were you working for David Jones and Company? Two years.
 3242. How many years were you working for Alfred Hordern, in Pitt-street? Two years.
 3243. For how long did you work for Mr. Clement Lewis? For twelve or eighteen months.
 3244. You said, some little while ago, something about Ada Thompson and Dora being bad girls; and did you not say that Amy Bennett was quite respectable? Yes.
 3245. And how many years do you say you knew the daughter, Mary Seymour? For the fourteen years I was living at the house.
 3245½. Did you during the fourteen years you lived in the house ever see anything wrong on the part of Mary Seymour? No; I never saw her do anything wrong.
 3246. Was she brought up respectably as far as the circumstances of the mother would permit? She was.
 3247. Did she go to school? Yes, regularly.
 3248. Did she go to Sunday-school too? Yes.
 3249. Did she go to the Rev. Mr. Hargrave's school? Yes.
 3250. How long ago is it since you left her mother's house? About eighteen months.
 3251. And up to the time you left there, was this girl well behaved in the house, and did she keep herself respectable? Yes; I never saw anything wrong.
 3252. *Mr. Pileher.*] Do you know Robert Greathead? I do.
 3253. Is he manager of the Australian Clothing Company in Kent-street, Sydney? Yes; I know him.
 3254. Did you often talk to him some two or three years ago? Yes.
 3255. Did you ever tell him anything about Mary Seymour? No.
 3256. Did you ever tell him anything words to this effect, "That this girl was going to learn dressmaking at some establishment in town because the old woman wanted to keep her down, as she was carrying on too high at home"? I did not.
 3257. Do you understand my question? Yes, perfectly.
 3258. Did you not also tell him that Mary Seymour could not knuckle down to sewing, and was going on a trip to New Zealand? No.
 3259. And did you not tell Greathead that the trip to New Zealand was only a "blind" to get away? No; I did not.
 3260. Did you not tell him anything like that two years ago? No.
 3261. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you ever tell anybody anything against this girl's character in your life? Never; it is all false. I have never seen anything wrong with the girl; she was never allowed out of her room after half-past 10 at night, not even when she was engaged to the man she was married to. She always had to be in her room by half-past 10 o'clock.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Ann Hughes sworn and examined :—

3262. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you reside with your husband? Yes; at Belmont-street, Mossman's Bay.
3263. Do you know George Dean? Yes.
3264. Do you know his wife? Yes.
3265. When did you first become acquainted with Dean? About eleven years ago. And I met his wife for the first time about a fortnight after they were married.
3266. Where were they residing when you became acquainted with Mrs. Dean? At her mother's, to the best of my knowledge.
3267. Do you remember them residing at Mossman's Bay? Yes.
3268. Did they live close to you? Yes.
3269. Were you friendly with Mrs. Dean? Yes; both with her and her husband.
3270. Were you on visiting terms with one another? Yes; she used to come to my house very often.
3271. Had Mrs. Dean any particular reason for coming to your house? Yes; I taught her cooking after she took a house of her own.
3272. Did she frequently come to your house for this purpose? Yes.
3273. Do you remember whether, on any of these visits to your house, she has spoken to you about her husband? Yes; a fortnight after she was married, when she was living at her mother's she came to see me. When she was getting ready to go home she saw an envelope on the chest of drawers in my room with a likeness of George Dean in it. The envelope was addressed to my husband in his name.
- 3273½. Who was it addressed by? George Dean.
3274. *President.*] It was a photograph given to your husband, I suppose? Yes.
3275. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did any conversation ensue about Dean then? Yes. She picked up the envelope and said, "Oh, what an ignorant fellow; he cannot write; he is a bad writer; I would not have married him except for the good screw he got."
3276. Shortly after this did the Deans come to reside near you in the same street? Yes.
3277. Do you remember, in February last, on a certain Thursday, Mrs. Dean coming to your house? Yes.
3278. Did she make any observation to you about her husband? Yes; she did. She had been to see a Mrs. Pfaffly, a neighbour, and she brought the baby with her. I was surprised when I saw her at the door with so young a baby in her arms. She told me then "she wished she had been struck dead on the day she married George Dean."
3279. Did she visit you again shortly after this? Yes; on the Sunday following.
3280. In the course of conversation did Dean's name come up again? Yes; she said they had had a quarrel before she came out. I had asked her to come to dinner on that day. I asked her what they had been quarrelling about, and she said, "He brought the meat to cook for dinner, and I would not cook it."
3281. Did she say anything about a divorce? She said she wished he would do something, so that she could get rid of him.
3282. *President.*] Can you tell us the day in February on which this conversation took place? The 7th of February was on the Thursday. This was on the following Sunday, so it would be the 10th.
3283. *Mr. Meagher.*] When she made the remark, "I wish he would do something so as I could get rid of him";—did you make any reply? Yes. I asked her what she would do, and she said she would sue for a divorce.
3284. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is your husband, Mrs. Hughes? Captain of the Mossman's Bay steamer.
3285. Do you mean that he is captain of the boat of which Dean was at one time the master? He is a captain for the same company.
3286. Was your husband in charge of one boat and Dean in charge of another boat belonging to the same company? Yes.
3287. And do you say you have known Dean for the last eleven years? Yes.
3288. Where was he living? With some people named Lawson, in Cumberland-street.
3289. Then did he come to live with you? Yes.
3290. And how many years ago is that since he left Lawson's and come to reside with you? I think it was 1886 or 1887 when he came to live with us.
3291. And how long did he live with you? For thirteen months and a couple of weeks.
3292. Where was he employed then? He was a fire-boy on board the steamer, which runs from Circular Quay to Mossman's Bay.
3293. Was your husband then employed by the same company? Yes; my husband was then an engine-driver, but on another steamer.
3294. Did Dean and your husband work together on the same boat? Not that I know of.
3295. When did you first know that Dean was married? The Sunday he and his wife came to my house.
3296. Did you ever know him by the name of George Finch? Yes; I know he went by his stepfather's name.
3297. When he first came to live with you, was he not known as George Finch? I asked him his name, and he said he took his stepfather's name and called himself George Finch. When I knew him first he was called a nickname more than anything else.
3298. And what was that? They used to call him "Springey."
3299. When did he first take the name of George Dean? At my house.
3300. How long had he been there before he took the name George Dean? I told him it was not right to take his stepfather's name; he ought to use his own father's name.
3301. How long had he been at your house when he took the name of George Dean? I do not think he had been there long.
3302. How long was it—eight, seven, or six months? I cannot tell you.
3303. Cannot you say how many months elapsed after he came to live at your house before he left off using the name Finch and took the name of George Dean? I cannot tell you.
- 3304-5. Cannot you give me some idea, whether it was a week, or a month, or six months? I cannot tell you. All I know he used to get letters addressed sometimes to George Finch and sometimes to George Dean.

Mrs.
Ann Hughes,
22 May, 1895.

- Mrs. Ann Hughes.
22 May, 1895.
3306. That is not an answer to my question; you say he lived with you for thirteen months and a half, and what I want to know is, had he been at your place for six, eight, or ten months, when, on your suggestion, he took the name of George Dean? I do not know. I do not suppose he was there a month before he did.
3307. Did you know his stepfather? I did not.
3308. Did you know that his stepfather was living with a woman who was not his mother? No, I did not.
3309. Did you not know that Finch was living with a woman at Woollahra who was not his mother? No.
3310. Do you know anything about a criminal charge having been brought against Dean or Finch at Narrandera or Wagga Wagga, for which he got three months' imprisonment? No, I do not.
3311. Did he ever tell you anything about that? No.
3312. Did you know anything about his mother or his sisters? No.
3313. Did you know anything about his having a brother on board the "Vernon?" No, I did not.
3314. Have you not read in the newspapers that he had a brother on board the "Vernon?" No, I have not.
3315. You do not know anything at all about that? No, I do not.
3316. Now, Mrs. Hughes, will you say why you advised him to change his name from Finch to Dean? Because I thought it was not right for him to use his stepfather's name.
3317. Although you had always known him as George Finch? Yes.
3318. Did you ever know his father? No; but he told me his own father was a policeman.
3319. Did he tell you where his own father was a policeman? No; and I do not know.
3320. Do you mean to say that you being on such friendly terms with him (remember he was living with you for thirteen months) did not ask him where his father was a policeman? No, sir, I did not; I had other things to attend to, without minding his business.
3321. Do you mean to say that a person was living with you for that length of time, that he told you that his father was a policeman, that you had frequent conversations with him, and yet did not ask where his father was a policeman? No, sir, I did not.
3322. Do you know anything at all about his father? I know nothing at all about his family.
3323. Do you say that letters came sometimes addressed to George Finch, and sometimes to George Dean? Yes; but he did not have many.
3324. Did you begin to teach Mrs. Dean cooking? Yes.
3325. After she was married? Yes.
3326. And how many times has she been to your house? Frequently; as much as three times in one day.
3327. When did you begin to take an interest in this case? I have taken an interest in it all the time.
3328. How is it you have come here to give evidence? My husband told me to come.
3329. Oh, your husband told you to come, did he; was he living with you all the time Dean was living at your house? Yes.
3330. Do you know who got him to tell you to come here? No.
3331. When did he tell you to come here? I was subpoenaed.
3332. Will you answer my simple question;—when did your husband tell you to come here? I was up at the court one day, at the time of the trial, but my evidence was not wanted.
3333. How many days were you at the court? One; on the Friday, all day long.
3334. Did you go with the intention of giving evidence for Dean? Yes.
3335. And after waiting a whole day, you were not called? No.
3336. Now, will you tell me when you were asked by your husband to come before this Commission and give this evidence? I went to Crick and Meagher's office.
3337. When? I do not know the exact date.
3338. How many days ago was the last time you were there? I was there this morning.
3339. Now will you tell me when your husband asked you to come here—was it yesterday, to-day, or when? He told me to go to the court, and I came here on a subpoena.
3340. When were you subpoenaed? On Saturday night I got my subpoena to be here on the Monday.
3341. What time on Saturday night did you get it? My husband brought it home with him.
3342. Do you know where your husband got the subpoena from? No; but I know it was signed by Mr. Rogers, as President of this Commission.
3343. Did your husband know about Dean having been in trouble up country? Not to my knowledge.
3344. As far as your knowledge goes, did your husband know that Dean had a brother on board the "Vernon?" Not that I know of.
3345. Now will you turn your attention to the occasion when Mrs. Dean came to your house a fortnight after she was married, and said certain things to you about some writing on an envelope? Yes; it was on a Sunday when Dean brought her to visit me; she was then living with her mother.
3346. Was that the first time you met Mrs. Dean? Yes.
3347. Had they been married then about a fortnight? Yes, as far as I know.
3348. And on this occasion, when you met her for the first time, did she see the envelope containing the photograph? Yes, on the chest of drawers in my bedroom.
3349. What was she doing in your bed-room? Putting her things on, ready to go home.
3350. Was she there alone? Yes, with me. Her husband was in the back yard, playing with the children.
3351. And what did Mrs. Dean do? She picked up the envelope and said, "Oh, the ignorant fellow; he cannot write, and I would not have married him, only for the good screw he had."
3352. And do you mean to say that was the first occasion you knew her? Yes.
3353. And she used these words to you in your bed-room? Yes.
3354. And where was her husband at the time? In the back yard with the children. He had been playing cricket with them.
3355. And do you mean to say that to you, a comparative stranger, Mrs. Dean told you what you say, a fortnight after she was married;—told you this, mind you, when she was brought to see you by her husband, who was in the back yard playing cricket with the children? Yes.
3356. Do you mean to tell me that the husband brought the wife to you and introduced her to you a fortnight after they were married, and that, on the same day, she said to you, a comparative stranger, she would not have married Dean except for the good screw he got? Yes.
3357. What salary does he get? £3 per week.

3358. Do you say she brought the baby on one occasion to show you, and that she had some conversation with you then? Yes; that was on the 7th February.
3359. What time of the day was that? In the afternoon.
3360. Where was it that she said this extraordinary thing? She was in the dining-room having a cup of tea. I had to leave her after I had given her a cup of tea, as I had to go and fit some bodices on the minister's children in another room.
3361. *President.*] Are you a dressmaker, then? Yes; and the minister's three little children called to have their bodices fitted. I went into the other room, and when I came back, after fitting the bodices, she said she wished she had been struck dead the day she married George Dean.
3362. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And do you admit that, although you knew her husband, and had been a friend for years, you and Mrs. Dean were strangers until after they were married? Yes; but we were not strangers when this conversation took place.
3363. Do you say you were subpoenaed to attend the trial of Dean at Darlinghurst? Yes.
3364. And that you went there, but were not called to give evidence? Yes.
3365. And did you know that Deau was being tried for his life on that occasion? Yes.
3366. For administering poison to his wife with intent to poison her? Yes.
3367. Were you at the Police Court at North Shore when he was charged with this offence? No.
3368. Still you knew that he was committed for trial? Yes.
3369. And that he was to be tried at Darlinghurst? Yes.
3370. And did you attend there the whole of the Friday as a witness? Yes.
3371. Did you not know that the defence set up was that there was a conspiracy between this man's wife, her mother, and some other person in connection with this charge? No, sir; I did not.
3372. Do you not read the newspapers at all? Well, sometimes I do.
3373. And did you not take a strong interest in this case from its very inception? Of course I did.
3374. Of course you knew Dean might have been hanged for this affair? I did not think so. If I had thought that I should have gone to the Police Court and told them what I knew.
3375. I suppose you and your husband have talked this matter over pretty freely? We have not.
3376. Have you not talked it over at all? Oh, sometimes we have talked about it.
3377. Had you been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office before going to the Criminal Court at Darlinghurst? I had not.
3378. Did you merely go as a witness and were not called? Yes.
3379. And who asked you to go as a witness? My husband.
3380. Do you know if your husband had been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's? No, he had not.
3381. Did he ask you to go to Darlinghurst, and then you were not called? Yes.
3382. Did you not say you were not wanted? After waiting all day I sent in to know if I was wanted, and Mr. Meagher sent word out, "Not to-day." Miss Cassin went in and asked if I was wanted; this was at half-past 8 at night. I had my baby in my arms, and wanted to get home. Miss Cassin told me I could go home.
3383. Were you subpoenaed to attend? I was subpoenaed to attend here.
3384. Who is this Miss Cassin you have mentioned;—is she not a young lady Dean knew? Yes; he knew her five or six years ago; he was keeping company with her. Then he was paying his addresses to Miss Pfafflyn long after that.
3385. Oh, to anyone else? I suppose his wife is another.
3386. How long have you known Miss Cassin? About nine years.
3387. Do you know Miss Pfafflyn? Slightly; just enough to say "Good morning." They keep a shop at the corner of Mossman's Bay wharf; you buy your boat tickets there.
3388. Were you at Darlinghurst on the Friday? Yes; I was not in the court, but I was in the waiting-room.
3389. And was that the day you saw Miss Cassin? Yes.
3390. Was she examined on that Friday? Yes.
3391. Do you not know that Dean was examined on that Friday? Yes.
3392. Do you not know that Captain Summerbell was examined on that Friday? I read it in the newspaper.
3393. And do you say you sent Miss Cassin into court to know if you were wanted? Yes; at half-past 8 at night. After I had waited all day.
3394. And you were not called as a witness at all? No.
3395. And then, on Saturday last, were you subpoenaed, receiving the subpoena from your husband, to be here? Yes.
3396. Is Miss Cassin living with you? Yes; staying with me now.
3397. Ah, you never told us that before, you know? I was not asked.
3398. How long has she been staying with you? She came to my place, ill with influenza, about five weeks ago.
3399. And you know she was a witness at Dean's trial? Yes.
3400. *President.*] And is she staying with you now? Yes.
3401. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know that this Miss Cassin had a great affection for this man, Dean? No; not since their engagement was broken off.
3402. But I mean before it was broken off? I do not know anything about that.
3403. *President.*] Do you know if she had any affection for this man after the engagement was broken off, and he had married somebody else? Not that I know of.
3404. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is it not a fact that Miss Cassin was broken down with grief, and became ill on account of this charge against Dean? No; it was a heavy cold she had. That is what was the matter with her. Why she is engaged to another young fellow now.
3405. *President.*] How long has the new engagement been on? About two years and a half.
3406. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long has Miss Cassin been living with you? For the last five weeks.
3407. Now, returning to that conversation with Mrs. Dean, will you describe once more what actually took place? Yes.
3408. Did you not say something about her lifting up her hands and making use of some expression? Yes; she was sitting in the rocking-chair with the baby in her arms; she put the baby on her lap and lifted up her hands, on a level with her breast —

Ann Hughes.

22 May, 1896.

3409.

- Mrs. Ann Hughes. 3409. And what time in the afternoon did this take place? About 3 in the afternoon.
 3410. And what was she doing in the rocking-chair? I suppose she was resting.
 22 May, 1895. 3411. And when she lifted up her hands, what did she say? "Oh, I wish he would do something so as I could get rid of him."
 3412. Do you remember that distinctly? Of course I do, most distinctly.
 3413. Then what did you do or say? I said to her, "What would you do"; she said in reply, "I would sue for a divorce."
 3414. Was that the whole of the conversation? Pretty well all.
 3415. How long after that was it when she left your house? She left after tea. Miss Cassin was there to tea, and met her too.
 3416. Was there anyone present when this conversation took place but you and Mrs. Dean? No.
 3417. Was there anyone present when she said, "She wished she had been struck dead on the day she married George Dean"? No; except us two.
 3418. Has Dean been to your house frequently since he was married? Well, not very often; he has been a few times; he has come to teach my husband to ride on a bicycle.
 3419. Did he stay to dinner or tea then? No; he went back home. He and my husband went out together to learn to ride on the bicycle, and then Dean returned home.
 3420. How many times did this happen? On three occasions, I believe.
 3421. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say Dean resided with you for thirteen months? Yes.
 3422. What was his conduct during this time? He always seemed to be very kind. I had a child sick at the time, and he always asked about it.
 3423. Did he always conduct himself in a respectable way? Yes; I would not have had him at my house if he did not.
 3424. Do you not say you attended Darlinghurst Court on the Friday of Dean's trial? Yes.
 3425-6. Do you remember on the following Wednesday making a statutory declaration? Yes.
 3427. *President.*] Did you make a sworn declaration to the same effect as the evidence you have given to-day on the 10th of April? Yes.
 3428. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And was Dean convicted on the 6th? Yes.
 3429. Did you make that sworn declaration in Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Ashbury recalled:—

- J. Ashbury. 3430. *Mr. Meagher.*] I propose to call a witness to identify this man as John Ashbury.
 23 May, 1895. 3431. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I know he is John Ashbury; I admit he is the man, and the husband of Mrs. Seymour. There is no doubt about that.
 3432. *President.*] If you admit him to be John Ashbury, and the husband of Mrs. Seymour, there is no necessity of giving evidence of identification.
 3433. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I admit he is the man. *To witness.*]—You mentioned a man named Fleming to me the other day, did you not? Yes, Sir Julian.
 3434. Where do you say Fleming was living at that time? I supposed him to be a tenant of mine.
 3435. A tenant of your's—where? In Liverpool-street, Hobart Town. He was keeping a grocer's shop.
 3436. How many years was he living there? I cannot say, Sir Julian; my memory is going.
 3437. Do you mean to tell me your memory is gone? Yes; I am afraid it is going very bad.
 3438. *President.*] But do you not remember what you told us the other day about taking Old Tom bottles down, and putting brandy bottles in their place? Yes; so I do.
 3439. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you not remember that you said when you were removing the Old Tom bottles you noticed something wrong about the cork in the arsenic bottle? Of course I did.
 3440. What did you notice wrong about the cork? Simply this, that when I put that bottle of arsenic behind there, after poisoning the rats, I pressed the cork down all round. When I took the Old Tom bottles down I had forgotten all about the bottle of poison being there until I found it.
 3441. Never mind that, will you answer my simple question;—what is it you swear you noticed wrong about the cork? When I was putting the brandy bottles up, I found this bottle of arsenic, and I then noticed that the cork had been put in a different way to what I put it in myself when I put it up at the back of the Old Tom bottles.
 3442. How many years ago is it since you noticed the cork had been put in a different way to what you put it in yourself? I cannot swear positively.
 3443. Is it not, sir, thirty-five years ago? I cannot tell. It would not do for me to let you get at me for perjury.
 3444. Never mind perjury; you appear to me to be constantly anticipating the joys of another place;—what I want to know from you is, how many years ago it is that you remember so particularly noticing that the cork of this bottle containing the arsenic was not as you left it when you put the bottle on the shelf? I cannot tell you off-hand, unless you give me time to reflect; let me think a few moments; I will answer as near as I can.
 3445. Cannot you tell me how long ago it was? [*After consideration*] I'll say between twenty and thirty years ago.
 3446. Is that the nearest you can give, as the time you impute that your wife attempted to poison you? I never said any such thing.
 3447. Was not that what you meant us and this Commission to understand? No; I never thought of such a thing at that time.
 3448. When you gave evidence the other day, did not you mean to say that your wife attempted to poison you? No; it was years after before I thought of such a thing.
 3449. The other day when you were here did you not impute that your wife tried to poison you? No.
 3450. Do you now think she tried to poison you; or, in other words, do you now charge your wife with having attempted to poison you? I can keep that to myself; no matter what I thought. I never got a warrant out against her for it.

3451.

3451. Did you not, when giving evidence the other day, desire the Commissioners to understand that your wife had attempted to poison you? No.
3452. *President.*] What was the object of giving the evidence at all then about the bottle and the cork being awry, or, at all events, it not being in the bottle the same way as you placed it there;—what did you give that evidence for? I will tell you. In the first place to show that she and me both handled the poison, and, in the next place, to show that the cork of the bottle had been tampered with.
3453. I want to know what you gave that evidence for? Because when I was buried in the bush at Paka Lakes Station, years after, I said to myself, "My God, that woman tried to kill me when I was in the 'Emu Hotel.'"
3454. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Then you do mean to charge her with having attempted to poison you? I have my own thoughts.
3455. And what are they? After the Paka Lakes affair I did think so. When I was poisoned there.
3456. Was your wife there then? No; but the symptoms were the same as those I had when at the "Emu Hotel."
3457. What did the poisoning up country on the second occasion arise from; what had you been eating? I was drawing a batch of bread from the oven when the parlour-maid at the station brought out some potted tongues; we ate them, and that is when I was poisoned the second time.
3458. How many years ago is that? Five or six, I should think.
3459. And where do you say this happened? At Paka Lakes. We then had tinned tongues; the missis and the ladies had it at the table, and the nurse-maid and myself got it second hand; we were all poisoned and the ladies nearly lost their lives.
3460. Were the doctors sent for? Yes; they were sent for with horses to Balranald.
3461. How far was Balranald from the station? About 12 miles. It was Mr. Macpherson's station, Paka Lakes.
3462. And how many years ago do you say that is? Five or six years ago. It is easy to find out, and the whole thing appeared in the *Town and Country Journal*, for I read it there myself.
3463. Did you not swear the other day when giving evidence, that you had been eating tinned fish before you were poisoned on the second occasion? No, sir.
3464. Did you not say the other day that you had been eating tinned fish? No, sir.
3465. Then is that a mistake of mine? Yes; that is right; and I am glad you acknowledge it.
3466. Did you not swear the other day in this room that you had been eating tinned fish? No; I do not know anything about tinned fish.
3467. Will you not admit at once that you may be making a mistake now? No.
3468. And are you positive it was not tinned fish that the parlour-maid brought to you on the station near Balranald? No; it was not.
3469. Are you sure now that it was preserved tongues? I am positive.
3470. You have not the slightest doubt about it? No; not the slightest. I remember carving it for the girl and myself after it was brought from the dining-room. I know it nearly killed both of us.
3471. *President.*] Where did you say you had come from;—was it not from under the rocks? Yes; 2 miles from Milson's Point, about, where I was living, dead to the world.
3472. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And how did you first hear of this North Shore poisoning case? Accidentally.
3473. How did you happen to hear of it;—did you not say you were sleeping under the rocks, and dead to the world? Well, not under the rock, you know; I mean under the rocks, you know; there was high rocks all round. A simple foreigner, a German, brought me the paper where I saw my name.
3474. Did you not swear two days ago that it was tinned fish you were eating when you were taken ill at Paka Lakes? No; not to my recollection.
3475. Do you swear now that it was preserved tongue? I am certain it was preserved tongue, because I remember carving it.
3476. How do you know it was preserved? Because it was tinned.
3477. And what happened after you had carved it? We ate some of it, and were ill; we were all ill; the two young ladies were very bad, and so was I.
3478. What did you say about crayfish the other day? I did not say I was poisoned by eating crayfish. I said I had a crayfish supper and felt bad after it.
3479. Where were you when you had that crayfish supper? I was keeping the "Emu Hotel." My wife and myself had a crayfish supper in the little private parlour.
- 3480-1. Was that in Hobart Town? Yes.
3482. At the time of which you speak as having found that the cork in the bottle of arsenic had been tampered with, where was Fleming living? I do not think he was a tenant of mine then. I do not know where he was living.
3483. Where was Fleming living at the time of the rat-poisoning? I do not know.
3484. How long after the rat-poisoning did Mr. Fleming become a tenant of yours? It might be two or three years; I do not know.
3485. How long after the rat-poisoning affair was it your wife tried to stab you with the dagger? I do not know. A long time after that—years after.
3486. How many years after? I do not know. You are running from one thing to another. I cannot answer everything. We had been living as happy as two princes before that.
3487. Did you suspect her of having poisoned you? No; not the slightest bit. No fear.
3488. Did you never suspect her of having tried to poison you? No; not till I was lying ill in the hut on the station. Then I had the same pains that I had before, and I said to myself, "Good God, these are the same pains as I had before." It struck me then, after I had eaten this tinned stuff, that they were the same symptoms that I had years and years before, when me and my wife was innocent, and used to play with one another like babies.
3489. *President.*] Did it strike you, when you were on the station, and felt these pains after having ate the potted tongue, that you must have been poisoned on the occasion when you were ill in Hobart Town? When I have been sitting under the gum-trees in the bush I have thought this all over, and I've said to myself, "Good God, I have had these symptoms before."
3490. Who is the owner of this Paka Lakes station? Mr. Peter Macpherson.

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3491. Is he alive now? I cannot say.
3492. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When did you leave that station? I cannot tell you for certain.
3493. Do you mean to say that you can remember a cork being placed in a bottle in a certain way thirty years ago, and that you cannot now remember how many years it is since you left that station? I cannot tell you.
3494. I ask you again—how many years is it since you left that station, sir? I cannot say; five or six years; my memory is not so good now as it was.
3495. What is the name of the inn at which the rat-poisoning took place? The "Bou."
3496. What was the year that you remember about that cork matter? It was after 1861.
3497. What do you mean by that? Well, it was about the year 1861, I think.
3498. I suppose you know that 1861 was thirty-four years ago? Unfortunately for me, I do.
3499. What was the size of the cork which you say you noticed in the arsenic bottle the wrong way? It was a little bottle; you do not see bottles like that now-a-days. What made me notice it more was, that when I took the cork out I could not put it back again.
3500. Why? Because it had swelled at the bottom.
3501. So much swelled that you could not get it back into the bottle? Yes.
3502. And you distinctly remember all these details of thirty years ago? Yes; and then there were the instructions about being careful.
3503. And do you mean to say you can remember such trifles as these? Yes.
3504. That happened thirty-four years ago, mind you? Yes; I remember it, because I could not get the cork back. I then bit it round the edge, because I could not force it into the bottle.
3505. Do you say you bit it? Yes.
3506. Are you sure you did not cut it with a knife? Yes, I am sure I bit it; I had good teeth then; I bit it round the edge.
3507. What was the effect of biting the cork? I just bit it round the edge, and got it into the bottle.
3508. Do you mean to tell me that you bit the cork of the poison bottle? Yes.
3509. And what was the poison in that bottle? Arsenic.
3510. And you bit pieces off the cork in the way you describe? I did; I was not afraid.
3511. You bit the pieces off the cork and spat them out? Yes, I did.
3512. Do you say at this time you did not suspect your wife? No; I did not then. We were as happy as princes—like two children. She would not have hurt a hair of my head then, and I am certain I would not have hurt her.
3513. Were you not afraid of the poison doing you harm through biting the cork? It did not hurt me, or I might have been dead.
3514. Do you not say that you have a wonderful memory? I am getting old now, and my memory is not as it used to be.
3515. Have you got a good memory now? No.
3516. How do you remember all these details about biting the cork, and so on? Because it has been preying on my mind when I have been sitting alone in the bush.
3517. Did not you swear that you never thought there was anything wrong until you were sitting under a gum-tree? No; not to my knowledge. I can tell you what I have thought, though, when I have been sitting under the trees on my swag. When I have sat there after being poisoned I have thought it all over.
3518. At the time of the first poisoning had you the slightest idea that your wife attempted to poison you? No; we were living together like children.
3519. Will you describe particularly what took place in regard to the removal of the Old Tom bottles when you found the arsenic behind them? I will. I had a lot of Old Tom bottles on the shelf in the bar. I bought some cases of brandy at a sale. I opened a case of brandy, and I said to the wife, "Carrie, we'll take them Old Tom bottles down." They were only dummies on the top shelf. I said to her, "Come and help me; take the Old Tom bottles down, and put the P.B's. up." I got on a chair, and she handed the bottles of brandy up to me. I had not thought about the poison then, but when moving the Old Tom bottles I found the arsenic. I saw that the cork had been altered, and I said to my wife, "Have you been using it?" I thought perhaps she had been poisoning rats. I did not think any more about it at the time, and put the bottle on the counter, and when I put all the bottles of brandy on the shelf I put the arsenic behind the cash-box in the drawer.
3520. Did you not swear the other day that you put it in the cash-box? I did not. I put it behind the cash-box. I am positive I did. It is a misstatement to say I said I put it in the cash-box. Perhaps I said it, but I was very ill that day, you must remember, and seeing my wife, you know, and not having seen her for twenty-one years, you know, that knocked me over. So come, Sir Julian, let me have fair play.
3521. Do you say now that you remember putting it behind the cash-box? I did not put it in the cash-box; I just put it behind the cash-box in my wife's drawers, and thought no more about it.
3522. And do you remember all that taking place thirty-four years ago? Yes, certainly; of course I remember.
3523. What age are you? I was 70 years old on the 4th of last December.
3524. Where were you born? In London.
3525. In what part of London? In the West End. I know Nelson's Monument, the Horse Guards, and the National Gallery.
3526. Where were you born? In Dean-street, near Soho Square.
3527. How old were you when you were transported to Tasmania? I had just turned 16.
3528. For what were you convicted while you were in England? Picking pockets.
3529. Were you tried at the Old Bailey? Yes, that is right.
3530. How many years' sentence did you receive? Seven.
3531. Was that the only offence for which you were tried in England? I will swear positively. What do you mean?
3532. Will you swear that it was the only offence of which you were convicted in England? [*No answer*].
3533. You were talking about perjury a minute ago; now will you swear that was the only offence you were convicted of in England? Certainly not.
3534. Will you tell me the other offences? No, I will not.

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3535. *President.*] You must answer the question.
3536. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Now, will you tell me the other offence? The same—picking pockets.
3537. What sentence did you get for that? Merely nominal, three months.
3538. Will you swear that you were not convicted in England of a much more serious offence than that? I swear most positively, on my God, never in my life.
3539. How many times were you convicted in England? Twice only.
3540. And what were the sentences? Three months, and seven years. And then I came out to Tasmania on a ticket-of-leave, as a boy.
3541. You arrived in Hobart Town in what year? 1850; and I was as free as you are, and I could go where I liked. The Judge took me and put sense into my head. I was a wild boy.
3542. Will you not swear you were not charged with robbing your master in England? That was the baker; that was the first case. I took 2s. 8d. that I had collected when going round with bread in the trap. I lost that in the skittle-ground.
3543. Were you not tried for that? No; I was tried because I bolted, and went to Whitechapel, and got in with some bad boys, and then got into trouble for pocket-picking.
3544. For which you received a sentence of seven years? Yes; certainly I did.
3545. Was the public-house you kept in Melbourne in Little Bourke-street? Certainly it was.
3546. And was not that house of yours the regular resort of thieves? No, Sir Julian; I was not there long enough; you are out of it altogether. I was only there a week or two.
3547. How long did you keep that public-house? Only a few weeks; they did not give me any time to get any connection with thieves.
3548. What is the name of the public-house? The "Commercial."
3549. Did you have any other public-house than that? No; not in Melbourne.
3550. How many weeks were you at the "Commercial Hotel"? About five weeks altogether.
3551. What were you doing for your living while in Melbourne when you were not keeping the public-house? In gaol, to where I had been sentenced by Judge Barry.
3552. How long were you in gaol after you were sentenced by Judge Barry? Two and a half years.
3553. What did you do after your sentence had expired and you came out of gaol? I went hawkng.
3554. Where were you living at this time in Melbourne? I cannot tell you—anywhere and everywhere.
3555. Will you tell me what you were doing, and where you were living? No; you want me to do an impossibility. I must ask the protection of the President if you put such questions as that. I had no home to go to when I came out of gaol, so I went to Mr. Duncan's office, and got my discharge and the bit of money that was coming to me. I was then left destitute.
3556. Where did you live in Melbourne after you came out of gaol—that is what I want to know? I had no particular residence; I lived where I could.
3557. How long did you remain in Melbourne after coming out of gaol? I went from one friend to another—Johnny-come-here and a Johnny-go-there.
3558. For how long? For about twelve months.
3559. Can you tell me where you were living during this period? Shifting about from place to place.
3560. Will you tell me where you were living? In lots of places; I cannot tell you any more than that—anywhere.
3561. Where did you go after you left Melbourne? To my daughter's house.
3562. Where was that? At Williamstown.
3563. How long did you stay there? Not long; only a few days.
3564. What was the name of that daughter? Caroline Elizabeth Asbury.
3565. Where did you go after you had remained with your daughter, for a few days? Up country.
3566. Where to? To Deniliquin.
3567. How long did you stay there? Not long—two or three days.
3568. Where did you go then? Across the Old Man Plains, and the Ninety-mile.
3569. And where to then? To Hay.
3570. How long did you stay there? I might have stopped there about a week.
3571. Where did you go then? Up the river, the Murrumbidgee, in the direction of Wagga.
3572. Where did you stay at Wagga? At Robinson's. I engaged with him as a cook.
3573. Where did you go next? To another station.
3574. Did you then go from station to station? Yes; as cook.
3575. How long was it before you came to these Paka Lakes where you say you were poisoned? Years after. I was on the diggings at Temora, made some money, and spent it.
3576. What names did you go by? John Jenkins, unless somebody came across me that knew me as Asbury.
3577. Have you gone by any other names than Jenkins? I don't think so. I cannot positively swear that I have never used any names on the stations, or as cook to the shearers, except Jack Jenkins and Johnnie the Londoner.
3578. What was the name you were using at the station where you were poisoned? Just the same, Jenkins, or, wait a bit, Sir Julian, I am not quite positive about that, but it was either Asbury or Jenkins.
3579. Is it because your memory is bad that you do not remember which name you went by? Yes.
3580. How long has your memory been so defective? It has been bad for a long while.
3581. Do you mean for months or for years? Oh, for this ten years.
3582. Have you had any accident by which your head has been affected? No; not a mark on the whole of my body.
3583. When did you come to Sydney this time? Five weeks to-day.
3584. How long had you been away from Sydney before then? Over twelve months.
3585. Where were you stopping in Sydney over twelve months ago? At the Soup Kitchen, most of my time.
3586. Where did you come from then? Oh, I cannot tell; I go east, north, south, and west; I think I came from towards Tenterfield then.
3587. Cannot you remember distinctly where you came from? Yes; I am positive I came from Tenterfield way. I was in Queensland last September. I went there as cook for the shearers, but there was a strike, and I did not go out into the country.

- J. Asbury. 3588. Then did you come down through Tenterfield to Sydney? Yes.
3589. When you were in Sydney, and not at the Soup Kitchen, where were you living? In a camp on the North Shore.
3590. By yourself? Yes, all alone; I cannot bear anyone with me; I cannot stand company, and unless I know a man I won't speak to him. I have travelled hundreds of miles by myself, and would sooner be by myself.
3591. Where did you camp at North Shore? I cannot tell you, but I could take you to the place.
3592. Have you been to the Soup Kitchen during the last five weeks? No.
3593. How did you get your living? By doing up the gardens, mowing, and other odd jobs.
3594. Were you living all alone at that time? Yes; down amongst the rocks. No one would take the trouble to come down there. It would be as well if you would remand me for half an hour so that you could come and look at it.
3595. Do you say it is very difficult to get there? Just have a try and then you'll see.
3596. How long were you living there? For four weeks.
3597. And did you not say something about a German bringing you a piece of newspaper? Yes.
3598. When did that take place? Last Saturday night.
3599. What is the name of that German? I do not know; but I can show you where he found me. The poor fellow found me, and brought me some bread and meat.
3600. And do you say that he brought you the *Evening News*? Yes; on Saturday evening he brought the bread and meat wrapped up in part of the *Evening News*, and then he gave me the other part of the *Evening News*. I saw my name in that for the first time.
3601. *President.*] Do you say that the bread was wrapped in the *Evening News*? Yes; he gave it to me wrapped in the outside of the paper, and he gave me the inside of the paper, pointed out my name, and said "There."
3602. Why did he give it to you in that way? I had been very ill, and thought I was going to die. I told him my name, and told him to get a sergeant of police.
3603. So, then, the German knew your name? Yes; when I thought I was going to die I told him something.
3604. Do you mean to say that up to this time you had never heard anything about this inquiry? No; I had not.
3605. Did you not know anything about your wife being mixed up in this case? No; not until I saw the name in the newspaper last Saturday night.
3606. Do you mean to swear that until that time you knew nothing about this matter? No more than a crow until I saw it on the inside of the *Evening News*.
3607. Was it then you first saw your name? Yes; and that was the first time I knew anything about this case.
3608. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Mr. Asbury, let me ask you this: You remember that dagger scene you mentioned yesterday, when she attempted to stab you? That was only a figgig. I did not take it seriously.
3609. You did not take it seriously? No; I did not think anything about it. I was not frightened. We slept together afterwards. What more can I tell you?
3610. You did not treat that seriously as an attempt to assassinate you? Not at all.
3611. You would not have slept with her after that if you did? I never thought any more about it. We slept together that night.
3612. She did not take the dagger to bed with her? No; I did not think anything about it at all. You won't give me a chance to tell you what she was jealous about. I thought nothing at all of the dagger. We went down home.
3613. And you slept with her that night? Yes.
3614. What is the name of that detective? MacGuire; him and me were friends for years together.
3615. You do not know whether that detective is alive? No; how can I tell?
3616. How many years is it since you saw him? Give me fair play. I read about you going to the old country and all that sort of thing. How can I tell?
3617. You do not know whether that detective is alive or not? Which detective?
3618. The one you have just mentioned? Oh! Johnny MacGuire.
3619. Yes, MacGuire? Him and me was intimate. His wife was the female searcher.
3620. Have you seen him for twenty-five years? How could I see him when I have been in the bush?
3621. How many years is it since you have seen him? You want me to fix a time and I won't. I was in the bush.
3622. You have not seen him since you left Hobart, have you? No; certainly not.
3623. *President.*] Was he a younger man than you? I think he was a little older. We were very intimate. His wife is the female searcher.
3624. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you listen to what I have to say;—would you kindly listen to me? Well, go on.
3625. Which was the first, the case of the rat-poisoning or the dagger scene? The rat-poisoning, for years and years. Why, Sir Julian, you are going mad! It was years before.
3626. How many years elapsed? It was after I went to New Zealand and came back and threw a lot of sovereigns in her lap.
3627. You may be put out from here if you do not listen —
3628. *President.*] You must answer these questions. Do not answer me; attend to Sir Julian? What do you mean me to do, say "yes" or "no."
3629. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How many years elapsed from the rat-poisoning case to the dagger scene? I have forgotten about it; we lived too happy.
3630. You were walking outside Hobart;—how did it happen that you kissed her and made it all right afterwards? —
3631. *President.*] You said you went for a walk with MacGuire, and that your wife appeared suddenly with something in her hand;—you cannot tell what it was or whereabouts that took place? Between Barnett-street and where MacGuire lived in Hobart, just round the corner.
3632. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When did that take place? Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night.

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3633. What time of the year—in the summer or in the winter? I cannot tell you.
3634. Did you view it seriously at the time it took place;—did you take it as a joke or as an attempt to stab you? She would have stabbed me then out of jealousy. She had occasion for it.
3635. Did you not swear you kissed her afterwards? You have not asked me that. Why, reason would be —
3636. Did you not say you kissed her afterwards? Yes, certainly.
3637. And slept with her that night—that very night? Certainly I slept with her.
3638. What was this dagger scene? You will have to find out. I never seen it. I am sure she never did.
3639. What took place? MacGuire told me, "Jack, we had a narrow escape," and threw it over the fence, and that is all I know of it.
3640. What did MacGuire throw over the fence? I do not think it was a dagger. They say it was a dagger. I think it was a table-knife. He said, "Jack, we had a narrow escape."
3641. Who threw it over the hedge—who threw this knife? Why Detective MacGuire, of course.
3642. Threw it where? Where he liked—over the fence.
3643. You never prosecuted her afterwards—why? Prosecute my wife when I slept with her afterwards. That is where you are deficient, Sir Julian. I am surprised at you.
- 3643½. *President.*] If you will not be quiet I shall have to deal seriously with you. Attend to Sir Julian. Answer his questions, and answer them quietly? Was I misbehaving myself? *President:* Yes, you were.
3644. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You say you kissed her afterwards? Yes, certainly.
3645. On the very road? No; oh, dear, no.
3646. Where did you kiss her? When we got home.
3647. Did you walk home together? Yes, certainly.
3648. What became of MacGuire? He had nothing to do with that. He went where he liked.
3649. And you walked home with her? Yes. Did you want me to charge her with attempting to murder me?
3650. Do you believe she was trying to murder you? Nothing of the sort. I did not believe anything of the sort. If she had I would not have told it at the time. I would not have said she did it.
3651. Do you think it was an ordinary table-knife? I did not see. It only had a little bit of a blade. He threw it away.
3652. That man is in the Police Force? Yes, a sergeant detective; and his wife is the female searcher.
3653. *President.*] Did you not say yesterday: "We walked along and up Argyle-street. We got up towards the brickfields, when all at once somebody made a rush at us. I half-turned round to see what it was, when MacGuire laid hold of a woman, and both fell down in the road. They struggled for a minute. The woman turned out to be my wife, and she had a long dagger or knife in her hand and a cloak over her head. MacGuire said to me, 'You have had a narrow escape, Jack.' He then got hold of the knife, and threw it towards the Domain. He said to me, 'For God's sake go home.' I then ran away, while he still had hold of my wife?" That is a mistake. I did not say it. I do not recollect it.
3654. You do not think you said that yesterday? No; nothing of the sort. I cannot say if it was a dagger or a knife. It was in the dark. How could I tell? He said to me, "Jack, we had a narrow escape," and he threw it over the fence. They tumbled in the road, and you can ask her if I am not telling the truth. MacGuire was a friend of mine, and he hushed it up.
3655. You say that what I have just read to you is a mistake? Which?
3656. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] "That I turned round, and MacGuire laid hold of a woman, and both tumbled in the road?" That is correct. Yes; she was disguised.
3657. You walked home with her? Yes; MacGuire went to his own house.
3658. Did you walk home with your wife? Certainly; we went home and slept together that night, and I kissed her, and I said, "What did you want to stab me for?"
3659. When did you say that? In my bed—when we were in bed together. I asked her what she wanted to stab me for, and she gave me an answer which you will not ask me.
3660. *President.*] Again I ask you to be quiet;—have you had anything to drink to-day? No; only excitement.
3661. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you not drunk anything to-day;—what have you been drinking—spirits or beer?
3662. *President.*] What have you been drinking since you were here before? A little tiny bit of cheese.
3663. What have you been drinking? One single glass of beer, that cost 3d., bought for out of my own pocket.
3664. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] In Melbourne you remember what you told us about the watch you bought from a young gentleman? I do not think I can forget it. I have not long to live; that is a certainty.
3665. Do you remember you said this yesterday in answer to questions put to you?
- (Q.) Some time after you bought the watch and chain from that young gentleman did the police come to you about it? Yes; the detective police came.
- (Q.) Did you show them the watch and chain? No; that is where I did wrong.
- (Q.) Did you tell them something? They had a search-warrant, and made a search, but found nothing the first time.
- (Q.) Did they search twice, then? They came again, and took me to the watch-house, and while I was at the watch-house a woman I had there named Winifred Dalwood told Detective Foster where the watch and chain were in the bed.
3666. Do you remember saying that? There was never such a word as Winifred Dalwood mentioned to my knowledge yesterday. You will see if I am correct.
3667. *President.*] Here are the notes: "(Q.) Did they search twice, then?" and your answer is: "They came again, and took me to the watch-house, and while I was at the watch-house, a woman I had there named Winifred Dalwood told Detective Foster where the watch and chain were in the bed?" Ah! I see; that is true.
3668. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not swear you did not mention the name of Winifred Dalwood yesterday, or did you not? Well, I must have done.
3669. Do you remember mentioning it? Yes; I swear I recollect. Yes, I do. That gentleman on my left hustled me the other day.

- J. Asbury, 3670. Did you not a moment ago make a mistake when you swore that you said that you were positive that you did not mention the name of Winifred Dalwood yesterday;—that was a mistake, was it not?
 22 May, 1895. Did I say positively?
 3671. Yes; a moment ago? That is what I told you. Yes; I recollect something about that.
 3672. Did you not a moment ago swear positively that you did not mention the name of Winifred Dalwood? I say to the best of my belief.
 3673. Did you not say a moment ago that you did not mention the name of Winifred Dalwood yesterday? Not to my recollection.
 3674. Had you forgotten it? I suppose I must have, but not wilfully.
 3675. You had forgotten it? Yes.
 3676. Now you remember that Winifred Dalwood gave information to the police? No; what do I know about that?
 3677. Didn't you say that yesterday? Oh, dear, no.
 3678. She did not? Oh, dear, no.
 3679. She did not tell the police anything? Certainly not.
 3680. She didn't make any communication to the police? No; I will swear that positively.
 3681. *President.*] Listen to what you said yesterday then: "They came again (that is, the police) and took me to the watch-house, and while I was at the watch-house a woman I had there, named Winifred Dalwood, told Detective Foster where the watch and chain were in the bed." What do you mean by saying that Winifred Dalwood gave no information to the police?
 3682. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you swear to that yesterday?
 3683. *President.*] Did you say what I read to you just now on Monday? Certainly; that is correct.
 3684. Is that right? Correct.
 3685. That is right? Correct.
 3686. Detective Foster was in the police I presume? Correct to the letter. Yes, I swear all that.
 3687. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not swear, a few moments ago, that Winifred Dalwood gave no information to the police? No! I did not say anything of that sort. What have I got to do with Winifred Dalwood? Show me where I have mentioned her name. You cannot show. I is a new thing to mention her.
Sir Julian Salomons.] I won't trouble you any more to-day.
President.] Do you want to ask him anything, Mr. Meagher?
Mr. Meagher.] No, I would rather not, without Mr. Pilcher.
 3688. *Dr. Jones.*] You remember the first occasion on which you were ill—you had taken cold pork, you said, and a glass of ale—you remember that occasion? On the first occasion?
 3689. Yes? No, no! a portion of a cold leg of pork—only a portion. We were having a little snack.
 3690. Do you remember what the medicine Dr. Agnew gave you was like? What, the powder? He gave me a powder, and they mixed it with sugar, and I had to take it dry. I vomited it directly I took it, and Dr. Dougherty, his brother-in-law, belonging to Oaklands, stood at the foot of my bed at the time.
 3691. The medicine was a white powder, you say? Yes; I took it and thought no more about it—no more than a baby.
 3692. You told us you had vomiting and purging? Yes, previously.
 3693. Previous to taking the medicine? Yes, certainly.
 3694. Did you have any other symptoms? Yes, I had tremblings in the fingers and contraction of the muscles.
 3695. Did you tremble in any other way? Yes, like I did under the tree. It brought my fingers up, and I said to M'Pherson, "For God's sake look here." I was drawing a batch of bread, and I said, "Mind this bread." I never thought of the poisoning then.
 3696. Were your legs affected? Yes, all the sinews were drawn up. I was a young man, and I didn't think anything about it.
 3697. How soon did you get well? Dr. Dougherty was standing at the end of the bed. He said, "Now, mind what you do; mind the vomit."
 3698. How soon did you get well? About three days afterwards.
 3699. You were alright after that? Yes, as right as the Bank of England. I never thought any more about it, or ever dreamt of such a thing as poison.
 3700. You remember the bottle of arsenic you put on the shelf behind the Old Tom bottles;—you took that bottle down sometime afterwards? Yes, a long time afterwards.
 3701. You say you noticed the cork was swollen? Yes, the cork was taken out.
 3702. You say the lower part of the cork was swollen? Certainly; exactly.
 3703. So that you had difficulty in extracting it? Yes, I did. I bit it with my teeth.
 3704. Was there any fluid in the bottle? No, a white powder.
 3705. There was no fluid there, no water or liquid? No, nothing; it was all dirty round the cork like cobwebs; like the other bottles were, because they were only show bottles; only dummy bottles.
 3706. You bit off some of the cork? Yes, round the edge.
 3707. You didn't know that was a dangerous thing to do? No; I never dreamt of such a thing.
 3708. You knew what effect it had on the rats? Didn't he explain to me all about it; how careful I had to be with it.
 3709. You knew what effect it had on the rats? Yes.
 3710. You did not think it was dangerous to bite that cork? No, not the slightest; I never dreamt about it, and it never hurt me. I bit some of the cork, but did not put the bottle in the cash-box as the papers state, I put it behind.
 3711. *President.*] When did you say you were married, in 1852 or 1853? In 1853; I laid awake thinking of it all night. I cannot sleep, thinking over this affair.
 3712. In 1853 you got married. What month? On the 2nd May, 1853.
 3713. Carrie was born in 1854? Yes, on the 24th May, 1854. We don't hear of her being called, thank God! because she was a respectable woman, and reared at boarding-school.
 3714. Then on this 24th May she would have been 41 years old? Yes.
 3715. Of this month? Yes, she was christened at Mrs. M'Guire's. Now, mind this, I must tell you Mrs. M'Guire is her Godmother. Now, *President*, what else? I have come to tell the truth.
 3716. You have been reading the paper carefully since you gave evidence yesterday? Not at all.

3717. Where did you find out the mistakes made by the reporters in your evidence? Simply by a party throwing the paper in front of me, and I casually looked over it; and there I saw where they made mistakes—that is all. I take no interest in it, because my mind is too upset after seeing that woman I have not seen for twenty-one years.

J. Asbury.
22 May, 1895.

3718. You remember the time you were charged with stealing the watch that you say you bought at 11 o'clock at night? Before 11; the house was not shut when I came home.

3719. But there was no law about 11 o'clock at night then? I beg your pardon.

3720. In Melbourne? I stand by that.

3721. That you had to close at 11 o'clock? Yes, exactly.

3722. In what year was this? In 1869. I am certain of the thing.

3723. What year did you go to Melbourne in first? When I first went there? Some years before there were any diggings thought about.

3724. When did you first go to Melbourne from Hobart? In January, 1869, when I sold my freehold property.

3725. Before you were charged you bought this watch and chain? Yes; before the house was closed.

3726. Had your daughter been down to your house before you were charged with stealing the watch and chain;—had your daughter been down to your house? Yes; two or three mornings before.

3726½. Did you ever show her the watch and chain? No fear. I didn't show her. I will tell you what attracted her attention. She was in the habit of coming from the mother from Carlton. I had not a barman, and had to be up very late at night; consequently, I did not get up in the morning, and she used to come earlier than usual and go behind the bar and help herself and had anything she liked, and the child used to run up the stairs to me and say, "Father, come along down." I would put her on the bed, and always used to give her something.

3727. When were you at this place in Melbourne? When I was allowing her £1 a week. Carrie was then 16 years old.

3728. Did you put her on the bed then? No; she was not 16 years old then.

3729. What did you put her on the bed for—to play with a rattle, I suppose? She used to come and sit alongside of me at the foot of the bed.

3730. You said on the bed? On the foot of the bed. I would not lift her off her feet to put her on the bed. On the foot of the bed, as a child would. She was only 15 years old.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Annie Thompson sworn and examined:—

3731. *Mr. Meagher, for Mr. Pilcher.*] Your name is Mrs. Thompson? Yes.

3732. And you live with your husband—where? At Miller-street, North Sydney.

3733. Do you know George Dean? Yes.

3734. Did you reside anywhere in the vicinity of where George Dean lived? Yes; I lived next door but one to him.

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3735. Were you there before the Deans came to live there or afterwards? I was there before they came to live there.

3736. And you live there still? Yes; I live there now.

3737. Do you remember the month of March some illness being in the house? Yes; I do.

3738. Did you go into Dean's house then? Yes; I went in on the 5th March.

3739. Do you remember what day the 5th of March was? Yes; it was on a Tuesday.

3740. You went into Dean's house on a Tuesday then? Yes.

3741. How did you come to go in. Were you sent for or did you go in on your own account? Mr. Dean came into my place and asked me or my husband to go for a doctor. He said he could not leave his wife, she was too ill.

3742. Who went for the doctor;—did your husband go for the doctor? I offered to do what I could for Mrs. Dean, and he said he would be very glad, and my husband went for the doctor immediately.

3743. Did you eventually go into Dean's house? Yes, that was the first time I was ever in there.

3744. You went in then? Yes, I went in.

3745. Where was Mrs. Dean? Mrs. Dean was in her bedroom, upstairs.

3746. Did you see Dean when you went into the bedroom? Yes; he was sitting on a chair close to the bedside, giving the baby its food.

3747. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What time in the morning was this? A little after 8 o'clock, I think. I cannot remember exactly.

3748. It was about 8 o'clock? Yes; or a little after.

3749. You went into the room? Yes.

3750. And where was Mrs. Dean? She was in bed.

3751. Did you sit down; or what did you do? I took some hot water and washed the baby. I took the baby from Mr. Dean, and he got me some of the things to wash the baby with.

3752. Did you notice Dean; did you notice what he was doing? When I took the baby he went to his wife and raised her up on the bed, and seemed to shake up the pillows as if to make her comfortable.

3753. Where was Dean when you went in? Sitting on a chair by the bedside, giving the baby its food.

3754. You took the baby from him? Yes, I did.

3755. When he raised his wife up in the bed to make her more comfortable, did his wife say anything? I do not remember.

3756. Did she ask you for anything? She asked me to give her some tea.

3757. Do you remember her words;—did she address him speaking to him by name? I do not remember.

3758. Well, say it as well as you can? She asked me for some tea, and he said, "You know you must not have it, it is forbidden by the doctor." She said, "I would feel so much better if I had some tea." He said, "I have not got any in the house." I said, "If she will have it go and get my tea." He asked her to drink it very slowly, but she drank it very fast.

3759.

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3759. After that? After he had given her the tea she said, "Oh, George! I will not get better; you'll have baby, she will be good to you." He said, "Oh! don't say that," and completely broke down.
3760. What do you mean by completely broke down? Crying.
3761. This was on Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock? Yes.
3762. Shortly after 8 o'clock? Yes.
3763. Just about that time the doctor came in? Yes; Mr. Dean was crying when the doctor came in.
3764. That was on the Tuesday morning? Yes.
3765. Up to the time the doctor came in, can you tell me, whilst you were in the room, was Dean's manner affectionate and kind? Yes; it could not be more so.
3766. Dean could not be more affectionate and kind? No man could be more so.
3767. That was while you were in the room? Yes. When the doctor came I said to Dean, "You had better go down stairs to the doctor," and he said, "He knows the way."
3768. Dean was where;—on the bed? He was lying on the bed outside the clothes.
3769. What took place when the doctor came in? The doctor went to Mrs. Dean and he noticed she had taken tea, and he said, "What is the use of my coming here if you do not take my advice?" Dean said, "It is not my fault; she would have the tea."
3770. What did the doctor say? He said, "You must not give her the tea; I told you last night she was not to have it." He asked Mrs. Dean if she had been taking anything else, and she said, "No," and Mr. Dean said she had been taking something out of a bottle—lemonade, or lemon syrup, or something else.
3771. What did Mrs. Dean say to that? She said, "Doctor, I took some lemon syrup and I became ill. I took it out of a bottle on Saturday, and I became ill."
3772. What did the doctor say? He seemed to treat the matter very lightly.
3773. Did he say anything? No; he treated it very lightly.
3774. Do you remember the doctor saying anything while he was writing his prescription or directly after,—something about getting better or all right? No, I don't.
3775. Just after;—do you remember the doctor saying anything to Dean on that occasion;—anything about getting better, or all right? He told Mr. Dean there was no need for any alarm.
3776. Can you remember the words—see if you can;—just think as to whether she would be well soon or not; that is what I mean? I cannot remember.
3777. And he did say there was no need for any alarm? Yes; he did say that.
3778. Did Dean remain in the room all the time the doctor was there? Yes; and went down stairs with the doctor.
3779. Did he take anything with him;—what became of the prescription? I do not know.
3780. Dean went down with him? Yes; Dean went down stairs with the doctor.
3781. After the doctor went down did some lady come in? Yes.
3782. Who was that? I did not know the lady; I do not know her name.
3783. What was she like? She was a rather tall, thick-set woman; rather a young woman.
3784. Was she fair or dark? Well, you could not call it dark, and you could not call it fair; it was between the colours. She had light brown hair; frizzy hair.
3785. Was she a good-looking woman? Yes.
3786. Stout and tall? Yes; I did not know her name.
3787. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was this not Millie Lee? *Mr. Pilcher:* Yes.
3788. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When she came in she told you something about the medicine? Yes; she said she would be able to follow the doctor's prescription, to follow it out, and that she would remain there till Dean came back with the medicine, and do what the doctor ordered.
3789. Did you go away then? I was down stairs then.
3790. And did you go away? Yes; I went away a few minutes after.
3791. And you left Mrs. Lee in charge? Yes; and I didn't see her any more.
3792. *President.*] Where are these prescriptions? *Sir Julian Salomons:* I think they are attached to the depositions. We will inquire and get them.
3793. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you go in again in the afternoon? Yes.
3794. Was Mrs. Lee there then? No, she had gone.
3795. What time did she go? She went between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock.
3796. Was Dean's wife in bed? Yes.
3797. What was Dean doing? He was bathing his wife's head with vinegar and water with a cloth. He was sitting near the bed.
3798. Did Mrs. Dean ask you to get anything for her? Yes, some ice. A man was calling out ice in the street, and she said she would like some.
3799. Did Dean get any? Yes; and he broke some off in a cloth and put it on her forehead, and gave her some to put in her mouth.
3800. What did she say to that? She said it was very nice, and that she felt much better.
3801. Did you form any opinion as to whether she looked better? Yes; she looked much better. She said she hoped to be quite well by the end of the week.
3802. Then you went away? Yes.
3803. On that occasion was Dean's conduct kind, and as any woman would wish it to be? Yes.
3804. No doubt about it? No.
3805. Perfectly kind? Perfectly kind.
3806. And affectionate? Yes.
3807. Do you remember a Sunday night early in February? Yes.
3808. Where was your house with reference to Dean's house? My house was next door but one on the same side of the street. Mr. Dean's house was a two-storied house; mine was a cottage.
3809. Your house was next door but one on the same side of the road? Yes.
3810. Do you remember which Sunday it was—the first or the second Sunday? I don't remember.
3811. Where were you standing? At my front gate.
3812. In the street? Yes.
3813. Did you see Mrs. Dean that night? Yes.

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3814. About what time at night was this? About 8 o'clock, or a little after.
 3815. At night? Yes.
 3816. Where did you first see her? I saw her go into her own place.
 3817. How was she dressed? She was dressed in light clothes.
 3818. Where did you first see her;—where was she coming from? She was coming down the street.
 3819. Towards her house? Yes; towards her own house.
 3820. Was she dressed as if she had been out somewhere? Yes.
 3821. Did she have either a hat or a bonnet on? She had a hat on.
 3822. Did she remain in her own house long? No; just for a few minutes.
 3823. What did she do then? She came out again.
 3824. Which gate did she come out of? The front gate; the same gate as she went in.
 3825. Are there two entrances to Dean's place? There are three entrances—one in the front, a side entrance, and one at the back. The side entrance is from an allotment of land alongside.
 3826. Into the yard? Yes.
 3827. The front gate is in the front of the house? Yes.
 3828. Was anyone with her? No.
 3829. Where did she go? She went up the road, and came back with a lady, and the lady was carrying her baby.
 3830. Where did they go? They went inside and remained there.
 3831. After they had gone inside, and whilst you were still at the gate, did you notice anything else? Yes. Another lady came down the road on the opposite side, and I recognised her as Mrs. Seymour. She went towards the side gate, but I do not know whether she went in.
 3832. Are you quite certain it was Mrs. Seymour? In my own mind I am positive it was Mrs. Seymour.
 3833. Was it a moonlight night? Yes.
 3834. A clear bright night? A clear, beautiful, bright night. It was dull at times, but while it was bright it was very bright.
 3835. Shortly after that had you occasion to go down your yard? Yes, I did.
 3836. Your husband called you and you went down the yard? Yes.
 3837. You went down for some reason of your own? Yes.
 3838. When you went down the yard did your husband point out anything to you? He came down into the house.
 3839. Did you go down the yard with him then? Yes.
 3840. When you went down the yard did he point out anything to you? Yes.
 3841. What did you see? He pointed to a figure outside.
 3842. Outside your fence? Yes.
 3843. Did you look and see? Yes.
 3844. What did your husband say? He came down into the house and said, "Come out here," which I did, and he pointed out something and said, "Who do you think that is?" I said at once, "That is Mrs. Seymour." This person, when my husband noticed her first, before he told me, was sitting down on the grass. A light came suddenly into the back window, and she got up and moved. My husband saw her sitting on the grass, and she got up, and he asked me who she was, and I said, "That is Mrs. Seymour."
 3845. Where did she go? She stayed behind the shop fence. There is a shop at the corner, and she stayed behind it. She stopped there for a while, and presently I saw another lady.
 3846. Did you notice the lady who went over to Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I recognised her as Mrs. Dean. She had a black cloak on, and she remained with Mrs. Seymour.
 3847. Did you see anyone go out of the house? No.
 3848. When was this? About 9 o'clock, or a little after.
 3849. What did these people do;—how long did they stand there? They were there for some minutes, about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour; then they came into Dean's house by the back gate.
 3850. Did you see where they went to then? No; I could not see them go into the house, but I could hear them wiping their feet outside their own house.
 3851. Do you know anything of Dean's habits? Yes; he used to come home with my husband in the morning, but did not go with him at night; it was not necessary for him to go so early.
 3852. Was this on a Sunday night? Yes.
 3853. What is your husband? He is the engine-driver on the same steamer as Dean.
 3854. You seem to have thought that Dean went away from the house without knowing Mrs. Seymour was there;—what hour did Dean go away? On a Sunday night he goes away a little after 9 o'clock.
 3855. Was that light in the window appearing or disappearing? It disappeared.
 3856. Just before these people went into the yard? Yes.
 3857. What you say happened on a Sunday early in February—the first or second Sunday in February? Yes.
 3858. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What date is this you say in February when you saw Mrs. Seymour? When my husband saw her first she was sitting on the grass. I cannot remember the date.
 3859. When was it? The first or second Sunday in February.
 3860. I suppose your husband is in Sydney? Yes.
 3861. How long has he been employed on this boat? I cannot tell exactly, but I know it is more than three years.
 3862. He has been all the time that Dean was there? Yes.
 3863. And he was there at the time this accusation was made against Dean? Yes.
 3864. Did he visit you? He visited us occasionally.
 3865. He lived next door to you? No; next door but one.
 3866. You will admit that during all this account you have given us about lying on the bed, the ice, the prescription, the medicine, &c., that at that time you had no suspicion of anyone administering poison to his wife? No, I had not; such a thing never entered our minds.
 3867. It never entered your mind? No; it did not.
 3868. Will you admit that you said that this happened on a Tuesday? Yes.
 3869. And that you have spoken of this to Dr. Newmarch? Yes.
 3870. Did not Dr. Newmarch tell you you were wrong, and that what you have described happened on a Wednesday? I remember perfectly well that it was on a Tuesday. 3871.

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3871. Did not Dr. Newmarch tell you it was on a Wednesday? Yes; but it was on a Tuesday.
 3872. Are you positive of this? Yes; Dr. Newmarch said he could not remember Mr. Dean being in the room on the Tuesday.
 3873. Did not Dr. Newmarch tell you that when he came in, and Dean was crying through something his wife had said about not getting better, that was on a Wednesday and not on a Tuesday;—do you remember telling Dr. Newmarch that he was bathing his wife's head with ice? Yes.
 3874. Did not Dr. Newmarch tell you that there was no ice in the house on Tuesday, that it was on the Wednesday? No, he did not; it was in the afternoon that Dean was bathing his wife's head.
 3875. And you persist in saying that it was on a Tuesday? Yes, I insist; I say that it was on a Tuesday.
 3876. You say that it was in the afternoon that Dean was bathing his wife's head with ice? Yes; between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock, after the doctor had been. The doctor was there in the morning a little after 8 o'clock.
 3877. He was bathing her head with ice? He broke some off into a cloth, and gave her some to put into her mouth.
 3878. That was when? On Tuesday, between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock.
 3879. When was he crying on the bed? In the morning at 8 o'clock or a little after.
 3880. That was on a Tuesday? Yes.
 3881. You had no idea of any crime being committed? No.
 3882. You did not make any note in this matter of any kind? No, I did not.
 3883. Do you remember telling Dr. Newmarch this: "When you came in, doctor, he was bathing her head with ice"? No, I do not.
 3884. You say it was in the afternoon? Yes; it was in the afternoon he was bathing her head with ice.
 3885. Do you remember, since this agitation began, that you were asked by the police to state all you knew about this matter? Yes; by two gentlemen who came to my house.
 3886. Only about three weeks ago—on the 29th April? I cannot remember the date.
 3887. Something more than three weeks ago? Yes.
 3888. You remember the detectives coming and asking you about this matter;—did you state one word about what you have said to-day about this Sunday in February—on your oath? I did not. I said, anything I had further to say I would say when I was called to give evidence.
 3889. You admit you said that? Did you not make a long statement and put your name to it? Yes.
 3890. There is something you have said to-day about the baby and about the Tuesday;—is not the only matter you mentioned what took place on the 5th March? Yes.
 3891. Did you ever say one word about Mrs. Seymour crouching or sitting on the grass, or Mrs. Dean going out to meet her that Sunday night in February;—did you say one word? No, not one word.
 3892. That was three weeks ago? About three weeks ago.
 3893. Is not this what you said three weeks ago:—

Miller-street, North Sydney, 29 April, 1895.

ANNIE THOMPSON states: I am the wife of Thomas Charles Thompson, residing two doors from the house recently occupied by George Dean; on Tuesday morning, the 5th of March last, Mr. Dean came to my house and asked my husband if he would go for the doctor; Mr. Thompson went for Dr. Newmarch, and I went in to see what I could do for Mrs. Dean; Mr. Dean was feeding the baby out of a bottle; he was sitting in a chair near the bed; this was about 8.30 a.m.; I took the baby from Mr. Dean and washed her; Mr. Dean got me the utensils while washing the baby; Mrs. Dean insisted upon her husband giving her some tea; he begged her not to have it, mentioning that the doctor said she was not to have any tea; he had no tea made in his own house, and I told him he had better go to my place and get my tea-pot; he came in and got it; he gave Mrs. Dean about half a cupful, and told her to drink it very slowly; she drank it very quickly; afterwards Dean raised his wife on the pillow and fanned her; Mrs. Dean then said, "Oh, George, I won't get better, you are all right, you will have baby; she will be good to you;" then he said, "Oh, don't say that," and broke down; Dean was leaning over Mrs. Dean when the doctor arrived; he noticed that Mrs. Dean had been taking tea; the doctor said, "You have been taking tea, what is the use of my prescribing for you if you do not follow my advice?" Dean said, "It is not my fault, doctor, she insisted on having it;" the doctor then said to Dean, "There is no need for alarm, she is not dangerously ill," and the doctor wrote out a prescription and mentioned how the medicine was to be used; I said, "I will do my best if there is no one else here;" the doctor ordered lime water and milk, to be taken slowly; and then Mr. Dean told the doctor, "Doctor, she has been taking something out of a bottle, either lemonade or lemon syrup;" then Mrs. Dean told the doctor what she had been taking, referring to the syrup; she had taken it to him, but he was not in; the doctor appeared to take but very little interest in the matter, and they both left the room together; Mr. Dean was present in the room all the time the doctor was there; I tidied up the place, and returned about 10.30 a.m.; while I was there a lady called, and remained there after I left; she said she thought she could attend to Mrs. Dean; I went in again in the afternoon; I found Mr. Dean sitting on the bedside, bathing his wife's head with vinegar and water, and while I was there he purchased some ice from an ice-cream man who was passing the house; this was about 4 p.m.; he applied it to his wife's head, and gave her some to put in her mouth; Mrs. Dean remarked it was very nice and "my head is much better," and then she said, "I hope to be well by the end of the week;" I know Mr. Dean to be a kind and good natured man.

Witness—

WM. J. TINDALL.

ANNIE THOMPSON.

Will you tell me why you did not state a word of all this other matter you have told us to-day about Mrs. Seymour's visit? I thought I would wait till I was called and say it then.

3894. What reason can you give for not making that statement then; can you give any reason; is this the statement made by you in answer to questions asked by the police, or did you volunteer this statement? I made it of my own free will.

3895. *President.*] Were you asked by question and answer, or did you make the statement of your own free will? When these gentlemen came to my place they said they wanted me to make a statement, and I gave it of my own free will. They asked me to state all I knew up till the Tuesday. I made the statement and said, "That is all I know of the Tuesday; anything else I will tell when I am called."

3896. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Mr. Tindall and Mr. Cliff came to see you—two gentlemen? Yes.

3897. Did not they ask you if you knew anything more about this matter, and you said no? They only asked me about on the Tuesday.

3898. Did not you say, "Anything else I know I will tell at the trial"? I said, "That is all I know on the Tuesday, and anything else I will say at the trial."

3899. Did they ask you whether there was anything else you knew? Yes; and I said I would say the rest when I was called.

3900. Did you remember this additional information at the time? Yes, I did.

3901. Then why did not you tell them? They only asked me what occurred on the Tuesday.

3902. Why did you not tell it to them then. You have admitted they asked you if there was anything more you could tell, and that they did not ask you particularly about the Tuesday, and that they asked you to tell all you knew. Did they not ask you to tell all you knew without any limit to time? They asked me if that was all I knew on Tuesday, and I said if I have anything else to say I will say it when I am called.
3903. Did they not ask you anything apart from the Tuesday? I do not remember them asking me about any other time.
3904. Did you remember what you have told us to-day then? Yes.
3905. Then why did not you tell it to them? I do not know why I did not tell them.
3906. Why did you keep it back. You can give no reason? No; I thought what I told them about the Tuesday was all they wanted.
3907. Did I not ask you if they did not ask if you had any more to say, and you said you would tell it here? Yes. They only asked me to tell them what they asked me about the Tuesday.
3908. Will you not admit that they did not limit you to Tuesday;—did you intentionally reserve it? I thought if I was asked anything more I would tell it when I was called.
3909. Did you intentionally reserve it? Yes.
3910. *President.*] Did you intentionally keep it back till now? Yes.
3911. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You thought it would be better for Dean? Yes.
3912. Why, Mrs. Thompson? I can't give any answer.
[*Sir Julian Salomons.*] If you can give no reason I will not press you any more.
3913. How long have you known Dean? The first time I met him was about a year and five months ago.
3914. Was he then going under the name of George Dean or George Finch? He was going under the name of George Dean.
3915. You did not know him as George Finch? No.
3916. Do you know anything of any trouble at Nareandera? No.
3917. You knew nothing of that? No.
3918. Did you know anything about his brother being on board the "Vernon"? No; I know nothing of his family.
3919. You did not know his stepfather? No; I have never seen him.
3920. What is the name of the family that lived next door to you? Weynton.
3921. Did the Weyntons live between you and Dean? Yes.
3922. I suppose you remember Dean being brought up at the Police Court at North Shore? Yes.
3923. And his being committed for trial? Yes.
3924. And the trial at Darlinghurst, before Judge Windeyer? Yes.
3925. How long have you been living next door to the Weyntons, at North Shore? About a year and seven months.
3926. Were the Weyntons living there all that time? Yes, they were living there before I came to live there.
3927. Dean has been in your place? Yes, on different occasions.
3928. Have you visited the Weyntons? No.
3929. Have you ever seen Dean there, paying a visit? No, I have never seen him there.
3930. You know that strychnine was found in the medicines? Yes.
3931. Were you aware that the police unearthed strychnine in Weynton's paddock, since this man was convicted? Yes, I remember that.
3932. How long was this after this man was convicted;—about how long? Just a few weeks ago. I do not remember exactly.
3933. I suppose you did not know it was buried there? No.
3934. You knew nothing about that? No.
3935. You knew nothing about the Weyntons having strychnine at their place? I knew nothing about it till Mr. Weynton told my husband about it the day Dean was arrested. I remember Mr. Weynton telling my husband that he had had strychnine in his house. He had got it to poison a mangy dog, and when it came out that there had been some poisoning he thought it better to get it out of the house, and he buried it in his garden.
3936. You did know then? Yes; I did know then.
3937. Was this before or after Dean was tried that you knew this? When Mr. Dean was arrested Mr. Weynton told my husband that he had some strychnine, and that when this case came on he thought it better to bury it in the garden.
3938. Were you present when the police were told that there was no strychnine in Mr. Weynton's house? No, I was not.
3939. What day was that when Dean was arrested;—how many weeks was it before the police found it? It was after the conviction—a few weeks ago.
3940. You saw it dug up? No; I did not know anything about it till they got it.
3941. Where were you then? I was at my own place.
3942. From your place you could see over the fence into Mr. Weynton's? No; not very well.
3943. If you were to stand at your fence you could look over into Mr. Weynton's? Yes, you can at one part of it.
3944. You admit that you knew about strychnine being in the house next door; then why did you not make it your business to give information to the police? I did not think it was my business to say anything about my neighbours.
3945. You admit you know strychnine was found in the manner you have described, but you did not think it your duty to give information to the police? No.
3946. Did not the police come to your house as well as to Mr. Weynton's about this matter;—do you remember that? No, I do not.
3947. You won't swear that you do not? No.
3948. You say you did not think it was your business;—you have known Dean a good many years? About a year and seven months.
3949. Is it true that you did not think it your duty to give any aid to the police because you thought it might harm the young man? No, I did not think that at all.

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- Mrs. A. Thompson.
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3950. Didn't you say it was not your business;—well what do you mean by that? Because it was nothing to do with me.
3951. Is it not a fact that your husband asked you to say nothing at all about it? No, he did not.
3952. What do you mean by saying it was not your business to give information to the police;—can you give any reason? No, I cannot.
3953. You will not deny that you were on friendly terms with Mr. Dean? Just friendly.
3954. How long was he on the same boat as your husband? I cannot say how long.
3955. Was it for more than a year? Yes.
3956. I understood you to say it was more than three years;—is it three years that Dean was on the boat with your husband? I cannot say.
3957. Was he (Dean) not originally a fire-boy? No; he was captain.
3958. Was he not also a fire-boy at one time? Yes; I believe so.
3959. Didn't you say that your husband and this man Dean used to go to the boat together? Yes.
3960. What time did they start together in the morning? They are both on the night-boat.
3961. What time did they start? My husband used to leave at 10 o'clock on the week nights, and Mr. Dean used to leave at half-past 10.
3962. But for how long did they go together? For six months; they did not go together; Mr. Dean was always half an hour behind my husband.
3963. Didn't you say that they did not come back together, but that they did go together? No; Mr. Dean was always half an hour behind my husband; occasionally they might have gone together.
3964. Did they come back together? Yes; only always in the morning.
3965. For how long was that? For about six months; since they have been living in Miller-street.
3966. I want you to admit that the reason you did not give the information to the police was that you did not want to harm Dean? No; I did not keep it back on account of that.
3967. What is the reason you did not give this information that strychnine was found in the next house;—you said it was no business of yours? Yes.
3968. What do you mean by that? I did not want to tell anything about any other neighbours.
3969. Of course you will admit that you knew well that if strychnine was in the next place it could do Dean no good—that strychnine being found in the medicine and in the next house could do him no good? I do not know that it could do him any harm. It was a pink powder.
3970. That is in Weynton's? Yes.
3971. Where did you see this powder? I was told it was a pink powder.
3972. Who by? By Mr. Weynton.
3973. Didn't you know that that strychnine was kept in an open fowl-house or wash-shed in the next yard? No; I did not know.
3974. Will you swear it was not? No; I do not know anything about it.
3975. You do not know where it was kept? No; I do not know.
3976. There is an open wash-shed in the next yard? Yes; I believe there is.
3977. The reason you did not tell the police was because it would do Dean an immense amount of harm;—is not that the truth? No; it is not.
3978. You can give me no reason then why you did not tell? No; I cannot.
3979. Mr. Weynton you say told you about the strychnine after Dean was arrested? In the evening Mr. Weynton came into my place and told me that he had had some strychnine in the house for months, that he got it to poison a dog that had the mange.
3980. He came and told you that on the evening Dean was arrested? Yes.
3981. And was your husband there? Yes; my husband was there.
3982. And not only you didn't, but you and your husband never gave that information to the police? No; he did not know.
3983. Neither of you gave information to the police? No.
3984. Where were you when the police were digging in the ground? In my own house.
3985. Did you know the police were there? No.
3986. You did not know they were digging? No.
3987. You did not know it? No; the next morning I saw it in the paper.
3988. You admit that you did not know it had been buried there? Yes; I admit I did not know it had been buried there.
3989. Do you remember anything about that dog being poisoned? No; I know nothing about that.
3990. You do not know when it was? No.
3991. Am I right in saying that until the night when Mr. Weynton stated about the strychnine you did not know they had strychnine in the house? No; that was the first time I knew it.
3992. Mr. Pilcher.] Tell me this, Mrs. Thompson: As I understand it, on the night that Dean was arrested Mr. Weynton told you that he had some poison in the house, and that he had got it for some dog;—what was that you said about the burying? When Mr. Weynton came in he said he did not like the idea of the poison being in the house, and he thought he would bury it in the garden.
3993. Was that on two occasions? No; only on one occasion.
3994. The night that Dean was arrested Mr. Weynton told you that they had some poison in the house that they had got for a dog? Yes.
3995. When did he tell you that he buried that poison;—was it on the night of Dean's arrest? Yes; I believe it was the night Mr. Dean was arrested.
3996. You believe he told you on the same night that he buried it in the garden? Yes.
3997. You said nothing about that to the police, because you did not like to tell things about your neighbours? No; I did not.
3998. At the time Mr. Weynton told you that had you any reason to doubt his word? No; not at all.
3999. You believed Mr. Weynton's statement? Yes.
4000. To be true? Yes.
4001. So far as you believed that could throw no light on Dean's case? No; not as far as I believed. I never speak to my neighbours.
4002. At the time Mr. Weynton told you you believed it? Yes; I did.
4003. And you could see no connection between that and Dean's case? No.

4004. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You admitted to me that you knew that strychnine was found in the medicine—that you read it in the paper, I think? Yes.
4005. Did you not know that one of the difficulties pointed out in this case was where could that strychnine have been got? Yes.
4006. All the time that difficulty was being dealt with by the press and the public, do you not admit you knew that poison was buried in the yard next to Dean's.—Then why did you not let the police know that? Because I did not think it had any effect on Mr. Dean's case at all.
4007. You thought it would have no effect? No; no effect whatever.
4008. Do you really mean it? Yes.
4009. The fact of strychnine being found in the next paddock had no bearing on the case.—Didn't you see it might have a serious effect? No; I did not.
4010. It would have no effect? No; no effect on Mr. Dean's case whatever.
4011. You said I think this strychnine was pink? Yes.
4012. Why did you say that? Because I read it in the paper.
4013. Why did you not let the police know that this particular poison was buried in the next ground? I cannot give any other reason than what I have given.
4014. Did not some of the police come to you personally and to your husband, or to one of you, and ask you particularly about poison on account of this charge, and you said you did not know? I cannot remember.
4015. Will you swear that this did not take place? No; I do not remember.
4016. You won't swear you did not? No; I won't swear I did not.
4017. Do you remember the police coming? Yes; but I do not remember them asking me anything about poison.
4018. Do you remember them asking your husband? I remember one of the gentlemen saying to my husband, "There is a bit of a stir next door."
4019. Will you swear you were not asked the question? No; I do not remember.
4020. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You have had it suggested to you about the police asking you about the poison;—does it assist your mind in any way whatever? No.
4021. When Mr. Weynton told you about the poison you believed him? Yes.
4022. You believed that what he said was true? Yes.
4023. And that you did not think it would throw any light on Dean's case whatever? None whatever. They are most particular people.
4024. *President.*] Who are most particular people? Mr. and Mrs. Weynton.
4025. So far as you know they are respectable? Yes.
4026. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is there a word of truth in the suggestion that you concealed information about that poison? No; not a word of truth.
4027. With reference to the police going to you to get the information;—you say they asked you what occurred on the Tuesday? Yes.
4028. Did they ask you anything beyond that? No; nothing whatever beyond the Tuesday.
4029. Do you remember what they did ask you when they asked you about the Tuesday;—when the police came to you and asked you about the Tuesday, what did they say? They asked me if I was'n't Mrs. Thompson.
- President.*] She understood the police were only asking her about that Tuesday.
- Mr. Pilcher.*] Well, that will do.
4030. When did they ask you? About three weeks ago.
4031. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When was it you first stated this information to Messrs. Crick and Meagher about Mrs. Seymour? To day.
4032. That is the first time? Yes.
4033. Who put the question to you that elicited that information? Who asked you to-day the question in reply to which you told them about that night when Mrs. Seymour came? Messrs. Crick and Meagher's clerk.
4034. Messrs. Crick and Meagher's clerk asked you the question? Yes.
4035. Have you read the evidence taken at the Criminal Court? I have read a great deal of it.
4036. *President.*] Read it in what? I have read it in different papers.
4037. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you read Mrs. Seymour's evidence? I believe I did; I cannot say positively.
4038. You cannot be certain? No.
4039. Can you say whether you know now what Mrs. Seymour said at the trial before Mr. Justice Windeyer as to whether or not she had been at Dean's house between the time she was turned out by Dean and a certain day in March—the 4th March, I think? I cannot say.
4040. You say you are not certain if you have read Mrs. Seymour's evidence? No.
4041. *President.*] Do you know whether it was reported that she had said in her evidence that she was not at Dean's house between the time she was turned out, and the 4th March? I do not know.
4042. *Dr. Manning.*] You were two hours in this house on the Tuesday morning? I may have been a little longer.
4043. Was Mrs. Dean very ill at this time? She complained about a pain in her side and had headache.
4044. Was there any vomiting and purging? No; not while I was there.
4045. Not at all? No.
4046. Who introduced the conversation about the lemonade or lemon-syrup? I said to Mr. Dean, "You had better tell the doctor all that Mrs. Dean has taken." It was the first I knew about it.
4047. It did not occur in answer to inquiries from the doctor? No; he asked Mrs. Dean if she had been taking anything and she said, "No"; and Dean said she has been taking something out of a bottle, lemonade or lemon-syrup, I do not know which, and Mrs. Dean said to the doctor that it was lemon-syrup, and that it made her very ill. I took the bottle to him on the Saturday, but he was out.
4048. *President.*] Are you sure this was on the Tuesday morning? Yes.
4049. *Dr. Manning.*] When Dr. Nowmarch came on the Tuesday morning you were still there? Yes; I was.
4050. And Dean was on the bed crying? Yes.
4051. Did the doctor write a prescription that morning? Yes, I am sure he did; he went to the chest of drawers to write it.
4052. How did he write it? I think with a pencil.

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- Mrs. A. Thompson.
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4053. Was that prescription taken to the chemist? I believe so.
4054. To what chemists? I believe it was to Guise's. The doctor gave me particular instructions how to use this medicine.
4055. What did he say? He said it was a medicine that had to be injected.
4056. It was not to be taken by the mouth? No. He asked me if I thought I could do it, and I said I would do my best. In the meantime this lady (Mrs. Lee) came. I told her what the doctor had told me, and she said she thought she could do it. I had a few little things to do in my own home, and came in again in the afternoon to see how Mrs. Dean was, and saw Mr. Dean with the vinegar and water and the ice.
4057. *President.*] Did the doctor write a prescription that morning? Yes. He told me I must have a syringe.
4058. Where was the syringe got from? I believe Mrs. Seymour brought one in the afternoon.
4059. Mrs. Seymour brought it then? I believe she did.
4060. *Dr. Jones.*] You did not see Mrs. Dean vomit? No. She did not vomit all the time I was there.
4061. Do you know whether she was purged? No; I do not.
4062. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You saw nothing of it? I tidied up her pedestal.
4063. *President.*] Didn't you see signs of it there? Yes; I did.
4064. There was matter in the chamber;—was it matter from her mouth or otherwise? Otherwise.
4065. It was still there till you went in? Yes.
4066. Was that matter of a purged character? It appeared to be so.
4067. Like a person with diarrhoea? Yes.
4068. There was no purging in your presence? No. It was before I went in.
4069. Not while you were there? No.
4070. It might have been the result of purging left there all the night from the day before? It might have been.
4071. There had been no endeavour to get rid of it? No.
4072. You got rid of it when you were tidying the place up? Yes.
4073. *Dr. Jones.*] You do not know of your own knowledge if that purged matter came from Mrs. Dean? No. I do not.
4074. *President.*] How old was the baby? It was born on the 26th December.
4075. There was only Dean and his wife and the baby in the house? Yes.
4076. You believe the purge came from Mrs. Dean? Yes; as far as I know.

[Witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 23 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

Mrs. Jane Reynolds sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. J. Reynolds.
2 May, 1895.
4077. *Mr. Meagher.*] Your name is Jane Reynolds? Yes.
4078. You are the wife of —? Walter Reynolds, licensee of the "Young Australia Hotel."
4079. Where is that? In Riley-street, Surry Hills.
4080. Do you remember being shown a photograph? Yes, sir.
4081. Would you know the photograph again if you saw it? Yes.
4082. How long ago is it since you were shown the photograph? It is about three weeks the first time.
4083. Is that the photograph? [*Photograph of Miss Seymour, exhibit "B," handed to witness.*]
4084. Can you say where you have seen the original of that photograph? Yes, at my place—at the hotel.
4085. How long ago do you think it can be? Between eight and nine months ago, as near as I can remember.
4086. Was there anything that had transpired which fixed this in your memory? Yes, I had a daughter married about that time, and there was a reference made to my daughter in the course of conversation with a person who came into the hotel.
4087. By the way, I might ask you this: Can you say how the person was dressed? The person I am speaking of had a jacket resembling that [*pointing to the photograph*].
4088. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The person you are speaking of had a jacket resembling that? Yes.
4089. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you know the person by name? I never saw the lady but twice. She came to my house, and I recognised her at once when I saw her again.
4090. You did not know her at that time? No.
4091. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You never saw her before? No, not to my knowledge.
4092. *Mr. Meagher.*] In the course of conversation did she tell you where she lived or where she came from? Yes; she told me where she came from. She said she came from Madame Rose's.
4093. Was anything else said? She said she had been there, and that she had been drinking wine the night previously.
4094. Did she say "nearly all night" or "the night previously"? The "night previously."
4095. How did she come to mention the drinking of the wine? Because she had been drinking a bottle of English ale at my place, and she said she was very sick.
4096. Did she ask you for the ale? Yes; I served her.
4097. *President.*] Was it a big bottle of ale? Yes; an ordinary bottle of M'Ewan's ale.
4098. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What did you charge for it? 1s. 6d. 4099.

4099. *President.*] Did she drink the whole bottle? She drank part of it, and got up and went to the back. She was very sick in the back and came back and drank the rest.

4100. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was it after that she told you where she had been? Yes; I asked her if she was better when she came through the passage, and that is how the conversation arose.

4101. When you asked her if she was better this conversation took place, and she told you she had been to Madame Rose's the night before? Yes; she came and sat in the parlour with me. Previous to that she was in the front parlour.

4102. What time was this? Between 10 and half-past 10 in the morning.

4103. *President.*] You said seven or eight months ago? Yes; seven or eight or eight or nine months ago.

4104. *Mr. Meagher.*] Well, was that all the conversation that took place? I could not tell you what we were conversing about. I suppose we were conversing twenty minutes. She told me she was the wife of a captain living at North Shore.

4105. Did she leave? She had a cab waiting for her all the time at the door. She came in a cab and went away in a cab.

4106. You say you saw this photograph about three weeks ago? Yes; it was shown to me in the bar.

4107. *President.*] Shown by whom? I could not tell in the first instance who showed it to me. It was shown to me in the ordinary way, and I was asked if I knew her. There were three or four photographs, and I picked this up and said, "I fancy I saw that lady before."

4108. You don't know who showed you that photograph? In the first instance I don't know who, but in the second instance I think it was somebody from Criel and Meagher's office who came up that day.

4109. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you remember attending at the Sydney Hospital? Yes.

4110. When was that? Last Friday. I do not know the date.

4111. Do you remember if a constable or a detective was there with you? Yes; a detective and a doctor in the Sydney Hospital.

4112. Do you know the detective's name? Chaney or Cheney.

4113. Do you know the doctor's name? No, I don't know his name.

4114. You were together at the hospital;—were you shown into any ward there? Yes, I was shown into a ward, and asked to pick out the party I referred to.

4115. How many occupants were in that ward;—do you remember? I should say from twenty to twenty-five; I didn't count them.

4116. Did you go around amongst the inmates there? Yes, I went around, and picked out the person I referred to.

4117. Was that in the presence of the detective and the doctor? Yes.

4118. Do you now say the person you picked out was the person you had spoken about at the conversation in the hotel? Yes.

4119. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I think, Mrs. Reynolds, you said she told you she had come from Madame Rose's? Yes, sir.

4120. Did she tell you what she had been doing there? No; she did not.

4121. You know, of course, the character of Madame Rose's house? Yes. I can see Madame Rose's from my place.

4122. Have you been in the house? No, I have not.

4123. You know the house? Yes.

4124. You know the reputation of it? Certainly.

4125. And you admit that you had never seen this person before in your life who came to you with this jacket? No.

4126. She was a perfect stranger to you? Yes; a perfect stranger.

4127. She told you she had come from Madame Rose's? Yes.

4128. Of course you knew that was a very improper house? Certainly.

4129. And she told you she was the wife of a captain living on the North Shore? Yes.

4130. This perfect stranger having come to your place told you she came from Madame Rose's, and she told you, besides, she was the wife of a captain living on the North Shore? Yes.

4131. You will swear that? I will swear that.

4132. That strange person told you that? Yes; in the course of conversation.

4133. What time did she drive up to your door? Between 10 and half past 10 in the morning.

4134. Where did she go when she came in? She went into the front parlour.

4135. Did you go there to her? No; she came there and went into the yard and was very sick.

4136. Before she had anything in your place? She drank part of the bottle of beer.

4137. Where? In the front parlour.

4138. Was anyone there when she drank it? No; she was the only one in the room. She went into the front parlour, and was served with a bottle of beer, and then went through to the back.

4139. You served her? Yes, I served her.

4140. And she paid you? Yes.

4141. Are you sure of that? Yes.

4142. How did she pay you? She gave me 1s. 6d.

4143. You remember that? Yes; distinctly.

4144. After she drank part of the beer she was sick? Yes.

4145. Then where did she go? She went through to the yard, just past the room I was sitting in; she asked me to show her through to the yard; as she came back I asked her if she was better; then she came into the parlour and we had this conversation.

4146. That is in the back parlour? Yes; in front of the bar.

4147. Where did she have this conversation when she told you she came from Madame Rose's? In the back parlour.

4148. You and she were in the parlour? Yes.

4149. Was anybody else there? No, not another soul; there was nobody else there.

4150. There were people in the house—I mean in that room you have told us about? Nobody else was there.

4151. Do you know that you are giving this evidence in the same manner as you would in a Court of Justice? Yes, certainly.

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Mrs. J.
Keynolds,
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4152. This strange woman having told you that, came back and finished the bottle of beer? She went into the front parlour after this conversation occurred. I suppose we were talking about twenty-five minutes.
4153. Was she in two different parlours? I served her in the front parlour and sat with her in the back parlour.
4154. Where was this conversation when she told you she came from Madame Rose's? In the back parlour, behind the bar.
4155. You were talking to her for twenty-five minutes? Yes.
4156. Was she sober or drunk? She looked very much off, I am sure.
4157. What do you mean by "very much off"? The woman had been drinking very heavily the night previously, to all appearance.
4158. This strange person told you she came from Madame Rose's, and that she was the wife of a captain on the North Shore—she must have been drunk? I should think she was not very far from it.
4159. That is what you mean by being "off"? Yes.
4160. Was she more drunk than sober? Yes, that is how I knew she was the wife of a captain. She asked me how she looked.
4161. What did you tell her? I told her she looked all right, although I was of a different opinion.
4162. You thought she was drunk? I am not sure she was drunk, but I could see she had been drinking.
4163. Was she more drunk than sober? Yes.
4164. She told you that she was the wife of a captain, living on the North Shore;—didn't she tell you his name? Certainly not.
4165. You did not ask her? No; certainly not.
4166. She asked you how she looked? Yes.
4167. And you told her how she looked? I told her she looked all right, but I had a very different opinion.
4168. You did not tell her what you thought? No; it is not usual for us to tell in an hotel business how people really look.
4169. I did not catch what you said;—that it is not usual for persons selling in a bar to tell people what? We are very often asked that question, and we generally tell them. "All right," until we see they are drunk.
4170. Of course she could walk? Oh, yes.
4171. You say she was more drunk than sober? Yes.
4172. She only had a bottle of beer in your house? Yes; that is all.
4173. She was practically in this state when she first came in? She was not drunk; I will not say that the girl was drunk, but she had been drinking very heavily.
4174. When she came into your place was she more drunk than sober;—was she in that state when she came in, or did your beer make her so? I do not know; she had all the appearance to me of a woman who had been drinking very heavily.
4175. She told you that she had been all night at Madame Rose's? She said she had been at Madame Rose's drinking wine.
4176. You said something about all night? I could not say exactly whether she said all night or not, but she gave me to understand that she had been there all night.
4177. And she looked like it? Yes; her clothes were very much disarranged.
4178. She had the appearance of having been at some house like Madame Rose's all night? She had the appearance as if she had been drinking very heavily; her general appearance impressed me that way.
4179. What do you mean about her clothes being disarranged? She kept on pulling her jacket round this way, to hide herself, as if she had dressed herself in a hurry.
4180. As if she had been staying in some place not her own? Yes.
4181. The place she told you she came from was Madame Rose's? Certainly.
4182. A well-known house of ill-fame? Yes.
4183. She told you further that she was the wife of a captain living on the North Shore;—did she tell you what wine she had been drinking all night? No.
4184. She had no more at your house than that bottle of beer? No; that is all.
4185. How long was she at your place? A good half hour.
4186. You say she came in a cab? Yes.
4187. And drove away in a cab? Yes.
4188. Could not you help us by telling us who the cabman was? I have no idea.
4189. Did you ever see that cabman before? No; I took no notice of him. I would have taken no notice of her only she was sick at my house.
4190. You did not notice the cab? No.
4191. You could not tell the colour of the horse? No.
4192. Or the cab? No.
4193. It was a hansom cab, I suppose? Yes.
4194. A one-horse cab? Yes.
4195. She came from Madame Rose's;—how many yards is Madame Rose's from you? I could not tell; I can stand at my door and see it, three streets up; you could not see people going in and out.
4196. She came in a cab you say? Yes.
4197. And she told you she came from Madame Rose's? Yes.
4198. How far is it to walk? I suppose about three minutes.
4199. You said it was what time? Between 10 and half-past 10 in the morning.
4200. Was it on Sunday? No; we are not open on Sunday.
4201. What day of the week was it? I could not tell you that.
4202. Did she tell you anything more about this matter;—she told you she was the wife of a captain living at the North Shore? She told me her husband was away all night, and that her husband was a captain.
4203. What else did she tell you? She did not tell me very much; she was not in my place long enough to tell me much.
4204. I understood she was there twenty-five minutes or half an hour? During that time she was drinking beer, and she was out in the yard very sick.

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4205. You admit she told you her husband was out all night? Yes; that accounted for her asking me how she looked.
4206. What did you say to her? I said she looked all right.
4207. What else? She said she had been at Madame Rose's all night, and that she had been drinking wine, and that is how she accounted for the beer upsetting her.
4208. What did she tell you she had been doing at Madame Rose's? She did not tell me, and I did not ask her. I did not want to ask her that.
4209. She told you she was a married woman? Yes; she told me she was the wife of a captain.
4210. Have you any family yourself? Yes.
4211. What family? Four.
4212. Where was your husband at this time—was he in the house? No, he was out; he was not about at any rate.
4213. At this conversation you had with her, only you two were present? Yes; that is all.
4214. I suppose you won't deny that you have read about this case;—of course, you heard of this notorious case from the beginning? Yes; I saw it in the papers, and read it all through.
4215. How many papers do you take in—two papers or one? We take in three papers.
4216. You remember the charge being made? Yes.
4217. And naturally followed it in the papers all through? Yes.
4218. Will you tell me when you first saw that photograph? About three weeks ago as near as I can make out.
4219. In your bar, I think you said? Yes.
4220. Who brought the photographs there? I could not tell who brought them in the first instance, because they were put down in a casual way at the bar.
4221. What kind of a man brought them—was it a stout, fat man? I could not tell you.
4222. What kind of a man? I could not tell you what kind of a man brought them in the first instance.
4223. What kind of a man was it that produced these photographs? I think there were two together; I could not describe them at all; I never noticed them.
4224. You never noticed them? No.
4225. Neither of them? No.
4226. There were two? Yes.
4227. But you cannot describe them? No, I cannot describe them.
4228. What time was that;—was it in the night they brought these photographs? It was in the morning about 11 o'clock.
4229. That is about three weeks ago? Yes; to the best of my memory, about three weeks ago.
4230. That is the photograph, I think, on the table there? It may have been that one; but if that is not it it is one very much like it.
4231. As far as you can judge? Yes; as far as I can judge.
4232. You admit you have read all about this matter in the papers? Yes.
4233. Was this shown to you yesterday again? No, not yesterday.
4234. Was this photograph shown to you yesterday again? No, I do not think so.
4235. Will you swear that it was not shown to you yesterday? I do not think so.
4236. Will you swear it? No, I will not swear; but I do not think so.
4237. How is it you cannot swear one way or the other that it was not shown to you yesterday;—look what you have given us that occurred seven or eight months ago? I do not think it was.
4238. Will you swear that it was not? No, I will not swear.
4239. On your oath, will you not admit it was shown to you yesterday? I will not take my oath at all about it, but I don't think it was shown to me at all yesterday.
4240. Will you swear it? I will not swear it, but I will not swear otherwise.
4241. Will you swear it was not shown to you the day before? I do not know whether I saw it in Mr. Pilcher's office or not.
4242. Where did you see it the day before—in Mr. Pilcher's office? I do not know whether I was shown it or not.
4243. What time were you there? About 11 o'clock.
4244. Who took you there? I went by myself.
4245. Who gave you the address? I knew Mr. Pilcher's address myself; I did not want to know it.
4246. Have you been there before? No, I have not been there before.
4247. Who told you where it was? I knew where it was before.
4248. Who told you to go there? Mr. Meagher.
4249. Didn't you see that photograph there? I do not know whether I did; I will not swear I did.
4250. What did you go there for? I went there to give evidence—to give information.
4251. Didn't you know that Meazars, Crick and Meagher were the solicitors? Mr. Meagher sent me to Mr. Pilcher.
4252. When did you first see Mr. Crick or Mr. Meagher in this matter? About a week ago.
4253. Who took you to those gentlemen? I went there myself.
4254. In Phillip-street? Yes.
4255. You went to their office? Yes.
4256. About three weeks ago? About a week ago.
4257. That was the first time you had been there? Yes.
4258. About a week ago? Yes.
4259. Who told you to go there—think it over? I was sent for.
4260. You said a little while ago you went of your own accord? Yes, certainly.
4261. Who sent for you? I suppose Mr. Meagher.
4262. By letter or message? A gentleman came to my place and asked me to go.
4263. Who is that gentleman? I think it is the young gentleman sitting at the end of the table.
4264. What do you mean by saying you went of your own accord? So I did; certainly, of my own accord.
4265. Didn't I ask you if anybody sent for you, and you said you went of your own accord? Yes; I went.

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4266. Didn't you a little while ago, when I asked you a question, lead us to believe that you had gone there without anybody sending for you; now you admit that a young man came for you? He called at my place and asked me to go down, and I went.
4267. Is that the only time you were there? No; I have been there once or twice since.
4268. I suppose you saw Mr. Meagher—the gentleman at the end of the table? Yes.
4269. When did you go to Mr. Pilcher's office? Last Friday.
4270. Do you mean last Friday? Yes.
4271. When you went to Mr. Meagher's office, I suppose you will not deny they showed you that photograph? I do not know that I saw that in Mr. Meagher's office. I have seen it so often that I could not tell you.
4272. Before you went to Mr. Pilcher's office had not you seen that photograph at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's? I had seen it in the bar.
4273. I am talking of Crick and Meagher's office;—will you swear that they did not show it to you? I will not swear anything of the sort, because I have seen it so often that I will not swear where I saw it.
4274. You saw it in Mr. Pilcher's office? Yes; I think I saw it there.
4275. Who went with you there? I went by myself.
4276. After you had been to Crick and Meagher's office, what was the occasion of your going to Mr. Pilcher's office? I was sent to Mr. Pilcher's.
4277. Were you ever in the North Shore Hospital? No, sir.
4278. You have not been to the North Shore Hospital? The Sydney Hospital.
4279. Of course you won't admit that you had described to you the very woman who was in the hospital in Sydney;—on your oath, don't you know you had her described to you? Certainly not.
4280. You won't admit that this woman who was in the hospital was described to you? Certainly not. She was not described to me at all. I was simply asked to go the hospital and see if I could pick her out, and I said that unless I could pick her out I would not give evidence in the case at all.
4281. You pledge your oath that the woman you picked out in the hospital is the woman who came to your hotel and had the conversation with you that you have related? Yes, I swear it.
4282. You will swear that? Yes.
4283. You know that the woman you saw in the hospital is the Mrs. Dean concerned in this inquiry? I know that was the woman in my place.
4284. When were you at the hospital? Last Friday, about 12 o'clock.
4285. And then you identified the woman as being the original of this [*showing witness photograph of Mrs. Dean*]? Yes.
4286. You knew that woman was Mrs. Dean? Yes; I know it now.
4287. And you swear it was Mrs. Dean who came to your hotel and had this conversation? Yes.
4288. You swear that? Yes.
4289. You know that the woman you saw in your hotel is the wife of the prisoner, Dean? Yes.
4290. You know that? Yes.
4291. The woman you saw in the hospital was in bed, was she not? Yes.
4292. I suppose everything except her face was covered up. Only her face was exposed? Yes.
4293. You know who I mean—you know she is the wife of the prisoner, Dean? I am led to believe that is the person.
4294. And you swear that was the woman who was in your hotel? Yes, sir.
4295. You said something about her dress—about a jacket? Yes.
4296. Can you tell me anything more? She had a sealskin jacket on, and that is how I came to recognise the photograph when it was shown in my bar, because the person who came to my house had a sealskin jacket on.
4297. By that you recognised her? Yes.
4298. *President.*] You said she dragged her cloak around her to conceal the fact of her not being properly dressed;—if she had a jacket on, how could she do that? Yes.
4299. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How could she do that? The jacket was loose.
4300. How could she do that with a jacket? Certainly, if it was unfastened.
4301. What kind of a dress had she on under it? A morning wrapper of a very bright colour.
4302. You saw that? Yes.
4303. What do you mean by a bright colour? You would call it something like scarlet.
4304. Something like scarlet? Yes.
4305. Not the thing that a person would go down George-street in? Not exactly.
4306. This morning wrapper was what you call a dressing-gown? Yes.
4307. Then, to conceal that, you say she put this jacket around her, and that that was a sealskin jacket? Yes.
4308. When this photograph was shown to you you say you recognised it by the sealskin jacket? Yes.
4309. What do you mean by a jacket? There is only one sort of jacket.
4310. Take the jacket you have on now;—did it come down to her feet, or knees, or down to her waist? A good way past her knees.
4311. A long way? Yes.
4312. The red wrapper would go to her feet, naturally? Yes; further than her feet.
4313. Could you tell whether she had boots or slippers on? She would not go without boots, I suppose.
4314. Can you tell me? I could not.
4315. It is so long ago you could not tell? I did not take that much notice of it.
4316. You admit the dressing-gown went down beyond her feet? Yes.
4317. How would this dressing-gown be fastened round the waist? As a rule they do not fasten round the waist; they button down the front.
4318. Is that the way it was fastened? Yes.
4319. *President.*] Do you mean to say, then, it was a regular dressing-gown? We call it a morning-wrapper.
4320. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When a person jumps suddenly out of bed it is a thing they would put on? Yes.
4321. It is buttoned all the way down? Yes.
4322. You could see that when the jacket was open in front? Yes; she kept pulling her jacket to and fro.

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4323. You did not see whether she had boots or slippers on? No; I did not see that.
4324. What kind of a hat had she on? I could not swear to the hat.
4325. Can you give no idea? No; I have no idea what sort of a hat it was. I never noticed it.
4326. You never noticed the hat? I might have noticed, but my memory does not serve me about the hat.
4327. Where was it that she called for this beer;—when she came out of the cab where did she go? Into the front parlour.
4328. Can you come out of the street into the parlour? You step from the street into the parlour.
4329. Had she to come into the bar to go into the parlour? No, she had to come through a passage.
4330. What is the first you knew of her being there? She drove up in a cab, and I went in to serve her.
4331. What is the first thing that took place? She asked for a bottle of beer.
4332. Will you not admit that between your place and Madame Rose's there is a public-house nearer than yours to Madame Rose's? There are two.
4333. Two nearer? Yes.
4334. Are they on the same side as Madame Rose's or on the opposite side? One is on one side and one on the other.
4335. So that in driving from Madame Rose's she passed those two? Yes.
4336. She was no acquaintance of yours—she was a stranger to you? I never saw her in my life before.
4337. How do you account for a married woman coming to you, saying that she was the wife of a captain on the North Shore, and that she had been out all night and came from this assignation-house of Madame Rose's? She asked me how she looked.
4338. Can you give no reason before you leave this room why this strange person should tell you this unless she was drunk? They tell you some funny things in hotels.
4339. Do you say she was drunk? She had the appearance of a woman who had been drinking heavily the night before.
4340. Didn't you say she was more drunk than sober? Yes; she had not recovered.
4341. Did you notice anything else disorderly about her dress? No; I did not.
4342. When I asked you about Sunday you were quite indignant, and said you did not sell on Sunday? No; we do not sell on Sunday.
4343. Have you been convicted of selling on Sunday? Yes; but not since.
4344. How long ago is it since you were convicted of selling on Sunday? I do not know.
4345. You do not know? No.
4346. I suppose you will not deny you did sell on Sunday when you have not been convicted? We are not supposed to sell on Sunday.
4347. But you have been convicted of it? No; we have not been convicted of Sunday-selling.
4348. You have not? No.
4349. What have you been convicted of then? Selling after hours.
4350. Have you never been convicted of selling on Sunday? No.
4351. Selling after hours? Yes.
4352. What hours? After 11 o'clock.
4353. Your husband is in Sydney, isn't he? Yes.
4354. Do you take in the *Bulletin*? No.
4355. Do you never see it? I do not suppose I have seen one for two years.
4356. Do you see the *Telegraph*? Yes.
4357. The *Evening News*? Yes; we take three papers—the *Star*, *Evening News*, and *Morning Herald*.
4358. You will not deny you have seen photographs supposed to be photographs of Mrs. Dean in the paper? I do not know whether I have seen them of Mrs. Dean; I have seen them of Mrs. Seymour.
4359. You cannot give us any aid about the two persons who came up to you that morning with the photographs? No; I have no idea.
4360. You cannot describe them at all? No, I cannot describe them.
4361. What date was it you went to the hospital? Last Friday.
4362. I think you admitted that before you went to the hospital you had seen that photograph? No, I do not think I did; not the day I went to the hospital. I saw it in my bar, and once in my parlour.
4363. Didn't I ask you before? I don't remember it.
4364. Didn't you say you had seen it numbers of times yourself? Yes; so I have.
4365. Where? Two or three times at my place.
4366. How many times at Mr. Crick's office? I will not swear that I saw it at Mr. Crick's office at all. I do not remember.
4367. You will not swear it? No.
4368. How many times did you see it before you went to the hospital—twenty times? I have no idea.
4369. How many times before last Friday? I do not know how many times.
4370. About how many times? I could not tell you; I have no idea.
4371. Will you swear you had not seen it at least a dozen times before you went to the hospital? I would not swear at all how many times I had seen it. I cannot say how many.
4372. You admit you had seen it many times, but cannot say how many times before you went to the hospital? Yes.
4373. You knew you went there to pick out Mrs. Dean? Yes, I went there to pick the person out that was at my place.
4374. You were going to say Mrs. Dean? Yes; I did not know whether she was Mrs. Dean or not.
4375. Didn't you know you were going to pick out Mrs. Dean? I knew I was taken there for that purpose.
4376. For no other purpose? Yes.
4377. Than to pick out Mrs. Dean? Yes.
4378. You knew she was in the hospital? Yes.
4379. You were told she was in the hospital? Yes.
4380. You said the time this strange woman came to your place was between 10 and half-past 10 in the morning? Yes.
4381. And then she drove away in a cab? Yes.

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4382. Where that person went to you don't know? No.
4383. And you have never seen her since? No; only at the hospital.
4384. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did I understand you to make it clear that unless you were positive the person who was in your hotel was identical with the person in the hospital you would not have picked her out or come into the case at all? Yes.
4385. Do you know Dean at all? No, sir; I have never seen him at all in my life.
4386. Have you any earthly interest at all in connection with the matter? No, none whatever.
4387. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you, on your oath, besides what you have sworn, swear that you did not know well that the evidence that has been given here to-day is to touch the character of Mrs. Dean? I know that the inquiry is to try and get Dean out of gaol.
4388. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say you recognised the sealskin jacket that you saw in the photograph? I recognised the lady also by her face, also by the jacket.
4389. You recognised the lady by her face and appearance, and her features? Yes.
4390. You picked out the person in the hospital, I understand, not as Mrs. Dean, but as the person who was in your hotel on the date you spoke about? Yes.
4391. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] But you admit that that is Mrs. Dean? [*Mr. Meagher.*] Yes.
4392. *President.*] You say that undoubtedly her jacket was open in front? Yes.
4393. Can you give me any idea, pretty well, how long ago this was that you saw her? Well, as near as I can remember, about eight or nine months ago.
4394. Can you remember anything that happened about then—anything you remember? No, not exactly. I don't know that I could do that.
4395. Do you know whether it was race-time or anything of that kind? No; I do not. It is private circumstances that occurred which makes me remember it.
4396. About your daughter getting married? Yes.
4397. Don't you remember the date your daughter got married? Yes; I don't exactly remember the day; it was in October—the 26th October.
4398. In the end of October or the beginning? About the 26th.
4399. That is the end? Yes.
4400. And she told you she had been at this Madame Rose's, which you know is an improper place? 26th October my daughter was married, and she was living at home at the time.
4401. What date was your daughter married—what day of the month? About the 26th.
4402. Then it was after your daughter was married that you saw Mrs. Dean? Yes; she must have been married a couple of months at the time that this person came to the house.
4403. Then was your daughter married on the 26th October? Yes; about the 26th.
4404. Then if it was a couple of months after, it would be only December? I could not tell you the month. I have no idea about the month.
4405. Are you sure it was a couple of months after your daughter got married? Yes.
4406. Your daughter got married on the 26th October? Yes; I am sure about that.
4407. It was about a couple of months after your daughter got married? Yes.
4408. This lady—Mrs. Dean, if you like—told you that she had been at Madame Rose's? Yes.
4409. Did you notice whether she was in the family-way? No, sir, I did not.
4410. Do you mean to say you could not tell? Her clothes were so loosely on I could not tell.
4411. She was confined on the 26th December, and you did not notice it at all? Was she?—no.
4412. You are sure about that now—that it was about two months after the marriage of your daughter? No; I would not fix the time. My daughter lived with me for a couple of months.
4413. Your daughter was married on the 26th October? Yes, about the 26th.
4414. And it was about two months after your daughter was married that this lady was at your house? Yes.
4415. There is no doubt about it being the same lady? I do not know about the same lady.
4416. But it was the same lady you have been examined about by Sir Julian Salomons and Mr. Meagher? Yes.
4417. That is the lady I am asking about? Yes.
4418. *Mr. Meagher.*] You understand, in December, January, February, March, April, and May, making it five months ago? Five months ago.
4419. Do you remember saying in your examination-in-chief it was nine months ago? Yes.
4420. You said you thought it was eight or nine months ago? Yes, as near as I can remember.
4421. If you fix it by your daughter's marriage, it can only be five months ago? In October.
4422. You say two months after October? As near as I can remember. I cannot remember exactly the day, but I know my daughter had not left home at the time, and she was not long with me after she was married.
4423. *President.*] I suppose you have been married very many years;—you have got a family? Yes.
4424. You have seen lots of people in the meantime? Yes.
4425. Would you have any difficulty in recognising when a woman is in the family-way when she was eight or nine months that way? When a person is loosely dressed like that you might have a difficulty. This person was loosely dressed at my place.
4426. Could not you tell pretty well by her appearance? I never noticed that. I would not say whether she was or was not. I cannot say.
4427. It seems unlikely that a woman who was seven or eight months, or perhaps more, in the family-way, would be likely to go to Madame Rose's, or, if she did go to Madame Rose's, that it would be any use her going there? I could not say that.
4428. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long after your daughter's marriage did she stay with you? I suppose a couple of months.
4429. I suppose you would know the exact day in October that she was married? No, I would not. I think it was about the 26th.
4430. Might you not be mistaken—that it was not in October when she was married? No; it was in October, because her birthday was in October, and she was married about three days before her birthday.
4431. What is her birthday? The 29th October.
4432. You noticed that, being the same month your daughter was married? Yes.
4433. Then it was three days before that? Yes.

4434. Then she lived with you for a couple of months afterwards? Yes; a couple of months afterwards.
 4435. What is the name of that daughter? Mrs. Dalton.
 4436. Where is she living now? In Albion-street.
 4437. Do you know the number? I think it is 113.
 4438. What is her husband? He is a jockey.
 4439. She got married in October last? Yes.
 4440. And she lived with you for two months afterwards, sleeping in the place? Yes.
 4441. *President.*] Did she see this lady? No, sir, she did not.
 4442. Where was she? I do not know.
 4443. How is it that only you were about that morning? There are very few people about in the morning in a hotel like that.
 4444. Were there not servants? They are generally downstairs or upstairs.
 4445. Would they not be doing up the rooms, and so on? Of course they would; they would not be noticing a person.
 4446. It was about half-past 10 in the morning? Yes.
 4447. What time would they be cleaning out the rooms? From the time they got up.
 4448. What time did they get up? About 6 o'clock.

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[Witness withdrew.]

Mary Burns sworn and examined:—

4449. *Mr. Meagher.*] Your name is Mary Burns? Yes, Mr. Meagher.
 4450. You are a single lady, are you not? Yes.
 4451. And what is your occupation? I am a domestic servant.
 4452. Who are you employed by? Mrs. Le Faire, "Clyto," Darlington Road.
 4453. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes, Mr. Meagher; she came into the Water Police Court, and took a false oath against me, and I have watched her to have her up for perjury.
 4454. You know Mrs. Seymour, and she has been in the Police Court against you? Yes; she has been pointed out to me in the Police Court.
 4455. Who was suing you in the Police Court when evidence was given? Florrie Clifford.
 4456. *President.*] In the case of Florrie Clifford against you, Mrs. Seymour gave evidence? Yes.
 4457. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know where Madame Rose's is? Yes.
 4458. You say that in consequence of what Mrs. Seymour swore you observed her? Yes, Mr. Meagher.
 4459. Have you seen her in Madame Rose's place? I have seen her go out and in to Madame Rose's.
 4460. Did you know her shop? Yes; it was opposite.
 4461. You have seen her go over from her shop to Madame Rose's? Yes; both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter.
 4462. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have seen them go over to Madame Rose's? Yes.
 4463. *Mr. Meagher.*] When you say she and her daughter, do you mean one at a time, or do you mean in company? I have seen her daughter go to Madame Rose's with Florrie Clifford. Cabs would come up with so-called gentlemen, and they would go to Madame Rose's; and I have seen her go for Florrie Clifford and bring her from her house to Madame Rose's.
 4464. How long ago was this? About two years ago. Florrie Clifford used to go to Madame Rose's, and bring girls out of her house.
 4465. Have you seen Mary Seymour in Madame Rose's? Yes, I have seen her going in.
 4466. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have never been to Madame Rose's? No; I have never been there.
 4467. Where were you when you saw all these things going on? I was on the road in Riley-street.
 4468. How late at night? Between 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
 4469. What is the latest hour—7, or 8, or 9 o'clock? I cannot remember the latest hour.
 4470. What was this case you speak of at the Police Court? Florrie Clifford sued me for throwing stones at her window.
 4471. Where at? I was keeping company with a young man for some years, and his father told me that he was going to a house of ill-fame in Riley-street. I went to see if it was true, and I saw him there. There was no one there but him and Florrie Clifford. I was sued, and I had to pay for the breakage.
 4472. You found your sweetheart with Florrie Clifford? Mrs. Seymour came into Court and said I was going to take this woman's life, and to blind her, for the purpose of having my character damaged and having me sent to prison.
 4473. What is the name of the house you are living at now? "Clyto," Darlington Road.
 4474. How long have you been living there? I have been out of a situation six weeks and I went there about a week ago.
 4475. Who got the situation for you? I got it myself.
 4476. Where were you living before you went there? At 81, Stanley-street.
 4477. And where were you living before that? In the "Shamrock Hotel," at the corner of Woolloomooloo-street and Crown-street. Before that I was a cook.
 4478. How long were you at the "Shamrock Hotel"? A fortnight.
 4479. What were you—a barmaid? No, a servant.
 4480. Where is the "Shamrock Hotel"? At the corner of Woolloomooloo-street and Crown-street.
 4481. Is it near the wharf? I suppose it is towards the wharf.
 4482. Is it not on the Darlington side? It is at the corner of Woolloomooloo and Crown-streets, down from William-street.
 4483. How long ago is it since this Police Court matter? It was in May, 1893.
 4484. What Court? At the Central.
 4485. Who was the Magistrate? Captain Fisher.
 4486. Did you plead guilty? Yes, I did sir.
 4487. And Mrs. Seymour gave evidence in that case? Yes; and she wasn't in the place at all.
 4488. Who was the attorney for you? Harry Levien.
 4489. I suppose you have read all about this case? I have read some of it.
 4490. You know what it is all about? Yes.

Mary Burns.
23 May, 1895.

4491.

- Mary Burns.
23 May, 1895.
4491. Who told you to come here and take up our time? When I saw that the man was sent up on the evidence of Mrs. Seymour and her daughter I thought it very poor evidence to convict anybody on, so I made a statement and showed it to the North Shore committee.
4492. When did you go to the North Shore committee? About three weeks ago.
4493. And did they send you to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? No; they did not.
4494. Did you go on your own account? How I came to go was this: Mr. Crick sent some gentleman to me. I did not know his proper name, and I went to look for him to tell him what I knew. I thought he was connected with the office.
4495. You say on the occasion you spoke of at the Police Court Mrs. Seymour swore about you what was not true? Yes; it was not true.
4496. *President.*] It was because she swore what was not true about you you went and watched the place? Yes; I thought I would have her up for perjury when I found she got her living between two houses. I thought the more you stir up muddy water the worse you make it.
4497. *Mr. Meagher.*] And while observing this place you observed Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's from Florrie Clifford's place? Mary Seymour went to Florrie Clifford and brought her up the back way and up Little Riley-street to Madame Rose's, and went in the side door.
4498. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You admit Mary Seymour was not a witness in that case? No; I did not observe her at all.
4499. How many times did you watch this place? Several times.
4500. All alone? Yes; all alone.
4501. How many weeks? I was up and down for about three months. When I saw what their characters were I did not require to watch much.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Pfaflin sworn and examined:—

- Mrs.
E. Pfaflin.
23 May, 1895.
4502. *Mr. Meagher.*] What is your name, Mrs. Pfaflin? Elizabeth.
4503. Are you a married lady? Yes.
4504. And you live with your husband—where? Cole's Road, Mossman's Bay.
4505. And what is your husband's occupation? He is an overseer for the Borough of Mosman.
4506. *President.*] Overseer of works? Yes, overseer of works.
4507. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know George Dean? Yes, I do.
4508. How long have you known him? I have been a resident of North Shore these nine years. I have known him about six years going backwards and forwards. I knew him by coming into my shop. I kept a refreshment-room at No. 4 Jetty, Circular Quay.
4509. Did you know his wife? Yes, I did.
4510. Do you remember seeing Dean on the 5th of March? Yes.
4511. What day of the week was that? On a Tuesday.
4512. Where did you see him? I was standing just opposite the Town Hall, at the corner of Mount-street, North Sydney, waiting for a tram.
4513. While you were standing there did Dean come up? Yes; he came up on his bicycle, and I noticed him and called him over. It was just the same time he saw me, and I called him over.
4514. Had you any conversation with him? Yes.
4515. *President.*] About what time of the day was this? It was about a quarter to 9 or 9 o'clock.
4516. *Dr. Jones.*] Nine o'clock in the morning? Yes.
4517. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] It was in the morning? Yes; about 8-45 or 9 o'clock.
4518. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did he tell you where he was going? I asked him first, "What is the matter with you, George?" because I saw he looked very bad.
4519. Well, I don't want the whole of the conversation; where did he tell you he was going? He told me he was going to the chemist's for medicine.
4520. Did you go to see Mrs. Dean at all? Yes, I did.
4521. When was that? The same week, on the following Friday.
4522. Did you see anyone besides Mrs. Dean? Yes, Mrs. Seymour.
4523. What time of the day was it when you went there? About 1 o'clock on the Friday.
4524. Do you remember having any conversation with Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
4525. Did she tell you that she was sending for anyone? She told me that "the detectives were here this morning, and that George was likely to be arrested to-night." She said, "You see what he has done to my child." I said, "I am sure you can't say he done that." She says, "Who else do you think would do it?"
4526. *President.*] Did she say "you think" or did you think? I cannot say exactly what she said.
4527. What else did she say? "You see he gets a few years for that, and after that May can get a divorce."
4528. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that you lived in Cole's Road? Yes.
4529. Was that close to where Dean lived? Yes; it was about five minutes walk from where he lived.
4530. Had you ever visited them at Belmont Road, or had Mrs. Dean ever come to Cole's Road? Yes; she was in my place nearly every day.
4531. Can you say, from seeing her as often as you have seen her, whether she has ever spoken about her husband? She has never spoken bad of her husband.
4532. *President.*] You knew her well? I did—only by sight.
4533. Have you ever spoken to her? Oh, yes.
4534. She visited you? Yes; she was in my house nearly every day.
4535. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you ever go to Miller-street to see her? Yes.
4536. Did she ever mention to you there about her love for her husband? I cannot say.
4537. When did you go there? I was there three times in Miller-street.
4538. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That is the house where the arrest was made? [*Mr. Meagher.*] Yes.
4539. Next door to Weynton's? [*Mr. Meagher.*] Yes.
4540. *Mr. Meagher.*] Has she ever spoken to you about her husband's affection there? The first time her mother was staying there; Mrs. Dean said he was very kind—"George is very kind; I wish he would be always like that."

4541. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You believe that Mrs. Dean always spoke affectionately about him? Not always. After she had a quarrel with her mother she did not.
4542. Did you tell Dean that she had not spoken well of him? Yes, I did.
4543. When was it that you told Dean his wife had not spoken well of him? That was when I met him—when he was going for the medicine.
4544. Did you never tell him before? No; I never saw him after he left Mosman's Bay till I saw him when he was going for the medicine. I only asked him, "What about the quarrel you always have together?"
4545. They had been quarrelling then? Yes.
4546. Which is the truth—did they live affectionately or did they live on bad terms? They lived affectionately till the mother came.
4547. And after that? After the mother came, on very bad terms.
4548. At the time you saw him going for the medicine you said what? "What is that you are always quarrelling about?" and he said, "It is not my fault. I am all right with May. It is only the mother."
4549. He said he was all right with May, and that it was only the mother? Yes.
4550. As far as May was concerned they were on good terms? So I thought.
4551. Then only for the mother they would have got on splendidly? Yes; I think they would.
4552. And that is what he told you when you met him in the morning that he was going for the medicine? Yes; he said that only for the mother they would live happily together.
4553. Did they seem affectionate to one another when the mother was away? Yes.
4554. Mrs. Dean was affectionate to him and he was affectionate to her? Not when the mother was there. When the mother wasn't there he was affectionate to her and she was affectionate to him.
4555. The quarrels arose, then, through the mother as far as you could see? Yes; after the mother left Mrs. Dean came over to me and said, "I am very glad mother has left; I do not know who to please when mother is there."
4556. So that the cause of any unpleasantness was gone? Yes.
4557. Did he ever tell you that he had found out anything about the character of Mrs. Seymour—the mother? No.
4558. He never told you? No.
4559. Never? No, never.
4560. How long have you known Dean? I have known him for about five or six years, but only by sight.
4561. Did you know him before he was married? Yes; I knew him before he married.
4562. Has he ever been to your place to buy things? Yes, many times.
4563. You have spoken to him, of course? Yes; I was a resident of Mosman's, and used to speak to him on the boats. Both Mrs. Dean and he came to my shop. I saw them about twice together in my shop.
4564. You said you kept a store? Yes.
4565. On the Circular Quay, and that he bought things there, and that you knew him for five or six years? Yes.
4566. You did not know Mrs. Dean before she was married? Yes, because she came into my shop, and through that I knew her.
4567. She came into your shop before she was married? Yes; I did not know they kept company together.
4568. *Mr. Meagher.*] When you saw Mrs. Dean in Miller-street did she ever make any remark about her affection for her husband—whether it had changed at all;—do you remember having any conversation with Mrs. Dean about her husband? The second time—after she had the baby—she sent me a letter to come and see her, and I went and visited her.
4569. *President.*] How old was her baby then? About three weeks old, perhaps a little more; I could not tell—three or four weeks.
4570. Then it was some time in January? Yes.
4571. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did she speak to you about her husband then? Yes; they just had a quarrel in the morning. She told me they had a quarrel.
4572. Was the mother there then? Yes; Mrs. Seymour was there when she told me first about the quarrel.
4573. *President.*] You say the morning you saw him he was going to the chemist's? Yes; he was crying bitterly before he could speak a word.
4574. He was crying bitterly? Yes.
4575. Did he tell you why he was crying? He told me May was nearly dead.
4576. And that, you thought, was the reason of his crying? Yes; he asked me to go and see her, and I said, "I have no time."
4577. Was that in answer to your saying, "What is the matter, George?" Yes.
4578. And then he told you that May was nearly dead? Yes.
4579. Did he burst out crying then? No; he was crying before he said that.
4580. Was he crying before you put the question? Yes.
4581. When you called him over? Yes.
4582. Was he near the chemist's? Yes; it was just near the chemist's, opposite the Town Hall.
4583. At St. Leonards? Yes.
4584. Was he on his bicycle? Yes.
4585. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you notice whether he had a mark on his face or not? No, I did not.
4586. You did not notice that? No.
4587. Have you ever seen him in any way under the influence of drink? No, never.
4588. You never have? No.
4589. *President.*] Can you tell whether the crying was the maudlin crying of drink, or whether it appeared to you to be honest crying? I do not think he had any drink. I am sure he had no drink.
4590. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You said he said that his wife was nearly dead? Yes.
4591. And he asked you to go and see her;—why did not you go if that was true? I had no time.
4592. You said you had no time? Yes.
4593. You were told she was nearly dead, and you said you had no time;—how far were you from the house? A good bit.

Mrs.
E. Piddin.
23 May, 1895.

- Mrs.
E. Pfafflin.
23 May, 1895.
4594. How long would it take you to go;—why had you no time to go and see her? Because I had to go to Sydney on business.
4595. What time did you come home? In the afternoon.
4596. Did you go to see her then? No.
4597. What day in the week was this that you are speaking of? It was on a Tuesday.
4598. What time did you get back in the afternoon? About 5 or 6 o'clock.
4599. You did not go that afternoon? No.
4600. You did not go on Wednesday? No; I did not.
4601. Did you go on Thursday? No.
4602. Neither in the day nor in the evening? No; I went on Friday.
4603. You did not go on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, although he told you she was nearly dead and he was crying? No.
4604. Was anyone with you? Yes.
4605. Who was with you? My daughter was with me.
4606. How old was she? She is a married woman.
4607. What is her name? Knoll—Mrs. Knoll.
4608. Where does she live? She lives at Mosman's Bay.
4609. *President.*] Is she here? No.
4610. Is she summoned? No.
4611. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where is she now? She is in Mosman's Bay.
4612. What is her husband? He is an accountant.
4613. Whereabouts does she live at Mosman's Bay? In Raglan-street.
4614. *President.*] What is her first name? Elise.
4615. Is there any name or number to the house? I could not say; it is near Mrs. Merrick's, a draper's shop.
4616. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What did you say your daughter's name was? Knoll.
4617. Your daughter was with you? Yes.
4618. Did you start from home together? Yes.
4619. And when Dean came up where were you? At the corner of Mount-street, opposite the post-office.
4620. Was Mrs. Knoll going into town with you? Yes; we went to a shop, and then went into town together.
4621. She was going to town with you then when you called Dean over? Yes.
4622. Were you standing close together? Yes.
4623. She could hear what was said? Yes; I think so.
4624. How old is your daughter? She will be 22 next June.
4625. Did your daughter say anything? No.
4626. She said nothing? Oh, she spoke to George.
4627. What did she say? I do not remember what she said.
4628. When did you first give any information about this matter;—did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? No.
4629. Some person on the North Shore, I suppose, came to see you? Yes, two gentlemen. My husband said he would not have me to be mixed up in it.
4630. Do you know the names of the gentlemen who came to you? I went to a Mrs. Sutton, and Mrs. Sutton came to me once, and asked me for a photograph of Mrs. Dean, and then I went to see Mrs. Sutton to bring the photo. back. We were talking about the matter, and she said to me, "You ought to know something about Dean"; and I said, "I don't like to be mixed up with it; my husband does not like me to be mixed up with it." And she said to me, "If he is innocent you ought to speak." I said, "If he is innocent I would like to speak"; and she said, "Then come with me, and we will go to Mr. Elliott." We went to Mr. Elliott, and then I told the gentlemen what I knew. After that, two gentlemen—a Mr. Davis, and I don't know the other gentleman's name—came and asked me.
4631. Did they not send you anywhere? No.
4632. You did not go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's? No.
4633. You made a statement? Only to those two gentlemen.
4634. Those two gentlemen took it down, I suppose? Yes.
4635. You never told them that your daughter was with you on that occasion? No, I did not.
4636. Why did you not tell them your daughter was with you? I did not want my daughter's name to be mentioned, and she did not want it either.
4637. *President.*] How long would it take to go to where your daughter lives? The only way is by a boat; the boat, I think, leaves every hour.
4638. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You said that you were told "that if he was innocent you ought to help him"? Yes.
4639. You said you would if you thought so? Yes.
4640. Have you and your daughter discussed this matter? No.
4641. You have never spoken to your daughter since? Oh, yes, I have spoken to her.
4642. You have not spoken to her about the time you met Dean going for the medicine? Yes; we spoke together about the matter, that is all.
4643. Have you and your daughter spoken about what you are telling us here to-day? I cannot remember.
4644. You cannot remember whether you have spoken to your daughter about this conversation? Yes; we spoke over it sometimes.
4645. *President.*] Have you ever spoken to her about your interview with George Dean on that morning, about what you said to George Dean when you saw him going to the chemist's for medicine? I cannot remember that we mentioned it that morning.
4646. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your daughter knows that you are coming here? Yes, she knows.
4647. When did you see her last;—how long ago? I have not seen her since Sunday.
4648. She knows you are coming here? Yes; my husband told her, and she did not like it.
4649. You have spoken to her on this matter, but you do not know whether you have spoken to her about this conversation? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Charles Thompson sworn and examined:—

T. C.
Thompson,
23 May, 1895.

4650. *Mr. Meagher.*] What are you, Mr. Thompson? Engineer on board the "Possum."
4651. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is that the boat Dean was on? Yes.
4652. *Mr. Meagher.*] You reside where, Mr. Thompson? One door from Dean's. I live next door but one from Dean's.
4653. Do you remember Saturday, 2nd March? Yes.
4654. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are the husband of the lady who gave evidence here yesterday? Yes.
4655. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you have occasion to go to Dean's house? Yes: I went there on the Saturday morning.
4656. At what time? About 12 o'clock.
4657. Did you see Dean? No, I did not see Dean.
4658. Whom did you see? I saw Mrs. Dean.
4659. Did you speak to her? Yes; I told her that I had come for the bicycle that her husband promised to lend me. She said, "I think it is all right; he fixed it up before he went to bed."
4660. Had you seen Mrs. Dean often previous to this? Well, I have seen her coming in and out of her own place in the street.
4661. On this Saturday at 12 o'clock how did she look in appearance? She appeared quite well to me.
4662. When she told you that Dean had fixed up the bicycle before he went to bed did you take the machine away? Yes, I took the machine away.
4663. Did you call at the house again during that day? Yes.
4664. When was that? I called back again between 1 and 2 o'clock, as near as I could say.
4665. Did you go into the house? Yes; I knocked at the front door, but I got no answer; the door was just ajar. I pushed it in and I put the machine up against the mantelpiece in the front room. On coming out again I saw Mrs. Dean coming to the gate. She had just come down the street. She said, "That will be all right, Mr. Thompson," and I said, "Tell Mr. Dean I do not think the wheel is secure; it is leaking still."
4666. How close was she to you when she addressed you? She was not within 3 yards of me; she was like going through her own gate, and I was coming out of her gate. She had no hat on.
4667. Did she appear to be unwell? No; she appeared to be the same as she was in the morning. She addressed me the same as she did in the morning.
4668. Did she make any complaint to you about feeling unwell? No; none whatever.
4669. That was between 1 and 2? Yes; between 1 and 2, as near as I can say.
4670. Did you have occasion to go there at any other time on that Saturday? Yes; I went there after I had had my tea.
4671. Did you see Dean there? Yes.
4672. Did you see his wife there? Yes.
4673. What part of the house were they in when you went there after tea? They were in the kitchen.
4674. Had they finished tea? They were just about to have tea; they were just sitting down to tea.
4675. Had you any conversation with Dean there? Yes; my business was to ask him if he had a nut to fit my machine, because on coming home on Saturday I lost one of the nuts off my machine, and I thought by going in there I might get one off him. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock.
4676. *President.*] What then? I went to ask him for a nut to my machine.
4677. How did Mrs. Dean seem? She seemed quite well. Dean said to her, "Don't stand on those cold stones; you know you are not well; keep out of the cold." She said, "What are you looking for, George?" He said, "I am trying to find Charley a nut; I have them in a little bag somewhere." She said, "I have cleaned up that place; I do not think they are there." He said, "Never mind; I am going down town, and I will see if I can get you a nut there." This was between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday night.
4678. Did she seem very well? Oh, yes.
4679. Apart from his saying, "Don't stand on the cold stones; you know you are not very well," did she seem very well? Yes; all right. She had an evening wrapper on.
4680. Did she complain of any pain in her head? No; not while I was there.
4681. How long were you there between 7 and 8 o'clock? About five or ten minutes.
4682. Can you go any nearer the time than between 7 or 8 o'clock? It might have been nearer 8 than 7 o'clock.
4683. Was it half-past 7 or a quarter-past 7 or five minutes past 7? I could not say.
4684. It was about half-past 7? Yes; as near as I can say. It was just about the time I go to lie down. I usually lie down before I go to the steamer. I usually leave home about 10.
4685. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you remember the Monday following? Yes; I do.
4686. Do you play cricket? Yes; we play cricket sometimes.
4687. On that day were you playing cricket anywhere? Yes.
4688. Where were you playing? In the reserve.
4689. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] On the Monday following? Yes.
4690. You were playing cricket? Yes.
4691. *President.*] At what time were you playing? Between 5 and 6 o'clock. I was playing with Mr. Elliott, sub-editor of the *Herald*.
4692. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see Dean on that afternoon? Yes; I went in to get the cricketing tools off him.
4693. *President.*] Did he have the cricketing tools? Yes; he borrowed them off Mr. Weynton next door.
4694. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did he tell you anything about his wife that day? Yes.
4695. What did he say to you? He said, "You had better take them, Charley; I cannot go with you, my wife is too bad. You can tell Mr. Elliott that I could not come along." I took the cricketing tools with me, and his machine also. I asked him to lend me his machine to go to the Park on.
4696. Did you take the things on the bicycle? Yes; under my arm on the bicycle.
4697. Were they in a bag? No; loose—four stumps, a bat and a ball.
4698. After you got on the Reserve did you see Dean? Yes; I saw Dean.

T. C.
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4699. That same afternoon? Yes. Dean came rushing down. He was almost out of breath. He said, "I will take the bicycle, Charley; I want to go to Dr. Newmarch; the missis is that bad I can't stand it any longer." He was away about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and he returned again with the bicycle. He stopped with us until about 6 o'clock. I think it was 6, or a few minutes after then, and he returned home with me.
4700. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When did he come back with the bicycle? Within a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes of when he left for the doctor.
4701. At what time of the day was this? Between 5 and 6 o'clock.
4702. And he stayed with you till when? Until just about 6 o'clock, or a few minutes after.
4703. He took the bicycle away, went for the doctor, and came back to the cricket ground? Yes.
4704. *Dr. Jones.*] How long did he remain with you? I should say about half an hour after he came back.
4705. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean to say he was playing cricket with you? Yes; he played cricket with us.
4706. *President.*] Did he play with you till you knocked off? Yes; he played until we knocked off.
4707. What time did you knock off? At 6 o'clock, or a few minutes after. The 6 o'clock bell had just gone, I think, when we knocked off.
4708. You did not play as long as you could see? We could have played a little longer, but Mr. Elliott asked me to stop for a few minutes until he sent over for a bottle of beer.
4709. Did you play till it was not light enough to see? Yes.
4710. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Then you say somebody sent for a bottle of beer? Yes. Mr. Elliott asked me to wait till he sent over to his house in front of the reserve.
4711. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see Dean on the following Tuesday? Yes; I saw him on the Tuesday morning.
4712. Did he go into your place? Yes; he came into my place.
4713. What state was he in? He was crying when he came in, and was very excited.
4714. What time was this on the Tuesday? This would be just on 8 o'clock.
4715. Did he make any request to you? Yes.
4716. What did he say? He said, "Are you going to bed, Charley?" I said, "No." He said, "Would you go down to the doctor's for me?" I said, "Yes; what is the matter?" He said, "For God's sake go down to the doctor, my wife is awfully bad; there is no one inside to look after the child. Mrs. Weynton was there, but she has gone home." He said to me, "They are talking something about a bottle with poison in it, Charley."
4717. Being a neighbour of Dean's, did you know Mrs. Seymour by sight? Yes, I knew her by sight.
4718. By the way, did you go and get the doctor at once as you were asked? Yes; I went straight down; I did not wait to finish my breakfast. I put on my boots and took his machine and went at once to the doctor.
4719. *President.*] How far does the doctor live? I should say about a mile.
4720. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You went on his bicycle? Yes.
4721. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see the doctor come there on that Tuesday? I saw his carriage outside.
4722. You are perfectly clear that it was you who went for the doctor? Yes, I am positive of it.
4723. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What day was this,—Tuesday the 6th? The 5th.
4724. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that shortly after you came back from Dr. Newmarch you saw his carriage outside? Yes, I saw his carriage outside.
4725. How did you know his carriage;—did he attend on your wife? Yes, he attended on my wife.
4726. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] It was on a Tuesday? Yes, on the 5th—on Tuesday the 5th of March.
4727. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I know her by sight.
4728. Do you remember if you saw her in the vicinity of Dean's place in the month of February? Yes.
4729. Under what circumstances did you see her;—tell us in your own way? When I got up out of bed (I usually get up on Sunday between a quarter-past 8 and half-past 8) my wife told me the boys had been at the fruit in the afternoon; and said "You had better go up and see if the gate is secure." It was a moonlight night; at times it was bright and at times dull. I went up gently to open the gate so that the latch would not make a noise if the boys were there. I saw that the gate had a stanchion up against it. I peeped through the fence and I saw a person all in black sitting on the grass. I did not take any notice of that, but when I turned my head I saw a light in Dean's window, and I saw this person get up and stand for a moment and walk away into the shed just near the fence at the back of the shop. She seemed to be walking backwards and forwards. I did not pay much attention. I said to my wife when I came down to have a wash, "I wonder who this is standing outside; there is a woman; she seems to be watching the light in Dean's window." My wife came up with me, and she said, "I think that is Mrs. Seymour." I said, "Do you think so?" I fancy it is Mrs. Seymour myself," and with that I walked away. I had my wash and put on my things and went to the boat. I did not think anything more about it till I got to the boat. When I got to the boat I said to Dean, "George, did you notice anything to-night as you came away from your place." He said, "No, nothing unusual." I said, "Well, I don't like to interfere, but I saw a person who seemed to be watching a light in your back window, and when the light went out of the back window the person seemed to go closer." I said, "If I were you I would take a run home and see what is the matter." He seemed to treat it very lightly; he did not seem to think anything about it at all; then, when he did not take any interest, I never bothered my head over it.
4730. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You don't know who it was? I recognised it as Mrs. Seymour.
4731. Did you tell him it was Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I said I recognised it as Mrs. Seymour. I said, "I saw a person watching the light in the window, and I recognised her as Mrs. Seymour."
4732. *President.*] Did Dean take that lightly? Yes; he seemed to treat the matter lightly.
4733. When was this? On a Sunday night, the first or second Sunday in February.
4734. Was it a moonlight night? Yes; when the clouds were not obscuring, it was a bright moonlight night.
4735. Did you say anything else to him? I told him I would look after the boat if he went back.
4736. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You swear that it was Mrs. Seymour? I took her to be Mrs. Seymour.
4737. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you say from your personal knowledge that Dean was a man very fond of his home? Yes; he was always very fond of his home. He was always doing things about his home.

T. C.
Thompson.
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4738. He always went straight home from his work? Yes; straight home. He usually went home with me. If he did not have his machine he would take the tram to the butcher's, and we would walk together; he would walk alongside of my machine and we would go home together.

4739. *President.*] He would take the tram that goes from Milson's Point? Yes; that is where we moored our boat after we were done. We would leave Milson's Point, and he would catch the tram to Walker-street, and then I would meet him.

4740. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you yourself seen him making any articles of furniture? Well, I have not been in seeing him making them. He has taken me in and shown me what he has done, shown me the articles of furniture he has made.

4741. Have you ever heard him speak of his wife? Yes.

4742. In what manner has he spoken of her? Always very kindly; he has always spoken of her kindly. He told me on Saturday night, the 2nd or 3rd, that if his wife was well enough he was going to send her to Nowra for a week, to a party by the name of Fimmister. I think he kept an hotel.

4743. *President.*] When did he tell you that? Either on Saturday or Sunday night.

4744. That is on the 2nd or 3rd of March? Yes; we were having a conversation about a tour on our bikes to the mountains. I said, "In the holidays I intend to go to Moss Vale, and then to Nowra." He said, "I would like to go with you, but my wife not being well I must send her to Nowra, and then I might go with you." I did not press him, because I knew he did not have much money to spend, on account of having a piece of land. He was trying to pay off the coat and to build a fence on it.

4745. *Sir Julian Selomons.*] Were you not there when your wife made a statement to Tindall? Yes.

4746. Did not Tindall ask you if you knew anything, and you told him you knew nothing? Tindall asked me did I know anything about the case, and I said, "What I know you are welcome to have; what I know about the case you can have." He said, "Do you know much about it?" I said, "Nothing of importance."

4747. Did you tell him anything? I told him nothing.

4748. Did you not tell him after your wife made these statements that you knew nothing? These are the words I used: I asked Tindall did he want me to make a statement. He said, "Do you know anything about the case?" I said, "Nothing of importance." He said, "If you are called you will be able to explain."

4749. Did you tell him anything? No.

4750. Of any kind? No; Tindall came to my house and asked my wife to make a statement about the Tuesday she was in Dean's.

4751. Did you or did you not;—you know what your wife had given an account of? Yes.

4752. You knew that? Yes.

4753. Did he not ask you if you could give any information, and you said "Nothing"? Tindall didn't ask me. I asked Tindall if he wanted me to make a statement. He said, "Do you know anything?" I said, "Not much; but if I am called I will give my evidence." I made no statement.

4754. I suppose you won't deny that Tindall was there to get information? Yes, he was there to get information about my wife's being in Dean's on the Tuesday morning. Tindall came for that, and he asked my wife to make a statement.

4755. When were you first communicated with about this matter? I was subpoenaed to the Criminal Court, but I was not called.

4756. Were you not subpoenaed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher to the Criminal Court? Yes.

4757. What days were you there? I was there on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—three days.

4758. Was your wife with you? Yes, my wife was there.

4759. You and your wife were there on what days? On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

4760. You were not called as a witness? No.

4761. Had you given a statement before that? No.

4762. Had you given the solicitors any statement? No.

4763. Were you not there as a witness? Yes.

4764. Had not your wife made a statement? Yes.

4765. Had you not made any statement to anybody? I had made no statement to anybody.

4766. You were subpoenaed and made no statement to anybody? I made no statement to anybody. I was subpoenaed by Crick and Meagher, and my wife was subpoenaed by the Crown.

4767. You were not called? No.

4768. Was she subpoenaed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher? No.

4769. You were subpoenaed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher? Yes; I was subpoenaed for the defence. I suppose that would be Crick and Meagher.

4770. Didn't you say that the person you saw there you recognised to be Mrs. Seymour? To the best of my knowledge I thought it was Mrs. Seymour.

4771. And your wife thought so too? Yes.

4772. You were both agreed that it was Mrs. Seymour? Yes; she said, "I believe that is Mrs. Seymour."

4773. And you thought so too? Yes.

4774. If there is a word of truth in it how could you have told the husband, Dean, to go back to the house about his own mother-in-law, when you knew it was Mrs. Seymour? I asked him did he see anybody knocking about his place, and he said, "No." I said, "Well, I don't want to interfere with your business, George, but I saw somebody watching the light in your back window. I fancy, but I would not swear, that it was your mother-in-law. If you think there is anything wrong you go back and I will look after the boat." I advised him to go back.

4775. Although at the time you said you would not swear it was his mother-in-law, now you swear it was? To the best of my belief I thought it was his mother-in-law, but I would not swear it was his mother-in-law.

4776. Will you swear it was Mrs. Scymour on that night? To the best of my belief I will.

4777. When you spoke to him? To the best of my belief I thought it was Mrs. Seymour.

4778. Then when you talked to the husband you believed it was Mrs. Seymour? I had my own opinion.

4779. Didn't you believe the same as you believe now, that it was his mother-in-law? I would not swear that it was his mother-in-law.

4780. *President.*] Did you believe then the same as you believe now—just as much then as you do now that it was Mrs. Seymour? In my own mind I believed it was Mrs. Seymour.

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4781. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And your wife thought the same? Yes.
4782. What is the reason you spoke to the husband about the mysterious woman at his house? On account of the person watching the light in the window; his mother-in-law dodging about the back there.
4783. Although it was his mother-in-law you thought it necessary to tell him that you would mind the boat while he went back? Yes.
4784. That is your account of it? Yes.
4785. As you were so careful about that, will you tell me why you did not tell the police when Weynton gave you the information about the strychnine being in his place? Because the police did not ask me.
4786. You know that Dean was charged with having attempted to poison his wife? Yes.
4787. You have known him for years? Yes, for four years.
4788. You were on the steamer with him? Yes.
4789. And you were very intimate with him? No more than working with him and going home together.
4790. You played cricket with him? Yes.
4791. And thought of going on an excursion with him? Yes.
4792. And went to his house? I did not go to his house much; only a few times, when he asked me to go in.
4793. You played cricket with him, you were going an excursion with him, and you were on the same steamer with him? Yes.
4794. You know that he was arrested on this serious charge of attempting to poison his wife;—you read some of the papers, of course? Yes, occasionally.
4795. And watched the course of the case? I never watched every paper.
4796. You want me to understand that you did not pay any attention to it; didn't you read to see what was becoming of the case? Yes.
4797. Did you read what your wife said here yesterday? No.
4798. Didn't you read the paper to-day? No.
4799. Or last night's evening papers? No, I did not.
4800. Not even after your wife was examined? No.
4801. You knew that Dean was tried and convicted? Yes.
4802. Is it not true that in your presence, and in your wife's presence, Weynton told you about having strychnine on his premises? I won't swear to that.
4803. Will you admit it?—don't you know that it is true, as well as that your name is Thompson, and that your wife has sworn to it? My belief of the poison that Weynton told me about is that it was in the morning. Weynton called me to the fence, I believe in the morning, and told me about the poison. That is the only thing I can make out about the poison.
4804. Was your wife there? No, my wife was not there.
4805. What did he tell you? He told me that the poison he had was to poison a dog that was knocking about the place. He said he was either going to bury it or that he had buried it.
4806. What position was Dean in at that time; was that the night that he was arrested, or was it before he was arrested;—was not this conversation before he was arrested? My belief is that Weynton told me in the morning, in the daytime, but I am not positive about it.
4807. Was that before Dean was arrested? After he was arrested.
4808. Will you swear that until after he was arrested you did not know about Weynton burying that poison? Yes; I did not know about Weynton burying that poison before he was arrested.
4809. You didn't? No.
4810. How long after he was arrested, then;—here was a charge of poisoning, partly by arsenic and partly by strychnine; you have a conversation with a man next door, and yet you cannot give me any idea of the time or the day? I had no more conversation than that he asked me what I thought of the affair.
4811. It is about the poison that I am talking? That is just where the poison comes in. He asked me, "What do you think of this affair?" I said, "It is not a very nice affair." He said, "I have got some strychnine here to poison my dog; I am going to bury it," or "have buried it." I didn't pay much attention to what he said.
4812. You didn't pay much attention;—when a man was charged with attempting to poison his wife, and in the next house there is strychnine either buried or going to be buried? It might be important, but I did not take much notice of what he was saying.
4813. Look at the notice you took of other trifles;—playing cricket, going for a bottle of beer;—you can give us all these things? Yes.
4814. Do you swear the police did not go to your place as well as Weynton's, to make inquiry about the poison? They did not come to my place.
4815. They did not see you? Yes, they saw me.
4816. How long after his arrest was it when they saw you? I do not think he had been brought up at the Police Court. I think it was either the first or the second night after. It was either the Saturday or Monday night that Brennan came to the boat and asked me if Dean had any things there, and I said he had his books, tickets, and cash-box. I opened my box, and I let Brennan search it, and he found some sugar.
4817. Why didn't you tell that constable about the strychnine being in the next place? Because he did not ask me.
4818. That is the reason you give? Yes.
4819. Did not Sergeant Brennan inquire particularly from you if you knew anything about poison being in Dean's possession? Yes.
4820. He did? Yes.
4821. What did you say to him? I said, "No."
4822. Why did you not tell him about the strychnine being buried in the next ground? I am not too sure I knew about it then.
4823. Will you swear that you did not know about it then? I would not be positive about it. I treated the matter very lightly.
4824. Why did you treat it so lightly—was it because you were trying to shield Dean? No, I was not.
4825. Then why didn't you let the police know it? Because I was not sure it was buried in the next garden.

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4826. You did not doubt what Weynton told you? Not for a moment. I do not know whether he told me that he was going to bury it or had buried it.
4827. That was the strychnine? Yes, strychnine.
4828. Why did you not tell the police? Because I did not pay much attention to it.
4829. Is it not a fact that the police came and dug up the ground and found the strychnine there? Yes, I heard it.
4830. You admit the sergeant asked you if you noticed any poison in Dean's possession, and you said, "No"? He asked me if there was any arsenic or poison used about the boats; also whether I noticed any in Dean's possession, and I said, "No."
4831. Didn't he ask you if you knew anything about poison at your house or anywhere and you said, "No"? I never saw Brennan at my place.
4832. Didn't he ask you first of all if you kept any poison in your house? No, I don't believe he did; he may have.
4833. He was there inquiring about this poison? I don't remember his being at my house; I saw him on the boat once.
4834. And you don't know how long this was after the arrest; you say a day or two? I won't be too sure.
4835. Isn't it a fact that you left the police in the dark, and made no communication whatever? I did not make any communication to the police, but I was questioned by Brennan afterwards.
4836. *President.*] Afterwards? Yes.
4837. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you ever see Brennan or any other constable at your house about this matter? No, not to my knowledge; I did not.
4838. Will you swear you did not see any member of the police at your house about it? Brennan came one night, but he did not see me at my house, he saw me on the road about 100 yards from my house. He was waiting for me when I was coming from work. He asked me what I knew about the poison at Weynton's, and whether I had had any conversation with a man named Cumming.
4839. Was that after the poison was dug up? Yes; after it was dug up.
4840. Until the time it was dug up you made no communication to the police of any kind about that poison being buried there? No.
4841. Were you not in your house when the police came and spoke to your wife about this business? I don't think they ever spoke to my wife about poison.
4842. If they did you were not there? No; I was not there.
4843. If he spoke to your wife about it you heard nothing of it? No.
4844. This time you are speaking of is after the police had dug it up? Yes.
4845. You were not there when they dug it up? No; I was asleep. I read it in the paper in the morning. I heard it was dug up in Dean's yard, not in Weynton's yard.
4846. When did you hear about strychnine before the poisoning of the dog? I knew nothing about strychnine until Weynton told me. I knew he had buried a dog, but not that he had poisoned it. He said it was a mangy little dog, and he did not care for the children to play with it.
4847. When was this, about the dog being buried? It was a good while before this affair of Dean's cropped up.
4848. Dean was arrested in March;—I suppose you know that? Yes; he was arrested on the Friday.
4849. How long before that was this matter about the mangy dog, and the dog being buried? It must have been a couple of months before that, I was in Weynton's place one day, and he said, "My things ought to grow well, I have a dog buried there."
4850. That was a few months before? Yes.
4851. You know nothing about his poisoning it? I did not know.
4852. Do you know a Mr. Johnson? Just by bidding him good morning.
4853. You knew nothing about his having laid poison? Nothing until I saw it in the paper.
4854. He lives near, does he not? He looks after the bridge close by me. He lives about half a mile from me.

[Witness withdrew.]

Elise Knoll sworn and examined:—

4855. *President.*] Do you know George Dean? Yes.
4856. Do you remember on any day early in March seeing George Dean? Yes.
4857. Were you with anybody at the time? Yes; with my mother.
4858. Where were you? At North Shore.
4859. Whereabouts at North Shore? I don't exactly know the street. I think it was Miller-street.
4860. At what time did you see Dean on that occasion? Some time in the morning.
4861. Early in the morning? I think between 9 and 10 o'clock.
4862. Was he on foot or riding? He was on his bicycle.
4863. Did your mother speak to him? He got off his bicycle and spoke to my mother.
4864. Did you hear what was said? Yes.
4865. Can you tell us what was said? He said his wife was very ill, and he asked my mother if she would go up and see her. My mother declined. My mother asked him what was the matter with her, and he said, "She is very ill, vomiting." My mother asked him what was the cause, and he replied, "There is some rumour going about that she has been drinking lemon syrup out of a bottle containing a white powder, and they blame me for it." My mother said, "Surely, George, you would not poison your wife?" He said, "No; that is the last thing I would do. I would sooner join a ship and leave her than I would poison her."
4866. What condition was Dean in at that time? He looked very miserable.
4867. Was he crying? Yes; he was.
4868. Did your mother ask him where he was going? Yes; he told us he was going to the chemist's. The doctor had given him a prescription, he said, and was going to get the medicine.
4869. Did he say that the doctor had given him a prescription? Yes.
4870. Do you know Mrs. Dean at all? Not very well.

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- E. Knoll. 4871. Do you know Dean well? Not very well.
 4872. Do you remember on what day of the week this occurred? Yes, I do remember now; it was on a Tuesday.
 23 May, 1895. 4873. Was there any other day except that Tuesday on which you, with your mother, saw Dean? No; that was the only occasion.
 4874. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not say something about poisoning and joining a ship? Yes.
 4875. Will you tell us exactly what took place? Dean told my mother he would not poison his wife; that he would sooner join a ship and leave her.
 4876. Why did he say that to your mother? He said that there was a rumour about.
 4877. About what? That she had been drinking out of a bottle that contained a white powder.
 4878. And then? Then mother said, "Surely, George, you would not poison your wife?" He said in reply, "No; I would sooner join a ship and leave her before I would do that."
 4879. *President.*] Did Dean seem to be distressed? Oh, yes; he was very much distressed about it.
 4880. Have you any idea if he had been drinking? No.
 4881. Was there any sign of it? No.
 4882. What did he say about the rumours? He said that there was a rumour that his wife had been drinking out of a bottle that contained a white powder.
 4883. Then did your mother say, "Surely, George, you would not poison your wife"? I don't know whether those were exactly the words, but that was the substance of what she said.
 4884. And what did he say in reply? He said, "No, I would not think of doing such a thing; I would sooner join a ship and leave her."
 4885. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did this conversation take place on a Tuesday morning? Yes; I am quite sure it was on a Tuesday morning.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Charles Thompson, examination continued:—

- T. C. Thompson. 4886. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I did not quite catch what you said;—when was it Dean rushed down and said his missis was so bad, he could not stand it any longer? It was on the Monday when he said he would not stand it any longer, and that he would go and fetch the doctor.
 23 May, 1895. 4887. When he said, "For God's sake, go for the doctor," was that on the same day? No; that was on the Tuesday, the 5th.
 4888. Was it on the Monday that he went back to the cricket ground? Yes.
 4889. I suppose you did not make a note of the time? No; but I remember particularly the time when I went into the house on the Monday.
 4890. Will you swear that what you said took place between 1 and 2 on the Saturday, when you knocked at the front door and got no answer, did not take place between 2 and 3? I know I caught the half-past 1 horse-boat, and rode straight up on the machine.
 4891. Where to? The top of Miller-street.
 4892. Where did you take the horse-boat from? Sydney.
 4893. What time do you swear you took that boat? Half-past 1.
 4894. How long does it take to get across? About five minutes.
 4895. And you won't admit that it was after 2 o'clock when you got to the house? No.
 4896. What time do you swear it was then? Well, it took five minutes to cross in the boat.
 4897. Will you swear that you caught the half-past 1 boat? Yes.
 4898. When you got over on the other side, what did you do? I went straight home with the two machines.
 4899. Did you go direct from the wharf? Yes.
 4900. What do you mean by "with the two machines"? I rode one machine and led the other.
 4901. How far is it from the wharf to the house? The house is at the top of Miller-street.
 4902. And do you not know that it is all up hill? It is, a good bit of the distance.
 4903. And what did you do? Well, I put my machine up against the side of the fence and took Dean's to his own door. I knocked at the front door, which was ajar, and no one answered; I put the machine in the house.
 4904. How do you say you came from the wharf? I was riding one machine and leading the other alongside of me.
 4905. Did you see Mrs. Dean when you got home? Yes; when I was coming out of his gate.
 4906. Did you see your own wife, I mean, before you went to Dean's with the bicycle? No; I do not think I did.
 4907. Will you swear you did not speak to her before you went to Dean's? To my knowledge, I did not.
 4908. Had you had lunch in town? No; I came home to dinner.
 4909. What time did you have dinner? I sometimes have it about 2, sometimes 3.
 4910. And you have no recollection of speaking to your wife? No. I left my bicycle alongside my fence and took his on.
 4911. *President.*] Which machine did you ride from the steamer? Dean's.
 4912. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you say it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the wharf to your house? Nearly so.
 4912 $\frac{1}{2}$. And nearly all up hill? Well, there is from Milson's Point and Junction-street and that part by the tram terminus.
 4913. Are not these places very steep indeed? Not so steep that I can't ride it.
 4914. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is it so very steep that you cannot ride your bicycle up it? No; there is no hill that I cannot ride my bicycle up between the wharf and my house, and carry other things besides.
 4915. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you generally carry other things as well? I usually carry other things every morning.
 4916. And what did you do with Dean's bicycle? I put it in the front room, and left it leaning up against the mantel-piece.
 4917. What did you do then? As I was coming out of the gateway I met his wife, and she said to me, "That's all right, Mr. Thompson." I said to her, "Tell George I don't think the wheel is secure, I think it is leaking."
 4918.

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4918. Did you stop to talk to her? No; I just told her I thought the wheel was not secure.
4919. Did you not say something about getting the bicycle in the morning? Yes.
4920. What time was that? About 12 o'clock.
4921. Where did you find the bicycle then? I took it out of Dean's house. I knocked at the door, and Mrs. Dean came to the middle door. She said to me, "I think it is all right; George mended it before he went to bed." I took the machine.
4922. Were you there a minute? I was there just long enough to get the machine.
4923. Is that all that took place then? Yes.
4924. Did you go to Dr. Newmarch's? Yes.
4925. Was it a man or woman servant whom you saw there? Some lady opened the door.
4926. What did you say to her? I asked her if the doctor was in. She said he was not up, and I left a message for him to come as soon as possible, and then I went away.
4927. Did you see Dr. Newmarch? I did not.
4928. And you left word that he was to go where? To Dean's.
4929. Did you leave that message with the servant? I left it with the lady who came to the door.
4930. Did you not tell us something about Mrs. Dean standing on the cold stones? Yes; she was standing on the back step of the kitchen, and Dean said to her, "Don't stand on the cold stones; you know you are not well."
4931. At what time was that? Between 7 and 8 o'clock.
4932. How long were you there then? Between five and ten minutes. I went to see if he had got a nut that would fit my machine.
4933. Did you not say something about a man named Elliott sending for some beer? Yes; he asked Dean to wait while he sent to his house for some beer. He did so; then we each had a drink.
4934. Was it quite dark by then? It was just getting dusk.
4935. *President.*] Had it got too dark to play cricket? [*No answer.*]
4936. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where does Elliott live from the Reserve;—did you not swear that Dean stayed for half-an-hour and played cricket, and then Mr. Elliott sent over for some beer? I don't think I stipulated when we knocked off playing. You asked me how long Dean stopped, and I said about half-an-hour.
4937. Didn't you say he stopped playing cricket for half an hour before anything was said about fetching a bottle of beer? I do not think I said so. I think I said he remained there about half an hour altogether.
4938. Who was he playing cricket with? With Mr. Elliott, myself, and a little boy.
4939. How far is Elliott's house away from where you were playing cricket? About 500 yards. Mr. Elliott lives opposite the Reserve, and he sent his little lame boy to fetch the beer from his house.
4940. Do you say it was a lame boy he sent? Yes.
4941. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Who is Mr. Elliott? He is the sub-editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
4942. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How long after sundown did all this happen? I say I think it happened somewhere about 6 o'clock.
4943. Was it before or after sundown? I did not look at the sun. It was about 6 o'clock, or a few minutes afterwards. The sun would be just about going down, and it must have been getting dusk.
4944. Were there any other persons playing cricket besides those you mention? No, not with us.
4945. Has anybody been talking to you about this matter since you were here before lunch? No; I have not mentioned anything to anybody.
4946. Has anyone been talking to you? Mr. Meagher has spoken to me.
4947. *President.*] Has Mr. Meagher been talking to you about this case? Mr. Meagher took me to Mr. Pilcher's chambers to see if Mr. Pilcher wished to examine me, and he did not wish to ask any questions.
4948. Why did Mr. Meagher take you to Mr. Pilcher? He told me to go with him for fear Mr. Pilcher wished to ask me any questions.
4949. And that although you were in the middle of your examination? Yes.
4950. Did you meet Mr. Meagher at his office? Yes, I did.
4951. And of course you talked nothing at all about the case? No; he didn't talk about the case. He merely told me he wanted me to see Mr. Pilcher.
4952. What for? I cannot say; that is best known to himself. I suppose it was for fear Mr. Pilcher wanted to ask me anything.
4953. Didn't you ask what Mr. Pilcher wanted to ask you? No, I did not.
4954. Have you not been trying all you can to get this man Dean out of this difficulty? Not particularly so.
4955. Have you not subscribed to the fund for his defence? Yes.
4956. How much? 25s.
4957. Has that been paid in two subscriptions? Yes.
4958. How much was the first? £1.
4959. How much since then? 5s.
4960. And I suppose you believe this man is innocent? Yes.
4961. Did you not say something about having seen Mrs. Scymour at the back of the house? Yes.
4962. Where was she? She was up by the fence.
4963. What were you doing? I was going to get a wash, ready to go to work.
4964. When you were washing yourself what did you see? I looked through the fence and saw a person crouching in the grass.
4965. In whose paddock was that? It was between Dean's and my fence.
4966. Was that on Dean's ground? I do not know; I think it is a vacant allotment.
4967. Where do you say you saw this person crouching in the grass? Right at the back, between my place and Dean's.
4968. Whereabouts in relation to the back gate? It would not be above 15 or 20 yards away.
4969. Was she against the fence? She was crouching on the ground.
4970. What do you mean by that? She was sitting down on the grass.
4971. Whom do you think it was? I thought it resembled Mrs. Seymour.
4972. What took place then;—did you speak to her? I did not go out and speak.

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4973. How many yards distant were you away from this person or figure whom you saw crouching on the grass? Between 15 and 20 yards.
4974. Did she hear you? I did not speak.
4975. Why didn't you speak to her;—were you afraid? No.
4976. Then why did you not ask what she was doing crouching in the grass? Because it was no business of mine.
4977. What did you do when you saw this woman in the grass? I just called my wife.
4978. Where was she when you called her? Down in the kitchen.
4979. What took place then? I asked my wife who she thought the woman was.
4980. What did she say? She said she thought it was Mrs. Seymour.
4981. Did you think the same? Yes.
4982. Why didn't you speak to her when you saw her sitting there? Because it was no business of mine.
4983. So you both agreed that it was Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
4984. Had you seen Mrs. Seymour before that? Yes.
4985. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you know her to speak to? I had never spoken to her much. She had been once or twice about the place.
4986. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did not you say you called your wife from the kitchen? No; I did not call her; I went and told her.
4987. Why did you go and tell her if it was no business of yours? I wanted to ask her who she thought it was.
4988. And then did she come to where you were? Yes, and she said, "I fancy it is Mrs. Seymour."
4989. And you agreed with her? Yes; I agreed with her.
4990. When did you speak to Dean about it? When he came down to the boat to his work.
4991. At what time was that? About half-past 9 or a quarter to 10 at night.
4992. Did you see Brennan and Inspector Tindall and Wearin? Yes; I did.
4993. Did you ever say one word to either of these officials about this woman crouching in the grass in the way you have given evidence to-day? No.
4994. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When did you give your statement to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? Yesterday.
4995. Is that the first time? Yes.
4996. When you were questioned by the police officers what did you understand they wanted to know? I understood they wanted to know what took place during my wife's visit to Dean's.
4997. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher before your wife gave evidence here? Yes; before, I think.
4998. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When you went up to my chambers did I see you? No.
4999. There is one other question concerning that subscription to the defence fund;—is it not a fact that all the employees of the company have subscribed to the Dean Defence Fund? Yes.
5000. And have you subscribed with the others? Yes.
5001. As you have subscribed, is it not because you believe the man is innocent? Yes, certainly.
5002. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you attend Dean's trial? I was outside the Court.
5003. Did you hear the evidence? No.
5004. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember, when the poison was dug up at Weynton's, Inspector Tindall speaking to you about it? Tindall came there, but he did not speak to me. I spoke to him about it.
5005. What was said? I said, "You had a bit of a stir up here the other day." He said, "Oh, yes; that's nothing." Weynton himself got very much excited about strychnine being found in the backyard.
5006. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean to swear that Inspector Tindall said finding poison was nothing? That's the way I took it from him. The way he spoke about it was to the effect that he had got some statement from Mrs. Weynton, and that Mr. Weynton was quite excited and went to Elliott Brothers, where his sons were employed, and made inquiries.
5007. *President.*] Are Weynton's boys employed at Elliott Brothers' then? Yes.
5008. Do you know if Dean was on bad terms with Mrs. Seymour? I did know he was.
5009. Did you know it on that Sunday night in February? I was not sure, and that was the reason I mentioned the matter to Dean when he came down to the boat. Yes, that was the reason.
5010. And then do you mean to say that Dean took the information very easy when you told him what you had seen? Yes; he just took it lightly.

[Witness withdrew.]

George Small sworn and examined:—

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5011. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What are you? I am employed by Mr. Gail.
5012. What Mr. Gail is that? Mr. Gail of North Shore.
5013. What are your duties? I drive a horse and cart for him.
5014. What is Mr. Gail? Furniture broker.
5015. Do you remember the time when Dean's case was being heard in the North Shore Police Court? Yes.
5016. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? I do not know her to speak to.
5017. Were you in Gail's employ when Dean's case was heard in the North Shore Police Court? Yes.
5018. During the time the Police Court proceedings were on did you see Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean anywhere? Yes; at the house.
5019. At what house? At Gail's.
5020. Were they there during the Police Court inquiry? Nearly every day.
5021. Did they have any meals there? They had some.
5022. What meals? Dinner.
5023. Mid-day dinner? Yes.
5024. Did you know a Mrs. Lee's place at Paddington? Yes.
5025. Do you know whether Mrs. Lee lived at North Shore? Yes; at "Brunswick Cottage," M'Mahon's Point.
5026. Do you know whether Gail or his wife ever visited there whilst you were staying at Gail's? Yes.
5027. Mrs. Dean too? I don't know whether Mrs. Dean did.
5028. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were you there with them? No, sir.

5029.

5029. *Mr. Pilcher.*] How do you know they visited them? Because they were speaking about it next morning; that was on a Sunday.
5030. Who were talking about it? Mrs. Gail.
5031. Do you remember certain circumstances which happened after Dean was committed for trial? Yes.
5032. Did you take part in anything that was then done at Dean's house? Yes.
5033. Was that before the trial before Judge Windeyer or afterwards? It was before the trial came on at Darlinghurst Court-house.
5034. And what did you do? I helped to shift the furniture.
5035. Who went with you and gave orders at the time you shifted the furniture from Dean's house? I went with Gail in a cart.
5036. Who told you to go? I was not told to go. It was an understood thing that I should go.
5037. *President.*] Who ordered Gail and you to go together? Mr. Gail and I went out together—that is all I know.
5038. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Who got the horse and cart ready that morning? I got it ready every morning.
5039. And then did you go with the cart? Yes.
5040. Who with? Mr. Gail.
5041. Who drove? He drove himself.
5042. Where did he drive to? To Dean's house.
5043. When you got there what was done? We shifted the furniture.
5044. Who did? Gail and I.
5045. What furniture did you shift? The furniture that was in Dean's house, or in the house where Dean used to live.
5046. Did you shift the whole of the furniture? Yes.
5047. Where did you take it to? It was stored at Gail's place.
5048. How long did that furniture remain at Mr. Gail's house? It must have been there three weeks or a month.
5049. Was the furniture then shifted from Gail's? Yes.
5050. Was that after Dean had been convicted at Darlinghurst? No; it was when the trial was going on.
5051. Did something take place after which you with Gail again removed the furniture in the cart? Yes.
5052. Where did you take the furniture to this time? To Paddington.
5053. To whose house? To Mrs. Lee's and Mrs. Seymour's.
5054. Do you remember the name of the street in which the house was? Yes, Macdonald-street, Paddington.
5055. What did you do with the furniture when you got it there? Put it in the house.
5056. How came you to put it there? Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour told us where to put it.
5057. *President.*] Were the different articles of furniture put in different rooms, and so distributed right through the house? Yes.
5058. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour tell you where to put the things? Yes.
5059. *Mr. Pilcher.*] In addition to the furniture you took away from Lee's place, did you remove any of Dean's personal effects? No; nothing.
5060. Not any boxes? No.
5061. I mean, did you take any boxes when you took the furniture away from Dean's house? Oh, yes; we did take some boxes away.
5062. What else did you take away? We didn't take anything else.
5063. Do you know what was in those boxes? I do not.
5064. What became of the boxes? We took them to Paddington.
5065. What kind of boxes were they? Luggage boxes.
5066. Leather trunks? Yes, and wooden ones.
5067. *President.*] Did they appear to have anything weighty in them? Yes, they were weighty.
5068. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you see a bicycle at Dean's house? Yes.
5069. What did you do with that? Shifted it to Paddington.
5070. While you were going from Gail's house to Mrs. Lee's, in Macdonald-street, Paddington, did you meet anyone? Yes.
5071. Who was that? Detective Brennan.
5072. Did he say anything to Gail? He read something to him out of a paper.
5073. Did you hear what he read? Yes.
5074. To whom did he read it? Mr. Gail.
5075. Did he say anything? He told him Dean was sentenced to life.
5076. Was it a newspaper or document he read from? It was a newspaper.
5077. Did Gail tell you that? It was said that Dean was sentenced to life; then we drove on and Mr. Brennan went away.
5078. Who told you that? Mr. Gail.
5079. Before Gail told you that, and when Brennan first read something to him from the paper, did Gail do anything? Yes, he got off the cart.
5080. Where did he go? On to the footpath and spoke to Detective Brennan.
5081. Was that when Brennan read the paper? Yes.
5082. Did you hear what was said? No.
5083. Then did Gail come back? Yes; he then got on the cart again.
5084. Was it then he told you that Dean had been sentenced to life? Yes.
5085. Did you know apart from what Brennan read from the daily paper that Dean's sentence had been altered to imprisonment for life? I did not know until Gail told me.
5086. Did you see the same information in the evening papers? Yes.
5087. Then this must have happened after the trial at Darlinghurst? Yes.
5088. Did you take anything else besides the furniture, the boxes, and the bicycle from Dean's? No.
5089. How many loads of furniture were there? There must have been five or six.
5090. And did you take five or six loads to Mrs. Lee's house at Paddington? Yes, we took them to Paddington.

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- G. Small
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5091. Had you only one cart? That's all.
5092. So that you went five or six times to Dean's house? Yes.
5093. And you went the same number of times to Mrs. Leo's house? Yes.
5094. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you say Mrs. Leo and Mrs. Seymour were there? Yes.
5095. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you sure there was nothing else taken from Dean's beyond the furniture, boxes, and bicycle? Not to Paddington.
5096. Was there any timber at Dean's house? Yes.
5097. What was done with that? It was moved to Gail's.
5098. Was there a carpenter's bench moved to Gail's too? Yes.
5099. Do you know what became of the timber afterwards? It was left at Gail's and used there.
5100. Was that timber taken to Gail's house at the time the furniture was shifted? Yes; it was shifted from Dean's house to Gail's, left there, and not taken away again.
5101. Was there anything else in the way of trade material removed from Dean's to Gail's? Some paint.
5102. What else? Nothing else.
5103. What was done with the timber? It was used by Gail.
5104. What, in his furniture business? Well, it was used about the place.
5105. What sort of timber was it? Cedar, hardwood, and redwood.
5106. Was there much of it? About half a cart load.
5107. What became of it? Some of it was used, and some is left there now.
5108. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What was done with the paint? That was used in the business.
5109. Do you know where Dr. Newmarch lived? Yes.
5110. Which of the two houses, Dr. Newmarch's or Gail's, is the nearest to Dean's on the way down towards the wharf? They are both about the same distance away.
5111. Coming from Dean's to Gail's would you have to pass Dr. Newmarch's house? You turn off down a street to the left before you come to Gail's.
5112. Do you remember the day on which a bottle was brought to Gail's? Yes; I remember something about it.
5113. What bottle was that? I did not see what bottle it was.
5114. Do you know what it was said to contain? No.
5115. Who brought the bottle? Mrs. Dean.
5116. Were you and Gail coming out of the shop when Mrs. Dean brought the bottle? We were out in the cart.
5117. Doing what? We had been in town on business.
5118. Did you see the bottle in the possession of Mrs. Dean? I did not see it.
5119. When you first saw Mrs. Dean, as you came into the yard, what was she doing? Standing near the front door of the shop.
5120. Was she crying, or smiling, or what? She seemed to be jolly enough.
5121. Did you see any bottle there? No.
5122. Did you see a bottle at all that day? No.
5123. Is it only from something that you were told that you heard about the bottle? Yes.
5124. On what day did this happen? One Saturday.
5125. And at what time of the day? It must have been between 3 and 4 in the afternoon.
5126. Where did Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Gail, and Mr. Gail go? They went inside.
5127. Where was Mrs. Gail when you saw her first? She was standing with Mrs. Dean.
5128. When Mrs. Dean and Gail went inside where did Mrs. Gail go? She went inside too.
5129. About how long did they remain in the house? I do not know. I went round the back with the cart.
5130. Did you see them again that day? No, I did not.
5131. Did you see Mrs. Seymour there that day? No, I did not.
5132. Did you know who lived in that house at Macdonald-street, Paddington, before you took the furniture there? No.
5133. Did Gail ever tell you who lived there? No.
5134. Do you know the number of the house? No, I do not.
5135. Do you know whether Mrs. Dean lived there after you put the furniture in the house? I do not.
5136. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How old are you? Twenty years of age.
5137. Did you know Dean before this unfortunate matter arose? No.
5138. Have you ever seen him at Gail's? No.
5139. How long had you been at Gail's? About three months.
5140. Do you mean three months back from the present date? Yes.
5141. Where were you before you went to Gail's? I was working for Mr. Clarke, wood and coal man, on the North Shore.
5142. Is that Mr. Clarke a member of the Dean Defence Committee? No; Mr. Clarke of the tram terminus.
5143. I suppose you have not subscribed anything to the defence fund? No, I have not.
5144. When did you say you entered the employ of Mr. Gail? It was about the 5th or 6th of February.
5145. And have you never seen Mr. Dean at the house of the Gail's? No, only at the front door.
5146. Talking to whom? To Mr. Gail.
5147. In a perfectly friendly way? Yes.
5148. And how many times have you seen him talking to Mr. Gail? Once.
5149. How long was that after you entered Mr. Gail's employ? About a couple of weeks.
5150. Did you ever see Mrs. Dean there? No; beyond what I have said.
5151. Did you know anything of Gail before you entered his employ? No.
5152. Or anything of the Deans? No.
5153. Nor Mrs. Seymour? No.
5154. Where did you find that paint at Dean's? It was in the shed in the back yard.
5155. Was there much paint? Lots of tins of paint.
5156. Do you mean kegs of paint? No; one pound tins.
5157. What kind of paint? Different kinds.
5158. Was there any of it unopened? It was all opened.

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5159. How many tins were there, do you know? I do not know how many there were.
5160. Were there some partly full and some full? Yes.
5161. What was the brand of the paint? I cannot say.
5162. Was it paint that had been bought or paint that you think had been made by Dean? It looked as if it had been bought from shops.
5163. Cannot you give me the names on the paint? I cannot.
5164. Cannot you say how many tins there were? No.
5165. Can't you give me an idea of the number? About a dozen, I should think.
5166. Were any of the tins nearly empty? Some of them.
5167. When moving the furniture did you move everything? Yes.
5168. To Gail's first? Yes.
5169. And Mr. Gail was with you? Yes.
5170. And did all this take place in the day-time? Yes.
5171. And on what day was it? I do not remember the day.
5172. I should like you to give me an idea of when it was that these things were removed? I do not remember the day.
5173. Was it while Dean was being tried at Darlinghurst? No; it was before then, after he was committed for trial.
5174. At what time of the day were they removed? We commenced in the morning, and the moving lasted all day.
5175. And were these goods removed to Mr. Gail's place in a perfectly open way? Yes.
5176. Do you know whether these boxes contained plated ware or ornaments? I cannot say.
5177. How many boxes did you move? I did not count them.
5178. Was it one, two, or twenty? I think there would be seven or eight.
5179. Do you know who packed them? No.
5180. Were they ready to be removed when you arrived at the house? Yes; I didn't pack them.
5181. Did you pack any little ornaments, or odds and ends that were about the place? No.
5182. What furniture did you take away? Just the ordinary furniture.
5183. Were there any little ornaments, or electroplated goods of any kind? I did not see any.
5184. Do you not know sir, that Dean's personal effects have been in the possession of the Government ever since his committal? I did not know.
5185. Will you swear that you saw any of his personal effects removed? No; only his bicycle.
5186. I do not mean his bicycle;—did you see any of his clothes or personal effects removed? I saw some boots.
5187. And where were those boots? In an open box.
5188. And how many pairs of boots did you see in the open box? I didn't count them—two or three I suppose.
5189. Can you swear that these other boxes did not contain the ordinary small things belonging to the house? I cannot say what they contained.
5190. Were the boxes light or heavy? They were weighty.
5191. Were they taken to Gail's? Yes.
5192. Where were they put there? In the store.
5193. Were the other things put in the store too? Yes; the other furniture was with them.
5194. Was it locked up there? Yes; it was put in the empty store and locked up.
5195. Then about this timber;—what do you say you saw? Some cedar, hardwood, and redwood.
5196. Are you not aware that the house Dean lived in was given up? Yes, it was given up.
5197. How many days after you removed that furniture and other things? I gave the key up myself when the last cart-load had been taken away. I gave the key to the next door neighbour. I left it at Weynton's.
5198. Was the kind of timber you removed ordinarily used by Gail? Yes.
5199. What for? Shelves and things like that.
5200. Was it used for anything else besides shelves? No.
5201. Concerning them going to Gail's for their meals during the Police Court proceedings, will you not admit that Gail's was much nearer than Dean's to the Police Court? Yes.
5202. How far was Dean's place away? A mile and a half.
5203. And how far was Gail's? About 200 yards.
5204. Then concerning the conversation with Detective Brennan, was that after the trial at Darlinghurst? Yes, about a fortnight after the trial was over.
5205. When the Executive had commuted the death sentence to one of penal servitude for life? Yes.
5206. Was it then that Brennan read something out of the newspaper to Gail? Yes.
5207. And who told you Dean was sentenced to penal servitude for life? Mr. Gail.
5208. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was that after Gail and Brennan had had a conversation on the footpath? Yes.
5209. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That conversation you did not hear? No.
5210. Gail got off the cart and Brennan read something to him out of the newspaper? Yes.
5211. How many minutes were Brennan and Gail speaking together? About two.
5212. Then did Gail get on the cart and tell you what Dean's sentence was? Yes.
5213. Were you subpoenaed to give evidence at the trial? No.
5214. When were you first told that you would be required to give evidence before this Commission? I got a subpoena last Friday.
5215. Who came and talked to you about this? Mr. Paul.
5216. Is he a member of the Defence Committee? Yes.
5217. Did he come and have a conversation with you? Yes.
5218. When was that? About a couple of weeks ago.
5219. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When asked about the relative distances of Gail's and Dean's from the Police Court, are there not refreshment-rooms quite near to the Police Court? Yes, there are.
5220. Quite as close as Gail's house? Yes.
5221. *President.*] Do you say that Gail's house and Dr. Newmarch's are about equi-distant from Dean's house? Yes, about the same distance.

- G. Small. 5222. How far are they from each other? About 100 yards.
 23 May, 1895. 5223. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You spoke about Mrs. Dean coming to Gail's with a bottle;—did you not know that she had been to Dr. Newmarch's with a bottle before she came to Gail's? I did not.
 5224. Would there be any difficulty about doing that? I do not think so.
 5225. *President.*] Have you ever been to Dr. Newmarch's yourself? Yes.
 5226. Is there a surgery there? Yes.
 5227. When you came home on that Saturday was Mrs. Dean waiting near Gail's herself? Yes.
 5228. Did you hear anything about the bottle? No; she simply said, "I have been waiting for you for an hour."

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Esther Thompson recalled:—

- Mrs. E. Thompson. 5229. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Since you gave evidence here last have you read the reports of the evidence taken before the Commissioners? I read some of it in last night's *Star*.
 23 May, 1895. 5230. Did you read the evidence given by a man named Thomas Jones? Yes.
 5231. When you had read that evidence did you communicate with anyone? No, sir.
 5232. Did you go any where? I came to this building and saw Mr. Meagher's clerk.
 5233. When you came to see Mr. Meagher's clerk, did you come here of your own accord? Yes.
 5234. After having read this man Jones' evidence? Yes.
 5235. Can you tell me, from your knowledge, whether the girl Rita was living at Mrs. Seymour's place while the man Jones was there? Yes; I am certain of that.

[Witness withdrew.]

Florrie Clifford sworn and examined:—

- Florrie Clifford. 5236. *President.*] Did you know Mrs. Seymour when she was living in Riley-street? I did.
 23 May, 1895. 5237. Have you frequently been in her shop? I have.
 5238. Do you know Madame Rose's house opposite? I do.
 5239. Have you, yourself, been at Madame Rose's? I have.
 5240. Have you ever seen Mrs. Seymour there? Yes.
 5241. More than once? On several occasions.
 5242. Do you know Mary Seymour? I do.
 5243. Did she become Mrs. Dean afterwards? I think so; I have not seen her for eighteen months.
 5244. Have you any doubt as to who Mary Seymour is? No; she is Mrs. Seymour's daughter, as far as I know.
 5245. I want you to tell me, as far as Mrs. Seymour is concerned, what you know of her character? As far as I know, by going to the shop, I know her as a respectable woman.
 5246. Have you seen different men at the shop? I have seen two or three there.
 5247. Do you know at all who these men were? I do not know.
 5248. Can you say if anyone was living there? Not to my knowledge.
 5249. Do you know a girl named Rita? No; I do not.
 5250. With regard to Mary Seymour, can you tell me how she was brought up? As far as I know she was brought up very nicely. I never saw her do anything that was not nice. She has been out with me repeatedly.
 5251. Did you see anything wrong in her conduct? Never.
 5252. Did you ever see her carrying on with people—you understand what I mean? Never.
 5253. Did you ever see her at Madame Rose's? Never.
 5254. Do you know what sort of a place Madame Rose's house is? Certainly; it is an assignation-house.
 5255. Did you ever see Mary Dean there? Never.
 5256. But you have seen Mrs. Seymour there? Yes.
 5257. On what business, do you know? She brought over lemonade and greengrocery.
 5258. Is that all? That's all, to my knowledge.
 5259. I believe on one occasion you took Mary Seymour to the races? Yes, she has been with me on several occasions; but that was before my husband died.
 5260. On the occasions she has been out with you what was her conduct? She was a most respectable, nice young girl; and I would not allow anyone to say anything against my character before my husband died.

[Witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 30 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and The Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

John Hall re-examined:—

- J. Hall. 5261. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were you examined before? Yes, sir.
 30 May, 1895. 5262. Were you sworn? Yes.
 5263. Do you remember William Sutherland, a senior-constable, coming to your shop about the 14th or 15th of last March? I cannot say if I remember the name of the constable who came to the shop, but some officer came.

J. Hall.
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5264. Do you know what constable saw you? I do not remember the name of the constable.
5265. Did that constable show you a photograph? Yes; he showed me a photograph of a man which he said was supposed to represent George Dean.
5266. I believe he said he was making inquiries to see if any person had purchased poison at your shop during the last year or so? Yes; that was it. He asked me if I remembered anyone resembling the photograph having purchased poison.
5267. Do you recollect the photograph? Yes.
5268. Did you then get your poison-book? Yes, I did.
5269. I believe you looked through it for a period of about two years? Yes.
5270. Did you then say that you had sold no poison to a man resembling the photograph shown to you? I said "No." To the best of my belief I had not sold poison to a man like the photograph.
5271. Did you not say to the constable it was a face that seemed familiar to you, but that you could not say that you knew him? No; I could not swear that I knew him.
5272. Did you not say that the face was familiar to you? I said I thought so. I could not say so from personal knowledge.
5273. Did you not tell Constable Sutherland that the face of the photograph was familiar to you? I do not think so.
5274. Did you not tell him that you were particular in regard to the sale of poisons, and that you never sold poisons to anyone without a witness? Yes; I told him I never sold poisons under the Act, which required a witness, without a witness being present.
5275. Do you remember the constable coming to your shop a second time—about a fortnight after the first time? Yes.
5276. And then did he tell you that Mary Dean, the wife of George Dean, and Caroline Seymour were parties in a poisoning case? I do not know that he mentioned any names.
5277. Do you mean to swear that no names were mentioned on the second occasion? I will not swear it.
5278. Did the constable read over a description of both women to you? No.
5279. Not of either? I do not think he did.
5280. What did he come to your shop for? To inquire if any women had purchased poison.
5281. What was the use of that constable making inquiries from you if he did not give you a description of the women whom it was thought had purchased the poison? I do not know. That was not my business; it was the constable's.
5282. Did not that constable read over to you a description of those two women? No; I don't remember what took place—not at that long time ago.
5283. Do you mean to swear, sir, that the constable did not read over to you a description of these women? I say I will not swear what took place ten months ago.
5284. Don't you think this happened two months ago—in March last? No. You are talking of something else now.
5285. Do you swear that on the second occasion the constable did not read over to you the following description of Mrs. Seymour:—"A woman of about 53 years old, 5 ft. 6 or 7 in. high, medium build, dark hair turning grey, thin-faced, sallow complexion; walks very erect, and holds her head up; generally dressed in a black dress and small black bonnet";—did he not read over those very words to you? No, he did not.
5286. I ask you to think a little;—and did you not say, "I believe a woman answering that description came to my shop some little time ago and wanted to purchase strychnine, which I refused to sell her as she had no witness"? I won't swear.
5287. Did you not then sell her a box of "Rough on Rats"? No.
5288. Did you not swear in your statement that you did? No; I told him that I sold one woman some "Rough on Rats."
5289. Didn't you take your poison-book and point out the name of the person to whom you sold "Rough on rats"? I did point out that I sold some person "Rough on rats."
5290. You pointed to a name in the book? Yes.
5291. And did not you say that this was the person who wanted to purchase strychnine? No, I did not.
5292. Do you swear you didn't say that? I did not.
5293. Did you pay much attention to what was said in the shop? No, I don't say that I did.
5294. Will you not swear that you told the constable that the person whose name you pointed out in your book answered the description given to you of the woman? I won't swear, but I don't think I did.
5295. Will you not swear that you said the woman whose name was in the book was the only woman you knew answering the description read over to you, who got poison from your place, the woman to whom you sold "Rough on Rats," whose name and address was in your book? I don't think he read over any description.
5296. Did you not say that a woman answering the description had been to your shop? I told him that a woman had been there and bought "Rough on Rats," and that her name and address were in the book.
5297. And then did you point out the name in the book? Yes, the name of the woman who bought "Rough on Rats."
5298. Do you mean to tell me that that was the only woman you knew who approached this description? No.
5299. Will you swear that this was the only one you knew on your books as having bought "Rough on Rats"? That was the only woman who bought any poison at my shop.
5300. Did not you tell him that that was the only woman, as far as you knew, corresponding with the description he had given you? He didn't give me any description; it was I who described the woman to him.
5301. Will you swear that you described the woman (Mrs. Seymour) to the constable? I don't remember him describing the woman to me.
5302. Will you swear that the constable did not read over the description of the woman I have read to you? I do not remember the constable describing the woman at all.
5303. Don't you admit that you spoke about some extraordinary coincidence of the woman going to your place in August of last year? I think it was about that time.
5304. Didn't you tell the constable that the woman who came to your place in August (on 13th August) was the woman to whom you sold "Rough on Rats"? I told him that I had sold "Rough on Rats" to a woman on the 13th August.

J. Hall,
30 May, 1895.

5305. Have you looked at your book? The book is here.

5306. Will you kindly point out the entry in the book on the 13th August? Yes. [*Book produced and examined.*] The entry is: "Name, Annie Goldstein, 16, Mary-street; purchased, 13th August, one box of 'Rough on Rats.'"

5307. Is it not a fact that the person you represented as corresponding with the description read to you was not the person who gave you the name of Annie Goldstein, and which is entered in your book? I showed the policeman that entry.

5308. Didn't you show him that entry and give him the name of the person who, in your opinion, corresponded with the description of Mrs. Seymour? My opinion is that I gave him the description, and that the policeman did not describe the woman to me, and I must admit that I made a mistake and described the wrong party. That is how I was brought into this case.

5309. What do you mean? I described the wrong person. If I had been asked to describe Annie Goldstein I could have done so—she was a different woman altogether, but I mixed two people up.

5310. Didn't you tell the constable that the person who bought that poison was the person you believed at that time corresponded with the description of Mrs. Seymour? I gave the description to the policeman, who seemed to recognise it as Mrs. Seymour. I omitted to tell the policeman that a woman had asked me for strychnine without a witness. Mrs. Goldstein is not anything like Mrs. Seymour, and, as I said, I made a mistake by mixing the two people up.

5311. Did you then find that your description would not fit in? Yes.

5312. And you gave that description meaning it to apply to Annie Goldstein? Yes.

5313. Had you ever been to her house at that time? No.

5314. You did not know her as Mrs. Goldstein, and for all you know she might have been Mrs. Seymour? Yes.

5315. You mean to say that when you gave the description to the constable that you meant it to apply to the person whose name appeared in your book as Annie Goldstein? Yes.

5316. How then did this mistake arise? Through me not carefully remembering the transaction, I suppose.

5317. I suppose you have seen Mrs. Goldstein since you were examined here before? Yes.

5318. Do you admit that when you spoke to the constable that you were under the impression that you were giving a description of Mrs. Seymour, and that you now find it fits in with the woman who gave you the name of Annie Goldstein? I gave the description of the woman according to my impression at that time. That's where I made the mistake, through not thinking about the other transaction of the woman who came to my place to buy strychnine without a witness.

5319. Will you not frankly admit that when you sold the "Rough on Rats" you did not tell the constable that it was to a woman resembling Mrs. Seymour? I will admit that the person I sold "Rough on Rats" to was not Mrs. Seymour.

5320. What I want you to admit is this, that at the time you were under the impression that it was Mrs. Seymour who spoke to you, and that the description would not fit Mrs. Goldstein? I have answered that question two or three times. I told the constable that the only woman who had bought poison from me answered the description referred to, and I gave the wrong description.

5321. Was there not something said by the woman who bought it about, "Supposing anyone took any of the poison by mistake, what was best to be done?" and you replied, "Give her an emetic";—who was the woman who passed this remark? I don't think that occurred with Mrs. Goldstein.

5322. Didn't you tell me that Mrs. Goldstein bought "Rough on Rats" and asked you what was best to be done supposing she took some of it by mistake? I don't think Mrs. Goldstein asked that question, or that I gave her that reply.

5323. Will you not admit that it is not Mrs. Seymour? I can say that it was not Mrs. Goldstein to whom these remarks were made; it was to some other women.

5324-5. Didn't you tell the constable that the woman who came into the shop corresponded with Mrs. Seymour, and that she was the person to whom you sold "Rough on Rats," and that you afterwards turned to your book and showed him the name that has been pointed out to-day? I told you I had made a mistake.

President.] As I understand, there were two people who went to his shop—two women—and asked him for poison. One asked him for six pennyworth of arsenic, and he refused to sell it. Then Mrs. Goldstein came and bought some "Rough on Rats." As far as I can see he mixes up the description of these two women, and attributes to Mrs. Goldstein what fits the other woman.

5326. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I want to show that there is only one woman;—will you not admit that the person with whom you had the conversation was not Mrs. Seymour? I do not know; it was not Mrs. Goldstein.

5327. Did you not tell the constable that only one woman was in your shop to buy poison? Yes.

5328. Didn't you tell him that the person with whom you had the conversation was the person whose name was in your book, you showing him Mrs. Goldstein's name? I believe I told him that; but, as I said before, I was making a mistake. I gave the description to the policeman, and if he didn't recognise it as something similar to Mrs. Seymour, why should he take any further notice?

5329. Will you swear that he did not read the description to you? He did not. I do not remember him doing any such thing.

5330. Except the person who bought the poison, did you mention any other woman as having been there? I could not mention any other. There may have been a dozen or half a dozen people who wished to purchase poison, and I refused.

5331. When you spoke to the constable were you under the impression that the woman you described was Mrs. Goldstein? Yes.

5332. Now you find that Mrs. Goldstein does not in any way correspond with the person described? Yes.

5333. Do you know that she lives at the address she gave you? Yes.

5334. Did not the constable, as a matter of fact, come back and tell you that he had been to the address, as given in your book? Yes; he came back and said she was living at 10, Mary-street, instead of 16.

5335. Did you not say the other day that in selling poison it was necessary to have a witness? Yes.

5336. Is not "Rough on Rats" a poison under the Act requiring a witness to its sale? I do not think so.

5337. How many years have you been in this business of a chemist? About fifteen years.

5338. And don't you know that the sale of "Rough on Rats" requires a witness? No, I do not think it does;—

does; I do not think the sale of "Rough on Rats" needs to be entered in the poison-book at all. I do not believe a witness is necessary; but I enter it when sold as an extra precaution.

Dr. Manning.] I think it is under a separate schedule.

5339-40. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was there a witness to this sale? There was no witness, and it is not necessary; "Rough on Rats" is under a different schedule to ordinary poison.

5341. *Mr. Pilcher.*] This matter looks to me quite clear;—was there not a lady—one lady—who came into your shop and bought "Rough on Rats"? Yes.

5342. And another lady came in, answering the description of the one described? Yes.

5343. And as I understand, you mixed up the two descriptions, put the wrong description on the "Rough on rats" woman? Yes.

5344. And that is the mistake you made? Yes.

5345. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour since you gave your last evidence? The only time I have seen her was to-day; I don't remember seeing her any other time.

5346. Did you have a good look at her to-day? No more than to notice her manner and style; she passed through the passage while I was standing outside.

5347. The last time you were here giving evidence did you not say you believed her to be the woman who came to your shop and the woman you described? Yes, from her manner and style.

5348. Do you believe—but you will not be sure—that she was the woman? Yes, I do; and in giving the description to the policeman I happened to say it was a remarkable coincidence that I should give the wrong description, and that I should make a mistake and put the description on the wrong woman.

5349. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not tell the constable that the description you gave fitted the woman who bought the "Rough on Rats";—I want no mistake about it, as I intend to call the constable? Well, I said I believed it did at that time.

5350. Are there not nine entries in your book for the sale of "Rough on Rats"? Yes; I put these names and addresses down as an extra precaution. It is not necessary to do so under the Act, but I think as a matter of practice it is safer to follow this custom.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Edmund Macdonald sworn and examined:—

5351. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a chemist on North Shore? I am.

5352. Have you your prescription-book with you? Yes.

5353. Are these four prescriptions, copies of which I place in your hands, from Dr. Newmarch? [*Prescriptions produced and marked for the Commission "C."*] Yes; I recognise these prescriptions.

5354. Are these copies of prescriptions taken from your prescription-book? Yes.

5355. Are they correct copies? Yes.

5356. Can you give us the dates of the four prescriptions? Yes.

5357. First, then, we will take the 26th December, 1894, read it please?

Exemplum.
Mrs. Geo. Dean.
R—Antiseptic Tabloids, xxxvi.
P. D. & Co.
Use as directed.
R—Pulv. Ac. Borici, ʒ iss.
Iodoformi, ʒ ii.
As directed.

26/12/94.

B.J.N.

5358. What is the next? 4th January, 1895.

5359. Read it?

Exemplum.
Mrs. Geo. Dean.
R—Ac. Hydrocyanic Dil., ℥xxvi.
Sodæ Bicarb. ʒ ii.
Aq. Chlorof., ad ʒviii.
Mft. Mist.
R—P. Ac. Tart., ʒ iss.
Div. in pulv., xvi.

Take a tablespoonful of the mixture with a powder every four hours.

4/1/95.

B.J.N.

5360. The 8th January, 1895?

Exemplum.
Mrs. Dean.
R—Ferri et Quin. Cit., ʒ ii.
Liq. Strychnic, ʒ ss.
Aq. Chlorof., ad, ʒviii.
H ʒss ter. die, adad.

8/1/95.

B.J.N.

5361. Then on the 14th January, 1895?

Exemplum.
Mrs. Dean.
R—Liq. Bismuth. (Schacht), ʒii.
Ac. Hydrocy. Dil., ʒss.
Tr. Nucis. Vom., ʒss.
Spt. Chlorof., ʒ ii.
Aq. ad., ʒviii.
H ʒss ter. die. adad.

14/1/95.

B.J.N.

5362. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean to say that these are correct copies? Yes.

5363. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you make up any other prescriptions except these for Mrs. Dean, for Mrs. Seymour, or for Mr. George Dean? No; those are all I made up.

5364. Did you make any up for either of these parties as prescribed by any other doctor than Dr. Newmarch? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Richard

J. Hall.
30 May, 1895.

T. E.
Macdonald.
30 May, 1895.

Richard John Smith sworn and examined:—

- R. J. Smith. 5365. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a chemist practising on North Shore? Yes, Sir.
 30 May, 1895. 5366. Can you tell me if this is a correct copy of a prescription you received from Dr. Newmarch to make up for Mrs. George Dean? My assistant dispensed the medicine, but I can give you a true copy of what was dispensed. [*Prescription produced.*]
 5367. What is the date of that prescription? The 3rd of January, 1895.
 5368. Will you tell me what it contains?—

Liq. Morphia Acet., ʒvi.
 Sp. Chlor., ʒiii.
 Glycerine, ʒiv.
 Aqua. ad., ʒvi.
 ʒss., 4tes. horis.

5369. Is that a stiff dose? It is a strong dose repeated every four hours.
 5370. How many grains of morphia are taken in twenty-four hours according to this prescription? I think it would be somewhere about 2 grains. She takes a tablespoonful every four hours. There are twelve doses in the bottle, and in forty-eight hours she would take the 6 drachms.
 5371. But how many grains of morphia are there in the 6 drachms? This is a solution of acetate of morphia. I suppose she would take the 6 drachms in forty-eight hours.
 5372. *Dr. Jones.*] But what is the strength of this solution of acetate of morphia, is it 6 grains to the ounce? I could not swear exactly. I think it is about 4 grains to the ounce. [*Witness after examining a copy of the Pharmacopœia said, "I think it is nearer 4½ grains to the ounce; I do not think it is 4½."*]
 5373. But were the directions to take half an ounce, or a tablespoonful? No; it was to take one tablespoonful—that was the direction given on the bottle.
 5374. Do you not know that there is a vast difference between half an ounce and an ordinary tablespoonful? It might be so; I labelled the bottle the medicine to be taken as a tablespoonful.
 5375. What was on Dr. Newmarch's prescription? It was half an ounce.
 5376. Do you not know that there is a difference between half an ounce and a tablespoonful? I labelled it one tablespoonful, which is customary for a chemist to do in instances of this kind.
 5377. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Can you tell me how many grains she took in 24 hours—that is, according to the prescription you made up? I think it would be about 2 grains; in fact it might be just a trifle over 2 grains; perhaps nearly 2½ grains.
 5378. Would that be assuming it was an ordinary dose? Yes.
 5379. And when would she take these doses? She would take six of these doses in twenty-four hours.
 5380. Has this prescription of yours ever been mentioned before? No; my prescription has not been mentioned before.
 5381. I forgot to ask you, do you remember Mrs. Dean bringing a bottle of lemon-syrup to you? Yes; it was on a Saturday afternoon.
 5382. In what month? I think it was about the 2nd of March.
 5383. She wanted you to analyse the contents of that bottle? Yes.
 5384. What did you do? I told her I wanted a fee of 10s.
 5385. Did you look at the bottle? Yes.
 5386. Was there any deposit in the bottle? I did not notice any deposit.
 5387. Did you see any sediment of any kind? No; I did not observe any sediment, but the contents were quite cloudy and turbid.
 5388. Are you referring to the contents or the glass of the bottle? I am saying the contents were cloudy and of a coloured appearance.
 5389. Was there any deposit in the bottom of the bottle? No, Sir; supposing the bottle had been allowed to stand for half an hour there might have been a deposit.
 5390. You did not see any deposit—actual deposit, I mean—but only a cloudiness in the liquid? Yes, that was all; it was a turbid colour, and I asked her if she could give me any information about the contents of the bottle.
 5391. What did she say in reply? She suspected poison.
 5392. Do you remember a baby's feeding-bottle having been bought from your shop? I sell so many I could not answer that.
 5393. Do you remember George Dean buying a feeding-bottle at your shop? No; I could not swear that he did.
 5394. Can you say from memory what condition of health Mrs. Dean was in when she brought that bottle to you? My conversation lasted about five minutes, and during that five minutes Mrs. Dean conversed with me fluently. She looked a little pale, but I did not notice that she was ill in any shape or form. There was nothing beyond her paleness.
 5395. At what time in the afternoon did you see her? I think it was between 2 and half-past 2.
 5396. Can you tell me this: Had you been accustomed to see Mrs. Dean? I had not seen her before to my knowledge.
 5397. Did you simply think her to be only a little pale? Yes; generally speaking, she didn't seem to be ill.
 5398. Can you say specifically what was her general appearance on the 2nd of March? She was perfectly well as far as I could judge, and I have seen a good many people.
 5399. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you admit that you don't know Mrs. Dean at all? I do not know her.
 5400. Was she a perfect stranger to you when she came to your shop with the bottle? Yes.
 5401. Did you see any evidence that she had been purged or vomiting that morning? No, not at all.
 5402. Could you form any opinion whether such had occurred? No.
 5403. Do you know whether the bottle contained any sediment or not? No; I cannot say if there was any sediment.
 5404. In carrying that bottle do you think it would be possible for whatever sediment might have settled to be mixed up with the contents? Yes.
 5405. Do you think it made the contents of the bottle look cloudy? Yes, perhaps so.
 5406. *Dr. Manning.*] What did Mrs. Dean say to you when she brought the bottle and asked you to analyse the contents? I asked her first of all to give me any information she possessed about the contents of that bottle. She said she suspected that there was poison in the bottle.

5407. Was that the only reason she gave you, or did she say anything else? She said nothing else. R. J. Smith.
5408. Nothing else whatever? I told her my fee would be 10s. or 10s. 6d. for analysing the contents of that bottle. She said she had not got the money, and I said she could not expect me to do it for nothing. 30 May, 1895.
5409. I asked her if she knew any doctor, and she said she knew Dr. Newmarch. I then said to her, "You take it to him." That was the end of our conversation. I tasted the syrup in her presence—it had a bitter-sweet taste. After tasting from the bottle, I wrapped it up and gave it back to her.
5410. *President.*] Did you ask whom she suspected? Yes; but she had her suspicions.
5411. Do you know much at all about it;—for instance, what sort of a bitter-sweet taste you recognised when you tasted the contents of this bottle? No answer.
5412. Did you know there was any strychnine in it? I thought there was something wrong. I did not know it was strychnine from the taste.
5413. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you not taste it? I did, of course.
5414. Did you swallow a mouthful of it? No, I simply took the cork out of the bottle and placed the neck of the bottle to the ball of my thumb. I then turned the bottle up and tasted what was left on my thumb. I had heard something, and that was the reason why I took these precautions. Mrs. Dean then left my shop. When she was going I said there was something wrong, and she had better be careful.
5415. *President.*] Did Mrs. Dean say that she suspected anyone in connection with the lemon syrup—that is you know putting poison in the syrup? No, sir; but she had her suspicions.
5416. Do you mean to say that after what she did that she said she suspected no one? She said she had her suspicions, but she was not going to say anything.
5417. Did she inform you that she was married? Yes; she said she was married.
5418. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was this on Saturday? Yes; that was the time she brought the bottle to me.
5419. *Dr. Jones.*] Had the liquid in the bottle the appearance of lemon syrup? Yes; it was the consistency of that syrup—the colour was cloudy and turbid.
5420. What kind of bottle was it she had? It was a white wine bottle, a 24-ounce bottle.
5421. *President.*] What did you say—a wine-bottle? You can call it what you like, a wine or a whisky bottle, but it was a white glass bottle, like what you usually see in shop windows containing both wine and whisky, but this was labelled lemon syrup.
5422. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was it an ordinary white wine bottle? Yes; you see the same sort every day.
5423. *Dr. Jones.*] Was it a bottle made of white glass—a material through which you could see? Yes; but the contents were cloudy and turbid.
5424. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You say it was white clear glass? Yes, it was.
5425. *Dr. Jones.*] Is your knowledge derived from looking at that bottle? No; I tasted the contents of the bottle, and found from taste that its contents were bitter-sweet.
5426. But your knowledge of the colour was from merely looking at it—what I mean is, you did not pour any out and test the contents? No, I just took the cork out, as I told you before, tipped the neck of the bottle on the ball of my thumb and tasted it.
5427. *President.*] Can you say that there was anything in the taste that was not like lemon syrup? I could not tell you what was in it. I did not keep it on my tongue long enough. As soon as I tasted it I found there was something wrong and I washed my mouth out quickly.
5428. *Dr. Jones.*] Had you been told before you tasted the contents of the bottle that it was suspected that it contained poison? Yes; and then I washed my mouth out quickly.
5429. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did Mrs. Dean tell you where she bought the bottle of lemon syrup? No, sir.

[Witness withdrew.]

William James Guise sworn and examined:—

5430. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a chemist? Yes. W. J. Guise.
5431. At North Shore? Yes. 30 May, 1895.
5432. Are these two prescriptions correct copies of prescriptions by Dr. Newmarch? Yes. The one on the 4th March is as follows:—

Mrs. G. Dean.

R—Tr. Opii, ʒij.
Liq. Bismuthi, ʒij, Schacht.
Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., ʒss.
Syrup, ʒvj.
Aq. ad., ʒviij.
ʒss. O. 4 H.

4/3/95.

(Sd.) B.J.N.

5433. Was that dispensed at your place? Yes.
5434. Do the originals go back with the medicines and you keep copies? Yes.
5435. And those copies are in the book, from which you verify those now produced? Yes.
5436. I now produce one dated the 5th of March;—is this a correct copy? Yes; it is an injection, and is as follows:—

Mrs. G. Dean.

Enema, Opii.
Mitte. ij.
Give every six hours one.
Liq. Morph. Acet., ʒij.
Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., ʒss.
Spt. Chloroformi, ʒss.
Aq. ad., ʒjss.
sumat ʒj. O. 3 H.

5/3/95.

(Sd.) B.J.N.

5437. Is the one on the 5th an injection? Yes.
5438. Is the one on the 4th a mixture? Yes.
5439. This is not your prescription [*copy of another produced and handed to witness*]? I see it is not; it bears the name of R. J. Smith, and is dated 3/1/95. 5440.

- W. J. Guise. 5440. Can you tell me what is in that prescription? Yes; 6 drachms of a solution of morphia; liq. morph. acet. 6 drachms.
- 30 May, 1895. 5441. Was the morphia in your prescription, dated March 5th, the same strength as that dispensed by Mr. Smith? No; the dose of liquor morphia every four hours was ten minims.
5442. *President.*] Can you tell me who came over with that prescription on the 5th March—I mean for the enema and mixture? George Dean.
5443. What condition was he in when he entered your shop on the 5th of March? He seemed to be quite exhausted; indeed he went to sleep in the chair while he was waiting for the medicine.
5444. What did he do when he came into the shop? He came in and put the prescription down. We started making it up. I noticed that he appeared to be very exhausted, and I told him to get into the easy chair and have a sleep while I made up the prescription.
5445. When he came in did he appear to be excited? Not on the Tuesday morning. When I saw him on Monday night he was in a state of great excitement.
5446. What condition do you say he came in on Monday night? He was much excited and much distressed, and urged me to make all the haste I could in dispensing the prescription.
5447. Did you not say at the police court that he had forgotten the prescription? The first time he came down he had his hands in his pockets; then he put his hands into his coat-pockets and said he had left the prescription at home.
5448. Was that on the Monday night? Yes, shortly before 9. I know it was that time, because it was near closing hour, and I asked him to hurry as I wanted to shut my shop. He returned with the prescription, and I made up the medicine. While dispensing it he urged me to be quick. I asked him to sit quiet and wait patiently for the medicine, because hurrying might result in making some mistake.
5449. On Tuesday morning when he came in what did he do? He put the prescription down, but I have no memory of what he said. I went behind the dispensing screen to make the enema opii, which has to be boiled, and which would take some little time. I then asked him to just sit down.
5450. What condition was he in then? I could not say. I did not notice particularly just then, but when I passed the counter I saw him leaning back in the chair with his chin down on his breast.
5451. How long was he there? About twenty minutes.
5452. When he came in first, did you notice whether he was crying? I really could not say.
5453. Was anyone in the shop at the time he came in? Yes; my assistant was there behind the dispensing screen. Dean had a most ghastly appearance and a distressed look. I put this down to trouble and to his having been at work all night.
5454. Do you say you put it down to trouble? Yes; the two causes combined.
5455. Do you say he had a distressed look? He was quite pale; in fact he was ghastly; and I said to him, "This will take a short time to make," meaning the enema opii, "you had better lie down in the chair." He reclined in the chair, and went to sleep there.
5456. Did he say anything to you about poison? No, nothing; he never mentioned it.
5457. Used you to make up many prescriptions for him? That was the first I believed I made up for that sickness; but, in December, I made up a prescription for Mrs. Dean for some uterine trouble, a trouble which is not infrequent with woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy.
5458. *Dr. Jones.*] What quantity of enema opii did you send? Four ounces. Here is the bottle [*produced*], and you will see it is marked at the back with paper into two divisions, one for each dose. That is 2 ounces each time.
5459. *President.*] Do you remember whether the prescription you made up on the Tuesday morning was written in ink or in pencil? I cannot say.
5460. Can you remember whether the prescription of the night before was written in ink or in pencil? I really could not say; but, whatever it was written in, my stamp would be on it.
5461. *Dr. Todd.*] Will you look at this prescription [*prescription produced, dated 4th January, 1895*];—read it? [*Witness complied.*]
5462. Is not that an effervescing mixture? Yes.
5463. Does it contain hydrocyanic acid? Yes.
5464. And two other drugs? Yes.
5465. What are the other drugs? Bi-carbonate of soda and tartaric acid.
5466. When you combine the two last-named what do you get;—do you not get a tartrate of soda which is generally known as Rochelle salts? Yes.
5467. Is not Rochelle salts one of the ordinary purgatives? Yes.
5468. Would you have from this combination Rochelle salts in a large dose? No; it would be an infinitesimal quantity.
5469. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What was that you said just now? I explained, in answer to Dr. Todd, that a chemical reaction of tartaric acid and bi-carbonate of soda would form tartarate of soda, otherwise known as Rochelle salts in an infinitesimal quantity.
5470. *Dr. Todd.*] Would such a small quantity be sufficient to have any purgative action? No.
- [Witness withdrew.]

Samuel Thomas Knaggs, M.D., sworn and examined:—

- S. T. Knaggs, Esq., M.D. 5471. *Dr. Todd.*] Will you look at this prescription, dated 3rd January, 1895;—what does it contain? Liq. morphia acet., 6 drachms; spirits of chloroform, 3 drachms.
- 30 May, 1895. 5472. Will you say what doses you find? Twelve doses in all. There are 6 ounces in the whole mixture—half-an-ounce to each dose. In each half-ounce there is half-a-drachm of morphia acetate.
5473. Does that prescription contain a large dose of morphia? Yes.
5474. *President.*] Is it a heavy dose if it were for a woman? Yes, I think it is, especially if it were the first prescription. Personally, I would rather commence with a smaller dose.
5475. *Dr. Todd.*] By the prescription, how many doses would there be taken in twenty-four hours? Six doses.

5476. Would she then take 3 drachms of liquid morphia acetate? Yes, provided she took it.
5477. And would that be between a grain and a half and two grains of morphia? I believe so.
5478. Would that quantity taken in successive doses in twenty-four hours be likely to make a woman vomit? That would depend upon circumstances.
5479. One of those circumstances is if she were accustomed to take morphia? Yes.
5480. If she were not accustomed to morphia, would it be a large dose, and what would be the symptoms it would be likely to produce? There is another factor, which must be taken into consideration. If there were any great pain the patient would tolerate more morphia.
5481. If she were not in great pain, or had not taken any morphia before, would these be large doses? Provided there was no idiosyncrasy; some people can tolerate more than others.
5482. Supposing there was vomiting, would doses like this account for it? I certainly think so.
5483. If you gave that prescription yourself to a person and in twenty-four hours that person began to vomit, would you be inclined to think it might be owing to your mixture?

Sir Julian Salomons: I object to that question. Dr. Knaggs said it would depend whether that person was in great pain or on other circumstances.

5484. *Dr. Todd:* I mean if the person were in great pain? It might do so.
5485. If this prescription was for giving the woman morphia the first time, would you have given her doses as large as that? No, not if I had no previous knowledge of her constitution.
5486. This prescription produced is dated the 4th of January, 1895;—will you read it please? Yes.
5487. Do you see that it is an effervescent mixture containing hydrocyanic acid? Yes.
5488. What symptoms do you say that mixture was given to counteract? I should look upon it as a sedative mixture to relieve vomiting, or rather as sedative effervescent mixture.
5489. Would it be likely to be given by a doctor if he desired to counteract purging and vomiting? I think not; there is nothing in it to counteract purging, and Rochelle salts is slightly purgative.
5490. What quantity of Rochelle salts could produce purging? I do not know exactly, but there is nearly as much in the whole prescription as there is in an ordinary seidlitz powder. But wait a moment; I see I must explain the quantity ordered is divided into sixteen doses.
5491. *Mr. Picher:* In point of fact, was the medicine prescribed for vomiting? Yes.
5492. Must the question of purging then be some mistake? There is nothing in the prescription that would stop purging.
5493. *Sir Julian Salomons:* Do you say there is as much Rochelle salts as there is in a seidlitz powder? In the whole sixteen doses there is about the same quantity as in a seidlitz powder, but there is really no purgative force in a dose containing one-sixteenth part of a seidlitz powder.
5494. *Dr. Todd:* Is there anything there to directly relieve purging? No, it is to relieve vomiting.
5495. Will you take this tumbler [*exhibit produced as used at Court and marked "F" and "J"*] and measure glass? Yes.

5496. Will you see how much that glass reasonably holds? Yes. I have eight ounces of water in this measure. I pour it from the measure glass to the tumbler and I notice it fills the glass up to the brim. It is practically a tumbler full of water, but still strictly speaking it is not absolutely full.

5497. I want to ask you to make a little calculation. There is no dispute about this glass for you will see in the Judge's notes on page 7 "the tumbler is the tumbler I drank the syrup in," and again, on page 15, where Mrs. Dean, in answer to a juror showed how much syrup she put in the glass, the witness, Hamlet, saying the quantity was a little over 2 oz. Then you will see, on page 5, Mrs. Dean described that she made a drink of this lemon-syrup with water, which she got from the tap in the same way she had before in a tumbler. It was a clean tumbler. She took two or three mouthfuls, and noticed a most bitter taste, and recognised the same taste as in the beef-tea. For the purposes of argument, I say we will fill this tumbler to the extent of 8 oz., and according to the size there certainly could not be more than 8 oz. That, you will see, will give 8 oz. of fluid, and, according to Mrs. Dean's evidence, she used about 2 oz. of syrup, filled up the tumbler nearly with clean water, and then took two or three mouthfuls, as described on page 18 of the proceedings of the Police Court, where she said "On Saturday morning the 2nd March, I came downstairs into the kitchen. I then prepared a glass of lemon-syrup from the bottle in the kitchen and the water from the tap. I noticed that the tumbler was clean before I put the syrup in. I then made a drink and swallowed three or four mouthfuls. I then noticed a most bitter taste." For the purposes of this experiment, I will ask you, Dr. Knaggs, what is the size of a mouthful? I have tried it—my mouth holds half-an-ounce.

5498. *President:* What of? Water.

5499. *Dr. Todd:* Mrs. Dean said she took two or three mouthfuls, and therefore I want you to calculate, in view of other evidence, how much poison she must have taken into her system, if she took the two or three mouthfuls of lemon-syrup and water, as described in the evidence. To further this experiment, we will turn to Hamlet's evidence on page 9. There Mr. Hamlet says, "On 6th of March got from Cotter sealed and labelled, containing lemon-syrup (produced); made a preliminary analysis; it contained 2½ ounces of a clear liquid, with a white powder on the bottom; it had a persistent bitter taste; a chemical analysis was made, and 1½ grains of white arsenic was found in the contents of the bottle, and 1·5 grains (one and a half of strychnine)"—do you see Mr. Hamlet says that? Yes.

5500. Now you turn to page 22, you will see that Mr. Hamlet at the Police Court said, "I am the Government Analyst; on the 6th of March instant I received from Inspector Cotter a bottle properly sealed, and labelled, 'Easton, Roberts, and Agnew, Camperdown, Lemon-syrup,' the second label is 'Dean No. 1, March 5th, 1895.' The capacity of the bottle is twenty-four fluid ounces; it contained a clear liquid, lemonade amounting to 2½ fluid ounces;—there was a dense white substance at the bottom of the bottle; the analysis of the contents was made, and 1½ grains was found; together with 1·54 grains of strychnine;"—that, you will see, is practically the same. I want to show you, if the argument is good for the large quantity in the tumbler, would it be good for the smaller quantity. Can you tell me the amount of strychnine she would take if a mouthful of lemon syrup in water weighed, say, ½-ounce,—that is, if the glass contained 2½ ounces of syrup, which, in turn, contained 1·5 grains of strychnine—would she drink 1 ounce at least? Yes; she would take fully an ounce, which would contain 3/22nds of a grain—that is practically 1/7th of a grain.

5501. Would she take a seventh of a grain of strychnine? Yes.

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5502. I want to make the same argument apply to the arsenic;—would that be so? Yes. There were $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenic in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces of lemonade. There would be $7/446$ or $14/11$ ths of arsenic.

5503. What do you say the glass would contain? Two ounces.

5504. Would she drink $1/8$ th of that? I should think so.

5505. So then, in swallowing and taking two or three mouthfuls of this drink—what poison must she at least have taken;—would it not be the 7 th of a grain of strychnine, and the 6 th of a grain of arsenic? Yes; about that, assuming that the two mouthfuls contained (say) half an ounce each.

5506. Do you agree, Dr. Knaggs, with the following passage from Stille and Maisch, in the "National Dispensatory,"—

The first dose of strychnine should not be greater than from $1/20$ th to $1/12$ th grain; as a general rule it is better to begin with $1/30$ th of a grain, and cautiously increase the dose until a slight manifestation of its specific effects occur, or until the object of its administration is obtained.

Do you agree with that? Yes. That $1/20$ th of a grain is the ordinary medicinal dose, and that $1/12$ th of a grain is the maximum of a dose? Yes.

5507. And is that just about half the quantity of $1/7$ th of a grain? Yes.

5508. If you gave strychnine in anything like that quantity to a woman, on an empty stomach, in the morning, would you expect the effect to be greater than if you had given it after a meal? It would be greater and more immediate in its action.

5509. Do you mean it would be greater, and act more rapidly? Yes.

5510. Would you call one-seventh of a grain, or, to be correct, $3/22$ nds of a grain, a large medicinal dose? Yes; $3/22$ nds of a grain is a large dose.

5511. Do you think that $3/22$ nds of a grain—would you expect that this quantity, given on an empty stomach, would be likely to cause symptoms? It is quite possible.

5512. And if these symptoms were caused would they be marked symptoms—such for instance that could not be overlooked, or that a woman could overlook herself? Yes.

5513. *President.*] Would this dose necessarily cause symptoms? No, not necessarily; like other medicines, the symptoms from strychnine vary in different subjects.

5514. *Dr. Todd.*] I wish to read you something from Potter's "Materia Medica," having reference to a full dose. This authority says:—

By a full dose (strychnine $1/16$ th of a grain) the pupils are dilated, the limbs jerk, respiration becomes spasmodic, and the lower jaw stiff, a sensation cerebral tension, sudden shuddering and anxiety follow, the face wearing an unmeaning smile.

do you agree with that? Yes; these are the symptoms you can expect in some cases as the result of an excessive dose.

5515. *Dr. Todd.*] I am now reading from Hamilton's system of legal medicines. Vol. 1, page 448, he says:—

The symptoms occasionally begin to show themselves after the swallowing of the poison, but more often they are delayed for ten or fifteen minutes. They do not usually appear earlier than five minutes, nor are they often delayed later than an hour, although they have been known to be postponed until the end of the third hour. This great difference in the time of the first symptoms is due chiefly to the form in which it is administered and to the condition of the stomach. If taken in solution it acts more rapidly than in the form of a powder, and in pills it is still slower in its action. If taken on an empty stomach it is absorbed more quickly, and produces its effects earlier than when the stomach is full of food. The first symptom manifested is usually a sense of discomfort, accompanied by a feeling of tightness about the chest and throat and a twitching about the muscles of the hands and feet. These, however, usually last but a short time, and are followed suddenly by a violent tetanic convulsion. Sometimes the entire muscular system seems to be affected almost simultaneously, but generally the rigidity appears first in the extremities, rapidly extending to the trunk, and finally to the face and jaws. The legs are extended, the feet arched, and the head is thrown violently backward, so that the body often rests only upon the heels and occiput, producing a condition known as opisthotonos; the arms are sometimes widely extended, and sometimes drawn tightly across the chest; the muscles of respiration become so rigid that breathing is difficult, and often seems to cease, and the pulse is weak and irregular, occasionally becoming imperceptible. The countenance is livid, the eyes staring, the pupils widely dilated; foam often appears at the mouth, and the countenance generally assumes a ghastly grinning expression. The convulsion lasts from half a minute to several minutes, when the muscular rigidity nearly or entirely disappears. There is generally now a condition of great relaxation; cold perspiration breaks out over the whole body. The pupils contract, a sense of weariness is expressed, and the patient, not unfrequently, sinks into a profound sleep. This period of intermission continues from a few minutes to half an hour, when another paroxysm shows itself. It sometimes comes on unexpectedly, but often is preceded by a few moments of intense anxiety on the part of the patient, who piteously pleads for relief. All the senses are unnaturally excited, and the convulsion is often brought on by a loud noise, the slamming of a door, a sudden current of air, or even a gentle touch. The second paroxysm is usually a counterpart of the first, but is more severe; the breathing is more difficult, the strength more exhausted, and the suffering more acute. After two or more paroxysms, unless relief is afforded, the patient lies either in the height of a convulsion from asphyxia, or at the close of one from exhaustion. The mind is usually not affected, the intellect generally remains clear until the end, and there is a thorough appreciation of the gravity of the situation and the imminence of death. Vomiting is occasionally but not often seen."

5516-17. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you admit that Hamilton is a higher authority than yourself? Yes; certainly I do.

President.] My colleagues have that book before them, and I think we can accept what it lays down as correct.

5518. *Dr. Todd.*] I want you now to turn your attention to arsenic;—what is the maximum medicinal dose of arsenic which is given in practice? $1/20$ th of a grain. I never like to give more than a 20 th of a grain.

5519. Is that the maximum medicinal dose given in practice? I use not more than $1/30$ th.

5520. *Dr. Sydney Jones.*] Of course that is to begin with, you mean? Yes.

5521. *Dr. Todd.*] Arsenic on an empty stomach—what is its action? It is more rapidly absorbed than if given on a full stomach.

5522. Is it the rule in medical practice never to give arsenic on an empty stomach? We always instruct patients to use it after taking food.

5523. If you gave $1/6$ th of a grain of arsenic to a person not accustomed to its use, and it was used on an empty stomach, would it be likely to produce symptoms? I think so.

5524. What would be the symptoms? There would be a great tenderness, possibly vomiting, and if the person were weak there would be slight symptoms of a weak action of the heart.

5525. Would you expect any purging? It would be quite possible, and that would come later on.

5526. At what time would these symptoms from arsenic be expected to arise on an empty stomach? Within ten minutes or up to half an hour.

5527. Are they usually as quick as that? The times vary according to circumstances.

5528. If a woman had taken an excessive dose of arsenic, on an empty stomach, and vomiting and purging had followed all the morning, what do you think would be her condition in the afternoon? She would be very weak.

5529. Is it at all likely that the effects of the poison would have disappeared by the afternoon? I think not. S. T. Knaggs,
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5530. Would she be able to walk about during that afternoon? I think not.
5531. And carry a baby in her arms? No; certainly not. I think after vomiting and purging she would show a great deal of nervous exhaustion. 30 May, 1895.
5532. Returning again to strychnine;—do you not say that strychnine, in small medicinal doses, has a tonic effect on the heart? Yes.
5533. And that it increases the blood pressure? Yes.
5534. Is it usual to give strychnine in some cases of weakness of the heart? Yes.
5535. Will it strengthen a weak heart, when given in medicinal doses? Yes.
5536. What other effect has strychnine besides that? It makes the heart's action steadier, slows the pulse, and makes it stronger.
5537. That is if strychnine is administered in tonic doses? Yes.
5538. And that dose is what? Three to 5 minims of liq. strychnine.
5539. Is that from 1/20th to 1/30th of a grain? Yes.
5540. Would that be a tonic dose, and strengthen the action of a weak heart? Yes.
5541. In his work "Pharmacology and Therapeutics," page 332, T. Lauder Brunton says:—

All these drugs, as already mentioned, stimulate the cardiac muscles and render its contractions slower and stronger. Although in larger doses they tend to produce irregular and peristaltic contraction of the heart, yet in moderate doses they tend to remove irregularity already present. The cases in which they are, sends the blood with sufficient force into the aorta. It is evident that this inability may depend on simple weakness of the ventricle without any valvular lesions, or on a combination of two or more of these conditions.

Do you agree that a large dose will stimulate the cardiac muscles and tend to produce irregular and peristaltic contraction of the heart? Yes.

5542. And do you think that the seventh of a grain is a dose large enough to do that? Yes, I do.
5543. What would be the after effects of an excessive dose of strychnine on the heart? It would weaken the heart's action and make it more rapid. The heart would subsequently have less muscular power than it had before the administration of the strychnine.
5544. Do you say that the stimulating effects of strychnine upon the heart are transient? Yes.
5545. And that, after passing away, leave the heart more exhausted than it was before? Yes.
5546. Is it not a rule, in administering strychnine as a cardiac tonic, to repeat the dose frequently? Yes.
5547. How often? That depends upon the patient.
5548. Within what limits? Within limits of two, three, or four hours. You must be guided by the condition of the heart's action.
5549. Would a large dose of strychnine, given at 7 o'clock in the morning, even if it produced no symptoms at the time of administration, be likely to depress the heart at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or would it be likely to leave it stronger in the afternoon? I think that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon that a reaction from over-stimulation would have set in, and the heart's action consequently would be depressed.
5550. Now, turning to arsenic again, will you explain how arsenic acts as a poison in the alimentary canals? It acts in two ways—it is an irritant on the mucous lining of the stomach; secondly, it acts when absorbed upon the whole of the constitution of the person who has taken it.
5551. Is part of this action to cause a weakness of the heart? One of the first symptoms of arsenical poisoning is collapse and weak action of the heart.
5552. And is that due to vomiting and purging? Yes; as well as shock to the patient, and irritation of the stomach.
5553. In addition to the effect of arsenic upon the heart itself? Yes.
5554. Do you tell us, then, that arsenic weakens the heart-beat? Yes.
5555. And that strychnine, in medicinal or small tonic doses, will strengthen the heart-beat? Yes.
5556. And that administered in large doses strychnine produces irregular action of the heart? Yes.
5557. Do you know whether any of the muscular tissues upon which the arsenic acts when it produces the depressed action of the heart, are the same or different tissues which strychnine acts upon when it strengthens the heart's beat? I do not think so.
5558. Are you of opinion theoretically that strychnine and arsenic cannot counteract one another? No; they cannot.
5559. *President.*] Do you say that arsenic acts on one set of tissues and strychnine on another. Will you explain this action? Strychnine acts on the muscular tissues of the heart and strengthens its action, assuming that it is given in tonic doses, while arsenic produces a collapse, which is usually accompanied by anæmia of the brain (which is the want of a proper supply of blood to the brain). This produces collapse; anæmia of the brain brings about great weakness.
5560. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you say arsenic acts on the tissues of the stomach and strychnine on the heart? Yes.
5561. *Dr. Todd.*] If a stimulating dose of strychnine was taken, would it leave the force of the heart-beat unaltered? I believe not.
5562. If you had a stimulant dose of strychnine added to a depressing dose of arsenic, would there be any effect on the force of the heart? I think not.
5563. If you had a poisonous dose of strychnine and a poisonous dose of arsenic together, what would be the result? You would have poisoning by strychnine and by arsenic.
5564. Would these neutralise one another outside the body? No.
5565. Would they neutralise inside the body? No.
- 5566-7. Do you know of any clinical experience or experimental evidence to justify this assertion: "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, then took a dose of strychnine, it would be an antidote to it"? No.

President.] I do not think it has ever been insisted that it was meant to say that. We do not understand it as such.

5568. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Supposing that two doses were taken together, what in your opinion would be the result? We should have poisoning by arsenic and by strychnine then.

5569. Do I understand you to say that in your opinion arsenic and strychnine would not neutralise one another? No; they would not.

S. T. Knaggs, Esq., M.D. 5570. *President.*] Would one disguise the other? I think strychnine would help the arsenical poisoning.
5571. *Dr. Todd.*] The last question I asked you was if you knew, in your clinical experience, a certain statement? Yes.

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5572. Do you know of any clinical experience or experimental evidence that would justify this statement. The statement is taken from Mr. Hamlet's evidence on page 15, evidence given at Criminal Court:—
"Mrs. Dean, at the request of juror, then shows how much syrup she put in the glass. Hamlet says the quantity is a little over 2 oz. That would not be a fatal dose, but a dangerous dose. There would be $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of arsenic in a tablespoonful of tonic. The strychnine would modify the arsenic, to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it. A series of doses, though not one is fatal, may kill." Do you know of any evidence, experimental or otherwise, that would lead you to suppose that a mixture of strychnine and arsenic will cause one to counteract the other?

5572½. *President.*] Do you know if, when both strychnine and arsenic are given, whether one has any effect of counteracting the other? No, I do not.

5573. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have no knowledge of strychnine and arsenic together? No.

5574. *Dr. Todd.*] The matter was never heard of before? Well, I have never heard of it.

5575. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You do not understand, in one way or the other, of a mixture of arsenic and strychnine? No.

5576. It has not arisen in your practice? No; it has not.

5577. *Dr. Todd.*] You have never read any book which made any statements about this matter? No; I have not.

5578. You have never known of any reference to any antagonism between strychnine and arsenic? No; I do not know.

5579. You have read a great many books, I suppose? Yes, I have.

5580. Have you read anything suggestive of the antagonism of strychnine and arsenic; do you know of any authority who advises that strychnine should be used in acute arsenical poisoning? No; I do not.

5581. *President.*] I do not think that this is suggested in any way in the evidence referred to. Nothing is meant but that one stimulates and the other retards the action of the heart.

Sir Julian Salomons: I admit that if a man is poisoned by arsenic that strychnine will not cure him.

5582. *Dr. Todd.*] Will strychnine stop the vomiting and purging caused by arsenic? Do you mean in small doses?

5583. Say in small or in large doses? No; it will not. There is no action in strychnine to have that effect. In large doses of course it will stop it by causing the death of the person.

5584. *President.*] Apart from the death of the patient, would strychnine ever stop the vomiting and purging of arsenic? No; it would not.

5585. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] In large doses it would not? It might increase it by increasing the muscular action of the bowels.

5586. *Dr. Todd.*] Will strychnine have any effect to stop the caustic effects of arsenic on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal? No; it would not.

5587. What would be the effect of strychnine, as regards the purging, in arsenical poisoning? It might increase it by increasing the muscular action of the bowels.

5588. Is strychnine rapidly absorbed from the alimentary canal, from the stomach, and from the intestines? Yes.

5589. If strychnine is taken with water and with an acid, will that increase the rapidity with which it is absorbed? Yes; strychnine alone is very insoluble in water, but an acid makes it soluble and more easily absorbed.

5590. If a person, after taking a solution of strychnine, moves about actively, would that hurry on the absorption of the strychnine? Yes; the movement will accelerate the circulation of the blood, and hasten the process of absorption.

5591. Would it have any effects in passing from the stomach into the intestines? Yes.

5592. After taking strychnine as a poison, in what time do the symptoms usually appear? Do you mean on a full stomach, or on an empty stomach?

5593. Say on an empty stomach first? You will find that symptoms will appear in from five to twenty minutes. If it is in a soluble form it will be very rapid.

[*Taylor's Legal Medicine, page 460.*]

Strychnine is eliminated from the body chiefly by the kidneys, and its presence in the urine may usually readily be demonstrated, even when fairly small doses have been taken. The examination of the strychnine is sometimes of very great importance in cases of suspected poisoning, as a means of verifying the presence of the poison in the system. The elimination of the kidneys is rapid in strychnine being found in the urine generally after the second day. The poison seems to be eliminated from the body within forty-eight hours.

5594. Do you agree with this? Yes.

5595. Is arsenic absorbed less or more rapidly than strychnine? Less rapidly. It would depend on its form. Arsenic is less easily absorbed if it is in the form of arsenious acid.

5596. In any case the strychnine symptoms would appear before the arsenical symptoms? Yes, they would.

5597. *President.*] The symptoms of strychnine poisoning would appear first? Yes.

5598. *Dr. Todd.*] Is strychnine rapidly eliminated from the body? Yes; it is eliminated from the kidneys very rapidly—(say) in forty-eight hours.

[*Taylor's Legal Medicine, page 460.*]

Both nuxvomica and strychnine produce essentially the same effects, the only difference observable being that the latter, as would naturally be expected, acts somewhat more rapidly than the former. The symptoms occasionally begin to show themselves immediately after the swallowing of the poison, but more often they are delayed for ten or fifteen minutes. They do not usually appear earlier than five minutes, nor are they often delayed later than an hour, although they have been known to be postponed until the end of the third hour. This great difference in time of the first symptoms is due chiefly to the form in which it is administered, and to the condition of the stomach. If taken in solution it acts more rapidly than in the form of a powder, and in pills it is still slower in its action. If taken on an empty stomach it is absorbed more quickly and produces its effects earlier than when the stomach is full of food.

5599. Do you agree with that? Yes.

5600. If anyone took a dose of strychnine, such a dose as would have the effect of stimulating the action of the heart, on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, would that have any effect in counteracting symptoms of weakness arising on the following Monday at 11 o'clock at night—sixty-four hours after? You would most likely have all the strychnine eliminated in forty-eight hours. Even after forty-eight hours you would have no strychnine left.

5601. If there had been strychnine present would the heart's action have been stronger or weaker? I think weaker as the remote effect of strychnine.

5602. I want now to go to that faecal stain on the nightdress [*night-dress produced*];—you have seen that stain? Yes.
5603. Would you recognise it by its appearance as a faecal stain—that is, as it appears now;—could you be certain? No.
5604. To find out whether it was you would require to examine it in some other way? Yes.
5605. If a trace of arsenic was found in every part of that stain, would that indicate that a large amount of arsenic was present in the whole stain. Suppose it covered all that part that is cut out—suppose there was a trace of arsenic found in every part examined, would that indicate a small amount or large part in the whole stain. (Hamlet's evidence, page 22, at Police-court): "I next received a woman's night-dress, 3 feet 7½ inches in length, and 27 inches at its widest part; on the lower part, behind, I found large, irregular stains of faecal matter, extending over an area of 17 by 15 inches, close down to bottom edge of the garment; the faecal matter was subjected to analysis, and found to contain distinct traces of arsenic"? Assuming that the arsenic was mixed thoroughly with the amount of faecal matter which produced that stain, I would think there was a large total amount of arsenic in the stain if it was mixed well in it.
5606. If that amount of arsenic is present in that stain, would that indicate a large or small amount of arsenic in the body after it had passed through the alimentary canal? Certainly, a person must have used a large dose of arsenic to produce that.
5607. You know the appearance of crystals of arsenious acids? Yes.
5608. They are not anhydrate crystals? Yes.
5609. You can see them with a powerful magnifying glass? Yes.
5610. And recognise them by their appearance? Yes.
5611. Suppose you examine the whole 17 inches of that faecal stain with a lens, there being that quantity there, and you found no arsenious acid crystals, would that be an indication whether arsenious crystals were there;—you would not expect to get crystals? No.
5612. Is there any other sort of arsenic that can be detected in its crystalline form with a lens? No.
5613. The other sorts of arsenic are not recognisable by means of the lens? No; I think not.
5614. So that in that stain, although you cannot see any crystals, there might be arsenic in some form present? Yes.
5615. And it might be present in other parts beyond the stain;—some of the fluid of that stain might have permeated into the linen and carried the arsenic without carrying the stain? Yes.
5616. A solution of arsenite of soda and arsenite of potash are all colourless? Yes.
5617. Suppose you had a solution of arsenic and potash (Fowler's solution), that would be colourless? Yes.
5618. If a solution of arsenite of soda appeared at all in any other part, could you detect arsenite of potash or soda on the calico? No, not in crystals.
5619. Not with the eye, or with the lens? I think not.
5620. You think it would be quite possible to put a solution of some sort of arsenic on that nightdress, and yet it could not be detected with a lens? Yes.
5621. Would it be more or less difficult to detect it with a lens? I do not think the crystals would form unless the arsenic had been sublimed by heat.
5622. If arsenious acid was given by the mouth, would you expect to find arsenious acid in the excreta? No.
5623. Would it be acted upon by the salts, acids, and alkalis? You would most likely have the sulphide of arsenic passed. I think the arsenious acid might be changed into the sulphide of arsenic.
5624. *President.*] Is sulphide of arsenic of a yellow colour? Yes, it is yellow.
5625. *Dr. Todd.*] You think it would be possible to produce such a stain as this by diarrhoea in appearance? Yes.
5626. And that arsenic could have been added to it by the application of arsenic in solution? Perhaps so.
5627. *President.*] If a person was poisoned with arsenic and had motions, would you expect only to find this yellow sulphide? Yes.
5628. That only? Yes; not arsenious acid.
5629. That is the ordinary arsenic—the ordinary white arsenic? Yes; if a patient had taken a large quantity, part of it would pass altered into sulphide. It is quite possible that some of it might have escaped from the intestines as arsenious acid—that is, the person having taken a large dose.
5630. *Dr. Todd.*] In order to get that effect they must have taken an enormous quantity of arsenic? Yes; a large quantity.
5631. Greatly larger than one-sixth of a grain? Yes.
5632. I will read extract from Judge's notes at Criminal Court:—
- On Monday morning at breakfast the prisoner brought me some cocoa, bread and butter, and a chop, which I took; about twenty minutes or half an hour after eating it I started vomiting and purging very seriously. I felt severe pains in my head and a very heavy pain in the stomach—a burning pain—and a burning in the throat; I had no such symptoms before he gave me this food; I was feeling much better up to the time he gave it to me; no one else was in the house but us two; I lay down on the bed feeling very ill; he was laying on the bed with me; I was dressed; the symptoms went on all through the day; in the afternoon he suggested my having the doctor; at about 5:30 he had done so on the Sunday, but I would not, as I was feeling pretty right; I consented, and about 8 he went for him; Dr. Newnarch came about 9 or 10 and saw me; I was still feeling the same symptoms; he prescribed for me, and prisoner went for the medicine and brought it; he offered me some at about 11 p.m.; I was still ill, but not vomiting; I had ceased vomiting; he brought the medicine in a tumbler to the bedside; he had a spoon in the tumbler pressing the back of the spoon against the glass as though he was trying to mix something; he asked me to drink it; I noticed it had a milky appearance; I asked him what made it look like that; he said it was the powder that the doctor had ordered; I then drank it; the mixture in the tumbler was very thick, and looked like curdled milk on the top; I drank it; he then went to work and left the house; about half an hour after taking it, I began vomiting and purging again with the same burning symptoms that I had before in the throat and stomach, and I could hardly see out of my eyes; it went on all through the night, vomiting and purging nearly every ten minutes; prisoner came to me about 7 a.m., on Tuesday; he asked me how I was; I said I had been very ill all night; the doctor came about 10, I think; I was very thirsty all night, continually drinking.
5633. In examining that stain, if you found traces of arsenic in it—in portions of it—and examined the whole surface with a lens and found no arsenic with the lens, would that be sufficient evidence to justify you in saying that the arsenic that was found by the tests was found in the alimentary canals;—would that be sufficient evidence to justify you in saying it had gone through the alimentary canal? No, I think not; it is quite possible that the arsenic might have been added subsequently.
5634. It does not prove that it went through the body at all? There is not enough evidence.
5635. Would it be possible to produce a faecal stain containing arsenic by mixing a solution with faecal matter and applying it? It would be quite possible.

S. T. Knaggs, Esq., M.D. 5636. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have not made such an experiment? No.

5637. *Dr. Todd.*] You know what is done in sick rooms;—is it usual to leave a nightdress soiled about the house from Sunday morning until the following Monday morning? —

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President: I should think that would depend on the cleanliness of the people; all persons do not act alike in such matters.

[*Judge's Notes, Criminal Court, page 6 of Evidence.*]

I was sleeping in a night-dress that night; I had put on a clean night-dress on Sunday morning, and I wore it till Monday morning about 11 o'clock, when I took it off; I had been purging whilst I wore it, and I took it off because it was soiled by the purging which followed my taking the cocoa; I put it in the clothes-basket; I saw my mother take it out of the clothes basket and look at it and put it back in the basket; (this was on Wednesday the 6th); the doctor took the night-gown away on the following Sunday, the 10th; it is in the same state now as when I took it off on the Monday.

5638. *Dr. Todd.*] I will now proceed to the exhibit of urine of 10th March—urine that Mrs. Seymour sent to Dr. Newmarch. If a specimen of urine, say 6 oz., showed a trace of arsenic by analysis, after arsenic had been taken, would this indicate a large or small dose being taken? It would be a long time for the arsenic to remain. It would mean a large dose.

5639. If there was a trace of arsenic in 6 oz. of urine, that in the whole urine, say, would that indicate a large quantity? Yes, proportionately to the amount of urine passed by the individual.

5640. Suppose a heavy dose of arsenic was taken on Monday morning (this was taken on Monday morning, the 10th, or night)—suppose it was taken then? If a person took a large dose of arsenic on Monday morning at breakfast-time, would you expect her to have a fairly good pulse on Monday evening after purging and vomiting? How long did the purging and vomiting last?

[*Extract from Judge's Notes, Criminal Court, page 6 of Evidence.*]

The symptoms went on all through the day; Dr. Newmarch came about 9 or 10, and saw me; I was still feeling the same symptoms; the doctor prescribed for me, and prisoner went for the medicine and brought it; he offered me some about 11 p.m.; I was still ill, but not vomiting; I had ceased vomiting.

5641. Assuming that went on all day, would you expect to find a fairly good pulse? If the patient had a large dose in the morning, and purging and vomiting all day, I should expect to find a weak and shaky pulse in the evening.

5642. The pulse would not be regular? No.

[*Extract from Dr. Newmarch's Evidence at Criminal Court, on page 8.*]

When I saw her at 8:10, she was very pale, skin moist and clammy, tongue clean; symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything; the body was tender over the stomach region, pulse regular, respiration normal; the symptoms are consistent with arsenical poisoning.

5643. When it is advisable, as a medical practitioner, to examine the urine of a person, is it not considered necessary to either draw the urine yourself or to have it passed under circumstances that it would not be the urine of anybody else? For a medico-legal case you should draw it or see it passed.

5644. That is the rule that applies in cases of medical examination in life assurance offices? Yes; as a safety against fraud.

5645. If the mother is nursing at the breast a young baby on Saturday, March 2nd, when she is supposed to have taken a strong dose of strychnine—a large medical dose,—would you expect that child to suffer symptoms—that is, if she had the strychnine at 7 on the Saturday morning? Milk is one of the means of eliminating strychnine from the body, and I would expect some symptoms of strychnine poisoning in the child.

5646. Are the symptoms marked? Pretty well marked.

5647. Does it take a large or small dose of strychnine to produce these symptoms? Yes; a large dose. If the mother has a fairly large dose, one of the means of eliminating the poison is through the milk. It must be a fairly large dose.

5648. If strychnine is added to lemon syrup, would it go into solution;—in any form would it remain in solution, or go into solution if it was not? I want to know what is the lemon syrup made of. If it is an acid solution it would help the solution of the arsenic.

[*Extract from Wm. Hamlet's Evidence at Criminal Court, page 9 of Evidence.*]

On March 6th, got from Cotter a bottle, sealed and labelled, containing lemon syrup (*produced*); made a preliminary analysis; it contained 2½ oz. of a clear liquid, with a white powder on the bottom of the bottle; it had a persistent bitter taste; a chemical analysis was made, and 1½ grains of white arsenic was found in the contents of the bottle, and 1·5 grains (1½) of strychnine in the liquid; there was about twice as much liquid as there is now; I produce the strychnine I obtained; the strychnine was in solution; anyone looking for arsenic only would not find the strychnine; 2½ grains is a fatal dose of arsenic; one-half (½) grain of strychnine is a poisonous dose; the mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other.

5649. *President.*] I understand that the white powder found in the bottle is altogether distinct from the liquid? (*Dr. Todd*): Yes; anyone looking for strychnine would not find that.

5650. *Dr. Todd.*] In this lemon-syrup, if there was a white powder of arsenic at the bottom of the fluid, would there be any arsenic in solution as well as the arsenic at the bottom? I am not sure, and would prefer not to answer that question.

5651. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Can you say whether the liquor would take up all the arsenic in solution and deposit the balance? It is a matter I cannot speak surely of. I am not sure if arsenious acid is soluble in an acid medicine without the application of heat.

[*Extract from Dr. Newmarch's Evidence at Criminal Court, page 8.*]

When I saw her at 8:10 she was very pale; skin moist and clammy; tongue clean; symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything, &c.

5652. *Dr. Todd.*] Are these symptoms consistent with any other illness besides arsenical poisoning? Yes, they are.

5653. What other causes can you suggest? Ptomaine poisoning from tinned meats, the gastric form of influenza, and sporadic cholera.

5654. These symptoms are consistent with these conditions? Yes.

5655. Have you read this evidence of Mrs. Dean's. Yes.

5656. You have read the account of Mrs. Dean's illness;—do you think that these two occasions were part of the same illness;—must they be separately two illnesses? It might be quite possible that it was part of one illness with a slight intermission between.

5657. You have read this account of her illness on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and so on;—if you had to form an opinion that she had ptomaine poisoning, do you see in the history of her illness any cause to change the course of diagnosis? I have not read the account of her illness lately, not for some time.

[Extract from Judge's notes, at Criminal Court, on page 6, setting forth symptoms of illness on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, read to witness.]

Dr. Knaggs.] I can hardly be able to answer that without having seen the patient. There might be something in her aspect and appearance to guide me. It is a question I could hardly answer.

5658. You know the disease influenza of the gastro-intestinal type;—peripheral neuritis is known to follow that type? Not to my personal knowledge, but I know there are cases reported of it.

5659. Is peripheral neuritis a disease that follows arsenical poisoning? Yes; lead poisoning, alcoholic poisoning, and this form of influenza, also malarious fevers. There are a number of causes.

5660. When you get a case of peripheral neuritis is there anything else except the history of the patient as a rule to determine the diagnosis? You generally rely upon the history to form a diagnosis. Syphilis is another cause.

[Witness withdrew.]

Alexander James Weynton sworn and examined:—

5661. Mr. Pilcher.] I believe you lived and do live next door to where Dean lived? I do so now.

5662. And at the time Dean lived there? I did, sir.

5663. Sometime ago you obtained some poison for some purpose? Yes, I did.

5663. You obtained it from Elliott Brothers? Yes.

5664. You remember this illness of Mrs. Dean's? Yes; I remember she was ill.

5665. Can you tell me where the poison was at the time that illness was going on? The poison I put into the garden on Tuesday morning in a small phial.

5666. Where was the poison before that? I do not know; Mrs. Weynton will tell you that.

5667. Sir Julian Salomons.] You were Dean's landlord, were you not? No, I was not.

5668. Then who was? My brother was.

5669. Where does your brother live? At a point—one of the points on the river.

5670. Which river? The Lane Cove River.

5670. Were you acting as agent for your brother? No.

5671. Only looking after the house? Yes.

5672. Then this George Dean was a tenant of your brother's? Yes.

5673. Is it not a fact that you and your wife, at 6 o'clock in the morning, got up and buried this poison in the ground at the back of your house? I can answer that very simply; no, sir.

5674. Was this strychnine buried in the ground of your premises? It was, sir.

5675. At what hour was it buried? At a quarter to 7 in the morning.

5676. Did you time it? That is as near as I can tell you.

5677. Have you ever said that it was buried at 6 o'clock in the morning? No, sir.

5678. It was buried, then, at a quarter to 7? Yes, as near as I can guess.

5679. Who was there when that poison was buried? Myself and my wife only.

5680. No other persons were present? No, sir.

5681. Who dug up the ground? I did, sir. I knew where it was after my wife told me.

5682. Where was this strychnine poison before you buried it? On the top of a wardrobe in my house, in my bedroom.

5683. You remember this charge being made against Dean;—when did you first hear of Mrs. Dean being ill from the action of poison;—was it on the Monday? I presume so.

5684. On Monday evening? Yes, sir.

5685. Who did you hear it from? My wife.

5686. The next morning you thought fit to bury it? Yes. I did not know it was poison that Mrs. Dean had taken. I thought it was some acid out of a bottle.

5687. You admit that on the following Tuesday morning you and your wife buried this strychnine in the ground? I do.

5688. Your wife was there? Yes.

5689. You came from your own house and went into the garden and dug up the ground and buried it and covered it up? I did.

5690. Do you remember that on that very morning you saw Dean? I did.

5691. At what time did you see him? At about a quarter to half-past 7 o'clock.

5691. President.] After you had buried the bottle? Yes.

5692. Sir Julian Salomons.] Where did you see Dean? He was coming along his yard leading his bicycle.

5693. Did you speak to him? Yes, I did.

5694. Did you say anything to him about burying this poison? No, sir.

5695. Mr. Weynton, before that strychnine was in your house, on the top of the wardrobe in your house, where was it;—will you not admit that that strychnine had been left in the wash-house in your yard? Yes.

5696. What have you stated before? I have not stated it before. This is the first time I am asked now.

5697. I think you will not deny that you made a statement to one or more members of the police force about this matter? No, sir, I did not.

5698. No statement of any kind? No, sir, I did not. To the detective, when I met him that evening, certainly I did.

5699. Did you not make a statement to members of the police force? I may have done.

5700. Don't you know that you did to two or three members of the police? To two only, if I did at all.

5701.

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5701. Will you not admit that you did? I am not quite sure.
5702. Will you not admit that you did make a statement to Sergeants Brennan, and Weacin, and Tindall? To the two first, no, decidedly; to the latter, yes.
5703. Don't you remember that you made a statement to Tindall? I cannot alter my statement, I may have done so. It is likely I did.
5704. Don't you know as well as your name is Weynton that you did? I will give in.
5705. Don't you know that you did make that statement? I am not certain; I tell you, emphatically, I am not certain.
5706. Is not that your signature, sir [*deposition produced*]? It is.
5707. Do you not see that not only is your name there, but that the witness to your signature is Tindall? Yes; it is Tindall. [*Deposition read.*]

North Sydney, April 25, 1895.

ALEXANDER JAMES WEYNTON states:—I am a warehouseman, and reside at Clifton, Miller-street, North Sydney; I know Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and Mrs. Dean's mother, Mrs. Seymour; they resided next door to me for about six months; I was on friendly terms with them but they never visited my place; I have had poison in the house for about twelve months, that poison I obtained to poison a dog suffering from the mange, which I used successfully with the dog; my eldest boy, Oswin, obtained it from Elliott Brothers; it was strychnine, and was in a small bottle; the boy handed it to me and I placed it in the wash-house on a shelf; it remained there perhaps for six months, and I do not know of my own knowledge that it was removed until my wife told me, which was caused by my going to that corner and accidentally missing the bottle; I then inquired from my wife, who said she had put it away, but did not say where; I saw no more of it until I took it to bury it, which was on Tuesday morning, the 5th of March last, between 6 and 7 a.m.; I buried it in case the detectives should ask if I had any poison about the place; the police did not inquire of me if I had any poison about the place; I knew Inspector Cotter and Sergeant Brennan; neither of those officers asked me if I had any poison about the house; about twelve months ago I was talking to a man named Johnson, who has charge of the Suspension Bridge; he pointed out to me a garden and said that he had been robbed of vegetables by rabbits and pigs; I told him he had better poison the vegetables so as to get rid of the intruders; I then said I will send you down some strychnine, but do not forget to put up a notice that poison is laid; I afterwards sent him down by my son, Russell, a small bottle containing the strychnine, but only a small quantity, and I marked the bottle specially "Poison;" I have never been inside Dean's house, but I have been in the yard on three occasions; on one of these occasions I was speaking to Dean; I have also spoken to Mrs. Dean, and on one occasion hearing Mrs. Weynton's name mentioned I felt very much annoyed at what had been said, and said to her, "Look out you are not committed for perjury;" I never asked Inspector Cotter or Sergeant Brennan, or any member of the police, not to call me as a witness in the Dean case; I never had any arsenic in the house; Mr. Dean, Mrs. Dean, or Mrs. Seymour, never asked me for any poison or referred to poison in any way; I have never been in Mr. Dean's company away from home.

A. J. WEYNTON.

Witness—Wm. J. TINDALL.

I, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, said on Tuesday morning, March 5:—

(Conversation)—Dean appearing on his instrument (bicycle): "Dean, do you know that your wife has taken poison from a bottle containing lemon syrup?" He looked and simply looked dazed, said nothing more, but entered in his back door to the house.

5708. Do you remember now making that statement? Yes.
5709. How is it that you forgot that matter a moment ago;—how is it you forgot you made that statement to the police? I cannot tell you.
5710. You had forgotten it? Yes.
5711. It had passed out of your mind? Yes; it had.
5712. You had forgotten you made that statement altogether? Yes; particularly about its being in the wash-house.
5713. *President.*] You had forgotten that you had made a statement about poison to the police? No; I did not. The police I recognized as the North Shore police; I did not think of detectives, and was not referring to the detectives.
5714. Don't you count detectives as police? Yes; I do now.
5715. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did not I mention detectives to you before I showed you that document;—is it not a fact that you forgot it? Yes; I had partly forgotten it.
5716. When the police came round do you remember saying this: They asked you if you had any poison in the house, and you said, "No, none in the house";—do you remember saying this to any member of the police? No, sir; I was never asked except by Tindall.
5717. Did you not tell Tindall that you had no poison in the house? No, sir.
5718. Did you not tell Brennan that you had no poison in the house? He did not ask me.
5719. Will you swear that Brennan did not say to you, "I suppose you have no poison in the house"? Yes; that is not true.
5720. Did you not draw a distinction between poison being in the house and poison being in the garden;—did you draw that distinction? No, sir.
5721. Did your wife draw that distinction? I do not know, sir. I was not asked the question, and therefore I said nothing about it.
5722. Will you not admit that your wife was asked that question, and she said "No"? I do not know whether my wife was asked that question or not, because she was asked by the police when I was away from home.
5723. Don't you know that you heard that from your wife as well as you know your name is Weynton? No, sir, I don't.
5724. You don't? No.
5725. Were you not both present when Tindall took the statement referred to? Yes.
5726. Your wife is named Catherine Weynton? I believe that is her name.
5727. Is her name Catherine? Yes.
5728. Was not her statement taken at the same time as yours? No; the statement taken from Mrs. Weynton was between 12 and 2 in the day, when I was away from home.
5729. Were you not there when that statement was taken from Mrs. Weynton? No, sir.
5730. Or when she made any statement? When they took my statement Mrs. Weynton was in the room.
5731. Do you not know that your wife said absolutely that there was no poison in your house? I do not know what they told Mrs. Weynton, or what she said. I was not there.
5732. Do you not know that your wife has told you that she told the police that she had no poison in the house;—you thought it was not in the house because it was in the garden? No, sir.
5733. That is all new? Yes, sir.
5734. You or your wife never told the police that you never had poison in the house;—will you swear that? Yes.

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5735. You will swear that you did not tell the police that? All except Tindall.
5736. Did not you tell Tindall you had no poison in the house? You have read my statement.
5737. Did you not tell Tindall you had no poison in the house? No, sir.
5738. Did you not tell Tindall, sir, that you had no poison in your house? No, sir.
5739. You never told Tindall that? No, sir.
5740. Will you swear you never did? Yes.
5741. Don't let us have any misunderstanding now? I tell you, no, sir. How can I make a mistake if I told him there was no poison in the house.
5742. Didn't you tell Tindall there was no poison in the house? No, sir.
5743. Did you tell Tindall you had poison in the house? I don't believe I did.
5744. You didn't? I do not see how I could when it was in the garden.
5745. Did you tell him it was in the garden? I do not think I did.
5746. Do not you know you did not? Yes.
5747. Why did you not tell the police that this poison was buried in the garden? Because Tindall was not there till after it was buried, and I did not know till after it was dug up.
5748. You know that strychnine was one of the poisons supposed to have been used in this case? Not till after—a week afterwards, or ten days, did that come out.
5749. Didn't you say that you heard on the Monday evening something about a bottle? Yes, that there was some white stuff in the bottle.
5750. Why did you and your wife bury it—why did you bury this poison in the garden;—why did you not tell the police the poison was in the garden? Well, we put two and two together and thought there might be something wrong.
5751. Is it not a fact that you missed this poison from the wash-house? Yes.
5752. How long did you miss it? For, I dare say, about six months.
5753. *President.*] How long was it in the wash-house? About five months.
5754. Whereabouts did you keep this strychnine, in the wash-house? On a lower shelf away in the corner.
5755. Was it an open wash-house? Yes, it is quite open.
5756. There is no door to it? No.
5757. How much strychnine was there in this bottle? It was about an inch deep in the bottle. It was a small pomade bottle with a wide neck, 2 inches or 2½ inches high.
5758. That was left in an open place in the wash-house in your yard? Yes; next to the kitchen.
5759. Could anyone see it there? There were a lot of boxes in front of it; it was a place one would not dream of going to look for anything.
5760. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I ask you why did you not tell the police about this poison;—you said you put two and two together. What did you say—something about “Because I was not asked”? I did not know what might accrue.
5761. You know the police dug up this poison after this man was convicted? Yes.
5762. Do you know how long after? It was after the trial; somewhere about ten days—close on three weeks.
5763. I suppose you knew of this agitation that was going on in favour of Dean? Yes, I did.
5764. That he had been convicted? Yes.
5765. I put it to you ten days—you say a fortnight;—why did not you tell the police that this poison was buried in your garden, and had been in your wash-house? Because it had nothing to do with it; this happened four months before Dean came near the place.
5766. Have you stated this poison was there four or five months before Dean came there? I got the strychnine six months before this Dean matter turned up.
5767. For four months you had that strychnine in the wash-house next door to the yard where Dean lived? Yes; but it was not there four months during that time.
5768. During the time they were living there where was it then? Mrs. Weynton had it on the top of a wardrobe in her bedroom.
5769. You admit you buried this poison on the Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock;—then why when you saw this agitation going on did you not inform the police? Because it was not necessary.
5770. What do you mean by not necessary? I did not know that strychnine was going to appear in this case.
5771. Were you not at the Court when he was tried? Yes.
5772. Did not know that at the trial it was stated that the poisons found were strychnine and arsenic? I did.
5773. You knew that Dean was found guilty? I did.
5774. And you knew of this agitation? Yes, I did.
5775. Then up to a fortnight then why did you not tell the police that strychnine was buried in your garden? Because it had nothing to do with it.
5776. Nothing to do with it;—what do you mean by that? This was a pink strychnine, and had nothing to do with it.
5777. Did you not see that this was a most important matter? I know this, that it did not leave mine or my wife's sight for six months before I buried it.
5778. Why did not you give this information to the police? Because it had nothing to do with the case.
5779. Then why did you bury it? Because I did not want to be annoyed with the police as we were.
5780. *President.*] I want you to fully realise that there is not the least imputation against you. The question we want to know is: Could anyone get at this poison where it was kept? I know that. This poison was upstairs in our bedroom for six months before Dean was there; it was planted in the garden on the Tuesday. What had this to do with the case?
5781. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you not stated that at the time you buried it you admitted that the police had never spoken to you? No, they did not; this poison was in our bedroom during the time the Deans were there, and seeing that Mrs. Dean was poisoned with strychnine I planted it in the garden on Tuesday. Knowing Dean had no strychnine at all what had it to do with the case?
5782. Then why did you get up in the morning at 7 o'clock and bury it? I didn't get up at 7 o'clock, it was when my wife came down stairs.
5783. Why did you bury it at a quarter to 7 in the morning? I might have buried it at 5 o'clock in the morning.

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5784. Why did you get up at a quarter to 7 and bury it? Because I wished to say that we had no poison in the house.
5785. Is it not a fact that you and your wife told the police that you had no poison in the house? It seems we did tell them.
5786. You draw the distinction between poison in the house and poison in the garden? Decidedly; if I am in the house I cannot be in the garden.
5787. The police did not ask you if it was in the garden, therefore you did not tell them? Yes.
5788. You buried it in the garden so that you might tell them you did not have it in the house? Yes.
5789. Is not that the distinction you drew? Yes.
5790. So you did tell them you hadn't it in the house? Yes.
5791. You drew the distinction between the house and the garden? I have already said yes.
5792. Why would you not let the police know that you had strychnine in the house or in the garden? Because I did not want to be mixed up with the strychnine at all; it would make matters much worse for me.
5793. Didn't you see it might make it much worse for Dean if it had been known that strychnine was in your place? I do not see it would; the might was on my side.
5794. Did you not tell Mrs. Dean before the case came into Court at all that if she went on with this matter she might get seven years for perjury? I do not think I mentioned seven years; I think I said punished.
5795. Well punished for perjury? Yes.
5796. Which is the policeman you said that to—or a detective—that she might get punished for perjury? I would like to see the statement. In that conversation I said that she would get into trouble; nothing about perjury or anything else.
5797. Did you not tell her that she might get seven years for perjury? No; decidedly no.
5798. That conversation was before any proceedings whatever—the conversation, I mean, when you told Mrs. Dean that she might get into trouble? I believe it was.
5799. Did you not tell her that she would have a very severe lawyer to face, and “you will all get seven or eight years for perjury”? No, sir.
5800. Think it over? No, sir.
5801. Did you tell her that she would have a very severe lawyer to face? No; I said she would have a very severe cross-examination.
5802. And that “she would get seven or eight years for perjury”? Decidedly no.
5803. What did you tell her? That she would get into trouble.
5804. What would she get into trouble about? These continuous paltry yarns—conversations that I have heard from one quarter and another.
5805. *President.*] When did you first hear anything about the matter which made you tell Mrs. Dean that she was likely to get into trouble? After Dean was arrested.
5806. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you not mean that she might be charged with perjury? No, nothing of the kind. I was annoyed at having heard what I had. It was these paltry things that made me annoyed, and I told her that she would get into trouble if she did not keep her tongue quiet. I spoke hastily.
5807. What do you mean by trouble;—didn't you mean committed for perjury? No, I did not.
5808. What did you mean? I meant simply for her to keep quiet, and not cast the ideas about that she was casting about.
5809. You can give me no other explanation? No. I was annoyed at what she was saying about my wife and myself, and I spoke in a hurried way.
5810. Didn't you tell her she might get seven or eight years for perjury? No, I did not.
5811. What did you mean by about “severely examined”? I did not say anything about it.
5812. What did you mean by severely examined by a lawyer? I did not say anything about it.
5813. Is that a mistake? I think it is.
5814. You won't admit you swore to that a moment ago? I did not tell you anything of the kind.
5815. I put it to you, sir, whether you did not tell her that she would have a very severe lawyer to face, and would get seven or eight years for perjury;—is that a mistake; did not you swear to it a moment ago? You are asking the question so hurriedly that I cannot understand you.
5816. Did not you say what I have just told you a few moments ago? I do not know whether I used those words a few moments ago.
5817. What did you mean by that remark about the lawyer? I cannot tell you.
5818. What did you mean by telling her that? Presuming the case went on, I knew she would.
5819. What has that got to do with the tittle-tattle about you and your wife? It has a lot to do.
5820. Was it because of Mr. Moagher? No.
5821. You didn't mean him? Decidedly not.
5822. Your sons are in the employ of Elliott Brothers? They are.
5823. When did they get that poison? Between fourteen and fifteen months ago, as near as I can tell.
5824. Before you took it down from the shelf in the wardrobe, how long had it been in that wardrobe? My wife thinks about six months.
5825. Don't you know that your wife stated in your presence that you poisoned a dog on the same night as the poison was brought home;—is that true? Yes, that is correct.
5826. That would be two or three months before last Christmas? If it is Mrs. Weynton's statement, I cannot tell you.
5827. Was not that what your own wife said: “This would be about two or three months before last Christmas”? Who was that statement made to?
5828. It was made to some of the police—made by your own wife; I am asking,—was it made to Tindall; I am asking you, don't you know that that statement was made by your wife, “That you poisoned the dog on the same night poison was brought home;” you say, “That is right,” and this would be two or three months before last Christmas? I don't know when that statement was taken down; I cannot tell you.
5829. Isn't it true that that was two or three months before last Christmas? I dare say about four months.
5830. Was that poison kept in a bottle for some considerable time? Yes.
5831. The Deans were living next door to you? No; they were not living next door. 5832.

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5832. Mr. Weynton, do reflect what you are swearing: "That, at the time the poison was in the wash-house, the Deans were not living next door to your house"? I don't think they were.
5833. At the time that poison was in the washhouse the Deans were not there? I do not think they were. They may or may not. I am not quite certain.
5834. When did the Deans come there; when did they come to that house; how long had they been there before this unfortunate affair arose? Between six and seven months.
5835. They came in the previous August;—is not that so? Somewhere about that time, I think.
5836. Mr. Pilcher.] What is your wife's name? Catherine.
5837. Sir Julian Salomons.] Your wife, of course, is in Sydney, on the North Shore? She is, sir.
5838. I have asked you about Tindall; and now about Brennan;—will you not admit that you made a mistake in your former statement, and that, besides Tindall, Brennan saw you within four days of the arrest of Dean; he and Wearin, I think, called at your house and saw you;—when was this? Yes; I think it was either on Wednesday or Thursday, Brennan and Wearin called.
5839. Where did they see you? In the front room of my house.
5840. Do you remember swearing a little time before that the only one you had seen was Tindall, the detective? No; decidedly no. Tindall and another man with him; I have had two distinct visits.
5841. Do you mean to say that, when they both came to you, you made no statement to Brennan and Wearin? Decidedly I did.
5842. What did you say? I cannot tell you.
5843. Did not you say that you had not made a statement to Brennan and Wearin? No, I did not.
5844. Did not you swear you did not? No.
5845. You did not? No; decidedly no.
5846. It is a mistake then? I have made a dozen different statements to both these men.
5847. Did not you make a statement in this room to-day that you had not seen these two men;—will you swear that? No, I did not.
5848. Will you swear it? Yes; I did not.
5849. Did not the sergeant ask you if you told Dean on Tuesday morning before he was arrested that his wife had been taking poison, to which you said "No"? I was the first one to accuse him of it.
5850. To accuse him of what? Of his wife having taken some kind of acid—some white stuff to make her appear unwell. I accused Dean.
5851. The first one to accuse who? Dean.
5852. And you said, "No, I have not accused him"? Decidedly I did.
5853. President.] When did you tell Dean? On the Tuesday morning.
5854. Mr. Pilcher.] When you say accused, what did you say to him? He came along on his bicycle, and I said, "What is it about your wife taking some white stuff in some lemon-syrup. How the devil can you expect the doctor to treat a case like this if he is working in the dark. Go and see about this immediately."
5855. Sir Julian Salomons.] Did the sergeant say to you this: "Did you tell Dean on Tuesday morning before his arrest that his wife had taken poison";—do you remember his asking you that? Yes, I do.
5856. And that you said, "No"? That I said, "No;" I had not accused him.
5857. Yes? Decidedly not; I did say so.
5858. What did you tell Sergeant Brennan in answer to that? I told him my conversation.
5859. What did you tell him? If I told him anything at all it would be this: I told him that Dean came along the yard and I said, "Dean, what is it about your wife taking some white stuff in some lemon-syrup. How the devil can the doctor treat the case if he is working in the dark. You had better see about it immediately." He left me then, and I have never seen him since.
5860. Will you not admit that is a pure fabrication, and that your answer to Sergeant Brennan was "No";—that instead of telling him what you have said just now you said "No"? I told him, if I told him anything, what I have I told you just now.
5861. You cannot remember what you said? I am not quite positive.
5862. Did not the Sergeant say to you, "Did you tell Dean on the Tuesday morning, before his arrest, that his wife had been taking poison?" and you said, "No, I did not say anything about poison"? You say now you said, "Dean, what is this your wife has been drinking out of a bottle that made her sick; you ought to give her a good scolding for not telling the doctor, for how the devil would the doctor know how to treat her if he does not know what is the matter?" Yes, that is what I told him.
5863. Did not the sergeant say to you, "I suppose you have no poison in your house?" and you said, "Oh, no"? Yes; I had no poison in the house.
5864. You drew a distinction between the garden and the house? I had no poison in the house.
5865. You don't deny that you had in fact buried it in the garden? I must have been daft if I did not know it.
5866. Why did not you tell the sergeant that it was in the garden then? Because it had nothing to do with the case.
5867. Don't you know that it was quite untrue what you told him? Yes; according to your version.
5868. Why did you not tell him that that poison was buried in the garden? Because it had nothing to do with the thing.
5869. When you told him it was not in the house you knew it was in the garden? Of course.
5870. And you reckoned you told him the truth when you said it was not in the house? Yes.
5871. It has been stated you were not the landlord of the house—that the key was only left at your place? Yes, on my brother's behalf.
5872. When Mrs. Dean gave up the house the key was left with you for your brother? Yes.
5873. After this unfortunate affair she asked to be allowed to give the house up? Yes.
5874. Mr. Pilcher.] You say that this poison was brought from Elliott Brothers, and used by you for the purpose for which you bought it, and that it remained for some time in an outhouse? Yes.
5875. Can you tell me whether Dean or his wife or family ever had access to your house? Mr. Dean has never been to my house. Mrs. Dean has been to the front door to ask my wife something about the baby when it was unwell.
5876. So far as you know none of the family were ever on your premises? No.
5877. So far as you know they knew nothing about the poison? No; decidedly no.
5878. Even your boys did not know of it? No; they had a horror of that sort of thing.

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5879. Your wife found it in the wash-house, and took it from the wash-house upstairs to your bedroom as a matter of greater safety, and put it where it could not be touched? Yes, as a matter of greater safety.
5880. You asked her about it after you had missed it? Yes.
5881. Was it shortly afterwards? Perhaps a month or two afterwards.
5882. When you missed it what did you do? I asked her immediately.
5883. And she told you what she had done with it? Yes; that she had put it upstairs on the wardrobe.
5884. At the time she told you that she had taken it away was it before the Deans came to live there? I really think it was.
5885. That is as far as your memory serves you? Yes.
5886. You told us that this poison was of a pink colour? Yes, sir.
5887. And you have told us how you buried it. With the exception of being afraid of any possible question arising about your having this poison, was there any knowledge that you had connected with that poison, except that of your and your wife's name being brought into it? No, sir; nobody knew about it. That is all.
5888. Had you any suspicion or knowledge that anybody knew you had it with the exception of yourself and your wife? Except Johnson, nobody knew. I buried it simply to keep mine and my wife's name out of it. I gave Johnson some of the poison months since, and he knew of its existence.

[Witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 31 MAY, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D.

FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

Alexander James Weynton re-examined:—

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5889. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You know Mr. John Johnson? Yes.
5890. He lives, I think, three-quarters of a mile from you? Yes, sir.
5891. Do you remember his telling you about his garden having been robbed a second time? Yes; I told him that I would give him some poison to put on the vegetables, so that he could detect who was robbing him.
5892. How long would that be ago? It would be about nine or ten months ago.
5893. In what month? About May last.
5894. You expressed sorrow about his garden being robbed a second time? He told me that his garden had been robbed.
5895. Are you an old friend of his? Yes; I know him through going to the bridge and having a smoke with him.
5896. You gave him some poison to put on his vegetables, in order that he might find out who was robbing the garden? Yes.
5897. Did you tell him anything about putting up a notice? Yes; I told him to put up a notice, "Poison laid here."
5898. When did you tell him that? I told him that before I gave him the poison, and saw that he did so.
5899. You sent him a small bottle containing strychnine? Yes.
5900. So that he could put poison on the vegetables? Yes.
5901. *President.*] Did you label the bottle? Yes; I labelled it "Strychnine" and "Poison." I wrote "Poison" on it in large letters.
5902. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How much strychnine was in that bottle? About a tablespoonful and a half of strychnine, I should think.
5903. Was that part of the same strychnine that was buried in your garden? Yes; it was part of that I had in the house.
5904. *President.*] When did you first hear anything about acid or poison in this lemon-syrup? I first heard it from my wife.
5905. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What time was it when you told Dean? I told him about a quarter to 7.
5906. Was that before he had been home? It was just as he was going home on his bicycle into his yard.
5907. What did he say? "Poison! Poison!" and then entered the house. Those were the only two words that he uttered.
5908. *President.*] When you had this bottle of poison up on the shelf was it labelled with anything? Yes; it was labelled "Poison."
5909. How big was the bottle? The bottle was about that depth—[*Witness illustrated depth of bottle with thumb and first finger.*]
5910. Was the bottle full? It was about half full.
5911. How much did you give to Mr. Johnson? About a teaspoonful and a half.
5912. Still there was a good lot left in the bottle? Yes.
5913. Would you tell me why you buried it—I cannot understand why you should bury it when there could be no suspicion attached to you? I see now it was a foolish thing to do, but I did not wish to be mixed up in the case.
5914. Supposing you had poison next door—a great many people have poison in their house? My idea was to clear myself, and to be able to say there was no poison in the house. I did not want to be mixed up in the case.
5915. How could you be mixed up in it? It was my idea to bury it, and be able to say we had no poison in the house; so I did away with it. It was pink coloured, and not white.
5916. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The Act requires it to be coloured? Yes.

5917.

5917. *President.*] In this place that it was in on the shelf what was there in front of it? A lot of odds and ends of all sorts. It was a cast-off corner, and I put it there so that it would not be taken any notice of. It was completely hidden.

5918. When did you miss it from there;—about when did you miss it from the wash-house? I should imagine about the end of June last, as near as I can possibly tell.

5919. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I think you said it was only bought in October? No.

5920. When was it purchased? In February of last year.

5921. *President.*] How long after you first got it did you miss it;—about how many months after? Between three and four months as near as I can tell.

5922. Presumably then it was three or four months on the shelf in the washhouse? Yes.

5923. You found out from your wife that she had taken it away? Yes; she told me where she had put it.

5924. What sort of things were they that were on the shelf with it? Some boxes, and old candle sticks and old blacking-brushes—all sorts of old things.

5925. Would anybody have access to that shed? Yes.

5926. What sort of a shed was it? It was an old shed. Nobody would dream of looking for it there, nobody could get at it.

5927. Where is your house in respect to Dean's house? It is next door—absolutely next door.

5928. What divides the yards? A paling fence.

5929. Is there any means by which people could get through from one yard to the other? It is nearly a new fence.

5930. Is there a back lane? No; it is an open paddock at the back.

5931. Can you get into the yard without going through your house? Yes; there is a back gate at the end of the yard.

5932. Is that gate padlocked up? Yes, every night regularly.

5933. Is it open in the day-time? Yes.

5934. Have the Dean's a gate similar to your gate? Yes; similar in every respect—a *fac-simile*.

5935. Are they detached houses? No.

5936. Then they are built together? Yes; they are twin houses. They are built in the terrace idea.

5937. How many houses are there? Only two of them.

5938. This yard fence would run then right away from the middle of the houses? Yes.

5939. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When this poison came from Elliott Brothers had it a label with "Poison" on it? Yes.

5940. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Whilst this poison was in the back shed you say it was in an old lumber corner? Yes.

5941. You put it there so as it would not be interfered with? Yes.

5942. Could you notice anything in front or around it being disturbed? When I noticed it it had gone. I noticed that it had been removed.

5943. Did you notice whether anything around it was disturbed? No.

5944. The only thing you missed was the bottle? Yes.

5945. When your wife took it away you noticed it had gone? Yes.

5946. On that occasion you did? Yes.

5947. And then only? Yes.

5948. *President.*] You did not know till your wife took it away who disturbed it? No.

5949. Do you remember the state the bottle was in? Yes, it was wrapped in newspaper.

5950. Was it a stoppered bottle or a corked bottle? It was a corked bottle.

5951. Did you notice if it was in the same state as when you put it there? No, sir.

5952. You did not notice that on the morning when you buried it? I noticed that the paper on it was all covered with dust.

5953. How did you come to bury this bottle? My wife said, "Alick you ought to bury this now," and I did. It was simply done. [*Bottle produced.*]

5954. Mr. Thompson has told us that you got the strychnine to kill a mangy dog;—is that so? Yes, sir.

5955. Do you know Mr. Thompson? Yes, he lives next door on the other side.

5956. Do you remember about a couple of months before March last you said something about "my trees ought to grow well, I have a dog buried there"? Yes, I remember making that remark; it was under the passion-fruit vine.

5957. How long had you buried the dog before you said that to Mr. Thompson? It might have been the next morning. I cannot tell.

5958. Had the dog been recently buried? Yes, within a few days.

5959. Did you hear from anybody when you heard something about poison and you spoke to Dean about it when he came home on his bicycle? No, sir.

5960. Did you hear what the poison was? No, sir.

5961. Then why did you bury this strychnine? Because we did not now know what was going to happen. My wife thought from what Mrs. Dean had said that the bottle had been taken to the doctor. Mrs. Seymour had told Mrs. Dean this. She was only in the house one night. She did not know it on the night previous, but she knew it on the Tuesday morning. Of course I did not know that the bottle had gone to the doctor.

5962. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What did you say about her not knowing it on the night previous? Mrs. Dean did not know it on the Monday night. She knew it on the Tuesday morning.

5963. You did not know that the bottle had gone to the doctor? No; I did not know till the Tuesday morning.

5964. Mrs. Seymour was there on the Monday night? Yes; she came late at night.

5965. Did you see her come? Yes; I went to the French window, and I heard her calling out "Mary, Mary."

5966. What time did she come? About midnight.

5967. Did you tell her anything? Yes; Mrs. Weynton told her that the door was open and to go in.

5968. Do you remember last Christmas? Yes.

5969. Can you recall about how long before last Christmas you missed the poison from the washhouse,
and

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and your wife telling you that she had taken it into the bedroom upstairs? It is since Christmas that my wife told me she had taken it up to the bedroom. It was not got till the end of February.

5970. February of what year? Last year.

5971. Your idea is then that the stuff was bought in February last year? Yes.

5972. Fifteen months ago? Yes.

5973. You said you were under the impression that it remained three or four months in the shed before your wife took it away? Yes.

5974. That would make it then about June last year? Yes, as far as my memory serves me.

5975. Can you recall to mind, as far as you remember, how long it was before last Christmas that you missed the bottle—was it three or four months ago that your wife told you that she had taken it and put it in the bedroom upstairs? It is since last Christmas.

5976. *President.*] Your boy that is at Elliott Brothers might remember. How old is your boy? About 18.

5977. How long before you buried the dog did you get this strychnine? I got the poison in the afternoon and buried the dog at night.

5978. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You remember last Christmas? Yes, I do.

5979. Is it since last Christmas that you got the poison? It was two months after June—I asked my wife.

5980. *President.*] You remember playing cricket on the Monday afternoon. You know the Tuesday morning that you saw Dean coming home and told him about the poison. Were you playing cricket the afternoon before that, on the Monday? No.

5981. You were not? No; my youngest boy was playing cricket.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Catherine Weynton sworn and examined:—

Mrs.
C. Weynton.
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5982. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are the wife of Mr. Weynton who has just been examined? Yes.

5983. And reside at "Clifton," North Sydney? Yes.

5984. Your husband asked your son to bring home some poison to poison a dog? Yes.

5985. Was it on the same night you poisoned the dog? Certainly.

5986. You remember last Christmas? Yes.

5987. How long was it before last Christmas that the dog was poisoned,—how many months ago? It was eight or nine, or ten months before.

5988. You have always said it was two or three months before? Oh no, it was many months before. The dog was poisoned last April twelvemonth.

5989. Mrs. Weynton, is not that your signature,—look there (*handing witness deposition*). Do you remember you made this statement on the 25th of April this year, and said then, "My husband asked my son in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers to bring home some poison about two or three months before Christmas. The poison was kept in a bottle in the washhouse rolled up in paper for some considerable time, but how long I cannot say. It was then removed to my bedroom, where it was kept out of sight and reach, being placed on the top of the fixture that was used as a wardrobe?" I can fix the date since I made that statement, because my son's holidays were coming on in June, and it was a month or six weeks before we poisoned the dog that the poison was taken down to Mr. Johnson.

5990. Did you not state that it was two or three months before Christmas? Yes.

5991. Then that is a mistake? Yes.

5992. What is the name of the son that brought it? Alexander.

5993. Did he not say the same as you did? Yes.

5994. Then you both fell into that mistake? Yes.

5995. You both said that it was two or three months before Christmas? Yes.

5996. Didn't Alexander know when he brought it home? No, he is not quite sure. He remembers now from my youngest son that it was about the time the poison was taken to Mr. Johnson. It is a mistake in the deposition about the time. It was in April. I am certain it is in the beginning of the year.

5997. You have been discussing it in the family? Yes.

5998. You did not make any note of it? No.

5999. How long after that dog was poisoned, which you say was on the same night, did that strychnine remain in the washhouse in your yard? About three or four months to the best of my memory.

6000. That is an open washhouse is it not? Yes.

6001. Anybody who went into your yard could have taken it? Yes.

6002. It is not locked up? No.

6003. The gate is ordinarily open? Yes; but we always keep it locked at night.

6004. When did you hear anything about poison or anything of that kind with regard to Mrs. Dean's illness? We put our own construction on what she told me on the Monday night.

6005. Your husband said that it was early on the Tuesday morning when you buried it? Yes; we buried the poison at about a quarter to 7.

6006. You and your husband were both there? Yes.

6007. And you buried it in the garden? Yes.

6008. Why did you bury that poison? Because we did not want to be mixed up with anything. We had an idea, from what Mrs. Dean said the night before, that there would be trouble, and we thought it better to have the poison out of the house.

6009. You drew a distinction between the house and the garden? Yes.

6010. You did not tell the police anything about it? No, I did not.

6011. You knew of the excitement after Dean was convicted? Yes.

6012. You were at the court when he was tried? Yes.

6013. You knew about this question of arsenic and strychnine? Yes.

6014. And that the difficult question to answer was where it could have been got? Yes.

6015. Then why did not you state to the police that the poison was buried in your yard? The questions did not lead up to it.

6016. Did you ever tell the police anything about it? No.

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C. Weynton.
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6017. Did you ever tell the Crown Prosecutor? No, I did not.
6018. Before you were subpoenaed at the trial the police were at your house? Yes.
6019. And asked you if you had any poison, and you told them so? Yes.
6020. Even when subpoenaed you were asked about poison, and you said you did not have any? I had no question asked me about it.
6021. Were you not asked if you knew anything more? No; I merely got the subpoena.
6022. You did not tell the police or the Crown that this strychnine was buried in your garden? No.
6023. Can you give me any reason why you did not? I had no reason.
6024. How long was this poison in the washhouse—how many months was it there? For about four months, and then I put it on my wardrobe for further security.
6025. How long had it been in your wardrobe before you buried it? Until the morning of the 5th March, and when taken down it was all covered with dust.
6026. Why did not you leave it where it was? Because if we were asked the question we wanted to be able to say that there was no poison in the house.
6027. You and your husband thought that was the best course to take? Yes.
6028. Although you had buried it in the garden? Yes.
6029. How long had it been in your house then? Eight or nine months up to Christmas from February or March.
6030. Your original statement that it was two or three months before Christmas was not correct? No; it was not correct.
6031. You say that is a mistake? Yes; it is a mistake.
6032. Where did you make your statement? At my house.
6033. Where was your husband? My husband was in Sydney.
6034. Where did your son make his statement? My son made his statement in Sydney, independent of mine.
6035. What is that son's name? His name is Alexander.
6036. Is that the son that got the poison? Yes.
6037. Have you ever at any time said a word to the police about your son getting poison, or your husband, or anybody else? No, sir.
6038. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember who it was that took the poison that your husband gave to Mr. Johnson? It was my youngest son, Russell.
6039. Was he the son whom you referred to a moment ago to recall to your mind when he took it to Mr. Johnson? Yes.
6040. That was in reference to the June holidays? Yes.
6041. The poison was in your possession before any was sent to Mr. Johnson? Yes.
6042. A month or six weeks before? Yes, sir.
6043. Can you tell me whether the Deans or Mrs. Seymour or any person connected with that house ever had access to your premises? Never. Mrs. Dean brought her baby to the door on one occasion, and said the baby was not well. I offered to give the baby a bath, and that was the only time she was over my threshold.
6044. Was that the only time that she was on your premises? Yes.
6045. Has George Dean ever been on your premises? Never.
6046. Has Mrs. Seymour ever been on your premises? Never.
6047. You say that from what your youngest son says it must have been about June when you got that poison? It was before June, the June holidays were just coming on. I remember Mr. Johnson saying, "I suppose you will be coming across the bridge during your holidays."
6048. Your belief is that it was taken away about the end of June to your bedroom? Yes.
6049. And it remained in your bedroom until the 5th of March? Yes; I am positive of that.
6050. And it was not disturbed? No; it was not disturbed.
6051. You are positive about this? Yes; I am positive.
6052. Can you remember the circumstance of the Deans coming to live next door to you? Only, I think they came towards the end of the winter—in August or September.
6053. You remember the fact of their coming? Yes.
6054. Can you tell me from memory whether that bottle had been removed to your bedroom before they came to live there? Yes; I am quite certain of that.
6055. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Which son is that you are speaking of about the holidays? The youngest one, my son Russell.
6056. How many are there? Three, and that is the youngest.
6057. Which son used to play cricket with Dean? They all played cricket just outside the back.
6058. Where did your sons play cricket? On the paddock at the back of our house.
6059. Your three sons used to play cricket there? Yes.
6060. How old is the youngest? About 15; there are other boys. The eldest is 18 and the others 16 and 15.
6061. Those are the sons that played cricket? Yes.
6062. Neither Mrs. Dean nor Mrs. Seymour, you say, were ever in your house? No; except on the Saturday morning, and then she just came in the door to ask me about the baby.
6063. Neither Mrs. Dean nor Mrs. Seymour were ever in your house? No.
6064. Was it Sunday morning or Saturday morning that Mrs. Dean came? Saturday morning.
6065. What time did she come? At half-past 7 in the morning.
6066. Did she appear to be ill? No. I went back and offered to bath the baby. I said, "It will do the baby good to have a bath." It had a sort of convulsive fit, and I thought a bath would do it good.
6067. Did you give it a bath? We did it together.
6068. How long did that take? About a quarter of an hour.
6069. Did Mrs. Dean seem well at that time? Yes; in her usual health.
6070. How long did you remain? About a quarter of an hour; that would be about a quarter to 8.
6071. Did the baby seem all right? It seemed much better. An hour after I saw Mr. Dean and I said that I thought the baby was all right.
6072. Up till a quarter to 8 did you see anything to indicate anything wrong with Mrs. Dean? No.
6073. Did you see her again that day? No, not till the Monday night.

Mrs
C. Weynton,
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6074. *Dr. Manning.*] Was Mrs. Dean nursing the baby at that time? I understood that she was doing so.
 6075. Did you see her nursing it? I understood she was.
 6076. Did she tell you that she had taken any lemon-syrup that morning? No, nothing about it.
 6077. What time did you go there on the 4th of March? Between half-past 5 and 6 o'clock.
 6078. How long were you there? Three-quarters of an hour.
 6079. Were you there again? Yes; I took the baby's food and made it at my own house, and went back with it and stayed with her till 10 o'clock.
 6080. You were there then when the doctor came? Yes.
 6081. You were there several hours? Yes.
 6082. What did she tell you about the lemon-syrup? She said she had taken some lemon syrup on Saturday, and that it had a very disagreeable taste, and she took a little later on, and it still had that taste, and that it made her feel sick. I said, "Why did you do so? Why didn't you tell the doctor?" She said, "The bottle is at the chemist's being examined, and we shall know more about it to-morrow."
 6083. Did she say she had any suspicion? No.
 6084. *President.*] She took the syrup between 7 and half-past 7 on Saturday morning, so that it was after she took it she felt sick? Yes, it was immediately after.
 6085. *Dr. Manning.*] You told your husband when you got home what Mrs. Dean had told you? Yes, on the Monday night when I came home I told my husband.
 6086. *President.*] On the Monday what did she tell you about the syrup? She told me that it had a disagreeable taste.
 6087. Did she tell you anything about poison at all? No.
 6088. Did you tell your husband anything about poison? No.
 6089. Can you understand how your husband said anything about poison to Dean on the Tuesday morning;—was that before Dean came home? She called me to go to the baby on Tuesday morning the first thing. Before Dean came home I went in and took baby, and brought it down, and warmed its bottle of food, and I asked Mr. Weynton for a jug of hot water over the fence to stand the bottle in. She told me that the doctor had the bottle when I went upstairs, and I told Mr. Weynton that the doctor had the bottle just as she told me, and we put our own construction upon it—that there was something more in it.
 6090. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What time was that? Just before Dean came home on the Tuesday morning.
 6091. That was before you buried the poison? No, after.
 6092. Did you suspect poisoning? We thought it might be so.
 6093. You put two and two together? Yes.
 6094. And you thought it might be poison? Yes.
 6095. *Dr. Jones.*] Why should you think it might be poison;—was it because of Mrs. Dean telling you about the lemon-syrup, saying that it had a disagreeable taste? Yes; and that there was some white powder at the bottom. I thought it was strange that anything should make her sick. She said she felt sick, and seeing the sediment at the bottom. It is not usual to have a sediment.
 6096. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Why should you think about poisoning when this strychnine is pink;—what put poison into your mind? We only put our own construction on it.
 6097. You can give no other reason? No, sir.
 6098. You say you left the house a little after 10 on that evening? Yes, sir.
 6099. You cannot fix the time any nearer? It was about 10 o'clock when I left the house on the Monday evening.
 6100. The prisoner Dean had not come back? Yes; I waited in the house till he came back, and when he came back he said, "I will go upstairs and give her the medicine."
 6101. *President.*] Did you see the medicine? No, sir.
 6102. On the Monday night did Mrs. Dean say anything to you about porter? No.
 6103. She did not complain to you about any porter? No.
 6104. She did not say anything about it? No.
 6105. Did she say anything to you about cocoa? No.
 6106. Did she say anything to you on the Monday night to lead you to believe that she had had anything administered to her? No; only what she had taken herself.
 6107. That was all that you heard then? Yes.
 6108. How long were you there? Nearly three hours.
 6109. She never told you anything, but about the lemon-syrup? No.
 6110. Did she mention anybody with reference to that lemon-syrup? No.
 6111. You said the baby seemed to be convulsed? Yes; I do not understand a convulsive fit. The little thing's eyes were sunken, and I said to Mrs. Dean that it might be a sort of convulsive fit. I knew a warm bath would be quite safe in any case.
 6112. *Dr. Jones.*] Were the baby's limbs at all stiff? It laid very quiet, but it revived wonderfully after the warm bath.
 6113. You believe that Mrs. Dean was suckling the baby? Yes; I think so.
 6114. You believe that she had been suckling it until Monday? Yes; I think so.
 6115. They only commenced with the artificial food on Monday? Yes.
 6116. Did Mrs. Dean say anything in your presence about the tea or cocoa? No.
 6117. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was the child eating or munching biscuits? I cannot say.
 6118. *Dr. Jones.*] Whilst you were in the house on Monday did you notice Mrs. Dean vomiting at any time? No, I did not; she said she had been vomiting.
 6119. From what you saw of her state there was no outward sign of illness? No.
 6120. She made no complaint to you of anything at all on the Monday night? She said early in the evening that she had been vomiting during the day.
 6121. Did she give you any reasons for this? No.
 6122. Did you ask her what would make her vomit? No.
 6123. What time did she say that she was vomiting? About a quarter to 6 in the evening.
 6124. You were there before tea and after tea? Yes; I went into my own home to make the baby's tea.
 6125. When was she vomiting? During the Monday, she said.
 6126. What time did Dean go for the doctor? He went before tea.
 6127. Before you came to this conclusion about the poisoning you had heard these statements from her that you have mentioned? Yes.

6128. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Whilst you were there on the Monday night did Mrs. Dean tell the doctor about the syrup? No.
6129. Whilst you were there did she tell him anything about the tea, or the cocoa, or the porter? No.
6130. Not one word? No, sir.
6131. Whether she had been vomiting you could not say? No.
6132. From your knowledge of them can you say if they were clean and tidy people? As far as I know they were. It never struck me that it was a dirty house at all.
6133. Was it a well-kept house? Yes; that was my impression.
6134. Was the bed-room neat and tidy on the Monday night? Things were a little tossed about because Mr. Dean was there all day. I attributed that to the circumstance of there being no female about the house.
6135. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You say you were there before tea? Yes; at about a quarter to 6 o'clock.
6136. How long did you stay there then? Till about half-past 6.
6137. Was it then that Mrs. Dean complained about the vomiting? Yes; she said she had been ill and sick and vomiting through the day.
6138. Where was she then? In bed.
6139. Did you leave her in bed? Yes.
6140. What time did you go back? I went back about 7 o'clock.
6141. Was it at this second interview you heard about the bottle being sent to the doctor? Yes.
6142. You stayed till after 10 and then went home? Yes.
6143. Was your husband at home when you came home? Yes.
6144. And you told him your suspicions? Yes; I told him what Mrs. Dean had said.
6145. Did you not bury the poison because you thought that this was a case of poisoning? We had some such idea as that.
6146. *President.*] When did Mrs. Dean mention to you about the bottle? After the doctor had been. That is why I scolded her and said to her, "Why didn't you tell the doctor?"
6147. Did she tell you about anything else? No.
6148. Anything about tea, porter, or cocoa? No.
6149. *Mr. Pilcher.*] She didn't tell the doctor either? No; she said she had nothing but tea and toast from Saturday.
6150. *President.*] Was she very much prostrated? Yes; she did look weak.
6151. Was she well enough to get anything for herself? No; I do not think so, although she got out of bed early the next morning.
6152. That evening was she prostrated? I did not think so.
6153. Was she too prostrated to get anything for herself? I do not think so.
6154. Before tea could she have got anything for herself? She looked really ill. She looked out of sorts. She looked completely out of sorts on the Monday night.
6155. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know that she was so ill that her husband had to support her in the bed,—do you know that? No; I do not.
6156. *Mr. Pilcher.*] She told the doctor that she had nothing but tea and toast since the Saturday? Yes; that is all.
6157. Did she make any complaint to the doctor? No.
6158. *President.*] Do you know her very well? No.
6159. Is that the first time you were at all familiar or intimate with her? When the baby was born—when it was about three weeks old—they sent in for me, and she said that she had been vomiting and ill all day. She did not say what made her ill, but that both she and Mrs. Seymour had been vomiting all day. That was before she was out of bed, and I have not been in the house since till the 3rd March.
6160. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And she was never in your house? No.
6161. Did they tell you any reason for their being ill then? No.
6162. Did they give you any reason for being ill when the baby was three weeks old? No; nothing except that they had been ill all day long.
6163. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you see Mrs. Dean actually vomiting? No; I did not.
6164. During all the time they were living there, you were living next door? Yes.
6165. When the baby was some weeks old they sent for you? Yes.
6166. And you lent them assistance? Yes.
6167. And afterwards, later on, in March, you told us what you did? Yes.
6168. And you did what one married woman would do for another? Yes.
6169. Were your associations good and kindly? Yes.
6170. Anything that you did was what one would do in a case of sickness? Yes.
6171. What one married woman would do for another? Yes.
6172. *President.*] She told you she had been sick and vomiting on the Monday? Yes.
6173. Did she tell you whether she had been ill in any other way? No.
6174. Did you see an illness of any other kind? No.
6175. Anything about the room at all? No.
6176. Was the baby at home? I had the baby.
6177. What became of the baby on the Monday? I knew nothing of it till I was sent for.
6178. Did you take the baby on the Monday night? No; I attended to it.

[Witness withdrew.]

Ethel Adye sworn and examined:—

6179. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you live with your mother, at North Sydney? Yes.
6180. What is the street and number? I live in Miller-street, North Sydney.
6181. Has your mother got a place of business at the North Shore? Yes, a shop.
6182. About how far is your mother's shop from where Dean lived? Not many steps.
6183. Suppose you were in the street outside this building, how far would your shop be from the Government House gates? About as far from Government House gates as to the entrance to this building.

642—R

6184.

*Mrs.
C. Weynton.*
31 May, 1895.

Ethel Adye.
31 May, 1895.

- Ethel Adye 6184. It would be about that distance? Yes, about that distance.
 6185. You know Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 31 May, 1895. 6186. Do you remember Saturday, the 2nd March? Yes.
 6187. Did you see Mrs. Dean at all that day? Yes; I saw her about 2 o'clock on that day.
 6188. You saw her in the afternoon? Yes; she came to my house.
 6189. Had she anything with her when she came? Yes; she had a bottle.
 6190. Was that a syrup bottle? Yes; it was a syrup bottle.
 6191. Had she anything else? No.
 6192. Was she carrying anything? No.
 6193. What did she do with the bottle? She came through our house, and took the bottle to my mother.
 6194. Did she leave the bottle with your mother? She asked my mother to taste it.
 6195. Did she leave the bottle with your mother? Yes, and myself and Mrs. Walke.
 6196. Did she go away and leave the bottle? Yes; she went back to her home and got her baby. She brought the baby back with her.
 6197. About what time was she away? She was away about five or ten minutes, and came back with the baby.
 6198. Did she come into your house with the baby? Yes, and gave the baby to me to mind.
 6199. How long did she remain in your house? Not many minutes.
 6200. Did she nurse the baby at that time? No, not then.
 6201. *Dr. Jones.*] You mean suckle the baby;—she did not suckle it then? No; not then.
 6202. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did she go away with the syrup bottle? Yes; she went away alone.
 6203. Did she come back? Yes; she came back at 4 or 5 o'clock.
 6204. Had you charge of the baby all that time? Yes.
 6205. When she came back she suckled the baby? Yes.
 6206. Did she suckle the baby in your presence? Yes.
 6207. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
 6208. This is on Saturday, the 2nd of March? Yes.
 6209. How long did she remain suckling the baby? She remained about a quarter of half an hour.
 6210. What did she do then? She left to go home.
 6211. When did you see her next? On the Monday following.
 6212. At what time? About 11 o'clock.
 6213. Eleven o'clock in the morning? Yes.
 6214. Where did you see her? She came to my house.
 6215. Had she the baby with her then—on the Monday morning? No.
 6216. *President.*] Are you sure about that? Yes.
 6217. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did she tell you who was minding her house? She said that a Mr. Hans was there.
 6218. Did you know Hans? No; she told me a man named Hans was minding her house.
 6219. That is on the Monday morning? Yes.
 6220. How long did she remain at your house on the Monday morning? She remained about five or ten minutes.
 6221. Who was there? My mother and myself.
 6222. Anybody else? No; no one else. She came for a bottle of soda-water.
 6223. Did she get the soda-water? No; mother hadn't any; mother said she would send it down later in the day.
 6224. Did you see any more of her that day? Yes; I saw her at 1 o'clock.
 6225. Where did you see her? I saw her at home, in bed.
 6226. Was this at 1 o'clock? Yes.
 6227. Where was the baby? The baby was downstairs.
 6228. Who had charge of the baby? Mr. Dean said it was downstairs. I did not see it on that occasion.
 6229. When you went down at 1 o'clock what did you go for? I took some sago that Mr. Dean had brought up for mother to make.
 6230. Who took the soda-water down? A little girl.
 6231. *President.*] Who was the sago for? For Mrs. Dean.
 6232. And your mother made it? Yes.
 6233. And you took it back? Yes.
 6234. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you go anywhere for Mrs. Dean on the Tuesday morning? She wanted me to go for a syringe to Mrs. Lees, "Brunswick Cottage," M'Mahon's Point.
 6235. Did you go for the syringe? A man next door was going that way and he said he would call.
 6236. Who was that? Mr. Walke.
 6237. Was Mrs. Thompson there? Yes; she was washing the baby.
 6238. You knew Mrs. Dean? Yes; just to come in for a chat.
 6239. Did you go to her house for a chat? Yes.
 6240. And you went to her house? Yes.
 6241. Were you often at Dean's house? Yes; about eight times altogether.
 6242. Up to the time of Mrs. Dean's illness? Yes; about eight times.
 6243. Did Dean go to your house? No; only Mrs. Dean.
 6244. From what you saw of Dean's house, was it comfortable? Yes; it was a happy home.
 6245. Can you say if they were clean people? Yes; they were clean people.
 6246. You would say they were clean people? Yes.
 6247. From your observation of Dean and his wife, what would you say of Dean? That he was a good husband.
 6248. Did he appear kind? Yes; very kind.
 6249. As far as you could judge, did there appear to be any ill-feeling? None that I saw.
 6250. Do you remember after the baby was born? Yes.
 6251. Did you ever see Dean in connection with the baby? Yes; I have seen him nursing it.
 6252. Could you form any opinion of him from what you saw? Yes; I thought he was a kind father.
 6253. Did he appear fond of the baby? Yes; very fond of the baby.
 6254. That is the conclusion you arrived at from what you saw? Yes; of course.
 6255. *Sir Julian Solomon.*] How old are you? Nineteen.

6256. Is it true that Dean was never in your father's house? He might have come in for a box of tacks, but he was never inside my house. Ethel Adye.
6257. Did you not know that your father and Dean were very intimate? I cannot tell you. 31 May, 1895.
6258. Did you not know that your father saw Mr. Meagher before this case began? I cannot say; I do not know.
6259. You swear that on Monday Mrs. Dean came to your place with the baby? No; not on the Monday, it was on the Saturday she came.
6260. On your oath will you swear that Mrs. Dean was at your place on the Monday? Yes; I will, on the 4th March.
6261. What day is it to-day? Friday, the 31st May.
6262. How do you know that was on the 4th of March? Because it was two days after she brought the bottle of lemon-syrup.
6263. Did you make any note of it? No; I did not.
6264. Where did you go to make this statement? To Mr. Meagher's office.
6265. When did you go to Mr. Meagher's office? Yesterday.
6266. Who mentioned to you about the Monday? I told him of my own free will.
6267. No question was asked you? No; I told him of my own free will.
6268. You were examined at the trial? Yes.
6269. Why did you not tell it then of your own free will? Because I was not asked.
6270. Why did you not tell it to the police? Because they did not ask me.
6271. Will you not admit that you were wrong in stating that Mrs. Dean was at your house on the Monday;—that Mrs. Dean was not at your house on the Monday? No.
6272. What hour was she there? At 11 o'clock.
6273. Did you make any note of it? No.
6274. How was she dressed? She wore a loose wrapper.
6275. What kind of hat? She had no hat; only a loose wrapper.
6276. She was at your house at 11 o'clock? Yes.
6277. How do you remember such a lot about this? Because I was going out at the time.
6278. How could that make you remember? Because I was getting dressed.
6279. Where were you getting dressed? In the kitchen. I was doing my hair.
6280. And that was the reason you remembered it;—you swear that? Yes.
6281. You can give no other reason of any kind? No.
6282. Don't you know, as well as you know that your name is Ethel Adye, that the truth is that Mrs. Dean was never out of her house on that day? It is not the truth; she was out of her house. She came and laid down on our sofa.
6283. How long was she on the sofa? For one or two minutes.
6284. Where was the sofa? In the kitchen.
6285. Who was there? My mother.
6286. You and your mother were there? Yes.
6287. Not your father? No.
6288. Only you and your mother? Yes.
6289. Was Mrs. Dean ill? She said she felt faint.
6290. Did you give her anything? No.
6291. Where is your mother now? She is in the witness-room outside.
6292. Have you spoken to your mother about this matter? No.
6293. You have never spoken to her? No.
6294. Will you swear that you have never spoken to her? We spoke to one another about it at the time.
6295. At what time? On the Monday, but not since; on Monday, the 4th March.
6296. Not since? No.
6297. Is that true? Yes, it is true.
6298. That you and your mother have never spoken since about Mrs. Dean being at your house on the Monday? No.
6299. Will you swear that? Yes.
6300. Your mother is in the witness-room outside? Yes.
6301. Did you and your mother come here together? Yes.
6302. Do you know what your mother has come here to prove? No.
6303. And your mother does not know what you have come here to prove? No.
6304. And the only conversation you had about this matter was on Monday, the 4th March? Yes, that is all.
6305. Did you come in with your mother? Yes.
6306. And you and your mother have never talked about this matter? No.
6307. You are living at home? Yes.
6308. When did you make this statement to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? Yesterday.
6309. Did you go alone? No, I went with my mother.
6310. Did you start together? We came here first, and then went to Crick and Meagher's together.
6311. And you swear that you have never spoken together about the evidence you were going to give? Yes.
6312. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You never told your mother and your mother never told you? No.
6313. *President.*] Are you sure that Mrs. Dean was at your place on the Monday? Yes, at 11 o'clock. I went down to her place at 1 o'clock and took some sago.
6314. Where was Mr. Dean when you went down at 1 o'clock? Mr. Dean was at home. Mrs. Dean was in bed. He came up with a mutton chop and some bread. She said she could not eat the sago, and could not eat the mutton chop. Mr. Dean took it down stairs, and then I left.
6315. Did you see the sago made? It was made when I came home from Sydney, and I took it down about 1 o'clock.
6316. *Dr. Jones.*] You cannot give any reason why you did not discuss that matter of the Monday with your mother? No; we have never thought of it.
6317. *President.*] Did Mrs. Dean walk to your house on the Monday at 11 o'clock? Yes.

- Ethel Adye. 6318. Did she walk home again? Yes; before she went she said she felt faint, and mother told her to lie down on the sofa.
 31 May, 1895. 6319. She was actually sick? No, she was not sick.
 6320. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Not sick in your presence? No.
 6321. *President.*] How long was she at your place? About five minutes.
 6322. What did she come to your place for? She came for a bottle of sodawater.
 6323. And then she told you that Hans was in charge of her house? Yes.
 6324. What is this man's name? She called him Hans.
 6325. What is he? I do not know.

[Witnesses withdraw.]

Mrs. Bessie Adye sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. B. Adye. 6326. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you live pretty close to Dean's house in Miller-street, North Sydney? Yes.
 31 May, 1895. 6327. And that is your daughter who has just been examined? Yes.
 6328. You knew the Deaus? Yes.
 6329. And your daughter knew them also? Yes.
 6330. Do you remember early in March seeing Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 6331. Can you call to mind the days? Yes; it was on a Saturday she came to me.
 6332. What day of the month was it? It was on the 2nd of March.
 6333. Where did she come to? She came to my shop.
 6334. What time of the day did she come? About 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
 6335. Did she bring anything with her? Yes; a part of a bottle of lemon-syrup.
 6336. Who was present at the time? My daughter and Mrs. Walke and myself.
 6337. Did she do anything with the bottle of lemon-syrup? Yes; she asked me to taste it.
 6338. After that did she leave the bottle of lemon-syrup with you? Yes; she left it on the dining-room table.
 6339. Where did she go to then? To dress herself at her own house.
 6340. Did she come back? Yes; but I was not there when she came back.
 6341. Did you see her at all that day;—that is on the Saturday? Yes; at my house when she came back from down the town.
 6342. You mean down town on the Shore? Yes.
 6343. Was there a baby there when you came back? Yes; she left the baby.
 6344. When she came back you were not there—whether she brought her baby back you cannot say, but the baby was there? Yes.
 6345. Were you back at your house before she returned from town? Yes.
 6346. And when you came back the baby was there? Yes.
 6347. What did she do to the baby? She gave the baby a drink.
 6348. You are quite sure of that? Yes, quite sure.
 6349. When she first came with the bottle of syrup, and she went back and dressed, and you went out and she went out, about what time did she suckle the baby? About half-past 4 or 5.
 6350. She came first about 2 o'clock, and went back to her house to dress herself, and you went out and were not at home when Mrs. Dean returned; but you found on your return Mrs. Dean's baby in your house, and afterwards Mrs. Dean came in and suckled the baby? Yes.
 6351. She remained some time, and then went away? Yes; she said she had a bad headache, and I made her a cup of tea.
 6352. Did she have the tea? She drank very little of it.
 6353. What took place then? She went home with the baby.
 6354. Did you see her again that day? No; I saw her again on the Sunday.
 6355. Did you go to her house? Yes; on the Sunday Mr. Dean came up and said that she was ill, and asked me would I go and see her.
 6356. Did you go? Yes.
 6357. Was she in bed? Yes.
 6358. About what time was this? It was about half-past 10 o'clock.
 6359. When she was in bed did she look ill? No, she didn't look ill. She said she had a very bad headache.
 6360. Is that all she complained of? Yes.
 6361. Whilst you were in the house on that Sunday when you went down to see her did anything occur? She had a cup of tea and some toast beside the bed. She said, "Mr. Dean had brought it up to her." I said, "Why don't you drink it, it will do your head good?" She said, "I did not like it; I got out of bed and put part of it away." She asked me to taste it.
 6362. Did she say where she put it? No; nor what she put it in.
 6363. *President.*] Did she point out a tumbler under the chest of drawers? No, sir.
 6364. *Mr. Pilcher.*] With reference to the cup of tea;—how full was it? It was about half full.
 6365. She told you that she did not like it? Yes.
 6366. That she got out of bed and put part of it away? Yes.
 6367. She didn't tell you where she put it? No.
 6368. She asked you to taste it? Yes.
 6369. Did you taste it? Yes.
 6370. Did you notice anything the matter with it? I detected nothing wrong with it.
 6371. Did you tell her so? Yes; I said, "Why did you not drink it?" and she said, "Because I do not like it." I said, "Oh, that is all right; why don't you drink it?"
 6372. Did you taste it? Yes; I took a mouthful of it.
 6373. *President.*] Did you see any cream of any kind, or any white stuff around the edges—anything white at all? No, sir.
 6374. You said it was all right? Yes.
 6375. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When you tasted that cup of tea was there any bitter taste about it;—had it any taste foreign to it whatever? No, none whatever.
 6376. Did you take a good mouthful of it? Yes.
 6377. And did you swallow it? Yes.

6378. And you were not ill? Oh, no.
6379. You are quite certain of that, Mrs. Adye? Yes, I am quite sure.
6380. At the time you are speaking of where was the baby? The baby was lying on the bed crying.
6381. Did you take the baby away? Yes, I took it away. I said, "I will take the baby away and make it comfortable."
6382. Did you take the baby away? Yes.
6383. And when you made it comfortable was it taken back to the Deans? Yes; when it was ready I took it back.
6384. When was that? On the Sunday, about 11 o'clock.
6385. About how long were you there at the first time—when you found Mrs. Dean in bed? I was there a quarter of an hour or ten minutes; I was not there many minutes.
6386. When you went back with the baby where was Mrs. Dean? She was lying in bed.
6387. When you saw her did she appear to be ill? No; she appeared to be just the same as when I left. She looked just the same. She had a colour in her face.
6388. Did she appear at all different to what you were accustomed to see her? No; she appeared about the same as usual. She complained of a bad headache. I suggested to her to lie in bed all day, and if she did so that she would feel better to-morrow.
6389. When was this, did you say? On Sunday morning; on Sunday about 11 o'clock in the morning.
6390. Did you see any more of her on that Sunday? Yes, I saw her about 4-30 in the afternoon.
6391. Was she in bed then? Yes, she was in bed.
6392. How did she appear then? She appeared much about the same; she said she was about the same, when I asked her.
6393. On the Monday morning did you see her? Yes; she came up to my shop.
6394. On Monday morning, the 4th of March? Yes.
6395. About what time did she come? About 11 o'clock in the morning.
6396. What did she come for? She came for a bottle of soda-water.
6397. Had you any? No.
6398. How long did she stay at your shop? She stayed about 10 minutes, a few minutes.
6399. Did you tell her anything about the soda-water? Yes, I said "The man will be here soon, and when he comes I will send it down to you."
6400. Did you send some soda-water down? Yes, I sent some down by the little girl, next door. I sent four bottles.
6401. Did Dean come to your place? Yes, he brought some sago to me and asked me to make it for his wife.
6402. Did you make it? Yes.
6403. Did you send the sago down? Yes, I sent it down by my daughter.
6404. About what time was it that you sent it down? Between 12 and 1 o'clock. I cannot say exactly.
6405. About what time did Dean bring this sago to your place? He brought it about 12 o'clock.
6406. Did you keep it any length of time? No, I made it directly he brought it, and said that when my daughter came in that I would send it down to Mrs. Dean. My daughter came in a few minutes afterwards.
6407. Did you send your daughter down with it? Yes.
6408. You say you saw Mrs. Dean about 11 o'clock on the Monday morning when she came for the soda-water? Yes.
6409. And how long did she stay? She stayed for a few minutes.
6410. Do you remember her saying anything? Yes; she said she felt faint, and I said to her, "Lie down on the sofa, it might pass away." She laid down on the sofa for a minute or two and then got up and went away home.
6411. Now, on the Saturday; when you saw her on the Saturday, when she came with the lemon-syrup bottle, what state of health did she appear to be in? She appeared to be quite well; as far as I could judge, quite well.
6412. On the Sunday she looked all right too, but complained of a headache? Yes.
6413. And on the Monday she complained of feeling faint? Yes.
6414. Did you see her again on the Monday? No.
6415. Did you see her again on the Tuesday? No.
6416. Did you see her on the Wednesday? Yes, I went down to ask how she was on the Wednesday.
6417. About what time did you go down? At about half-past 10 o'clock.
6418. Was Mrs. Seymour there when you went down? Yes.
6419. Did you see Mrs. Dean? Yes.
6420. Was Mrs. Dean in bed when you were there? Yes.
6421. You are sure Mrs. Seymour was there? Yes.
6422. You were not there on the Tuesday? No, I did not see her on the Tuesday.
6423. You say you did not see Mrs. Dean on the Tuesday? No, sir.
6424. What day was it that you took the baby home? I took it home on the Sunday to wash it and make it comfortable.
6425. Did you take the baby again on the Tuesday? No; my daughter went down on the Tuesday and brought the baby back with her, and I had it at my place all day.
6426. Sometime on Tuesday did Mrs. Seymour come to your shop? Yes; she came after the baby.
6427. What time was this? It was about half-past 5 in the afternoon she came for the baby.
6428. Did she say what she was going to do with the baby? She said she had come to take it home to give it a drink; that May's breasts were very hard and she wanted the baby to have a drink.
6429. Do you remember her giving any particular reason? She said, "It must come and have a drink. We do not want her to get in the family-way again." That she did not want the milk to dry up.
6430. Mrs. Seymour said that to you at half-past 5 on the Tuesday? Yes.
6431. You were not at Mrs. Dean's on the Tuesday? No.
6432. You made a statement to Messrs. Crick and Meagher—to Mr. Meagher;—what day was it that you made that statement? Yesterday.
6433. Did you make the statement at his office? Yes.
6434. You and your daughter went together to Mr. Meagher's office? Yes.

- Mrs. B. Adya. 6435. And you both gave statements there? Yes.
6436. *President.*] How long had the baby been at your house on the Tuesday? It was there all day.
- 31 May, 1895. 6437. Who brought the baby there? My daughter.
6438. Did she bring it in the morning? Yes.
6439. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You were called to give evidence at the trial immediately after Mrs. Dean, were you not? Well; I do not know.
6440. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were you at the Police Court, Mrs. Adya? Yes.
6441. Did you give evidence there? No, I did not give evidence at North Shore; I was not called.
6442. Were you summoned to appear there? Yes, I was told to come, but I was not called.
6443. Were you in the Court? No.
6444. Can you read? Yes; I can read.
6445. Do you read the papers? Yes; sometimes.
6446. You took a particular interest in this matter? No; not a particular interest.
6447. You took no particular interest in this charge of a man having poisoned his wife;—is that true? No; no particular interest.
6448. You were a witness at the trial and you read the newspapers, and yet you took no particular interest in this matter;—your daughter was a witness at the trial and at the Police Court, too, and you took no particular interest in this matter? No.
6449. Did not the police see you as to all the information you could give upon this matter;—did not Sergeant Brennan see you? Yes.
6450. Did you tell him one word of what you now swear to-day? Did you tell him one word about your drinking a mouthful of that tea? Yes; I told him I sipped the tea.
6451. Did you tell him about Mrs. Dean being at your house on the Monday? I cannot say.
6452. Did you believe that you did? I do not think I did.
6453. How many times did the sergeant see you? Only once.
6454. Did he not see you three or four times? I cannot remember.
6455. Who asked you to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? Some gentleman asked me; I don't know his name.
6456. Will you tell me who that was that asked you to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher? I do not know what his name is; he asked me outside this room yesterday to go to Crick and Meagher's office.
6457. And when he asked you you went? Yes.
6458. Do you know what you went for? He asked me to go and sign a paper.
6459. Where was that paper? In Mr. Meagher's office.
6460. Did you make a statement? Yes.
6461. And they wrote down something? Yes.
6462. You didn't know what you were going there for? No.
6463. And your daughter did not know either? No.
6464. What took place while you were there? Somebody asked me questions.
6465. Was it that young gentleman at the corner of the table there? Yes.
6466. Who were there? This young gentleman, my daughter, and myself.
6467. Were you in the same room? Yes.
6468. Who was asked first? My daughter was asked first.
6469. You heard what your daughter said? Yes.
6470. And when she was finished you were asked questions? Yes.
6471. You heard what your daughter said, and your daughter heard what you said? Yes.
6472. Which of you was examined first? My daughter.
6473. What time did you go there? About 3 o'clock.
6474. Was that the first time you had been there? Yes.
6475. And the first time for your daughter too? Yes.
6476. Did you and your daughter talk over what you were going for? No; we had no conversation.
6477. Have you not been subpoenaed to appear here since the very first day of this Commission meeting here? Yes.
6478. About three weeks ago? Yes.
6479. Did you hear it stated three weeks ago that neither you nor your daughter were wanted here. You were here three weeks ago? Yes; about that time.
6480. Have you been coming every day since? Nearly every day.
6481. On this Monday that you have been speaking of when did you first see Mrs. Dean? I saw her on the Monday morning about 11 o'clock.
6482. Where did you see her? She came to my shop.
6483. Where was your daughter Ethel on the Monday morning when Mrs. Dean came to your house? My daughter was in the shop. Mrs. Dean came into my shop for some soda-water, and I told her that I had not any, but that when the man came I would send some down to her. When the man came I sent some down with a little girl who lives next door. Mrs. Dean went home afterwards.
6484. Where was Mrs. Dean at this time? She was standing in my shop waiting for the soda. She said she had a pain, and I said to her that she had better lay down. She lay down on my sofa in the kitchen, and shortly afterwards she got up and went away home.
6485. You will swear that you and your daughter have not spoken over this matter? Yes, sir; we have not spoken about it.
6486. You will swear that you have never spoken about it? Yes.
6487. Never? No.
6488. You swear that? Yes.
6489. Was that the first time you mentioned it at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
6490. You did not tell the gentleman who spoke to you here about this? No.
6491. He only asked you to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
6492. Did he tell you what you were going there to prove? No.
6493. The first time that you and your daughter mentioned this matter was at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
6494. You mentioned it at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office for the first time? Yes.

Mrs. B. Adye.
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6495. How do you know it was on the Monday, Mrs. Adye? I am quite sure it was on the Monday.
 6496. What day of the month was it? It was on the 4th of March.
 6497. How is it that you remember that date so well? Nothing particularly.
 6498. You had no suspicion that anything was wrong at that time? No.
 6499. What day was it that you said she gave the baby the breast? On the Saturday.
 6500. The Saturday in last March? Yes.
 6501. How did you come to notice such a thing of that kind? I do not know.
 6502. You can give no reason why you noticed it? No, sir.
 6503. Will you not admit that you and your daughter had been talking this matter over before you went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? No.
 6504. You will not admit that you have spoken to one another about it? No.
 6505. You will still swear that that was the first time at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office that you spoke about it? Yes.
 6506. Your daughter did not know what you were going to swear? No.
 6507. And you did not know what your daughter was going to swear? No, sir.
 6508. Do you remember seeing Dean on that Monday? Yes; I saw him about 12 o'clock.
 6509. Where was his wife then? I do not know.
 6510. Was she at your place? No.
 6511. She had been to your place? Yes.
 6512. Did you tell Dean that she had been to your place? No.
 6513. Although you knew she was unwell and laid down on your sofa, you did not tell Dean? No.
 6514. Then why did not you tell him, Mrs. Adye? Because I did not think of it; I thought there was no necessity.
 6515. What was it you swore about Mrs. Dean being ill? She said she felt faint, and I told her to lie down on the sofa in my dining-room.
 6516. I thought you said the sofa in the kitchen? Well, it is all the same; the kitchen is the dining-room.
 6517. How long did she stay there? She stayed a few minutes only.
 6518. Then she got better and went away? Yes.
 6519. What time did she go away from your house? A few minutes after 11 o'clock.
 6520. And her husband came to your house at about 12 o'clock? Yes.
 6521. Why didn't you tell him a word about her illness, and having to lie down on your sofa? Because I did not think about it.
 6522. You say Dean brought some sago? Yes.
 6523. And when he brought the sago you never told him about his wife being ill? No.
 6524. Will you not admit that Mrs. Dean, his wife, was never in your place on the Monday? No, sir.
 6525. You never told the husband? No.
 6526. Then how do you remember it? I do not know any reason.
 6527. Did you say one word at the trial of what you are telling us to-day? No.
 6528. Did you say one word after the trial? I do not know.
 6529. Or before you read the papers? I have no time to read the papers.
 6530. Did you say one word at the Police Court or at the trial? I do not know that I did.
 6531. Why did you not? Because I had my duties to attend to.
 6532. Will you swear that you have never read the papers? No; I had not time to read them.
 6533. Will you swear that you did not know what Mrs. Dean had sworn? No.
 6534. Do you take any papers in? Yes; we are news-agents.
 6535. What newspapers do you take? All kinds of papers.
 6536. Are you agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes.
 6537. And for the *Daily Telegraph*? Yes.
 6538. And the *Star*? Yes.
 6539. And you have never read the report of the trials in any of these papers? Sometimes I might take up a paper, but not very often.
 6540. Will you swear that you did not read the reports of this trial? Sometimes I did, but not very often. I might read a little of it.
 6541. Dean had been a friend of your husband's, had he not? No.
 6542. He did not know him? He might know him.
 6543. Has he been to your house? Yes; he has been there as a customer.
 6544. You saw, of course, that this was a very serious matter? Yes.
 6545. Your daughter was a witness at the trial, and yet you did not read the report of what had taken place at the trial? Sometimes I read a little, but not very often.
 6546. You did not follow it? No, sir.
 6547. Then I can take it from you that the first time you made a statement in the presence of each other was yesterday? Yes.
 6548. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember having spoken or stated anything of what you knew? Yes.
 6549. Do you remember this gentleman [*pointing to Mr. Moodie*] coming to your place the night before last? Yes.
 6550. Alderman Moodie? Yes.
 6551. Did he see you and your daughter? Yes.
 6552. Did he give you any directions? No; he never told me to go to Mr. Meagher's office, not that evening.
 6553. Was it the next morning that he told you? Yes; but I did not know his name.
 6554. You recognise the gentleman now? Yes; that is the same one.
 6555. You did not know his name? No.
 6556. Was the night before last the first time that your attention was drawn to this matter? Yes.
 6557. You remember Dean being arrested? Yes.
 6558. And the circumstances—the fact of his being arrested? Yes.
 6559. You say that you saw Mrs. Dean on the Monday? Yes.
 6560. But that you did not see her on the Tuesday? No.
 6561. And you saw her again on the Wednesday? Yes.

- Mrs. B. Adye. 6562. Can you recall whether that was the last day on which you saw her before he was arrested? Yes; the last time I saw her was on the Wednesday.
- 31 May, 1895. 6563. Can you recall what day of the week he was arrested? It was either on Thursday or Friday.
6564. It was within a day or two of his arrest that you saw him for the last time? Yes.
6565. It was all in that week? Yes.
6566. The next week the police came to you? Yes.
6567. And you were called to appear at the Police Court? Yes.
6568. But you were not called? No.
6569. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You swear that you can remember Mrs. Dean at your house on the Monday? Yes.
6570. How is it, then, that you cannot remember when he was arrested? It was either on Thursday or Friday.
6571. You say that Mr. Moodie came to your house? Yes; that gentleman over there did.
6572. When did he come to your house? The night before last.
6573. Who was at your house at the time? My daughter and that gentleman and myself.
6574. What was the conversation about? He asked me a few questions.
6575. What questions did he ask you;—did he not ask you the very things you have come here to swear to-day? Yes.
6576. You did talk to this gentleman then? Yes.
6577. And yet you said you did not speak to anyone? Yes.
6578. How long was this gentleman there? About ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.
6579. Talking to you and your daughter? Yes.
6580. And the conversation was about this evidence that you are giving here now? Yes.
6581. You say you were told yesterday to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
6582. They were the solicitors acting in the interests of Dean? Yes.
6583. And this Mr. Moodie was one of the committee acting in the interests of Dean also? Yes.
6584. *President.*] When you saw Mrs. Dean on the Sunday—on Sunday the 3rd of March—did she tell you anything then about some porter? Yes; she said that her husband poured her out some porter and that it was sour, and that he threw it away because it was sour.
6585. Did she say she had taken any of it? No; she said she had not drunk any of it because it was sour.
6586. Did she say anything about a powder in the bottom of the glass? No.
6587. Nothing whatever? No, nothing whatever.
6588. Do you know that Mrs. Dean had sworn at the trial that her husband offered her some tea and that in the tea there were white lumps floating about, and that her husband said they were cream? I remember hearing about that.
6589. Did you hear about that at the Police Court at North Shore? I cannot say; I cannot remember.
6590. If you did hear it then, would it not have been very important to have mentioned at the trial what you have mentioned to-day? Well, I didn't remember.
6591. You are quite sure that she never pointed out to you any tea in a tumbler under the chest of drawers? Quite sure.
6592. There was no bad taste in the tea you drank? None whatever.
6593. How much tea was in the cup when it was given to you? It was about half full.
6594. Was there any milk in the tea? Yes.
6595. Was there any sugar? Yes.
6596. Did you know that Mrs. Dean had sworn at the trial that she noticed something floating like lumps in this tea? I heard them say that was what she said.
6597. When did you hear that—was it before the trial at Darlinghurst? I think it was.
6598. Why did not you give the evidence you have given here to-day at the trial at Darlinghurst? Because I was not asked.
6599. Did you not know that this was a very serious charge and important to Dean; and if Mrs. Dean was saying something that was not true, why did not you volunteer the information? I did not think of it; I did not remember what I heard about those lumps clinging to the side of the saucer.
6600. Did you ever know that he poured out some of the tea into a saucer and offered it to her? No; I did not know that.
6601. When he came to you on the Sunday, what did he say? He asked me to go and see his wife; he said that she seemed very ill.
6602. *Dr. Jones.*] You have told us that on Tuesday the baby was at your house all day? Yes.
6603. Did you observe anything about the baby? No.
6604. Was it sick? No.
6605. Was it purged? No.
6606. Nothing of that kind? No.
6607. The baby appeared to you to be quite well? Yes sir.

[Witness withdrew.]

Bessie Walke sworn and examined:—

- Bessie Walke. 6608. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you live next to Dean? No; I live next to Mrs. Adye.
- 31 May, 1895. 6609. Do you remember seeing Mrs. Dean on a day early in March? Yes.
6610. Whereabouts did you see her? I saw her at Mrs. Adye's shop.
6611. What day of the week did you see her? On Saturday, the 2nd March.
6612. About what time? A little after 2 o'clock.
6613. Did she bring something with her? Yes; she brought a bottle.
6614. Did she go away anywhere? Yes; she went home.
6615. Did she come back? Yes; she came back with her baby.
6616. Did she go away anywhere then? Yes; she went to the chemist's—to Smith's, the chemist, I think.
6617. Were you there when she came back? Yes.
6618. Did she do anything with the baby? Yes; she gave it a drink from the breast.
6619. Are you quite sure of that? Yes; I am quite sure.
6620. Did you know her before? Yes; I knew her at the shop.

6621.

Bessie Walke,
 1 May, 1895

6621. How did she seem in health? Oh, all right.
 6622. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How is it you remember about this? Because I was at the shop.
 6623. Did you suspect that a crime was going to be committed? No.
 6624. What did you pay those trifles so much attention for? I don't know.
 6625. Who asked you to come here to-day? Mr. Moodie.
 6626. Have you been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Yes.
 6627. When did you go there? Yesterday afternoon.
 6628. Who went with you? Mrs. Adye and Miss Adye.
 6629. Are you quite sure? Yes.
 6630. Where did you meet Mrs. and Miss Adye? I met them here.
 6631. And you all went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's together? Yes.
 6632. Are you quite sure of that? Yes; quite sure.
 6633. Where did you go? Into a room.
 6634. Was that young gentleman sitting at the end of the table present? Yes.
 6635. And who else? Mrs. Adye, Miss Adye, and Hans Bach.
 6636. Were you all together? Yes.
 6637. Who spoke first? Miss Adye, Mrs. Adye, and myself.
 6638. You spoke last? Yes.
 6639. Did you interrupt them? No.
 6640. Or suggest anything? No.
 6641. Did you hear what they said? Yes; I was in the same room.
 6642. Were you near enough to hear all they said? Yes; I heard what they said.
 6643. You are quite sure that you were in the room? Yes; I was in the room all the time.
 6644. Where did you three go afterwards? We came back here.
 6645. Did you know what you were going to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office for? No.
 6646. Not what you were going to state? No; all I can state was what I could state at the Court.
 6647. Were you asked questions, or did you make a statement? I simply told what I knew.
 6648. And somebody wrote it down? Yes.
 6649. And you signed it? No, I did not sign it.
 6650. And the same was done with Mrs. Adye and Miss Adye? Yes.
 6651. Didn't he ask any questions of you? No.
 6652. Did he ask any questions of Mrs. Adye or Miss Adye? No; I did not hear.
 6653. You all made your own statements? Yes.
 6654. That is the truth? Yes.
 6655. And you swear it? Yes.
 6656. How did you know that it was on Saturday, the 2nd of March, that you saw Mrs. Dean? Because I have been at the Court so often. At North Shore and Davlinghurst so often.
 6657. You noticed this about suckling the baby too? Yes.
 6658. *President.*] When you saw Mrs. Dean had she a bottle of lemon-syrup with her? Yes.
 6659. What was she doing with it? She had it in her hand. She asked Mrs. Adye to taste it, then Miss Adye, and then me.
 6660. Did Mrs. Adye taste it? Yes.
 6661. Did Miss Adye taste it? No.
 6662. Did you taste it? Yes.
 6663. What did it taste like? It was like gail; it had a sweet bitter taste.
 6664. How much did you drink? I took a very little out of the mouth of the bottle.
 6665. You didn't pour it into a glass? No, just out of the bottle.
 6666. Were you ill afterwards? I felt a little sick afterwards.
 6667. Did you vomit? No, it was an empty retch. I retched, but it was an empty retch.
 6668. You merely, as you say, strained? Yes, that was all.
 6669. You saw the baby? Yes.
 6670. Did it seem all right? Yes.
 6671. It was not sick or anything? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

William Henry Goode, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined:—

6672. *Dr. Todd.*] Are you Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at Sydney University? Yes, I am.
 6673. I place two prescriptions in your hand [*produced*];—do you see the one contains morphia, and is dated the 3rd of January, and the other containing morphia, is dated the 5th March? Yes; that is so.
 6674. Do you notice that both of these prescriptions are for the same patient, and are given by the same doctor? Yes; for Mrs. Dean.
 6675. Do you notice any difference in the quantity of morphia prescribed on the two occasions? Yes; I do. One contains 6 drachms and the other 2 drachms of morphia, and both are prescribed by Dr. Newmarch.
 6676. What is the difference between the two doses? There are four half-grain doses in one and twelve different doses in the other.
 6677. In the medical administration of strychnine, will you tell me if it is required to be given frequently in order to maintain its action, or will the effect of one dose last a long time? That would depend upon the size of the dose.
 6678. Then I will say a tonic dose? That should be given frequently—two or three times a day.
 6679. Why is that necessary? To keep up the action.
 6680. Is that because the action disappears rapidly? Yes.
 6681. If you were to give a large medicinal dose—say double the maximum dose—at 7 o'clock in the morning, what would be the effect upon that person at 3 o'clock in the afternoon? I should think that person would be very ill after taking a double medicinal dose.
 6682. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon do you think that person's heart would be stimulated or depressed? Depressed, I should say. Such a person, most likely, would be exhausted; in fact, prostrated.
 6683-8. I want to ask you a question, so that you may comment upon the statement;—have you, from experience, been enabled to comment on such a statement as this: "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, and then took a dose of strychnine, the one would be an antidote to the other—"

W. H.
 Goode, Esq.,
 M.D.
 31 May, 1895.

W. H.
Goode, Esq.,
M. D.,
31 May, 1895.

President.] I do not think that there is any necessity to try to prove that strychnine is an antidote to arsenic; we do not understand the matter in that way.

Mr. Pilcher.] If that is so, I need not go into the evidence; but Dr. Newmarch set up some opinion, according to the Judge's note, that strychnine was an antidote to arsenic.

President.] It will be, perhaps, as well for you to go on with the case in your own way. If Dr. Goode is going to give the same evidence as Dr. Knagg gave yesterday, would it not save time to read Dr. Knagg's evidence over to him, and ask him if he agrees with it?

Dr. Todd.] The course I propose to follow will be shorter.

President.] Go on then, please.

6689. *Dr. Todd.*] What is your opinion on this statement: "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, then took a dose of strychnine, it would be an antidote;"—what would you say to that? I do not think it would.

6690. Do you, then, agree with that statement? No.

6691. Supposing she had taken some strychnine it would account for a strong pulse, supposing she was suffering from arsenical poisoning? I do not agree with that.

6692. Here is another assertion:—"A mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other." That is a statement according to the evidence of Mr. Hamlet; what have you to say to that? I say there is no ground for such a statement as that.

6693. Do you know of any authority which recommends that strychnine should be used as an antidote to arsenic? No.

President.] I think my colleagues and myself take that for granted that there is no such authority as that.

6694-5. *Dr. Todd.*] If the woman took on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock a mixture which contained 1/7th of a grain of strychnine, and 1/6th of a grain of arsenic, would the fact of the strychnine being there account for her being able to go about on Saturday afternoon freely? No; not in my opinion.

6696. On the same supposition, would the taking of this dose of arsenic and strychnine on Saturday morning account for her having a strong pulse, a good pulse, and regular, and respiration normal sixty-four hours afterwards? No; I do not think it would.

6697. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Supposing that on Saturday morning this good lady took some mixture which contained 1/6th of a grain of arsenic, and the 1/7th of a grain of strychnine on the Saturday; that she suffered from vomiting and purging;—would the effects on the Monday night at 11 o'clock have passed away, so that the pulse would remain regular and strong, and the respiration normal? I think I have said no to that question.

6698. The fact I want to draw your attention to is this: The arsenic and strychnine taken on the Saturday, would that in any way account for the regular pulse and normal respiration on Monday night? Not in my opinion.

6699. *Dr. Todd.*] I want to ask you one question about the action of a solution of arsenious acid;—have you carried on any experiments on the subject of, say, pouring a solution of arsenious acid on to dry calico, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, have you poured it on to calico, and let it dry? Yes; I have made such experiments.

6700. Will you be good enough to tell me what you have discovered in those experiments? Well; you cannot detect anything on the fabric on which you have poured a solution of arsenious acid.

6701. Do you mean to say that you cannot detect anything? No; you cannot detect it, even with a microscope; there is nothing to be seen, as the arsenious acid has been absorbed by the fabric.

6702. *President.*] How would you detect the presence of this acid then? By chemical tests; analysing for instance.

6703. Then this night-dress, which you are now examining, might be covered with a solution of arsenious acid and dried, and yet you could not detect the fact by the aid of the microscope? No; you could not.

6704. Not if the whole night-dress had been washed in it? No.

6705. *Mr. Pilcher.*] In your opinion could anybody detect it? No.

6706. Not with the use of the lens? I could not; and in my opinion, I do not think anybody else could.

6707. *Dr. Todd.*] I will now ask you a question in reference to other solutions: What would be the result of pouring a solution of arsenite of potash or arsenite of sodium on a piece of calico? You would have the same result; nothing could be seen, not even with a microscope.

6708. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Could anything be seen by the aid of any power that could be brought to bear upon it? No.

6709. *Dr. Todd.*] If a solution of arsenious acid, or arsenite of soda, or arsenite of potash, was used, and an amount of arsenic soap was added to a faecal stain on a night-dress or garment of that kind, would you be able to detect the arsenious acid then with the aid of the glass? I do not think so.

6710. Would it make it any easier to see it, owing to the fact of the garment being stained? If there was any mixing with any organic matter I do not think it would.

6711. Assuming that the woman took this dose—1/7th of a grain of strychnine and 1/6th of a grain of arsenic on an empty stomach, before breakfast, on the Saturday morning, that vomiting followed with purging during the morning, would she be able to walk about freely and apparently in her normal health the same afternoon? She might, if she got rid of the poison very rapidly from the stomach.

6712. What would be her state if she did not vomit for say an hour? In my opinion I think she would be very weak, if not exhausted, in the afternoon.

6713. If she took a 7th of a grain of strychnine and a 6th of a grain of arsenic in the morning, and there was no severe vomiting, what would be her state in the afternoon? I think she would be weak, and not fit to walk about.

6714. Would it be apparent to anyone seeing her that she was not, or would not be, in her normal health? It is my opinion that she would not be in her full normal health. I do not see how she could be in her normal health judging from the size of the dose.

6715. Have you read the Judge's notes of the description of Mrs. Dean's illness on the Monday and the following day? Yes.

6716. Are you able to form an opinion as to the nature of that illness? She must evidently have been suffering from some irritant taken into the stomach.

6717. Do you think that her illness on Monday night and the following day was one illness, due to one cause, or several illnesses? Due to several causes.

6718.

6718. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you seen the patient at all? Yes; I saw her at a distance in the hospital. W. H. Goode,
Esq., M.D.

6719. Only at a distance? Yes.

Then I object to that question.

6720. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you think, or do you know, if arsenious acid is soluble in any acid medium? Yes; it is soluble.

6721. Will you be good enough to look at the bottle I now produce—[*bottle of strychnine produced*];—is that coloured strychnine? Yes; it is strychnine, coloured pink.

6722. Do you know if that coloured strychnine dissolved would colour the solution in which it was dissolved? Before I can answer that, what is it coloured with? I could not answer the question unless I knew what the strychnine in this bottle is coloured with.

6723. Cannot you answer that question without ascertaining what is the colouring matter of the strychnine? No.

6724. We will come to another point then;—if a mother, who has a child at the breast (say) 10 weeks old, had taken strychnine in considerable doses, is it likely that the child would suffer from strychnine poisoning, and show symptoms? It is likely; but I cannot say from my own knowledge whether the child would. It is said that such is the case.

6725. Have you read the report of any case in which it is said such is the result? I have heard of such cases.

6726. If a mother's milk is poisoned, do you know if there would be any different effect upon the child if the milk were drawn off into a cup, and then given to the child? No; I do not think there would be any difference.

6727. *President.*] I want to ask you a question: Supposing this Mrs. Dean is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, and there is no suggestion of alcoholism or disease, would that peripheral neuritis indicate or show that she had been poisoned by arsenic? Not necessarily so; she might have peripheral neuritis through many other causes.

6728. What other causes? Influenza, exposure to cold, lead-poisoning, alcohol.

6729. Supposing that there is no evidence of alcohol or lead-poisoning, leaving out even syphilis, and excluding all common causes, and assuming that she is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, following extreme vomiting on the 4th of March and the 5th March, caused by some irritant passing into the stomach, would you say that these after effects were the result of arsenical poison? If I was perfectly satisfied that she had taken a large quantity of arsenic I should say that arsenic was the cause of the peripheral neuritis.

6730. Supposing she suffered from some extreme irritant on Monday, the 4th, and Tuesday, the 5th, of March, and is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, and there is no evidence of alcoholism, or any other causes that have been mentioned, would you not suspect the use of arsenic? No; that is the last thing I would think of, unless something put it into my head.

6731. Supposing that she was constantly vomiting and purging? She might vomit and purge from other causes.

6732. But coupling this fact with the peripheral neuritis, what then would be your opinion? I should not suspect arsenic, unless I found some in the vomit or purge.

6733. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you ever made any experiment on a person who has happened to have taken a mixture of arsenic and strychnine? No; we do not make experiments of that kind.

6734. *Mr. Pileher.*] Supposing you were taken to the hospital, and shown a person suffering from peripheral neuritis, could you, without diagnosis, say, in the absence of alcohol, syphilis, or lead-poisoning, what was the cause of that peripheral neuritis? No.

6735. *President.*] Not if you were informed that the patient had suffered from extreme vomiting and purging? No.

6736. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Would you say it was from arsenical poisoning? No; I should not be forced to admit that it was from arsenical poisoning; it might be produced by other causes; there might be twenty other causes to produce peripheral neuritis, causes that we know nothing at all about yet, causes which up to the present are undiscovered.

6737. *Dr. Todd.*] This is an American Text-book [*produced*] of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Pepper, and volume 1. I wish to read you what he says on page 806, under the heading, "Multiple neuritis, peripheral neuritis, and poly-neuritis." He says the cases may be classified as follows:—“(1) Those in which the disease sets in after exposure to cold or follows exertion, the so-called idiopathic form. (2) Toxic form, by far the most important variety, causing which the following poisons may be mentioned—(a) Diffusible stimulants: alcohol, carbon, monoxide, carbon bisulphide, dinitro-benzene (roburite), aniline; (b) Metallic poisons: lead, arsenic, mercury, and phosphorus; (c) Animal poisons: diphtheria, typhus and other fevers, syphilis, tubercle malaria, and leprosy; (d) Vegetable poisons: ergot, morphine, &c.; (e) Endogenous poisons: rheumatism, gout, antritis, diabetes, the puerperal state, chorea (James Ross). (3) Dyscrasic form, in which the neuritis develops in the cachectic states, such as cancer, anæmia, and marasmus. (4) Endemic neuritis, or beri-beri”;—do you recognise that this covers a very wide field? Yes; it does.

6738. Can you tell me whether, from personal experience I mean, peripheral neuritis is a disease the cause of which is easily traced? It would be easy to trace the cause the cause of peripheral neuritis in a patient if you knew that patient had taken arsenic.

6739. In other words, a diagnosis of the case would depend upon the knowledge of the history of the case? Yes.

6740. To fix and determine the cause of peripheral neuritis would you want a thorough knowledge of the history of the case before you could do so? Yes; if I knew the woman had taken arsenic it would not be difficult.

6741. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you not say, earlier in your examination, that you thought arsenious acid was soluble in some acid medium? Yes; it is soluble in hydrochloric acid.

6742. Do you know if hydrochloric acid is used in the manufacture of lemon-syrup? I do not know what lemon-syrup is.

[Witness withdrew.]

Ethel Adye recalled:—

- E. Adye. 6743. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When you were here before I forgot to ask you one question;—do you remember the 5th of March, it being Tuesday? Yes.
- 31 May, 1895. 6744. Did you see Mrs. Seymour at all on that day? Yes; in the afternoon.
6745. Where did you see her? At my home.
6746. Do you remember about what time it was? Between 5 and 6 in the afternoon.
6747. Did she come to your mother's house? Yes; she came for the baby.
6748. Where had the baby been? At my home all day.
6749. Who had been looking after it? I had.
6750. Did Mrs. Seymour say what she wanted the baby for? Yes; she said she wanted to take the baby home to have a drink, as May's breasts were very hard.
6751. Did she say anything else? Yes.
- President.*] You need not repeat it; we know what it was.
6752. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Were you at the court at Darlinghurst? Yes.
6753. Was your mother there too? Yes.
6754. Did you hear any question asked of your mother while she was outside the court and outside the witness-box? Yes.
6755. Do you remember where she was when this question was asked her? Yes; in the passage-way.
6756. Do you know who it was asked the question? I fancy it was Mr. Wade.
6757. Who is Mr. Wade? He was the gentleman sitting alongside Mr. Want in the court.
6758. Is that the gentleman there sitting near Sir Julian Salomons? Yes.
6759. And what question did he ask your mother? He asked mother if she tasted the tea.
6760. What tea was he referring to? That tea in Mrs. Dean's on the Sunday.
6761. Did he ask your mother if she had tasted the tea alongside the bed on the Sunday? Yes.
6762. What did your mother say? She replied, "Yes."
6763. Was there anything else asked of your mother? Yes. He asked if Mrs. Dean told her where she put the tea, and mother said "No."
6764. Your mother said "What"? My mother said Mrs. Dean did not tell her, neither where she put the tea nor what she put it in.
6765. Do you say Mr. Wade asked your mother if she tasted the tea? Yes; and my mother said she did.
6766. Did Mr. Wade ask anything else about tasting the tea? Yes.
6767. What was that? He asked her what it was like, and she replied that it tasted alright.
6768. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who do you say said the tea was alright? My mother said so.
6769. And did all this occur in one of the passages at Darlinghurst? Yes.
6770. Did not you give evidence here this morning? Yes, I did.
6771. Do you not remember then swearing that you and the young man at the corner of the table were the only persons present when you made your statement? No, I did not.
6772. Will you not swear that you made that statement by question and answer? No; I made my statement of my own free will.
6773. Before you were examined this morning did not a certain person, Mr. Moodie, ask you to make a statement to him? No.
6774. Was there nothing at all said to you about what you were going to say before you went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office with your mother? No.
6775. Did not you and your mother talk it over? No.
6776. Did not you know what your mother was going to say? No.
6777. Did not she know what you were going to say? No.
6778. And do you swear what you are saying now to be true? Yes.
6779. You say Mr. Wade asked your mother some questions while you were at Darlinghurst Court? Yes.
6780. Had you been examined then in this case? No, we had not.
6781. Neither of you? No.
6782. On what day were you examined—on the same day, or the day before, or the day after this conversation is said to have taken place? I cannot say the date.
6783. Who first put this matter of your mother tasting the tea into your mind? I heard the question up at Darlinghurst.
6784. But who put it in your mind to mention it to-day in this manner? No one.
6785. Why then did you not state it when you were here this morning? Because I was not asked it.
6786. Will you swear that you have not spoken to anybody about it since you were here this morning? No, I have not.
6787. Do you mean to swear that you have not mentioned it to a soul? No, no one.
6788. And do you now swear that Mr. Wade asked your mother if she had tasted that tea? Yes.
6789. Did he ask your mother or you? It was my mother he asked.
6790. And did your mother say she did, and that the tea was alright? Yes.
6791. Were you examined after that? Yes.
6792. Was your mother examined after that? Yes; but she was examined before me.
6793. So you were both examined after that conversation in the passage at Darlinghurst? Yes.
6794. What time of the day did this conversation take place? I cannot tell you the exact time.
6795. Was it in the afternoon or evening? It was just at lunch-time.
6796. Was it during the lunch hour? It was when Mr. Wade was going to his lunch.
6797. Was there anyone else there besides you and your mother? Yes; Mrs. Walke was there.
6798. Was that the witness whom we examined a little while ago? Yes.
6799. Were there any of the police officers there at the time? No.
6800. Is it not a fact that you went to Mr. Wade? No; he asked us to stay back.
6801. Did Mr. Wade know you then? I had never seen him before.
6802. How did he know you at all then? I do not know.
6803. Had you been in court? No.
6804. How then could Mr. Wade then know you? I cannot tell you that.
6805. You admit that you had never spoken to Mr. Wade before? No.

6806. And you had not been in court, neither had you given any evidence? No.
6807. And you say there were no police about at the time? Not at the time.
6808. And that Mr. Wade asked you to stay back? Yes; we were just going to lunch at the time.
6809. Who were? My mother, Mrs. Walke, and I.
6810. Where did you go then? He said he wished to speak to us, and we followed him along the passage.
6811. Was it then that your mother said she tasted the tea, and she told him it was all right? Yes.
6812. *Dr. Jones.*] What was the day on which you took charge of Mrs. Dean's baby? Tuesday.
6813. All day? Yes, all day.
6814. Did you notice any signs of illness on that baby? None at all.
6815. Did the baby appear to be quite well? Yes; quite well.
6816. Did you know Mr. Wade before he spoke to you? No; but I know his name after he had examined me.
6817. Did you know him at first? No, I did not.
6818. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How was this gentleman dressed when he spoke to you? He had a black cloak and a wig on.

E. A dye.
31 May, 1895.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Bessie A dye recalled :—

6819. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember being examined this morning, and being pressed as to why you did not make some statement about tasting the tea? I do.
6820. Did you say at the time that you were not asked about it? I did.
6821. And is that your explanation? Yes.
6822. Do you remember, while at Darlinghurst courthouse, being asked by any gentleman about the tea? I think I was.
6823. Do you remember who it was who asked you the question? Someone called me and asked me if I had tasted the tea.
6824. Who was present when that question was asked? I think my daughter and Mrs. Walke were standing at my side.
6825. Do you remember who the gentleman was who asked you the question? I think that was the gentleman [*pointing to Mr. Wade*].
6826. Can you call to mind where it was in the court-house that he asked you the question? It was in the passage, I think.
6827. Do you remember what time of the day it was? It was when he was going to lunch.
6828. And what did he ask you? If I had tasted the tea, and I said yes.
6829. Did he ask you anything else about the tea? Yes; he asked me what it tasted like, and I said I did not notice that it tasted different to any other tea.
6830. Did he ask you anything about as to whether Mrs. Dean said anything to you? He asked me if she told me where she put the tea.
6831. Put what? I said, she said she had put part of it away, but she did not say where she had put it, neither what she had put it in.
6832. Did this conversation take place in the passage at Darlinghurst, as you were going to lunch? Yes.
6833. Can you recollect whether you had given your evidence at the time? No; I had not.
6834. *President.*] Did Mrs. Dean tell you where she had put the tea? No, she did not.
6835. Did you ask her? No.
6836. When she asked you to taste the tea did she say why she wished you to taste it? She said she did not like it, and I said to her, "Why do you not drink the tea; it will do you good." She said she did not like tea; she said she was thirsty.
6837. Did not she tell you she had put some of it away? Yes.
6838. Why did she tell you that; did she give you no reason? No.
6839. Did you ask her for any reason? No.
6840. And then did she ask you to taste it? Yes.
6841. Why, if she did not like the tea herself, did she ask you to taste it? I cannot tell you; I do not know.
6842. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] As a matter of fact did you not go away and make her some fresh tea? No; not then.
6843. I mean shortly afterwards? No; I got her a cup of tea, and gave it to her.
6844. And do you mean to say that she did not like it? She said she was very thirsty, and I advised her to drink the tea.
6845. Did you not go away and make it for her? I did not make it. I got it for her, and she drank some of it.
6846. Where did she say she put part of it? I did not ask her.
6847. And she did not tell you where she had put part of it away? No.
6848. She simply told you that she did not like the tea? Yes.
6849. Did you not make a statement to the police before you went to the court-house at Darlinghurst? Yes.
6850. Is it not a fact that you never mentioned that you had tasted this tea? They never asked me if I had tasted the tea.
6851. And you made a statement of your evidence, which you subsequently swore before going to Darlinghurst? Yes; I answered the questions that they asked me.
6852. That was some three or four days before the trial? It was before the trial; but I cannot say how many days.
6853. Do you not know that Mr. Wade, in this very passage you spoke of, asked you if you had tasted the tea, and did you not tell him that you had not? No, sir.
6854. On your oath will you swear that you did not tell him that you had not tasted the tea? I did not tell him that I had not tasted the tea.
6855. Do you not know that you are going back on your former evidence? No, sir.
6856. Did you not tell Mr. Wade that you were in a hurry to get away from Dean's house, and that you had not tasted the tea? No, sir; I did not.

Mrs. B. A dye.
31 May, 1895.

Mrs.
B. Adye.
31 May, 1895.

6857. Just reflect for one moment;—will you not admit that? No, sir; I will not.
6858. Did you not say something about tasting the tea, and it was like ordinary tea? Mr. Wade asked me if I tasted the tea. I said I did, and he then asked me what it tasted like, and I said like tea.
6859. Then, why did you not ask Mrs. Dean why she wanted to put part of the tea away? I did not ask her—I did not think of it.
6860. Where was Mrs. Walke at the time Mr. Wade was talking to you? Standing in the passage.
6861. Close to you? Yes; very near.
6862. Were you and your daughter and Mrs. Walke all together at this time? Yes.
6863. Did he ask Mrs. Walke anything? I think something was said about the lemon-syrup.
6864. Have you any distinct recollection? I cannot recollect what was said.
6865. *Mr. Filcher.*] You were asked why you did not ask Mrs. Dean about the tea she said she put away;—was not the tea kept for four days and never mentioned to anyone? I do not know anything about that.

[Witness withdrew.]

Sydney Jamieson, Esq., M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., sworn and examined:—

S. Jamieson,
Esq., M.B.,
L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.
31 May, 1895.

6866. *Dr. Todd.*] What are you, Dr. Jamieson? I am honorary pathologist and honorary physician at the Sydney Infirmary.
6867. Have you had considerable practice in your profession in Sydney and its suburbs? Yes; I have.
6868. Do you remember, in following your practice during last February and March, anything of importance? Yes; I can remember several matters.
6869. Will you tell me this: Was influenza of the gastro-intestinal type, or some gastro-intestinal disease of an acute nature, prevalent in your practice during the months I have named? Yes, it was; and it is still prevalent, for I am attending a case at the present time.
6870. Do you mean to say that you have a case in your own practice now? I have.
6871. Have you read the account of Mrs. Dean's illness in the Judge's notes, as given by Mrs. Dean and Dr. Newmarch? Yes; I have.
6872. Are you able to say whether the disease of influenza, of the gastro-intestinal type, would, when diagnosed, be perfectly consistent with the symptoms as shown by Mrs. Dean? I think so. I know that this influenza, of the gastro-intestinal type, is not uncommonly followed by peripheral neuritis.
6873. Some of these cases of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type—did you call that influenza, because influenza was prevalent at the time? Yes; I failed to diagnose it rapidly at the outset, but I know it was followed, or accompanied by, rather, vomiting and purging and an extreme prostration, which lasted longer than it usually does in an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.
6874. If influenza had not been prevalent at this time would you have looked for other causes for the peripheral neuritis? Yes.
6875. What other causes would produce, or be likely to produce, this acute gastro-intestinal trouble? Any irritant poison, such, for instance, as ptomaine poisoning, sporadic cholera, or summer diarrhoea.
6876. Will you listen to this passage: "In the gastro-intestinal form the symptoms may be of moderate severity, consisting of nausea and occasional vomiting, heavily-coated tongue, complete anorexia, fullness and tenderness of the epigastric region, some distension of the abdomen, and a tendency to looseness of the bowels, and fever, not exceeding 102½ degrees F., with headache and myalgic pains, and running a favourable course of from seven to ten days; but in other cases the onset is abrupt, with the violence of cholera morbus, and indicating intense irritation of the mucous surface, with profound disturbance of the splanchnic nerves";—have you seen any case which corresponds with this description? Yes.
6877. How far are these cases of gastro-intestinal influenza consistent with the symptoms of ptomaine poisoning? They are almost analogous.
6878. Do you consider the seventh of a grain of strychnine to be an excessive dose? Yes.
6879. If that amount were taken on an empty stomach, would it act more powerfully than on a full stomach? It would act more rapidly; the effect would be apparent much sooner; I do not know that it would act more powerfully.
6880. If given with plenty of water or in an acid solution, would the effect be more speedy? It is more soluble in an acid solution, and anything that would increase its solubility would increase its power of absorption.
6881. Do you agree with this: "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic and then took a dose of strychnine, would that be an antidote?" I certainly do not agree with that.
6882. Do you agree that strychnine is an antidote to arsenic? No; I think it is more likely to increase the purgative action of arsenic.
6883. With regard to the pulse or the heart, would a large dose of strychnine taken at the same time as a dose of arsenic be likely to have any effect upon the pulse or heart? I cannot speak from personal experience upon that point. I know what the physiological effect of strychnine is, and I know that you can bring the pulse down by taking arsenic.
6884. If you took a seventh of a grain of strychnine, would that have a tonic effect upon the pulse? I think it would produce a contraction of the muscular fibres.
6885. If you took strychnine and arsenic mixed together in an excessive dose, say twice the maximum medicinal dose, on an empty stomach, and did not vomit for an hour, do you think the one would counteract the other? No; I do not think so.
6886. If you took strychnine and arsenic together in an excessive dose, which would be the first to show its effects? The strychnine would.
6887. In what time would strychnine show its effects if no vomiting should follow its absorption? Within 20 to 30 minutes; of course it would depend upon the size of the dose.
6888. Say that dose was the sixth or the seventh of a grain? Well, then I should say, at the outside, 20 minutes.
6889. What do you think would be the effects upon a child suckling at the breast of a mother who had taken a large dose of strychnine? That the child would show symptoms of strychnine poisoning.
6890. Do you know of any case of this kind from personal experience? I do not from personal experience; I only know it from reading. 6891.

6891. But do you recognise it as an established fact professionally, or as one of the established facts of the medical profession? I think it would be an extremely dangerous proceeding to administer strychnine to a suckling woman, as it is a well-known fact that the poison is rapidly eliminated through the milk.
6892. If strychnine had been given, say a seventh of a grain, on Saturday morning, do you think it would effectually counteract a poisonous dose of arsenic taken at 11 o'clock on Monday night—sixty-four hours afterwards? No; it is rapidly eliminated. I do not think it would remain in the system that time.
6893. What would be the effect upon this woman of taking an excessive dose of strychnine? It would produce a jerking and spasmodic action of the muscles.
6894. Supposing this woman took an excessive dose—the seventh of a grain of strychnine and the sixth of a grain of arsenic—and continued to vomit and purge all the morning, what do you think would be her condition in the afternoon? I think she would be considerably prostrated. I do not know anything that pulls a patient down so rapidly as violent diarrhoea. I should think any person who had taken that quantity of these poisons in the morning would be considerably prostrated in the afternoon.
6895. If a mother ceased to suckle her child (say) on Friday, the 1st of March, would there be any milk left in the breast on the 12th of March? No; I do not think so, because when a woman ceases to suckle her child the milk, in the majority of cases, disappears from the mother's breast within a week.
6896. Then, you think if a woman ceased to suckle her child on the 1st, you could not draw off milk on the 12th? No; I do not think you could.
6897. *President.*] Were any of your cases of gastro-intestinal influenza followed by peripheral neuritis? No; one I thought might develop into that.
6898. He is not well yet, then? No.
6899. Would you take this as true:—"Strychnine taken with arsenic will account for the steady pulse described?" I think strychnine, in all probability, would have the effect of improving the tone of the pulse which had been subdued by taking arsenic. This effect, of course, would depend upon the size of the dose of strychnine.
6900. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Take, for instance, a patient who had taken the seventh of a grain of strychnine and the sixth of a grain of arsenic; what effect would you expect to find there? I cannot speak from actual experience, and I can only give an opinion based on my knowledge. I should say that strychnine, taken in such a large dose as one-seventh of a grain, would not produce any great effect upon a pulse which had been depressed by the taking of arsenic.
6901. *President.*] Supposing that they were taken together, would arsenic deaden the heart's action and strychnine stimulate it? It is hardly absolutely correct to say that strychnine would stimulate the heart's action. Strychnine acts on the blood vessels or the muscular fibres surrounding the blood-vessels, doing this through the nervous system more than immediately on the heart itself.

[Witness withdrew.]

MONDAY, 3 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D.

FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. B. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

William Henry Crago, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., sworn and examined:—

6902. *Dr. Todd.*] Can you tell me, Dr. Crago, from your experience and practice, whether influenza of the gastro-intestinal type was prevalent in Sydney and neighbourhood during the months of February and March? Yes; I had at least two or three cases of that nature during the month of February.
6903. Have you had any cases since then? Yes; I have had one or two since amongst children.
6904. Do these cases bear strong similarity to cases of acute irritant poisoning? Yes; the symptoms are almost identical; there is vomiting and purging with some abdominal pain.
6905. *President.*] Don't you get that in an ordinary bilious attack? Yes; but we do not usually get fever with an ordinary bilious attack.
6906. *Dr. Todd.*] If there had been no epidemic of influenza prevalent in the community at the time you had your cases would you have called these particular cases influenza? No; I think not. I should have thought them to be ptomaine poisoning, but I could not trace that the people to whom I refer had eaten tinned fish or bad food. And as there were cases of the ordinary type of influenza in the house I came to the conclusion that this disease was influenza. I looked upon it as such.
6907. You are quite certain in your own mind that they were influenza? Certainly.
6908. Did they appear to resemble cases of arsenical poisoning, inasmuch as the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, vomiting and purging, with abdominal pains, were present? Yes; somewhat similar.
6909. Did these cases of gastro-intestinal influenza show a suffusion or redness about the eyes? Yes; that is nearly always shown in influenza.
6910. Have you had in your own practice any case of gastro-intestinal influenza, followed by peripheral neuritis? I cannot say whether peripheral neuritis succeeded influenza of a gastro-intestinal type, but I have had two cases of peripheral neuritis, both being elderly women. The disease followed after a cold, and the symptoms were distinctly those of peripheral neuritis.
6911. Judging from these cases and your treatment, are you of opinion that the peripheral neuritis was a sequela of influenza? Yes; of course I cannot be positive but from the fact that the illnesses were followed by peripheral neuritis, I considered influenza to be the cause. I did not see the cases during the primary illness, but ordinary colds are not followed by peripheral neuritis, and I excluded in any diagnoses, alcoholism and arsenical poisoning from such a source as green wall-paper or anything like that.

6912.

S. Jamieson,
Esq., M.B.,
L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

31 May, 1895.

W. H. Crago,
Esq.,
L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

3 June, 1895.

- W. H. Crago, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
3 June, 1895.
6912. Will you be good enough to describe those cases and what were the symptoms? Yes; there was pain in the right foot followed by slight oedema and a drooping of the foot [*position shown by witness*] due to a partial paralysis of the extensor muscles of the leg.
6913. Are you speaking of both cases? I am speaking of the first case.
6914. Do I understand you to say that there was any wasting of the muscles? There was wasting of the muscles of the leg.
6915. In fact did you diagnose this case as one of peripheral neuritis? Yes.
6916. Was the other case to which you refer as marked as that? The other case was in the left arm, and not quite so typical as the one in the leg, but still there was no doubt that it was a case of peripheral neuritis.
6917. Could you differentiate both cases from rheumatism? It is difficult to differentiate from rheumatism, but I practically excluded rheumatism from my diagnosis.
6918. Can you tell me, if it is likely, that on the eleventh day, after a mother has ceased to nurse her child a physician could draw off a sufficient quantity of milk from the breast for the purpose of analysis? I think it would be possible in certain cases, but not in all. I believe it has been done after the lapse of eleven days.
6919. Do you think it would be likely to be done? It would be a long time, but still experience enables me to say that it is not impossible to do so. You might not do it in one case out of six, and then you might have a case in which it could be done.
6920. Would that depend to a great extent upon the pathological condition of the mother? Yes.
6921. And the absence of galactorrhœa? Yes. I have known women to cease suckling children for two or three weeks, and then the milk has come back again.
6922. Have you had any experience of an infant at the breast having been poisoned by strychnine taken by the mother? The only case I can call to mind is one which occurred last week, and then I did not see the child. I was told by the mother, I think it was on last Wednesday.
6923. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you say you did not see the child? Not at the time, but I was told it was very ill one day last week.
6924. *To Dr. Todd.*] The mother explained to me that the child was livid, and drawn up as if in a ball, they could not account for this, except in one way, and this was, the lady explained to me, that the wetnurse of the child had eaten some olives. The next day it was discovered that this wetnurse had stealthily taken a mixture of ergot and strychnine which had been made up for the mother. The nurse had evidently taken a larger dose than had been prescribed for the mother.
6925. Did the wetnurse suffer any symptoms? No; the child had most of the symptoms.
6926. Did the symptoms in the child suggest to you strychnine poisoning? No; not at the time; I never dreamt of the nurse taking that mixture, and the fact that arrested the mother's attention in the first place was the lividity of the child. I cannot mention to you the name of the mother; if I did the parents of the child would be well known to everyone here. I simply give you the mother's statement as she gave it to me, when she said the child was livid, and rolled up as if in a ball. When I heard the wet nurse had taken this strychnine and ergot I had no doubt of what caused the symptoms.
6927. Is it not an established fact in medicine that an infant is most susceptible to strychnine poisoning if the mother has taken strychnine? Certainly; the child would rapidly show symptoms, as it would be easily affected. I may add, that the infant of whom I am speaking is only about five weeks old.
6928. As regards symptoms of influenza, can you tell me whether perversions of taste are common? I should say they are almost universal. A patient suffering from influenza has a distaste for foods of all kinds.
6929. Have you noticed people who are accustomed to take tea ordinarily have a special dislike for tea when suffering from influenza? I do not know that I have noticed it more especially in regard to tea, but I know that there is a distaste of all kinds of food.
6930. To some extent do they reach a stage of nausea? Yes.
6931. Do they lose the sense of taste? Yes; and the sense of smell is equally affected. I have had many patients suffering from influenza who had neither taste nor smell.
6932. Do you mean they had not a right taste? Yes; they get a wrong taste, and because of their perverted taste they dread to take food.
6933. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] May I ask you, do you keep a note-book? Yes, I do; to record cases I see in the house; but not as a rule those I visit.
6934. Have you the notes of those cases of which you speak? I think not, but I think I have copies of the prescriptions given.
6935. Have you not your note-book showing the cases of influenza which you say developed symptoms of peripheral neuritis? No; I have not.
- President.*] I may at once say that I personally know nothing about these matters, but I think that my brother Commissioners, the doctors, are quite satisfied that there were cases of gastro-intestinal influenza prevalent in the months of February and March, and that they are satisfied that peripheral neuritis follows this type of influenza. They are prepared to believe such cases did occur without further evidence.
- 6936-7. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I suppose you will not deny that peripheral neuritis follows arsenical poisoning? Certainly not.
6938. Do you say "Yes" or "No" to this question: "Supposing you attended and examined a patient, could you say whether peripheral neuritis arose from the cause you have mentioned, or from arsenical poisoning?" Is that the present state of medical science? Yes. I could not tell unless I knew the history of the case.
6939. Do you mean to say you could not tell where it was established. Supposing you knew the history of the case, then examined the patient, and found him to be suffering from peripheral neuritis, do you mean to tell me that the present state of medical science would not enable you to tell whether this peripheral neuritis arose from arsenical poisoning, or influenza of the gastro-intestinal type? If I absolutely knew the history of the case, and that the patient had taken the arsenic, I could tell the source of the neuritis.
6940. Do you not admit that, outside the general truths in connection with peripheral neuritis, that knowledge from personal examination of the patient would be one element, and important element, in coming

coming to a conclusion that the case was one of peripheral neuritis, or, in other words, would not a medical practitioner who had seen and examined a patient be in a better position than one who had not to state the cause of the disease? Most certainly I admit that.

6941. Supposing you examined the person suffering from peripheral neuritis several times, in periods extending over several weeks, would you not be better able to say from what it arose than a practitioner forming an opinion from ordinary theories? I should say it would be so, especially if I knew from what the neuritis commenced; but on the other hand I do not think fifty examinations made during the prevalence of neuritis would help me in arriving at its cause.

6942. Have you examined Mrs. Dean in this case? No.

6943. And is all that you are stating now to be found in books? Yes; but I speak from the experience of my own practice.

6944. You have made no new discovery on your part? No.

6945. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you say that you have seen several cases of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type? Yes.

6946. Were they accompanied by a rise in the temperature? Almost invariably. There was a temperature of not less than 101 degrees; sometimes it was higher.

6947. Would you expect to get any rise of temperature in cases of arsenical poisoning, the symptoms being practically the same as those of gastro-intestinal influenza? No; not until inflammatory symptoms had developed.

6948. In influenza of this type would you get the high temperature in the earlier stages of the disease? Yes; at once.

6949. I think you said that in those cases of peripheral neuritis, which presumably followed gastro-intestinal influenza, the neuritis affected one limb only? Yes; one right leg and the other a left arm, and both were in elderly women.

6950. In the case of that child who is supposed to have taken strychnine might not the lividity have been due to an ordinary convulsion? There was no history of previous or general convulsion, and in describing the case I am only using the mother's words, when she said the child was drawn up like a ball. I think the lividity was due to the ergot, and that the drawing up like a ball was due to the strychnine.

6951. Might it not have been due to other causes? Yes; first of all it was thought that it was due to the nurse eating olives.

6952. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Supposing the doctor in the first instance diagnosed the case as ptomaine poisoning, and then subsequently a statement made by two women leads to a change in the diagnosis, would your report as an outside medical man on that case depend very much whether or not you put any confidence in the statement of the women? Certainly it would.

6953. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you know Dr. Samuel West? I do not know him personally.

6954. Do you know him by reputation? Yes.

6955. I want to read you a passage out of an address delivered by that gentleman in 1894, and which is published in Braithwaite's "Retrospect of Medicine," page 130. It is as follows:—

The eyes are suffused and heavy, and pain is often felt of great intensity in or behind the eyeballs. Another common place for initial pain is the small of the back, and in other rarer cases the first symptom has been violent abdominal colic, or more correctly, visceral neuralgia.

Further on in the same paper the same authority says, under the heading Fever:—

The usual type of fever is a sudden elevation to 102° or 103° F., at which level it remains with little remission for two or three days, and then suddenly falls. Hyperpyrexia is rare. The temperature may reach 104° or 105°.

I have seen it on two occasions rise to 107° or 108° respectively in an uncomplicated case. As such elevation of temperature is rarely maintained for long—that is to say, for more than an hour or two, if so long—symptoms of hyperpyrexia are usually absent. With pneumonia it may run high; but on the other hand many of the worst cases of influenzal pneumonia have a low temperature. Whether apyretic influenza exists, *i.e.*, influenza with other symptoms but without fever, it is difficult to prove, but I believe it does, and I think it is not uncommon.

Dr. West having said this, are you inclined to regard the statement as of value? Most certainly; I think it is likely, for I have read of cases of typhoid without fever.

Dr. Thomas Morgan Martin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., made an affirmation:—

6956. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you know a disease called influenza of the gastro-intestinal type? Yes.

6957. Have you seen any cases of it? I have seen a great many.

6958. Will you state to this Court the similarity of this disease to poisoning by ptomaine or other irritants? To my mind there is not much distinction between them. Were influenza not prevalent at the time it would be very difficult to say whether the disease was due to poisoning or influenza, it is so similar. The main thing that would make one inclined to put this down as being due to influenza would be generally the great depression that accompanies the disease of influenza. When you find gastro-intestinal trouble accompanied by extreme depression at a time when influenza itself is prevalent, you usually put it down to that cause.

6959. Is there any marked difference between cases of influenza of this type, where there is vomiting and purging, as compared with ptomaine poisoning with respect to the temperature? Not that I know of.

6960. Would the state of the temperature help you to decide when diagnosing a case whether it was one of ptomaine poisoning or influenza? I should expect to find a higher temperature in cases of influenza; at the same time in many cases of influenza the temperature is not very high. Diarrhoea often seems to have the effect of lowering the temperature.

6961. Do you know if there is collapse in these cases of gastro-intestinal influenza? There is extreme depression.

6962. Have you seen any case of peripheral neuritis which has followed on influenza, or that have been associated with influenza? I have seen one; it occurred some two or three years since. The patient was a man who came from the country suffering from peripheral neuritis, which, to the best of my belief, although it is a point upon which I cannot be absolutely sure, was an after effect of influenza.

6963. Will you be good enough to describe the symptoms? The man complained of shooting pains in his legs.

6964. In both legs? Yes, in both legs, and more or less all over his body, accompanied by great loss of power and difficulty in walking. He had to be almost carried from his cab into my room. He was assisted into the room, as he was almost paralytic.

W. H. Crago,
Esq.,
L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

3 June, 1895.

Dr.
T. M. Martin,
L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S.

3 June, 1895.

- Dr. 6965. Did you notice whether there was any wasting of the muscles in this case? I would not like to say there was, but I believe there was. I only saw the man on two or three occasions, and that was about two or three years ago. He then drifted away from Sydney, to where I do not know.
- T. M. Martin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. 6966. Had you any consultation with any other doctor on this case? No.
- 3 June, 1895. 6967. Did you notice whether the paralysis of which you speak affected any certain group or groups of muscles? I cannot say so.
6968. Will you tell me why you formed the opinion that this peripheral neuritis was due to influenza? (No answer.)
- President.*] Might I suggest once more, to save time, that my medical colleagues have no doubt that peripheral neuritis follows influenza of the gastro-intestinal type. There is no necessity for showing this, as far as they are concerned.
6969. *Dr. Todd.*] I should be glad if you would inform me what led you to form the opinion that this symmetrical peripheral neuritis occurred in both legs and arms, followed on, and was associated with, influenza? I only said so because, from what I recollect of the history of the case, I believed the man had suffered from influenza, which was the prevailing epidemic at that time. I cannot be certain about the disease, but that is my impression.
6970. Were you able to attribute this peripheral neuritis to alcohol? No.
6971. Or to any other cause, except influenza? No.
6972. Did you seek for any other causes of the peripheral neuritis? Yes.
6973. And, in your opinion, you could only arrive at the conclusion that it was due to influenza? Yes.
6974. Is that your opinion from the history of the case? Yes.
6975. As a rule, in cases of peripheral neuritis, is there anything to guide you as to the cause other than the history of the case? There is nothing else, as a rule.
6976. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you not say there are certain symptoms associated with peripheral neuritis, arising from arsenical poisoning, which are altogether different from peripheral neuritis as the result of influenza;—will you not state that it is a well known fact that medical men can tell one cause from the other without a thorough knowledge of what you call the history of the case? What I say is, when I speak of the history of a case, that I include and consider all the previous symptoms and probable causes of the illness.
6977. *Dr. Todd.*] Is it not a fact that everything the patient tells you makes the history of the case,—of course, together with the symptoms you observe? Yes.
6978. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Can you point out to me in any medical works results which are peculiar in peripheral neuritis when it has arisen from arsenical poisoning, which do not appear in peripheral neuritis that has arisen from influenza? I have found little or no description of peripheral neuritis arising from influenza of the gastro-intestinal type in medical books.
6979. Have you had much experience in the treatment of peripheral neuritis? I have seen a few cases.
6980. How many cases do you think? I could not be sure, but not more than three.
6981. Extending over a practice covering some years? Yes.
6982. Now, then, will you not admit that it is well known as a matter of medical science that there are certain symptoms shown in peripheral neuritis arising from arsenical poisoning which do not appear when peripheral neuritis has followed influenza? I cannot say that of my own knowledge.
6983. Nor from your own reading neither? No.
6984. Or any such symptoms or results which would enable you to say that any particular case of peripheral neuritis did not arise from influenza? No.
6985. You do not know it from your own experience or from books? No.
6986. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you not say that you only remember three cases of peripheral neuritis arising from any cause whatever? Yes.
6987. Do you limit those cases to having been caused by influenza? No; I referred to them as cases arising from all causes.
6988. You were also asked whether, from your knowledge or reading, the symptoms of peripheral neuritis arising from arsenical poisoning are distinct from the symptoms of peripheral neuritis arising from other causes? I know of no difference. There may be some difference, but I do not know of it yet.
6989. Do you know of any distinction, either practically or theoretically? No.
6990. *Dr. Jones.*] In the practice of your profession have you seen any cases of poisoning by arsenic? Yes, two.
6991. What were they? They were the two husbands of Louisa Collins; both were poisoned.
6992. Do you remember whether in these cases there was any rise in temperature? As well as I recollect, there was not.
6993. Had you an opportunity of observing these cases some time after the poison was actually taken? No; I only saw one case on two occasions, and in the other I only saw the patient once. I was merely called in for consultation.
6994. Did any symptoms follow the taking of the poison other than the immediate irritant symptoms? The patients did not live long enough to show them. Death came too soon.

[Witness withdrew.]

Hans Bach sworn and examined:—

- Hans Bach, 6995. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You are a butcher, I believe? Yes.
- 3 June, 1895 6996. And you work for Mr. Carnegie, at North Shore? Yes.
6997. Do you remember on what date you first went to work for Mr. Carnegie? On Monday, the 11th of March.
6998. The 11th of last March? Yes.
6999. Do you remember being at North Shore a week before that? Yes; on Monday, the 4th of March, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, I went to George Dean's place.
7000. Had you been to Carnegie's establishment that morning? Yes; I went there first to find out what day I was to start work for Mr. Carnegie.
7001. Of course you know George Dean? Yes.
7002. And after leaving Carnegie's you went to Dean's house? Yes. 7003.

7003. Do you know Mrs. Dean? Yes, but not well. I knew her by having seen her once or twice at *Hans Bach*, Mr. Konnecke's, at Woollahra.
7004. Have you seen her several times? Yes; but I do not know her well.
7005. Did you go into any particular part of Dean's house on that morning? Yes. When I got to the door Mr. Dean asked me to go upstairs. He took me upstairs.
7006. Did you see Mrs. Dean? Yes.
7007. Where was she? In bed.
7008. Did you see the baby? Yes.
7009. And where was the baby? Lying alongside Mrs. Dean in the bed.
7010. Did you remain upstairs with Dean any length of time? I remained upstairs about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour.
7011. With Dean? Yes.
7012. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What, in the bedroom? Yes, in the bedroom.
7013. *Mr. Pilcher.*] While you were there did you see Mrs. Dean do anything with the baby? Yes; she gave her a drink.
7014. Do you mean a drink from the breast? Yes.
7015. *President.*] Did she do that while you were in the room? Yes. I was standing at the foot of the bed while she did it.
7016. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Can you call to mind what Dean was doing while you were there? No, I cannot.
7017. Were you talking together? Well, I told Mrs. Dean I was going to start on the following Monday at Carnegie's.
7018. Where did you and Dean go after about 10 minutes, as you say? Downstairs.
7019. To what part of downstairs? To the kitchen.
7020. Did you remain in the kitchen with Dean? Yes.
7021. What did he do in the kitchen? He got the breakfast ready, and asked me to stop.
7022. Whose breakfast did he get ready? Mrs. Dean's.
7023. What did he get for her? A cup of tea, some bread and butter, and a couple of mutton chops.
7024. Did he cook the chops himself? Yes.
7025. Was the tea in a teapot? Yes.
7026. Did Dean pour the tea into the cup out of the teapot? Yes; he stood at the stove and poured it out.
7027. Did he take that breakfast upstairs? Yes.
7028. *President.*] What did he take upstairs? Some bread and butter, a cup of tea, and two chops.
7029. *Mr. Pilcher.*] On what did he take it upstairs? On a little tray.
7030. How long was he away? Not long, just a few minutes.
7031. When he came down did you and Dean have breakfast? Yes.
7032. What did you have? There were a couple of chops left and a piece of rump-steak.
7033. Did you and he have the two chops and the rump steak? Yes.
7034. Did you have tea to drink? Yes.
7035. What tea? Out of the same teapot as Mrs. Dean's had been poured.
7036. Was it the same pot of tea, or was fresh tea made for you and Dean? It was what was left in the same pot of tea, and we drank it.
7037. After you and Dean had had that bread and butter and meat and tea,—after you had finished your breakfast in fact, what did Dean do? He washed up the crockery and swept the house.
7038. Do you remember his going anywhere and doing anything after he had washed up and swept the house? Yes, he went and got the baby.
7039. Where did he bring the baby from and where did he take it to? He brought it from upstairs to the dining-room downstairs.
7040. Did he do anything to the baby? Yes; he washed it; put some fresh clothes on it and a napkin.
7041. What did he do with the baby after he had done that? He left it there, put it on the sofa, and then I nursed it for a while till it fell asleep. I then put it on the sofa on a little bed. I watched the baby and minded it.
7042. And where did Dean go? He went upstairs to have a lie down; he said he was tired, and would go and lie down for a time as he had been at work all night.
7043. Do you remember Dean coming downstairs again? Yes.
7044. At about what time of the day was that? 11 o'clock, or a little after.
7045. When he came down on that occasion did he go away anywhere? He said to me, "I am going to the chemist for a feeding-bottle."
7046. And did he go away? Yes.
7047. How? He took his bicycle and went on it.
7048. How long was he away? About half-an-hour.
7049. Whilst he was away getting this feeding-bottle did you see Mrs. Dean? Yes; she came downstairs.
7050. How was she dressed? She had a morning wrapper on.
7051. Do you know what she had on her head? Nothing; her hair was all loose.
7052. Did you see where she went to? No; she went out of the front door.
7053. How long was she away? Between 5 and 10 minutes, as near as I can judge.
7054. Then did she come back? Yes; she came through the dining-room, and at that time I had the baby on my knee.
7055. At that time did the baby wake up? Yes.
7056. Did she speak to you? No; she went straight through, and when she came back she went upstairs.
7057. When she came downstairs before going out, did she go into the dining-room then? No.
7058. When she came back, did she pass through the dining-room? Yes; she went into the kitchen for something; she came back again and went upstairs.
7059. How were these rooms arranged? The stairs come between the front-room and the dining-room.
7060. Is there a passage or hall through the house? No; you come straight into the front-room, then the stairs go up between the front-room and the dining-room.
7061. Are the stairs in a little room then? Yes; in a little room between the front-room and the dining-room.
7062. Supposing you were in the front-room and wanted to go into the kitchen? Well you would have to go through the dining-room.

- Hans Bach. 7063. And did Mrs. Dean go through the dining-room into the kitchen; then return through the dining-room, and go upstairs? Yes.
- 3 June, 1895. 7064. When she came back had Dean returned? No.
7065. And how long do you say this was after he (Dean) left? Oh; close on half-an-hour.
7066. What did Dean do when he came back? He brought the feeding-bottle, and some baby's food.
7067. And what did he do? He went into the kitchen, and gave the baby some of the food. He prepared it in the kitchen, and gave it to the baby in the dining-room.
7068. After he had fed the baby, what did Dean do next? He began to get the dinner ready then, but he took some sago away before that.
7069. And where did he take the sago? To a little shop near by.
7070. Do you remember the name of the people who kept the shop? I believe he said the name was Adye.
7071. Did he take the sago to that little shop down the road? Yes.
7072. How long was he away with the sago? Not long.
7073. Did he bring the sago back or leave it at the shop? He left it there.
7074. Cannot you give me an idea of how long he was away? I should think about 10 minutes.
7075. When he came back what did he do? He began to get the dinner ready for the whole lot of us.
7076. Before you had dinner, did Dean go anywhere else on that morning? He went out to try and get some fresh eggs, some cocoa, and cheese.
7077. How long was he away on that occasion? Not long.
7078. Do you know how many minutes? No. He told me he was going to the little shop. He went to the shop, and was away a few minutes.
7079. When he came back what did he bring? A tin of cocoa and some cheese.
7080. About what time was that? Just on dinner-time.
7081. What time do you call dinner-time? About 12 o'clock.
7082. Did you see Dean do anything with the cocoa he brought back? Yes; he got a cup of cocoa ready for Mrs. Dean.
7083. Did he open the tin? Yes, he opened the tin first of all, and then got the cocoa ready.
7084. When Dean was going upstairs, did a man come to the door and say anything about eggs? Yes. A man came and said he could get no eggs.
7085. Do you know who the man was? No.
7086. Can you say how long that was after he had been for the cocoa and had made a cup of cocoa for his wife? No. I should think somewhere about half an hour.
7087. Did you see Dean make the cocoa? Yes.
7088. What did he put in it? He put the cocoa in the cup and poured the hot water on it.
7089. What else did he put in the cup? I didn't see anything else.
7090. Did you see him do anything to the cocoa tin? He just put the cocoa out of the tin into the cup, and then he poured hot water on it.
7091. Are you sure he made it with hot water, and not with boiling milk? He made it with hot water.
7092. How long was he away when taking the cocoa upstairs? Not long, and while he was away I poured out some tea in the cups ready for him when he came down.
7093. Did you make tea for your own dinner then? No; he made it himself before he took the cocoa up.
7094. Then did you pour it out for himself and yourself to be drunk during your dinner? Yes.
7095. What was said when Dean came down? When he came down he said the tea was cold.
7096. Did he bring the cup back in which he had taken the cocoa upstairs? No; he left that upstairs.
7097. Did you then pour him out another cup of tea? Yes.
7098. Did you both drink tea for dinner? Yes.
7099. Do I remember aright that you said Dean came back with the cocoa about 12 o'clock? Yes; it was about dinner-time.
7100. And that within half-an-hour of the time of coming back with the cocoa he took a cup of cocoa up to his wife? Yes; about that.
7101. And on coming down stairs after doing so, was it then that you and he had dinner? Yes.
7102. After dinner what did you and he do with the crockery used at dinner-time? Washed it up.
7103. Where did the baby remain all this time? Well, I had been looking after the baby for the best part of the morning.
7104. Did it go away anywhere? Yes, it was taken upstairs.
7105. Before the cocoa was taken to Mrs. Dean? No, after the cocoa.
7106. Who took the baby up? Mr. Dean.
7107. Up to that time had it remained in the dining-room? Yes.
7108. And had more than one feed out of the bottle? Yes, two feeds out of the bottle in the dining-room down stairs.
7109. Do you remember what Dean did after dinner? He went upstairs, saying he was going to have a lie down.
7110. What time was that? I should think about 1 o'clock.
7111. Did you remain down stairs? Yes.
7112. Did anybody come to the house while you remained down stairs? Yes; a little girl came with a basket containing bottles of soda-water;—she came to the back door.
7113. About how long after Dean had gone upstairs to lie down did this little girl come to the back door? About three-quarters of an hour, as near as I can recollect.
7114. Did you take the soda-water from the girl? Yes; I took it upstairs; I knocked at the bedroom door, opened it, and said to Mrs. Dean, "Here's a basket of soda-water for you;" I then put it inside the bed-room door.
7115. Did you see Dean then? Yes, he was lying on the side of the bed.
7116. Could you judge from his appearance whether he was asleep or not? I thought he was asleep.
7117. Was the door open? Just a little.
7118. Did you then go downstairs again? Yes.
7119. Did you remain downstairs for some time? Yes, until between 2 and 3 o'clock.
7120. Did you then go upstairs again? Yes; I went upstairs to say good-bye to Mrs. Dean as I was going.

7121. Was Dean awake then? He was awake; he came downstairs and went to the front door with me; he opened the door and said good-bye, and I then went away. Hans Bach.
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7122. You remember you said that Dean took some sago to Mrs. Adye's? Yes.
7123. Did you see the sago come back? A young lady or a young woman brought the sago back.
7124. Do you know that young woman? No.
7125. Was it the same girl who brought the soda-water? No; that was only a girl; this was a young woman grown up.
7126. Don't you know who she was? No; I did not know her.
7127. Can you recollect when it was that young lady brought the sago back; was it before or after the cocoa was taken upstairs? That I cannot recollect.
7128. Was it before or after you had had dinner? It was just before we had dinner, I think.
7129. Do you remember whether it was before Dean went to lie down or after? I think it was before.
7130. Was this the first day you have been here? No, I was here two days last week.
7131. Did you on those occasions see that young lady who brought the sago waiting about this place? Yes.
7132. Has anybody told you who she is? No.
7133. Don't you know her name? Only what Dean said it was.
7134. And what was that? Adye, or something of that kind.
7135. Is that the same lady whose mother keeps the shop? Yes.
7136. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I suppose you have taken a great interest in this matter? No, I haven't taken any particular interest in it.
7137. Is that the truth, sir? Yes, that's the truth.
7138. Is it not a fact that you were living at Konnecke's when Dean was living there? Yes, sir.
7139. How long were you living with Dean at Konnecke's? For about three or four years at Woollahra.
7140. In what street? At the corner of Queen and Moncur Streets.
7141. Were you employed by Konnecke at this time? Yes.
7142. And living in Konnecke's house? Yes.
7143. Were you living there before Dean went to live there? No, Dean was there first, at Woollahra, but I lived with Mr. Konnecke long before that when he had a business in Sussex and Liverpool Streets.
7144. But at Woollahra, I mean;—was Dean there before you? Yes.
7145. And then you lived there together for how long did you say? For between three and four years.
7146. Do you know that Dean was charged with attempting to poison his wife? No, I do not.
7147. Do you mean to tell me, sir, that you do not know the nature of this charge? I do not know the charge.
7148. Do you mean to tell me that you have not read this case; that you have not read it in the newspapers? No.
7149. Do you mean to say you have not read it in the newspapers—read the trial and proceedings of the man who was your friend and charged with such a serious offence as this? No; I can't read the newspapers; I can't read at all.
7150. Oh! you can't read the newspapers, and how many years have you been in this Colony? About fourteen.
7151. And will you swear that you can't read the newspapers after living fourteen years in this country? No, not to understand what they mean.
7152. Do you mean to tell me, sir, that you do not know the nature of the charge against your friend, Dean? Well, some of the men where I was working used to read it over to me.
7153. How is it then that you did not know Dean was charged with attempting to poison his wife? I do not know.
7154. When did you first come into this matter; what I mean to ask is, who did you give this statement to that you have given to-day? Well, it was first taken down at Mr. Crick's office.
7155. And how long ago is that? Last Thursday was the first time I was there.
7156. And who did you see there on last Thursday? Some ladies.
7157. Who were the ladies—Mrs. Adye, Miss Adye, and Mrs. Walke? I don't know them. I know that there were some ladies there.
7158. Do you know whether these ladies were those whose names I have mentioned? *[No answer.]*
7159. Was there anyone else in the room besides these three ladies and yourself? That young gentleman at the corner of this table, but I was not near them.
7160. Well, where were you then in Mr. Crick's office? I was on the other side of a big screen or desk. I couldn't see anyone on the other side.
7161. Why did you go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? Some gentleman came to see me and asked me to go.
7162. What was the name of that gentleman? That gentleman is Mr. Moodie.
7163. When did that gentleman come to you? He came to me one night when I was working at Carnegie's Hotel on the North Shore.
7164. When did Mr. Moodie come to you, sir? I don't recollect which night it was for certain, but I believe it was on the Wednesday night, the night before I went to Mr. Crick's office.
7165. And what were you doing behind that desk or screen as you call it? I was sitting on the sofa.
7166. What were the three ladies doing there? I don't know.
7167. And was there any writing on this desk to which you have referred? Yes, that young gentleman at the end of the table did some writing there.
7168. And yet you mean to tell me that you don't know the name of Mrs. Adye or Miss Adye after you saw her come to Dean's house with the sago? I saw these people in Mr. Crick's office, but I never thought it was the same young lady who came to Dean's with the sago.
7169. Who took your statement down at Mr. Crick's office? That young gentleman at the end of the table.
7170. What were these three ladies doing while you made your statement? I could not see what they were doing on account of the desk.
7171. Did you go there alone? No; some gentleman took me there.
7172. Who was the gentleman? Mr. Moodie. 7173.

- Haas Esch. 7173. Who went away from Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office first? The ladies went away first.
 7174. Then did you go away? Yes; that is right.
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 7176. That would be, then, before this charge against Dean? Yes.
 7177. You remember giving the particulars about the tea and cocoa at Dean's house;—I suppose at the time all this occurred you did not suspect any crime, or know that there was anything wrong? No; I did not suspect anything wrong then.
 7178. How, then, sir, is it possible that at the present moment you remember so distinctly all these little details of what happened—for instance, about the bread and butter and the two chops? Because I saw the chops on the plate.
 7179. How do you know that there were only two chops? Because I noticed them on the plate.
 7180. How was it you came to notice these details about the teapot and the tea-cups and so on, and that he left the cup which contained the cocoa upstairs;—did you suspect anything wrong at all when he came downstairs without the cup? No; he came and sat down at the table when he came downstairs, and he had no cup in his hand then.
 7181. And do you swear that you remember that Dean came down without the cup? Yes.
 7182. What drew your attention to this cup? Well, he was only away about two minutes, and he hadn't got the cup when he came back.
 7183. What do you say he took the cup upstairs on? A little tray.
 7184. And what do you say he took up on the tray? Two chops, some bread and butter, and a cup of tea.
 7185. And then what did you do? When he came downstairs we sat down to breakfast.
 7186. When did he take the cup of cocoa up to Mrs. Dean? At dinner-time.
 7187. Didn't you say that the cocoa cup business took place at breakfast-time? I say he came downstairs both times without the cup, and that after the meals he went upstairs and got the crockery and washed it up.
 7188. Did you not say before that he left the cocoa cup upstairs? Yes; and then he afterwards went upstairs for the crockery, brought it down, and washed it up. I helped him wash the things up, that is how I know he left the things upstairs. He said to me, "I will go up and bring the cup down," and there were a couple of little plates beside.
 7189. Do you mean to swear that you recollect all that? Yes; I swear I can recollect all that.
 7190. Was there anything left in the cups? Yes; there was a little bit of something left in the bottom of one.
 7191. A little bit of what? Well, some slops in the bottom of the cup. I remember that because I washed it up.
 7192. And at that time you thought there was nothing wrong going to be done, or had been done? Certainly not.
 7193. I am sorry to trouble you, but what time did you say you went to Dean's house? About 8 o'clock in the morning.
 7194. Well, will you be good enough to tell me in your own way everything you did, and all that took place? Yes; at about 8 o'clock in the morning I went to Dean's house and knocked at the door. Dean opened the door, and he said to me, "Good morning, Haas;" I said, "Good morning, George;" I then said to him, "I thought I was going to start work at Carnegie's this morning, but I shall not start until next Monday;" he asked me in; I then went upstairs and said, "Good morning" to Mrs. Dean.
 7195. Where was the baby at this time? Lying alongside Mrs. Dean in bed. I said, "Good morning" to Mrs. Dean, and she then asked me how I got on. I told her I was going to start for Carnegie, but not that morning.
 7196. Will you tell us what happened next? We went downstairs, and Mr. Dean started to get the breakfast ready; he took Mrs. Dean's breakfast upstairs, and we had breakfast together when he came down; after breakfast I helped Dean to wash up and sweep the rooms out; Dean then went upstairs and got the baby; he washed the baby and put clean things on it; I minded the baby for him nearly all the morning; after a while George Dean said to me, "I'll go and have a lie down;" I said to him, "All right, I'll mind the baby;" he went upstairs, and I looked after the child; he came down again about 11 o'clock, or a few minutes after.
 7197. What time did he go to lie down? Oh; I should think about 10 o'clock, or a little after.
 7198. Then, do you say he came down again about 11? Yes; he said he was going to the chemist's for a feeding-bottle and some baby's food; he took his bicycle and went out through the front door. He had only gone away a few minutes when Mrs. Dean came downstairs and went out through the front door; I do not know where she went.
 7199. Are you sure she went out through the front room? Yes, she went out through that room into the street; when she came back she passed through the front room, through the little room into the dining-room, and then into the kitchen.
 7200. Will you swear that you said she went through the front room when you first gave your account of this proceeding? I know that when she came back that she went right through from the front room into the dining-room and then into the kitchen.
 7201. And is that what you originally stated? Yes.
 7202. How many minutes was she away? Only 5 or 10 minutes.
 7203. What kind of hat or bonnet did she wear? She had neither hat nor bonnet, and wore just a morning wrapper.
 7204. Did you speak to her as she was going through? No; she went through so quickly.
 7205. Do you mean to tell me she passed by and you did not speak to her, after you had been in the bedroom in the morning? Yes; she only just passed through.
 7206. And you admit that you saw her in bed in the morning and she did not speak on this occasion? Yes.
 7207. Was she undressed when she was in bed? I could not say what she had on when she was in bed; I don't suppose she had clothes on when she was in bed.
 7208. Where were you at the time Dean was being tried in the Police Court? Working for Mr. Carnegie.
 7209. Have you known Dean for a long time? For a good few years.
 7210. And do you mean to tell me that you did not know that he was charged with having attempted to poison his wife? After he was arrested, I did.
 7211. Were you at the Police Court at all? Yes, I was.

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7212. Were you at the Darlinghurst Court too? No.
7213. Did you know he was committed for trial? Yes.
7214. Did you know he was tried at Darlinghurst? Yes.
7215. And convicted on this charge? Yes.
7216. Were you living at Carnegie's at that time? Yes.
7217. Did anyone read the papers containing the accounts of the trial? Yes; it was read over to me.
7218. Was the evidence in the case read to you? Yes; right through.
7219. Do you not say that you remember the baby having two feeds out of the bottle? Yes; it had two feeds the morning I was at Dean's.
7220. Who gave it the two feeds? Mr. Dean.
7221. Had the baby been fed before that? It had a drink while I was upstairs. The mother gave it the breast.
7222. Did you see that done too? I did.
7223. How is it you can remember all these trifling things, and that you did not know the nature of the charge against Dean? Because I saw these things.
7224. How is it you remember them, I ask you, sir? Well, I do recollect them.
7225. Are you sure the baby didn't have three feeds? It didn't while I was there; but I know I saw the baby have a drink from the mother upstairs.
7226. What made you notice anything of that kind? I saw her take the baby up and give it a drink.
7227. Did you ever see it done before? Yes; many a time.
7228. What drew your attention to it on this particular morning? I saw it, and recollect it.
7229. When were you last at Konnecke's house? About two months ago.
7230. Have you been to Konnecke's since proceedings were taken at the Police Court? Only once.
7231. Were you there whilst the case was proceeding at Darlinghurst? No, sir.
7232. Have you been there since then? No, sir, I have not. I have only been to Konnecke's once since I left Mr. Konnecke's employ.
7233. Have you been to Darlinghurst Gaol since Dean was convicted? Yes; and I have seen Dean.
7234. When did you go to see Dean? I think it was on the Sunday after he was convicted.
7235. Have you been there since? No; I have not.
7236. Did you go alone on that occasion? No; I was there with four or five others.
7237. Who were the four or five others? They were all friends of Dean's, I should think.
7238. Did you not say that a man came to Dean's door just as Dean was going upstairs with the cocoa and said he had got no eggs? Yes, I have sworn that.
7239. And you remember all that to have taken place? Yes, that is true.
7240. Were you going to pay for the eggs if there had been any? No.
7241. Did you order them? No.
7242. Had you anything at all to do with them? I had not ordered them.
7243. And yet you remember all these details about the eggs? I do. The man came to the front door, and said he had got no eggs.
7244. Do you swear that you remember seeing Dean put the cocoa out of the tin into the cup? Yes; I recollect that.
7245. And that he then made the cocoa with hot water? Yes; that is right. That is all I saw him make it with.
7246. I suppose you are no relation to Konnecke? No.
7247. Are you a German by nationality? No, a Dane.
7248. But you were living with Konnecke at the time Dean was living there? Yes; and I worked for Konnecke years before that.
7249. What time was it when Dean went for that feeding-bottle? Just about 11 or a few minutes after.
7250. Did Dean give you any reason why he was going for that feeding-bottle? No; he told me he was going to the chemist's for a bottle for the baby.
7251. Did he say anything to you about weaning the child? No.
7252. Simply told you he was going for a feeding-bottle, eh? He said, "I am going to the chemist's for a feeding-bottle; I won't be long away."
7253. What time do you say you were in the bedroom? About 8 o'clock or a little after.
7254. How long was that before Mrs. Dean had her breakfast? About half an hour.
7255. And where was the baby when Mrs. Dean fed it? Upstairs in bed with her.
7256. That was half an hour before she had her breakfast? About that.
7257. Where were you with Dean when you were downstairs? In the kitchen.
7258. And what time do you say Dean went to have a lie down? In the forenoon, and must have been about 10 o'clock.
7259. And how long did he lie down? About an hour.
7260. Then up to the dinner-time how long was he away from you? About an hour, or just over.
7261. And then he went away on his bicycle? Yes.
7262. While Dean was upstairs was the baby downstairs with you? Yes.
7263. Was the baby washed downstairs? Dean washed the baby in the dining-room.
7264. Did you see it done? I did.
7265. Did he undress it, wash it, and dress it again? He did—that is true.
7266. What time in the day did he do that? Just after breakfast.
7267. When Dean went to lie down did he go into the room where his wife was? Yes; I saw him.
7268. *President.*] Is that where you saw him lying down when you took the soda-water up? Yes.
7269. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The first time he went to lie down where did he go? I do not know; it was after we had had dinner that I saw him lying on the outside of the bed with his clothes on.
7270. *President.*] Where was Mrs. Dean then? She was in bed.
7271. And he lying outside? Yes; he was on the bed.
7272. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you on good terms with Konnecke? Not very.
7273. Have you quarrelled with him? Yes; that was why I left.
7274. *President.*] What did you leave for? We had a row over some work in the salt-house.
7275. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What do you mean by having a row—just an argument or a trifling dispute? Yes; just an argument, and I left.

- Hans Bach, 7276. Have you been to Konnecke's house since? Yes.
7277. And when were you there last? About two months ago.
- 3 June, 1895. 7278. I suppose that you will admit, Bach, that you did not write all these things down? I can't write.
7279. Oh! you can neither read nor write? No.
7280. You are therefore speaking from memory about all these matters? That is all.
7281. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Having given us your account of spending the day at Dean's, let me ask you, have you ever stayed with Dean on any other day? I have visited him before.
7282. Just called to see him, or spent the day with him? I have spent the day with him.
7283. At his house at North Shore? Yes; I think about a month before that Monday.
7284. Have you known Dean for some years? Yes; I lived with him, and knew him before that.
7285. And after he was convicted did you go to see him? Yes; I went there because I knew him well.
7286. Knowing him well as you say, was he a man who always bore a high character? Yes, he was a steady young man.
7287. And very respectable? Yes, very respectable.
7288. Were you always very good friends with him? Yes.
7289. You liked him? Yes, very much.
7290. So you went to visit him in the gaol after he was convicted? Yes.
7291. Was a prison-warder present during the interview? Yes; the interview was through the iron rails.
7292. Was Dean in the condemned cell at the time? Yes.
7293. Was the door of the condemned cell open? No; Dean came to the iron bars, and the door was locked.
7294. Is there an iron railing which kept you and the others apart from the prisoner during the interview? Yes.
7295. And did a warder stand alongside and hear all you said to the prisoner? Yes.
7296. In the account of what took place at Dean's house, did you not say that Dean washed the baby downstairs? Yes.
7297. What was it you said about a napkin? Dean put one on the baby.
7298. Do you mean a clean napkin? Yes.
7299. You are quite sure Dean washed the baby downstairs? Yes, I saw him; I went and got some more hot water and put it in the water he was using. I am quite certain it was downstairs.
7300. Do you say you got some more hot water and put it in the dish? I got some more hot water.
7301. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was the baby washed in a dish? No; in a big basin.
7302. Are you quite sure that it was washed downstairs? Yes; in the dining-room.
7303. You'll swear that this also is true? Yes.
7304. And that you remember getting some more hot water? Yes.
7305. In what room? In the dining-room.
7306. Which do you call the dining-room? The middle room, next to the kitchen.
7307. Was there a fire there? No; not in the dining-room.
7308. Was there a fire in the kitchen? Yes.
7309. Now about Dean being a respectable man and all that;—do you know where he was living before he went to Konnecke's; was he not living with his step-father? I do not know. He used to come to Konnecke's place, at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex Streets, twelve or thirteen years ago.
7310. Did you know of his living with someone named Finch, who is said to be his step-father? No, I do not.
7311. Didn't you know where he was living at that time? No.
7312. Do you mean to say that you did not know where he was living, when you have been out with him? I have been out with him, but not often.
7313. Where have you been together? To the play at the theatre.
7314. Did you ever play cricket with him? No; I don't play cricket.
7315. Where else have you been with him? Down the harbour now and then when he has had a day off.
7316. Did you never know him by the name of Finch? No; only as George Dean.
7317. When he used to come to see you at Konnecke's in Liverpool-street, surely you remember where he was living? Yes; I remember he was living in the Argyle Cut, near the Circular Quay.
7318. Do you not remember this young man living nearly opposite Konnecke's, in the same street, at Woollahra? No, I do not.
7319. Did you ever go to see Dean while he was living in the Argyle Cut? Once I was there.
7320. Whereabouts was the house? It was a big two or three-storied house where he lived.
7321. What was the name of the person who kept it? I cannot tell you that; Dean simply had a room there.
7322. How many years ago is that? I think eight or nine years ago.
7323. Did you know him before he entered the employ of the Ferry Company? It was just about the time that I knew him first.
7324. Do you know what Dean was doing before he went to the Ferry Company? He was working for Mr. Chadwick, who had a sawmill in Liverpool-street.
7325. Was Konnecke living in Sussex-street when this young man was working for Chadwick? Yes; at a place further down the street.
7326. *President.*] I want to ask you a few questions. Was tea taken up to Mrs. Dean for breakfast? Yes.
7327. You are sure about that? Yes.
7328. It was not cocoa? No.
7329. Did you see the breakfast things brought downstairs after Mrs. Dean had finished breakfast? Yes; after we had breakfast Dean fetched them down.
7330. What do you say was taken upstairs for breakfast? Some bread and butter and two chops and a cup of tea.
7331. What came down? Just a bit of meat on the bones of the chops.
7332. Do you mean to say that Mrs. Dean ate nearly the whole of the two chops? Yes.
7333. Was there any bread and butter left? There was the corner of a piece of bread.
7334. How much bread and butter was taken upstairs? I am not sure; I think two or three slices.
7335. Was the baby taken upstairs after Dean had washed it? Not just then. 7336.

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7356. When did Dean take the baby up stairs after he had washed it? Not long after; about 10 minutes.
7357. Did the baby want washing after it went up stairs? No; it was just washed when Dean took it up stairs.
7358. At what time did he take the baby up stairs? I could not tell you the time.
7359. Well, about what time do you think he took it up stairs? I think it was a quarter to 10 or 10 o'clock; then he brought it back again, and I minded it afterwards.
7360. I thought you said that after the baby was washed it went to sleep and you put it to bed on the sofa? Yes; that is right.
7361. When did Dean take it upstairs;—did it have a sleep, and then was it taken upstairs? I do not recollect; I think so.
7362. Are you sure it was taken up stairs before it was taken up at 10 o'clock? Yes; it was taken up before that, and he brought it back again.
7363. What was the baby taken upstairs for? I do not know.
7364. Who took it up? Mr. Dean.
7365. Was that before Mrs. Dean came down in her morning wrapper? Yes; I think it was before that.
7366. I should like to know if it was before Mrs. Dean came down and went out in her wrapper? Yes; I think it was, but I would not be sure. I cannot quite recollect that. [After consideration.] Yes; it was before Mrs. Dean went out.
7367. Did you not say that Dean took it up? Yes.
7368. Did you not also say that about 10 o'clock Dean said he would go upstairs and have a lie down? Yes.
7369. Where was the baby then? I had charge of the baby when Dean went upstairs.
7370. When did Dean come down again? He came down about 11 o'clock.
7371. Was it then that he took the baby upstairs again? Yes; that is the time he took the baby up.
7372. Was that before Mrs. Dean came downstairs? Yes. He took it up before he went to the chemist's, and before Mrs. Dean came down. He was not long with it upstairs, and brought it back again and gave it to me to mind until he returned with the feeding-bottle.
7373. Who took the sago up to Mrs. Dean? A young lady; I don't know her name.
7374. Did she take it up to Mrs. Dean? I saw her with a basin with something in it.
7375. Was it milky-looking stuff in the basin? Yes.
7376. And did this young lady take it up to Mrs. Dean? She came straight in at the door and went upstairs.
7377. Was she carrying a basin or a cup? A basin.
7378. Was there much of this milky material in the basin? I do not know how much there was.
7379. Was there a fair quantity? I did not see it in the basin. I saw Mr. Dean go away with the sago to get it made.
7380. You do not know how much there was? No.
7381. Did you see the basin after it came downstairs? I did not see the basin after; it was left upstairs.
7382. It was not washed up with the other things then? No.
7383. I want to know how many times you went upstairs; you went up first in the morning, and Mrs. Dean was suckling the baby;—when did you go again? Not until the sodawater came.
7384. When was that? A little after dinner. Then I went up again when I said good-bye to Mrs. Dean.
7385. Did you see any signs of vomiting or purging about? I did not.
7386. When you went to Dean's house in the morning I suppose you called thinking you would get some breakfast? No, I shan't exactly say that; I did not go for my breakfast; I went there to pass the morning away.
7387. But I suppose you thought you would get a bit of breakfast? Yes.
7388. Do you say you had been there about a month before? Yes.
7389. Did you get any breakfast then? No.
7390. Did you have a meal there then? Yes; I had lunch there that day—Mrs. Dean got it ready.
7391. Was Dean at home to lunch that day? Yes; we all had lunch together.
7392. Where was the baby on that occasion? Mrs. Dean looked after it that day.
7393. Can you remember what you had for lunch? No; I do not recollect now.
7394. You do not remember whether it was chops, steak, or what it was? Yes; I do now; it was cold meat; it was leg of mutton cold.
7395. And what did you have to drink for lunch? Tea.
7396. What were you doing with the baby when that young woman came with the sago? I had the baby in my arms.
7397. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And could you see the staircase from where you were? Yes; I was sitting in a chair opposite the door nursing the baby.
7398. Was that when you saw this young woman come through the front door and go upstairs carrying the basin? Yes.
7399. *President.*] Did the baby show any signs of illness that morning? No.
7400. Was the baby asleep at that time? No; it had been to sleep, and had wakened up.
7401. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean that the baby had been asleep, and wakened up when this young woman came in with the sago? Yes.
7402. Did she say anything to you? No.
7403. Do you say you saw her distinctly? Yes.
7404. And what time was this? About 12 o'clock, I should think.
7405. And is that what you mean by dinner-time? Yes.
7406. How far did she pass from you when she came in through the front door and took the sago upstairs? As far from this chair to that corner (from the middle of the Board room to the Macquarie-street window).
7407. *President.*] It must have been a pretty big room then? Yes, it was a nice house and big rooms.
7408. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was the baby crying at that time? No, the baby was quiet.
7409. And you were nursing it? Yes.
7410. It had been to sleep and had wakened up, and was quiet? Yes.
7411. And you swear you remember all this? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Catherine Reay sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. C. Reay. 7392. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Your husband is a grocer, I believe? Yes.
 7393. And your shop is at Miller-street, North Sydney? Yes.
 3 June, 1895. 7394. Your shop is somewhere near Dean's residence, is it not? Yes.
 7395. How far from Dean's is your shop? It is next door to where Dean lived.
 7396. Do you remember a day, early in March, Dean coming to your place for something? Yes.
 7397. What did he come for? He came for a tin of cocoa.
 7398. Do you remember what day it was he came? I remember his coming for the cocoa, but do not remember the day.
 7399. Can you remember the day of his arrest? We were told about it on the Saturday night.
 7400. You heard on the Saturday that he was arrested on the Friday? Yes.
 7401. When was it he came to your shop for the cocoa with reference to the day when he was arrested? It was at the beginning of the week, either Monday or Tuesday.
 7402. Where did you see him when he came for the cocoa? I saw him in my shop.
 7403. Where were you when he came? I was just coming into the shop.
 7404. Had you been in all the time? Yes.
 7405. Who was serving in your shop at the time Dean came in? Mr. Kirk.
 7406. Who is Mr. Kirk? He was employed by my husband as an assistant in the shop.
 7407. He was an assistant in the shop? Yes.
 7408. Was Dean there? Yes.
 7409. What did you see when you went into the shop? Dean was just getting the cocoa and paying for it.
 7410. What was the cocoa in? A tin.
 7411. And he was just paying for it? Yes.
 7412. Whose cocoa was it—what was the brand? Van Houten's.
 7413. When he got the cocoa what did he do? He went out of the shop directly he paid for it.
 7414. What hour in the day was this? It was between 12 and 1 o'clock.
 7415. Was it mid-day or midnight? Mid-day.
 7416. Did you hear Dean ask for anything else? No. He paid for the cocoa and went out.
 7417. You say you just came in as he was paying for the cocoa? Yes; just as he was paying for it.
 7418. What had passed before that you did not know? No.
 7419. And that was between 12 and 1 o'clock in the middle of the day? Yes.
 7420. Do you remember Mr. Kirk leaving your shop to go a message after that? Yes.
 7421. About what time was that when he went the message? I cannot tell you exactly.
 7422. About how long was it after Dean had been there? I cannot say.
 7423. Do you know where Kirk went to? That was before Dean came to the shop for the cocoa. It was in the early part of the morning.
 7424. Where did Kirk go to with the message? He went down the Shore, and on his way back he called at Lady Abbott's.
 7425. Do you know of Kirk going any message after Dean had bought the cocoa? No; I do not know.
 7426. On that same morning, the morning you saw Dean in your shop, had you seen Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 7427. Where did you see her? I saw her passing the shop.
 7428. Where was she going when you saw her? She was going towards Mrs. Adye's.
 7429. Was that before Dean came for the cocoa? Yes.
 7430. About how long before Dean came for the cocoa was it? I cannot say.
 7431. You know it was before he came for the cocoa? Yes.
 7432. Mrs. Adye's shop is up the street from your place? Yes.
 7433. Did you notice how Mrs. Dean was dressed? Yes; with a loose wrapper. She had no hat on and her hair was hanging loosely round her.
 7434. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is the name of the man who sold the cocoa? Kirk.
 7435. How do you spell it? Kirk.
 7436. Where is this man now? He is outside.
 7437. Did you come here together? No.
 7438. Were you here this morning? Yes.
 7439. Do you know Mr. Moodie? Yes; he came to our place on Saturday night.
 7440. What time did he come to your place on Saturday night? I cannot say.
 7441. Why cannot you tell me the hour he came? I cannot say.
 7442. Look at the memory you have on other matters—look at the things you have just told us, and yet you cannot tell me when this Mr. Moodie came;—what time did he come to your shop? He came on Saturday night.
 7443. That is only forty-eight hours ago; what time was it? I cannot tell.
 7444. What time, I ask you, did he come? I do not know.
 7445. You cannot tell me what time he came, and yet you have such a good memory for all these other matters? I do not know.
 7446. You do not know? No.
 7447. Do you know what day of the month it is to-day—what day of the month is it to-day;—as you have spoken about this matter having taken place some months ago, perhaps you can tell me what day of the month it is?

[*Witness, at the suggestion of the President, retired for a short time, to be recalled later.*]

James Kirk sworn and examined:—

- J. Kirk. 7448. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You, I believe, Mr. Kirk, were engaged in a grocer's shop at North Sydney? Yes.
 7449. Are you engaged there now? No, not now.
 3 June, 1895. 7450. Whose shop were you in? Mr. Reay's.
 7451. The husband of that lady who has just retired? Yes.
 7452. Where is that shop? It is next door to Dean's. There is a vacant allotment between the two houses.
 7453.

J. Kirk.

3 June, 1895.

7453. Do you remember seeing Dean early in March last? Yes.
7454. Where did you see him? At Mr. Reay's shop.
7455. When did you see him? On Monday, the 4th March.
7456. What did he come to the shop for? A tin of Van Houten's cocoa.
7457. Anything else? Yes, some eggs.
7458. Did he get the eggs? No.
7459. Why didn't he get the eggs? Because we had none in stock at the time.
7460. Did he get the cocoa? Yes.
7461. And did he pay for it? Yes.
7462. Did anyone come into the shop while he was there? Yes.
7463. Who came into the shop? Mrs. Reay.
7464. What time of the day was it that Dean came into the shop? About half-past 12 or a quarter to 1.
7465. Was it midnight? No, mid-day.
7466. Then what became of Dean after he got the cocoa? He went out with it.
7467. He did not get any eggs? No.
7468. Did you afterwards get any eggs? Yes; about 10 minutes after Mr. Reay came in with the eggs. He had been to Sydney to get them.
7469. Before Mr. Reay came from Sydney with the eggs did you go anywhere? No; I did not.
7470. Did you go to Dean's that morning? Yes; after Dean had purchased the cocoa.
7471. After Dean had purchased the cocoa? Yes.
7472. How long afterwards? About 10 minutes afterwards. Perhaps not that long—from 7 to 10 minutes afterwards.
7473. You went a few minutes after? Yes.
7474. Did Mr. Reay come in at that time? Yes; just about that time. A few minutes after.
7475. He came in with the eggs? Yes.
7476. When you got to Dean's house did you see Dean? Yes.
7477. Is there a verandah to the house? Yes.
7478. Where did you see him;—which door did you go to? I went to the front door, it was wide open, and I saw Dean.
7479. Where did you see Dean? I saw him at the foot of the stairs.
7480. Where was he going? He was just going upstairs.
7481. Had he anything in his hand? Yes.
7482. What had he? A cup and saucer.
7483. Could you see if there was anything in the cup? He was carrying it as if there was something in it.
7484. How was he carrying it? He was carrying it very steadily.
7485. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have known Dean for some time? No, sir.
7486. How long have you known him? A very short time.
7487. How long were you at Mr. Reay's shop? About three or four weeks.
7488. You remember Dean buying the cocoa? Yes.
7489. Do you remember him buying any cocoa before that? No, I do not; I do not recollect him buying any cocoa before.
7490. You had been some message before that? Yes.
7491. Where did you go to? I went down the North Shore, and then came back to Miller-street.
7492. What time was that? About 9 o'clock in the morning.
7493. Did you go any message after Dean had been to your shop and bought this cocoa? No.
7494. The only message you went was at 9 o'clock in the morning? Yes.
7495. And what time did you get back? When I got back it was about 10 o'clock.
7496. When did you say that Dean came for this cocoa? At half-past 12 or a quarter to 1.
7497. Did you make any note of this? No.
7498. Did you write it down? No.
7499. You are speaking to the best of your recollection? Yes.
7500. Did you attach any importance to this purchase? No, none whatever.
7501. When was your attention called to this matter then;—has Mr. Moodie been to see you? Yes.
7502. Is this Moodie a man who put up for Parliament a short time ago? I do not know.
7503. When did Mr. Moodie come to see you? On Sunday last.
7504. When did he come? Yesterday.
7505. *President.*] He came to see you yesterday? Yes.
7506. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is that the first time he came to see you? Yes.
7507. Is he in the room now? I do not think so.
7508. Has he been speaking to you outside this room this morning? Yes.
7509. Had he ever been to your house before Sunday? No.
7510. What time did he come to your house? At about 11 o'clock.
7511. Did he take any written statement from you about what you told him? Yes.
7512. Did he write anything down? Yes.
7513. Is that the gentleman that has just come into the room now? Yes.
7514. You have not been to the solicitors at all? No.
7515. You went a message, you say, about 9 o'clock in the morning? Yes.
7516. When did you say Dean came to the shop? About half-past 12 or a quarter to 1.
7517. When you went that message about 9 o'clock in the morning, where did you go to? Down towards the ferry boat.
7518. Where did you go to? I cannot say.
7519. What did you go for? I cannot say exactly what I went for.
7520. You cannot say where you went or what you went for? No.
7521. And yet you will swear to this hour, that Dean came to your shop, at this particular moment, and you cannot tell me where you went to? Yes.
7522. Did you know of Dean being charged at the Police Court? Yes.
7523. And at the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst? Yes.
7524. And of his being convicted? Yes.
7525. Did you read it in the paper? Yes.

- J. Kirk. 7526. So Mr. Moodie came to you for the first time yesterday? Yes.
- 3 June, 1895. 7527. Have you a good memory? Fairly good.
7528. How is it you cannot remember then the place you went to a short time before? I believe it was to the printer's, but I cannot swear to it.
7529. What fixed your memory about seeing Dean in his house, and the front door being wide open? When Dean was arrested, then, like other people we began to think over past events.
7530. Have you subscribed to the defence fund? No, I have not.
7531. Did you visit Dean at his house? No.
7532. Did you form an impression that he was innocent? I formed no impression whatever.
7533. You said the front door was wide open, and he had a cup and saucer in his hand; what would that have to do with you, and yet you remember it? I simply saw him going upstairs with the cup and saucer in his hand, and a short time before he got some cocoa.
7534. Have you not sold cocoa to many people before? Yes.
7535. What should draw your attention to such a thing as that? Well, the cup and saucer was before my eyes, and I could not help seeing it.
7536. How many months ago is it you are speaking of? Three months ago.
7537. Three months ago is it? Yes.
7538. You went this message, you say, about 9 o'clock? Yes.
7539. And when did you get back? About 10 o'clock.
7540. What did you do then? I went out again at 10 o'clock.
7541. Where did you go to? To different places.
7542. What were you doing, delivering goods? No; not delivering goods.
7543. What were you doing then? The business was a new one, and I was soliciting orders, canvassing from house to house.
7544. What time did you come back? About 12 o'clock.
7545. How far did you go away from this place? Not very far, in the vicinity of the store.
7546. You got back about 12 o'clock? About 12.
7547. You went on some message about 10, you do not remember that? No.
7548. What time did you get back from the message? I went at 9 and came back at 10 o'clock.
7549. Did you start out again immediately? I immediately started out again. I would have gone out in the first instance canvassing, only I had to go this message to the Shore.
7550. You cannot remember what that was? No, I cannot.
7551. You came back at 10 o'clock and started out again immediately to build up the business? Yes.
7552. And came back about 12 o'clock? Yes.
7553. Did you suspect anything wrong of any kind when the cocoa was purchased? No.
7554. Or when you saw Dean, when the front door was wide open, with the cup and saucer in his hand? No, certainly not.
7555. Who came into your shop about half-past 12 o'clock? Dean came in; George Dean.
7556. You say you have made a statement to Mr. Moodie;—did you notice that my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, asked you whether you had gone out after the sale of the cocoa and you said "No"? No.
7557. How is it that statement escaped you. Had you started before you had gone the message. You were asked this very question. Have you not stated before that you had gone a message? No, never.
7558. You cannot account for being asked that question? No.
7559. Have you never stated that you had? No.
7560. Not how often? No.
7561. And you cannot account for that statement? No.
7562. What kind of a cup and saucer was this? I cannot swear.
7563. Are you sure it was not a cup without a saucer? It was a cup and saucer.
7564. Was there a spoon? I will not swear to the spoon.
7565. Did you speak about his having a cup and saucer in his hand? To whom?
7566. To Mr. Dean? No, certainly not.
7567. What were you doing at the time? I was standing at Dean's front door. When he came into the shop for the cocoa he wanted eggs, and we had none. A few minutes after Mr. Reay, who had been to Sydney, came home with the eggs, and I went down to Dean's to tell him we had the eggs, and that if he wanted them he could have them.
7568. Did you take the eggs with you? No.
7569. Where was Dean with the cup and saucer when you went there? At the foot of the stairs.
7570. Had he commenced to mount them? I cannot speak definitely about that, he might have been up about two steps.
7571. You admit there was nothing to make you notice these trifles? No; but a week afterwards there was.
7572. You admit that you have read the evidence about the trial and at the police court? Yes; as it appeared in the newspapers.
7573. And the evidence before this Commission you have read naturally? Yes.
7574. Where was Mrs. Reay when Mr. Moodie was at your place? I cannot say.
7575. Was she at home? She may have been in; I do not know.
7576. He saw you at your own house? Yes.
7577. You do not know whether he had been to Mrs. Reay's before that? Yes; he told me he had been to Mrs. Reay.
7578. Won't you admit that he told you what Mrs. Reay had said? No, he did not.
7579. Didn't he tell you anything about what Mrs. Reay had stated? No; he said Mrs. Reay had made a statement.
7580. But he did not tell you what her statement was about? I had to make my statement.
7581. And you put it that at 10 o'clock, directly you came back, you went out again? Yes.
7582. You never saw Mrs. Dean on the Monday? No, I did not.
7583. You of course say that when you came back at 10 o'clock you went away again? Yes.
7584. And you cannot tell me at this moment, although you swear to all these details about the cup and saucer, who was the person you went to on this message on that morning at 10 o'clock? No, I cannot.

7585. Can you give me any explanation why you cannot? Only that the message was an unimportant one. J. Kirk.
7586. Didn't you say you were sent a message? Yes; I went with Mr. Reay in the cart. He was going to Sydney and I jumped on the cart. 3 June, 1895.
7587. Will you not admit that you do know where you went to? No, I cannot.
- 7587½. Will you tell me when you went with Mr. Reay in the cart where you went to? I cannot swear where I went.
7588. Where is Mr. Reay? I believe he is in Sydney to-day.
7589. Where did you go with Mr. Reay in the cart? On the North Shore.
7590. But where did you go to? I cannot remember. I tried to remember before I came here, but I cannot do it.
7591. What time did you say Mr. Dean came for this cocoa? About half past 12, or a quarter to 1.
7592. How much did it come to? One shilling.
7593. Did you make any note of the time? No.
7594. How many eggs did Mr. Reay bring with him from Sydney? I cannot tell you that.
7595. You didn't take any eggs round to Dean's house? No.
7596. Why is it that you remember this particular day at all, the day of the month, and the week when this sale of the cocoa took place. You say he paid cash? Yes.
7597. How is it that you remember that? On the Friday Dean was arrested, naturally I began to try and recollect what had happened and I recollected him coming for the cocoa.
7598. It was when you heard that he was charged with poisoning his wife, do you say that you began to think about letting him have this cocoa? No.
7599. Was it only then that you thought of it? Yes.
7600. Was poison said to have been administered in the cocoa? No; not at that time.
7601. Why should it fix itself upon your memory—the fact of his buying the cocoa? The case had not come on in the police court then.
7602. Did you think it was likely it might have been administered with cocoa? Just as likely as with anything else.
7603. And then you began to think it over in your mind? Yes.
7604. It was then you thought it over? Yes.
7605. And about the eggs in the same way? Yes; and the eggs too.
7606. Were the eggs taken there afterwards? No; they were not taken at all.
7607. You only went round to tell him you had the eggs? Yes.
7608. What did Dean say to you? "Oh! very well."
7609. Do you really mean to swear, sir, before this Commission, that you recollect that he said to you three months ago, "Very well"? Yes.
7610. Have you got such a good memory as that? Yes.
7611. Will you swear that? Yes.
7612. You didn't leave any, and he didn't take any? No.
7613. You account for these things because you thought the poison might have been given with the cocoa? It is just possible.
7614. Why did that strike you? Because it was just as likely to be given in cocoa as any other stuff.
7615. Can you give me any other reason? No more reason than that the poison might be given in tea.
7616. That poison might be given in cocoa passed through your mind—will you swear that? Yes.
7617. You only knew he was arrested? Yes.
7618. *President.*] Did you see Mrs. Dean at all on Monday? No; not at all on Monday.
7619. Why did you ask what time? I am not certain whether it was Monday or some other day. I did not see her on Monday at all.
7620. *Mr. Filcher.*] Was Dean a regular customer of yours? No; only now and again.
7621. He was a cash buyer? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Catherine Reay recalled:—

7622. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What did you say before when you were here? In reference to what? Mrs. C. Rea.
7623. In reference to your evidence? In here? June, 1895.
7624. Yes, what did you say;—you said your husband was a grocer, and that his shop was next door to where Dean lived? Yes.
7625. You said something about a Monday or a Tuesday that Dean came for some cocoa? Yes.
7626. Do you know a man named Kirk? Yes, he was in the employ of my husband.
7627. Do you remember Dean coming for the cocoa? Yes.
7628. Do you know anything about Kirk being sent a message? No.
7629. You know nothing about that? No; nothing about his being sent a message.
7630. Do you remember your husband going out in the cart? Yes.
7631. Did Kirk go with him on that occasion? Yes, he went with him.
7632. Where did they go to? Down the Shore.
7633. Where did Kirk go to? I don't know.
7634. What time did he come back? He came back about 11 o'clock.
7635. How long was he away? From about 9 o'clock.
7636. And he came back about 11 o'clock? Yes.
7637. What does he do? He serves in the shop and goes out in the cart.
7638. You say he came back about 11 o'clock? Yes.
7639. What did he go about then,—what did he do then? He went into the shop.
7640. What did he do,—did he follow out his ordinary duties? Yes.
7641. Does he sell? Yes.
7642. Did you see him behind the counter? Yes.
7643. Was he in charge when you were out? Yes.
7644. What time did you go into the shop? At about a quarter to 1.
7645. And was he still in the shop? Yes.

7646.

- Mrs. C. Reay. 7646. Where was your husband? He was in Sydney.
 7647. You or your husband or Mr. Kirk attended to the shop? Yes.
 3 June, 1895. 7648. Have you any other man who attends to the shop? No.
 7649. Your husband was in Sydney, and you came into the shop about a quarter to 1 o'clock? Yes.
 7650. Who was attending to the shop while Kirk was away? I was.
 7651. Your husband came back and stayed in the shop till what time? Till shortly after 1 o'clock.
 7652. What did Mr. Reay do then? He had his dinner.
 7653. Who attended to the shop while you were at dinner? Anyone goes into the shop while we are having dinner.
 7654. Who was attending to the shop? Mr. Reay.
 7655. Does Kirk dine with you? Yes.
 7656. Where was he? Having his dinner.
 7657. What did he do then? I cannot say.
 7658. What time did you have dinner? Shortly after 1 o'clock.
 7659. You cannot say whether he was in the shop or not? No.
 7660. What fixes this day in your mind; what day was this? I do not know.
 7661. You do not know what day it is? It was either on Monday or on Tuesday, I am not certain what day.
 7662. You are not certain what day it was? No.
 7663. Did Mr. Moodie come to your house to speak to you about this matter? Yes.
 7664. When did he come? On Saturday night and on Friday night.
 7665. How long did he stay on Friday night? Only a very short time.
 7666. How long did he stay on Saturday night? A very short time; he came to ask for Kirk's address.
 7667. Who was there? Myself and my husband.
 7668. Did he tell you he was going anywhere else? He told us on Saturday he was going to Kirk's.
 7669. Outside the Court here he has been talking to you, I mean Mr. Moodie? Yes.
 7670. Do you remember when that German or Dane was giving evidence, what was Mr. Moodie asking you about then? He didn't ask me anything particular.
 7671. What did he ask you? I cannot say.
 7672. Mr. Moodie was not a friend of yours before this unfortunate matter? No.
 7673. He was a stranger to you? Yes.
 7674. What was Mr. Moodie talking to you about? I cannot remember.
 7675. Will you swear, Mrs. Reay, that Mr. Moodie, outside this very building, did not speak to you about the state of Mrs. Dean's hair or dress? No, he did not.
 7676. Not either of them? No.
 7677. Reflect a little, Mrs. Reay? No.
 7678. Will you tell me what Mr. Moodie said to you outside this building to-day? I cannot say what he said; it was nothing with reference to Mrs. Dean at all.
 7679. *President.*] He was not talking to you about this case was he, about any evidence you were to give? No, he was telling me to keep up, not to be nervous.
 7680. To be composed? Yes.
 7681. That is all? Yes.
 7682. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where were you when Mr. Kirk came back again? In the shop and in the house.
 7683. While he was minding the shop where did you go to? I don't know.
 7684. When you left him in the shop where did you go to? Into some other room.
 7685. What other room? Both the dining-room and kitchen.
 7686. You were attending to your household duties? Yes.
 7687. Does this shop of yours look on to the road? Yes.
 7688. *President.*] Into Miller-street? Yes.
 7689. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where were you when you saw Mrs. Dean? I was standing at the shop-door.
 7690. Did she come into your shop? No.
 7691. Did you speak to her? No.
 7692. Did you at that time suspect anything wrong? No.
 7693. How did you come to notice all these trifles? I thought it rather strange to see her going about as she was.
 7694. Did you tell Mr. Dean anything about this before the trial? I did not know Mr. Dean to speak to.
 7695. He lived next door but one to you? Yes.
 7696. Has he not been into your shop? Yes; but I have only spoken to him upon business matters.
 7697. Was he a customer of yours? No; he only came in casually to buy things.
 7698. You knew, of course, of the charge against him? I did not know at the time what the charge was. It was later on in the week that I knew.
 7699. When he was arrested did you not know what the charge was? Yes.
 7700. Did you ever tell Dean about his wife going about in this state? No; I have never spoken to him outside of the shop.
 7701. What time did he come to the shop—after you had seen his wife—for the cocoa? Between 12 and 1 o'clock.
 7702. Did you not speak to him then about his wife going about with her hair down? No.
 7703. Not a word? No.
 7704. You never said anything to him about this? No.
 7705. And you were not a witness at the Police Court? No.
 7706. And you were not a witness at the trial? No.
 7707. You say you were standing at your shop-door when you saw Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 7708. What part of the shop was Kirk in at this time? He was not in the shop. He was out at this time.
 7709. What time was this? It was after 11 o'clock, I think.
 7710. Did you not swear that he remained in the shop till about 1 o'clock? That was after he came back.
 7711. What time did he (Kirk) come back? He came back about 11 o'clock.

7712. What time did you see Mrs. Dean go by your shop? It was a little after 10 o'clock. It was in the early part of the morning, about 10 o'clock. Mrs. C. Reay,
3 June, 1895.
7713. What time do you say? About 10, or a little after 10 o'clock.
7714. Will you swear that that was the time you swore to originally? Yes.
7715. You will swear that Kirk came back at 11 o'clock? Yes.
7716. And remained there till 1 o'clock? Yes.
7717. And then had his dinner? Yes.
7718. Is it not a fact that Kirk came back about 10, and went away, and left the place for some hours? No; he went out about 9 o'clock.
7719. And what time did he come back? About 11 o'clock.
7720. When he came back did he not start out again immediately after? No; he did not go out again until he had had his dinner.
7721. Then before he came back it was that Mrs. Dean passed your place? Yes; before he came back the first time.
7722. What time did Kirk go out in the afternoon? I cannot say.
7723. How is it you have noticed all these other little matters, and cannot tell me that? Mr. Reay was in the shop all the afternoon. Both of us were in the shop.
7724. What time did Kirk go out in the afternoon? I cannot say.
7725. Can you not tell me what time he went out? I do not know.
7726. Did you make any note of the time Mrs. Dean went by this place? No.
7727. You did not make any note of it? No.
7728. What time was it that your husband brought the eggs home? Shortly after 1 o'clock.
7729. Where did he bring the eggs from? I cannot say.
7730. You do not know where he brought the eggs from? No.
7731. You know nothing about that? No.
7732. Why did he bring them? He brought them to sell.
7733. Where did he go for them? I do not know where he went for them.
7734. What time did he start to go for them? About 9 o'clock.
7735. Did he go before Kirk went out, or after Kirk went out? Kirk went with him. They both went together in the cart.
7736. Was Kirk trying to get eggs on the North Shore? No.
7737. What time did Mr. Reay bring back the eggs? A little after 1 o'clock.
7738. Were the eggs then sent round to Mr. Dean? Mr. Dean was in the shop asking for some eggs, and we had not any, and when Mr. Reay came home he sent Mr. Kirk to Mr. Dean's to ask him if he wanted any eggs then, and I do not think he did.
7739. You did not go to Mr. Dean's? If there was anyone else to go I would not go. I am never in the shop unless they are all out.
7740. Then no eggs were sent to Mr. Dean? Not that I know of.
7741. What time was it that Kirk went to Dean's about these eggs? When Mr. Reay came in—a little after 1 o'clock.
7742. What became of Mr. Kirk after that? I do not know.
7743. How is it you can give me no information about this, and yet you remember all these other little things that you have told us; you can give me no idea of what became of Kirk after dinner? No, I cannot.
7744. Did you say you were in the shop when this cocoa was bought? I just came into the shop at that time.
7745. Who took the money for the cocoa? Mr. Kirk.
7746. What cocoa was it? Van Houten's cocoa.
7747. How was it wrapped up? It was in a tin.
7748. The tin was not in anything? No.
7749. How was it wrapped up? It was wrapped up in the original package.
7750. Was it tied with a string? No.
7751. It was in the paper it is sold in? Yes; in the original package.
7752. You did not take the money for it? No.
7753. But you happened to be there when it was sold? Yes.
7754. *President.*] You know where Mrs. Adye lives? Yes.
7755. In what direction does she live from you with regard to Mrs. Dean's house? Mrs. Adye lives six doors up from us.
7756. *Sir Julian Salomons*] I understood you to say that at the time Mrs. Dean went by you were standing at the door of your shop? Yes.
7757. There was nobody else in the shop? No, no one else.
7758. What direction was Mrs. Dean going in at the time? She was going towards Mrs. Adye's.
7759. Did she go into Mrs. Adye's? Yes, she went in.
7760. Did you see her go in? Yes; you can see Mrs. Adye's place from our shop.
7761. How far is Mrs. Adye's from your shop? It is six or seven doors up.
7762. Did you see Mrs. Dean come back again? No.
7763. How long did you stay at your door? About 5 minutes.
7764. And you did not see Mrs. Dean come back? No.
7765. You went back then into your shop? Yes.
7766. Can you see the street from your shop? Yes.
7767. Did you see her come back at all? No.
7768. *President.*] What did Mr. Moodie say to you on the Friday night when he came to see you? He asked if we knew anything about the cocoa, and if Mr. Dean had bought the cocoa there.
7769. Did he mention it to you or did you mention it to him first? I think he mentioned it first, and then we told him he bought it from us.
7770. Is that the first thing you remember having heard about it—on that Friday night? I don't think so; everybody that came to the shop used to speak about it. He was the only gentleman we had at the shop who said anything about it.
7771. Everybody used to speak of what? Mr. Dean's case. 7772.

- Mrs. C. Reay. 7772. About the cocoa? No, nobody knew about that but ourselves. Mr. Moodie asked us if we had given the cocoa.
 3 June, 1895. 7773. He was the first to mention to you about the cocoa? I think he did.
 7774. What did he want to know on the Saturday? He wanted to know Mr. Kirk's address.
 7775. Is that all he wanted? He asked me if I would come and give evidence.
 7776. Did he say anything to you about the time the cocoa was bought? Yes, he asked me if I could remember.
 7777. He didn't suggest any time to you? No, I knew it on account of it just being dinner-time.
 7778. What time was that? One o'clock; it was getting on for 1; nearer 1.
 7779. Have you ever been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office? No.
 7780. You don't know them? No.
 [Mr. Pilcher here drew the President's attention to pages 13 and 14 of notes of the defence at the trial, and mentioned that the references to the cocoa put the Defence Committee on the inquiry.]
 7781. Mr. Pilcher.] You remember my asking you if Kirk had been a message, and you mentioned a name;—do you remember that he went there? Yes.
 7782. Why do you remember;—how is it you mention that name? Because he went there.
 7783. That was his message in the morning? Yes; and other places I do not know of.
 7784. Do you mean he was building up your business in soliciting orders, &c.? Yes.
 7785. You were asked if you ever told Dean anything about his wife at the time you saw her;—until Dean was arrested this matter had not attracted your attention? No.
 7786. Since he has been arrested he has been in gaol? Yes.
 7787. Ever since? Yes.
 7788. I do not ask you offensively;—you have never been there? No.
 7789. Is that Lady Abbott you spoke of? Yes.
 7790. Does not Lady Abbott live quite close to Mrs. Adye? Not very close, but closer than to our place.
 7791. You would not go down to the Shore to go to Lady Abbott's? He had to go down the Shore on business, and on his way back to call at Lady Abbott's.
 7792-3. You admit that going to the Shore would not take him to Lady Abbott's? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

Walter Alfred Newcombe sworn and examined:—

- W. A. Newcombe. 7794. Mr. Meagher.] What is your name? Walter Alfred Newcombe.
 3 June, 1895. 7795. And you are a clerk in the employ of the Asylum Branch of the Government service of this Colony? Yes.
 7796. Dr. Manning.] In the Charitable Institutions Branch? Yes.
 7797. Mr. Meagher.] Where do you reside? At No. 15, Collins-street, Surry Hills.
 7798. Sir Julian Salomons.] Is that the same street that was mentioned some little time ago (Mr. Meagher)? Yes.
 7799. Mr. Meagher.] How long have you lived in that locality? In Collins-street fourteen or fifteen years.
 7800. Do you know a house in that locality known as Madame Rose's? Yes, I do.
 7801. Where would the location of Madame Rose's be in regard to where you live? Right opposite.
 7802. Did you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes, by sight.
 7803. Did you know her daughter? Yes, I knew her by sight.
 7804. That would be during the period you have been there? Yes.
 7805. How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter by sight? About fifteen or sixteen years.
 7806. You have only known them by sight? Yes, that is all.
 7807. Have you ever seen Mary Seymour enter Madame Rose's? Yes, I have.
 7808. Where is the entrance to Madame Rose's house? In Collins-street.
 7809. That would be directly in front of where you live? Yes, directly in front.
 [The President here read telegrams received from the Postmaster-General, sent by James Hobson, North Sydney, to Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean.]
 North Sydney, 17th April, 1895.
 From James Hobson, Milson's Point, to Mrs. Dean, 2 Little Collins-street, Surry Hills.
 "Dean's sentence commuted by Executive to imprisonment for life."
 25th April, 1895.
 From James Hobson, North Shore Times, to Mrs. Seymour, 2 Little Collins-street, Surry Hills.
 Splendid news for you. Come over if possible to-night.
 7810. Mr. Meagher.] Do you remember ever seeing Mary Seymour on any occasion leaving Madame Rose's house? Yes; on one occasion.
 7811. How long ago would that be? At the latter end of 1893 or the beginning of 1894.
 7812. What circumstance impresses this on your memory;—what time was it you saw her coming out? At 7 o'clock in the morning.
 7813. What day of the week was it? Sunday. 7814.

W. A.
Nowcombe.
5 June, 1895.

7814. You saw her then leaving Madame Rose's house at 7 o'clock one Sunday morning? Yes.
7815. Did she come out of the entrance opposite to your place? There are two entrances, a door and a gate.
7816. What entrance did she come out? She came out of the door.
7817. In what street was this? In Collins-street.
7818. What caused you to be up that morning about 7 o'clock. How did you come to be up at that hour? I was just getting ready to go out fishing.
7819. Did you notice how she was dressed? Well, I cannot say how; in her ordinary walking dress.
7820. Had she a hat on? Yes.
7821. Did you see where she went? She went towards her shop.
7822. You mean where she lived? Yes, to the shop where she lived.
7823. *President.*] Did you see her going in? I have seen her going in.
7824. Did you see her going in on this occasion? No.
7825. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] For all you know she might have gone in for a moment or two, and have come out again immediately? Yes.
7826. At the time you speak of did she have a jug in her hand? No; nothing whatever.
7827. She was coming out when you saw her on this Sunday morning? Yes.
7828. You said that you have seen her going over to Madame Rose's? Yes.
7829. How many years ago is that? It was about the middle of 1893. I am not sure of the date.
7830. It might be further back than that? Yes.
7831. You have some dim recollection of seeing her over there;—you know the mother had a shop? Yes.
7832. Did not these people supply Madame Rose's? Yes; I have seen things taken over there.
7833. What time did you say you saw her going over to Madame Rose's? They were taken over by Mrs. Seymour.
7834. How many times did you see that happen? I have seen things taken over by Mrs. Seymour on several occasions.
7835. Did Mary Seymour go over with her mother? No, she went by herself.
7836. You stated that they were taken over by Mrs. Seymour? Yes, the goods were taken over by Mrs. Seymour. It might have been fruit or something like that.
7837. Not might have been? It was in a basket.
7838. What time of the day was this? I cannot say what time of the day. It might have been in the afternoon about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock.
7839. You are only speaking to the best of your recollection? Yes, to the best of my recollection.
7840. How many times have you seen the mother taking this basket of things to Madame Rose's? I cannot swear to how many times.
7841. Was it two or three times? Two or three times; it might have been more.
7842. How many times have you seen the daughter going over? Twice.
7843. What time was that—in the morning or in the afternoon? In the evening about 8 o'clock.
7844. From her own mother's shop? No, from Crown-street on the opposite side. Not from the shop.
7845. Who was with her? She was by herself.
7846. Where was she going to when you saw her? To Madame Rose's.
7847. Did you see her come out again? No.
7848. Had you been watching these things? No; I was passing by at the time.
7849. Have you ever been into Mrs. Seymour's shop? No, never in my life.
7850. You had no connection with Mrs. Seymour, or the daughter? No.
7851. When did you see Mary Seymour, at 8 o'clock in the evening, going to Madame Rose's? In 1893.
7852. What time was it when you saw her going there? I cannot say what time.
7853. You say that twice you have seen her going in there? Yes.
7854. What was the other time you saw her? It was a little later on.
7855. Where was she coming from then? From the shop.
7856. Once you saw her not coming from the shop, and once you saw her going from the shop? Yes.
7857. Was that also in 1893? I cannot swear whether that was or not.
7858. Was she carrying anything then? No; I cannot remember.
7859. Of course you will admit frankly that it was not a matter of any importance to you? No; none whatever.
7860. Was it a thing you had any interest in whatever? None whatever.
7861. You stated that you were just passing at the time? Yes; I happened to be passing by across the street from my place.
7862. Then you saw her going in? Yes.
7863. She might have come out in one minute afterwards—might she not? Yes; she might.
7864. You cannot tell if she was taking things there or not? No; I cannot tell.
7865. Just think for a moment;—have you got a good memory. You say you have lived there for fifteen or sixteen years; I might remind you they were not there then. How long did you say you were living in this house where you are living now? The house I am living in now I have been living in for three or four years.
7866. Whereabouts is that house? Right opposite Madame Rose's.
7867. You said something about living somewhere about fifteen or sixteen years ago? Yes, but not in the same place.
7868. Where were you living before then? About six or seven doors lower down.
7869. How long were you living there? Ten or eleven years.
7870. Is that Aston-terrace, Collins-street? Yes.
7871. No. 15, Aston-terrace? Yes.
7872. Then did you live at No. 31 previous to that? Yes.
7873. You have been living in that part for fifteen years altogether? Yes, in that one street.
7874. For fifteen years you have been living in that one street? Yes.
7875. Who asked you to come here? I received a subpoena.
7876. From whom did you receive the subpoena? From Crick and Meagher.
7877. How did you come to receive a subpoena. How is it you know anything about this matter. Is it

- W. A. Newcombe.
5 June, 1895.
- through seeing this girl going over on one occasion, and on another occasion coming from the shop;—have you been in communication with them? No, none whatever; I have been reading the evidence.
7878. That would not account for you getting a subpoena;—who did you go to? I went straight to Crick and Meagher.
7879. Eh! Can you tell me how it was you got communication with Messrs. Crick and Meagher? No, I cannot tell.
7880. You have been talking to them about it? Yes.
7881. Is George William Newcombe a relation of yours? Yes; he is my father.
7882. You have been talking with your father about it? Yes, I have a few times.
7883. How many times altogether have you seen Mary Seymour? I cannot say.
7884. About how many times have you seen her? I could not state—I have seen her often.
7885. Hundreds of times, I suppose? Yes, hundreds of times.
7886. You have seen her always properly dressed, and behaving in a proper manner? Yes, she seemed to be.

[Witness withdrew.]

James Read Heath recalled:—

- J. R. Heath.
5 June, 1895.
7887. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I wanted to ask you a few questions, Mr. Heath;—what is your name? James Read Heath.
7888. You were living in Riley-street, Surry Hills, seven years back? Yes; about six years ago. I am not positive as to the time.
7889. About six or seven years ago? Yes; a good long while ago.
7890. Is that the time you were living in that neighbourhood? I think it was about five or six years. I lived in Collins-street, and went into Foveaux-street, round the other side of the block.
7891. Have you been living there ever since? No; not ever since.
7892. How long did you live in the neighbourhood? Between two and three years.
7893. Have you seen this young woman that was Miss Seymour, and now Mrs. Dean, about after that in the street? Oh, yes.
7894. Was she not always respectably dressed and well-behaved, and as respectable as any other person in the street? Yes. I have seen her up to a couple of years ago.
7895. Where have you seen her? In the street.
7896. Was she always respectably dressed? Yes; the same as any other girl.
7897. Was she always conducting herself respectably? Yes; I do not know anything about her actions.
7898. You have seen her in the street up to about two years ago? Yes; numbers of times I have passed her in the street. I am living now in the same locality in a part of Surry Hills, Oxford Square.
7899. Do you only go by the time? I have seen her at Mark Foy's and at private houses.
7900. You have always seen her behaving and conducting herself properly? Yes; always behaving herself well. I did not speak to the girl more than two or three times after she was a grown-up girl.
7901. You have seen her frequently at shops and in the street? Yes; I have seen her outside Mark Foy's with other ladies, and at the skating rink.
7902. Have you seen her at the skating rink? I have seen her going towards the skating rink with a lady once or twice.
7903. You are living in the neighbourhood yet? Yes.
7904. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have been asked if you have seen her in the street? I really think I have stated all I know in reference to the case.
7905. Do you know a person named Mrs. Smith, who lived in Surry Hills about two or three years ago? Yes.
7906. Was that near the corner of Riley-lane and Foveaux-street? Yes; she lived there at that time. I knew her too living in two other places beside that.
7907. Where—in Surry Hills? No; in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo—at No. 297, Bourke-street—and I knew her at the corner of Riley-lane and Foveaux-street. I only live just about there.
7908. Do you know what reputation this Mrs. Smith had—what character she possessed? I think she kept one of those fast houses. As far as her own character is concerned, I do not know anything about it; I used to serve her with wood and coal.
7909. Have you seen Mary Seymour in company with this Mrs. Smith in the street? Yes; I have seen her going towards the skating rink with Mrs. Smith.
7910. *President.*] What time was this? In the evening.
7911. What year was this in? A couple of years ago, two or three years ago, when the skating rink was open.
7912. It is a long time ago since that was open? Yes.
7913. Do you mean the Darlinghurst skating rink? Yes. That was when Mrs. Smith was living at 297, Bourke-street, close to my yard.
7914. When you saw Mary Seymour with Mrs. Smith she was not doing anything wrong, was she? No. She was always nicely dressed.
7915. She was not doing anything wrong? No, for all I know. She was always decently dressed.
7916. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you seen her at Mrs. Smith's house, or have you seen her going there? I saw her there once, at the corner of Riley-lane and Foveaux-street. That was where they lived at one time.
7917. Do you know, Mr. Heath, a lady named Madame Flamère, or De Henri Ville? Yes.
7918. Do you know No. 80, Glenmore Road? Yes. She went by the name of Adams, or Flamère. I removed them from Upper William-street to 80, Glenmore Road, with my van.
7919. Did she employ you to do any work for her? My vans removed her from Upper William-street to Glenmore Road.
7920. Then outside your wood and coal business you are a van proprietor? Yes.
7921. Did you notice any other girls at the house? Yes; there were three or four girls there the morning I moved them. The Upper William-street house was a large house in a square vacant piece of land standing off the street.
7922. Whose house was that? Madame Flamère's.

7923. There is no doubt she possessed the reputation of not being quite respectable;—can you say that? J. R. Heath,
No; I cannot say that.
7924. Can you say if you have ever seen Mary Seymour in the company of any of those girls you saw there? She came there that morning I removed the furniture, and went away again immediately afterwards. 5 June, 1895.
7925. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Had she any parcels with her? She just came to the front. There is a verandah all round the house. It belongs to Mr. Jones, the solicitor.
7926. And she went away immediately? Yes; there were several other girls there, but I did not know their business, or what it was.
7927. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see her conversing or talking to the other inmates of that house? Some of them left immediately after, and I saw no more of them.
7928. Did she go away by herself, or in company with any of the other girls? No; she went with one of the girls.
7929. You subsequently took the furniture away to Glenmore Road? Yes.
7930. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Why did you not state these things before, when you were here a fortnight ago? I was distinctly told by Mr. Meagher not to make any statement, but only to answer the questions put to me.
7931. You have not been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's since you have been examined? No, I have not been at their office.
7932. Not since you were examined? No.
7933. You say you were told to only answer what you were asked? Yes.
7934. When was it you saw this Madame Flamère? Two or three years ago; not since they moved from there.
7935. What time in the morning, or was it in the daytime? Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.
7936. She stayed there? Yes.
7937. Did you know the young woman who went away with Mary Seymour? No, I did not know her.
7938. Was she a respectable girl? I cannot say.
7939. You cannot say she was not a respectable girl whom she went away with? No.
7940. You moved her furniture? Yes.
- 7941-2. And you supplied her with wood and coal? Yes, for a year or eighteen months.
7943. Did you ever see Mrs. Dean there more than once? No.
7944. The only time was when you saw her go there and speak to that young woman, and she and that young woman went away? Yes.
7945. The whole of the time you supplied them with wood and coal you did not see Mary Seymour there? No.
7946. Did you know Mrs. Smith? No, I did not.
7947. Have you ever been in the house? No, only through the house; I had to pass through to carry the wood and coal in.
7948. You saw Mrs. Dean with Mrs. Smith once in the street? Yes.
7949. Have you ever seen Mrs. Dean in that house? No, I didn't see her in that house.
7950. How long did you know the house? For about twelve months.
7951. And then only one evening? Yes, one evening.
7952. What time was this in the evening? About 7 or 8 o'clock.
7953. You saw her walking in the street, and Mrs. Smith was walking with her? Yes.
7954. And they were going towards the Darlinghurst skating rink? Yes.
7955. Where was it you saw Mrs. Smith;—you admit you did not see them go in there? No. I said going in that direction.
7956. They might have been going to visit someone? Yes; I said in that direction.
7957. Where they were going you do not know? No.
7958. How long ago is that? Two or three years ago. I had no reason to take any notice of her movements.
7959. How long did you know that Mrs. Smith's house;—how long were you supplying things there? For about twelve months.
7960. You never saw this young woman in that house? No, I did not.
7961. Never? No, never.
7962. Won't you admit that you never heard any word against Miss Seymour's character? No, never. I say positively I never heard anything about her character.
7963. She was always well-conducted and well-behaved? Yes, as far as I knew.
7964. How many years have you been living in that neighbourhood? A good many years. Nine or ten years.
7965. And you are living there still? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Edward Harold Binney, Esq., M.B., sworn and examined:—

7966. *President.*] What is your name? Edward Harold Binney.
7967. *Dr. Todd.*] You are the senior medical resident of the Sydney Infirmary, I believe? Yes.
7968. Do you know Mrs. Dean, doctor? Yes.
7969. Has she been under your care in the hospital? Yes.
7970. Can you tell me the date when she was admitted to the hospital? On the 17th of May.
7971. Can you say if Mrs. Dean is now in a fit state of health to come and give evidence before the Commission here? Yes; I think she is.
7972. *President.*] Do you think she is? Yes.
7973. How could she be brought here—in a cab, I suppose? Yes.
7974. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you think she could walk here now? Yes, she could walk here. She is able to walk about, but she has never tried any distances.
7975. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have attended Mrs. Dean at the hospital? Yes.
7976. Since the 17th of May, I believe? Yes; I have seen her every day.

7977.

E. H. Binney,
Esq., M.B.

5 June, 1895.

- E. H. Binney, 7977. Have you noticed that she is and has been suffering from peripheral neuritis—have you noticed that? Yes, she is.
 Esq., M.B.
 5 June, 1895.
7978. In your opinion, is that the result of influenza? Do I believe it is the result of influenza?
 7979. Yes? I cannot say that it is or that it is not.
 7980. *President.*] Has she been under your care in the hospital? Yes, since the 17th of May. I have seen her nearly every day since the 17th of May.
 7981. Are you the physician attending her? I am the medical resident officer, and I see her every day. She is practically under Dr. Thompson's care.
 7982. Have you examined her? Yes.
 7983. Will you not admit that your belief is that it is not caused by influenza? I have not any belief as to what is the cause.
 7984. You have no belief, no opinion on the matter? I have no opinion as to the cause.
 7985. You have not formed an opinion? I formed an opinion of her condition.
 7986. Will you not admit that this peripheral neuritis is not the cause of influenza? I do not believe that; I have not really formed an opinion as to what is the cause.
 7987. *Dr. Todd.*] Has it ever been suggested to you by anyone that her condition was due to influenza? No, it has not.
 7988. You have not thought of that question? No.
 7989. *President.*] You have formed no opinion as to what her condition is due to? No.
 7990. *Dr. Todd.*] I have asked you if you think it was due to influenza? No.
 7991. Are you of opinion that her present condition, or can you say for certain that her present condition is due to arsenical poison? I have formed no opinion.
 7992. *President.*] You have formed no opinion as to what her condition is due to? No.
 7993. You have formed no opinion? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Lilly Konnecke sworn and examined:—

- Lilly
 Konnecke.
 5 June, 1895.
7994. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know if Mrs. Dean's baby was taken to your house? Yes; it was.
 7995. Did you take it there? Yes.
 7996. Where did you take it from? From Mr. Gale's.
 7997. When was it taken to your house? On the 6th of March.
 7998. It was taken to your house? It was taken to Dean's house first—then to our house.
 7999. Your house is at Woollahra, is it not? Yes.
 8000. And your father keeps a butcher's place in Woollahra? Yes.
 8001. The baby was taken to your place on the 6th of March, did you say? Yes.
 8002. Is the baby a boy or a girl? A girl.
 8003. When you took it back it was very ill, and you took it to the doctor? No; we never took it to the doctor, nor anyone from our house.
 8004. Was it taken from the North Shore on the 6th of March? Yes, on the 6th of March.
 8005. From where? From Mr. Gale's to Mr. Dean's.
 8006. Between the time of its leaving Gale's and being taken to your house, was it taken to Dean's? Not at all.
 8007. Was it taken to the doctor's? No.
 8008. Do you remember the child after it was taken from your house being taken to Dr. Newmarch at North Shore? I do not know whether it was taken to any doctor after it left our house.
 8009. It was taken to the North Shore some two or three days afterwards? Mrs. Seymour took it, but I do not know where.
 8010. Do you know if the child was ill when it came to your house? I do not think the child was ill when it came to our house.
 8011. Do you know that it was not ill after it came to your house? It was pale looking, but I do not think it was ill.
 8012. Who asked you to take the child? Dean came to our house and asked me to take the child away.
 8013. And you did take it away? Yes.
 8014. When did you take it away? On Wednesday, the 6th.
 8015. You went over and brought it away? Yes.
 8016. You will not admit the child was not taken by somebody from your house to Dr. Newmarch's? I do not know whether it was or not.
 8017. How many young ladies are there in your family; how many sisters have you got? Five sisters.
 8018. There are six of you altogether? Yes.
 8019. When did Mrs. Seymour take the child away? On the Tuesday following in the next week.
 8020. She took it away on the Tuesday following? Yes.
 8021. Was it brought back to your house after that? No.
 8022. It never came back to your house? No.
 8023. And whether it was taken to Dr. Newmarch or not you do not know? No; I do not know.
 8024. You say the child was pale but not ill? No, sir.
 8025. Do you mean it was a strong healthy child? I do not know whether it was strong and healthy.
 8026. Was it a sickly, weak, child? It was only pale looking.
 8027. Do you think it was a strong and healthy child? Yes.
 8028. Only pale looking? Yes.
 8029. *President.*] You do not know whether it was taken to Dr. Newmarch or not while it was at your house? It was not while it was at our house.
 8030. Was it at your house from the 6th to the 12th? Yes.
 8031. And then Mrs. Seymour took it away? Yes.
 8032. When it came to your house was it looking pale and ill? It was pale looking, but I do not think it was ill.
 8033. *Mr. Todd.*] Did it take its food properly in your house? Yes.
 8034. Everyday? Yes.
 8035. Did it sleep well? Yes.

8036. Did it cry? It cried now and again.
 8037. Did it whine like a sickly child? I do not think it did.
 8038. Have you had any experience of children to know if it had been recently weaned? No, not at all.
 8039. Did you have much to do with the child while it was at your house? I was nursing it most of the time.
 8040. So that if anybody in your house should know anything about it you should know? I think so.
 8041. It was in perfect health all the time it was in your house? Yes.
 8042. Did Mrs. Seymour express any dissatisfaction with the manner in which the child had been treated in your house? No, not at all.
 8043. Was it on account of it being ill that Mrs. Seymour took it away? I do not think so.
 8044. She had no complaint to make against you? No.
 8045. And since then she has made no complaint? No, not that I have heard.
 8046. *President.*] Who has the child now? That I do not know.
 8047. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What made you come here this morning? I was asked to come.
 8048. By whom were you asked? By a gentleman.
 8049. Who was the gentleman? I was at Mr. Meagher's office yesterday afternoon.
 8050. And did you make a statement there? I do not know if it was a statement.
 8051. Was what you said taken down? Yes; I think so.
 8052. Yesterday? Yes.
 8053. Did some gentleman ask you to come here this morning? Yes; some gentleman asked through the telephone.
 8054. Did he ask you through the telephone this morning? No; the day before yesterday.
 8055. *Dr. Jones.*] Did the child vomit while at your house? No.
 8056. Or purge? No.
 8057. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] My friend asked you about your experience. I suppose you have had no experience of children. How old are you now? Nineteen years of age.
 8058. *Dr. Todd.*] Are you the youngest member of your family? No; I have three sisters younger than me.
 8059. Do you know whether any of those know anything about babies? No; I do not.
 8060. Do you remember when they were babies? No.
 8061. Have you had anything to do with other people's babies? No, sir.

[Witness withdrew.]

Edward Johnstone Jenkins, M.D., sworn and examined:—

- 8061½. *Dr. Todd.*] You are one of the visiting physicians at the Sydney Hospital? Yes.
 8062. And Mrs. Dean has been under your charge since she went into the hospital? Yes.
 8063. You have examined her and prescribed for her? Yes, I have not prescribed for her but I have had the treatment of her.
 8064. You have not prescribed drugs? No.
 8065. You have examined her with a view to this inquiry? Yes.
 8066. And you have formed an opinion as far as you are capable of forming an opinion of her case? Yes.
 8067. You have seen her every day except to-day? Yes, I have not seen her to-day.
 8068. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you examined her in reference to this particular inquiry? Yes.
 8069. *Dr. Todd.*] How long has she been under your care? Ever since she came to the hospital.
 8070. That is since the 17th of May? Yes, I think so.
 8071. Do you think she is in a fit condition to come and give evidence before this Commission? Yes, she has been walking about for some time now.
 8072. Have you formed any opinion that the illness which she has is peripheral neuritis? Yes.
 8073. *President.*] The illness that she has, or the illness that she has had? The illness that she has, but she is now in the recovering stage of it.
 8074. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you think this peripheral neuritis is due to alcoholism? No, certainly not.
 8075. Will you describe to the Court on what grounds you base your diagnosis of peripheral neuritis? In the first place she has distinct loss of power in her legs.
 8076. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] We admit that she has had peripheral neuritis; the only question in dispute is the cause of the illness, not the nature of it.
 8077. *Dr. Todd.*] Have you formed any opinion as to the cause of this peripheral neuritis? No.
 8078. You have not formed an opinion as to the cause? I do not know the cause.
 8079. You are not able to discover the cause? I do not know it.
 8080. There are several causes for peripheral neuritis. She might have had it in a multiple form? Yes.
 8081. Have you formed an opinion as to the cause in this case? No. I am unable to state the cause beyond the ordinary history of the case and what I have seen in the newspapers.
 8082. In cases of peripheral neuritis similar to this, where the question would arise as to what was the cause, what would you depend mostly upon on forming the diagnosis? The electrical reaction, to a large extent; but, further, the history of the case is the most important.
 8083. As to the cause of it, not as to whether it is peripheral neuritis or not; but taking it for granted it is peripheral neuritis, you want to inquire the cause of it? The history of the case is the most important.
 8084. Did you form an opinion on this case? On the history of it.
 8085. Have you discussed the question with yourself as to whether this is arsenical peripheral neuritis—have you thought over this? Yes. I could not very well help that.
 8086. There are certain signs, are there not, by which peripheral neuritis due to arsenical poisoning can be definitely determined? I believe that is so in cases of chronic arsenical poisoning, but I am not certain about the signs in acute arsenical poisoning in this particular stage of her illness; but still there are definite signs.
 8087. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What are these? The pigmentation of the skin, the falling out of the hair, œdœma or swelling of the eyelids, and changes in the nails; occasionally there are others.
 8088. *Dr. Todd.*] Are there any skin lesions that are pathognomonic of this—characteristic of this? Yes, ulcerations in certain forms in chronic arsenical poisoning.

Lilly
Koussouck.
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E. J. Jenkins,
Esq., M.D.
5 June, 1895

8089.

- E. J. Jenkins, Esq., M.D.
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8089. Are there any rashes that you know of? Yes; erythematous rashes—red rashes.
8090. You would not say they were symptoms? I am not well enough up to say if they are pathognomonic, but they do occur.
8091. Red rashes are a symptom? I cannot absolutely say they are pathognomonic.
8092. Do they occur here in this particular case? No.
8093. Of all these symptoms you have described which are characteristic and by means of which peripheral neuritis due to arsenical poisoning can be differentiated from peripheral neuritis due to other causes, these symptoms you have given are those of chronic arsenical poisoning? I could not say all of them, one of them that I have mentioned, the swelling of the eyelids, would occur in acute cases, possibly also the red rashes, but I would not be certain on that point.
8094. These symptoms are from chronic arsenical poisoning? Yes, that is my idea.
8095. Now about these characteristic signs;—has Mrs. Dean any of these? None marked at all.
8096. None since she came under your care? I might add, perhaps, that she has a change in her nails which is peculiar, but I am not absolutely able to state that it is due to arsenic. She has white lines in her nails which she says have only developed since the illness has commenced on the 4th of March.
8097. That is her history? Yes.
8098. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Can you see those white lines distinctly? Yes, distinctly.
8099. *Dr. Todd.*] What do these white lines indicate? Some change that has occurred in the nutrition of the body.
8100. Is that a sudden change or a gradual one? As far as one could see, gradual. It might occur with any acute illness.
8101. The significance of this change in her nails amounts to that she had an acute illness sometime not long ago? Yes, that is all I can say about it.
8102. Why did you say not long ago? Simply the fact that one knows that it takes a certain length of time for these things to develop. According to skin authorities you can tell pretty well from the distance of the line from the root of the nail when the illness occurred.
8103. This white mark will disappear altogether in time? Yes.
8104. About this falling out of the hair. Have you noticed any falling out of the hair? Not more than would happen in most women. It is quite common with women to lose their hair, and I did not attach much importance to it. It was not coming out in handfuls, and it is not particularly loose; you cannot pull it out very easily.
8105. Any fever or any acute illness will cause that? Yes.
8106. Does she show any signs of having had shingles? No, none whatever.
8107. No signs of shingles? No, none whatever.
8108. Of all these characteristic signs which you have mentioned in connection with chronic arsenical poisoning, is any one of those by itself enough to found an opinion upon? I should say not.
8109. Suppose this woman had peripheral neuritis and falling out of the hair, and a history of vomiting and purging three months before, would you be able to say that she had on that account arsenical poisoning? No.
8110. If she had falling out of the hair, and this mark on the nails, would you be able to say on this account she suffered from arsenical poisoning? No.
8111. As regards the description of the pigmentation by authorities, do you know whether it is described in acute poisoning? That I am not sure of.
8112. You are only speaking of what you have read? Yes.
8113. But in chronic cases? Yes; the cases I refer to are where people were taking arsenic medicinally, and then got an acute attack from taking an overdose. I have not seen a case; I do not remember having seen any acute cases of arsenical poisoning. I am not speaking from experience, but only from what I have read.
8114. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are not speaking from experience? No; I am only speaking of what I have read.
8115. Do you know of anything characteristic about the pigmentation in arsenical poisoning,—how would you diagnose it from any other pigmentation? In well-marked cases the skin has a peculiar bronzed appearance—a general sort of pigmentation over the whole of the body; that is one form of it. Another form is, if the patient is suffering from any form of skin disease, a particular patch might be pigmented more than any other part. It remains a long time, as a rule, or may fade away altogether.
8116. Do you know whether it has been ascertained whether this pigmentation is due to an actual deposit of arsenic in the tissues of the skin or to a stimulation of the pigment cells in the skin? I do not know.
8117. You do not know whether that has been decided? No; I do not.
8118. Has Mrs. Dean got the deep reflexes? At the present moment she has the knee jerks well marked. The superficial reflexes are normal.
8119. *Dr. Jones.*] About the knees? She has the tendon reflexes in the knees—in both knees.
8120. *Dr. Todd.*] In the biceps? That is natural.
8121. In the triceps? Yes; everywhere. I examined her.
8122. The reflex is as it should be? Yes.
8123. Is there anything abnormal in the tendon reflex in the legs? The left knee jerk is more marked than the right.
8124. Are you able to form an opinion as to whether the reflex in the left is an increase or decrease in the normal? From the electrical examinations we have made it is probably a slight increase in the left.
8125. In the right? It is about normal in the right.
8126. Have you applied all the electrical reactions carefully? Yes.
8127. Are the results consistent with one another? The results during the last two examinations are consistent. The first we did not take any note of, because the battery was not in good order. The last two were practically the same, as far as I could see.
8128. Has she what is known as the reaction of degeneration marked? No; she has not.
8129. It is not marked? No, not at this stage.
8130. You think she has peripheral neuritis? Yes.
8131. You have seen more marked cases of peripheral neuritis than that? Yes, certainly. In her case the signs are not strongly marked.

8132. Are the electrical changes, if there are electrical changes, marked or very slight? They are generally marked, but in this particular case they are not strongly marked; but they are generally.
8133. Are they qualitative changes, as we term them? No, quantitative, not qualitative.
8134. There is no reversion of the normal formulae of muscular contractions? No.
8135. Have you in your own practice ever had any case of peripheral neuritis of this kind in any way resembling this of Mrs. Dean's, arising after influenza? No, I have not.
8136. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have no knowledge of such a case? No, I have never seen it in my practice.
8137. You have had no experience of such a case? No.
8138. Do you know if multiple peripheral neuritis of this form does arise from influenza? I have read that it does. In fact cases have occurred in Sydney in the hospital, but I have not seen them. There was one case a short time ago put down to that, but I cannot say what it was.
8139. You are speaking only of what you have heard? Yes.
8140. It was put down to that? I cannot say it was.
8141. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you know what that peripheral neuritis was—I have asked you about multiple peripheral neuritis? It was different from this case altogether. It affected the whole of the muscles; this is localised to a few.
8142. By being more extensive than by being less extensive? Yes.
8143. It involved both the arms, legs, and throat? Yes; legs, both arms, and the trunk muscles.
8144. And the trunk muscles? Yes.
8145. In your opinion it was not an isolated case of peripheral neuritis? No, it was a multiple.
8146. It was multiple and symmetrical? Yes.
8147. You did not know the early history at the onset of this peripheral neuritis in Mrs. Dean? No; only from hearsay. I heard it as a matter of fact from Dr. Newmarch.
8148. What did Dr. Newmarch tell you? He said that at the very first time he saw her all the reflexes and sensations were very much increased; that there was a marked increase of sensation and a great increase of the reflexes.
8149. Did he tell you if these deep reflexes had been greatly abolished? No; greatly diminished, but not abolished.
8150. Was that conversation directly after Dr. Newmarch knew of it? I only wanted that for my own information.
8151. *Dr. Jones.*] Was that in the early part of her illness; do you mean on March 7th? I cannot say if it was when he saw her at her own house, or whether it was over at the North Shore hospital; but he said, I think, it was in the early part of her illness.
8152. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you know that in arsenical peripheral neuritis the deep reflexes are almost always lost? Yes; I believe so, but I only know from reading.
8153. Is it a fact that in peripheral neuritis due to arsenical poisoning the deep reflexes are almost entirely lost? Yes. I only know it from my reading.
8154. In this case there are a great many points of divergence between it and a classical case of arsenical poisoning? Yes.
8155. I asked you if you thought Mrs. Dean was in a fit state to give evidence here, and you said "yes"? Yes.
8156. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I suppose you know of many cases of poisoning which have given rise to criminal proceedings? Not very many.
8157. But you do know of some? Yes.
8158. You know that in cases of people who have been convicted of poisoning that different theories have been formulated by medical men? Yes.
8159. You will admit that in nearly every case different theories are put forward by medical men as to how it happened? Yes.
8160. And also that a knowledge of the state of Mrs. Dean before she came to the hospital would be valuable in deciding what caused this peripheral neuritis? Yes, I quite admit that.
8161. Supposing she had been a patient of yours you would have an advantage in deciding that question? Certainly.
8162. You seem to have already admitted that all you have seen is perfectly consistent with this peripheral neuritis having arisen from arsenical poisoning? Yes, if I had known she had taken it I should be certain of it.
8163. If other circumstances had pointed to her taking arsenic, would it not confirm that view? If I knew she had taken arsenic I would certainly put it down to arsenic.
8164. There is nothing that you have seen that is not consistent with that? It is not a typical case, but you get different cases.
8165. When Mrs. Dean came to you she was gradually getting better—when she came to the hospital? I looked upon her case as a very mild one. She was recovering quickly, although for some days she was unable to move about, but she gradually improved. There might have been symptoms which passed away before I saw her.
8166. She was what you would call on the mend? Yes.
8167. She was improving? Yes.
8168. You had no knowledge of Mrs. Dean before that? No, not at all.
8169. Was she a perfect stranger to you? Yes, I had never seen her before.
8170. There might have been symptoms before she came to you which would be decisive, and which had passed away when she came to you? Yes, there might have been.
8171. If you had been attending to her you might be able now to say absolutely that she was suffering from arsenical poisoning? I might.
8172. You have only known her since she has been at the hospital? Yes, since the 17th of May.
8173. What did you say about her nails—I would like to know something about that? There was a peculiar mark on the toe-nail, as well as on the finger-nails—a peculiar white line, linear or semi-linear.
8174. Is not that a well-known result or symptom from arsenical poisoning? It might occur after any severe illness.

- E. J. Jenkins, Esq., M.D.
5 June, 1896.
8175. Is not that one of the things that does show itself—that about the nails—after arsenical poisoning? Undoubtedly it has occurred from what I have read.
8176. Have you noticed anything with regard to the pigmentation of the skin since Mrs. Dean was at the hospital? I have not been able to find any definite signs of pigmentation. I have examined it very carefully and do not find any pigmentation at all. I think she is peculiarly free from it at the present moment.
8177. It might have passed away before she came to you at the hospital? Yes, possibly so.
8178. I did not understand what you said about the reflexes of the knee. What was it you said? In connection with arsenical poisoning as a rule from what I have read they are abolished. It was the rule for them to be quite absent. They are present in this case, but, as a rule, they are absent.
8179. You are speaking of chronic arsenical poisoning? In the case of any arsenical poisoning the knee jerks appear at a certain stage. This is characteristic of peripheral neuritis.
8180. Have you had any experience in this matter? I am speaking from books.
8181. Any competent medical man would know these books? Yes.
8182. They are common knowledge to members of the medical profession? Yes.
8183. You have no personal knowledge of arsenical poisoning of any kind? No.
8184. You have never had a case under your medical care of multiple peripheral neuritis due to arsenic? No; not till this one.
8185. And you frankly admit that in this one all the symptoms, as far as you have noticed—that is to say, supposing Dr. Newmarch said of his knowledge of the case from what he saw that it was a case of arsenical poisoning—you have not seen anything to cause you to doubt that opinion? I should be quite satisfied.
8186. You have never had such a case? No.
8187. *Dr. Todd.*] With reference to that last question put to you by Sir Julian Salomons, if Dr. Newmarch had told you—you not knowing the case—that it was due to typhoid fever, would you have taken that for granted? Yes.
8188. Do you say it may be due to any other acute illness? Yes.
8189. Or due to septicæmia, would you have taken it for granted? Yes, from any of the causes of peripheral neuritis.
8190. If you knew she had had influenza would you have taken it as due to that? Yes.
8191. Is it not a rule that in cases of arsenical poisoning the nails fall off? Yes, I believe, as a rule, that in chronic arsenical poisoning they do, but I would not be definite as to acute cases; it might be so, but I am not sufficiently well up in that.
8192. You are describing book knowledge, and you are satisfied that the books say that there is “falling off” of the nails? Yes, a falling off like the hair.
8193. Do the books say that this particular mark is due to arsenical poisoning? I have not seen any particular reference to it in any book.
8194. But you have often seen this mark on the nails in acute pneumonias? Yes, but I have never seen it so well marked.
8195. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you not admit that the falling off of the nails in arsenical poisoning is not usual, but that it is exceptional? I should say it was extremely rare.
8196. What I wanted to ask you was this—but my learned friend appears to have misunderstood it—if a doctor knew the previous history of the case (*Dr. Newmarch* or any other doctor) before it came to you would he not be able then to tell better whether it arose from these other causes than you would be;—would he not be in a better position to say that it arose from these other causes? Yes, he would be in a much better position.
8197. You now admit that you knew nothing of this patient before;—supposing you had been the medical attendant, and knew the previous history, might you not then have the means for stating positively it did not arise from these other causes stated by *Dr. Todd*? Yes.
8198. And shut them out? Yes.
8199. That is to say that in a certain stage you can form a definite opinion from having a knowledge of the history of the case? If you had a knowledge from the beginning.
8200. Whereas a time might arise when you are not able to state positively what it was caused by? That is if I found any definite symptoms myself that led me to make a diagnosis.
8201. Apart from any opinion do you not admit that there is nothing that has come under your knowledge since that woman came into the hospital, that is inconsistent with arsenical poisoning? I should say I would be quite convinced of it if I were certain she had taken it.
8202. *Dr. Todd.*] If your first diagnosis was wrong of the acute illness, your ultimate diagnosis of the peripheral neuritis would be wrong, would not that follow? If I were the medical man who attended her from the beginning, yes. It would depend on whether other things turned up in the meantime, as they sometimes do to alter my diagnosis.
8203. *Dr. Jones.*] Would the nature of the electrical reaction in any given case of peripheral neuritis enlighten you as to the cause of the peripheral neuritis? I do not think so.
8204. You told us that you had formed no opinion as to the cause in this particular case, and also that you were quite sure that it did not arise from alcohol? Yes, that is from my general observation of the patient and from what she has told me. Of course, believing her as I would any other person.
8205. Were you able to exclude any other causes of peripheral neuritis? Yes, I cannot find any other cause.
8206. Were you able to exclude any other causes at all; you exclude alcohol? Yes, I cannot say that I should exclude any other cause. Lead poisoning was the principal thing I thought of after the alcohol, and I excluded it.
8207. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You exclude syphilis? Yes, syphilis; I exclude these three.
8208. *Dr. Manning.*] Any other; gout and acute rheumatism? Yes.
8209. *Dr. Jones.*] There was no pigmentation of the skin? I have not been able to find any; I mean not anything of any consequence. There might be a freckle here and there, something of that sort, but nothing definite that I can find at the present moment.
8210. Was there any pigmentation about the epigastric region? She had a mark just here above the navel, which she said was due to her stays.
8211. Was there some darkness of the skin there? Yes, there was a little mark there. S212.

8212. What about the aureola? It was very dark and marked too, but I put that down to the fact that she had been confined about the beginning of the year. E. J. Jenkins,
Esq., M.D.
8213. Can you tell us what her gait was at the time of her admission to the hospital? She had a peculiar gait, not absolutely an ataxic gait, but more of a waddle and shuffle than an absolute locomotor ataxy. 5 June, 1895.
8214. The gait, however, was ataxic? Yes; she had not got the particular high step that is general [Witness illustrated with his foot.] She more shuffles along than lifts her leg.
8215. Did you test the condition of the power of flexion and extension of the feet? They were all very well marked considering. She had power of complete flexion and extension. If you put your hand against her feet she could resist very well—she could push your hand very well.
8216. I am talking of the time of her admission? At that time it was not so marked as now. She was then weaker.
8217. There was a diminution on her admission? Yes; a good deal.
8218. Both in flexion and extension? Yes; she did not move about very well at all then. It was rather difficult to get much information. We did not get her on to the floor at all, we only got her on the side of the bed and lifted her across.
8219. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You said there was a gradual diminution when she came to the hospital? Yes; a general weakness of the lower extremities.
8220. She is gradually getting better? Yes; she is now able to walk about quite well, but she has this peculiar gait.
8221. Has she got this gait yet? Yes; she has got a well-marked peculiar gait.
8222. Do you call it non-co-ordination? No, inco-ordination.
8223. Is not that one of the things that arises after, or that is produced by, arsenical poisoning? It arises in any form of peripheral neuritis. It is not uncommon in this particular form, but there are forms in which it is more marked than in this.
8224. Peripheral neuritis, particularly due to arsenical poisoning—it is not inconsistent with that? No.
8225. *Dr. Manning.*] When you saw this case it was practically the fag end of it? Yes.
8226. Would you have been in a much better position to have formed a diagnosis if you had seen her at an earlier period? Yes, in a much better position.
8227. Now about these reflexes. You found them pretty well restored? Yes.
8228. Is that inconsistent with their being absolutely lost at an early stage? They may not be lost at any stage.
8229. But they often are? Yes.
8230. They were not lost? They were not lost.
8231. They often are? Yes.
8232. Was the condition in which you found them inconsistent with their being absolutely absent in a prior stage? No.
8233. Did you not think this rather long for the areolar mark to be here present five months after confinement? I am not in a position to say.
8234. On this scar on the navel there is some pigmentation still? There is some, but it would not have attracted my attention.
8235. Have you noticed whether she is hysterical? No; since she has been in the hospital she has been particularly free from hysteria.
8236. *Dr. Todd.*] With regard to these reflexes, about which Dr. Manning asked you, is it at all likely that if the deep reflexes were lost—entirely abolished in March or April—that you would expect them to be entirely restored the next month? It would be very unusual.
8237. When they are abolished, is it not a rule that they are abolished for a very long time? In the case of alcohol they take a very long while.
8238. About the pigmentation of this scar, at the lower part of the sternum, was that due to the pressure of the stays;—would it be pigmented? Yes, it would be pigmented.
8239. As a rule, wherever there is friction there is pigmentation on the body? Yes; I attach no importance to that at the stage in which I saw it.
8240. Did you notice that the whole time she was in the hospital? No, not till someone asked me about pigmentation, and I looked for it and found it.
8241. Was there any wasting of the muscles? No, no wasting. No naked-eye wasting.
- [Witness withdrew.]

James Giles, Esq., S.M., sworn and examined:—

8242. *Mr. Meagher.*] Your name is James Giles? Yes.
8243. You are a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Colony? Yes.
8244. You presided at the Police Court investigation in March last when Dean was charged with attempting to poison his wife? Yes. J. Giles,
Esq., S.M.
8245. The charge was poisoning with attempt to murder? Yes. 5 June, 1895.
8246. Can you remember Mrs. Dean giving her evidence at that time? Yes; I do.
8247. After she had given her evidence do you remember the portion of the Court she sat in? Yes; she sat on my right hand on a form.
8248. While the hearing of the charge was proceeding was your attention directed to her conduct? Yes.
8249. Will you kindly tell us what it was, and what remarks you made? I noticed that she was laughing rather immoderately, and I rebuked her for what I thought gross levity of conduct, considering the charge that was laid against her husband.
8250. She did not seem to indicate any signs of illness? Oh, no. She said she was going to write me a letter, explaining what had caused her to laugh, but I did not think that was necessary, and I told the sergeant to tell her that it was not necessary for her to write.
8251. Who told you that she wished to give some explanation? Sergeant Brennan informed me that Mrs. Dean thought of writing me a letter in explanation of what had caused her to laugh, and I said to him to tell her not to write to me, that I did not want to hear from her on the subject; I told the sergeant she need not do that.

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8252. What was her explanation? I asked the sergeant if he knew what her explanation was, and he told me that it was the peculiar manner in which Mr. Meagher pronounced the word arsenic that caused her to laugh.
8253. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is the name of the sergeant? Brennan; I am not sure whether it was the detective-sergeant who was in charge of the case, but he was acting with the sub-inspector in the case.
8254. *President.*] What sort of a man was he? A tall man.
8255. How did Mr. Meagher pronounce the word arsenic;—did you notice anything peculiar about it? No, I did not notice any peculiarity.
8256. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] We will have Brennan called in, so that there can be no doubt about it. [*Sergeant Brennan was called in for identification.*] Is that the man you are speaking of? Yes, Sergeant Brennan, of the North Shore.
8257. You say that the sergeant told you that her laughter arose from the peculiar pronunciation by Mr. Meagher of this word arsenic? Yes; that would be the statement that he understood she was going to write to me in explanation.
8258. Mrs. Dean had told him that? Yes; I understood the sergeant to say that. I was engaged in a case, and I wanted to get on with the business, and I did not take much notice.
8259. Will you swear that the sergeant said such a thing to you? I won't swear positively to that man.
8260. You won't swear to that man saying so? I said I think it was; but I won't be positive that it was the sergeant.
8261. Don't you admit that it was only one person that spoke to you? Yes, one police officer. I have not said it was him. It was the officer who had charge of the case, with the sub-inspector.
8262. And who gave evidence? Yes; he was engaged in the case.
8263. Don't you know Sergeant Brennan well? I do not know many of the police by name.
8264. Did the person give evidence in the case? Yes; he produced some bottles.
8265. That is the person you have just seen? I am inclined to think it is.
8266. And he gave evidence before you? Yes, of course he did.
8267. Don't you recognise that man? I am inclined to think he is the man. I really didn't know much of him before.
8268. What did you say to him upon his telling you that? I said, "She need not write to me at all. I do not want to hear anything more about it." Neither I did.
8269. And then you used the expression about her laughing immoderately? Yes, she was.
8270. Is it not a fact that Mr. Meagher, who was sitting there, referred to something she had said;—were not some depositions being read over at the time you are speaking of? I am not clear about that.
8271. Will you swear that;—did not Mr. Meagher turn round to her and say, "We have only your word for that"? She was not in the box at all—she was not within his view for him to speak to her.
8272. Then why can't you tell me that that sergeant was the man who gave evidence in the case? I think he was the man, but I won't swear positively.
8273. And that was the man who told you? I think so.
8274. How is it you speak of this irrelevant matter? Because I am inclined to think he was the man, and I told you he was the officer engaged in the case.
8275. And who gave evidence? Yes.
8276. And who produced the bottles? Yes.
8277. Did you travel down with Mr. Crick, or Mr. Meagher? He was on the same tram.
8278. Who was on the same tram—Mr. Crick or Mr. Meagher? Mr. Meagher.
8279. Is it a fact that directly you came into the Court, and without anybody having said anything to you, you ordered the prisoner to leave the dock, and come and sit down where the solicitors were? The usual course is to make an application to me.
8280. Without any application on that morning? I very frequently order persons to do it.
8281. Did you on this occasion? I cannot remember that I did. I do not think I would have done it without an application.
8282. Don't you remember that when you came into the Court he was in the dock? Yes.
8283. And that afterwards he was sitting all the time at the solicitor's table? Yes, with my permission; decidedly.
8284. That when you came into the Court, before anything was said, you immediately ordered him to leave the dock? I do not believe I did, not unless some communication was made to me.
8285. Will you state positively you did not? The usual thing.
8286. Will you state positively that you did not, without any application being made to you? I am not certain; I knew nothing about the case till I came into the Court.
8287. You ordered the man out of the dock? I do not recollect the circumstance at all.
8288. Which of these gentlemen travelled down with you? I really cannot tell you. They did not travel with me; they were on the same tram.
8289. Were they in the same compartment? I do not think so.
8290. Just think it over? I really cannot tell; I was sometimes outside, and sometimes inside.
8291. *President.*] Where were you on this occasion? I cannot tell; there is no reason why I should remember it; I sometimes stand on the outside of the tram.
8292. What do you mean on the outside? There is a seat on the outside of the tram.
8293. Does the tram go up to the Court? Yes; to the other side of the street.
8294. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did not you and Mr. Meagher get out together at the Police Court? I may have done; I only supposed we would, but I may not have spoken to him that morning.
8295. Were you not talking to Mr. Meagher before you came down to the Court? It is possible I did.
8296. And when you came into the Court that you arranged for this man to come out of the dock? Decidedly not, not unless arranged; I do not believe I did. Mr. Meagher must have asked me.
8297. Will you state that positively? No, I cannot; because I cannot fix the matter in my memory.
8298. Without any request being made in Court at all? I do not think it at all likely I did such a thing.
8299. But you will not state it positively? No, I cannot; I know nothing about it.
8300. You know Mr. Meagher was a member of the firm, Crick and Meagher? Oh, yes; certainly.

8301. At the time you are speaking of was there then existing an order for the payment of costs against you under a prohibition? I do not remember anything of the sort; the Crown usually pay costs awarded against magistrates. I am under no obligation to any man in Sydney.

8302. *President.*] When Mrs. Dean laughed, and you rebuked her for it, did she laugh heartily? Yes, I thought rather so; I have no doubt that she was laughing.

8303. Do you know the difference between laughing hysterically and an ordinary laugh? Yes.

8304. Was she laughing hysterically? No.

8305. Was it the laugh of enjoyment? No doubt about it. I did not want any correspondence with the unfortunate woman. I was rather indignant considering the gravity of the charge that she should take such a liberty. My feelings were very much aroused, and I thought her conduct was disgraceful, and I told her so in open Court. My remarks were published in all the newspapers.

8306. *Mr. Meagher.*] At any time during the hearing at North Shore was there anything between you and me during the whole of the case, I might ask you in a direct way, which apparently was asked in an indirect way. Was there ever one syllable between you and me about the Dean case? I think it only fair to Mr. Meagher to say that when I got out of the tram that morning he did not walk up with me, and I thought he was acting a very proper part in doing so. I may also say that I received a subpoena this morning, and was rather surprised to find I was asked to come here.

8307. The only means of locomotion from the ferry is the cable tram? Yes; sometimes I try to get a cab, but they are not always there.

[Witness withdrew.]

Margaret Sophia Parker sworn and examined:—

8308. *Mr. Meagher.*] What is your name? Margaret Sophia Parker.

8309. You are a widow, I believe, Mrs. Parker? Yes; a widow.

8310. And where do you reside? At No. 8, Bellevue-street, Surry Hills.

8311. Do you remember where you were living at the end of the month of March last, or the beginning of April last? I was staying in Cooper-street.

8312. And, I believe, Mrs. Parker, you are what is known as a clairvoyant? Yes.

8313. And I believe that at the end of March, or in the beginning of April, you were exercising your powers of clairvoyancy? Yes.

8314. That was in the present year? Yes.

8315. And while you were in Cooper-street? Yes.

8316. And I believe you have people who come to you as clients? Yes, I have.

8317. Do you remember that at about that time a young lady came to you whom you afterwards know as Mary Dean? Yes.

8318. Do you remember what day of the week Mrs. Dean came to see you? Yes; on a Monday evening, about 7 o'clock.

8319. Was she by herself? When I saw her, yes, she was accompanied by a child whom she left in the drawing-room, and then she came to me into my room.

8320. *President.*] What age was the child? I cannot say; I did not see it until I saw it in the street. I would not know the child if I were to see it.

8321. The child could walk about? I do not know her.

8322. How did you know it? I heard about it.

8323. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How old was that little girl? I do not know whether I saw the right one or not. She came running up to me and said, "Mrs. Dean desired to speak to me."

8324. What age was she? I cannot say what age she was, she might be 7 or 8 years old.

8325. The child came up to you and asked if Mrs. Dean could see you;—was this after? After the time they were going to hang him.

8326. *President.*] You ought to be able to tell this.

8327. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Can you tell us clairvoyantly? You get the scene and you do not go back to that scene.

8328. *Mr. Meagher.*] At any rate before Mrs. Dean came in a child came up to you, and asked if Mrs. Dean could see you? Yes.

8329. Was this after? Yes; after the time they were to hang him.

8330. This Monday evening that you speak about, was that before the trial of Dean at Darlinghurst? Yes; the Monday before the trial of Dean at Darlinghurst.

8331. *President.*] Is that what you mean by the end of March or beginning of April, when you remember Mrs. Dean coming to you? That was the Monday before the Thursday of the trial.

8332. *Mr. Meagher.*] She came into your consultation-room? Yes.

8333. Will you tell us, as closely as you can, what was the conversation you had with her, and what questions she asked you? I asked her if she wished to consult me. She said, "Yes," and I told her to take off her gloves. I brought her over to the lamp and put on my glasses and looked at her hands. I said to her, "You are a married lady." She said, "No." I said, "No; not a married lady?" She said "No;" I said, "No?" "Show me your hand again. You are, and you have a child." She said, "No."

8334. *President.*] You said, "You are a married lady," and she said "No," and you said, "You have a child?" I asked her to let me look at her hand again, and I said, "You have a child"; and she said, "No"; she denied it staunchly.

8335. How did you know she was married; did you look at her wedding-ring? Oh no! we have signs that I can tell anything in that way. There is a gentleman in the "Australia" now who is practising the same thing.

8336. You can tell without seeing the wedding-ring? She had nothing on her fingers, that is, a very frail mark.

8337. *Mr. Meagher.*] After she denied having a child what was the next question? I said, "I saw her husband."

8338. *President.*] By this power of clairvoyance? Yes; clairvoyantly. I said, "I see your husband." She said, "Where is he?" I said, "In gaol." She said, "Will he get out of it?" I said, "Yes, but there is a woman in this crime; you can get him out of it if you like." She said, "Yes, I know there is a woman in it." She distinctly

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distinctly repeated it three times: "There is a woman in it." Then I said, "You can get him out of it." She said, "No, if he got out she would get divorced; that she hated him." I said, "I see an old woman holding a child, a dark-haired woman"; and I said, "There is another old woman by." I said, "I see a fair man here with different complexion from your husband, but he seems to do something with water." She said, "That is the man I am going to marry." Then I said, "You are not married?" and she said, "No" three times. I cannot remember other things just now, but a knock came to the door and I was asked out. A lady sent her daughter to ask me not to go out that evening because she desired to see me, and when I went out a little girl in the passage said, "You have got Mary Dean in there." I thought of Dean, the solicitors, and I said, "Dean! Dean! what Dean?" and she said, "That woman who has been poisoned by her husband." I asked her in and said, "Are you Mrs. Dean?" and she said, "Yes." She then said, "Will you go over it again?" and I said, "No, it has gone." She said, "Can't you give me a cut of the cards?" I said, "I can do it no more for you." I said, "Won't you save your husband?"—that is how I know it was on Monday—I said, "Won't you save your husband?" She said, "No, I hate him." I said, "That was all I knew when I told her that man would not marry her." She said, "That is all you know about it." That is how I know it was Thursday. He was going up to be tried. Then I saw on Monday that he was going to be hanged. Then I called on Mr. Crick and told him what this creature had said.

8339. On the Monday you came into Messrs. Crick and Meagher's and gave a statement? I think it was on Tuesday.

8340. With regard to the fair man—you told her there was a fair man in the scene? Yes.

8341. Did Mrs. Dean make any request, or any remark, when she heard of the fair man? She asked me if she would marry that man, and I said "No, never." She said, "No! that is all in my eye." Then she said, "If he gets out I will get divorced." Mrs. Seymour came to my house last night and penetrated my room.

8342. Are you sure it was Mrs. Seymour that came to your house last night? She introduced herself as Mrs. Seymour.

Sir Julian Salomons: The police took Mrs. Seymour up there.

8343. *Mr. Meagher*.] Your professional name I believe is Madame Von? Yes.

8344. You say that in this scene that you as a clairvoyant saw a fair man and two elderly females? Yes; two elderly females and a child.

8345. Was it then that she spoke to you about marriage? Yes, I described the man, and not a dark man, and told her the dark man was her husband. Mrs. Dean told me she was never married, but going to be married, to a fair man. She denied the child when I charged her with being a mother.

8346. What did you say when you told her you saw a fair man and two elderly females? She asked me which she was going to marry, and I told her she would never marry the fair man. I told her she was married to the dark man and she denied it.

8347. Did you describe the dark man to her? Yes.

8348. *President*.] Have you ever seen any one like the dark man? Only while in clairvoyant state.

8349. Did you describe the dark man to her? I did; I described both; and she disowned the dark man *in toto*.

8350. *Mr. Meagher*.] Did you tell her the dark man was her husband and that he was in gaol? Yes, and she denied it.

8351. *Sir Julian Salomons*.] You told her all this as a clairvoyant of course? Yes.

8352. You did not go to the gaol to see Dean, did you? No, I came here in the interests of justice I hope, and I don't want to be made fun of now I am here.

8353. *Mr. Meagher*.] Were you informed that this woman was Mary Dean when she left your house? While I was engaged with this woman a knock came to the door, and when I opened it a little girl had been sent by her mother to ask me not to go out that evening as she was coming to see me. As soon as I went into the passage this little girl told me that Mrs. Dean was the woman in the house. I said to her, "What Mrs. Dean do you mean?" (thinking perhaps my client was one of the Deans, the lawyers, of the firm of Dean and Dean.) This girl said to me that it was Mary Dean, who was supposed to have been poisoned. Then I came in and confronted Mrs. Dean. I asked her if she was the Mrs. Dean in question, and she said she was.

8354. Did you ask her if her name was Mary Dean? I did. She said, "Yes, that is correct." She told me something, and I said to her, "When you come to anyone like me for opinions you do no good to your character by denying anything, because, as a clairvoyant, I have means of finding things out." I said there was a woman in it, and she said, "Yes, there was." I said to her, "Won't you save him?" She said, "No; and if he gets out of gaol I will get a divorce and marry the other one." I made some reply, to which she answered, "I hate him." Let me explain that I took no notice of this case until after Mrs. Dean had called on me; that was on the Monday, and she said he was going to be up on Thursday. The first thing I saw in Monday morning's *Herald* was that someone was going to be hanged. I said there was a woman in this. I then called at Crick and Meagher's.

8355. On the Monday did you see that Dean had been sentenced to death? Yes.

8356. Did you attend at our office on the following day and make a statement in effect the same as you have given in evidence to-day? I did.

8357. Since giving that statement have you been subjected to inquiries by the police? Yes; I have had to change my residence. I have actually been frightened of them.

8358. *President*.] Frightened; what had you to be frightened of? Well, my landlady was frightened. She did not like the policemen coming about the place; I did not like it either. Then it injured me, as I only receive ladies as clients; I never treated with gentlemen.

8359. Where are you staying now? I am staying at Bellevue-street, Surry Hills.

8360. *Mr. Meagher*.] Did you know Mrs. Seymour previous to last night? No; I never saw her in my life till then. She came to the house; she asked my landlady to allow her in. As soon as she entered she said, "I may as well tell you I am Mrs. Seymour." I said, "What brings you here?" She then told me that it was a lie that I had told Messrs. Crick and Meagher. I then told her that she must leave my room.

8361. *President*.] To what was Mrs. Seymour referring when she said that you had told Messrs. Crick and Meagher a lie? The time Mrs. Dean visited me, I suppose.

8362. *Mr. Meagher*.] In what part of the house did this conversation take place? She marched right through to my table and sat down.

8363-4. Was it the front room? No; in my bed-room.

8365.

8365. Was she accompanied on this occasion by any policeman? I do not know who accompanied her. I think there were some policemen at the door; but I know some policemen were there on Saturday.
8366. Did I understand you to say that you never received more than one person at a time? Yes, that's all, and only ladies then. I never receive gentlemen. A man came to the house yesterday and said he wanted to visit me professionally, but my landlady has got strict orders not to admit men if they come.
8367. What took place with the policemen? The constable asked me to make a statement. He said he belonged to the police force, and I said, in reply, I would have nothing to do with them. The whole three then went away together. They frightened the life out of me.
8368. Would you know those police officers or that police officer again? No, I would not.
8369. *President.*] Why should you be so frightened of the policemen? Well, it is annoying to have a constable round the door bothering after an old woman like me.
8370. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did Mrs. Dean come to see you at the time you were living in Cooper-street? Yes.
8371. Was it in consequence of the persistent visits of the police to your house there that you changed your residence? No, I didn't like the locality.
8372. Where did you move to? I moved nearer to town, but the police followed me there.
8373. Where did you go to? I went to 218 Riley-street—Mrs. Beck's.
8374. Did the police follow you there? They did.
8375. Did they cause you to leave Riley-street? Partly, by preventing clients coming to me. Then I had to take a cheaper place as I could not afford to keep that on. They followed me still to where I am now, and they were there twice on Saturday and again on Sunday morning.
8376. Do you mean to say that since you gave this statement to Messrs. Crick and Meagher you have been persistently annoyed by the police calling on you? I have.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. James Elliott sworn and examined:—

8377. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you the sub-editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? I am.
8378. I believe you live at North Sydney? I do.
8379. Do you know George Dean? I have known him for about nine years.
8380. Was he during the whole of the time you speak of in the employ of the Ferry Company? The whole of that time.
8381. During that nine years I suppose you came into contact with him almost daily? For about four years, while I was living at Mossman's Bay, I saw him once or twice a day.
8382. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] As a passenger on the steamer, I suppose? Yes; and while he has been a skipper on the night-boat running from Circular Quay, I have seen a great deal more of him, and have had conversations with him nightly.
8383. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose the night-boat does not carry a great number of passengers? No; I am generally the only passenger at the time I go over.
8384. And as a passenger you frequently held conversation with him? Every night it has been my custom to stand by the wheel and talk to Dean during the whole of the passage across.
8385. During these conversations which you say you had nightly on the boat has Dean confided to you any of his domestic affairs? He has spoken a great deal to me about his private affairs; indeed I have been much surprised at his having told me certain things.
8386. Did he make then a kind of confidant of you? Well, he has asked me for my advice on various matters; for instance, when he came to live at North Shore he told me that he was going to take a house there, and as he knew I lived somewhere in the neighbourhood, he asked me about the place.
8387. Could you form any opinion during this intimacy, when he was confiding to you his domestic affairs, as to whether he was fond of his wife and home? I have always heard him speak in terms of great affection of his wife, and with regard to the child, he seemed to be a very devoted father.
8388. Did you notice anything in his action or in his conduct which would lead you to form an opinion of his character at that time, or that would be to his detriment in any way? From my estimate of Dean, I have always regarded him as a steady, sterling, straightforward fellow.
8389. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are the sub-editor of a paper, I believe? I am—the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
8390. And when did you first know this young man, the prisoner? When he was a boy on the Mossman's Bay boat.
8391. Do you, as a man of the world, consider that if Dean had done anything wrong that he would have told you so? No, perhaps not, but I formed my estimate of Dean's character from what I have seen of his general demeanour.
8392. Were you ever in his house in your life? Never.
8393. Do you know his wife? I do not.
8394. I understand you to say, and correct me if I am wrong, that he told you a good deal about his private affairs—that he made you a kind of confidant; but did he ever tell you in these confidential moments that he spent three months in Wagga-gaol? No, he did not.
8395. Did he ever tell you that he lived with a man named Finch, while that man Finch was living with a woman to whom he was not married? No.
8396. Did he ever tell you that he was living with Finch at the time when Finch was living with a woman who was not this young man's mother? He did not.
8397. Did he ever tell you that he had a brother on board the training-ship "Vernon"? He did not.
8398. Did he ever tell you that his mother's place at Narrandera had been burnt down; that the insurance money could not be paid, and that his mother was living in a tent until he could build her another home? No, the only references he made to his mother were when he said she lived at Albury, and that his father was a policeman.
8399. Did he tell you that his father had died? He told me that his father died when he was 3 months old. He said nothing to me about Narrandera.
8400. Oh! he told you his father was a policeman, and that he was a child himself at Albury? Yes.
8401. Did he tell you what became of his father? Yes, he told me that his father met his death under rather sad circumstances.

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8402. Did he ever tell you anything about Finch? He never mentioned him.
8403. Did you ever hear the name of Finch in connection with this young man? I never heard of the name of Finch at all until this case came up. I knew Dean by the name of the "skipper," or George. I did not even know his name was Dean until comparatively recently.
8404. Is it not a fact that you only knew him through travelling by the night-boat? Yes.
8405. That you formed your acquaintance by talking to him when going over? Yes; and every night I held a conversation with him which would last, perhaps, about a quarter of an hour.
8406. As to what he told you, whether it was true or not, had you any means of finding it out? I had a very favourable opportunity of judging the man's character.
8407. But do you not know that persons of the highest character have been hanged? I do not dispute that, but from what I know of George Dean I should say, if I may be permitted to pass an estimate, that he would be utterly and absolutely incapable of concocting such a diabolical plot as that laid to his charge.
8408. I suppose George Dean was not a companion of yours? No, except in so far as I was a passenger on his boat; but if I met Dean in the street I should certainly speak to him.
8409. You were not on terms of friendship with his wife, I suppose? I never saw her.
8410. And the matters I have spoken to you about you knew nothing of? I knew nothing at all about Narranders.
8411. You knew nothing of Dean having been in trouble on any occasion? No, he never mentioned it to me.
8412. *President.*] Do you say that, after making a confidant of you, that he spoke affectionately of his wife and was devoted to the child? I am positive he was devoted to that child.
8413. Did he ever tell you anything about his mother-in-law? He never mentioned his mother-in-law to me.
8414. Did he ever tell you that he had had any quarrels with his wife? No.
8415. Were you playing cricket with Dean on Monday afternoon, the 4th of March? Yes; may I explain that circumstance: I was playing cricket with my son, a little boy of 11. I had been playing about an hour, when Thompson, the engineer of the night-boat, was passing through the Reserve. I knew Thompson was going to play cricket, he having told me. My boy saw the engineer, and called my attention to him. I then asked Thompson to come and field. He had been there about 10 minutes when Dean came along. I saw that the man seemed distressed, worn and weary, and in a great hurry. I said to him, "What is the matter, skipper?" He told me his wife was very ill, and that he was determined to have a doctor. Seeing that he was in a hurry, I said no more. He took a bicycle and rode away.
8416. *President.*] Whose bicycle? Thompson's I believe. He was away about a quarter of an hour, when he returned. He seemed to me as if he had been hurrying. I saw that he was distressed and partially exhausted. I said to him, "Would you like a drink?" He said, "I should." I said to my boy, "Go over to your mother; ask her for a bottle of ale and a glass." My boy went to my house and came back with the ale. The skipper had two glasses and Thompson had the other glass. In the meantime, while the boy was fetching the ale, I asked the skipper if he would bowl or bat or field in the interval. He played. After he had taken the ale, I picked up my boy's bat and stumps, and we then went away. That is what happened. The reason I sent for this ale was that I saw Dean appeared to have hurried, and seemed to be a great deal worried. He did not appear to be excited; but he looked as if he had hurried a good deal.
8417. When he came up to you, did you hear anything said about Weyton's? I did not.
8418. Or to Thompson? I did not.
8419. Did Dean then go away on the bicycle? Yes, in such a hurry that it surprised me. He rode the machine right through the long grass, instead of walking over to the pathway. He, undoubtedly, was in a great hurry.
8420. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have said that he made you a kind of confidant; did he ever tell you that his wife had frequently accused him of being the father of illegitimate children? He never said a word of that kind to me.
8421. About these cricketing tools—the bat, stumps, and so on—did Thompson bring any of these tools down with him at the time he was passing? Yes. I was playing with my boy's bat and stumps, but Thompson had a bat and stumps with him when he came there. I believe that there was some match to be played by the various sections of the employees in the Ferry Company, and that Thompson had taken the tools to play in a practice match. He did not use the tools he brought, but he played with the materials belonging to my boy.
8422. *Dr. Sydney Jones.*] How long was Dean playing cricket with you on this particular occasion? Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Just while the boy was fetching the ale. After drinking the ale he went away.
8423. *President.*] To his home? He went in that direction.

[Witness withdrew.]

Dr. Ralph Hodgson, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Lond., sworn and examined:—

- R. Hodgson,
Esq.,
L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.
5 June, 1895.
8424. *Dr. Todd.*] I have called Dr. Hodgson to give information to this Commission in the matter of mothers having poisoned their children. I understand you Dr. Hodgson have had special experience in poisoning by strychnine of infants through the mother? Yes, I have.
8425. Will you tell me have you had three cases in which infants have been so poisoned? Yes.
8426. Will you tell us the circumstances of the cases? The first case was a year ago. In this it became necessary to administer strychnine to the mother for the purposes of a tonic. She took 5 minims of a solution of strychnine. It was one dose for one night. Next morning she probably took another dose. At midday I saw her again, when the child she was nursing at the time had pronounced muscular twitching. This child, I may say, was not four months of age. In the second and third cases strychnine was administered for the purposes of a tonic. In each the doses were increased until the symptoms appeared in the children. As soon as the symptoms appeared in the children, the medicine was stopped, although there was no effect visible upon the mothers.
8427. What were the symptoms which appeared in the child indicating a necessity for stopping the medicine? A pronounced muscular twitching.

8428.

8428. On what part of the body? I do not know; I did not see the children, but I was told at the time that the children had muscular twitchings.
8429. Do you mean to say that those symptoms were described to you? Yes.
8430. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You did not see these twitchings? No.
8421. In the first case did you see the child? I have seen all three subsequently during the day in which the muscular twitchings occurred. In the first place the child was brought to me because of the twitchings.
8432. Had it the twitchings when you saw it? No, it had not. It was brought to me because of the twitchings.
8433. *Dr. Todd.*] Did you attribute these twitchings to strychnine? Yes. As soon as the strychnine was stopped there was no further complaint.
8434. Was the first case produced by two doses of strychnine of 5 minims each? Probably 2. The patient in the evening took one dose, probably she took another the next morning, and at midday the effect was visible in the child.
8435. Do you know as a matter of fact that strychnine in small doses can be excreted in the milk of a nursing mother? I do. I have at the present time a lady under my treatment in which this is shown. She was confined on Saturday, and took 2 minim doses of strychnine. I have tasted her milk daily, and it is certainly not nearly as sweet as mother's milk ought to be. There was a bitter taste in that milk, not quite the taste that you would expect strychnine to give. As you are aware mother's milk, human milk I mean, is extremely sweet; but in this particular instance there is an absence of sweetness, which is remarkable.
8436. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know the name of Dr. Lauder Brunton? Yes.
8437. Do you know his name as an authority on medicine? Yes; one of the first.
8438. Is it not a fact that in the list of medicines given by him, that amongst all poisons which are extracted through the milk, strychnine is not one of them, or in other words strychnine is not given as one? If that be such, I have no knowledge of it. If it be so, I think he has made a great mistake.
8439. Do you know Mrs. Dean? I have seen Mrs. Dean.
8440. Have you examined her as a medical man would examine her? No. I saw her in Court on the Saturday; that was when Judge Windeyer summed up.
8441. Have you examined her as a medical man? Oh, no.
8442. Are you familiar with the symptoms attendant upon multiple peripheral neuritis? No; not beyond having a general knowledge of it.

[Witness withdrew.]

William Andrew Phillips sworn and examined:—

8443. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you a publican, Mr. Phillips? Yes.
8444. Carrying on business at North Shore? Yes.
8445. Is there a house known as "Brunswick Cottage" in your vicinity? Yes, there is.
8446. Do you remember a woman named Mrs. Lee coming to reside at "Brunswick Cottage"? Yes; I know she was there, when I got the hotel.
8447. How many females have you seen at "Brunswick Cottage"? Sometimes two and sometimes three, and I have seen more there occasionally than at other times.
8448. Did you supply "Brunswick Cottage" with liquor? Yes.
8449. Have these females come over to your hotel to order the drink? Yes.
8450. Different ones, at different times? Yes.
8451. Had you a pretty fair custom from "Brunswick Cottage"? Yes, fair.
8452. How much do you think you have taken in a day? I think I have taken up to as high as £1 per day, although I have never kept count. I fancy I have taken as much as £1 from there in one day.
8453. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean that this happened on some occasions? Yes; on some occasions, not constantly.
8454. *Mr. Meagher.*] But apart from your taking as high as £1 a day on some occasions, were the people of "Brunswick Cottage" regular customers of yours? Yes.
8455. Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
8456. Did she ever come to your hotel for drink? Yes; she has come over occasionally.
8457. When you have taken as high as £1 per day for drink supplied to "Brunswick Cottage," what was the nature of the drink you sold? It was ale, whisky, brandy, schnapps, &c.
8458. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And I suppose Mrs. Seymour came for this drink? Yes; she was the person who generally came for it.
8459. Did you know Mrs. Sexton, the woman who was living there? Yes.
8460. Have you seen a Miss Stapleton there? To my knowledge I have not. I do not know her.
8461. Was Mrs. Seymour an elderly woman? Yes.
8462. Do you know whether she acted as a servant for Mrs. Lee or not? I could not say.
8463. Have you ever been to "Brunswick Cottage"? I have taken goods to the door, that is all.
8464. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know a female named Minnie Phillips? Yes.
8465. Did she go to Mrs. Lee's occasionally? Yes.
8466. Was she residing there? She was when I went to the hotel first of all; she left some months ago.

[Witness withdrew.]

[This closed the case for the defence.]

Senior-constable William Sutherland sworn and examined:—

Senior-constable Sutherland.
5 June, 1895.

8467. *Sir Julius Salomons.*] Are you a senior constable in the police force of this Colony? Yes.
8468. Stationed at No. 2 Division, Regent-street? Yes, sir.
8469. It has been said that on the 14th of March last you visited a chemist's shop, owned by Mr. T. P. Swindale, in Albion-street, Surry Hills:—is that so? Yes.
8470. Was a man named John Hall, who has given evidence before this Commission, in charge of that establishment? He was.
8471. Did you show Hall a photograph of George Dean? I did.
8472. Were you at that time making inquiries concerning a certain matter? I was. I told Hall I was inquiring from him if any poison had been bought at his establishment by a man named George Dean, at the same time showing him a photograph.
8473. Did you mention any time during which you supposed the poison had been bought? Yes; I said I thought it had been bought during the preceding two years.
8474. Do you remember Mr. Hall getting his poison-book? I do.
8475. What did he do or say when the book was produced? He looked through the book, but found no entry in the name of George Dean.
8476. What did he say about Dean's photograph which you showed him? He said, "The face seems to me familiar, but I cannot say that I know him."
8477. Did you visit the shop again on the 30th March? I did, sir.
8478. Did you make inquiries on that occasion concerning a woman whom you considered to be Caroline Seymour? I did.
8479. What did you say on that occasion? I had descriptions of two women, and read them over to Mr. Hall. One was of Mrs. Dean and the other was of Mrs. Seymour. They were in my book, and I read them over to Mr. Hall.
8480. Have you the description of Mrs. Seymour which you read to Mr. Hall? I have got it in this book [produced]. The first is in reference to Mary Dean, 21 or 22 years old.
8481. Never mind Mary Dean; what is Mrs. Seymour's description? This is what I read: "Caroline Seymour, a woman about 53 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, medium build, dark hair turning grey, thin face, sallow complexion, walks very erect, and holds her head up; generally dressed in a black dress and small black bonnet."
8482. What did Mr. Hall say to that? After considering a few minutes he said: "A woman of that description came to my shop sometime ago; she wanted to purchase some strychnine." Those are the words he used, and then he added: "I refused to sell it to her as she had no witness."
8483. Are you quite positive that he said this woman said she wanted to purchase strychnine? I am quite positive, for I entered the statement at the time.
8484. Were you under special instructions to visit all the chemists' shops in your division for the purpose of ascertaining if poison had been bought? Yes; and I went to all the chemists' shops in No. 2 police division with this object in view.
8485. When you saw Mr. Hall and made these inquiries, what did he tell you concerning the purchase of strychnine? He told me that he had sold poison to one woman—a box of Rough-on-Rats.
8486. What did he say in reference to his poison-book? He said he had got the name and address of the person to whom he had sold the poison. He took his poison-book out from behind the counter, and looking down the page pointed out to me the name of Annie Goldstein, saying, "That is the name of the woman who purchased the Rough-on-Rats." It was then explained that she lived either in 10 or 16 Mary-street.
8487. What did he tell you about the woman who purchased the Rough-on-Rats in connection with the description you read to him from your book, and which has been read here to-day? He said, "I am sure that is the description; it tallies very much with the description you have read."
8488. Did Hall say one word to you about that woman wanting to buy arsenic? No; he never mentioned anything about arsenic. He said it was strychnine.
8489. What did he tell you further concerning this strychnine; was there not something said about the woman asking him what should be done supposing by mistake the poison were taken? He said that she said to him, "Supposing that any person took this by mistake, what would be the best thing to do." He said, in reply, "Administer an emetic, and send for a doctor."
8490. What did you tell him then? I said I would go to 16 Mary-street according to the address in his book, and make inquiries. I went there, made inquiries, and ascertained that Annie Goldstein, the woman who had purchased the Rough-on-Rats, lived at No. 10 Mary-street, and not No. 16 as stated in the poison-book.
8491. Did you see that woman there? Not at the time.
8492. Did you see her there afterwards? I did.
8493. You know the woman then? I do.
8494. Does she at all tally with the description of Mrs. Seymour as it was read by you to Mr. Hall? No, not at all.
8495. Did you ask that woman if she knew anyone by the name of Mrs. Seymour? Yes; and she said she knew no one of that name.
8496. You say you found Mrs. Goldstein living in the street, if not in the actual house, as shown in the chemist's poison-book? Yes.
8497. Did she admit to you that she had bought the box of Rough-on-Rats? Yes.
8498. Did you then go back to Hall's shop? I did, and told him where I had found Annie Goldstein residing in Mary-street.
8499. Did he take out his poison-book again? Yes. He turned over the leaves of the book, and he said it was very likely that Mrs. Goldstein lived at No. 10 instead of at No. 16 as was apparently shown by the entry in the book. There might have been a mistake in the figure.
8500. Did he say one word to you of their having been another woman besides Mrs. Goldstein to whom he had sold arsenic or strychnine, or to whom he had refused to sell arsenic or strychnine, who corresponded with the description you had read? He never mentioned any other woman, except the one whose address he pointed out. He said that was the only woman to whom he had sold poison or whose address he knew in any such respect.
8501. Did he mention any woman to whom he had sold anything? No; the only one he alluded to was Annie Goldstein.

8502. And you at once went to the address of this woman, found the woman herself, and discovered that she did not correspond with the description of Mrs. Seymour? Yes, that is it.
8503. You did this going round, after having received special instructions and in discharge of specific duty? Yes.
8504. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you give the description of the woman to Mr. Hall? Yes.
8505. Did Mr. Hall give any description of a woman to you? Yes.
8506. I suppose the woman you meant to describe was Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
8507. And that description was as has been read? Yes.
8508. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That means a woman about 53 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, medium build, dark hair turning gray, thin face, sallow complexion, walks very erect and holds her head up, generally dressed in a black dress and small black bonnet? Yes, that is it.
8509. And that description does not apply to Mrs. Goldstein? No.
8510. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you know a chemist named Townley? No.
8511. Do you know his shop, 423, Crown-street? No, I do not.

[Witness withdrew.]

Constable Sydney Wearin sworn and examined:—

8512. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a member of the Police Force, stationed at North Sydney? I am.
8513. Do you know a woman who was called to give evidence here, whose name is Mary Burns? I do.
8514. Did she at one time live at North Sydney? She did, about six years ago.
8515. Do you remember the year 1890? I do; and she lived at North Sydney then.
8516. Where did you see this Mary Burns sleeping then? I saw her about 1 o'clock one morning with a man under a rock in Berry's Bush, over at North Sydney.
8517. Do you know the name of the man with whom you saw her on this occasion? Yes; his name was Moore or Crowe. He went by both names.
8518. Where is Berry's Bush? It is part of a large estate slightly to the west of North Sydney.
8519. And did you see this Mary Burns there with a man named Moore or Crowe at 1 o'clock in the morning? I did. This man was camped there under the rocks—in fact, in a cave—for some time.
8520. Did you ever see this woman, Mary Burns, going towards this rock or cave? I have seen her going in the direction of the bush down the Bay-road.
8521. Frequently? I have seen her going in that direction on several occasions.
8522. And you have seen her there with a man at 1 o'clock in the morning? On one occasion I saw her there at 1 o'clock in the morning lying on the ground, with some bushes screening herself and a man with whom she was.
8523. At what hours of the night have you seen this man and this woman going in this particular direction? At 9 and 10 o'clock, and sometimes earlier in the afternoon.
8524. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you a policeman? I am a plain-clothes constable.
8525. Were you present when this Mary Burns was examined before this Royal Commission? I was not.
8526. Where were you on that day? I believe I was at North Sydney.
8527. Are you quite sure of that? Yes.
8528. Were you not in this room, or in the precincts of this building, on the day Mary Burns was examined before this Commission? I do not think I was.
8529. Will you swear you were not? I was not here.
8530. Were you here the day before Mary Burns was examined? I may have been; I do not know for certain.
8531. Were you here the day after she was in attendance? I do not remember. I did not see the woman here at all.
8532. How do you know that she was examined before this Commission? I saw the report of her examination in the next day's papers.
8533. Did you come here on the day you read this witness's evidence in the papers? I cannot say; I may have done so.
8534. Did you, after reading the evidence, communicate with your superior officer? Yes.
8535. On what day did you do that? A few days after I made a report.
8536. Do you know Sergeant Bronnau? Yes.
8537. Do you know Detective Sergeant Keating? Yes.
8538. Do you know where Mrs. Seymour is living now? I cannot say that I do. From what I have heard she is supposed to be living with a Mrs. Johnson.
8539. Where does Mrs. Johnson live? In a lane off Riley-street, Surry Hills.
8540. Is that anywhere near Detective Keating's residence? He lives somewhere in that vicinity; I do not know.
8541. Is it not a fact that Mrs. Johnson lives in one of Sergeant Keating's houses? I do not know.
8542. Will you swear you do not know that Mrs. Seymour is living with a Mrs. Johnson who is a tenant in one of Detective Keating's houses? I do not know whether the house in question belongs to Keating or not.
8543. Does not Detective Keating live next door to Mrs. Johnson? No; he does not live in the same street.
8544. Will you swear that he does not live next door? I really have never been to Keating's house. I have never seen him at his house; and I do not know which house he lives in. I am under the impression he lives in the next street.
8545. How do you mean "in the next street;"—does he not live in an adjoining house round the corner? No; his house is not in the same lane.
8546. Will you swear that? He does not live in the lane at all.
8547. Never mind the lane at all; what I am asking is: Does not Keating live next door to Mrs. Johnson with whom Mrs. Seymour is now residing? I cannot swear positively where Detective Keating lives beyond the fact that his address is Kippax-street. I am not sure about the house.
8548. Where is this Berry's Bush you speak of? Just to the west of North Sydney.
8549. Are there any habitations in the vicinity? There are a few camps.
8550. What do you mean by "a few camps?" There are tents; no houses.
8551. Were there any camps at the time to which you refer? No; the locality was all bush then. It has been considerably cleared since.

- S. Wearin,
5 June, 1895.
8552. How far was this cave or rocks from any habitation? The nearest place was about a quarter of a mile distant.
8553. Were there any streets through this Berry's Bush? No; it was simply bush.
8554. Was the place in any portion of your beat? No; I have no particular beat. I go pretty much where I like when I am on duty. My duty does not confine me to any particular locality.
8555. What time do you say you saw this man and woman? At 1 o'clock in the morning.
8556. Where were you standing at the time? I went to the cave where they were.
8557. Did you speak to them? Yes.
8558. Had you a light? Yes; I struck a match.
8559. Do you mean to say you went right up to them? Yes; within 5 or 6 feet of them.
8560. Who was this man? His name was Moore or Crowe, and he had been a Roman Catholic priest at one time.
8561. Do you know where we could find him now? I do not. I have not seen him since about that time. He was only over here about twelve months altogether.
8562. Cannot you tell us where we can find this man whom you say was once a priest? No; I have neither seen nor heard of him for I suppose about five years.
8563. How often had you seen this girl whom you suppose to be Mary Burns before this particular occasion? Frequently.
8564. Did you ever see her about this building at all? No.
8565. Did you see the woman Mary Burns when she gave evidence here? No.
8566. How then do you know it is the same woman? Because I have seen her since she gave evidence.
8567. Where did you see her? At the house in which she lives in Darlinghurst Road.
8568. Who took you to this house? I went there with Sergeant Brennan.
8569. Is Darlinghurst Road on your beat? No; I have no beat; I am a plain-clothes policeman.
8570. Are you attached to the North Sydney Division? I go anywhere when I am required.
8571. Why did you go to Darlinghurst Road with Sergeant Brennan;—was it for the protection of the buttons? No.
8572. Why then did you go with Sergeant Brennan? Because he wished to see this woman, and he did not care about interviewing the likes of her by himself.
8573. Then you did not go up there for his personal protection? No; I went so that I could hear all that was said, as Sergeant Brennan did not care about his testimony alone being all that could be used when dealing with a woman of this character.
8574. Then it was not to protect this sergeant's buttons that you went with him to interview a woman? Certainly not. He is a plain-clothes officer as well as me, and we work together.
8575. And you say you saw this Mary Burns and a man whom you believed to have been a priest lying together in a cave;—where had this man been a priest? I cannot say for certain; but in New Zealand I believe. I heard that he was a priest, and I saw him dressed in priest's clothes.
8576. Where did you see him so dressed? Coming up Lavender Bay steps, some six years ago, and he was then drunk.
8577. Did you arrest him? No.
8578. Nor on the night you found him with the woman in the cave? No.
8579. I suppose you did not suppose they were man and wife, did you? No; I did not.
8580. What sort of a cave where they in? It is a good-sized cave, with a shelf of rock inside.
8581. Could anyone going by see them? No; the place was all bush, and the cave itself was screened with bushes.
8582. What was it took you there, then? I went down specially, having been told that a man and woman were camped there.
8583. Who told you they were there? A lamplighter named Adamson, and a man named Brown, told me somebody was camping down under the rocks.
8584. Did you arrest this man and this woman? No.
8585. *President.*] What did you go down there for then? I was told that a couple were camping there, and I went down to see who they were.
8586. What was the good of going down if you took no action? I went down to see who they were.
8587. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You went down, and having seen who they were, left them alone?
8588. I suppose you saw no harm in them being there as they were? No; I saw nothing which would permit me as a police officer to interfere.
8589. Were they lying on this ledge of rock? No, they were lying in the cave on a bed of bushes.
8590. How was this man you describe as a priest dressed that night? He had on an ordinary light tweed suit.
8591. How was the woman dressed? I cannot remember that.
8592. Had she a dress on at all? Yes; both were dressed.
8593. Had she a hat or bonnet on at the time? No; neither had a hat on.
8594. Had they boots on? I do not remember, and they had some kind of a rug over them.
8595. Which of the two was lying outside? The priest was lying on the outside; the woman was further in the cave.
8596. On what day in the week did all this happen? I cannot remember that for certain.
8597. Are you quite sure it was at 1 o'clock in the morning? Yes.
8598. Do you say you saw nothing in their conduct which would allow you as a policeman to interfere? No; there is nothing that I could interfere with them for.
8599. Where was this lamplighter that he could tell you about this man and woman being there at 1 o'clock in the morning? It was some days before that he told me about the matter, and then he said there was a couple—the man and woman—camping down in the cave, as he had seen them going in the evening and coming away in the morning.
8600. When did the man Brown tell you of this man and this woman being there? I cannot say; it may have been a week before I went down.
8601. Will you mind telling me why you, as a policeman, seeing what you did, attached so little importance to this proceeding that you made no arrest or took any other proceedings? There was nothing I could lay a charge against them for. I saw them do nothing with which I could interfere.
8602. Were you told who they were by the lamplighter? No. 8603.

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8603. Nor by Brown? Brown might have told me but I do not recollect.
8604. Did you make any note of these particulars at the time? I did not.
8605. And five years after is the first time your attention has been drawn to it? Yes.
8606. And do you say that you attached no importance to the circumstance at the time you saw it? I certainly thought it was a most immoral thing to do, but I saw nothing with which I could interfere.
8607. Is that the only immoral thing you have seen during the last five years? Perhaps not.
8608. Have you not seen hundreds of immoral actions during the last five years? Naturally I often see immorality as a policeman whilst on duty.
8609. Apart from its being immoral you attached no importance to what you saw between this man who had been a priest, and this woman Mary Burns in a cave at 1 o'clock in the morning? There was nothing I could lay a charge about; the only importance I attached to the fact was that a girl whom I had known to be in service as a domestic was sleeping on the rocks with a man.
8610. And nothing brought this to your notice except the fact that she had given her evidence before this Commission? Well, I had never forgotten the circumstance; it had always been in my memory.
8611. Do you remember any other case of immorality of the servant girl that has occurred within the last five years? I do not suppose I do.
8612. Can you call to mind any one single case of immorality except this one? Yes, I can.
8613. How many could you swear to as having occurred within this period? I could point out a couple at any rate, even more immoral than this.
8614. Do you know a place kept by a person named Gandy? No, not now.
8615. Was that an immoral place? I cannot say I never saw anything immoral there.
8616. Did you know a girl who lived there? Yes, one; only one.
8617. Was she an immoral girl whilst she lived there? No, not that I am aware of.
8618. Did you and Sergeant Brennan ever take two girls there? We took two girls to Balls Head. I know what you are alluding to when you refer to the girls.
8619. And where did you take the two girls did you say? I did not take the two girls to Gandy's.
8620. Where did you and Brennan take these two girls? From Balmain to Balls Head.
8621. Was one of them living at Gandy's place? Yes.
8622. Do you know what her occupation was there? She was doing nothing as far as I know.
8623. Do you know anything about a place called "Brunswick Cottage"? Yes, I know it.
8624. Is that an immoral house? I do not know anything immoral about it.
8625. *President.*] What is that you say in reference to "Brunswick Cottage"? I know the house, but I never knew anything immoral about it.
8626. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Were you only told it was an immoral house after this case came on? Yes; Mr. Moodie told me he heard it was an immoral place. I never heard a word against this house before this case began.
8627. Did you know Mrs. Seymour lived there? No, not until this case was on. I knew the house and frequently passed it, but I never saw anything wrong there.
8628. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is all this matter about you and Brennan taking women from Balmain to Balls Head? Some women had been to Balls Head and had said that they had seen some silver-mounted harness there supposed to have been stolen. The matter was reported to the Balmain police, Brennan and myself went to Balmain and brought these women over to see if we could find the harness. We brought the women but we did not find the harness. That is all there is in it.
8629. *President.*] I thought by the way the question was asked that there was some inference of impropriety between you and Brennan and these women. Did you take these women to Balls Head for any immoral purposes? No, certainly not; but only in the performance of our ordinary duties.
- [Witness withdraw.]

Charles Gregory Wade sworn and examined:—

C. G. Wade.

5 June, 1895.

8630. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a barrister-at-law? Yes.
8631. Were you and the Attorney-General prosecuting for the Crown at Darlinghurst when Dean was charged with having administered poison to his wife? Yes.
8632. Did you hear Mrs. Adye give her evidence before this Commission? Yes.
8633. Did you hear her say she told you, while in the corridor at Darlinghurst, that she had tasted the tea at Mrs. Dean's, and found that it was all right? I heard what she said about the tea.
8634. Is that true? No; it is not.
8635. Where did you say you saw her? It is true that I saw her in the passage or corridor at Darlinghurst, in company with Miss Adye and Mrs. Walke. I think Mrs. Walke spoke to me with regard to the lemon-syrup and the retching, and Mrs. Adye in regard to the tea. I am not quite positive of the actual words she used with regard to the tea, but I am absolutely positive that the impression she left on my mind was that there was nothing to suggest that the tea did agree with Mrs. Dean. Whether she said she did not remember tasting the tea or did not taste it, I am not sure about, but I am absolutely positive she never told me the tea was sweet, or that it was all right.
8636. Did she say she tasted that tea? No.
8637. Was that the first time you had heard it when it was stated here in this room? I had arranged with Sir Julian Salomons to call her for the defence to prove this particular point in our favour.
8638. And you never heard her say one word in this direction until she made the statement in this room? No.
8639. *President.*] If you will look at the evidence, question 6858, you will see this statement: "Did you not say something about tasting the tea, and it was like ordinary tea?" That was a question put to Mrs. Adye. Her answer to that question was, "Mr. Wade asked me if I had tasted the tea. I said I did, and he then asked me what it tasted like, and I said like tea." Is that reply true? No.
8640. Were all three together—Mrs. Walke, Bessie Adye, and Ethel Adye? They were quite close together, and I asked the police to tell Mrs. Adye and Mrs. Walke that I wanted to speak to them. I saw them in the passage, and Miss Adye came up.
8641. Then do I understand you to say that the first time you heard about her tasting the tea was in this room, and that you were actually going to call her to show that it was true that the tea had been put into a tumbler under the chest of drawers? Yes; and directly to show that the person to whom Mrs. Dean spoke about having put this tea under the drawers was Mrs. Adye, and that she could corroborate that fact—that it was not an afterthought.
8642. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Why did you not ask that at the trial? I think you will see from the Judge's notes that an objection was taken when I wanted to ask the question.

8643.

Mr.
C. G. Wade.
5 June, 1895.

8643. If you look at the notes—the Judge's notes—you will see that Mrs. Adye said: "I went to see Mrs. Dean; she was in bed; she had a cup of tea by the bed; about half a cup; her face was flushed; we had a talk." Why did you not ask for the nature of this conversation at the time of the trial? I did; but Mr. Meagher objected.

8644. Did you not ask if Mrs. Adye had asked Mrs. Dean about the tea that had been put away in the tumbler under the drawer. Did you, at the trial, ask if Mrs. Dean pointed out anything at all about that tea? I do not recollect that. I do not see anything of it on the Judge's notes.

8645. When did that trial commence? On the Thursday morning.

8646. What was the day of the month? The 4th of April, I think.

8647. And did it last through Friday, the 5th, and Saturday, the 6th? Yes.

8648. Will you turn to page 3 of the Judge's notes, and there you will find a report from Sergeant Sawtell. I will read that report; it is as follows:—

No. 6.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 28 March, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry referring to the character and history of Mrs. Caroline Seymour, her daughter, Mrs. May Dean, and the man Thomas Jones mentioned in the case of attempted poisoning of Mrs. Dean at North Sydney, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report that, from inquiries, he has been informed that Mrs. Seymour is a well-known pickpocket, and a companion of Sarah Clifford, *alias* Fox, who is now serving a term for stealing from the person. Mrs. Seymour has lived in Riley-street and in Little Norton-street, Surry Hills, for the last thirteen years, and her house was the rendezvous of many of the Victorian criminals when visiting Sydney. No one seems to have ever seen the man Seymour, said to be her husband. The man Jones was a constant lodger with Mrs. Seymour, and has been convicted in Sydney; also an ex-convict from West Australia; he is at present an inmate of the Liverpool Asylum for the Destitute (No. 13 ward). He is well known to Superintendent Campbell, Detective John O'Sullivan, Detective Keating, also ex-Detective Phillip Williams. Mrs. Dean, as Mary or May Seymour, is well-known in most of the bawdy-houses in Surry Hills, being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley-street, opposite her mother's late residence; also at the house of Margaret M'Greggor, in Crown and High Holborn Streets—a fact apparently well known to the people in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean called on Mr. G. H. Townley, 423, Crown-street, chemist, on Sunday last and made a small purchase, which Mr. Townley cannot remember was the nature of at the present.

J. SAWTELL,

Sergeant.

Had you that report in your possession on the 4th of March? No; I had not. I had not seen it at that time.

8649. When did it first come to your notice? I never saw it until after the trial. The report came in on the morning of the trial, and I was told the effect of it, which was that Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean were both bad characters.

8650. Do you see the subsequent report dated the 1st of April? Yes.

8651. I will read that, it is as follows:—

No. 7.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 1 April, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report that Mrs. Seymour's conviction for stealing is so obscured at the present that nothing definite can be said regarding it. Some of the neighbours say she has been convicted in Sydney, but cannot fix the date, or give any definite particulars of her case.

Mrs. Dean bears the reputation of being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley and Collins Streets; but those who could substantiate the facts decline to supply the required information. She is not known to any of the police in this division.

The Sergeant has not been able to see Detective O'Sullivan yet, who may be able to throw some light on the matter, but will endeavour to see him to-day.

The sergeant has been informed that Mr. Meagher, the solicitor for the defence, has evidence of Mrs. Dean having received men at Mrs. M'Greggor's brothel in Crown-street, also as to the character of the house her mother, Mrs. Seymour, kept in Riley-street.

J. E. SAWTELL,

Sergeant.

James Brennan, Esq., Inspector.

Had you read these two reports at the time of the trial, or do you know if they were in the possession of the police at the time of the trial? I suppose they must have been, one of them at all events, but the trial was over before the date of the next report.

8652. Do you remember if the question was asked Mrs. Seymour at the trial whether she had been convicted and she said, "Yes, thirty years ago"? No; that is not exactly the question. As far as I can recollect, the question was whether when she was in Melbourne she was convicted, and she said, "Yes."

8653. You will see on page 10 of the Judge's notes, that Mrs. Seymour said: "The charge against me in Melbourne was for stealing. A gentleman gave me a mantle, and I would not tell where I got it from, and took the charge myself. I was convicted and served a sentence;"—did you hear all this evidence given? Yes.

8654. And I suppose the police in charge of the case were there too and heard the same evidence? No; I do not suppose they were.

8655. Who were the officers in charge of that case? I think there were three—Inspector Cotter, Sergeant Brennan, and Constable Chivers.

8656. Was not Brennan in court during the whole of the trial, and at the request of the Judge handing the bottles and other exhibits to the witnesses? I think that happened on the day previous.

8657. Did you read the report of the Judge's summing up? No, I did not, not a word; in fact I avoided doing so; neither was I present during the summing up.

8658. Did you ask Mrs. Weynton any question at the Court-house? I think I did; I know that Weynton came to me and implored of me not to call him or his wife. I asked her what she knew about it, and she replied that she knew but very little.

8659. Do you say that you did not ask Mrs. Adye whether Mrs. Dean pointed out anything to her about the tea? I do not recollect it.

8660. Is there any mention of such a question on the Judge's notes? No, there is not.

8661. According to the Judge's notes, you see what she says here: "Dean asked me to go and see his wife, as she was very ill; I went to her; she was in bed; she had a cup of tea by the bed, about half a cup; her face was flushed; we had a talk; I took the baby away home." Do you see that—it is Mrs. Adye's statement? Yes.

8662. Is that the substance of what she said? Yes; but you will see that there is an important difference. She did say here that she tasted the tea and that the tea was all right; but she certainly never mentioned that fact to me.

8662½.

8662½. Did you ask her in the Court whether that tea was right or wrong? I didn't get the opportunity.
 8663. You see that from the Judge's notes that you do not appear to have asked her anything about the cup of tea? The cup of tea is mentioned; I asked her to give their conversation, between herself and Mrs. Dean, but the question was objected to by Mr. Meagher.
 8663½. Have you got Brennan's report about the Adyces? Yes.

Mr.
 C. G. Wade.
 5 June, 1895.

[Witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 6 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

[Original Depositions.—Sir Julian Salomons read the original depositions in the charge against George "Dean," heard at the Narrandera Petty Sessions on November 25th, 1879. The charge was that of illegally using a horse. The depositions were tendered. Mr. Pilcher, later in the day, objected. Depositions withdrawn.]

Senior-constable Hector Maclean sworn and examined:—

8664. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a constable in the police force of this Colony? I am senior-constable.

8665. How long have you been in the force? About nine years.

8666. Do you know if there has been a witness in this case on behalf of George Dean named Mrs. Sexton? Yes.

8667. And that her sister, Bridget Stapleton, also gave evidence? Yes.

8668. Has Mrs. Sexton another sister named Barbara Stapleton? Yes.

8669. Is Mrs. Sexton's husband named Henry Sexton? Yes.

8670. Are Mrs. Sexton, her husband, Bridget and Barbara Stapleton known to the police? Yes. Harry Sexton received four sentences for stealing in September, 1892. Bridget Stapleton received sentence of six months for stealing in company with Sexton in the same month. Barbara Stapleton received a sentence of nine months at the same time. Annie Sexton was charged with receiving in company with her husband and two sisters, but the case was dismissed by the magistrate on the grounds that she acted under coercion from her husband.

8671. Were they all living together at the time of these charges? Yes; there were eight charges, and Harry Sexton was convicted on four, the other four were withdrawn.

8672. They are therefore well-known to the police? Yes.

8673. *Dr. Todd.*] Were you engaged in investigating these charges against these people? Yes, I was the arresting constable.

8674. Were all these charges preferred at the same time? Yes.

8675. And were you in charge of the cases? Yes.

8676. Do you mean to say that all these charges were preferred at the same time? Yes, in the month of September, 1892.

8677. Have you known Mrs. Sexton since then? No, I have seen her several times, but I have not known anything against her since then.

8678. Has she always been living with her husband since then? I cannot say that.

8679. Where have you seen her since? I have seen her in Regent-street, Redfern, Regent-street, Sydney, and also in Alexandria.

8680. Have you known her to be a respectable woman since this affair? I have not known anything against her since this conviction.

8681. Have you seen her many times since the conviction? I have seen her several times, but not many. I have not paid a great deal of attention to her since.

8682. Did you ever know anything against her character since? No.

8683. Did you know anything against her character before? All I know against her is the charge that resulted in being mixed up with her husband and sisters on this occasion.

8684. *President.*] How was she brought into the case? She was identified by the person to whom the stolen goods were sold.

8685. Do you mean to say that she had been in possession of the goods? Yes. She and her husband sold the stolen goods.

8686. Was she traced to where the goods were sold? Yes; and she could have got away, but she preferred to be charged with her husband, and go to gaol with him.

8687. Did she want to stick to her husband then? Yes.

8688. *Dr. Todd.*] Did you understand that she had always lived with her husband, and was much attached to him? Yes.

8689. *President.*] Did you ever know she was living at Mrs. Lee's, at "Brunswick Cottage"? No; I did not.

8690. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] In fact you know nothing of her, except in connection with these charges? No; and I have only seen her on the street since.

8691. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you mean living on the streets? No; I have seen her walking along the streets.

8692. You know nothing wrong about her morally then? No.

8693. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You know nothing of her when she was living at Mrs. Lee's, or anywhere else? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

8694. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The following is a statement; I will read it; it is as follows:—

Miller-street, North Sydney, 29 April, 1895.
ANNIE THOMPSON states: I am the wife of Thomas Charles Thompson, residing two doors from the house recently occupied by George Dean; on Tuesday morning, the 5th of March last, Mr. Dean came to my house and asked my husband if he would go for the doctor; Mr. Thompson went for Dr. Newmarch, and I went in to see what I could do for Mrs. Dean; Mr. Dean was feeding the baby out of a bottle; he was sitting in a chair near the bed; this was about 8:30 a.m.; I took the baby from Mr. Dean and washed her; Mr. Dean got me the utensils while washing the baby; Mrs. Dean insisted upon her husband giving her some tea; he begged her not to have it, mentioning that the doctor said she was not to have any tea; he had no tea made in his own house, and I told him he had better go to my place and get my tea-pot; he came in and got it; he gave Mrs. Dean about half a cupful, and told her to drink it very slowly; she drank it very quickly; afterwards Dean raised his wife on the pillow and fanned her; Mrs. Dean then said, "Oh, George, I won't get better; you are all right; you will have baby; she will be good to you;" then he said, "Oh, don't say that," and broke down; Dean was leaning over Mrs. Dean when the doctor arrived; he noticed that Mrs. Dean had been taking tea; the doctor said, "You have been taking tea; what is the use of my prescribing for you if you do not follow my advice?" Dean said, "It is not my fault, doctor, she insisted on having it;" the doctor then said to Dean, "There is no need for alarm; she is not dangerously ill;" and the doctor wrote out a prescription, and mentioned how the medicine was to be used; I said, "I will do my best if there is no one else here;" the doctor ordered lime-water and milk, to be taken slowly, and then Mr. Dean told the doctor, "Doctor, she has been taking something out of a bottle, either lemonade or lemon syrup;" then Mrs. Dean told the doctor what she had been taking, referring to the syrup; she had taken it to him, but he was not in; the doctor appeared to take but very little interest in the matter, and they both left the room together; Mr. Dean was present in the room all the time the doctor was there; I tidied up the place, and returned about 10:30 a.m.; while I was there a lady called, and remained there after I left; she said she thought she could attend to Mrs. Dean; I went in again in the afternoon; I found Mr. Dean sitting on the bedside, bathing his wife's head with vinegar and water, and while I was there he purchased some ice from an ice-cream man who was passing the house; this was about 4 p.m.; he applied it to his wife's head, and gave her some to put in her mouth; Mrs. Dean remarked it was very nice and "my head is much better," and then she said, "I hope to be well by the end of the week;" I know Mr. Dean to be a kind and good natured man.

Witness—

WM. J. TINDALL.

ANNIE THOMPSON.

8695. I will now read a statement made by Mrs. Weynton. It is as follows:—

North Sydney, 25 April, 1895.
CATHERINE WEYNTON states: I am the wife of Alexander James Weynton, and reside with him at "Clifton," Miller-street, North Sydney; my husband asked my son, Alexander, who is in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, to bring home some poison to poison a dog of ours; my husband poisoned the dog on the same night that the poison was brought home; this would be, I think, about two or three months before last Christmas; this poison was kept in a bottle in the wash-house rolled up in paper for some considerable time, but how long I cannot say; I then removed it to my bed-room, where it was kept out of sight and reach, being placed on top of a fixture which is used as a wardrobe; on Tuesday, the 5th of March last, about 6 a.m. I, with my husband, took the poison from where it was in my bed-room and buried it in the garden; I fix the date of the burial of the poison in consequence of Mrs. Seymour calling at midnight the night previous to see her daughter, Mrs. Dean; on this occasion, I heard Mrs. Seymour calling out in the front of the house to her daughter, Mrs. Dean, as follows, "Mary, Mary"; this caused me to open the balcony-door, and I said to Mrs. Seymour, "Mrs. Dean has been very unwell all the evening, and you will find the back door open;" on Monday, the 4th of March, about 6 p.m., Miss Adey, who was in Mrs. Dean's house, called to me and asked me if I would go in, that Mrs. Dean was very unwell; a few minutes afterwards I went in to see Mrs. Dean, and found that Mr. Dean had gone for the doctor, and I remained there until he returned; I then left the house and went into my own place, and made Nestle's food for Mrs. Dean's baby; shortly afterwards Dean came to our fence, and asked me if the food was ready; I replied, "Not quite, but I will run in with it when it is ready"; I did so a few minutes afterwards, took the baby and fed it; whilst doing so, Dr. Newmarch came, and I remained there with her until about 10 p.m. and then came in home, leaving Mr. Dean in the house; before I left, I placed a small mustard plaster on Mrs. Dean's chest, which was ordered by the doctor; I have always been on good terms with Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and also with Mrs. Seymour; Mr. Dean and Mrs. Seymour have never been in my house, but Mrs. Dean on one occasion came inside my front door simply to ask a question relative to her baby; I think Sergeant Brennan asked me if I had any poison in the house; I told him, "No, I have no poison in the house"; I said that because at that time the poison was buried in the garden, but I did not mention to Sergeant Brennan that the poison was buried in the garden; but I said to him, "I did not know which I was most afraid of—firearms or poison;" the poison I have referred to and dug up in the garden in my presence by Mr. Tindall is the same poison I have already spoken of.

Witness—

WM. J. TINDALL.

CATHERINE WEYNTON.

Sergeant Richard Brennan sworn and examined:—

Sergeant
Brennan.

8696. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were you present yesterday, and did you see Mr. Giles, one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney, give his evidence before this Commission? Yes.

8697. Are you the police officer who was appointed by him at the Police Court to hand the bottles and other exhibits in this case to the witnesses? Yes.

8698. I believe there is no doubt that you are the Sergeant Brennan who spoke to Mr. Giles in regard to Mrs. Dean having laughed or smiled while in the Court? Yes; I remember that occurrence.

8699. I want to ask you, is it true that you told Mr. Giles that Mrs. Dean wished you to tell him that she was laughing at the strange way in which Mr. Meagher pronounced the word "arsenic." Will you tell us the circumstances of the case? —

8700. *President.*] Was Mrs. Dean smiling or laughing in Court? Yes, she was.

8701. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was she laughing immoderately, or seemed to be enjoying herself? Oh, I would not say that, but she was smiling.

8702. Then, did the magistrate make some remark? Yes.

8703. What was it Mrs. Dean said to you afterwards? On the following morning —

8704. What did you say to Mr. Giles? I told him Mrs. Dean wanted to write a note to explain why she smiled. Mr. Giles said she was laughing—that he did not want any explanation from her.

8705. *President.*] What was it she was laughing at? When I saw her smiling she did not tell me she was amused at the way Mr. Meagher pronounced that word. When Dr. Newmarch was giving his evidence Mr. Meagher leaned across the table and said, "We have only your word for that," and this seemed to make Mrs. Dean smile.

8706. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you tell Mr. Giles that the reason given to you for Mrs. Dean smiling was the peculiar way in which Mr. Meagher pronounced the word "arsenic"? No.

8707. Did you tell him anything at all about the word "arsenic"? No.

8708. Did Mrs. Dean ever tell you anything about the word "arsenic"? No.

8709. What was it she told you? That she smiled across the table when Mr. Meagher said something.

8710. Was she laughing immoderately? I did not see her.

8711. Apart from what Mrs. Dean did, while Dr. Newmarch was being examined, did you yourself notice that she was trifling or flighty during the trial? No; Mr. Meagher addressed her across the table of the court.

8712.

6 June, 1895.

Sergeant
Brennan.

6 June, 1895.

8712. Was that while Dr. Newmarch was being examined? Yes.
8713. Did you hear what Mr. Meagher spoke across the table? He said, "We have only got your word for that."
8714. And then did she smile? I heard Mr. Meagher draw the magistrate's attention to the fact that Mrs. Dean was smiling. I turned round and then saw her smile.
8715. Was it then that the magistrate made any remark rebuking her? Yes.
8716. Mr. Giles has sworn here that you told him that Mrs. Dean said she was laughing at the way Mr. Meagher pronounced the word "arsenic"? Mrs. Dean never said that to me.
8717. Did you ever tell it to Mr. Giles? No.
8718. Are you positive you didn't? I am positive I never mentioned the word "arsenic" to him.
8719. Do you admit that there is some indirect double *entendre* in this word at which Mrs. Dean was smiling? I don't know anything about that.
8720. Do you remember Mr. Meagher turning round to the reporters in the Court and saying, "I hope you have taken notice of this circumstance"? No, I do not remember that.
8721. Do you know Mrs. Adye who gave evidence here? Yes.
8722. Did you go to see Mrs. Adye on the 11th of March? Yes.
8723. Did she make a statement to you? Yes.
8724. And you read that statement over to her? Yes.
8725. Did you ask her to tell you all she knew about the case? I did.
8726. How many times did you see Mrs. Adye altogether? I saw her three times. I got a bottle of lemon-syrup from her on the 11th of March.
8727. Is this the original statement (produced)? Yes, it is.
8728. In that statement do you say as follows:—

North Sydney Station, 28 March, 1895.

Sergeant Brennan respectfully reports to Inspector Cotter in reference to the case against George Dean of attempted murder: That Bessie Adye, wife of Thomas Procter Adye, of Miller-street, North Sydney, a grocer, states, that about half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday, 3rd instant, Dean called on her and told her Mrs. Dean was ill and wanted to see her. She went with Dean to his house, and went upstairs to Mrs. Dean. Dean remained downstairs. There was some toast, and about half a cup of tea by her bedside. She looked very flushed in the face, and said Dean brought her the tea and toast, and that she put half the tea away, but did not say where or for what purpose she put it away. Mrs. Adye only remained at Dean's about two minutes. Mrs. Adye took Mrs. Dean's baby away with her to dress and attend to it. She also states that she was present when Mrs. Dean brought the bottle of syrup to her shop on Saturday, the 2nd instant.

Is that a true copy of Mrs. Adye's statement to you? Yes.

8729. Did she say one word to you about having seen Mrs. Dean out on the Monday? No.
8730. Did she say one word to you about having tasted the tea and found that it was all right? No; she never told me that.
8731. Did you make your report at the time and send it in immediately afterwards? Yes; on the same day, the 28th of March.
8732. In your report is there one word about Mrs. Dean having been out on the Monday, or about Mrs. Adye saying she tasted the tea? No, sir.
8733. Did you ever hear anything of Mrs. Adye having tasted that tea until she herself made the statement to the Commission? No.
8734. And yet you say you saw her three times upon this subject? Yes.
8735. I believe Constable Wearin saw her too? Yes, with me.
8736. How many times did Constable Wearin see her? Twice.
8737. And how many times did you see her between the 11th and the 28th of March? Three times.
8738. Was it on the 11th of March that she told you about the lemon-syrup? Yes. Mrs. Adye told me that Mrs. Dean had brought a bottle of lemon-syrup there and asked her to taste it, and that it had a bitter taste.
8739. Who else was there besides Mrs. Adye and Mrs. Dean? Mrs. Walke.
8740. Did anybody else taste it? Yes, Mrs. Walke.
8741. Do you know what effect it had? Well, she said that Mrs. Walke got sick afterwards.
8742. Did she tell you anything about having seen Mrs. Dean in bed? Yes.
8743. What did she tell you? She told me that Dean came to her house and asked her to see Mrs. Dean, who was ill. She said she saw Mrs. Dean in bed; about half a cup of tea was at the bedside and a plate of toast. Mrs. Dean told her that she had put the remainder of the tea away.
8744. Did Mrs. Adye tell you how long she stopped there on that occasion? Yes, she said she stopped there about a couple of minutes.
8745. Do you know Mrs. Adye's daughter? Yes.
8746. Did you see the daughter, too? Yes.
8747. Did either the mother or the daughter ever tell you that they had seen Mrs. Dean at Adye's house on Monday, the 4th of March? No, sir.
8748. *President.*] Have you ever asked them any question upon that subject? No, I did not ask.
8749. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you ask them to tell you all they knew about the case? I asked Mrs. Adye to.
8750. On three different occasions? Yes.
8751. And she mentioned to you what had taken place on the Saturday and the Sunday? Yes.
8752. Did you see her daughter twice? I saw the daughter about three times too.
8753. Do you know Mrs. Thompson at North Shore? Yes.
8754. Do you remember serving a subpoena on Mrs. Thompson? Yes.
8755. Did you go to Thompson's house and see Mrs. Thompson? Yes.
8756. What did she tell you when you went to serve the subpoena? She said that all she knew about the case was that she went to Mrs. Dean for the baby, and dressed it.
8757. Did you ask Mrs. Thompson anything about arsenic? I asked her if she kept arsenic or poison of any sort in the house, and she said no.
8758. Was there not some doubt when the case was before the Police Court about Mrs. Dean going out on the Saturday morning? Yes.
8759. Was it in consequence of that doubt that you served the subpoena on Mrs. Thompson? Yes. I served the subpoena on her because at the Police Court Mrs. Dean was asked had she been out on Saturday morning.

8760.

- Sergeant
Brennan.
6 June, 1895.
8760. Was she called at the trial? No; she was not called.
8761. Was not all the information you had at the time to the effect that Mrs. Dean had been to Mrs. Thompson's house on the Saturday morning? Yes.
8762. Did Mrs. Thompson tell you that she knew nothing further about the matter? Yes. I mentioned something about Mrs. Dean being out on the Saturday morning before Dean returned home, and Mrs. Thompson told me that Mrs. Dean had brought some sausages or something of that kind.
8763. And Mrs. Thompson was not called? No.
8764. What was it Mrs. Thompson told you that Mrs. Dean told her? She told me that Dean had bought some good sausages from Konnecke's on the previous night, and then Mrs. Dean brought them to Mrs. Thompson on the Saturday morning.
8765. *President.*] Do you know Mrs. Raey, a witness who gave evidence here, the wife of a grocer, who lives quite near to Mrs. Dean's house in Miller-street? I have seen her, but I do not know her to speak to.
8766. Do you know a man named Kirk, employed in the shop? No.
8767. Do you know anything against him in any way? No.
8768. Do you know Mrs. Raey's shop? Yes.
8769. Are you stationed at North Shore? Yes.
8770. As far as you know, are the Raey's respectable people? I do not know anything against them; but I may say that this is a new shop.
8771. *Mr. Meagher.*] Had you the conduct of this case at the North Shore Police Court? Yes.
8772. Were you at the Court when Mrs. Dean gave her evidence? I was.
8773. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that Mrs. Dean admitted she had been out on the Saturday morning when she swore, "I now remember I was in Mrs. Thompson's"? Yes.
8774. What necessity was there, then, to call Mrs. Thompson, when you knew, according to Mrs. Dean's own admission, that she was out on Saturday morning. Is that all the information that you got from Mrs. Thompson? Yes; that is all.
8775. Were you not at Darlinghurst talking to Mrs. Thompson at the time of the trial? I saw her there, but I do not know that I held any conversation with her.
8776. Did you not go to Mrs. Adye on three occasions before the trial at Darlinghurst? Yes.
8777. Was it on the first occasion that you took the statement down that has been read? I am not positive of that.
8778. Will you tell me where you saw her on the first occasion? In her shop.
8779. On what day? On the 11th of March.
8780. Would that be before the Police Court proceedings? Yes.
8781. Did you ask her what she knew about the case? Yes.
8782. What did she tell you? She told me Mrs. Dean came to her with a bottle of lemon-syrup and asked her to taste it. She tasted it, and the lemon-syrup had a bitter taste. Mrs. Walke also tasted it, and was sick afterwards; that she went out, leaving Mrs. Adye and Mrs. Walke in the dining-room and the bottle of lemon-syrup with them.
8783. You did not put that in the statement, did you—that, I mean, what you have just told us? I am not positive if I did write it down.
8784. Had you at that time in your possession a tumbler half full of tea, which it was alleged had been under the chest of drawers for three days? No, I had not; I took the tea away on the 7th of March.
8785. Between the 7th and the 11th of March did you see Mrs. Dean and have a conversation with her about the tea? Yes.
8786. Having had a conversation with Mrs. Dean concerning that tumbler containing the tea, did you on the first occasion you saw Mrs. Adye say anything to her about the tea? No.
8787. Although you knew it had been under the chest of drawers you did not call Mrs. Adye's attention to it? No.
8788. Do you know if Mrs. Dean had told Mrs. Adye anything about this tea? Not that I know of, Mrs. Dean did not tell me.
8789. When did Mrs. Dean first tell you that she had pointed out the tea to Mrs. Adye? I do not know.
8790. Would it not be after the date on which you saw Mrs. Adye on the first occasion? I am not positive.
8791. When did Mrs. Dean first tell you that she pointed out the tea under the chest of drawers to Mrs. Adye; was that before you got any statement from Mrs. Adye or when was it? I cannot be positive.
8792. Did you take any notes of your actions in this case? Yes.
8793. Have you got those notes with you now? I think I have a short note here.
8794. Have you in your notes any statement about Mrs. Dean pointing out the tea which was put under the chest of drawers to Mrs. Adye? No, I have not that.
8795. When did you first know Mrs. Adye as the person to whom this tea was pointed out. Is that told on your notes? On the 11th of March.
8796. Was it on the 11th of March that you took the tea from Mrs. Dean? No, on the 7th.
8797. Who handed the tea to you? Mrs. Seymour.
8798. On what day? On the 7th of March.
8799. Was it after you received the tea from Mrs. Seymour that you went to Thompson's? Yes.
8800. Who was present at the time you got the tea? Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Seymour, Mr. Gale, and his wife.
8801. Did you see it taken from under the chest of drawers? Yes; I saw it taken from underneath.
8802. Was it on that day and on that occasion that Mr. Adye said she saw the tea put there? No.
8803. Will you tell me what date she did tell you this? I cannot give you the date of that occurrence.
8804. Why cannot you fix that date; do you not think it is one of the most important elements in the case that you should know all about this tea, and the persons who saw it on the first day. Do you not think that that is a matter of some importance? (*No answer.*)
8805. Do you know that the tea was there for three days without Mrs. Seymour seeing it? Yes.
8806. Did it not strike you as an important thing to find out who was the first person to see it there under the chest of drawers? (*No answer.*)
8807. Did it not strike you as being most material to this case to become possessed of facts such as these? It certainly was material.
8808. Do you not admit that this was a most material factor, and that you, as an intelligent police officer in charge of this case, having taken the tea away on the 7th of March, should have found out who was the

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the first Mrs. Dean spoke to about the tea, and who was the first to see it under the chest of drawers? Perhaps so.

8809. Did Mrs. Dean tell you on the 8th of March that she had drawn Mrs. Adye's attention to the tea? No.

8810. Did you see her on the 9th of March? Yes.

8811. Did she then tell you that Mrs. Adye had seen her or knew that it was put there? No.

8812. Cannot you tell me the date when Mrs. Dean told you Mrs. Adye knew that it was put there? No; I cannot give you the date.

8813. And were you not at this time preparing the case for the Police Court proceedings? Yes.

8814. When were they to take place? It was first before the Court on the Saturday.

8815. What date was that Saturday? It would be the 9th of March.

8816. And was Dean then remanded till the Tuesday? Yes; until Tuesday, the 12th.

8817. And will you swear that you didn't have a conversation with Mrs. Dean between the 9th and the 12th, and that she did not tell you who saw her put the tea under the chest of drawers? I cannot say.

8818. Do you not remember whether you saw any witnesses in the case between the 9th and the 12th of March? I must have seen some of them.

8819. Who did you see? I saw Mrs. Dean for one.

8820. And do you mean to say that as far as you remember you did not ascertain that Mrs. Adye was the first to see the tea under the chest of drawers? No.

8821. Was there a second remand of George Dean from the 12th to the 19th of March? Yes.

8822. Did you see Mrs. Adye before the 19th of March? Yes.

8823. How long before the 19th? I think I saw her about the 15th.

8824. Did you know then that she was the first person to see the tea under the chest of drawers on the Sunday? I am not quite sure.

8825. And yet you were collecting evidence for the case during this period? Yes; I was making inquiries about the poisoning.

8826. When you spoke to her on the 15th, did she give her conversation in a straightforward manner? No; she seemed to be reluctant in her answers.

8827. Will you tell me in what part of her conversation she was reluctant? I asked her to tell me what she knew, and all she knew, about this Dean matter, but she did not say anything to me at all about the tea at first.

8828. "At first"—what do you mean;—tell me what she said at the last, then, about the tea? The first time she told me anything about the tea would be about three or four days after Dean's committal.

8829. Now, Brennan, will you tell me when you first knew Mrs. Adye to give you any information about the tea, and what was the nature of the information placed at your disposal? I think she first mentioned it at about the time of the trial in the lower Court.

8830. Was that after the trial had proceeded? Yes.

8831. You were in the Court at the time of the trial, were you not? Yes.

8832. Did you hear Mrs. Dean swear: "I put the tumbler under the chest of drawers. I did not drink any of it. Mrs. Adye came, and I had a conversation with her, prisoner not being present. I pointed out the tea in the tumbler under the chest of drawers, and the cup. This was after 10 a.m. After leaving, in about 10 minutes prisoner came to me. He asked me had I drunk the tea. I said 'Yes.' He said it would do me good. He had not waited on me this way during my confinement illness. During the rest of the day I only took lime-water and milk"? Yes.

8833. When you saw her on the 19th did you ask her if that was true? No.

8834. Did you not consider the person who first saw the tea would be of some importance to the inquiry? Yes.

8835. Having heard Mrs. Dean swear that Mrs. Adye was the first person to whom she pointed out the tea, can you give any reasonable explanation why you did not speak a few words and ask her all about it? [No answer.]

8836. Mrs. Adye was present at the Court, was she not? Yes.

8837. Her daughter too? Yes.

8838. Can you give no explanation why, when you saw both at the police station, you did not ascertain if Mrs. Dean's statement was true? Well, I understood that Mrs. Adye was going to be called.

8839. Did Sub-Inspector Cotter take any evidence from Mrs. Dean? He took a statement from Mrs. Dean.

8840. Do you know whether he went to either of the Adye's for a statement? No, he did not.

8841. Are you the only individual who took a statement on this occasion? Yes.

8842. And you got that statement from the Adye's before the Police Court proceedings took place? Yes.

8843. And hearing this important bit of evidence given before the trial at the Police Court, four days before, you did not think it important to ask Mrs. Adye if there was any truth in Mrs. Dean's statement? No, I understood she was to be called.

8844. And you were the only one collecting her evidence? Yes.

8845. And you knew that if your sub-inspector called Mrs. Adye, his examination of her would be from the notes supplied by you? Yes.

8846. So that he was absolutely in your hands as to what he would ask her? Yes.

8847. And it was not until three or four days after Dean's committal that you went to see her about it? Yes.

8848. You know that the trial at the Water Police Court extended from the 19th to the 23rd of March? Yes.

8849. And having charge of the case, did you see Mrs. Adye at the police court on each of those days? Yes.

8850. During neither of these days you did not take the trouble to make inquiries from her about this fact? No, I did not.

8851. Are you sure, Brennan, that the tea was taken from under the chest of drawers? Yes.

8852. And who took the tumbler out and gave it to you? Mrs. Sevmour.

8853. What appearance did this glass present; was it covered with dust? No, it was not.

8854. Was there any indication of dust or dirt about it? No.

8855. Did you think Mrs. Thompson's evidence was at all material? No.

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8856. In order to be quite clear on this matter, let me ask you again, did you see Mrs. Adye on three occasions? I did.
8857. Was it on the first, second, or last occasion that you spoke to her about the tea? It would be on the last.
8858. That would not be until the 28th March? That was about the date.
8859. Do you remember whether in the corridor at Darlinghurst Mrs. Adye waited on Mr. Wade? Yes; she saw him there, I think.
8860. At the time Mr. Adye saw Mr. Wade, was he in possession of the statement supplied by you containing Mrs. Adye's remarks which have been read before the Commission, or did you give him that document? I did not give him any document. I generally sent my reports to the Inspector.
8861. But as the case at Darlinghurst started before this document was in possession of the Crown—
[*Sir Julian Salomons.*] You may take it for granted that this was known at the Police Court, and that this man has not seen his report since it left him on the day it was handed in to the Inspector.
- 8862-3. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose that on the 28th March you sent your report to your superior officer? Yes.
8864. Where did you write that report—in Adye's house? No; I wrote it at the police-station.
8865. Do you remember after Mrs. Adye had given her evidence, and while she was sitting in that portion of the Court allotted to witnesses who have been examined, telling her to follow you into Mr. Wilshire's room for the purpose of undergoing an examination? I do not remember doing so.
8866. Will you swear you did not take Mrs. Adye into the Crown Solicitor's room on this occasion? I will not swear that, but I have no remembrance of it.
8867. Have you any recollection that you took her from the witnesses' room at all? No.
8868. Will you swear that you did not take her? I do not recollect it.
8869. Will you swear that you had no conversation with Mrs. Adye about tasting the tea, after Mr. Wade had seen her and asked her to try her memory to be clear upon the point? No.
8870. With regard to the proceedings in the Police Court, at the time the magistrate censured Mrs. Dean for laughing, were you not close to the witnesses' box at the back of the reporters facing me with your back towards Mrs. Dean? No; I was at the end of the press-box. I was not standing opposite you.
8871. Had you your back towards Mrs. Dean? No; I was standing sideways.
8872. The Court was crowded, was it not? Yes, it was crowded.
8873. At the moment Mr. Giles censured Mrs. Dean, did you not hear expressions of disgust come from the people in the Court? —
8874. *President.*] What have we to do with that?
8875. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you not hear the people in the Court express disgust at Mrs. Dean's levity? [No answer.]
8876. Were you not in charge of the case, handing up the exhibits? Yes.
8877. Was Dr. Newmarch in the box at the time? Yes.
8878. Were you not the officer handing him the bottles and other exhibits? Yes.
8879. Were you not standing close beside the witness whilst he was in the box? No; this happened after the exhibits had been handed up and passed back again. At the time it happened you were cross-examining Dr. Newmarch.
8880. Did you see Mrs. Dean's face a few moments before the magistrate censured her? No.
8881. After the trial was over, were inquiries made into the character of some of the witnesses for the Crown? Yes.
8882. Do you remember certifying that "Brunswick Cottage" was a respectable place? No; I never mentioned it.
8883. Do you know "Brunswick Cottage"? Yes.
8884. Have you been in "Brunswick Cottage"? No.
8885. Do you know Mrs. Lee? Yes.
8886. Do you know that Mrs. Lee kept a house of ill-fame at Surry Hills? No.
8887. Did you never know or hear that she kept a house of ill-fame in Collins-street? No.
8888. Did you go to Riley-street to make inquiries? Yes.
8889. Do you know where Collins-street is? Yes.
8890. Did you ever hear Mrs. Lee's name mentioned as a woman keeping a house of ill-fame there? No.
8891. Did you ever hear that she kept a house of this character in Bourke-street? No.
8892. Do you know a woman named Harriet Clevee? I do.
8893. Where does she live? In Bourke-street.
8894. When did you first meet this person, Mrs. Lee? I think it would be on the Monday night, the 11th of March.
8895. Who was she with? She came into Mrs. Dean's house.
8896. Was Mrs. Seymour there? Yes.
8897. While taking Mrs. Seymour's statement were you told that Mrs. Lee had been there often during the illness of Mrs. Dean, and that Mrs. Lee had given Mrs. Dean various kinds of food? No; I was not told that.
8898. While you were taking Mrs. Seymour's statement down will you swear that it was not said that Mrs. Lee had been frequently to the house during Mrs. Dean's illness and brought food? Yes; I swear I did not hear that. I did not speak to Mrs. Lee at all.
8899. Did Mrs. Seymour tell you this? No.
8900. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Had you any legal assistance at the Police Court? No.
8901. Was Mr. Meagher conducting the case on behalf of Dean? Yes.
8902. And was Sub-Inspector Cotter conducting the case for the prosecution? Yes.
8903. *President.*] What did Mr. Giles say when he rebuked Mrs. Dean for laughing? He said it was disgraceful levity to see her laughing, considering the gravity of the charge against her husband.
8904. What is your opinion about Mrs. Dean's conduct;—do you think it amounted to levity? I saw her smiling at the time Mr. Giles was speaking.
8905. *Mr. Meagher.*] By the time you looked at her, had she not sobered up a good deal in her conduct? [No answer.]
8906. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you see anything there from beginning to end in her conduct amounting to impropriety, or which might be characterised as levity? No, sir, I did not.

8907. *President.*] Did you see her stalling? Yes.

8908. Did it not strike you as strange that a woman whose husband was going through a preliminary investigation, probably involving his life and liberty, should smile during the proceedings? Yes; of course such conduct was anything but proper.

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[Witness withdrew.]

Alexander Oswin Weynton sworn and examined:—

8909. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How old are you? I am 18.

8910. I believe you are employed at Messrs. Elliott Brothers, wholesale druggists, in O'Connell-street? Yes.

8911. Do you remember that on the 25th of April last you made a statement to the police? Yes.

8912. Is this your statement (*produced*)? Yes; that is my signature.

8913. Where did you make that statement? In the office at the warehouse, O'Connell-street, at about 10 o'clock in the morning.

8914. Was that the first occasion on which the police communicated with you about this matter? Yes.

8915. I will read that statement to you; it is as follows:—

Sydney, 25th April, 1895.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE WEYNTON states, I am a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, wholesale druggists, O'Connell-street, and reside at "Clifton," Miller-street, North Sydney. That is next door to the late residence of George Dean, now under sentence for administering poison to his wife. About six months ago my father asked me to bring home some poison for the purpose of poisoning a dog of ours. I took home a bottle containing strychnine a day or two after being asked by my father, and I handed it to my father, who poisoned the dog referred to on the same night. I never saw the bottle containing the poison after I handed it to my father, and I do not know where it was kept. I know the prisoner George Dean, who lived next door to our place, and I have spoken to him on several occasions, and on two occasions I have played cricket with him. Dean never spoke to me on any occasion about poison, neither have I ever given him any poison. I do not know of my own knowledge that Dean never entered our house, neither do I know that Mrs. Dean or her mother, Mrs. Seymour, ever entered our house. I am 18 years of age.

Witness—

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8916. Will you tell me did you buy that strychnine at Elliott Brothers? I obtained it from one of the chemists in the employ of the firm. I did not pay for it.

8917. So then it is a fact that the sale was not entered in any book? It is not entered into any book that I know of.

8918. Did you get the strychnine in a bottle? Yes.

8919. I believe you were not aware that this bottle was subsequently kept in your own wash-house? No; I simply brought it home, and did not know any more about it.

8920. Were you aware that it was buried in your garden one morning? No; I knew nothing more about it.

8921. You do not know, then, that your mother and father got up early one morning and buried this bottle? No; I had no idea of that.

8922. Did you know anything at all about this bottle until the police dug it up? No. The first time I knew anything about that affair was when I came home at night and found the police on the premises.

8923. Was that the first time you knew the bottle had been buried in the garden? Yes.

8924. Are you positive there is no entry in the books of Messrs. Elliott Brothers of the date on which you took that poison home? Not that I am aware of.

8925. Have you any memorandum of the transaction yourself? No.

8926. Can you fix the exact day on which you obtained that poison? No.

8927. Can you name the day of the month or the day of the week on which you obtained that poison? No.

8928. *President.*] Would it be six months before you made your statement? No; I think I have made a mistake there.

8929. But do you not say in your statement that it was about six months ago—that is, before the 25th of April—that your father asked you to bring the poison home, and that you then took home the strychnine? Yes; I said that in my statement, but I found out subsequently that I had made a mistake.

8930. When did you find out that you had made this mistake in regard to time? I think it was on the same day as I made the statement.

8931. To what police officer did you make that statement? To Mr. Tindall.

8932. Where did you make the statement? In Messrs. Elliott's office.

8933. Did you take any means of informing the police that you had made this mistake in the time? No; I did not think it was necessary.

8934. Do you mean to say that you did not think that if there was any necessity to make any inquiries at all that you told them it was six months before that you took the poison home and then found out that you had made a mistake that it was not most material for you to inform the police of your error? I did not think it was necessary.

8935. And is that the only explanation you can give when you say you made a mistake? Yes.

8936. Now, when do you say that strychnine was obtained? About March or February, in 1894.

8937. Would that be in the year before the date you gave? Yes.

8938. Although you said that it was about six months ago that you took it home when you made the statement? Yes; I remember that I had some pigeons stolen; the dog was bad at the same time they were stolen. I got the poison to kill the dog, and the dog was poisoned. That is how I remember the date.

8939. What was the strychnine you took home coloured with? I do not know.

8940. What colour was it? Pink.

8941. Do you know if it was strychnine or sulphate of strychnine? I do not know.

8942. What is the name of the chemist from whom you obtained this strychnine? Butchart.

8943. Is he at Messrs. Elliott Brothers now? No; he left and went to Tasmania last Monday.

8944. Why did he go to Tasmania last Monday? I do not know; something about his private affairs I think.

8945.

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8945. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What do you say he went to Tasmania for? I think in regard to some private matters.
8946. *President.*] Do you mean that he has left the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers? I do not know. He may come back again for all I know.
8947. Do you say you found out your mistake the same day you made your statement to the police? Yes, after I had been trying to locate it properly.
8948. Why could not you have located it properly before you gave the police the statement? I do not know.
8949. Was it before you got home that night that you found out your mistake? Yes.
8950. Before you saw any of your own people? Yes.
8951. What time in the day did you make that statement? About 10 o'clock in the morning.
8952. What time did you find out you had made the mistake? During the same day.
8953. Did you know where Inspector Tindall was after he had got your statement from you? No.
8954. Of course you have telephones at your establishment? Yes.
8955. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were there any police officers at your house the same night that you got home? Yes; two.
8956. Was not the very same officer at your house when you got home to whom you had given the statement at Elliott Brothers in the morning? Yes; he was there.
8957. *President.*] And did you not correct the mistake you had made in your statement as soon as you saw him? No, sir, I did not.
8958. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were there not two officers at Elliott Brothers when you made that statement? Yes.
8959. And were not both of them at your house when you got home that night? Yes.
8960. And you never said one word to either of these officers that you had made a mistake? No.
8961. Why did you not tell them that you were wrong in your date? I did not think it was necessary then.
8962. Did you not say a moment ago that during the day you had been trying to locate the date on which you took the poison home, and that you had come to the conclusion that you were wrong when you said it was six months before the 25th of April? Yes.
8963. I ask you then to give me an explanation why, when you got home and found the two constables there, you did not admit that you were wrong? I was not exactly sure at the time.
8964. But do you not admit that you say you had thought the matter over, and is it not a fact that you had fixed the date in your own mind as February or March? Yes, I know that now.
8965. Were not these the same two officials that were at Elliott Brothers in the morning? Yes.
8966. How long were they there? About three-quarters of an hour.
8967. Could they have had any other business with your family except this case? No, sir, not that I know of.
8968. At the time you went home did you know that the poison had been dug up from your father's garden? I did not.
8969. *President.*] Did you know that the poison had been dug up when you made your statement to the Police? No.
8970. When did you find out that it had been dug up in your garden? The same night.
8971. While the policemen were at your house? Yes.
8972. And yet you did not tell them that you had made a mistake as to the time you took the poison home?
8973. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] So you did not know when you made your statement that the strychnine had been dug up? No.
8974. And when you got home you found the constables there? Yes.
8975. And you did not tell them your mistake? No.
8976. *Mr. Meagher.*] When you were interviewed by the police had you any idea that they had come to see you about the poison you had taken from Elliott Brothers sometime previously? No; I did not know what they had come for.
8977. Did you give them your statement straight off without consideration? Yes.
8978. Then you thought the matter over? Yes.
8979. And when you got home at night you found the policemen there? Yes.
8980. I suppose the reason why you did not say anything to the police was, when you came home you preferred to talk the matter over with the members of your family first? Yes.
8981. And I suppose it was after the police had left that you had a chat with your father and mother? Yes; before we had tea.
8982. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean to say that you corrected your mistake to your mother the same night? Yes; I said I had made a mistake. I told my mother so.
8983. Have you a younger brother? Yes.
8984. What's his name? Marsden.
8985. Have you another? Yes, Russell.
8986. Do you remember that he had some holidays in June last year? Yes; I do remember.
8987. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you recollect in that incident, to say positively if it was previous to your younger brother having his holidays that you took that poison home? Oh, yes, it was before then.
8988. Do you say it was Mr. Butchart who gave you the poison? Yes.
8989. Did you ask any other one of Messrs. Elliott Bros' employees for this poison before you asked Mr. Butchart? Not that I remember.
8990. Is any other employee of Elliott Bros. living at North Shore? Mr. Butchart was.
8991. Do you know where he lived at North Shore? I cannot say exactly where he did.
8992. Can you say whether Mr. Butchart was residing at North Shore at the time you got the poison or not? I think he resided there ever since he came back to Elliott Bros. I cannot say exactly where he lived.
8993. Has Mr. Butchart lived at North Shore during the whole of the time you have known him? Yes.
8994. Have you ever made a statement to the effect that you asked a gentleman living on North Shore, other than Mr. Butchart, for this poison? No. I asked Mr. Butchart for it first of all, and he handed the poison to me.
8995. Whereabouts did he reside at North Shore? I do not know.

8996. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you not stated that you asked some one else at Elliott Bros. for this poison before you spoke to Mr. Butchart? No.
8997. Have you been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office to make a statement? No.
8998. Have you made a statement to anybody else? No.
8999. What is this Mr. Butchart? He is a chemist in one of the country departments.
9000. Does he live far from you? I do not know where he lives.
9001. Why did he go to Tasmania last Monday? He did not know he was going himself until Monday morning.
9002. *President.*] What did he go away for? His wife died there.
9003. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did she live at Tasmania? No; she had left in the mail-boat to go to England, and died when she reached Tasmania.
9004. Has Mr. Butchart been at Elliott Brothers long? Yes.
9005. Do you know if he made any memorandum of when he gave you that poison? I do not know.
9006. You know of no memorandum to that effect, I suppose? No.

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[Witness withdrew.]

George Adamson sworn and examined:—

9007. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What are you, Mr. Adamson? I am a lamplighter.
9008. Where do you follow this vocation? At North Shore.
9009. Do you know the witness Mary Burns, who gave evidence before this Royal Commission? Yes.
9010. How many years have you known her? Close up to five years.
9011. Do you remember seeing her some few years ago in any particular place? I do.
9012. Where? She was lying under a rock.
9013. Was she alone on this occasion? No; a man was with her.
9014. Is that the only time you have seen this Mary Burns? No; I saw her for two months, or nearly two months, about that time going towards those rocks. I keep a pony near where these rocks are, and when I have been going for my pony I have seen her. I have seen her there at 7 o'clock at night, and I have seen her early in the morning round about this place.
9015. And did this seeing of her extend over a period of about two months, some five years ago? Yes.
9016. *Mr. Meagher.*] Could you see this Mary Burns and the man in the cave? Yes.
9017. When was your attention first called to the fact that you had seen this man and woman in this cave some five years ago? Last week.
9018. And by whom was your attention called to this five-years'-ago fact so late as last week? By Sergeant Brennan, of the Police Force.
9019. Did Sergeant Brennan come to you on this subject? Yes.
9020. Have you seen the girl Mary Burns since the time she frequented this cave? No; I have not.
9021. Were you at this place on the day Mary Burns gave her evidence? No; I was not.
9022. How then do you know it is the same woman? I knew her as a servant girl before I saw her go down to the cave.
9023. Did you often see Constable Wearin when he was on his beat? Yes; every second night.
9024. Has Constable Wearin spoken to you about this matter? Yes; last Monday, when I was cleaning my lamps, he said he wanted to see me. He asked me something about this affair, but he did not tell me all about it. I told him I did not want to have anything to do with the case.
9025. Was that before Sergeant Brennan saw you? Brennan, I think, saw me on the following Monday.
9026. You say you used to see the constable every second night during the two months you saw Mary Burns and this man going to the cave? Yes.
9027. Did you meet Constable Wearin every second night during this time? It was only last week that he spoke to me about it.
9028. Did you speak to the constable, or did the constable speak to you? He spoke to me.
9029. What I mean is this: During the two months you remember this man and this woman being under the rocks, how often did you see Sergeant Brennan? Nearly every day.
9030. Did you meet Constable Wearin frequently five years ago, too? Yes.
9031. Will you swear that you mentioned to Constable Wearin anything about seeing these people under the rocks? No; I mentioned it to Sergeant Brennan.
9032. Then you did not mention the fact to Constable Wearin at all? No, to Brennan; he was the man I spoke to.
9033. Well, then, five years ago, how often did you see Sergeant Brennan? Nearly every day.
9034. Was it at the beginning, or in the centre, or at the end, of the period you saw these people going to the rocks that you mentioned the fact to Sergeant Brennan? I think it was about the sixth week.
9035. Do you remember the date on which you first spoke to Sergeant Brennan on this subject? It was one day when I was lighting the lamps in Bay Road.
9036. At what time of the day was this? It would be about half-past 3 in the afternoon, I think.
9037. In what month would that be? In December, I think.
9038. Do you not know that December contains some important dates—Christmas Day, for instance;—was it before or after Christmas Day in this December that you told Brennan? I think it was just a bit before Christmas.
9039. In whose employ are you as a lamplighter? The North Sydney Gas Company.
9040. Does the North Shore Gas Company generally have its lamps illuminated at half-past 4 in the afternoon during the month of December? No; but I have to fetch my pony from the paddock before I go round lighting the lamps, and it was when I was fetching the pony that I saw Brennan.
9041. Did you not swear a few moments ago that you were lighting the lamps when you saw Sergeant Brennan? I generally go for the pony about half-past 3 in the afternoon, and it was then that I saw him. I take the pony home, and light the lamps about 6 o'clock.
9042. Did Sergeant Brennan ever tell you that he went there and saw these people? No.
9043. As far as you know, did anyone see them there? No; the place at that time was bush all round. It had not then been opened out as it is now.

G. Adamson.
6 June, 1895.

- G. Adamson. 9044. Have you seen other people there during the last five years? Only men who have been camped about that part.
 6 June, 1895. 9044½. Was not the railway to Milson's Point in course of construction through this estate at that very time? Some parts of it; but not near this cave. That was in the gully, and the railway-line stopped at St. Leonards.
 9045. Where do you say? The railway-line stopped about 2 miles away, right up at St. Leonards Railway Station.
 9046. When Constable Wearin spoke to you on Monday last about this particular matter, what did he say? He first said, "How do you think Dean will get on?" I replied, "I think he will get out of it." We then went on talking, and I asked him what he wanted to know; he then asked me about this girl, Mary Burns. Sergeant Brennan came to me first.
 9047. What did Sergeant Brennan ask you? He asked me what I thought about Dean's case, and I said I thought Dean would get out of it. He then said, "Do you remember that affair of Mary Burns and the man under the rocks?" I replied, "Yes; it is about five years since they were there."
 9048. What did Sergeant Brennan say to that? He went away, and I continued cleaning my lamps. Shortly afterwards Constable Wearin came to me and asked me the same kind of questions.
 9049. What did Constable Wearin say to you? He said, "Do you remember Mary Burns sleeping down in Berry's Bush, under the rocks?" I said, "Yes." He said to me, "You had better come down with me, and have a look at the place." I went with him, and we had a look at the rock.
 9050. Did you point out the rock which you remembered five years previously? Yes; and I pointed it out to Sergeant Brennan from the Bay Road.
 9051. Are there many rocks round about that particular locality? Yes; but this particular place is a great big cave.
 9052. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] But what have you to say about Constable Wearin? I went down to the place with him, and pointed out the very same rock.
 9053. Have you the slightest doubt about having seen Mary Burns there as you describe? No; I am sure she was there.
 9054. You have not the slightest doubt about her being the same woman? No; she is the same woman.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Meagher notified that this closed the case on his side.

George William Newcombe sworn and examined:—

- G. W. Newcombe. 9055. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your name is George William Newcombe? Yes.
 6 June, 1895. 9056. And you reside at No. 15, Aston-terrace, Collins-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
 9057. I think you have been residing there during the last four years? About that time.
 9058. And ten years previously you lived at No. 31? Yes.
 9059. How many years have you been living in that neighbourhood? Fourteen years.
 9060. You are the father, I think, of that young gentleman that gave evidence here yesterday? Quite right.
 9061. How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour by sight? I would hardly like to say.
 9062. Well, about how many years? About three or four years.
 9063. Can you see Madame Rose's house from your house? I think the best answer to that will be to show you this photograph. [*Photograph exhibited.*] This is a *fac-simile* of the house I live in.
 9064. Your house is opposite to Madame Rose's? No, not opposite.
 9065. Can you see Madame Rose's house from your house? Yes; as well as anybody.
 9066. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour go in there, and if so, when and how? I have frequently seen her.
 9067. How was she dressed—in her working clothes or otherwise? In her working clothes, and always in the morning with her apron on.
 9068. Have you seen her going over with things from her shop to Madame Rose's, doing business? Oh, yes; the same as the butcher, the baker, and the grocer, the wine and spirit merchant, and the Ice Company's servant, and the wood and coal—going in and out.
 9069. The daughter, Mary Dean, did you know her by sight? I did.
 9070. Have you seen her passing your house frequently in the daytime? No, not frequently.
 9071. Have you seen her pass? Yes.
 9072. Have you a verandah to your house? Yes.
 9073. You can see Madame Rose's house from your house? Yes.
 9074. Have you ever seen Mrs. Dean, when she was Mary Seymour, going into Madame Rose's house? Never in my life.
 9075. What did you judge of her character? Sometimes she would have a broad hat on, at other times a little kind of pork-pie hat. Her dress would be very unassuming and unattractive, and her manners were most prudent as far as I could see.
 9076. Have you ever seen in all your life anything on the part of Mrs. Dean that would lead you to believe that she was a slightly improper, or irregular person? Quite the contrary. I have often passed the remark, "What a decent girl she looked as compared to her mother."
 9077. You have always seen her well conducted, and quietly dressed, and have never seen her going into Madame Rose's in your life? No, never, I will swear.
 9078. You have been living there fourteen or fifteen years? About fourteen years.
 9079. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you ever seen Madame Rose in the street? Pretty often at the door watching to let customers in.
 9080. Have you ever seen anything wrong on her part? Only doing a little beckoning.
 9081. Is that all you saw? I won't say that.
 9082. You reside, you say, nearly opposite? Yes, nearly opposite.
 9083. You did not keep sentry on the house, I suppose? If I did it would not be there. I had a better opportunity from my balcony if I chose.
 9084. It would be quite possible for Mary Seymour and her mother to be there both day and night without your knowing anything about it? Quite possible. I was not always on the watch.

9085.

9085. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You know it is a house of assignation? Yes; it is a hell upon earth.
 9086. You know the character of the house? Yes, well. I mean Madame Rose's.
 9087. In giving the evidence you have you know the character of her house? Yes, well.
 9088. In the warm weather did you ever sit on your verandah? Yes. I am a retired Civil Servant, and when I get up early in the morning I take a walk up and down the verandah. I wait for the postman, take a walk around the park, then have a smoke, read the paper, have my dinner, then have another smoke, and another walk.
 9089. Did you ever sit on the verandah in warm weather? I may tell you that three parts of my verandah were thickly studded with vines. You could see neither inside nor outside, but the other side was quite vacant.
 9090. In walking up and down in front have you ever seen this daughter, Mary Seymour, going into Madame Rose's in your life? Never; I will swear it.

[Witness withdrew.]

G. W.
Newcombe,
6 June, 1895.

Detective William John Tindall sworn and examined:—

- 9090½. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is your name? William John Tindall.
 9091. I believe that on Monday, the 29th April, accompanied by Detective Clough, you called on a Mr. and Mrs. Thompson at North Sydney? Yes.
 9092. Did you tell Mr. Thompson who you were? Yes.
 9093. What did you tell him? I saw his wife, Mrs. Thompson, first, and told her who I was, and that I wanted her to make a statement with reference to the Dean case.
 9094. Had you instructions to go there? Yes; I received instructions from the Inspector-General of Police to make inquiries into the whole matter. Mrs. Thompson asked me to wait a moment, and she went out and brought her husband in.
 9095. You went there to see if they could throw any light upon this case? Yes.
 9096. You received special instructions to go there? Yes.
 9097. When did you go there? On the 29th April.
 9098. What did you say to Mrs. Thompson? I told her I was a sub-inspector of detectives, and that I had come there to ask her to make a statement on the Dean case. She brought her husband in, and I told him I wanted him to make a statement with reference to the case. I asked him if he knew anything, and he said, "I know nothing about it at all." Mrs. Thompson made her statement in his presence. It was taken down by Detective Clough, and read over to her. I asked her if she had anything further to add to it, and she said, "No." Then she signed it.
 9099. Mrs. Thompson made the statement in the presence of her husband—a general statement—taken down by Detective Clough, and you asked her if she had anything further to add, and she said, "No," and signed it;—are you clear about that? Yes. That statement is almost identical with the evidence she gave before the Commission, with the exception of seeing Mrs. Seymour on the Sunday night in February at the back of the house.
 9100. Did she say one word about that Sunday night in February? No; nothing at all.
 9101. You read her the statement, and she signed it? Yes.
 9102. Before she signed it do you remember you asked her something? I asked her if she had anything else to say, and she said, "No," and then she signed it.
 9103. Did you confine her to any particular date or circumstance? No. I had no motive for doing so. She gave a general statement.
 9104. Did you say one word about any particular time on that occasion? No, nothing whatever. I had no motive for doing so.
 9105. Mr. Thompson has said in his evidence, in reply to questions put to him by me:—

Were you not there when your wife made a statement to Tindall? Yes.

Did not Tindall ask you if you knew anything, and you told him you knew nothing? Tindall asked me did I know anything about the case, and I said, "What I know you are welcome to have; what I know about the case you can have." He said, "Do you know much about it?" I said, "Nothing of importance."

Did you tell him anything? I told him nothing.

Did you not tell him after your wife made these statements that you knew nothing? These are the words I used: I asked Tindall did he want me to make a statement. He said, "Do you know anything about the case?" I said, "Nothing of importance." He said, "If you are called you will be able to explain."

Did you tell him anything? No.

Of any kind? No. Tindall came to my house and asked my wife to make a statement about the Tuesday she was in Dean's.

Did you or did you not;—you know what your wife had given an account of? Yes.

You knew that? Yes.

Did he not ask you if you could give any information, and you said, "Nothing"? Tindall did not ask me. I asked Tindall if he wanted me to make a statement. He said, "Do you know anything?" I said, "Not much; but if I am called I will give my evidence." I made no statement. I suppose you won't deny that Tindall was there to get information? Yes; he was there to get information about my wife's being in Dean's on the Tuesday morning. Tindall came for that, and he asked my wife to make a statement.

Mr. Thompson has said that you said to him, "Do you know much about it?" and he said, "Nothing of importance"? He has made a mistake.

9106. What did he tell you? After Mrs. Thompson signed the statement, I asked Mr. Thompson if he knew anything about the case, and he said, "Nothing of importance."

9107. Is what Mr. Thompson has said in his evidence true? It is not. After Mrs. Thompson signed her statement, I asked Mr. Thompson if he had anything to state, and he said, "No."

9108. After she had made her statement? Yes.

9109. Did you say anything to lead him to think about your limiting her to the Tuesday morning? I never referred to it at all.

Detective
W. J. Tindall,
6 June, 1895.

Detective
W. J. Tindall.
6 June, 1893.

9110. Did you know these details at all? At the time—the importance of one point more than another—no, I did not. That was my reason for asking him.
9111. You were told to get all the information you could about this matter? Yes; to get all I could in Dean's favour, or throw any light on the case.
9112. Mrs. Thompson said positively that she kept it back because you only asked her about what happened on the Tuesday;—is that correct? No, I never mentioned Tuesday; in fact she gave her statement, and I do not think I interjected anything. Her husband was opposite her nursing the baby.
9113. Did she say, "That is all I know of the Tuesday, and anything else I will say at the trial"? No, nothing of the kind. That is not correct.
9114. Did not you want to find out everything she knew? Yes.
9115. Did she say one word, or her husband, anything beyond what they told you? Nothing whatever.
9116. They gave you all the information they had as far as you knew? I thought so.
9117. The husband had no statement to make, and the wife made a statement, which you took, and she signed it? Yes.
9118. You went to see that young Woynton about that strychnine that was dug up in the garden? Yes, I saw him.
9119. At Elliott Brothers? Yes, at Elliott Brothers.
9120. Do you know the clairvoyant who was called yesterday, Madame Von, now Mrs. Parker? Yes.
9121. Do you know her by repute? Yes.
9122. Is she a respectable person? She bears a very indifferent character. I knew her first as Mrs. Ferguson fifteen or sixteen years ago, also as M'Lean, and as Mrs. Parker.
9123. She is known to the police? Yes.
9124. *Mr. Meagher.*] You went to Mrs. Thompson on the 29th of April;—do you know that one of the most important parts of Dean's case at Darlington, which was tried in the early part of the month, was that he stated in his evidence that on the Tuesday he was lying beside his wife, and that Dr. Newmarch was brought to contradict him at the trial on that point? I knew nothing about it; I was absent from duty on special duty, at Minmi; I was brought specially back from there to make the inquiry, and learnt everything I could on behalf of Dean, and collected all the evidence possible.
9125. How many people have you interviewed? I could not tell you. Some hundreds, I suppose. I returned everything in writing from every person and signed.
9126. Do you know that previous to your going to see Mrs. Thompson she had been cross-examined by Dr. Newmarch about this very Tuesday? I did not indeed; I knew nothing whatever about it. When the case came on before the Court, and he was committed, I knew nothing about it; I never read one word in the newspapers.
9127. You did not read anything of the case at all? Not one word; where I was it was a difficult matter to get a newspaper.
9128. Where were you? At Minmi.
9129. Where did you glean that information from, then, if you did not read about the case—where did you glean everything both for and against him? Every day I would learn something here and there.
9130. Of the inquiry? Yes, decidedly.
9131. You learnt nothing of the case till you went about those inquiries? No.
9132. *Dr. Todd.*] You started on this inquiry without knowing anything about it? I knew nothing about it—nothing whatever concerning it. I have sworn that. I never even read about it until the time of his committal. That question was asked me by the Inspector-General of Police.
9133. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is not that the reason why you were chosen? I believe it was; that question was asked me by the Inspector-General of Police.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Sarah Ruth Fiford sworn and examined:—

Mrs.
S. R. Fiford.
6 June, 1893.

9134. *President.*] What is your name? Ruth Fiford.
9135. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your name is? Sarah or Ruth, Sarah Ruth Fiford.
9136. You are a widow, residing at No. 436, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
9137. With your children? Yes.
9138. How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour? Nine years.
9139. Have you known the daughter who was Miss Seymour at that time? Yes; she has visited my house, and my daughter went out with her.
9140. She was a friend of your daughter's? Yes; my daughter went out with Mary Seymour.
9141. Is your daughter outside this room? Yes.
9142. And soon after you became acquainted did you visit the shop? Yes, sir.
9143. How many times were you there? I used to go about twice a week.
9144. Did you deal there? Yes; and I used to do work for Mrs. Seymour.
9145. What did you buy? Vegetables.
9146. Was it a real shop, or only a pretence—a shop, I mean, where real business was carried on? Yes, it appeared to be. I thought she was a thorough business woman, and that it was a shop of business.
9147. *President.*] Was it a blind for anything else? It was not a blind; I do not believe it.
9148. Was there any ground for you believing that it was a blind? No, sir, there were no grounds.
9149. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What things did they sell there? Vegetables, apples, and fruit of all kinds.
9150. You have dealt there for years? Yes; I have dealt there for nine years.
9151. Have you seen other people dealing there? Oh, plenty.
9152. Did you ever see anything about the girl, Mary Seymour, during all the years that you have known her that was immodest, indecent, improper, or anything of that kind? She is the most modest girl I ever knew.
9153. Was she a fit girl to be a companion of your daughter's? Yes, or I would not have allowed my daughter to go with her.
9154. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
9155. How long have you known her? For nine years.
9156. You lived near her? No, I lived a good distance from her. I live near the corner of Riley-street.
9157. Still near enough to form an opinion? Yes.

9158.

9158. To know her well? Yes.
9159. She was a very respectable woman? I always thought so. I never thought any harm of her till I read it in the papers. Mrs.
S. R. Fiford.
9160. But you do not attach any importance to the papers—from your own experience? I thought she was a very good, kind-hearted, respectable, hard-working woman. 6 June, 1895.
9161. A virtuous woman and a modest woman? I believe so.
9162. In fact a highly reputable member of society? Yes.
9163. That is Mrs. Seymour? Yes, that is Mrs. Seymour.
9164. And her daughter the same? Yes, her daughter the same. I thought the daughter was a little more childish than herself—childish to my daughter when she was about the same age. She was not grown up a woman like my daughter.
9165. She did not develop so quickly into a woman as your daughter? No, I mean in her ways.
9166. A simple little thing? Yes.
9167. Had her mother any characteristic simplicity about her too? I do not know, I thought she was a business woman.
9168. A kind of woman that would know her way about? Yes, of course.
9169. However, as I gather from you, as far as your opinion goes, and you had plenty of opportunities of forming one, Mrs. Seymour was a very respectable member of society? I thought so.
9170. And you formed the same opinion of her daughter? Yes, I did, and I shall always believe the same. I will, no matter what anybody else says.
9171. You stick to your opinion? Yes, I always will.
9172. May I ask you is your acquaintance with Mrs. Seymour up to a recent date, or have you cut her now? I have never cut her now. Why should I?
9173. Have you seen her lately? Yes, just now.
9174. Only now have you seen her? Yes, up till about a fortnight ago.
9175. At her house? Yes.
9176. Where was she living then? At Mrs. Johnson's.
9177. Of course you did not talk about this case? Of course we didn't? Of course we did.
9178. Of course I knew you did when you say you didn't? Well, I would not say I did if I didn't.
9179. Are you a washerwoman? Yes; I am—laundry.
9180. By the way do they give in your neighbourhood any surprise parties? Not that I know of. I never went to one.
9181. Has your daughter ever gone to one? No; she never went to one.
9182. Not that you know of? No.
9183. I am not suggesting anything wrong? There is no wrong in it, but my girl has too much to do at home.
9184. You say that she and Mary used to go out together sometimes. Do you know where they went? If I wanted anything from town she went with Mary, and my daughter went with Mary when her mother wanted anything from town.
9185. They went out messages together? Yes.
9186. They went out as girls do? Yes; as girls go out together.
9187. Amongst the people whose washing you did in that neighbourhood, can you tell me of some of them? Yes, Smart's. I did work for Smart the painter, and the rest is mangling I do, and I go out washing.
9188. Whom do you go to wash for? For a butcher named Carrick.
9189. Up in your neighbourhood? Yes.
9190. How far do you live from Mrs. Seymour? About two doors from Devonshire-street.
9191. Would that be a quarter of a mile away? Good gracious, no. Don't you know where that is?
9192. Is it 100 yards away? I could not say, just the distance from the corner of Devonshire-street.
9193. How long have you lived in the neighbourhood? Twenty-three years in the one house.
9194. It is a respectable neighbourhood? Yes; as far as I can see.
9195. Any bad houses about there? I suppose there are; there are bad houses everywhere.
9196. You know nothing about them? I do not have anything to do with any of them.
9197. So far as you know there are no bad houses in the neighbourhood? Of course there are.
9198. I do not know? If you don't know you ought to know.
9199. Have you done any washing for any of them? No; neither would I.
9200. Were you a personal friend of Mrs. Seymour's apart from business? No; only in business.
9201. You did not visit them socially at all? No; she only brought her clothes to me to wash them. I have gone into their house. Her daughter and my daughter used to go ferning together. I have often been through her yard.
9202. You never saw any men about the place? I saw Mr. Jones.
9203. Except him? No.
9204. *President.*] Did you ever hear of a girl named Rita? No.
9205. Do you know of a Mrs. Thomson who does washing? No.
9206. Did you wash for Mrs. Seymour? No; mangling, not washing.
9207. Do you know who washed for her at any time? No, I do not; I used to get the clothes once a week or once a fortnight, and I used to go up there and deal with her. When I used to take the clothes home she used to say, "Is that you, Mrs. Fiford? Come through," and I used to go through.

[Witness withdrew.]

Alice Fiford sworn and examined:—

9208. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is your name? Alice Fiford.
9209. That was your mother who has just been examined? Yes.
9210. And you reside with your mother at 436, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
9211. How long have you known Mary Seymour? For the last twelve years.
9212. Have you constantly been in company with her? Yes; specially during the last three years.
9213. Were you girl friends together? Yes, up to some twelve months before she was married.

Alice
Fiford.
6 June, 1895

- Alice Fford. 9214. Have you been in the house waiting while she was getting ready to go out with you? Yes; I have been all through the house.
- 6 June, 1895. 9215. You have been through the house at different times? Yes.
9216. What was the character and conduct of Miss Seymour? Respectable.
9217. Was it ever otherwise than that? Never.
9218. What kind of a girl was she? Always quiet, and always a well-behaved girl while she was out with me.
9219. Did you see anything about the house in any way of a disreputable or criminal nature whatever? No, never.
9220. Have you been in all the rooms of the house? Yes, in all the rooms.
9221. Without let or hindrance? Yes.
9222. You have been more intimate with her during the last three years? Yes; constantly in her company for some three years. Up to twelve months of her marriage I was a constant companion of hers.
9223. And she has been often out with you? Yes, often out with me.
9224. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I suppose, visiting the house, you had an opportunity of forming an opinion of Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
9225. Was she a respectable woman, and nice? Yes.
9226. Quite a credit to her country? Yes.
9227. The daughter and the mother were very much the same? Yes; as far as I saw.
9228. As far as you could form an opinion? Yes.
9229. I am not asking this offensively, nor do I mean to imply anything, but I have a reason in asking you this question. There is no doubt about yourself? Not the slightest. You can go to anybody.
9230. I mean about you yourself being a very respectable and well-conducted girl. That any girl who associated herself with you would naturally conduct herself properly, otherwise you would not know her? I would not.
9231. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] As far as you saw of Mrs. Seymour's conduct and character it was always respectable? Yes.
9232. You knew nothing of her life before she came to that shop? Nothing whatever.
9233. You only knew her as having that shop? Yes.
9234. And having her daughter there? Yes.
9235. You saw nothing improper on the part of the mother, or in the house? No; I never heard anything against Mrs. Seymour until this case started.
9236. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You thought it was a most respectable house? Yes.
9237. You knew nothing about Mrs. Seymour's previous character? Not till this case.
9238. You never saw the police watching the house? No.
9239. Or knew that it was a house that was frequented by thieves? No.
9240. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you see any signs of such a thing? No.
9241. Or did you ever hear of such a thing? No.
9242. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You never saw any police shadowing the house? No.
9243. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have seen no people of that sort there? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Richard Brennan recalled:—

- R. Brennan. 9244. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Brennan, do you know that girl Mary Burns? Yes.
- 6 June, 1895. 9245. Did you go with Wearin on one occasion to see her? Yes.
9246. Did Wearin go in with you? Yes.
9247. In where? Into the door.
9248. Where did you go then? I went to speak to her.
9249. Where did you go to speak to her? At the end of the house.
9250. What room did you go into? None at all.
9251. It was outside the house, was it? Yes.
9252. In the yard? In a kind of side passage.
9253. A side passage? Yes, something like that at the end of the house.
9254. Was it the back end or the front end? It was the gable end.
9255. Where did Wearin stay? He came in with me.
9256. Was he standing with you when you were talking with her? Portion of the time.
9257. Where did he go then? She said she would not speak to me while he was there. He removed away from me, after a time.
9258. Did he go away from where you and she were standing? Yes, 5 or 6 yards.
9259. Did you not go away? After a shower of rain.
9260. Did he go away when she said she would not speak to you? Yes, 5 or 6 yards.
9261. Did he hear what she said? I cannot say.
9262. What did you say about the shower of rain? That it came on at the time, and Wearin went away.
9263. Is that the time he went 6 or 7 yards away? No.
9264. Where were you? In the passage.
9265. Where did you and Mary Burns go when the shower of rain came on? We remained in the passage.
9266. At the back? Yes, it was covered over.
9267. Did you continue talking after Wearin went away? Yes.
9268. Did you see Mary down the town that day? No.
9269. Did you see her the day before? No.
9270. Did you see her down town before you went to see her? No.
9271. Did you see her down town at all? I saw her here, sitting on the chair, and she bid me good morning.
9272. Did you speak to her more than that? No.
9273. Did you arrange for her to telephone for you? No.
9274. Will you swear that? Positively.

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9275. Positively swear that? Yes.
9276. Did you tell her to use the telephone at the Darlinghurst Police Station? No.
9277. Did she telephone from there? Yes.
9278. From the Darlinghurst Police Station to you? Yes.
9279. And in consequence of that you went up? Yes; and took Wearin with me.
9280. That Mary used to be in your service at one time? Yes.
9281. Whilst she was there did you have any trouble in your own house? Yes; sickness. My wife was sick with my first child.
9282. Was there any misunderstanding between you and your wife while Mary was living there? No.
9283. Something about other girls? Never.
9284. Nothing of that sort? Never.
9285. Will you swear that? Positively.
9286. Did you see Mary when she came down here, and tell her to be sure and not let out anything that took place at your house while she was living there? Not a word.
9287. Did she not say, "I have come to give evidence in the Dean case, and will not say anything about it"? No.
9288. Did not you arrange with her to telephone to you to come up and see her? No; I will positively swear that.
9289. Did not you also when you did see her speak to her about some matter that had happened in your own house? No.
9290. You understand what I mean? She spoke to me about a matter that Mr. Mcagher was asking me a question about to-day.
9291. What was that? About Harriet Cleave.
9292. She spoke to you about that? Yes; about a conspiracy to get me out of the police.
9293. Was that that night that you went up? Yes.
9294. *President.*] A conspiracy between Cleave and whom? A conspiracy to get me out of the police through this case in reference to a woman named Cleave, whom I called upon officially on three occasions.
9295. Between whom was the conspiracy? She said there was a conspiracy to get me out of the police.
9296. What about Harriet Cleave? She told me they were bringing a charge against me about Harriet Cleave.
9297. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What was that about Harriet Cleave? She said there was a charge being brought against me about Harriet Cleave and an abortion case. On one occasion I took a woman there who was supposed to be confined of a child—a woman who had been living with a man named Stenning, at Neutral Bay. I took her away to this woman Cleave, in Crown-street, Surry Hills. It appears the neighbours noticed that this woman was near her confinement—the woman who had been living with the man named Stenning. It was reported to the local police, and I was told to make an inquiry. This woman told me she was confined by Mrs. Waugh, and I went and saw the senior constable in Sydney about it. I went and saw Mrs. Waugh, and she told me that her mother was an infirm old woman living in the country. I then went back to this woman, Mrs. Waugh, and she told me this woman was confined at Cleave's.
9298. *President.*] When did you take the woman to Cleave's? Last January twelve months.
9299. The neighbours noticed at the time you took her that she was in the family-way? It was previous to that.
9300. Shortly previous to that? Yes; the neighbours noticed she was in the family-way, and she was missed for a time, and a report was made to the local police, and I was directed to assist the local men to make the inquiry. She is still living at Neutral Bay.
9301. Did you take her there when she was in the family-way? No; after she was confined.
9302. You took her there after she was confined? Yes; to confront her with this woman.
9303. That was what Mary was talking to you about? Yes; she was asking me if I took a woman there over an abortion case of twins, and that there was a conspiracy to get me out of the police over the Dean case.
9304. It is not true that she was talking to you at all about anything in your own family? No.
9305. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] This woman was in your employ about nine years ago? Yes; over nine years ago—nearly ten years ago.
9306. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you ever know that Mary before then? No.
9307. Before she was in your service? No; not before.
9308. Or after? Of course I have seen her after.
9309. You never knew anything about her except that she was in your employment, and casually meeting her in the street? That is all; I am very glad that I have been able to give this information.
9310. *President.*] Is there any suggestion in the world that your wife has suspected you of being unfaithful to her? Nothing whatever; I have a good wife, and I am quite willing that she should be called before I leave the Court.
9311. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is there any foundation in the world for such a thing? No, none whatever; I have a good wife, and she can be called before I leave the Court.

[Witness withdrew.]

William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., sworn and examined:—

9312. *Dr. Jones.*] You examined two bottles of urine? Yes; I examined a number of bottles of urine.
9313. The two bottles of urine said to have come from Mrs. Dean? I think I examined more than that.
9314. More than two? Yes, more than two. I cannot give you the number.
9315. I am speaking of urine said to be Mrs. Dean's urine; I am referring now to the evidence at the trial? I think I had three of them.
9316. Three at that time? No, not at that time. I have had one since.
9317. I am referring to your evidence at the trial. As far as I can learn from your evidence at the trial, you examined two specimens of urine said to be Mrs. Dean's? Yes.
9318. Did you discover arsenic in both of these specimens? I found distinct traces of arsenic in the one drawn during the 9th and 10th March, said to have been drawn on the 10th March, and in the one drawn on the 1st of April (labelled No. 7) no arsenic was found.

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9319. Do you know of your own knowledge which of those specimens were drawn from Mrs. Dean with the catheter by Dr. Newmarch? I think the last one, on the 1st of April.
9320. It was handed to you with that intimation? No.
9321. How do you know it was? It was stated on the bottle, I think, "Drawn with the catheter."
9322. It was labelled, "Drawn with the catheter"? Yes.
9323. Did you examine the medicine that Dr. Newmarch prescribed for the vomiting and purging on the 4th March,—Tincture opii, liquor Bismuthi, hydrocyanic acid, syrup, and water? Yes, I examined that.
9324. You analysed that medicine? The one with the hydrocyanic acid.
9325. The one containing tincture opii, 3 drams; liquor Bismuthi, 2 ounces; acid hydrocyanic dil., $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; and syrup and water? There was no arsenic and no strychnine in that.
9326. As to the solubility of strychnine, would strychnine be much more soluble in a solution containing an organic acid than in a solution without an organic acid? Yes, it would be more soluble.
9327. Much more soluble? No, not much more soluble. The solubility as tartrate would be 1 in 52, the solubility as citrate 1 in 37, and as the hydrochlorate 1 in 35. The solubility increases with the mineral acids.
9328. Would strychnine be likely to have been given in the form of an alkaloid or in the form of a salt? It would be impossible for an analyst to say whether it was in the form of a salt or in the form of the alkaloid; probably as alkaloid, judging from some experiments I made of a pink strychnine. Pink strychnine is always in the form of the alkaloid. The salt is generally used in medicine, but for poisoning the alkaloid is used.
9329. Did you analyse this bottle that was dug up out of Mr. Weynton's garden? No, sir.
9330. You do not know whether it is the salt of strychnine or the pure alkaloid? No; I know nothing of it.
9331. *Dr. Manning.*] You said that in examining the urine the arsenic was perfectly dissolved which showed it had probably passed through the kidneys? Yes.
9332. What quantity of this arsenic was there? Traces.
9333. Not appreciable by weight at all? Oh, no; I estimated it as below one fiftieth of a grain. Why I say it passed through the kidneys was because I tried a similar experiment with urine by adding arsenic to it, and I found I never could get a clear solution even after standing for five or six or seven days; but in the case of the urine alleged to have come from Mrs. Dean it was perfectly dissolved and there was no sediment—no arsenic in the sediment.
9334. Supposing then that the urine had been tampered with and that arsenic had been added to it after it had been passed, in your opinion that arsenic would not have been so perfectly dissolved? No.
9335. Are you of opinion it would have been in larger quantities? Yes, certainly; because my general impression about this Dean case is that it is a most bungling and crude method of adding the arsenic. The arsenic if it has been added has been added by a careless and ignorant person.
9336. It has been added in a much larger quantity than was necessary for the purpose? Yes.
9337. Therefore, if they had tampered with the urine it would be likely to be used there in much larger quantities? Yes.
9338. *President.*] Do you mean to say that the arsenic has been given by some bungling person? No, I don't. What I mean is that if you were to add a pinch of arsenic to a vessel containing urine it would be an exceedingly difficult matter for you to make it dissolve. In order to get a clear urine afterwards you would have to filter it. This urine I am speaking of was perfectly clear.
9339. It was your impression that, through the cause you have said just now, it has been given by some bungling person? Because the arsenic in the lemon-syrup was insoluble on the bottom of the bottle. Had it been a careful person he would have taken more care to dissolve it.
9340. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Part of it was insoluble? Nearly the whole of it.
9341. *Mr. Filcher.*] Nearly the whole of the arsenic was in a solid state in the bottom of the bottle? Yes.
9342. *Dr. Jones.*] As far as the strychnine is concerned it was just the reverse? Yes.
9343. That was not added in a bungling fashion if added at all? That was dissolved, but not so perfectly as if alcohol had been present. Had alcohol been present a more perfect solution would have been obtained.
9344. But it was not, as far as you can judge, added by a bungling person—that is to say, in absurd excess? Oh no, certainly not.
9345. But in the case of the arsenic it was so? Yes.
9346. *Dr. Manning.*] Was there anything to show you that this strychnine had been put into these various things—this lemon-syrup, the tea you examined, and into the other articles as a powder, in crystals, or solution? No, nothing whatever.
9347. It was so perfectly dissolved in all of them? I could not say whether it was in crystals or in solution.
9348. Taking this tea—it is in evidence that part of the tea out of the tea-cup was poured into the tumbler. The chances are that under the circumstances the arsenic being very insoluble the greater part of it would be still left in the tea-cup, so that what you examined from the tumbler would be only a small part very likely of what was put in? Yes, but even then there was a large proportion of insoluble arsenic in the tumbler, and I transferred the liquid from the tumbler to a stoppered bottle in order to take care of it.
9349. Is there any possibility of judging if those two articles were given together in anything like definite proportions—from what was found in the syrup and in the tea;—have you any idea whether they were given in definite proportions? I think not. I think they were added in the most haphazard manner.
9350. As far as the arsenic and the tea is concerned, did you find that it had been added in a bungling manner? Yes, because a large proportion was insoluble.
9351. Suppose the arsenic had been dumped into the tea (or whatever expression may be right) and then that some of that tea was poured off into a tumbler which was put on one side, would you expect the tea to take up the arsenic that was put in it, or would not whatever arsenic there was in the tumbler be in solution? Yes, chiefly in solution, and some would be in excess.
9352. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The excess there would be insoluble? Yes.
9353. *President.*] Suppose a small quantity of arsenic is put in a tea-cup, then say that the tea is tasted and

and some objection is found to taking it, afterwards some of the tea is found to be in a saucer and then the tea in the saucer is poured back into the tea-cup, then from the tea-cup some is poured into a tumbler which is put on one side and that tumbler is given to you, would you expect under those circumstances to find solid arsenic unless it had been put in afterwards? I should not expect to find much.

9354. Would you expect to find as much as you did find? No, I should not.

9355. Unless it had been put in afterwards? I should not. I should like to add, that it depends upon the person who had the cup in her hand—whether she stirred it. If she, by the rotary stirring motion, stirred up the arsenic it would be in suspension, but if it was quiet and the sediment of arsenic had been deposited on the bottom of the tea-cup, then it would be quite possible for very little of the arsenic to pass over into the saucer.

9356. Supposing this to be the case, that some tea is brought upstairs, that from that tea some is poured into a tea-cup, and it is said that there are lumps on the surface of the tea and in the saucer, that the person to whom it is offered refuses to take the tea out of the saucer, and it is poured back into the tea-cup, and then some short space of time elapses while one of the persons there is asked to go on a message, and while the man is on the message some of the tea remaining in the tea-cup and of that which has been poured back into the tea-cup is poured into the tumbler and that tumbler put away, would you expect, under those conditions, to find what you have found in this tumbler? Yes, I should.

9357. That amount of arsenic? It is a small amount—only one-tenth of a grain.

9358. The greater part, of course, would be left in the tea-cup? Yes, the greater part.

9359. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Would you expect to find as much undissolved in the tumbler as you found? No; I should not expect to find so much undissolved.

9360. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I suppose it is impossible for anybody to speak about this matter positively one way or the other? It would be exceedingly difficult to speak positively about it.

9361. Is it in any way inconsistent? No; it depends upon the habit of the person who has been handling it. One person will handle a thing perfectly steady, and another person will shake it up.

9362. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I suppose all cases of poisoning present great difficulties? Yes.

9363. *Dr. Manning.*] What was the quantity of arsenic which you found in this faecal stain? A trace.

9364. A trace only? Yes, a minute trace.

9365. If that had been added artificially to the stain afterwards, would you have expected to find a much larger quantity than that? Yes; and I should have expected to find the faecal matter disarranged. Evidently it had not been tampered with from the time it had been deposited.

9366. Supposing the arsenic and the faecal matter had been mixed? It would require a very clever sort of artist-criminal to do that.

9367. In that case, would you expect to find a very much larger quantity of arsenic than a mere trace? Yes.

9368. Talking about not finding it in crystals—you would hardly expect to find crystals under any circumstances? I could if it had been added in the form of arsenious anhydride. I have done so since.

9369. If it had been mixed artificially afterwards, you mean? Yes.

9370. You have talked about the strychnine and the arsenic, the one counteracting the other;—would you like to offer an explanation of that statement? I was asked the question in Court, and I, at first, declined to answer it because I considered it was beyond my province, but the request was made again and I did answer it and I said "probably" but in the Judges notes on page 9, line 39 from the top, the word "probably" does not appear which considerably alters my statement. I said that it would probably cause one to counteract the other.

9371. Had you had any evidence whatever on the subject? Yes.

9372. What evidence? It was reasoning by analogy with the action of metallic irritants such as antimony and zinc which are powerful emetics. I know Dupuy's work on alkaloids (vol. ii, p. 603), where it says: "If immediately after ingestion of strychnine a salt of zinc or antimony or some heavy metal be administered as an emetic, it will probably relieve the person drinking it from strychnine poisoning."

9373. *Dr. Jones.*] By exciting vomiting? Yes.

9374. In that sense you mean? Yes.

9375. *Dr. Manning.*] In that sense only? In that sense only.

9376. You had no idea of counteracting it in the system? Not in the method you mean.

9377. Your idea was that arsenic would counteract the strychnine by causing vomiting? Yes, my opinion was further strengthened by Dr. Newmarch, who asked me how it was Mrs. Dean did not die.

9378. Will you give us the conversation;—what did Dr. Newmarch say? Dr. Newmarch asked me if I knew anything about the antagonistic action between arsenic and strychnine. I told him that the only case on record that I knew was the celebrated Cross case in Dublin, but there, the patient died. Then I said that I remembered reading something about the antagonistic action between strychnine and arsenic, but that I could not then state where I had read it. I said probably there might be some counteracting influence between the two substances. Then I looked up the matter and I found the reference mentioned. Dr. Newmarch said he could not understand why she did not die.

9379. You could give the doctor no explanation? I could give him no explanation. I felt justified in saying they might counteract each other, but I did not say positively that they did counteract each other.

9380. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Were not you referring to the same matter when talking to Dr. Newmarch? Yes, to the same matter.

9381. *Dr. Jones.*] Simply it was antagonistic because it acted as an emetic? Yes.

9382. And any other emetic would do the same? Yes.

9383. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I see that my learned friend, Dr. Todd, put the following questions to Dr. Knaggs:—"When you combine tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda, would not you get tartrate of soda, which is known as Rochelle salts," to which Dr. Knaggs said "Yes";—is that accurate? No, Rochelle salts are not formed in that way at all.

9384. Is it a mistake? Entirely.

9385. What drugs would form that? Tartrate of potash and soda.

9386. Make Rochelle salts? Rochelle salts. Rochelle salts is the double salt of tartrate of soda and potash.

9387. Is this correct too;—Dr. Knaggs was then asked, "Will you tell us, in connection with that matter, what

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what you have just been swearing to about this case?" Then he said, "The chemical reaction of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda would make tartrate of soda in a very infinitesimal quantity"? That is nonsense. It would form tartrate exactly in the proportion in which the substances existed; that is, if there were n grains of one and n grains of the other, they would unite to form n grains of tartrate.

9388. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That is to say, the original question is a mistake in saying that when you combine tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda will you not get tartrate of soda, which is known as Rochelle salts? You would not get Rochelle salts.

Dr. Todd.] That is Guise the chemist's evidence—not Dr. Knaggs'.

9389. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I admit that is a mistake; it was Mr. Guise's evidence, not Dr. Knaggs'. Dr. Knaggs was asked this, speaking about the prescription (Question No. 5489): "Would it be likely to be given by a doctor if he desired to counteract purging and vomiting?" I think not. There is nothing in it to counteract purging, and Rochelle salts is slightly purgative. What quantity of Rochelle salts would produce purging? I do not know exactly, but there is nearly as much in this as there is in an ordinary seidlitz powder. But wait a moment; I see I must take some exception—there are sixteen doses here." In point of fact, was the medicine prescribed for vomiting? Yes.

9390. With reference to this arsenic, which you have spoken about, being insoluble, there is a calculation made here as to how much would be in any quantity which a person might take out of a lemon-syrup bottle; what quantity would be insoluble? The bulk of that would be insoluble.

9391. Would you give the figures, if you know? $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain was insoluble, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain was soluble.

9392. *President.*] In what? In the bottle.

9393. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain you have to take out as insoluble? Yes.

9394. In calculating what a person would take in the liquor, you would have to eliminate $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain? Yes.

9395. And that only leaves how much to be calculated upon? Half a grain.

9396. That is $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to every $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.? Yes.

9397. And then that even would require the bottle to be shaken up to make it like that? To take the whole of it.

9398. If the bottle of lemon-syrup were standing like that where would the arsenic go;—would it rise all through it with the strychnine or go to the bottom? The arsenic was lying on the bottom of the bottle; and I have no doubt if you find the bottle you will still find it still at the bottom.

9399. Not only would you have to take out the $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, which was insoluble, but also the other $\frac{1}{2}$ grain would be distributed through it, but would depend upon whether it was shaken or not? Yes, exactly; there is some insoluble arsenic at the bottom of the bottle now.

9400. This being in a bottle of syrup of this kind, there are two things to be considered in calculating what a person would take in pouring some out: First of all, the insoluble part must not be reckoned at all; and second, the other that would be left would depend on whether the bottle was shaken to mix it through the rest of the liquid? What remained soluble would not require to be shaken.

9401. What did you mention was the quantity? Half a grain was soluble in $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

9402. With regard to the night-dress: I think you said that if this arsenic were put into the fecal matter and mixed with it, it would require a very clever artist to do it;—that was the expression? Yes; a criminal artist of great ability.

9403. What are the appearances? Perfectly natural.

9404. That is to say, it has been passed through the system as fecal matter? Yes.

9405. That is, fecal matter coming from the system of a person who had already taken arsenic? Yes.

9406. Dr. Goode said that the crystals could not be seen under any microscope.

9406½. *President.*] He said that he had experimented on calico, and that he could not discover it with a glass? I am ready to prove it to you.

9407. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You can speak positively on that? Yes.

9408. And you say they can be seen by a microscope? I can demonstrate it.

9409. What is the conclusion you draw from your experience as to whether this had been artificially mixed after the person had passed this fecal matter or whether it passed through the system? My impression was that it was perfectly natural, and I stated that in Court.

9410. *President.*] You say that solution of arsenic thrown on calico can be well enough distinguished with a glass? Certain solutions can.

9411. I mean to say a solution of white arsenic? Yes.

9412. Would it show any crystals? Yes; it would show the crystals.

9413. Do you say a solution could not be thrown in any way on this calico, in this particular case, that had fecal matter on it—that it could not possibly be done without showing crystals? I do not say that. I could take Fowler's solution of Liquor Arsenicalis, if I had a fine jet, and pour it on very carefully, and I do not think you would be able to see it then.

9414. That is almost a scientific instrument—you mean a thing that would throw a very fine spray? Yes.

9415. But if it was done in the other way—for instance, if it was scattered about? I would detect it.

9416. You say it would alter the fecal stain? No; it would not alter the fecal stain. You would actually see the crystals; and you could isolate them, and pick them out with a needle under a common magnifying glass, and subject them to sulphuretted hydrogen, and get the sulphide of arsenic.

9417. And it would not be distributed through it in the way you found it? In a solution such as Fowler's solution it would be more finely divided and more incorporated—more permeated; but dissolved white arsenic would remain as crystals on the surface. That is one of the first things an analyst has to look for in the coating of the stomach. There would be crystals of white arsenic. They are readily recognisable by a common magnifying glass.

9418. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Outside the stain itself (supposing it had been thrown in mixed) did you find any of those things at all? None whatever.

9419. That is to say, they were limited to the stain on the night-dress? Yes.

9420. Assuming that the solution was mixed with the excreta? It was a well defined stain, and I carefully searched at all these points [*Diagram* D, C, B] outside the region of the stain, and I found no arsenic.

9421. One of the medical gentlemen asked you: Supposing the excreta had poison mixed properly with it
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in solution, and then it were applied to the nightgown, what would be the result? It was not dipped; it was a genuine faecal stain; there is no doubt about that.

9422. Supposing it were dipped in or put on somehow, then, as I understand, there would be no traces of poison outside the faecal stain? No.

9423. So the fact of your not finding the poison outside the faecal stain would not prove whether it came there in the natural course of events, or whether it was put on;—that fact would not prove it? No; that fact would not prove it.

9424. *Dr. Todd.* [*The bottle containing the strychnine handed to witness.*] Can you state, from looking at that, whether it is an alkaloid or a soluble salt of strychnine? It is the alkaloid—that is, coloured with rosaniline for the protection of the public.

9425. With reference to this lemon-syrup, I gather from what you say that all the strychnine in the lemon-syrup was in solution? Yes.

9426. Was there $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of arsenic found in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottle, and of that $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain was in deposit, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain was in solution? Yes.

9427. If that amount of arsenic was in the lemon-syrup, and had been put in on top of the bottle, how long would it take for that arsenic to settle down in the bottle? Four or five days.

9428. Supposing it was put in about 2 o'clock in the morning, or at 12 at night, and someone came next morning and poured out some of that lemon-syrup, would not some of that powder come out with it? Yes.

9429. So that if Mrs. Dean at 7 o'clock in the morning poured out 2 oz. of syrup, she would pour out a considerable quantity of the arsenic which was put in? She would.

9430. Then, if she took that 2 oz. of syrup and put it under a tap, and poured water on it from the tap, that arsenic would be still intimately mixed up with the fluid? Yes.

9431. It takes some time for the arsenic to settle? Yes.

9432. It is likely that in drinking the mixture of lemon-syrup and water she would take it very much in the same way as if it were in solution—in very much the same quantity? Possibly she would.

9433. Don't you think it is more than possible, more than likely, when you come to consider the circumstances? It depends upon the way in which this arsenic was diffused at the time throughout the liquid.

9434. You have already explained to me that it would not be deposited in the lemon-syrup in that time between the night and morning? It depends upon what has been done to it.

9435. Supposing somebody put it in and shook the bottle, for instance? It would go down much quicker.

9436. It would be fairly mixed four or five hours afterwards? It takes a long while to mix unless it is violently agitated.

9437. Suppose it was violently agitated, then it would be fairly mixed? Yes.

9438. It would take some hours at all events for that to sink to the bottom? No. What I say is this: Suppose you were to drop some arsenic into some lemon-syrup and allow it to be perfectly quiescent, that arsenic would float on the top for a long time, and it would be several days before it got down to the bottom. But if, on the other hand, you put arsenic into it and shook it up violently and stirred it and then allowed it to be set aside, after the capillary attraction between the water and the arsenic had been sufficiently overcome, the arsenic, when it was thoroughly wetted, would rapidly subside and fall to the bottom.

9439. You are talking about water? Yes.

9440. Lemon-syrup is a viscid stuff? Yes.

9441. Would it take a longer or a shorter time for it to fall to the bottom? I do not think it would make much difference.

9442. It depends upon the specific gravity of the fluid? Not very much, because you can put it on a very light liquid and it will still float.

9443. In reference to this question which Dr. Manning asked about the urine and the quantity of arsenic in it, you say there was one-fiftieth of a grain in the specimen. How many ounces were there in the specimen you examined? It was an 8-oz. bottle more than half full.

9444. Three or 4 oz. in it? Yes.

9445. Say 5 oz.? Yes.

9446. At the outside 5 oz.? Yes.

9447. One-fiftieth of a grain in 5 oz.? Yes.

9448. How many ounces of urine are passed in the twenty-four hours? That entirely depends upon the subject.

9449. The normal quantity you know? About 36 oz. to 56 oz.

9450. We will take it at 40 oz.; in summer weather, when people are drinking a great lot, they probably pass more water? No; less.

9451. If one fiftieth of a grain were in 5 oz., and there were eight times that quantity passed in twenty-four hours, that would be 40 oz.? Yes.

9452. That would be eight-fiftieths or one-sixth of a grain? I do not think I should make any calculation upon that statement of one-sixth of a grain because I did not weigh it.

9453. How much arsenic did you find in the tea on Sunday, 3rd March? One-tenth of a grain.

9454. Would one-twelfth or one-tenth of a grain be a large or a small quantity to look at? A very small quantity; it is very heavy.

9455. So that when people in the evidence talk about a white powder being seen in the bottom of the lemon-syrup you can quite understand that the arsenic might be there and nobody would see it at all? There was a copious white powder. You could see it very distinctly.

9456. You say there was a copious white powder? Yes; a large deposit at the bottom of the bottle.

9457. You could see it at the bottom of the bottle? Yes.

9458. And yet there were only one and a quarter grains in it? Yes.

9459. Don't you think that is very extraordinary? No, I don't, simply because it had been deposited equally, and the whole of the superficies at the bottom of the bottle had been equally covered, and it made a great show.

9460. *Dr. Manning.* What was the thickness of the deposit? Only just a film on the bottom.

9461. Now about the stain on the night-dress; all your examination was for arsenious acid? Yes.

9462. You were looking for those octahedra crystals? Yes.

9463. Can you tell me the conditions under which those octahedra crystals are formed? Generally by sublimation.

9464.

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- W. M. Hamlet, Esq. 9464. When they are not formed by sublimation how are they formed? The white arsenic of commerce is generally an amorphous powder. There is a vitreous variety and a crystalline variety.
- 6 June, 1895. 9465. You are talking about the arsenic of commerce? Yes.
9466. This crystalline variety is prepared with very much greater care than the amorphous variety? Yes.
9467. If you were buying white arsenic in a shop, for instance, which would you get? You would get a mixture of the two. The great bulk of it would be amorphous.
9468. Don't you know that it is only by considerable delicacy in the manner of experimenting that you can sublime arsenic in such a way as to get those octahedra crystals? Yes.
9469. It requires a great deal of delicacy to do it? Yes.
9470. And unless you get those octahedra crystals your microscope or lens would not be a fraction of good for detecting arsenic? Yes.
9471. In what way would it;—if you found what you thought to be a crystal of arsenic under the microscope, you would transfer it to the subliming call? I say that I can find it if it is there, and I can find it first of all with the preliminary examination with the microscope, and then by discovering the crystal with sulphuretted hydrogen.
9472. Suppose you had a stain 17 x 15 inches, would you be able to go the whole way over that—over every fraction of an inch—so as to be certain you could find a crystal of arsenic if it was there? Yes, I could.
9473. You would not undertake to find one crystal if it was on that? I don't think I could undertake to find one crystal, but I could find it chemically, if not by the glass.
9474. Supposing the ordinary crude drugs were used; I am talking of ordinary arsenious acid? Certainly not, if it passed through the body.
9475. Would you find it with the eye if it had passed through the body? As sulphide.
9476. Could you see sulphide of arsenic with the eye? No.
9477. I asked you what you could see with the eye if it had passed through the body? You could see the faecal matter.
9478. But you would not see anything to suggest arsenic? No.
9479. If you took some of the arsenious acid of commerce (not these octahedra crystals which are formed with a delicate operation) and dissolved it in water and filtered it, and if then you poured it on some linen and let it dry, what would you find? Crystals.
9480. Do you mean to tell me that if you take the ordinary arsenious acid of commerce, dissolve it in water, pour it on linen and let it dry, you will get those octahedra crystals? I would, yes.
9481. Would anybody else get them? I don't know.

FRIDAY, 7 JUNE, 1895.

[The Board met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; the Hon. Chas. Edward Filcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. M. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., re-examined:—

- W. M. Hamlet, Esq. 9482. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I saw you, yesterday, take some of this strychnine in your hand? Yes.
- 6 June, 1895. 9483. Was that the first time you have examined it? Yes, the first time.
9484. Do you know what it is? Yes, I know what it is.
9485. You have examined it? Yes; only by tasting it.
9486. You know the strychnine which you found mixed with arsenic in the lemon-syrup? Yes. [*Bottle of strychnine handed to witness.*]
9487. Supposing strychnine out of this bottle had been used, would that accord with what you found? Yes.
9488. Assuming that a person had got strychnine out of this bottle, would all that you have seen in your examination as to the strychnine correspond with that very kind of strychnine? Yes, it would. This (*indicating bottle*) is pure colourless crystals of strychnine, and this (*indicating bottle*) is strychnine coloured with a little rosaniline to prevent mistakes.
9489. *President.*] That is to say, it would be strychnine—you cannot say more than that? Yes; this is the pure colourless crystal, and this (*indicating bottle*) is used for poisoning dingoes.
9490. *Dr. Todd.*] With reference to that question which Sir Julian Salomons has just asked you, supposing a soluble salt of strychnine had been used all through in this case—not the alkaloid strychnine—would the results, as far as your tests were concerned, be exactly the same? Yes; exactly the same.
9491. From your examinations you were not able to say whether a soluble salt was used, or whether the alkaloid was used? I cannot say.
9492. Supposing that the strychnine coloured with rosaniline had been used in this poisoning, would you in your examination have any means of telling whether the rosaniline was present? The colour would disappear in the lemon-syrup. It would be discharged.
9493. It would turn into another colour? Yes; it would be decolourised.
9494. It would be colourless rosaniline? Yes.
9495. What property in the lemon-syrup would produce that change? The organic acid. All acids discharge the colour of rosaniline, especially mineral acids.
9496. *President.*] Would it colour the lemon-syrup? No.
9497. *Dr. Todd.*] In any case the quantity would be small? I tried the experiment with pink strychnine in lemon-syrup, and found identically the same appearance. I took some pink strychnine, and dissolved it in two or three ounces of lemon syrup, and the colour was completely discharged. 9498.

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9498. *Dr. Manning.*] The acid bleaches it? Yes.
9499. *Dr. Todd.*] In your tests there was nothing to show that the rosaniline strychnine was used? No; I might have brought back the colour by isolating the rosaniline, but I did not do that.
9500. *President.*] Is that lemon-syrup that we saw in the bottle yesterday cloudy? Yes.
9501. Would there be any possibility of bringing the colour back in that? Yes.
9502. Would it take long to do it? About two hours.
9503. *Dr. Todd.*] When I left off last night I was talking about this night-dress, and you told me that as far as your microscopic examination was concerned it all had reference to octahedra crystals of arsenious acid. If the arsenic had been in any other form than arsenious acid I think you told me that your examinations with the microscope would not have helped you? No, not much.
9504. If the arsenious acid had been in any other form than the octahedra crystals your microscope would not have helped you? No.
9505. You said these octahedra crystals were produced only by a very careful preparation? Yes, by crystallisation from solution.
9506. From solutions of the octahedra crystals? From solutions of any white arsenic.
9507. You told me that if they did form in that way it would only be a crystal here and there that would form in that way, that the greater part of it was produced by solution of the vitreous form, or a solution of the amorphous form; that it would be only here and there that you would get one of these octahedra crystals? The vitreous form would change spontaneously into the crystalline form by being treated with water.
9508. Is commercial arsenious acid the vitreous form or the amorphous form, or a mixture of both? It is a mixture of the amorphous, crystalline, and vitreous. The vitreous is generally found as a kernel in the middle of a lump, after the arsenic has remained in mass for a long time. The crystalline form comes from the arsenic having been sublimed at the lowest possible temperature. The octahedra is a variety which is spontaneously formed from the crystals of the amorphous. There is a tendency in the amorphous to crystallise and ultimately become octahedra crystals.
9509. You have examined with a microscope the pharmaceutical or commercial form of arsenious acid;—did you find many of these octahedra crystals? They were few and far between.
9510. You might examine a whole specimen and then find no octahedra crystals at all? I should be surprised to find none.
9511. You have under the microscope here a piece of calico which has been prepared? Yes.
9512. Will you tell me how you prepared that piece of calico? The piece of calico was a portion of an old shirt. It has been thoroughly washed, and it was saturated with the solution of arsenious acid in water—simply dipped into the solution and allowed to dry in the air and put immediately under the microscope.
9513. You say a solution of arsenious acid in water. Was that solution in hot water or in cold water? In hot water.
9514. Is arsenious acid more or less soluble in hot water than in cold water? More soluble in hot water.
9515. Much more soluble than in cold water? Can you give me the figures? The solubility in cold water is 1 in 100, and in hot water at boiling point 1 in 20.
9516. When you say that that is the solubility in cold and in hot water you mean I suppose that is the extreme solubility? No.
9517. Cold water would never take up more than 1 part in 100, and the hot never more than 1 in 20? That is difficult to answer, because in all the text-books there is a discrepancy as to the solubility of arsenic in water owing to the complex nature of white arsenic. I have said that there are the amorphous crystalline and vitreous varieties. Some text-books will tell you that the solubility of arsenic in cold water is 1 in 800, others 1 in 50, others 1 in 80, others 1 in 100. I think the mean is 1 in 100.
9518. That is the mean? Yes.
9519. Don't you think it is leaning towards the extreme when they say that the solubility in cold water is 1 in 800 and in hot water 1 in 50? It depends upon whether you use the octahedra crystals. With ordinary white arsenic I think you might be quite safe in saying 1 in 100 would be the solubility.
9520. Do you think that I, not a chemist, would be able to get commercial arsenic to dissolve in cold water at 1 in 100. Suppose I mixed it in my crude way? I think you would get 1 in 100.
9521. One in 100 is a very strong solution of arsenious acid? Yes.
9522. Now about the solution of arsenious acid in hot water—you say 1 in 20? Yes.
9523. You have expressed the opinion that this was done by a very unskilled person? Yes.
9524. Will you tell me what sort of arsenic is used in sheep dip? Common white arsenic.
9525. What form of arsenic is used in arsenious soap? Common white arsenic.
9526. Are there any soluble colourless salts of arsenic used in commerce? Arsenites, arseniates and sulphides.
9527. The sulphide is not colourless? It is yellow.
9528. What are the arsenites in commerce used for? They are used in medicine, in the preparation of Fowler's solution and in skin preparations, and in electro-metallurgy, and for producing deposits on metals, also for staining gun barrels and other purposes.
9529. Do you know if it is easy in a place like Sydney to procure these solutions of soluble forms of arsenic for any of these purposes you have mentioned? Quite easy. You simply add white arsenic to a solution of common washing soda crystals, and you have arsenite of soda at once.
9530. That is the preparation for sheep-dip? In making sheep-dip you must dissolve the arsenic. Arsenic will not dissolve easily in water, and the shepherd takes washing soda to make it dissolve.
9531. If any of these colourless salts were used on this night-dress, would your microscopic examination help you to detect their presence? Yes; in rendering the crystals visible. Arsenite of soda or potash.
9532. What form are they in? Prismatic crystals.
9533. Can you recognise them under the microscope? Yes.
9534. On the linen cloth? No; I would have to separate them.
9535. You would have to see something which would suggest their presence? Yes, of course.
9536. Would it be easier to see something to enable you to recognise their presence if arsenious acid solution had been used, or would it be harder? If I were to look upon a piece of white calico for crystals of any arsenical compound I should after microscopical examination apply the chemical tests.

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9537. Did you do that to every part of this night-gown? I did not apply the chemical tests over many parts outside the stain. I only took outside patches—some patches outside the stain.
9538. And you did not see anything through the microscope? No; I did not go any further.
9539. After examining this stain did you see any blood? I did not look for blood—not microscopic blood.
9540. Did you see anything of the naked eye appearance that would suggest blood? It seemed to me like a very soluble kind of stool, and there were little irregular tufts or lumps dotted all over.
9541. It had been a very fluid stool? Yes.
9542. As if somebody had been purged? Yes.
9543. And would have spread itself on the nightgown? Yes.
9544. Would you kindly describe that stain? I have a diagram. [*Diagram exhibited.*] I will read my notes: "It was a large irregular stain of faecal matter on the lower part behind, extending over an area of 17 x 15 inches down to the bottom edge of the garment." The faecal matter contained traces of arsenic.
9545. Did you see on which side of the night-dress it was? The night-dress had been worn inside out.
9546. Why inside out? Because of the position of the buttons. Evidently the person who had put it on had put it on the wrong way.
9547. *President.*] Inside out? Yes; the faecal stain was on the back at the lower part of the garment inside, assuming that it had been worn so; but from the evidence of the buttons in front, the nightgown had been worn the wrong way, as if a person had put it on carelessly.
9548. The faecal stain if it had been properly put on would have been on the outside? Yes; the buttons were on the wrong way. The button on the throat would be inside instead of outside.
9549. *Dr. Jones.*] Was the faecal deposit on the inside or on the outside of the night-dress? It would depend on how the wearer wore the night-dress.
9550. If it was worn the regular way was it on the inside or on the outside? On the outside.
9551. It was worn inside out? Yes.
9552. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] The person had it on the wrong way? Yes, inside out.
9553. *Dr. Todd.*] Did you see the person who had it on? No.
9554. It is your own hypothesis? Yes; it appeared to me that a person had worn it that way, and the faecal matter agreed exactly with the position of the buttons.
9555. You have spoken about a button? Yes.
9556. A nightdress has generally more than one button? Yes. [*Night-dress produced.*]
9557. Do you remember which button it was? Here is the button [*examining night-dress*], and the embroidery is on this side, and the faecal stain is here; the hem is the opposite side to the faecal stain.
9558. The hem is on the one side and the faecal stain is on the other side? Yes.
9559. *President.*] Are there any other buttons than the top button? There is the top button and the second button.
9560. Are there any buttons to the wrists? No.
9561. *Dr. Todd.*] Those buttons are on the side they should be? Yes.
9562. It is not as if the hem was on the one side and the buttons on the same side? No, assuming the night-dress to be worn inside out, then the faecal stain was on the right side; if, on the contrary, it was worn the right way, then the stain was on the wrong side.
9563. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Suppose it was put on the right way, might not the end part be doubled up to show the stain? Yes, the stain being at the bottom, extending to the bottom edge.
9564. If a person had it on the right way it would go there, too? Yes.
9565. *Dr. Todd.*] That nightdress has no side slits in it—it is closed right down to the bottom? Yes.
9566. Would it be possible to turn the tail of the nightdress up, inside out, so neatly as to produce the stain on that side only, and not so as to come on both sides? I do not think I can answer that question; the experiment might be made by someone putting the nightgown on.
9567. A person lying in bed with the weight of the body on that nightdress, supposing it were put on the right side out to start with, in order to get it turned up in such a way, it would have to be turned up inside against the body and not outside? It would be turned up in an irregular manner.
9568. You are satisfied that in order to account for that stain being on the side of the nightdress on which it is, some hypothesis must be made on the way it was worn? I think it was worn the wrong way.
9569. It is a hypothesis? Yes.
9570. You have to make some hypothesis to account for the stain being on that side? Yes.
9571. Some hypothesis would have to be made to account for it? We make hypotheses in almost everything. That was the first thing I looked at, outside where the stain was.
9572. In looking at the shape of that stain it is practically a rectangular stain? No; I have a diagram of it; it is more of a paraboloid; it is elliptical—it is egg-shaped.
9573. If this nightdress had been turned up in the way Sir Julian Salomons suggested, the sheet would also have been stained? I really cannot say. I do not know whether the patient was lying down or not. She might not have been lying at all.
9574. *President.*] It might have been done outside in a closet? Perhaps.
9575. *Dr. Todd.*] In your opinion, would it have been possible to produce that stain artificially or not? It would require a very clever artist to produce the stain artificially, because if it had been dipped, the act of dipping it would have caused the matter to have extended in quite a different direction altogether. It appears to me to have been produced naturally from what I can see from what had passed from the patient.
9576. Could you have produced that otherwise than by dipping? Yes; you might take a brush and dot it over.
9577. Are there no other ways that you can suggest? No; if you took a brush and had plenty of matter you could imitate it.
9578. Or with a spoon? No; I think it would be impossible to produce it with a spoon.
9579. Would it require artistic skill to produce it with a brush;—it would not take a Royal Academician I suppose? He must be a very clever designing criminal to do it.
9580. With reference to the lemon-syrup—the evidence is that it was bitter to taste;—was there anything in your examination which you discovered to produce that bitter taste besides the strychnine? Strychnine has a taste of itself peculiar to itself.
9581. Was there anything in that you found that would produce a persistent bitter taste? If quassia or calabar

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calabar bean, or something like that, had been put in it would have discoloured the lemon-syrup. Strychnine being a colourless body, and with a strong bitter taste, I did not think that anything else could have produced it.

9582. Did you find anything in your testing to produce it? I found the strychnine.

9583. Besides the strychnine? Oh, no; nothing else.

9584. Nothing that would account for the bitter taste? No.

9585. Suppose gentian had been added to it? Gentian would have produced a sarsaparilla kind of solution.

9586. Suppose cardamoms had been added to it? Then it would present the appearance of an organic infusion, which it did not.

9587. Just tell me, for my information, how it would alter the appearance of the lemon-syrup supposing a little liquorice had been added—enough to give it a taste,—or supposing the infusion of quassia had been added, which is your own suggestion? It would still be coloured.

9588. Is quassia coloured? No, when freshly made it is not.

9589. A freshly made infusion of quassia might have done it? But I got crystals of strychnine.

9590. Supposing strychnine had been added afterwards to produce the bitter taste;—when Mrs. Dean took it might not that bitter taste have been due to something else? Yes; you could have had some of the alkaloids. You could have brucine to make it bitter.

9591. I am talking of common things that would be in the house. You say infusion of quassia might have produced the bitter taste without altering the appearance of it very much? You could not have a quassia solution so bright and clear as that. It was practically as colourless as water.

9592. Supposing aloes are added? You would get the tint of the aloes.

9593. But you would not get the tint of the rosanaline? No.

9594. Are you perfectly certain that there is no colourless solution of aloes? It is slightly yellow.

9595. What is the colour of lemon-syrup? The lemon-syrup I got was perfectly colourless.

9596. Is not lemon syrup generally coloured slightly yellow, as you say? No; there is a very faint degree of it forced by the essence of lemon, but that is a different kind of yellow from the yellow I speak of.

9597. So that you think that the quantity of solution of bitter aloes which would be necessary to give that bitter taste would alter the appearance of the syrup so that you could detect it? Yes.

9598. You think that decidedly? Yes.

9599. Even though it had not been suggested to you? Yes.

9600. Looking back on the fact, you could say that certainly a solution of bitter aloes had not been added to it? Yes.

9601. But you could not say that a solution of quassia had not been added to it? No, not with certainty.

9602. I suppose the same argument would hold good with respect to calumba? Yes.

9603. Or cardamoms? Yes; it would not be so persistently bitter.

9604. As what? As strychnine.

9605. But "persistent bitter" is, of course, a technical term describing the strychnine taste? It is characteristic of the strychnine. It is a character *sui generis*.

9606. If someone who had never tasted strychnine before tasted a solution containing a little strychnine, would they describe it as a "persistent bitter" taste? Probably they would not use the word "persistent." They would say, "Well, that is a biting bitter taste," or "very strong."

9607. So that if a witness in a witness-box said "a persistent bitter taste," you would infer that he knew something about strychnine? I don't think that would altogether follow.

9608. I mean the term "persistent bitter taste" is a phrase used technically in connection with strychnine? Yes; because it remains on the tongue a long while.

9609. I think you said something yesterday about alcohol being in the lemon-syrup or not being there? I say that had alcohol been present in the lemon-syrup it would have facilitated the solution of the strychnine considerably.

9610. Was alcohol present in the lemon-syrup? I did not examine it for that.

9611. Was there any fermentation in that lemon-syrup? I see now that there is a fungoid change beginning.

9612. Is that the fungoid change which you pointed out to the President? Yes.

9613. Did not you describe that as a deposit of tartaric acid? No; it is probably derived from the tartaric acid, because the tartaric acid would nourish the fungus.

9614. You didn't examine it to see if the lemon-syrup had gone bad? It hadn't gone bad; it was perfectly clear, but it seemed to me not to be so strong as ordinary lemon-syrup.

9615. You don't know whether there was alcohol in it? I don't know.

9616. Is it not usual in making those beverages to put alcohol in? Yes.

9617. To prevent fermentation? Yes.

9618. Because they all contain sugar? Yes; alcohol or salicylic acid. Then they can say on the label that it does not contain alcohol.

9619. Did you find salicylic acid in this? I didn't look for it.

9620. You didn't look for it? No.

9621. You didn't look for alcohol? No.

9622. I asked you this because you said if alcohol had been present it would have done so, and I concluded from that that you had looked for alcohol? No; I did not.

9623. You remember the evidence about this tea? Mr. Doherty made the examination of the tea.

9624. I mean the witness's evidence. It is partly on pages 6, 7, and 19. On page 7 Mrs. Dean says: "I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer. They were much smaller than a pea. (A remark about some the size of a pin-head.) Some were a little larger";—can you form any idea as to what quantity of arsenious acid that would represent? A very small quantity.

9625. How many grains? Arsenious acid is so fine, and its repulsive action with water so great, that it would cover an air bubble and so appear as a globule or bubble. The word lump would be the expression of an ordinary person for these bubbles.

9626. If you take arsenic and put it on the top of some tea, do you get these globules straight away or do you get little lumps of arsenic? You would not get lumps; you would get globules.

9627. Where would the globules come from? From the atmosphere.

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9628. Would it be impossible to get these little lumps? If you were to take a pinch of white arsenic, as much as would remain on a threepenny piece, and put it into hot coffee or tea you would find the greatest difficulty in making that arsenic subside. It would remain on the air-bubbles and all round the rim of the vessel.
9629. Supposing you put it on the end of a knife and put it on the top of some tea in a saucer would it spread itself into separate air-bubbles? Yes; the froth on the surface would simply be covered. You cannot pour any organic liquid from one vessel to another without having air-bubbles. If you pour a glass of beer from one glass to another you would have these air-bubbles.
9630. We are talking of hot tea? Yes.
9631. In hot tea? No; not many in very hot tea.
9632. But with cold tea perhaps? Yes.
9633. Cold tea more than in hot tea? Yes.
9634. This was a cup of tea which was just made and brought upstairs. You do not get cold tea under those circumstances? But you get air-bubbles.
9635. Not to the same extent as with cold tea? Not to the same extent.
9636. Not to the same extent as if it were a glass of beer poured out with a good head on it? Not to the same extent.
9637. Suppose you had a hot cup of tea, and you took some of this arsenious acid and put it on the end of a knife, or with a bit of paper, and put it on that one piece, would you get that appearance do you think with the globules? Yes, it would float.
9638. But you would get little lumps? Yes, certainly.
9639. You would not necessarily get those globules? In a liquid like tea you would.
9640. In hot tea? Yes.
9641. You would not get little lumps? You would get both lumps and little globules. Some of the fragments of the arsenic would remain in little lumps on the surface.
9642. Taking this evidence as it was given—page 7—"I saw seven or eight lumps around the edge of the saucer. They were much smaller than a pea (a remark about the same size as a pin-head), some were a little larger," and then on page 19—"I noticed something white clinging to the saucer round the edge of the tea," how much arsenic would you get in the seven or eight little lumps? It would be exceedingly difficult to hazard an opinion. A very small quantity I should say.
9643. You say that these little lumps which she describes by saying "I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer" would represent a small quantity of arsenic? Yes.
9644. Will you tell me in grains the least quantity that would produce that appearance? It would be extremely difficult to hazard an opinion. Supposing there was a grain of arsenic it would be quite sufficient to produce a powdery film.
9645. We are talking about seven or eight little lumps. How much arsenic do you think it would take to produce that? I say it is difficult to hazard an opinion as to how much it would take. I should say that a single grain would account for that appearance.
9646. You understand they are distinct enough for a person who is handed a cup of tea to notice them before she drinks it? Yes.
9647. They must be pretty marked? Yes; but if you had a saucer of tea handed you with a grain of arsenic on the top of it, you would see it and reject it.
9648. Tea with milk? Yes.
9649. You would see seven or eight little lumps clinging to the saucer? Yes; possibly there would be seventy little lumps.
9650. From one grain? Yes.
9651. The evidence of Mrs. Dean (page 6) is that Dean, before he left the room, took the saucer and poured it into the cup and let it stand there, and that when he went for Mrs. Adye Mrs. Dean then got out of bed, got a clean tumbler, wiped it and put two-thirds of the tea—the whole of the tea in the cup—into the tumbler;—how much tea did you get in that tumbler? Mr. Doherty measured it. Here is Mr. Doherty himself. I was away at the time the tea came.
9652. You do not know? No.
9653. Have you no evidence about that;—have you got the report? All that I have in my notes is that there was a tenth of a grain of arsenic, and a fifteenth of a grain of strychnine.
9654. You do not know how much was in the tumbler? I have it recorded in my books in the laboratory. I suppose this is in Mr. Doherty's evidence. [*Mr. Doherty, who was in the room, interposed "6 ounces."*]
9655. That will be about two-thirds of a cup? More than that. If it were a small cup 6 ounces would probably fill it.
9656. A breakfast cup would hold how much? 9 ounces.
9657. 6 ounces would be two-thirds of a breakfast cup? Yes.
9658. In your opinion, if a person had noticed certain appearances about this tea which aroused her suspicions, and she wanted to preserve it for the sake of analysis, she would preserve the suspicious part naturally? I should think so.
9659. So that she would be sure to get those little white lumps if possible? A great many of them would adhere to the saucer, and she would not have been able to get them into the tumbler.
9660. She had the saucer too—she would look for those little lumps? She could not transfer them to the tumbler properly.
9661. If she wanted to do so she could? To some extent; not perfectly.
9662. Then, having poured it into the tumbler, it would be more or less intimately mixed with the tea and milk? Yes.
9663. So that the appearance of the little lumps on the top would be likely to be lost? Yes.
9664. Don't you think that in that way of treating it, when it is done by a person who wants to preserve the evidence of poisoning, or the evidence of something wrong, that the greater part, at all events, of that substance that produced that appearance would be preserved? Yes, the greater portion of it.
9665. A greater portion of it would be preserved? Yes.
9666. One-tenth of a grain is found. Do you think one-tenth of a grain is the greater portion of that which is floating on the top in the first instance? I cannot hazard an opinion. It is merely supposition.

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- The personal equation comes in. If a careful person tried to transfer some arsenic from a saucer to a tumbler, he would get a far greater proportion of arsenic into the tumbler than a careless person.
9667. A careful person would be careful, having noticed the appearance of those little lumps, to preserve their appearance? Yes.
9668. If one-tenth of a grain was all that was found afterwards, you could not say whether that would be a large proportion or a small proportion of the quantity which was originally seen in these seven or eight little lumps? No, I cannot say.
9669. You would rather incline to the small than the large proportion? Yes.
9670. You have said that if a careful person had done it, you would get more than one-tenth of a grain? Yes.
9671. With reference to the arsenic which was passed in this urine on March 12th, and brought to you on March 13th?—
9672. *President.*] Is that the urine drawn off by the catheter?—
9673. *Dr. Todd.*] No, that was March 31st.
9674. *Dr. Jones.*] The 9th and 10th of March is the evidence. Doherty's evidence (p. 9) says: "On the 11th March I got from him a bottle of urine."
9675. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you know in what form the arsenic was in that urine? It would be impossible to say.
9676. Was the urine acid? Yes.
9677. When you examined it? Yes.
9678. How long after it came to your office did you examine it? It arrived, I think, on the 11th March. I did not actually receive it from Sergeant Brennan, I received it from Mr. Doherty.
9679. But it was examined by you? Yes. It was passed on the 9th and 10th of March.
9680. You say that you tried some experiment to see if you could add arsenic to urine and get the appearance you got with the other? I will tell you exactly what I did. I took a glass beaker containing 6 ounces of urine, and I dropped some arsenic into it.
9681. White arsenic? Yes, arsenious acid.
9682. What kind of arsenious acid? Ordinary commercial arsenic. [*Sample produced.*]
9683. You dropped some of it in? Yes.
9684. Then what did you do? I allowed it to remain all Saturday and Sunday, and I came on a Monday morning, and I still found arsenic remaining on the surface of the urine.
9685. You did not stir it in? No, I did not stir it at all.
9686. If you had added a few drops of sheep-wash made in the way you describe—arsenite of soda or arsenite of potash in solution—to the 6 ounces of urine, so as to give you one-fiftieth of a grain, would you have altered the appearance of the urine? No.
9687. So that experiment of yours was of no value to show whether that had passed through the kidneys at all? No; that experiment was not made with that view at all. It was simply to show that if anyone threw white arsenic into urine it would not mix with the urine without stirring.
9688. Not without stirring or shaking it up in a bottle? No.
9689. This urine came to your office in a bottle? Yes.
9690. It would have had a good deal of shaking before it came to your office? Yes.
9691. And it would have to be carried by one person or another, and would have taken probably a couple of days in transit? I do not know how many days it took in transit.
9692. It would have had a fair amount of shaking in that time? Yes.
9693. So that your experiment would not be satisfactory with reference to this;—even supposing arsenious had been added to that, you would not expect, after the travelling, that that arsenic would have been on the top? It just depends on the amount added.
9694. It would not be much, because you say one-fiftieth of a grain? That would be imperceptible.
9695. With reference to liquor bismuthi (Schacht's, as it is called);—you know that was used in the prescription of March 4th? I know that liquor bismuthi was used, but I do not know whether it was Schacht's or not.
9696. Do you know Schacht's liquor bismuthi? By repute.
9697. You never handled it? No.
9698. Do you know whether it contains any bismuth? It does.
9699. Is it an acid solution? I believe not.
9700. Would it be easy to get bismuth in an acid solution? No, not easy.
9701. So that 30 drops, or half a drachm, of Schacht's liquor bismuthi would not contain very much bismuth? No.
9702. If that mixture of tinct. opii, liquor bismuthi, acid hydrocyn, dyl. and syrup and water were added to a glass which had some milk and lime-water in it, would that give a milky appearance? Yes.
9703. Although it might not be due to the precipitation of the bismuth? I have no doubt it would be due to the precipitation of the bismuth by the lime-water.
9704. Have you tried that? I have not actually tried it.
9705. But suppose the bismuth were not there at all? The water would throw down the oxy-chloride of bismuth.
9706. In any case it would do that, so that would make it milky? Yes.
9707. If it was only a glass with milk and lime-water and a teaspoonful of the mixture were put in, do you think that would make the milky appearance? The very fact of the milk being in the tumbler would obscure the phenomenon; you would not see it very easily.
9708. Would you not see it through the glass as a clear liquid? You would not.
9709. And at 11 o'clock at night by candle-light would it probably be clearer or less clear? I do not think anybody would take special notice of it; it would be opaque.
9710. So that a person might think there was something in it? They might.
9711. In reference to that milk you examined, what quantity of milk was there? The milk drawn from the breast?
9712. Yes? I think about 1½ oz.; it was in a small phial.
9713. You found no arsenic in that? No; I found an exceedingly minute trace which I am not justified in saying was arsenic.

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9714. It might have come out of the materials you used? No; but if you refer to Taylor you will find that Dr. Stevenson lays down that, if a man finds an exceedingly minute quantity such as 1-10,000th part of a grain, he is not justified in using that in any criminal case.
9715. That 1-10,000th part of a grain even in pure zinc might be present? Yes.
9716. Did you use zinc? No; I carefully avoided using it.
9717. What did you use? Magnesium.
9718. Is there any possibility of contamination by magnesium? No; it is used by toxicologists as being the most suitable thing to use in the detection of arsenic.
9719. You cannot say whether this particular metal magnesium contained any arsenic or not? It contained no arsenic.
9720. About those Rochelle's salts. What are Rochelle's salts? The double tartrate of potash and soda.
9721. What is generally known as potassio-sodium tartrate? Yes.
9722. It is very closely allied to tartaric acid in its physiological action? Yes.
9723. They are both mild purgatives? But the purgative requires the addition of a base as well as tartaric acid; the acid itself would not act as a purgative.
9724. Tartaric acid would not act as a purgative? Not tartaric acid alone.
9725. Tartrate of soda has a slight laxative action? It is a mild laxative.
9726. Have you seen that prescription which contained the bicarbonate of soda and the tartaric acid? I have seen the prescription, but did not notice the quantities.
9727. In any case there would not be enough there to produce an aperient action—2 drams in an 8-ounce mixture;—one-sixteenth of 2 drams would not be a strong aperient? No.
9728. But tartrate of soda would be formed in that bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid? Certainly.
9729. In the Judge's Notes, on page 15, you are reported as saying, "Strychnine would modify the action of the arsenic to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it"? Yes.
9730. The explanation which you gave yesterday, you meant to cover that note also? Yes.
9731. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] My learned friend, Dr. Todd, has put to you many questions about what would produce a bitter taste—quassia and other matters? Yes.
9732. I understood you to say, though perhaps my learned friend did not notice it, that you, in fact, found strychnine crystals? I did.
9733. And you swear they are strychnine crystals? I will produce them.
9734. I mean that notwithstanding all these theories about other things producing bitter tastes these crystals are crystals of strychnine? Yes.
9735. *President.*] In the lemon-syrup? Yes.
9736. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have no doubt about it whatsoever? No; absolutely no doubt whatever.
9737. My friend put to you a question about what a person might do, and you said there would be a personal equation in that;—is it not a fact that there was only 1-10th of a grain of arsenic found in the glass? In the tea?
9738. In the tea in the glass? Yes, in the tea in the glass.
9739. That is a very small quantity? Yes.
9740. Suppose a person who was not a chemist was putting arsenic in it would it be possible for him to limit himself to 1-10th of a grain? Yes, but it would be exceedingly difficult.
9741. It would be exceedingly difficult? Yes.
9742. You said that 1-10th of a grain was all that was in it? That was all.
9743. One-tenth of a grain would be harmless, I suppose? Yes, harmless; quite within the range of a medicinal dose.
9744. And that was all you found in it? Yes.
9745. *President.*] You say that bismuth in the medicine mixed with a little limewater and milk would make it look cloudy? Yes.
9746. And at 11 o'clock at night it would be quite opaque looking? In a dirty milky tumbler it would be quite opaque.
9747. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You made some experiment at the trial? Not in regard to bismuth. Mr. Doherty made some experiments.
9748. Did you not? I did not personally.

[Witness withdrew.]

Rev. Joshua Hargraves sworn and examined:—

- Rev. J. Hargraves,
7 June, 1896.
9749. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your name is Joshua Hargraves? Yes.
9750. And you are a clergyman of the Church of England, residing at St. David's Parsonage, Arthur-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
9751. And you knew Mrs. Seymour in Riley-street? Yes; slightly.
9752. How long have you known her? About ten or twelve years.
9753. And her daughter;—did you know her very well? Yes.
9754. For how many years did you know the daughter? About ten or twelve years.
9755. Was she a constant and regular attendant at your Sunday-school? Yes; it was there that I knew her best.
9756. What opinion did you form of her conduct at the Sunday-school? She was a quiet, steady, well behaved, nice young girl.
9757. Was her dress in any way attractive? There was never anything in her dress to attract attention. She was as one among others.
9758. She continued to attend your Sunday-school for how long before she was married? For about two or three years.
9759. What opinion did you entertain of her character and conduct? I always looked upon her as a quiet, decent, well-behaved girl, from what I saw of her.
9760. Did you ever hear anyone say a word against her character? No; I never did.
9761. Did your duties as a clergyman take you out at all hours? I was out all hours of the day, and frequently out of an evening.
9762. Have you ever seen this girl, Mary Seymour, out late at night? No; I have never seen her.

9763.

9763. You have not seen anything to alter your opinion of Mary Seymour? No; up to the time of her marriage I had seen nothing to alter my opinion.
9764. Your knowledge, I think you said, extended over ten or twelve years? Yes, ten or twelve years.
9765. *President.*] Did you know Dean? No.
9766. Did you know she was going to be married? No.
9767. She did not tell you that? No.
9768. Did you know Mary Seymour after she left your Sunday-school? I cannot say. Having grown up to be a young woman she left the Sunday-school as many others do, and I cannot speak of her after she left.
9769. You did not visit at the house? No, I did not visit at the house.
9770. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You married her to Dean, did you not? Yes; that is the only time I ever saw Dean.
9771. Did Mrs. Seymour's shop appear to you to be a *bona fide* shop? Yes.
9772. You did not consider it a mere blind? I think it was a well-stocked decent shop and not a blind.
9773. Are you sure about that? Yes, as far as one can judge.
9774. Do you know any people she supplied with things from her shop? No, I do not.
9775. Did she supply your house with things? No, she did not.
9776. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were you ever in the shop? Yes.
9777. Were you ever upstairs? No, only in the shop.
9778. You live I think some distance away from there? Yes.
9779. Do you know a house kept by a Madame Rose opposite? I know of it by repute.
9780. From where you reside you would not have a view of the entrance to that house? No.
9781. And I suppose Mary Dean and her mother could enter very often without your being aware of it? Yes, a dozen times a day.
9782. How long is it since Mary Seymour left your Sunday-school? About a couple of years.
9783. By the way, do you remember Sergeant Brennan calling upon you for the purpose of a character? Yes.
9784. And do you remember the substance of the character you wrote out? Yes, that I knew nothing against her.
9785. In that character I think you used the following words:—"I have known Mrs. Seymour, late of 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, for the last ten years or more. I have also known her daughter, Mary Dean, late Mary Seymour, whom I married to George Dean on the 8th March, &c."
9786. You have also given an excellent character to Mrs. Seymour too? Yes, as far as I knew.
9787. I suppose you have never heard that up to three years ago one of the leading members of the police force had to watch that place for criminals who were in the house? No, I have never heard of that.
9788. The neighbours would be in a better position to know the character of that house than you would be? Yes.
9789. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] As a clergyman you would of course mix with all the people about there? Yes, I visit all sorts of people.
9790. Respectable and not respectable? Sometimes; all sorts of people send over for me.
9791. Did you ever hear from anybody that Mary Seymour ever visited Madame Rose's? No.
9792. You knew the girl well? Yes.
9793. And you have been in the mother's shop? Yes, once or twice.
9794. And you consider that it was a *bona fide* shop? Yes, I believe it was a *bona fide* shop.
9795. You saw nothing to lead you to come to any other conclusion? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

George Withers sworn and examined:—

9796. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your name is? George Withers.
9797. And you reside at Croydon-street, Petersham? Yes.
9798. You once resided at 409, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes; and afterwards at 411, Riley-street.
9799. How many doors did you live from Mrs. Seymour's shop? Two doors.
9800. Did you live there for fifteen years? Yes, for about fifteen years.
9801. Out of that fifteen years how many years would be covered by Mrs. Seymour living next door? As near as possible about ten years.
9802. I think the shop close to your residence was your property? Yes; at that time it was my property.
9803. Did she see you about the letting of that shop? Yes; I saw her personally.
9804. How many years ago would that be? About ten years ago, in round numbers. It might have been more, because I have been away from Surry Hills for seven years.
9805. Of course you have heard since this hearing; but do you know anything about her living in Melbourne? All the disclosures I have heard respecting Mrs. Seymour are news to me.
9806. You knew nothing of her living in Melbourne? No.
9807. What opinion did you form of her during the time she was a tenant of yours in Sydney? Just what I have stated in a letter. While my tenant, she was all that could be desired in that capacity, and also as a neighbour.
9808. In your opinion, she was a perfectly respectable, well conducted woman? Exactly; certainly.
9809. Did you ever see anything in her conduct or behaviour to lead you to alter that opinion? Only after I left the place there was a general rumour, and her own admission during the trial about her having taken charge of Madame Rose's house. Apart from that, there was no reflection on her character that I ever heard. The woman was regular in her payments, and proper in her manner and conduct.
9810. How many years did she remain a tenant of yours? She remained a tenant of mine until I left Surry Hills, until about two and a half years ago. About four years after I left Surry Hills.
9811. During the whole of that time was she a good neighbour, and a hard-working woman? Yes; she was one of the best tenants I ever had.
9812. She was always particular in her language, and respectful in her manner? Yes; she was a particularly clean and reputable woman. I think her home was the pink of neatness.
9813. Did you ever see any improper characters in that house? No, certainly not.

9814.

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G. Withers,
7 June, 1895.

- G. Withers. 9814. *President.*] Did you ever hear anything of a girl named Rita? No; never.
9815. Or something worse than that? No.
- 7 June, 1895. 9816. You never saw any improper characters about the place? Once or twice I saw some young women in the shop, but I could not say that they were not purchasing fruit or vegetables, although, like she and her daughter, they were behind the counter.
9817. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You know the daughter, Mary Seymour? Yes; I have known her from a child.
9818. Was her conduct respectable? Yes, generally respectable.
9819. Was she well conducted? Yes, particularly so. I regarded her as a rather unsophisticated girl.
9820. Was she guilty of any levity of any kind? If you lived two doors on my left and Mrs. Seymour on my right, you and your family would be entitled to no more respect than she would.
9821. You have been through the house frequently? No; she very rarely troubled me about any repairs, I have only been twice through the house, but frequently through the shop.
9822. Was the daughter under your observation? The same as any neighbour's or business people's child.
9823. You saw nothing to alter your opinion in regard to her? No, not in the slightest.
9824. Did you ever see anything or hear anything against this young woman's character? I have seen certain evidence given here. That is a revelation and surprise to me altogether.
9825. It is? Yes, undoubtedly.
9826. In your opinion, and you have seen nothing to alter it, she was a thoroughly respectable well-conducted woman? Yes.
9827. Was that shop a *bona-fide* shop, or was there any ground, as far as you know, for anyone saying that it was a "blind"? I am perfectly satisfied that it was a genuine greengrocer's shop. The place was as respectably conducted as any of our most reputable establishments in this city. The only man I saw there, with one exception, was this man Jones, who seemed to be a quiet working man. He used to come home from his work very regularly every night.
9828. Have you the slightest doubt about this shop being a *bona-fide* shop? I have no doubt at all.
9829. And that this woman was earning her living by it? I believe the woman was. I had not the slightest suspicion of anything else.
9830. Was your house next door, or next door but one? Next door but one.
9831. You know a house called Madame Rose's? Yes.
9832. Have you ever seen the girl, Mary Seymour, visiting that house? I have reason to believe that some years before I left Surry Hills I made some comment to the family about Mary Seymour going over to Madame Rose's; but, as far as my knowledge goes, it was in ordinary business hours, and in an ordinary business way. I am under the impression that I may have seen her going there with a basket, but I regarded it as part of her business—which was to assist her mother by delivering goods to customers.
9833. You thought it was an imprudent thing for her to do? Yes; I viewed it in connection with her mother's establishment.
9834. Do you know of anything to say that she visited that house? I have not the slightest doubt that during the time I lived there that her mother would not be a party to it. I have only a faint recollection of her going once with a basket. That is the only occasion that I have seen Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's.
9835. You must have had her under your observation for some years? Yes; during the time till she was 16 years of age, but I saw her several times after that, because the property belonged to me until two and a half years ago.
9836. You knew nothing about what Mrs. Seymour had been in Melbourne? No.
9837. Assuming that her character there was very bad, would your knowledge of her during the years you lived so close to her lead you to the conclusion that she had reformed and was earning an honest living in an honest business? Yes, that is the view I take now. In fact, the only thing that I know against her is that she admitted she took charge of Madame Rose's, and that is a business transaction that I did not approve of.
9838. She admitted that;—what did you see as to her life;—what was the conclusion you came to from all you saw? I have gone seriously into the matter and am of opinion in regard to the woman that she has admitted what her career has been, but there is nothing against her character in this Colony. The admission was wrong out of her, and as far as I know the woman was living a reformed life.
9839. Your knowledge of this woman extends how far—is it ten or twelve years? About fourteen years. I remember when she came to me to take the house. I happened to be present. I always make a rule to inquire into the character of my tenants, but in this instance I took the appearance of the woman before making any inquiry.
9840. Have you seen anything to alter your opinion that she is living a reformed life? No; nothing, except what has transpired before the public.
9841. Mrs. Withers and your family were living with you at the time? Yes; and my children were also with me at the time.
9842. It has been stated that sometimes the blinds were one colour and sometimes another;—did you ever see such a thing? In the first place I would not dream of looking for such a thing. I never heard of anything of that kind before it came out before this Commission. I never was in front of Mrs. Seymour's house, and never heard anything of that kind.
9843. *President.*] Did Mrs. Seymour supply you or any of your friends with goods? I have frequently bought lollies at the shop, and other persons—Mr. Dawson, a well known gentleman and particular friend of mine, he would go in there and buy lollies and take them home. My wife frequently bought vegetables there.
9844. Did Mrs. Seymour ever go by the name of Mrs. Jones? Not that I know of. I would not be surprised if she did, as Jones lived there. Although he was only a lodger, people might have thought he was her husband.
9845. Did you ever hear of her being in trouble of any kind here? No.
9846. You know her as a very good tenant? Yes, one of the best I ever had. I think she told me that she once kept an hotel in North Sydney. That is why I thought of the transactions with the place opposite.

9847. Did you say that she used to speak with your wife? Yes; just as much as is usual with customers. It was altogether the opposite of a brothel. G. Withers,
9848. *Mr. Meagher.*] You remember taking steps to get a petition up for the removal of Madame Rose? 7 June, 1895.
No.
9849. Will you swear that you did not? No; I was instrumental in getting the police. I declined to sign a petition presented to me by Mr. Dawson, and told the petitioners that I would see the Inspector-General of Police.
9850. What Mr. Dawson is that you spoke of? The brother of one of those persons who discovered the Londonderry mine in Western Australia.
9851. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You say you saw the police about it? Yes. I remember three policemen. One of them met me and said, "We have just been to Madame Rose's," and they gave me particulars of their visit. They said I should take steps to remove these people. I was seriously affected by this property, because it brought down the value of my property from £12,000 to £8,000. I was particularly affected by having these people opposite.
9852. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you ever express surprise to anyone that Mrs. Seymour allowed her daughter to go over to Madame Rose's—to the residents of Surry Hills and the immediate locality? I express it now. It was generally understood that —
9853. Did you not, while residing in Surry Hills, express surprise to any neighbours at Mrs. Seymour allowing her own daughter to go to a house like Madame Rose's? I am not clear as to whether I expressed it openly, but I do now.
9854. At the time you were in Surry Hills, some four and a half or five years ago, will you swear that you have not expressed surprise at this? I have only a faint recollection of the girl going business errands with a basket; but since I have read the evidence given before the Commission I have been surprised.
9855. Will you swear that you did not express surprise? Yes. If the question came up I regard it as a very risky thing for a girl to do. If the matter had been brought up and commented upon in my presence I might have expressed some surprise at her allowing her daughter to visit the place, even with goods.
9856. You have told the Commission you were unaware of her being prosecuted for picking pockets? Yes.
9857. You are not aware I suppose that one of the active members of the detective force at the present time watched Mrs. Seymour's place for criminals who were in the house? Yes; I am aware of that for several years.
9858. For several years you are well aware that criminals frequented that house? Good gracious! certainly not.
9859. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What were you aware of? I may tell you that I was ignorant of all this till this evidence came forward.
9860. *Mr. Meagher.*] You were not aware that while you were residing at Surry Hills—at that very time—that two men named "Bluff" and "Graham," notorious criminals, were staying at the house, and while staying there that one of them was in trouble at the Police Court here? No; I knew nothing about that.
9861. You were only a couple of doors away? Yes.
9862. As a matter of fact, if she was carrying on the business you would not be aware of it;—you were away during the greater part of the day? Yes; I was in town.
9863. It would have been possible for both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter to visit Madame Rose's without your being aware of the fact? Without any doubt.
9864. Do you remember, after Dean was sentenced to death, when meetings were being held in favour of the reopening of his case, your going to a public demonstration at Waterloo, and that you requested the chairman of the meeting to be allowed to speak, and that you opened your remarks by saying that you believed George Dean was innocent? No. I said I was in accord with the people in agitating for the reopening of the case, and that I did not feel satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to convict the man; and I think so now.
9865. That was how you opened your address; and in your opinion there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his conviction? Yes.
9866. Do you remember apologising for the character you had given of Mrs. Seymour? No, never.
9867. Do you remember that there were cries of your backing down on the following day? I saw something about it in most of the papers.
9868. Were there not cries and interruptions on the night that you addressed that meeting of your "backing down"? I am not aware that a solitary interjection occurred. There were 4,000 people present there, and it was one of the most orderly meetings I ever addressed. I thought Dean had been sent too hurriedly on trial. Mr. Davis was the chairman of that meeting.
9869. Did you say that Mr. Davis was the chairman of that meeting;—don't you know the Mayor of Waterloo was the chairman? Yes. Mr. Davis was arranging the speakers, and he came to ask a gentleman beside me to second some resolution. At the time I did not know what the resolution was. He asked me if I would like to speak, and I told him that I wanted to make myself clear before the public, because I had given a letter as to my knowledge of Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, and the public had taken an erroneous view of it.
9870. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You thought there ought to be a further inquiry? Yes; I thought he was sent very hurriedly on trial.
9871. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you remember having a large number of canaries at one time? Yes, many years ago.
9872. Do you remember losing a considerable number? Yes.
9873. Did you express the opinion to any person in Surry Hills that you thought that some of the men in Mrs. Seymour's might have taken them? No; I never entertained the slightest idea of such a thing. I remember my boy losing the birds. My associations with Mrs. Seymour were of the most real character.
9874. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] There is no foundation for that statement? No.
9875. How many years ago is it since that canary business? About fifteen years ago. It must have been before Mrs. Seymour came to the place.
9876. Did you ever in your life have any suspicion of Mrs. Seymour or her daughter, or anyone in her place, having anything to do with the loss of those canaries? No.

- G. Withers, 9877. Was it possible that Mrs. Seymour might be constantly visiting Madame Rose's without your knowing anything about it? I do not think so.
- 7 June, 1895. 9878. What time did you go out in the morning? About 10 o'clock.
9879. What time did you come back in the evening? Sometimes about 2 o'clock in the morning.
9880. Is it possible that girl could visit or go over to Madame Rose's without your seeing her or hearing something about it? She might have gone over every day in the ordinary way of business with the basket.
9881. Apart from the business view of it, could she visit Madame Rose's without it in some way coming to your ears? I don't think it could be possible, or I would have heard of it.
9882. Was that your electorate? Yes, that accounts for my late hours.
9883. That accounts for your coming home late at night? Yes.
9884. You knew the character of Madame Rose's? Yes.
9885. And you made complaints against her establishment because it was injurious to your property? Yes; I do not think I could identify Madame Rose if I saw her. I have seen someone peeping through the blinds.
9886. You thought it was an unwise thing for the daughter to go over there with vegetables? Yes, certainly. I thought it unwise for children to do things like that.
9887. About this place being watched by the police, what have you to say on this subject? To show my absolute innocence of that house, I remember meeting Inspector Peri and two officers of the police who were watching that house.
9888. What house? Mrs. Seymour's house. I asked them what was wrong, and they told me that she was suspected of receiving stolen goods. Even then, I never considered it worth my while to watch the house, or did it shift my confidence in the slightest. The police then told me that the old man Jones had been a convict. With regard to Jones, he came to me in great distress on one occasion and said that someone had informed his boss that he was a gaol-bird, and was endeavouring to secure his dismissal from where he was employed. He told me it was all false, and got me to give him a letter to his employers as to what I knew of him.
9889. Where was he working at that time? He was working at David Jones'. I never knew he was a convict.
9890. You never saw this man Jones do anything wrong? No, never.
9891. Although you were a neighbour living two doors away from him? No.
9892. *Mr. Meagher.*] How many times do you think you have seen Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's in the way of business? Once, and once only.
9893. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That conversation you have told us about with Peri, when was that? About ten years ago. It never raised my suspicion, because I thought there was some mistake.

[Witness withdrew.]

Edmund Burns sworn and examined:—

- E. Burns, 9894. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Your name is Edmund Burns? Yes.
- 7 June, 1895. 9895. And you live in Trafalgar-street, Annaudale? Yes.
9896. And you are a salesman, I believe, for a produce merchant in Sussex-street? Yes.
9897. And you have a stall in the Belmore Market? Yes.
9898. What time did you start work? At half-past 4 in the morning.
9899. For the last ten or eleven years has Mrs. Seymour been a customer of yours? Yes.
9900. What days used she to come to you? Generally on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
9901. What time in the morning did she come? Usually at 6 o'clock and sometimes a little after 5 o'clock.
9902. Did you know she kept this shop in Riley-street? Yes.
9903. Have you been to this shop both in the day-time and in the night-time? Yes.
9904. Was it an ordinary shop? Yes.
9905. And you have been there frequently? Yes; day and night.
9906. Did you ever see it conducted otherwise than respectably? No; I did not.
9907. You knew nothing about Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne? No.
9908. What opinion did you form of Mrs. Seymour's character during the time she dealt with you? She was as honest a woman as ever dealt with me.
9909. The daughter, Miss Seymour, did you see her? Yes.
9910. What opinion did you form of her conduct? I never saw anything bad; she was always very respectable.
9911. Her manner and language was all that you could wish? I never heard anything bad.
9912. Did you ever see anything about Mrs. Seymour's house to lead you to think it was not a respectable house? No, nothing.
9913. How late have you been there? Till 10 o'clock at night.
9914. And what time have you been there in the morning? At 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning.
9915. Were you delivering goods there? Yes; for two or three years; after that I was made salesman, and I did not drive the cart.
9916. Did you ever during the time you were going there on any one occasion see disreputable people there? No.
9917. Did you see a man named Jones there? Yes.
9918. Did you know anything about him? No.
9919. Anything as far as his behaviour and conduct was concerned? No.
9920. You know nothing of his previous life? No.
9921. From now going back, how late does your knowledge go from now—how many months—how long before last April—before this unfortunate matter arose? I was going to Mrs. Seymour's shop up till the time she sold the business out.
9922. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say she used to attend the markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays? Yes; and sometimes on a Thursday.
9923. As many as three days in a week? She used to come in about once in a month on Thursday.
9924. What time would she come? She always came in the morning. 9925.

9925. What did she come for? To buy vegetables.
 9926. How many other people bought vegetables from you? Twenty or thirty; perhaps more than that.
 9927. Did she take the things away? I delivered them in my cart to her shop.
 9928. What brought you there at night-time? I would be out for a walk, and used to call in and visit her.
 9929. Where did you live? At the Glebe.
 9930. Was that a favourite walk of yours—it is a long way from the Glebe to Surry Hills? I had nothing else to do.
 9931. How many nights in the week used you to visit there? Not oftener than once in three months of a night.
 9932. And the time in the day-time would be early in the morning? Yes; early in the morning.
 9933. How long were you driving the cart and delivering goods? For about three years; it might be more.

E. Burns.
 7 June, 1895.

[Witness withdrew.]

William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., recalled:—

9934. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you test the urine of Dr. Newmarch? Yes, a series of samples.
 9935. For arsenic? Yes, arsenic.
 9936. What do you say as to the results you found with regard to the urine as compared with the urine that had been passed by Mrs. Dean? I say it was very similar. The appearance of the urine was the same, and the traces of arsenic were apparently the same.
 9937. Of course you know that Dr. Newmarch's urine passed through the system? Yes; he took half a grain of arsenic.
 9938. Did the appearance of the arsenic in the urine of Mrs. Dean correspond with that in the urine which you knew had passed through the system of Dr. Newmarch? Yes.
 9939. How many samples were there of Dr. Newmarch's urine? One on March 31, April 1, April 2, and April 4.
 9940. Four? Four.
 9941. *Dr. Todd.*] Did your examination, when you were examining Dr. Newmarch's specimens, go further than to show the presence of arsenic and its quantity? No, I simply examined it for arsenic.
 9942. So that, if an arsenic solution had been added to Dr. Newmarch's urine in the same way as it has been suggested it might have been added to Mrs. Dean's urine, you would have got the same results? Yes, the same results.
 9943. So that all this examination of Dr. Newmarch's urine adds nothing to the evidence to show that it passed through the system? It shows that, given Mrs. Dean's urine and Dr. Newmarch's urine side by side, they would be the same. The appearance of both would be the same.
 9944. Do you think that had any particular value to show whether it came from the kidneys or not? Yes.
 9945. Why? Because, if arsenic had been added, there would probably have been a precipitate of mucin.
 9946. If a solution containing 1-50th of a grain of arsenic had been added to 6 oz. of urine, I do not think there would have been a mucous deposit? Yes, turbidity at least.
 9947. Have you ever tried that? Yes.
 9948. You have tried that, and you have found it to produce a deposit? No; not with one-fifth of a grain—with a small quantity. I did not weigh it—about half a grain, I think.
 9949. In using this half grain did you put it on the top? No.
 9950. In the way you described in the other experiments? No. I had a clear solution of arsenious acid.
 9951. Half a grain in solution produced a deposit of mucous? Yes; of proteid bodies in the urine.
 9952. Did you examine this deposit? No.
 9953. How do you know it was protein in the urine? Because it bore a resemblance to an albumen precipitate.
 9954. How would an albumen precipitate be produced which would give the appearance you got;—you know that with albumen you get coagulation;—you heat it, for instance, and you get a precipitate if you add a strong acid, and in the same way there are many other methods by which you get a precipitate of albumen? Yes.
 9955. All these precipitates of albumen have not the same appearance? No. It was a flocculent, slimy precipitate.
 9956. I suppose you got this precipitate of albumen by boiling the urine;—is that the kind of precipitate you got? No, not exactly that; but it resembled to some extent an albumen precipitate.
 9957. An albumen precipitate, produced how? By the addition of corrosive sublimate.
 9958. That would be in appearance, and what we call protein bodies, got by adding arsenic to this urine? Yes.
 9959. Have you any other ground for saying that this was a deposit of protein bodies from the urine? No. I did not examine the precipitate.
 9960. It had a mere appearance like that;—would there be sufficient to justify you in saying that was a precipitate of mucin? Yes.
 9961. How does mucous generally appear in the urine when copious? As a very light precipitate, occupying a good deal of space—flocculent, and at the same time slimy.
 9962. It occupies a good deal of space; in what part of the glass? In the bottom of the glass.
 9963. Did you ever see albumen produced in the bottom of the glass showing an appearance exactly like you described the mucous? Albumen when recently precipitated occupies the whole body of the liquid.
 9964. And then when it is deposited it becomes what? Flocculent and filamentous.
 9965. Would it be possible for you, as an expert, in examining urine, to mistake the appearance of a precipitate of albumen for a precipitate of mucous? No; I do not say it is an albumen precipitate, but a similar precipitate in appearance; that is to say, when arsenic is added to ordinary urine you get a precipitate and a deposit; but the two urines I got were clear, and had evidently all the appearance of not having been tampered with.
 9966. We were talking of 1-50th of a grain of arsenic being added; if that was added to 6 ounces, would you get a precipitate of mucous? No.

W. M.
 Hamlet, Esq.,
 7 June, 1895.

9967.

- W. M. Hamlet, Esq.
7 June, 1895.
9967. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is there anything you have stated to this learned gentleman in any way inconsistent with what you have stated to me? No, certainly not.
- 9967½. Supposing Dr. Newmarch's urine passed through the system, did you not state that in the other urine when arsenic was put in afterwards the appearance was exactly the same? Yes.
9968. And, therefore, you inferred they both passed through the system? Yes.
9969. *Dr. Todd.*] You also said that if 1-50th of a grain of arsenic had been added to Mrs. Dean's urine it would have had the same appearance as Dr. Newmarch's; it would not have altered it at all? No; they would not put in such a small quantity.
9970. Suppose you took a tumbler of water like this, and added some arsenious acid and some soda, couldn't you take a teaspoonful out of that and get 1-50th of a grain? Yes.
9971. Or 1-100th of a grain? Yes.
9972. Or 1-200th of a grain? Yes.
9973. Will you tell me candidly whether you think this theory which I am advancing, *i.e.*, that these exhibits have been tampered with, is a feasible one? Yes.
9974. Is it a theory that could be possible and yet all the appearances which you get in these specimens would be the same? Yes; it could all be done artificially.
9975. *President.*] By a very clever artist? By a very skilled criminal or someone who know the properties of these things.
9976. By a toxicologist? Yes.
9977. *Dr. Todd.*] Or by someone with less skill than a toxicologist—someone who knew how to use arsenic for tanning skins, &c.? Not necessarily a toxicologist.
9978. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is there any degree of probability that it could be done by any ordinary person? Not by any ordinary person.
9979. *President.*] It must be a person with an intimate knowledge of these poisons? Yes.
9980. As to their solubility in urine, &c.? Yes.
9981. A person to a certain extent a chemist? Yes; they would not get it haphazardly.
9982. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] He would have to have a knowledge of arsenic, strychnine, and soda, and be shown or know how to do it? Yes; they would not get it haphazardly.
9983. *President.*] Is the theory put forward as to the stain being put on the nightgown afterwards a practical one? Yes, it is; because as I said before, you could take a painter's brush and put it on.
9984. Yes, or with a fine spray? Yes.
9985. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] It is possible? Yes, it is possible.
9986. What is the inference you draw from having examined it? That it is highly improbable.
9987. *President.*] It is hardly reasonable? No, not by an ignorant person.
9988. *Dr. Todd.*] But anybody who knew as much about it as I do could do it? Yes, I presume so.

[Witness withdrew.]

Rhys Jones sworn and examined:—

- R. Jones.
June, 1895.
9989. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are a licensed vanman? Yes.
9990. Living at 224, Clarence-street? Yes.
9991. As a vanman have you ever carted fruit from the markets to Mrs. Seymour's shop in Riley-street? Yes.
9992. How many years have you been carting things for her and known her? For ten or twelve years.
9993. You used to be in the market from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening? Yes.
9994. How early in the morning has Mrs. Seymour been there? At 5 o'clock in the morning.
9995. When have you seen her in the fruit market? From 6 o'clock to 8 in the summer—not always at the same time.
9996. How long did you cart things to Mrs. Seymour's place—for how many years? For about eleven years, as far as I can remember.
9997. What was the shop;—was it a respectable, well-conducted, ordinary shop? Very.
9998. Did you ever see the slightest sign of that place being a brothel? No.
9999. Or did you ever see anything in mother or daughter to lead you to suspect such a thing? No.
10000. Did you know Mary Seymour from a child? Yes.
10001. What kind of a young woman was she? She was a nice child.
10002. Was she well-behaved? I thought so, and when she grew up, a nice woman.
10003. Did her mother take great care of her? I always thought so.
10004. In all these years you have known her was there ever anything to lead you to think it was not a respectable place? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Sergeant John Hunter Day sworn and examined:—

- Sergeant J. H. Day.
7 June, 1895.
10005. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a sergeant in the Constabulary Force of this Colony? I am.
10006. For how many years have you been in the force? Twenty years and six months.
10007. I believe that for the last nine years you have known the house where Mrs. Seymour lived, in Riley-street? Yes.
10008. Did you live within 100 yards of Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes; I live in Kippax-street.
10009. Have you as an officer in the police force frequently been about this locality? Very.
10010. Have you ever seen or heard anything whatever in connection with Mrs. Seymour's house that has called for police interference of any kind? I have not.
10011. As far as you could judge was Mrs. Seymour's shop conducted as a *bonâ fide* business establishment should be? Yes; Mrs. Seymour always appeared to be a hard-working woman.
10012. Have you frequently seen Mary Seymour, now Mrs. George Dean? Yes.
10013. Have you ever seen anything wrong about her or in her conduct? Never.
10014. Did you ever see her behave in any way fast about the town? Never.
10015. Was Mary Seymour, as far as you could see, always a well-behaved and well-conducted girl? Yes as far as I know. I never saw anything to the contrary.

10016,

10016. And you for nine years resided within a hundred yards of her home? Yes; within about a hundred yards.

10017. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was this on your beat, Sergeant Day? I have no particular beat; I am in charge of that section of the division.

10018. Do you live in Rippax-street? Yes.

10019. Could you see who entered Mrs. Seymour's shop or back gate from where you live? No.

10020. For all you know could scores of fast girls enter her back gate or go through the shop? Yes.

10021. Have you ever had occasion to personally interfere with an establishment kept by Madame Rose, on the opposite side of the street? No; that house is not in our division.

10022. But supposing improper conduct was going on, necessitating police interference, would the fact of this house being outside your division prevent you from taking action, say you saw anything wrong? Certainly not.

10023. *President.*] Do you know Detective Roche? I do.

10024. Do you know, from conversation with this official, what class of people used to visit Mrs. Seymour's house? I never had any conversation with him on that subject.

10025. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you ever heard anything derogatory, disgraceful, or discreditable in reference to this house or Mrs. Seymour? No.

10026. Do you receive reports from the constables on duty in this vicinity? Yes.

10027. Have you, from any of your subordinates, ever received reports against this house, or against Mrs. Seymour? I have not.

[Witness withdrew.]

Senior-Sergeant James Brodrick sworn and examined:—

10028. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a senior-sergeant in the Police Force of New South Wales? Yes.

10029. Have many years have you been in the force? Twenty-eight years to-day.

10030. Have many years have you known Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street, Surry Hills? Casually for about fourteen and a half years. I have known it by passing backwards and forwards frequently.

10031. Have you ever in passing, either in the night or day, seen anything which aroused your suspicions that this particular house was the resort of thieves or prostitutes? No.

10032. Have you known the place as a greengrocer's shop? Yes.

10033. Have you ever known it to be anything but a greengrocer's shop? No.

10034. And how long has your experience of it being a *bona fide* greengrocer's shop extended? For fourteen and a half years—all the time I have been in No. 2 division.

10035. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is it not a fact that the detectives have often watched this house without communicating with the local police officials? I believe so.

10036. I suppose that in the course of your twenty-eight years' experience in the police force you have known of a large number of brothels which have not called for active police interference? Yes; but allow me to qualify the admission by saying there are few places where bad characters meet—such as prostitutes and thieves—which are not known by constables on the beat, and it is the duty of these constables to report these places to me.

10037. Do you, as a matter of fact, receive reports from these constables on the beat? As a rule, I do.

10038. Do you remember in the last twenty-eight years, fourteen and a half of which have been spent on Surry Hills, whether any report has been given to you stating that Mrs. Seymour had been charged with pocket-picking? No.

Sir Julian Salomons: But that happened in Norton-street.

10039. *Mr. Meagher.*] How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour to have a shop in Riley-street? For about fourteen years. I have known the place by passing by. I have known the woman by seeing her as I passed by. I do not know much of the shop personally; I may have been in it once or twice when collecting the electoral roll.

10040. Did any constable on the beat ever report to you, or do you know personally, that two notorious characters, Graham and Billy Lynch, were at one time residing at Mrs. Seymour's house? No; I only heard of these matters since this Royal Commission began its investigation. I heard nothing at the time these men are said to have been there.

[Witness withdrew.]

Senior-Sergeant Thomas Collins sworn and examined:—

10041. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a senior-sergeant in the New South Wales Police Force? I am.

10042. Did you know Mrs. Seymour's shop, 413, Riley-street? Yes.

10043. For how many years have you known that locality? For the last twenty-two years.

10044. Have you passed the house frequently during the greater part of that period? Yes.

10045. Have you ever been in the house? I think I have been in the shop.

10046. Was it a greengrocer's shop, the same as any other? Yes, as far as I could see.

10047. Do you think the selling was merely a "blind," or was it a *bona fide* shop, like any other place of business of this kind? There was nothing about the place to lead me to think it was a "blind."

10048. Did you ever see any bad characters, such as prostitutes and thieves, at the place? I never saw anyone except an old man named Thomas Jones.

10049. Did you know he had been a criminal? Yes.

10050. Did you ever see any other criminals there? No.

10051. How long is it since this Tommy Jones was convicted? I cannot say; he was convicted in Victoria.

10052. Has he ever been convicted in New South Wales? I do not know.

10053. How many years have you known this place? For twenty-two years. I know nothing of my own knowledge about Mrs. Seymour. All I can speak of is from hearsay.

10054. Have you seen anything about the house that would lead you to suspect something wrong? I never saw anything wrong about it—nothing more than in any other greengrocer's shop.

10055. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour when passing the shop? Yes; nearly every time I passed the place.

10056. Did you ever see anything wrong or suspicious about the woman? No. 10057.

Sergeant
J. H. Day.

June, 1895.

Senior-
Sergeant
J. Brodrick.

June, 18

Senior-
Sergeant
T. Collins.

7 June, 1895.

Senior-
Sergeant
T. Collins.
7 June, 1895.

10057. Do you know Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? Yes.
 10058. What did you observe in her manner and conduct? She was a very quiet girl. I never saw her mix up with other persons; she was generally in the shop, or at the door, when I was passing.
 10059. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you ever been in the shop? About once, I think.
 10060. Have you ever been in the room off the shop? Never; only in the shop.
 10061. Do you know a man named Jones who stopped there? Yes.
 10062. Do you know a woman named Mary Ann Fleury? I have heard the name, I think; I do not know her.
 10063. Would it surprise you to know that she stayed at Mrs. Seymour's? I never heard she stayed there.
 10064. Did you ever see Jones there? I saw him there once or twice.
 10065. Do you know if young women named Dora and Ada Thompson and Amy Bennett stayed at Mrs. Seymour's house? No.
 10066. If you turn to question 9193, you will see that the witness Jones, whom you say lived at Mrs. Seymour's, said that Dora and Ada Thompson were both bad girls, but he could not say that about Amy Bennett, and that these girls were in the habit of living at Mrs. Seymour's;—can you contradict that? I do not know anything about it.
 10067. As far as you know, could the mother and other females go to Madame Rose's without you knowing of it? Yes, people could go there of course without my knowledge. I never saw Mrs. Dean there or Mrs. Seymour when I was passing.
 10068. Did you know Detective Williams, who was once in the Police Force? Yes.
 10069. He was a capable man, was he not? Yes; he was pretty good, as far as I know.
 10070. Did you ever know that Detective Williams shadowed Mrs. Seymour's house, and eventually prosecuted Mrs. Seymour on a charge? I did not know of it until after this Commission began.
 10071. Do you know Detective O'Sullivan? Yes.
 10072. Do you know that O'Sullivan described Jones as a thief, or fence for thieves, and that Jones instituted proceedings against O'Sullivan, and claimed £200 as damages for slander or defamation of character? Yes; I know such action was taken.
 10073. Do you know that up to three years ago Detective Roche, a well known member of the Force, watched Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street for thieves and criminals? No; I did not know that.
 10074. Do you know if a man named Graham ever stopped there? No, I do not.
 10075. Do you know whether a man named Billy Bluff ever stopped there? No; the only man I knew to be staying there was Tommy Jones.
 10076. Have you passed the shop hundreds of times? Yes, I daresay I have.
 10077. Have you once seen her going over to Madame Rose's house? Never.
 10078. Have you ever heard, or do you know of anything as a police official, whether this house of Mrs. Seymour's was the resort of prostitutes and criminals? I have never heard anything, neither do I know.
 10079. Not from anybody? No, from nobody.
 10080. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you a clear idea of the houses of ill-fame in that district? Well, yes; I know a good many of them.
 10081. Do you know a house kept by Mrs. Lee in Collins-street? No.
 10082. Do you remember Mrs. Lee having been turned out of the house in Collins-street by the police, and then taking a similar house of ill-fame in Bourke-street? No; I do not know what takes place in that division.
 10083. Do you know a woman named Minnie Phillips? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

Senior-Constable John Thompson sworn and examined:—

Senior-
Constable
J. Thompson.
7 June, 1895.

10084. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a senior constable in the Police Force of this Colony? Yes.
 10085. How many years have you been in the Police Force? Fifteen years last December.
 10086. Do you know the house, 413, Riley-street? Yes.
 10087. For how many years have you been on duty in the vicinity of this house? Between seven and eight years.
 10088. Have you had it under your observation particularly? Well, I have seen it frequently.
 10089. Have you seen the people who frequented the house? Yes; I have seen people there.
 10090. Did you ever see anything objectionable in Mrs. Seymour personally, or any other person going into that place? I never did.
 10091. Did the shop seem to be anything other than a *bonâ-fide* business place? I never saw anything different.
 10092. Was there the slightest sign of the shop being merely a blind? Not the slightest.
 10093. Did you ever see anything to complain about Mrs. Seymour, her house, or the way in which it was conducted? There was never any complaint made to me.
 10094. And how many years have you known the place? Between seven and eight.
 10095. Have you passed it frequently? Yes.
 10096. Both by night and by day? Yes; sometimes four and five times in the night.
 10097. Have you ever been in the shop itself? No.
 10098. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you say you have never been in the shop? No.
 10099. Can you state what quantity of stock was in the place? No; I cannot.
 10100. I suppose that as a constable you would not expect to see anything immoral in the shop? No; but I have seen people going with jugs and bags and come out again, after having made purchases.
 10101. Which way have you seen these people go in? Through the front way.
 10102. I suppose you would not be able to see people who went in the back way? No.
 10103. I suppose you will admit that the people who reside alongside, and who could overlook the back yard would be able to speak with more authority than you as to the people who went in the back way? Yes.
 10104. I suppose you would not care to swear that neither Mrs. Seymour nor her daughter had not been to the brothel on the opposite side of the street? I never saw them go there.

10105. And how many times do you say you have passed that place in the day? Four or five times; sometimes as often as twice in an hour.
10106. Do you know Detective Roche? I do.
10107. Have you ever seen him shadowing Mrs. Seymour's shop? Never.
10108. And yet you say you have passed the shop four or five times in the day? Yes, I have.
10109. Have you ever seen Detective O'Sullivan shadowing the place? Never.
10110. Did you know Williams when he was in the Detective Force? I did.
10111. Did you ever know that he prosecuted Mrs. Seymour? No; except from what I read in the paper, and she lived in Norton-street when Williams prosecuted her.
10112. But I am speaking of Riley-street;—have you ever seen men go through the shop into the room behind? No, never.
10113. If Mrs. Seymour has ever sworn, "I remember Melbourne men coming to the house; I don't remember whether I was introduced to them; they started coming about three years ago; I believe they were bookmakers";—do you know anything about that? No.
10114. Did you ever see a number of flashily-dressed men, whom you would take to be bookmakers, going to the house in Riley-street? No; I did not.
10115. Have you ever seen Mrs. Seymour herself taking notes round to Crown-street? No; I have not.
10116. I suppose if Mrs. Seymour swears that she has taken, and been paid for taking, notes from Madame Rose's house to gay girls, you would be surprised? I should.
10117. Do you know that she has sworn, "I have taken several notes from Madame Rose to gay girls; I cannot say if it was less than a dozen times; I was paid for going messages; Madame sent the notes to me";—would you be surprised to know that she has sworn all that? I should be surprised at nothing after what I have read in this case.
10118. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you say you know Detective Roche? I do.
10119. And did he ever tell you anything at all about watching this place? No; he never did.
10120. *President.*] Do detectives, as a rule, when they are watching any house for any special purpose, tell the constable on the beat what they are doing? Sometimes, but only when they may want help.
10121. Then it is not their official duty to make known their business to the constable? No.
10122. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Have you ever known or seen anything improper about this house? No; I have not.
10123. Not in all the years you have known it? No.

Senior-
Constable
J. Thompson.
7 June, 1895

[Witness withdrew.]

John Wilkinson sworn and examined:—

10124. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a sergeant in the Police Force of this Colony? Yes.
10125. Did you know Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
10126. For how many years did you perform duty in that neighbourhood? For the last fourteen or fifteen years.
10127. Have you ever been in the shop? No; I have not.
10128. How many times have you passed it in a day? Sometimes not at all, and sometimes as often as three times in the night.
10129. Did you ever see anything in connection with this shop which would lead you to believe that it was not respectably conducted? No, never.
10130. Did you ever receive any complaint from any constable on duty in that vicinity to the effect that anything was wrong at this establishment? No.

J. Wilkinson.
7 June, 1895.

[Witness withdrew.]

Thomas Jones sworn and examined:—

10131. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you reside at 371, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
10132. How many years have you been living there? Eight years.
10133. Have you retired from active business? Yes.
10134. What business were you in before your retirement? The last business I had was that of a bedding manufacturer.
10135. Have you been retired for some time? Yes.
10136. How many years have you been living in this particular neighbourhood? Fourteen years.
10137. Do you know the house that Mrs. Seymour occupied in Riley-street? Yes.
10138. For how many years did you know Mrs. Seymour while she was living in Riley-street? I knew her before she took that shop in Riley-street.
10139. Did you deal with Mrs. Seymour at that shop? Sometimes my missis did.
10140. Of course you knew nothing about Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne? I did not.
10141. As far as your knowledge went, was that a *bona-fide* business in Riley-street? Yes.
10142. Did you regard Mrs. Seymour as being a respectable, straightforward, hard-working woman? Yes.
10143. Have you been to the house? Yes, repeatedly.
10144. Did you then see Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? Yes; often.
10145. And what was her conduct as far as you could see? Respectable, decent, and well-behaved in every way.
10146. Was Mary Dean about the same age as your own girl? I think she was a year younger.
10147. Did you allow these girls to associate? Yes.
10148. Has Mary Seymour ever been in your house? Often.
10149. Have you ever seen anything in her conduct different to what you have stated? I never saw anything wrong with her.
10150. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you ever known that Mary Dean, or rather Mary Seymour, has been at Madame Rose's brothel? Never.
10151. I suppose it is possible for her to have been there scores of times without your knowing? Yes, of course.

T. Jones.
7 June, 1895.

10152.

- T. Jones. 10152. Was it in Norton-street that you first knew Mrs. Seymour? Yes; I knew her when she was in Norton-street.
- 7 June, 1895. 10153. Do you remember a man dying at her place in Norton-street? No; that was before I went to live there.
10154. Did you know a man named Gamble at all? No.
10155. And you knew Mrs. Seymour when she moved from Norton-street to Riley-street? Yes.
10156. Did you see a man with one eye at both places frequently? No, I never did.
10157. Do you know Tommy Jones? Yes; he was a tailor, and a boarder at Mrs. Seymour's.
10158. Did you know more than one man who stayed at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes; when she lived in Norton-street two or three men stayed there.
10159. Do you know the names of these men? I knew one was a stonemason and another was a carpenter.
10160. Did either of the two ever work for you? No; but the two were customers of mine.
10161. What were the names of these men? I think one was named Simeon, and the other was named Jack—Jack Macpherson.
10162. Have you ever seen either of these men at work? No. I think one was a stonemason though, and he used to associate with the carpenter. I have not seen either of these men for twelve years.
10163. You say you remember the name of one was Jack;—do you know if the name of the other was Jerry? I do not remember.
10164. To be perfectly clear, I want you again to state all you know;—first of all, you know Mrs. Seymour? Yes; my acquaintance commenced when she was living in Norton-street, when she was a customer of mine.
10165. Well, then, about Riley-street? I have known her there as keeping a shop.
10166. Do you know Madame Rose's opposite? I knew it by repute. The place was pointed out to me.
10167. Would you be surprised to learn that Mrs. Seymour at times took notes from Madame Rose to gay girls living in Crown-street? I have never known of it.
10168. I suppose, as far as you are concerned, you do not know that females of bad character associated at Mrs. Seymour's at different times;—could they do so without you becoming aware of the fact? I hardly think that. I have been visiting there as often as four days in the week, and sometimes I have sat in the back room for hours. This man Jones, the tailor, has made clothes for me, and I have gone there and chatted with him and with Mrs. Seymour too. I have called in there to purchase cigars, and stopped and had a chat with Mrs. Seymour for an hour at a time.
10169. I suppose you will admit that the man Thomas Jones, the tailor, knows more about the place than you? Yes.
10170. Would it surprise you to hear that Jones has said that girls of a bad character have slept at Mrs. Seymour's? It would surprise me.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Ada Burgess sworn and examined:—

- Mrs. A. Burgess. 10171. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are a married lady residing with your husband at Bowral-street, Kensington? Yes.
- June, 1895. 10172. I think you were a teacher in the Public Instruction Department of this Colony? Yes.
10173. Was that in the year 1887? Yes.
10174. Were you at the Crown-street Public School, and in charge of the Upper Third Class? Yes.
10175. Do you remember Mary Seymour being a pupil of yours at the day-school? Yes.
10176. Was she a well-conducted, well-behaved girl? She was a well-behaved girl while in class.
10177. Was she always quietly dressed and well behaved? Yes, while in her class.
10178. Did you ever know her to knock about with people;—you understand what I mean? No.
10179. Was she a pupil of yours for a year or more? Yes, she was for about a year, in 1887, I think.
10180. And during that year you taught her, was she a well-behaved, modest, and well-conducted girl? Yes, in the school.
10181. You did not visit her house, I suppose? No.
10182. Were you over in her mother's house in your life? No, never.
10183. I think, after leaving the Crown-street School, you went to some other school in the country, did you not? Yes, I went to Tenterfield.
10184. In what year did you go there? In the year 1888.
10185. Then you know nothing more of Mary Seymour? No, that is all my knowledge of her.
10186. *President.*] When you say she was well-behaved in school did you mean to qualify your assertion in any way, or simply that you knew nothing of her beyond what you saw while she was under your care in the class? I know nothing else of her besides.
10187. Did you see anything against her in her conduct out of doors? Nothing whatever.
10188. *Mr. Meagher.*] How long was she in your class? The whole of the time I was at the school, I think.
10189. Was she there before you went to the school? Yes.
10190. How long were you there? I think I was there a year and four months.
10191. Can you tell me the names of the other pupil-teachers who were at the school in your time? I was not a pupil-teacher, but I remember the assistant teachers. They were Miss Hall, Miss Russell, and Miss Hogan. I think the last-named lady is there still.
10192. Who was the head-teacher? Mrs. Greville; but she is now in Edinburgh.
10193. Is Miss Hall there still? I think she is there still; as far as I know she is.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Macleannan sworn and examined:—

- J. Macleannan. 10194. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I think you carried on business as a hairdresser at 379, Riley-street, Surry Hills? Yes, sir.
- 14 June, 1895. 10195. For how many years have you known Mrs. Seymour's shop? Nine years.
10196. Have you been in that shop both by day and by night at different times? Yes, sir.

10197.

10197. Did you ever see anything disreputable about it? No; it always seemed to me to be a respectable sort of place. J. MacLennan.
10198. Did you ever see anything against Mrs. Seymour? Nothing, whatever. 7 June, 1895.
10199. How long have you known Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? For about the same time.
10200. Was she, as far as you know, a well-conducted, respectable young woman? Yes.
10201. Did you see her frequently? Yes, sometimes three and four times a day. She passed my place going to school.
10202. Did you ever see anything loud or improper in her conduct, or did you ever see her associating with bad characters? No.
10203. Did you ever hear anyone say anything against her character? Never.
10204. Did your business ever cause you to go out late at night? My business did not, but after I closed the shop at 9 o'clock I generally went out for a walk.
10205. Then you would consequently be out in the evening? Yes.
10206. How did your place stand in regard to Mrs. Seymour's;—did you ever pass her shop? Yes, I frequently did.
10207. Have you ever seen young women—you know the character I mean—knocking about with Mrs. Seymour? No. I have seen Mary Seymour going down the street with a music-book under her arm to go to Jones' for her music lesson.
10208. During the whole of the nine years you speak of, did you see anything to that girl's detriment, or different in her character to what you state? No, nothing.
10209. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know a man named Jones who was staying at Mrs. Seymour's? Yes.
10210. Do you know that he has said that at different times in the year bookmakers have passed in and out of Mrs. Seymour's house;—have you ever seen any flashy-dressed men passing in and out? No, I never did.
10211. Of course you would be at your business during the day? Yes.
10212. And you have never seen these men going into Mrs. Seymour's shop? No, never.
10213. I suppose they could go there without you being aware of the fact? Yes.
10214. If Jones has stated that two prostitutes lived at the house—two bad girls, one named Dora and the other named Ada Thompson—what have you to say to that? I have never seen them there.
10215. Do you know a house of ill-fame in Collins-street, kept by a Mrs. Lee? No, I never heard of it.
10216. Have you ever been beyond the shop in Mrs. Seymour's house? Yes.
10217. Have you been in the shop itself? Yes, to buy fruit.
10218. Have you ever been in the room at the back of the shop? Yes.
10219. What were you doing there? Mrs. Seymour took me there to show me her fernery in the backyard.
10220. How many times did you go through the front way to the fernery? I was only there that once.
10221. Is there a back entrance to Mrs. Seymour's house? I do not know.
10222. Do you know Minnie Phillips? No.
10223. Do you know Florrie Clifford? No.
10224. Will you swear that you have never known of this back entrance? No.
10225. Do you mean to say you do not know Florrie Clifford by sight? I do not.
10226. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour going to the house of ill-fame opposite her own house? I have never seen her there.
10227. During the nine years you have lived in this neighbourhood have you ever seen Mrs. Seymour at Madame Rose's? Never.
10228. I suppose if she herself has sworn that she has been there, and that she has taken letters to gay girls from that house, would that surprise you? No; it would not. I have been to Madame Rose's myself, but I went there on a business matter. I went there to shave old Rose when he was sick in bed.
10229. *President.*] And did you shave him under those circumstances? Yes.
10230. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was that at the time he died? No; that was before he died.
10231. You never saw Mrs. Seymour there then? No.
10232. Do you know that the only person who was at the funeral of old Rose, besides Madame Rose, was Mrs. Seymour? No. I was not at the funeral myself, and do not know who was there.

[Witness withdrew.]

Lindsay John Osborne sworn and examined:—

10233. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you reside at Beronia-street, Redfern? I do.
10234. What are you? I am a cutter at Messrs. Thompson and Gates' tailoring establishment.
10235. How long have you known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? About four years.
10236. Have you been in the shop at all? Yes, I have.
10237. And purchased goods? I have gone in to pay accounts after my wife has bought vegetables hop-beer, and fruit.
10238. Did Mrs. Seymour carry on a perfectly respectable business? I never saw anything to make me think otherwise.
10239. Did you ever hear or see anything against the character of Mrs. Seymour? I never did.

[Witness withdrew.]

Sir Julian Salomons: I wish to put in this telegram. It is as follows:—

North Sydney, 7th March, 1895.

TELEGRAM to Crown-street, Surry Hills, addressed to Mrs. Johnstone, 2, Little Collins-street, Surry Hills: Come over as soon as you can. Mary seriously ill. Signed MRS. SEYMOUR, address c/o Mrs. Dean, Miller-street.

L. J.
Osborne.
7 June, 1895

Detective William Richard Clough sworn and examined:—

- Detective
W. R.
Clough.
7 June, 1895.
10240. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a detective in the Police Force? Yes.
10241. Have you been making inquiries as to school-teachers at the Crown-street Public School? Yes.
10242. Is it a fact that one of the teachers who was there is now in Edinburgh? Yes. I went and made inquiries, and found that one Mrs. Burgess is married, and from her I got a statement, another had gone to England. Another could not remember Mary Seymour at all as a scholar at the school—that was Miss Russell.
10243. Have you been able to find out any more concerning Mary Seymour's school-days? I have not, Sir Julian.
10244. Is the only person who remembers anything of Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Burgess, who has given evidence here? Yes.
10245. Have you done the best you could to get all the persons who knew her school history? I have.
10246. And you are not keeping any of the teachers back at all? Certainly not.
10247. Did you interview a Mrs. Gooch? I do not remember that lady.
10248. She is at the Bourke-street Public School? No; I did not go to Bourke-street. I went to the Public Instruction Department, to the Pymont-street School, and to the Crown-street Public School.
10249. And who did you see at the Pymont-street School? Mrs. Burgess.
- Sir Julian Salomons.*] Mr. President, I have nine or ten other witnesses, trades-people and others, whom I can bring here to swear that Mrs. Seymour carried on this shop in a *bona fide* way, and that so far as they knew it, it was a well-conducted and respectable business. I will hand in the names of those witnesses, and they can be called if necessary.
- President.*] Unless Mr. Meagher desires these witnesses to be called I do not see that there is any necessity to labour this part of the case.
10250. *Mr. Meagher.*] (To witness.) I think you have been present, Detective Clough, while a number of police officers have given their evidence? I was not present.
10251. Do you know Detective Sergeant Keating? Yes.
10252. Where does he live? I do not know as a fact, but I think it is somewhere just behind where Mrs. Johnstone lived.
10253. Are you and Detective Tindall the officers in charge of this case? I suppose we made most of the inquiries.
10254. In that capacity I suppose you have been to Surry Hills, and to the shop which was kept by Mrs. Seymour in Riley-street? Yes.
10255. How far was that shop from Detective Keating's house? I cannot tell you exactly; I have not seen him at his house; I do not know exactly where it is, except that it is somewhere at the back of Mrs. Johnstone's.
10256. Do you mean to say that Keating's house has not been pointed out to you? No, it has not.
10257. Do you not know as a matter of fact that Detective Sergeant Keating resides within a few doors of the shop in Riley-street? Keating, I think, resides within a hundred yards of Mrs. Johnstone's.
10258. Do you know if Keating has resided in that locality for a considerable time? I believe he has lived there ever since he was married.
10259. How long ago is that? Some five or six years. I won't be positive.
10260. Now, as a matter of fact, do you not know that Keating's house is immediately at the back of Mrs. Johnstone's? I have never been to the house. Mrs. Johnstone merely pointed out the locality.
10261. Do you know that Mrs. Johnstone is a great friend of Sergeant Keating? Yes.
10262. Do you not know that at the present time Mrs. Seymour is living at Mrs. Johnstone's? Yes.
10263. Do you not know that where Mrs. Johnstone lives is not more than 30 yards from where Mrs. Seymour's shop was? It is difficult to say how far it is in yards. I should say perhaps it is not more than a hundred yards away.
10264. As far as your information goes, has Keating lived where he does now for the last five years? Yes, as far as I know.
10265. And Keating has not been called as a witness? No; I have not seen him.

[Witness withdrew.]

MONDAY, 10 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared in the interests of George Dean.

Joseph Knillands sworn and examined:—

- J. Knillands.
10 June, 1895.
10266. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are a bootmaker, living at 362, Riley-street? Yes.
10267. How many years have you lived in that neighbourhood? Three years.
10268. Do you know Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes.
10269. How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter in connection with that shop? About two or three years.
10270. Have you bought things in the shop? On one occasion.
10271. Have you been in the shop more than once? I have been there twice.
10272. Have you done work for these people, too? Yes.
10273. Did you ever see anything in that shop that would lead you to believe that it was anything beyond an ordinary greengrocer's shop? No.
- 10274.

10274. Have you ever heard one word against the character of either Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Dean, or the shop? No. J. Knillands
10 June, 1895.
10275. Did you know Mary Dean previously? I have seen her several times.
10276. What was her general conduct? That of a well-behaved and respectable girl.
10277. Have you seen anything improper or loud about the character of this young woman? No, I have not.
10278. How far did you live from them? About 100 yards.
10279. *Dr. Todd.*] How long do you say you have been living in Riley-street? Three years.
10280. How old are you? Twenty-three years of age.
10281. How long have you known Mrs. Seymour? For about two years.
10282. Is that the last two years of your life, or during the last two years they lived in Riley-street? Oh, it was before they left; I have not seen her for the last twelve months.
10283. Then you knew her for the first two years out of the last three? Yes.
10284. How did you get to know her? Through doing business with me.
10285. Did she get her boots made by you? She had work done.
10286. Did Mrs. Dean get her work done, too, by you? Yes.
10287. While you have known them have you seen anything wrong in connection with her character? No; both seemed to be honest and well-beloved.

[Witness withdrew.]

Frederick William Gail sworn and examined:—

10288. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you a furniture-broker and a licensed vanman, living at Miller-street, North Sydney? I am. F. W. Gail
10 June, 1895.
10289. How many years have you lived at North Shore? About five years.
10290. We have heard that on Tuesday, the 22nd of March, Mrs. Dean informed you that she would give up her house, and that at her request you removed her furniture from the house she and George Dean previously occupied to your store? Yes, that is so.
10291. Was that furniture removed openly during the daytime? Yes; it was removed to my store.
10292. Were you paid £1 for removing it? Yes.
10293. On the 12th of April did you go to see Mrs. Dean and her mother at Mrs. Johnstone's? Yes. That was on the Good Friday.
10294. Did they say anything to you about having looked for a house? Yes; she said they had been looking for a house the whole of Tuesday.
10295. I believe they had been staying at Mrs. Johnstone's? Yes.
10296. Did you take the furniture, then, to Mrs. Lee's? No; I was under the impression I was taking it to Mrs. Dean's at No. 1, Macdonald-street, Paddington.
10297. *Dr. Todd.*] But did you not take it to Mrs. Lee's? I took it to No. 1, Macdonald-street, Paddington. I don't know whose house it was.
10298. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was Mrs. Dean with Mrs. Lee at the house at the time? The first load I took over there I met Mrs. Seymour, who told me that Mrs. Dean was very bad.
10299. At all events did you remove the furniture on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday after the 16th of April? Yes; it was on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
10300. I believe there was something mentioned about a work-bench, a tressel, and some timber at Dean's;—what were you told about these things? I was told to take them to my place and store them up.
10301. Can you give the sizes of the pieces of timber, and tell us what has become of them? There was one 7 ft. by 12 in. wide and 1 in. thick; that was used. There were other lengths 5 ft. by 12 in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and 4 ft. long and 1 in. thick. Then there was a piece of cedar 7 ft. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; that was used. A piece of cedar 5 ft. 6 in. was sold. Then there is another piece of cedar in the store.
10302. Have you used any of this for your benefit or profit? Yes; one piece 7 ft. long, worth about sevenpence.
10303. Who gave you leave to use that piece of timber? The instruction I had was to sell it if I could. Well, I used it myself, and credited Mrs. Dean for it—that's the same.
10304. How many pieces of wood did you use? Two pieces.
10305. And how much were they worth? One and sixpence.
10306. What did you use them for? One was for a shelf and the other to mend the cart.
10307. Is the other timber still stored at your place? Yes; it is still stored there.
10308. I suppose you are aware that the bulk of the furniture you moved originally belonged to Mrs. Seymour? I am.
10309. When you moved the furniture to Paddington was Mrs. Seymour at the house on your arrival? She was.
10310. And did she tell you where to put the furniture? Yes.
10311. Were there not also some tins of paint at Dean's house, or in the shed at the back of the house? There was one tin of paint weighing about 5 lb., that was white paint, and there was about half a pound of black paint, and a small tin of varnish, about two-thirds full.
10312. What did Mrs. Dean tell you about shifting these things? She told me that these old bottles and rubbish could be left in Miller-street as they were no good. I took them away.
10313. Did you use any of the paint? I did.
10314. How much did you use? About half a pound of the white.
10315. What was that worth? Ninspence or a shilling.
10316. Are all the other things still at your place? Yes.
10317. Did you sell any timber for Mrs. Dean? Just the one piece of cedar.
10318. How much did you get for that? Sixpence.
10319. Do you owe that 6d. to Mrs. Dean yet? Yes.
10320. *Dr. Todd.*] When did you last see Mrs. Dean? I believe it was on the Sunday previous to her removal to Sydney Hospital.

10321.

- F. W. Gail. 10321. Did not Mr. Meagher charge you at Darlington with being mixed up in a conspiracy with Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean to charge Dean with having attempted to poison his wife? I believe so.
- 10 June, 1895. 10322. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you give evidence at the Police Court? Yes.
10323. Were you subpoenaed to give evidence at Darlington? I was.
10324. Do you remember if you were arrested on a charge of bigamy about this particular time? Yes. On the Tuesday night before the Wednesday on which Dean's trial was commenced two detectives came to me and read a warrant.
10325. *President.*] Did that warrant charge you with bigamy? Yes. I had obtained a decree *nisi* from my first wife some twelve months previously. I then married again, and did not know that the rule *nisi* had not been made absolute. This was twelve months after.
10326. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] When do you say you were arrested on this charge of bigamy? I was arrested at half-past 6 on the Tuesday night before Dean's trial came on on the Wednesday.
10327. Did you ever hear one word about your being liable to this charge before that night? Never.
10328. Is it not a fact that you were remanded on that charge? Yes; on three different occasions.
10329. After the conviction of this man Dean did anyone appear against you to go on with this charge of bigamy? No.
10330. And did your wife give evidence at the Police Court and at Darlington? Yes.
10331. *Mr. Meagher.*] Previous to this alleged poisoning had Mrs. Seymour been in the habit of calling at your place? Yes.
10332. I believe for six weeks preceding Mrs. Dean's illness Mrs. Seymour called at your place on an average about once a week? Yes; I believe she did.
10333. Were you on friendly terms? Yes, we were.
10334. Mrs. Dean called at your place at different times, did she not? Yes.
10335. Would her visits to your place be oftener than her mother's—that is, once a week? I could not say that they would be oftener.
10336. Do you remember if she used to meet her mother there? No; not that I am aware of.
10337. So I understand you to say that during this period of six weeks, when the mother visited you on an average once a week, and the daughter visited you the same, you never recollect either of them meeting together there? I do not.
10338. Would you undertake to swear that they did not meet there during the period I have asked you about? Yes, I think I can swear it;—I can.
10339. Were you friendly with Dean at this particular time? Yes, I was.
10340. I think when Dean resided at Mossman's Bay you removed Mrs. Seymour's effects when she left the house? Yes.
10341. Do you remember at what time Mrs. Seymour left this house in consequence of a disagreement with her son-in-law? I cannot say for certain.
10342. What do you mean by saying, "Not for certain;"—is it not since this case commenced that you heard for the first time that there was a disagreement? No.
10343. Did you not know, as a matter of fact, being on speaking terms with all the parties, that the reason the mother-in-law left the house was on account of some quarrel with the son? There was a row of some description, but what it was I do not know.
10344. Do you remember speaking to Dean about that row? No; he spoke to me on the day I removed the things.
10345. Do you remember Dean telling you on the occasion of moving the things from Mossman's Bay that the absence of the mother-in-law meant happiness for him? Yes; something to that effect was said—as much as to say it was a good job she was going. Words to that effect were used.
10346. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you mean to say he used those exact words? I will not say they were the exact words, but they were to that effect, at all events.
10347. Did Mrs. Dean bring a bottle of lemon-syrup to your place on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd of March? Yes, she did.
10348. Do you remember her stating that she had been to a chemist or a doctor? Yes; she said she had been to Smith, the chemist, and that she had been also to Dr. Newmarch.
10349. Did she ask you to take this bottle of lemon-syrup anywhere—to the chemist for her, or to the doctor? She asked me if I could get it analysed for her.
10350. Did you ever, from the time you knew Mrs. Dean, remember her coming to your place on such an errand before? No, never.
10351. *President.*] Did she ask you to have a drink of the lemon-syrup? Yes.
10352. Did you? I tasted it. I spat it out; it was bitter; it was quite sufficient for me.
10353. Did you take it in a cup? Yes, I did.
10354. Did you drink it as you would drink an ordinary lemon-syrup? Yes.
10355. And you say you found it bitter? Yes.
10356. And then you did not drink it? No.
10357. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] In other words, you spat it out from your mouth? Yes.
10358. *Mr. Meagher.*] What time would it be when you received that lemon-syrup from her? About half-past 3 in the afternoon.
10359. Where did you put the bottle? In the pantry.
10360. I believe, as a matter of fact, you took such an amount of interest in it that on the following day you took that bottle somewhere? I deny that. I denied it before.
10361. Do you deny it now? Yes.
10362. Do you deny that you, yourself, went to a chemist to see if he would analyse the contents of this bottle? That is different to seeing him about it and taking the bottle.
10363. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I am asking you if you did not go yourself to a chemist the next day about analysing the contents of this bottle? On Sunday night, yes. I asked him what the cost of analysing it would be.
10364. *President.*] Did Mrs. Dean tell you how much Smith wanted to do it? Yes; she said 7s. 6d. or 10s.
10365. Did you then go to another chemist? Yes, and asked what it would cost.
10366. To what chemist did you go? To Mr. Guise, a chemist on North Shore.

10367. What did he say? He said he was doing something regarding the probate of his father's will, and he had not time to analyse the contents of the bottle. F. W. Gail.
10368. Did Mrs. Dean ask you to do that? She asked me if I could do it, and I said I could. 10 June, 1895.
10369. Could what? See what the white powder in the bottle was. She thought there was something wrong.
10370. When did she ask you that? On the Saturday afternoon. That was when she brought the bottle down to me.
10371. *Mr. Meagher.*] You received that bottle on Saturday afternoon at about 3 o'clock? Yes.
10372. And you never remember Mrs. Dean coming to your place before on such an errand as this, and on the next night you went to a chemist to see what he would charge to analyse the stuff in the bottle? Exactly so.
10373. Can you tell me if between the time that Mrs. Dean left in your custody that bottle on Saturday afternoon and the time of your going to the chemist if Mrs. Seymour called at your house? Yes; she called on that Saturday night.
10374. Did she come into the shop or into your house? I think she came there on business.
10375. Did she come into the shop or was she in the private portion of the house? She was in the private portion of the house.
10376. Did you not say she was on visiting terms with you? She came in on business.
10377. Would you mind telling me how long she remained on business on that Saturday night? I dare say about half an hour.
10378. Do you say she was in the private portion of your house? Yes.
10379. During that half hour on the Saturday night, when she was in your private house, did you say one word to her about the mysterious bottle her daughter had brought a few hours previously? No.
10380. Not a word? No.
10381. *President.*] Why didn't you say something about it;—did Mrs. Dean when she brought the bottle to you say anything to you about it, about the bottle, I mean, you know;—she said she wanted you to get it analysed, you remember; do you know why she said that? Yes, on account of it making her ill on the Saturday morning. All the neighbours up above had had a taste, and said it had a peculiar taste. On account of the taste she brought it down to me.
10382. Did she tell you anything at all about suspecting poison? No.
10383. Didn't she say she suspected anybody? She said she had her suspicions. She said to me, "Do you think it is poison?" I said, "No." She said that on account of it making her vomit.
10384. Did you, when her mother came, tell her anything that night about her daughter having been ill after drinking from the bottle? Not a word.
10385. *Mr. Meagher.*] And I think, at this particular time, you were on friendly terms with Dean? Yes.
10386. Do you remember if Dean called at your place on that Saturday night at all, or spoke to you at your shop? He spoke to me outside the shop.
10387. Although you were on friendly terms with Dean, did you on that Saturday night utter one single syllable to him about his wife being at your place two hours previously with this mysterious bottle? I told him his wife had been there, but I never mentioned the bottle.
10388. Have you been to "Brunswick Cottage" on business? Yes.
10389. How many times? About three times.
10390. Did you know Mrs. Lee? Yes; but not previous.
10391. Do you know where she moved from to "Brunswick Cottage"? No.
10392. Do you remember conveying the occupants of "Brunswick Cottage" to Macdonald-street, Paddington? Yes.
10393. Who would they be? Only Mrs. Lee.
10394. Was Mrs. Seymour there? She was.
10395. Do you remember young Small who was in your employ? I do.
10396. Can you give me the names of the females who were in the house at Macdonald-street, Paddington when you drove up with young Small? Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour.
10397. *President.*] Do you know what Mrs. Lee is at all? I do not.
10398. At "Brunswick Cottage" do you know what she was? No; I never saw her before, until I was ordered down there on the Monday morning to fetch some things away. I never saw her before then.
10399. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see Mrs. Lee at Dean's house upon any occasion? I believe she was there, but I did not see her.
10400. What caused you to believe that? Because I heard Mrs. Seymour say she was there.
10401. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was that during Mrs. Dean's illness? I believe it was the week after Dean's arrest. I am not certain. I know one night we were visiting up there, and a gentleman and lady came out as we went in. I heard afterwards it was Mrs. Lee.
10402. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do I understand you to say that the only time you heard that Mrs. Lee was at the house was after Dean had been taken into custody? Yes; that is all.
10403. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you know her at all? No; I did not then.
10404. Was some person coming out, and in passing say that was Mrs. Lee? Yes.
10405. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you got Dean's bicycle? No.
10406. Where was that taken to? With the rest of the furniture, I suppose.
10407. Was that taken to Macdonald-street, Paddington? Yes.
10408. Do you remember removing from Macdonald-street, Paddington, Mrs. Lee's or Mrs. Seymour's furniture and effects to Collins-street, Surry Hills? Yes.
10409. To the house of Mrs. Johnstone? No; to a store somewhere.
10410. Whereabouts? It was stored in a shed opposite Mrs. Johnstone's.
10411. Who directed you to put it there? Mrs. Seymour, through Mrs. Dean's order.
10412. Did you ever hear of Mrs. Johnstone? Yes.
10413. Did you see her there? Yes.
10414. Was Mrs. Johnstone at the house in Macdonald-street? No.
10415. How many times have you seen her at "Brunswick Cottage"? Never.
10416. Is the shed opposite Mrs. Johnstone's house or in her yard? Opposite the house.
10417. Who owns the shed? I do not know. 10418.

- E. W. Gail
10 June, 1895.
10418. How long have you known Mrs. Johnstone? Only since the illness of Mrs. Dean.
10419. Where did you meet her, at Dean's house? Yes.
10420. Do you know that Mrs. Johnstone is a tenant of Detective Keating? I cannot say for certain.
10421. Is to-day the first time you have heard of it? Not exactly. I have heard reports to that effect.
10422. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I will make inquiries; and if true I will make that admission for you.
10423. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know that the shed you put the furniture in is the property of Detective Keating? I do not know.
10424. But the person who told you to put it into the shed and who appeared to have sole control over the furniture was Mrs. Seymour? Yes, by Mrs. Dean's order.
10425. Did Mrs. Lee accompany you there? No.
10426. When did you last see Mrs. Lee during this moving of the furniture from Macdonald-street, Paddington, to Surry Hills? At Macdonald-street.
10427. Was that the last you saw of her? Yes.
10428. How much of Dean's furniture was put in the house at Macdonald-street? All.
10429. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that Mrs. Lee had no furniture, except what was on the time payment system and taken away; did you remove any furniture from "Brunswick Cottage" Macdonald-street? Yes.
10430. How many loads? One load.
10431. How many loads did you take from Dean's place? About four.
10432. How long did they live at Macdonald-street, Paddington, before you moved them again—from the day that you brought the furniture there when Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour were there—how long was it before you moved them again? Tuesday, the 16th of April, the first load went into the house, and the 1st of June was the day on which it came out.
10433. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did you know Dean before he was married? I did.
10434. Was he a friend of yours? Yes.
10435. Did you ever have a quarrel with him? No.
10436. Was it not through Dean that you know his wife and Mrs. Seymour? Yes.
10437. Up to this time have you ever had any dispute with Dean about any matter whatsoever? No, never.
10438. Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean, I believe, have been living for sometime with Mrs. Johnstone, have they not? They have.
10439. When was it you took the furniture and stored it at Surry Hills? Since Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour have been living with the Johnstone's. The 1st of June (Saturday) was the day I moved it.
10440. Have you had anything to do with it since? No.
10441. Do you mean that you moved it just about a week ago? Yes, on a Saturday afternoon; the Defence Committee saw me shifting it.
10442. Was all that you have done with this furniture done openly in the light of day? Yes.
10443. Do the Defence Committee live around you? Some of them do. I should like to know, too, what they did with the boy?
10444. *President.*] What do you mean by "doing with the boy"? The lad that was working for me. Since he gave his evidence here he has never shown up. I called at his mother's and asked her where he was on the Monday following the Thursday on which he was subpoenaed. He was over here on the Monday, and on the Tuesday there was no Commission. He did not come to work, and I went up and asked his mother where he was. She said he had to go up to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office. On the Wednesday we came over here, and I asked him where he had been. He said they had made a fool of him over here. On the Thursday we came over again, and he has not been near me since then. On the Friday, I think it was, he gave the evidence, and he has not been near me since. I went and asked his mother where he was, and she said she believed he was working in town.
10445. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And he has never been back to you since? No.
10446. And you do not know where he is? No; he never told me he was going to leave, or anything else, or that he had got a better job. His conduct has put me to a great deal of inconvenience.
10447. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you not threaten to put him under the Vagrant Act if he came over here to give evidence? No.
10448. In justice to the Defence Committee, I must state that if there is any doubt about this young man Small, the Committee itself will be able to show that they are not implicated in his removal or his non-appearance.
10449. *President.*] Why did you not tell Mrs. Seymour that Mrs. Dean had been down with this bottle? Well, to tell you the truth, I thought it was just a bit of a squabble between husband and wife, that things might come out all right, and that there was no use bothering.
10450. What did you think was in that bottle? Carbonate of soda.
10451. Why should you think that carbonate of soda being in the bottle should show that there had been some row between the husband and wife? Because I know that they had not been living very happily together.
10452. But why should carbonate of soda in a bottle have anything to do with them living unhappily? I cannot give you any definite reason, except that there must have been words between them.
10453. What has carbonate of soda to do with the whole question? That is how I account for the white powder in the bottle.
10454. Had that anything at all to do with the quarrel? I do not know that it had.
10455. *Dr. Jones.*] What do you suppose would be the result of carbonate of soda? I thought of that on account of her being sick.
10456. *President.*] What would be the effect of carbonate of soda if put into lemon-syrup—would not the whole thing go off? I cannot say.
10457. What would that have to do with any quarrel that may have taken place between them? I do not know.
10458. Did the carbonate of soda in the bottle make you think so? Well, I cannot give any definite reason, but that was the opinion I formed. There must have been some words up there between the husband and wife, because she told me she drank out of the bottle on the Friday night, and it did not make her ill; on Saturday morning she drank again out of the same bottle, and it made her ill.

10459. Did you think that he put in some stuff just to touch her up like? I do not know whether he put it in or not. P. W. Gail.
10460. Is not that what you thought? I cannot say. I cannot give you any definite reason. 10 June, 1895.
10461. I want to ask you one more question. On the Wednesday, which, I think, would be the 6th of March, were you at Dean's house? I was.
10462. In the morning? Yes.
10463. At about what time? Close on dinner-time.
10464. Are you quite sure? No; it would be about 10 in the morning.
10465. Was Mrs. Dean there? Yes.
10466. Was she in bed? Yes.
10467. Did you see her in bed? Yes.
10468. Was her mother there—in the room, I mean—at the time? Yes.
10469. Did Mrs. Seymour show you anything that morning? Yes; she showed me a chamber with vomit in it.
10470. Are you quite certain about that? Yes.
10471. Do you know what she showed it to you for? I suppose it was to show me how bad her daughter had been.
10472. Was anyone else there? I do not think so.
10473. Did anything else take place on this particular occasion except her showing you this vomit? No, not that I can remember. [Witness looked at notes.]
10474. Mr. Meagher.] I should like to know what those notes are? You can read them, Mr. Meagher. [Handed over.]
10475. President.] Did anything else take place except you seeing this vomit? No, not so far as I can recollect. The wife had been up previous to me in the morning, knowing that Mrs. Dean was ill, and she brought the baby down, and at the same time asked me to bring a block of ice. I took it up.
10476. Did you take the ice to Mrs. Dean? Yes. I did that, and then came back again.
10477. Dr. Manning.] Did you get this bottle of lemon syrup on the Saturday? Yes, sir.
10478. And you did not take it to Dr. Newmarch until 10 o'clock on Monday night? Yes; that was the time I took it.
10479. Why did you not take it before that time? Because I did not place any extra importance in it.
10480. Why did you take it to Dr. Newmarch so late as 10 o'clock at night on Monday? Through Dean calling on Monday night and saying his wife was so bad that he had to go down for the doctor again. That brought the fact of the bottle back to my mind, and I thought then that there must have been something more than what I thought at first. So now I delivered it up to Dr. Newmarch—for one thing to get it out of my possession, seeing that she asked me if she did not call back on Saturday would I deliver it to Dr. Newmarch, and I said yes, I would. I may explain that this by rights should have been taken round to Dr. Newmarch on Saturday.
10481. President.] Was that bottle left at your place by Mrs. Dean? Yes; by Mrs. Dean herself.
10482. Was she still there when that boy named Small and you came home together—was she waiting, that is what I want to know? No; I met her along the street.
10483. Was she at the house waiting? No.
10484. Have you read what Small swore? Yes; I read it in the papers.
10485. Is that right? No, sir; I met her along the street. We had been working together, and had been over to Sydney.
10486. Did not you come back home with Small? Yes, I did.
10487. And was not Mrs. Dean standing under the verandah of your house talking to your wife? No; she was 50 or 60 yards from the shop. She said, "I have been waiting for you for about an hour." Then she came up and told me about the bottle.
10488. Is that what you mean about it having been left at your place? Yes. She came back with me, and told me she had left it there.
10489. Dr. Jones.] Did you notice the appearance of the contents in the lemon-syrup bottle? Yes; there was only a sediment of white powder at the bottom.
10490. Did you notice the nature of the liquid—the colour and consistence? No; I did not do that.
10491. Did you notice it at all? No; I only saw there was a sediment.
10492. Dr. Todd.] Regarding this white sediment of which you speak, when you first saw Mrs. Dean, did she show you a bottle with white sediment at the bottom of it? Yes.
10493. How much white sediment was in the bottle? As near as I can recollect, just about enough to cover the bottom.
10494. Did you see all this distinctly? Yes.
10495. Quite distinctly? Yes.
10496. Had the bottle been resting at all when you saw it, or must Mrs. Dean have been carrying it? It must have been resting.
10497. Where did Mrs. Dean take it from when she showed it to you? I cannot say.
10498. Did she have it in her hand when she met you? No, she had left it at the house. I cannot say whether she took it off the table or from where she took it. It was in the kitchen when it was shown to me, and she asked me to have a drink of it. [Bottle produced.]
10499. Will you show me how much sediment there was in the bottom of the bottle; did it come to the top of that mark? No.
10500. How far did it come up the bottle? Just about as much as would cover round the bottom of it.
10501. Mr. Meagher.] Why did you take the bottle to Mr. Guise, the chemist, when Dr. Newmarch lived so much closer? I did not take the bottle to Mr. Guise. I went to him to know for how much he would make an analysis. I did not take the bottle to Guise.
10502. Why then did you go to Guise? To inquire his price of analysis.
10503. President.] Why did you bother about having it analysed at all; Mrs. Dean had told you what the price would be? She asked me to find out, if I could, what was in the bottle. She asked me if I knew a chemist that could do this. I said, "Yes, Mr. Guise, the chemist, would do it in a minute." She then asked me if I would see to it. She then said, "If I do not come back on Saturday night for the bottle again will you take it round to Dr. Newmarch." I said I would.

- F. W. Gail. 10504-5. *Dr. Todd.*] When Mrs. Dean spoke to you about that bottle what did she say about poisoning? She said to me, "Do you think it is poison?"
- 10 June, 1895. 10506. Did she ask you to drink of it? Yes, she asked me to have a drink of lemon-syrup.
10507. Although she thought it was poisoned herself? Not then. It was after the remarks that were passed about the bitter taste that she asked me what was in it.
10508. When you went to Guise did you ask anything at all about poison? Nothing.
10509. Will you swear that you said nothing to Guise about the poison? Yes, I will.
10510. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Will you swear that? Yes. I asked Mr. Guise what he would charge to analyse a bottle containing lemon-syrup. He said he could not do it as he was doing something in reference to his father's will. I asked him what would be the price, and he replied that it would cost £2 or £3 to analyse the contents of that bottle.
10511. *Dr. Todd.*] Do you mean to convey that Mr. Guise showed no curiosity about the contents of that bottle? No.
10512. Did he ask you any questions? No.
10513. And you told him nothing? No.
10514. Did you go to Dean's house on that Wednesday morning with ice? I did.
10515. Did you go any other morning to the same place with ice? I went on the Thursday morning.
10516. Did you go on any other morning besides the Wednesday and the Thursday? I think I went on the Friday as well as the Thursday.
10517. Did you go there any other day of the week with ice? As far as I recollect, I did not.
10518. What time of the day did you go on the Friday? I think it was on the Friday night.
10519. Were you not there on Friday morning? No, I do not think I was.
10520. Will you swear that you were not there on Friday morning? I do not think I was there in the morning. I could tell you from my notes.
10521. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When did you make those notes? At the time.
10522. At what time? At different times.
- [*Notes handed by Mr. Pilcher to the President.*]
- Mr. Pilcher:* I should like the Members of the Commission to look at these.
10523. *President.*] It appears to me these notes were made as the occurrences took place, or have they been made since the Commission has been sitting here? No; the first time I started making notes was after reading Mrs. Hughes' evidence.
10524. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was the 7th of February on a Thursday? Yes.
10525. And was this on the following Sunday, the 10th? Yes.
10526. You were at the house on the 10th of February? Yes. We went up there between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. We had tea there, and we did not leave until between 8 and 9 at night.
10527. *Dr. Todd.*] In whose handwriting are these notes? My own.
10528. Had you any conversation with a Mr. Hobson about these notes? No.
10529. Do you know Mr. Hobson? Yes.
10530. Has he been to you in your shop? He has often been there.
10531. Was he there at about the time you began to write these notes? No.
10532. Did he supply you with any information about the dates on these notes? No, he did not.
10533. Will you swear that he did not? No; those dates are taken from my working day-book.
10534. What book? My van-work leads me all over the place. I know what I do day by day, and I copied these notes from the entries in my van-book.
10535. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you say you copied all of them or most of them? I say most of them.
10536. Do you know by your van-book where you were? Yes.
10537. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Did you lend those notes to Mr. Hobson? No; they never left my possession.
10538. Did you ever give him a copy of them? No.
10539. *Dr. Todd.*] On what days were you at Dean's house between Saturday the 2nd and the following Friday—were you there on Saturday the 2nd; that was the day of the lemon-syrup? No.
10540. *President.*] The day the bottle was left at your place? No; I was not.
10541. *Dr. Todd.*] Were you there on the next day, Sunday? Yes.
10542. At what time? About 4 o'clock.
10543. How long did you stay? About a quarter of an hour.
10544. Did you go there again on that day? No.
10545. Were you there on Monday, the 4th? No.
10546. On Tuesday, the 5th? I do not think so.
10547. You cannot remember? No.
10548. But you might have been there? Yes; I cannot remember anything about Tuesday, but I could tell you by my notes.
10549. Do you keep a day-book showing where you spend the evenings and go out to tea? No.
10550. Were you at Dean's house on Wednesday, the 6th of March? Yes, on the Wednesday morning.
10551. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Will you show me according to the notes the entry of the 2nd of March, or Sunday the 3rd of March, or Monday the 4th of March, or Tuesday the 5th of March;—show me, according to your notes, as produced to this Commission, the way you identify your dates? Here is Sunday, the 3rd.
- [*Note produced.*]
10552. Will you just read the entry? "Visited Dean with company, Sunday afternoon." There were two young ladies from Paddington, my wife, and myself. These two young ladies comprised surprise party which we gave on February the 14th.
10553. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Then on this day, the 14th of February, these same two young ladies who were in the surprise party were at Dean's house? Yes.
10554. Did they go with you to call at Mr. Dean's? Yes; we all went up there to fetch the Deans down to tea, but Mrs. Dean was ill in bed, she could not come.
10555. *Mr. Pilcher.*] On Monday, the 4th, I see there is an entry on your notes which is as follows:—"Spoke to Dean about 9 o'clock at night; then took bottle to Dr. Newmarch"? Yes, that's so.
10556. Is that taken out of your books? Yes.
10557. Then there is Tuesday, the 5th, another entry—"Never went to Dean's;"—is that out of your van-book? No.

10558. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Where did you say you were on Tuesday? I could easily tell you if I had my notes. E. W. Gail,
10 June, 1895.
- 10558½. *Mr. Pilcher.*] The next entry is Wednesday, the 6th: "Wife went up in morning, brought baby back, took ice up";—is that so? Exactly.
10559. "Took ice up and showed me tea, and took baby away that night"? Yes, that is on Wednesday.
10560. Then on Thursday: "Took ice in the morning"? Yes.
10561. "Hans and Mrs. Adye there in the kitchen"? Yes, exactly so.
10562. "Hans came down with me and wife, and I took food up"? I did, on Thursday night.
10563. That was on the Thursday night; you are sure? Yes.
10564. Then on Friday the entry is: "Sent boy up that day with tea, brought message back to come up. Dean arrested. Mrs. Adye was there; spoke of tea"? Yes, that is so.
10565. *President.*] What tea was that? That was the tea under the chest of drawers.
10566. I asked you if you remember if there was anything else shown to you on the Wednesday except this vomit, and you said, "No, there was not," and now you say you saw tea? Yes, there was.
10567. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Who showed it to you? Mrs. Seymour.
10568. *President.*] You told me before, that on the Wednesday morning Mrs. Seymour showed you some vomit? Yes, she did.
10569. I asked you if you were shown anything else and you said, no, that you had forgotten; now you appear to remember that you were shown some tea? Yes.
10570. Tell me what was said about the tea? She showed me the tea and told me how it was placed under the chest of drawers. She said Mrs. Dean was lying on the bed, and Mrs. Adye was in there. She showed me the tea, and then put it back under the chest of drawers.
10571. What for? She didn't say.
10572. What did she say to you about the tea? She said she was going to keep it.
10573. Did she say how the tea came to be put under the chest of drawers? She told me her daughter had put it there on the Sunday.
10574. When? On the Sunday. That she put the tea there after she told Dean to go for Mrs. Adye—she got up and put the tea underneath the chest of drawers.
10575. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is there anything whatever about vomit there on that date—I mean on your memorandum? No; I remember that.
10576. The vomit was not there then? No; my notes are only a key.
10577. But you did not say that what took place on the Wednesday was according to the key? There are so many days that it is so difficult to remember. We had been going up there continually on business matters. I cannot remember everything.
10578. *President.*] I see Hans is mentioned there;—is that Hans Bach? Yes; that refers to the Thursday.
10579. What was he doing there on the Thursday? He was down stairs in the kitchen when I took the second block of ice up, so was Mrs. Adye.
10580. What was Hans Bach doing there? I cannot say; as far as I know he was on a visit. On second thoughts, I think he went up for his tools. He had left his tools at Dean's house. He came down in the cart and told me that he was going to start with Carnegie on the following Monday, and that he was going to Dean's to fetch his tools. He drove with me in the cart, and left his tools at my place until the Monday morning. I cannot say what else he was doing there.
10581. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was Hans there on the Friday? I did not see him there at all, only on that day.
10582. What day do you mean? I was not there on the Friday morning, only on the Friday night.
10583. Is it a fact that either on the Thursday or Friday you were in Mrs. Dean's bedroom while she was ill in bed, and that you were tickling her feet, and she was laughing? No.
10584. Is there any truth at all in such a statement as that? No, none.
10585. It never occurred? Never.
10586. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is there any truth whatever in such a suggestion? No; it's the first word I have ever heard of it.
10587. *President.*] What day do you say? Any day at all.
10588. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did it occur on any day? Never in my life. I never heard a word spoken about Mrs. Dean out of place. What I mean, I never heard Mrs. Dean speak a word out of place.

[Witness withdrew.]

George Edward Rennie, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined:—

10589. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you see Mrs. Dean at the trial? Yes, sir.
10590. Did you notice anything wrong with her walk at that time? As she walked across the Court I noticed that she appeared to drag her leg slightly. G. E. Rennie,
Esq., M.D.
10 June, 1895.
10591. When did you next see her? On the 23rd of April, at the North Shore Hospital.
10592. What was she suffering from then? At the time I believed she was suffering from peripheral neuritis.
10593. In addition to the peripheral neuritis, what other symptoms were there? I noticed that her hair was coming out, and that she had a pigmentation in the upper part of the abdomen, and a deeper pigmentation about the nipples.
10594. When was the next time you saw her? The 9th of May was the next time.
10595. You saw her then in company with Dr. Jones and myself? Yes, I did.
10596. In what respect, on the 9th of May, did her condition differ from that on your previous visit? The symptoms of peripheral neuritis were more marked.
10597. Do you mean to say they were more marked on the 9th of May? Yes, they were.
10598. At the visit in April can you tell me how the reflexes were—were they exaggerated? Yes.
10599. On your visit in May were they quite lost? They were—that is, the knee jerks had gone.
10600. Is that what you would exactly expect in a case of peripheral neuritis? Yes.

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10601. And further, you stated you think they had recovered? Yes.
10602. Looking at the case at this time—that is, on the 9th of May—were the hairs still falling out; did the pigmentation still remain? Yes.
10603. Looking at these symptoms, especially the loss of the hair and the pigmentation of the skin, what do you consider would be the cause of the peripheral neuritis? I consider it was due to arsenical poisoning.
10604. On what ground do you base your conclusion? On the combination of symptoms, together with the previous history of the case.
10605. But what do you know of the history; I suppose you just simply took the history as it came? Yes.
10606. What would you say without knowing the history of the case? Well, I should consider first of all the combination of circumstances, and all the symptoms present, that would include particularly the falling out of the hair and the pigmentation. Those circumstances would be a sufficient indication for symptoms of peripheral neuritis.
10607. In that way do you differentiate this from peripheral neuritis due to influenza or any other cause? Yes.
10608. Did you search for indications of lead poisoning? I did.
10609. Did you look for indications of alcohol, or any other irritant which would cause peripheral neuritis? I did, but did not find any other cause.
10610. Have you seen Mrs. Dean since then? Yes, I saw her on Saturday.
10611. Is her hair still falling out? No, it is not coming out now.
10612. Did she show you any collection of hair she had got? No, she did not.
10613. I ask you that question because I understood that she had a big collection of hair? She did not show it to me.
10614. *President.*] Supposing that six days after traces of arsenic are found in the urine, what would that indicate as to the dose—would it indicate a large or a small dose? It would indicate a fairly large dose.
10615. What would it indicate? When I say a large dose I do not mean, of course, 5 or 10 grains, but 1 or 2 grains, which would be a large dose given medicinally.
10616. That is, if you gave it medicinally? Yes; that's what I mean.
10617. Do you know how much makes a fatal dose of arsenic—what is the minimum? Half a grain has proved fatal, I believe, in some cases.
10618. What, of arsenic? Yes. The average fatal dose is about 2 grains. Of course there are exceptional cases, where one might give a small dose or a large dose. The effect would depend upon the subject.
10619. *Dr. Todd.*] About this pigmentation, will you describe as accurately as you can the pigmentation that you noticed on the upper part of the abdomen—what, in the first place, was its size, and where was it? I am certain it was about the epigastrium. There were patches of pigmentation.
10620. Did you notice the number of patches? I could not tell you the number.
10621. Were there several patches about the epigastrium? Oh, yes.
10622. How large were they? About the size of a three-penny piece.
10623. And what colour were they? They were a brown colour.
10624. Was there any desquamation? No.
- 10625-6. Did you notice the condition of the hair follicles? No.
10627. Was each patch of a uniform colour? Yes.
10628. Did you examine the whole with the lens? No, I did not.
10629. Was it only around the nipples that you saw pigmentation—was that the only part? Yes; it was deeply pigmented about the nipples.
10630. Have you seen pigmentation due to arsenic? Yes, I have.
10631. What form did that pigmentation take? A case of psoriasis treated by arsenic.
10632. After that experience of yours in this case of psoriasis, are you able to say that the pigmentation in this particular case was due to arsenical poisoning? I do not say it was, but my opinion was formed from the fact that the pigmentation occurred at the spot where this woman told me herself that she had a scar or some other injury or abrasion of the skin from the stays.
10633. Do you mean to say that the pigmentation occurred on the portion of the woman's body where she told you she had some abrasion of the skin from the action of the stays? Yes; I mean to say where her skin had been rubbed by her stays.
10634. Did she show you the extent of the skin injury involved by the stays? No; I didn't ask her.
10635. When you say that these patches were about the epigastrium, will you inform us over what area the patches were distributed? I should think it was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; I did not measure exactly.
10636. Was it the upper part of the epigastrium? Yes.
10637. Over the lower part of the sternum? It was just opposite the end of the sternum.
10638. So that if you were to put your finger on that spot would you touch bone? No; you would not, because it was below the sternum.
10639. That seems to be a very small area;—can you say how many patches there were in that small area? Five or six; I cannot tell you for certain.
10640. Would there be a hundred? No.
10641. Do you say that these would be about the size of a threepenny bit? That is about the size as far as I can remember.
10642. Is it not a fact that if a person had an abrasion of the skin due to an injury or continuous friction that this particular part becomes pigmented? No; I do not think so.
10643. Do you mean to say that a person does not get pigmented over parts of the body where there has been friction? I would not say they did not. I have no knowledge of it, unless there is some cause for pigmentation.
10644. Do you mean some cause besides the friction? Certainly.
10645. Are you of opinion that these patches could have been caused by the previous scars as the natural result of continuous friction? No; they could not have been.
10646. Do you know, from your experience, whether pigmentation follows acute arsenical poisoning from a single dose? I could not say.

10647. Do you know if it would follow two or three doses? I cannot speak from any experience of my own—I have not had many cases of arsenical poisoning. G. E. Rennie,
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10648. Do you say you cannot speak from your personal experience? No, I cannot. 10 June, 1895.
10649. Have you seen cases of arsenical poisoning? I have seen one or two.
10650. Have you seen all the cases that have occurred (say) at the Prince Alfred Hospital during the last two years? I have only seen one of them.
10651. Was there any pigmentation in that case? The person was only in the hospital for a day or two, and you could not expect to get pigmentation in that time.
10652. Have you ever seen a case of acute arsenical poisoning in which pigmentation followed? No.
10653. Did you ever read in any authorised medical work that pigmentation follows acute arsenical poisoning? I have read that it follows the administration of arsenic.
10654. Have you read any authoritative book which reports a definite case of pigmentation following acute arsenical poisoning? I do not know that I have read of such a thing.
10655. Are all the cases of pigmentation reported in the books, or have you read of any cases where arsenic had been administered for a long time? I could not say, but there have been cases where pigmentation has followed where arsenic was administered for some time.
10656. Would that be after a fairly large dose of arsenic had been taken into the system? Yes.
10657. Do you know anything about pigmentation following acute arsenical poisoning? No. What I mean is this: I have no personal knowledge of pigmentation following one large dose of arsenic. I admit I have seen cases of pigmentation following the prolonged use of arsenic, in which a fairly large amount of arsenic has been taken into the system.
10658. Coming to the matter of authorities, which authorities coincide with your experience? There are authorities that coincide with my experience.
10659. With what you said was your experience? Yes.
10660. If you saw pigmentation in a person, and you knew it was due to arsenic from other reasons, would you not conclude that it was due to the chronic use of arsenic? What do you mean by the chronic use of arsenic?
10661. Well a continuous use of it for weeks (say) in medical doses.
10662. *President.*] Arsenic-eating, for instance.
10663. *Dr. Todd.*] Let me ask you again; if you saw pigmentation on a person, and you knew this pigmentation was due to arsenic, would you not conclude that the arsenic had been administered for a considerable period; I am talking of arsenic medicinally applied—not arsenic eating? I do not think so, it would not necessarily be for a considerable period.
10664. Would you not conclude that it must either have been from a considerable number of large doses, or else a very great number of small doses? The answer to that question would depend upon the degree of pigmentation. If I found a whole body covered with patches of pigment, then I should consider that probably a large number of doses had been spread over a long time.
10665. Do you think that is of any diagnostic value at all, as to whether it is in one place or in several places over the whole body? Certainly.
10666. Is it not a fact that drugs like arsenic and silver produce pigmentation, and that this pigmentation is more or less nearly always a general pigmentation? No; I do not think so. It affects certain areas of the body.
10667. Is it the result of constitutional poisoning? Yes; but the pigmentation following the use of drugs is always more liable to affect parts of the body that have been irritated, and which are naturally the seats of the pigment.
10668. Have you ever looked at Mrs. Dean's vaccination marks? No.
10669. Did you look inside her mouth? Yes.
10670. Did you notice any sore places or any ulceration there? No.
10671. Do you say there was no ulceration? I do.
10672. Did you notice the condition of her teeth? I did.
10673. Did you ever hear, or read any authority, of any case of arsenical poisoning where the pigment was confined to a small area like that? This was not confined to a small area; the pigmentation was marked on the nipples as well.
10674. Did you ever read of a case in which the pigmentation from arsenical poisoning was confined to one of three places, the two areolæ and another patch (say) an inch by an inch and a half? I do not know that I ever read any description of the localisation of pigmentation in any case of arsenical poisoning.
10675. I suppose you have read text books on the subject? Yes; and I have read that there are areas more liable to pigmentation than others.
10676. Will you tell me what are the areas which you say are more liable to attack? The areolæ; those are parts where pigmentation naturally occurs.
10677. Do you say that is mentioned in these authoritative books that this particular area is more liable to attack than others? Yes.
10678. What are the other areas? If I may explain, you asked me if I had ever read of a description of the pigmentation following arsenical poisoning or following any case of acute arsenical poisoning. I said that I had never read a description of the localisation of a pigment after acute arsenical poisoning.
10679. Do you not say that you have read in books that certain areas are more liable to be attacked than others? There are situations where pigment naturally occurs, and parts of the skin where previous inflammation may have existed.
10680. Is that all? That is all, so far as I know.
10681. Have you ever read Crocker? Yes.
10682. Do you know what he says about the distribution of pigmentation in arsenical poisoning? I cannot remember what he says.
10683. If he says on page 292, "The face, axilla, abdomen, are first involved," would you dispute his assertion, would you say such an authority as this was wrong? No, I would not dispute anything that Crocker says on the subject.
10684. Will you tell me what authorities you have read on these matters? I cannot give you any special authority; but that is the general impression I have formed from my reading.

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10685. Concerning this pigmentation about the nipples, do you know that this woman, Mrs. Dean, had a child some six months ago? Yes.
10686. Do you know that pigmentation is quite natural in such circumstances? Yes.
10687. And that it would last a considerable time? I do.
10688. Do you know that it might last a life-time? Yes.
10689. Can you be absolutely certain that these pigmentary spots which you saw on the abdomen were not due to any other cause? I can assign no other cause for them.
10690. Are you certain they were pigmentation? Yes.
10691. Are you certain that they were not due to some such disease as pityriasis versicolor? Yes.
10692. Now, about the falling out of the hair, I suppose you will fully admit that the hair will fall out of any woman's head from innumerable causes? I do not admit that.
10693. Does it not fall out after child-birth, regularly, more or less? It may.
10694. Does it not fall out of any woman almost after an acute illness? Not necessarily.
10695. But does it not very frequently do so? No.
10696. Is not the falling out of the hair a very common thing that women complain of? After a long and acute illness, I will admit that the hair does sometimes fall out.
10697. Is it not a common thing for the hair to fall out of women who have had babies after three or four months? No, not that I know of. I have never had that experience.
10698. Is it not a very common thing for the hair to fall out without the woman being apparently ill at all? Yes, if there is some cause for it.
10699. But do not women come to you as a doctor frequently and complain to you merely about their hair falling out? They may.
10700. But do they not? I do not think they come very frequently.
10701. *President.*] Do they come to a doctor if their hair is falling out? Yes, sometimes.
10702. *Dr. Todd.*] Is it not a fact that most women lose a great deal of hair at certain seasons of the year? I cannot say. I am not in the hair-dressing line.
10703. *President.*] Do you mean to tell me that they molt, the same as a bird? The hair falls out.
10704. *Dr. Todd.*] Can you tell me whether this pigmentation following on arsenic is due to a deposit of arsenic in the skin? I cannot say anything on that point.
10705. I will put it to you this way then: Supposing this woman had come to you from the country as a patient, that you had known nothing about her previous history, except what she told you concerning her symptoms. Supposing she had been a stranger concerning whom you had no facts, no accusations, and no charges, and that she was suffering from peripheral neuritis, and that you only knew she had had an acute illness some two months before, with vomiting and purging, could you then be able to swear if the word arsenic had never been mentioned to you, that her then condition was due to arsenical poisoning? I do not think anybody could swear anything under such circumstances.
10706. Do you say that nobody could swear to it? Not under the circumstances.
10707. Will you not admit that your opinion on this matter is biased by the belief that she had arsenic, as stated at the trial? Yes, it was found that she had had arsenic; that was established as a fact at the trial. Nobody doubted that she had had arsenic at all. It was founded on that, and the combination of circumstances confirmed me in my opinion.
10708. All that your evidence goes to show then is this: It is admitted that the woman had arsenic, you found she had peripheral neuritis, with falling out of the hair and a pigmentation of the skin, and this is taken as further proof that she had arsenic? Yes, that is the confirmation.
10709. Is that what your evidence amounts to? Yes, I do not say that is all.
10710. Plus what else then? The previous history.
10711. The fact of the admission of arsenic? Yes.
10712. The falling out of the hair and pigmentation together with the peripheral neuritis are merely confirmatory of your opinion? Yes, they are all confirmatory of course, but apart altogether from that, the combination of symptoms presented by this woman is almost diagnostic of arsenical poisoning.
10713. *President.*] Is that to say that if you knew nothing at all about arsenic, and that this woman was brought to your place deaf and dumb, you would say that she had arsenic?
10714. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You would give it as your opinion that she had, I suppose? I would give it as my opinion, but I could not swear to it positively.
10715. *Dr. Todd.*] Concerning that spot on the abdomen, did the woman give you the history of that spot? No; I do not know that she told me until I noticed the pigmentation, and then she said that there had been some abrasion of the skin at this spot by her stays.
10716. Did she tell you how long that abrasion had been there? No.
10717. Concerning this visit of yours to Mrs. Dean on the 9th of May? Yes.
10718. Was that to the North Shore Hospital? Yes.
10719. Are you quite satisfied that the knee reflexes were abolished? Yes.
10720. Totally abolished? Yes.
10721. Is it not an extraordinary thing that these knee reflexes should be abolished on May the 9th and present to a normal extent on May the 17th? Who said they were present on May the 17th?
10722. I am asking you something about them being abolished on May the 9th and present to a normal extent on May the 17th, and I now ask you is not that an extraordinary thing? I say they were absent on May the 9th, and it would be an unusual occurrence for them to be present on the 17th.
10723. Would it be a very unusual occurrence? I say it would be an unusual occurrence.
10724. For them to return so soon? Yes, to return so soon.
- 10725-6. How did you first distinguish these reflexes? In the ordinary way.
10727. Was that by tapping the tendons? Yes; on Saturday I saw her, and they are not present even now in a normal condition.
10728. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Were you a witness in Buttner's case? No, I was not; I had nothing to do with it.
10729. *Dr. Todd.*] In what way are the reflexes abnormal now? They cannot be readily obtained. One could not be obtained at all, and the other I could only obtain by reinforcement.
10730. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And was that on Saturday last? Yes.
10731. What was the day on which you first saw Mrs. Dean? It was on the 23rd of April.
10732. And then you examined her again last Saturday? Yes.

10733. In your opinion could the symptoms you have seen from the beginning to the end be reconciled with an attack of influenza? No. G. E. Rennie, Esq., M.D.

10734. *The President.*] Can there be any doubt that arsenic passed through the woman's body?

10735. *Dr. Todd.*] I would not like to make any statement.

10736. *Mr. Pilcher.*] That's impossible to say.

10737. *Sir Julian Salomons, to witness.*] If peripheral neuritis had appeared at or before the trial, would it have weakened or strengthened the assumption that the cause was arsenical poisoning? It would have strengthened the assumption certainly.

10738. Was it not after the Darlington trial that peripheral neuritis was developed? Yes.

10739. Something has been said before this Commission about the action of arsenic and the action of strychnine;—have they not a different effect upon the pulse? Yes.

10740. That is, as regards the pulse itself, the strychnine will have a counteracting tendency, or in other words arsenic will have an opposite effect? Yes, the opposite effect.

10741. You have been asked about authorities that you have read;—have you any knowledge, from experience or reading, as to the effect of these two poisons taken together, or what is the inference you would draw from your knowledge and experience as to the effect of the two poisons being taken together? In the first place, my opinion was based upon theoretical considerations as to the actions of strychnine and arsenic. A case, I think in point, has been recorded by an Italian pharmacologist named Vella. He shows where strychnine and arsenic were taken together.

10742. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you know with what effect? He observed the tetanizing properties of strychnine counteracted by arsenic.

10743. *Dr. Todd.*] Where are the details of this case given? In Taylor's *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence*, vol. 1, page 499.

10744. Have you got particulars of the case? I have not been able to get hold of the original case.

10745. Do you know that Vella wrote it? It is quoted, as I say, in Taylor's *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence*.

10746. *Dr. Todd.*] Here is the passage, page 499. It is as follows:—

In Italy the *acqua di Perugia* was, according to tradition, a secret compound prepared by rubbing white arsenic into the flesh of a pig, and collecting the liquid which dropped from the flesh. It is possible the activity of the arsenic was increased, both by the formation of readily absorbable compounds of arsenic with the inorganic alkalies, and by the formation of arsenical bases. The same object may have been in view in preparing *acqua Toffana*, with the addition, as is known, of the juice of the ivy-leaved broad flax (*Linaria cymbalaria*). Selmi and Vella are of opinion that in the *acqua di Perugia*, the concealment of the action of the arsenic on the one hand, and also of the tetanizing poisons on the other, was accomplished; but this opinion, which is based upon an observation of Vella, in a case of poisoning with arsenic and strychnine, does not accord with observations made on warm-blooded animals with a mixture of arsenite of potassium and strychnine, whereby the tetanizing action of strychnine was not prevented, provided the alkaloid was given in poisonous doses.

And this is recorded as an Italian authority? Yes, it is recorded there.

10747. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You were asked whether the existence of this peripheral neuritis, following after the trial, was not confirmation that there had been arsenical poisoning by somebody in some form, and you said, "Yes";—is that so? It strengthened the assumption.

10748. Were you at the trial? Yes.

10749–50. And was not the question there, who administered the arsenic? Of course; that was the main point of the trial.

10751. *Dr. Jones.*] Do any of the authorities with which you are acquainted state that pigmentation of the skin does not follow a single poisonous dose of arsenic? None of them that I know of.

[Witness withdrew.]

William Shaw Montgomery sworn and examined:—

10752. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What are you? I am a messenger at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

10753. Do you reside at 141, Kippax-street? Yes.

10754. How long have you known Mary Dean? Upwards of three years.

10755. Where did you see her? As a neighbour.

10756. Did you ever see or hear anything against her character? Nothing whatever.

10757. I believe you do not know Mrs. Seymour? I do not.

10758. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you say you are a messenger at the Australian Joint Stock Bank? Yes.

10759. Where do you say you have seen Mary Dean on the occasions you have seen her? Just casually in the street.

10760. Do you mean just passing along the street? Yes.

10761. Are those the only opportunities you have had of forming an opinion of her? That's true.

10762. I suppose you have seen her in the day-time principally, or sometimes in the evening? Yes.

10763. Was she alone, or with somebody else? I generally met her alone.

10764. Do you know where Mrs. Seymour is living now? I could not swear where she is living.

10765. Do you know Mrs. Johnson? I know her very well.

10766. Whose house is she living in—do you know that? I cannot tell you who is the landlord.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Mary Corben sworn and examined:—

10767. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You live, I believe, in Riley-street, No. 368? Yes.

10768. With your husband? Yes.

10769. How long have you been living in that house? Thirty-six years.

10770. How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean, formerly Miss Seymour? I first heard of Mrs. Seymour fourteen or fifteen years ago as a widow who had opened a boarding-house to keep herself and her one child.

10771.

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W. S.
Montgomery.
10 June, 1895.

Mrs.
M. Corben.
10 June, 1895.

Mrs.
M. Corben,
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10771. Have you known Miss Seymour for a number of years—when she was Miss Seymour? Yes.
 10772. And you saw how she was brought up? Yes.
 10773. How was she brought up, or how did she appear to be brought up? I knew her first as a little child going to school; after she grew up to be a young woman I often saw her, even more frequently than before, for she then went to a ladies' school opposite my house to learn music.
 10774. How did she conduct herself? She always conducted herself in a most respectable manner. She was a well-behaved girl, well conducted in every respect.
 10775. Did you ever know her in your life, or see her, enter Madame Rose's house? I never did.
 10776. I suppose you have heard that there is an improper house in that neighbourhood? Yes.
 10777. Did you ever hear of her visiting that house? No.
 10778. Have you ever heard anything against her character or reputation in any way? I never heard anyone speak against Mary Seymour's character in my life.
 10779. And you have known her for about fourteen years? Yes.
 10780. Do you know anything against Mrs. Seymour? I never heard anything against her from the time she came to live there, and I saw her nearly every day.
 10781. Having seen her nearly every day, what would you say of her? A clean, hard-working, civil, obliging woman.
 10782. Have you dealt at the shop? Yes. I have been in the shop. I did not go often as a rule. I frequently sent for goods.
 10783. And you dealt at the shop? Yes, and I have sometimes sent a woman, and sometimes went myself.
 10784. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I suppose I may fairly assume that you have not been watching to see who goes to Madame Rose's house? No; I don't know anything at all about.
 10785. Not having watched the house, therefore you cannot say who goes there and who does not? That's it; I cannot say.
 10786. If you were looking from your house, could you see who goes to Madame Rose's? No, I could not see them go to the door. I could see them go towards the door.
 10787. You live in Riley-street, do you not? Yes.
 10788. And the entrance to Madame Rose's is in Collins-street? Yes.
 10789. With regard to Mrs. Seymour, have you spoken to her at all? Yes.
 10790. When you have spoken to her, where have you been at the time of the conversation? I have spoken to her in her shop. If I met her in the street, I should not pass her but speak to her, recognise her; nothing more than that.
 10791. With reference to Mary Dean, have you spoken to her in just the same way? Yes.
 10792. Your experience of her has been casually passing her in the street? Yes; and I have spoken to her and seen her in the shop.
 10793. Just the same as you would to Mrs. Seymour when you went to purchase articles? Yes.
 10794. Did you always find Mary Dean civil? Yes; she was always civil and obliging.
 10795. Then you would pay her for what you got? Yes; that is what would usually occur in the shop.
 10796. Did you speak to Mary Seymour more than to say "Good morning," or something to that effect, just to pass the compliments of the day? No; never.
 10797. Simply said "Good morning" to her, and she would return the compliment? Yes; that's it.
 10798. And that would be in the street or in the shop? Yes.
 10799. And is that the whole of your conversation with and experience of these two people? Yes; that is all.

[Witness withdrew.]

John Robert Campbell sworn and examined:—

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10800. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You live in Norton-street, I believe? Yes, Norton-street.
 10801. With your mother? Yes.
 10802. *President.*] What are you? Carpenter and joiner.
 10803. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] How many years have you known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, now Mrs. Dean? About fourteen or fifteen.
 10804. Do you know a house occupied by Madame Rose, situated opposite Mrs. Seymour's shop? Yes.
 10805. Have you ever in your life seen Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean, go to that house? No.
 10806. Have you ever been to the shop? No; I have passed it repeatedly, backwards and forwards.
 10807. Have you ever seen anything wrong in Mary Dean's character or conduct, or heard anything wrong about her at any time? No.
 10808. You passed the shop repeatedly? Yes.
 10809. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour going over to Madame Rose's frequently? Yes, I have.
 10810. But never the daughter? Never.
 10811. Going from the shop to Madame Rose's, that is what I mean? Yes, I understand.
 10812. Have you seen Mrs. Seymour going over frequently? Yes.
 10813. *President.*] With vegetables, or what? I cannot tell; I never took any notice if she had anything or not in her hand.
 10814. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] But you never in your life saw the daughter going there? No.
 10815. Did you ever see or hear anything against the character of Mary Seymour? I never saw or heard anything.
 10816. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You were asked a minute ago if you had ever seen or heard anything detrimental to Miss Seymour;—what was your answer? I had said I had never seen anything wrong.
 10817. What do you mean by saying you had never seen anything? I have never seen anything personally wrong.
 10818. Do you mean to say you have heard something, then? I have heard something, that she went there.
 10819. Went where? That she went to Madame Rose's house.
 10820. Who told you that? A young man named Newcombe, and also Tommy Sunners.
 10821. Anybody else? I have heard lots of conversation about it.

10822.

10822. Have other people as well told you that they have seen Mary Seymour going in to Madame Rose's? Yes.

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10823. Do you mean from your own observation and conversation with other people, that it was common talk that Mary Seymour did go to Madame Rose's? Well, it was not common talk, but I have heard it from others; but I cannot say if it was correct.

10824. I understood you to say you heard it from these two, Newcombe and Sunners? Yes.

10825. And then I understood you to say that you had heard it from others? Yes.

10826. Who were the others? Well, one is a slipper-maker who works for Solomons, in Riley-street.

10827. Do you know what his name is? No, I don't remember his name. I know he is a man who was working for Solomons in Riley-street, and he said he had seen her go in there.

10828. Do you know his name? It was either Stone or Ward, I think.

10829. Is there anybody else you recollect? No; I think that's about all.

10830. Speaking of your personal knowledge, have you ever seen Mary Seymour going into Madame Rose's house? No.

10831. I suppose your observation of her has been simply meeting her in the street? Yes.

10832. As far as you know her as a girl, it was by meeting her in the street as you were going along and she was coming along? Yes. She was living four doors from Norton-street before they moved into Riley-street. I have known her from a young girl, and seen her growing up.

10833. Your own personal knowledge of her does not extend to having met her in any house anywhere? No; never.

10834. And any opportunity you had of judging of her character was afforded you when passing her in the street? Yes.

10835. Either as a child or a young woman? Yes.

10836. Did you know her to speak to? I don't know; I may have spoken to her.

10837. Just to give her the time of day, or say "Good morning"? No; I didn't do that much.

10838. Do you know anything at all about the mother, except meeting her in the street;—did you not say you have not been to the shop? I have been in the shop.

10839. Have you ever been in the house, or met her in her own house—Mrs. Seymour, I mean? No; I have never been in the house.

10840. Has your observation been when passing her in the streets? Yes, and seeing her in the shop.

10841. And going across to Madame Rose's? Yes.

10842. Can you say whether she had vegetables with her or not when she was going over to Madame Rose's? No; I could not say.

10843. I suppose your attention was never drawn to it? No.

10844. And I suppose you did not consider it important enough to know what she went for? No, but if I had noticed anything about Mrs. Dean I should have remembered it.

10845. But meeting her in the street casually, there was nothing particular for you to notice? No, but you could see what company she was in.

10846. Did you ever see her in the company of a girl known as Rita? No.

10847. Did you know anything at all about this girl they called Rita;—was there such a girl? I saw a girl pointed out to me, and was told it was Rita.

10848. Where was she pointed out to you? When she was passing in Crown-street.

10849. Who was she pointed out by;—somebody you were with? Yes, some of my chaps.

10850. Was she a good-looking girl? She seemed to be good-looking enough.

10851. So she was pointed out to you by some of your chaps, was she? Yes.

10852. That was in Crown-street? Yes.

10853. Was she walking along when you saw her? Yes.

10854. Did you know a girl named Ada Thompson? Not by name. I could not say that I know her at all.

10855. Have you ever had a girl pointed out named Amy Bennett? No.

10856. Has a girl named Dora been pointed out to you by the chaps? No.

10857. You do not know either of them? No; I know nothing at all about them.

10858. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did that youth Newcombe mention to you what he had seen since this unfortunate occurrence arose? Yes.

10859. It is since then that he has spoken to you about it? Yes.

10860. Also the other one, Sunners, did he speak to you on this subject since this inquiry commenced? Yes.

10861. All that has been told you about Mrs. Dean going to Madame Rose's has been told since this inquiry began? Yes.

10862. You, personally, never saw anything of the kind? No.

10863. And this is only just what is told you? Yes.

10864. I suppose it was since it became anybody's business to know what sort of a character Mrs. Dean was? I do not know anything about that.

10865. I suppose there was a time when the character of Mrs. Dean had nothing at all to do with it, and it was nobody's business to know what sort of a character she was? No; but I never saw anything improper.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Lydia Ruth Gail sworn and examined:—

10866. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What is your name? Lydia Ruth Gail.

10867. Are you the wife of Gail, the proprietor of the van who removed and stored furniture? Yes.

10868. I believe you were at Mrs. Dean's house on Sunday, the 3rd of March? Yes, I was.

10869. What time in the day was it, or about? About 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

10870. Did you see Mrs. Dean? Yes.

10871. Did you see anything in the way of things to eat and drink? Yes, I was shown some toast.

10872. *President.*] What did they show you the toast for? Mrs. Dean said that her husband had brought her some tea and toast for breakfast.

10873. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Did she tell you anything about the tea? Yes.

10874.

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10874. And what did she say? She said she didn't like the look of it, and that she got her husband to go for Mrs. Ayle, and while he was gone she got out of bed and put the tea in a tumbler and placed it under the chest of drawers, and said, "It is under the chest of drawers." I did not see it.
10875. Are you sure, quite sure, she told you that on this occasion? Yes, I am positive.
10876. What did she tell you? She said she didn't like the look of that tea.
10877. Did she tell you anything about what she noticed, the colour of the tea, or anything of that kind? She said she did not like the look of it, as there were little white lumps clinging to it.
10878. Were you examined at the trial at Darlinghurst? Yes.
10879. What you have stated now you were not asked, and did not state then? No.
10880. Did you before you were examined at the trial make any statement to the police? I did.
10881. To Sergeant Brennan? Yes.
10882. Was that about the end of March? I am not quite sure when it was.
10883. Was it before or after the trial at Darlinghurst? I am not quite positive.
10884. Are you positive you did make a statement to Sergeant Brennan? Yes.
10885. Are you positive too that what you have stated now you did not state at the trial? No; I did not. The answer I have given to-day was overruled somehow then. There was something asked me at the trial, but the answer was objected to.
10886. *President.*] That was the statement about what Mrs. Dean said concerning the tea to you? Yes.
10887. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you state positively that you did not make that statement at the trial? I only spoke about the toast.
10888. Do you state positively that it is true what you are stating now? Yes.
10889. It has been stated by your husband that you gave Mr. and Mrs. Dean a surprise party? Yes; we did.
10890. Were you on good terms with Mr. and Mrs. Dean? Yes.
10891. You visited their house? Yes.
10892. And they visited yours? Yes.
10893. Did you know Dean before he was married? Yes; and Dean introduced me to his wife. I knew Dean first, then Mrs. Dean.
10894. Was it through Dean that you know Mrs. Dean? Yes. He was at the house on the Wednesday before he was arrested on the Friday.
10895. Did you ever have any disagreement with him? No. He was at our house on the Wednesday before he was arrested, and he left on perfectly good terms.
10896. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is this your writing [*letter produced*]? It is not.
10897. Is it anything like it? No; I don't think it is.
10898. Will you be good enough to give me a specimen of your writing? [*Witness wrote on a sheet of official Commission paper, "Is it not likely that the man."*]
10899. Now write a line below? "*Just a line begging you to forgive me.*"
10900. Now write another sentence? "*The doctor gave me a prescription, and I took it to the dispenser.*"
10901. Now write? "*Tuesday, April the 28th, 1885.*"
- [*Writing handed to Mr. Pilcher.*]
10902. You admit you did not say a word about this alleged conversation at the trial, the conversation I mean respecting the tea and toast? I told them about the toast.
10903. Do you say you did not say a word about the alleged conversation with Mrs. Dean when you were in the witness-box at Darlinghurst? No, I didn't get the chance.
- Mr. Wade:* I asked the question, but it was objected to.
10904. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What day is this that you are speaking of when you say "Mrs. Dean did not show you the tea, but told you something"? Sunday, the 3rd of March.

[Witness withdrew.]

George Charles Westgarth sworn and examined:—

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10905. *President.*] What is your name? George Charles Westgarth.
10906. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are a solicitor of the Supreme Court of this Colony, I believe? I am.
10907. Did you know Dean—the person who has been found guilty of this grave offence? Yes; as the captain of one of the North Shore ferry boats.
10908. You have travelled in the boat with him? Yes, I have.
10909. Do you remember about January of this year Dean asking you if he could obtain a divorce? I remember either one night of last year or the beginning of this year, I cannot state the particular time, him speaking to me with reference to a divorce. It was somewhere about the end of last year or the beginning of this that going over one night he said, as far as I can recollect—he made an inquiry from me, as to whether a divorce could be obtained by mutual consent.
10910. What time was that? After 12 o'clock at night.
10911. What reply did you give him? I said no.
10912. I believe you were subpoenaed by the Crown? Yes; I was subpoenaed by the Crown to-day.
10913. You have not volunteered any information to the Crown? No; I was surprised at receiving the subpoena.
10914. Was that the whole of the conversation between you and Dean;—what else did he ask you? He spoke to me on another occasion, but it was about something to the same effect.
10915. When was that? About the same time.
10916. About the same matter? Yes; something about a divorce. I did not pay much attention to it.
10917. He knew you were Mr. Westgarth? Yes.
10918. And that you were a solicitor? Yes; I have no doubt about it.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mary Dean sworn and examined :—

10919. *Dr. Manning.*] Mrs. Dean, had you good health up to the time of your marriage? Yes; always.
 10920. You had no illness at all? No.
 10921. None that you remember? No.
 10922. How did you first become acquainted with George Dean? I met him at a picnic.
 10923. How often did he go to see you in Riley-street? I don't remember how many times, but continually through the week.
 10924. At what hours did he come? Any hour.
 10925. Did he come into the house? Yes; always.
 10926. Did he ever have his meals there? Sometimes.
 10927. Did he ever tell you anything of his past life? Yes; something about his people—his mother.
 10928. Did he ever tell you what he was employed at? He said he was on a station at one time.
 10929. As what? A tar-boy.
 10930. In the sheep-shed? Yes.
 10931. Did he tell you about being employed in any other way? Yes; as a blacksmith.
 10932. Did he ever tell you anything about his step-brother being on board the "Vernon"? Yes.
 10933. You were ill a few days after your confinement, were you not? Yes.
 10934. What was the matter with you then? The doctor gave me some morphia to make me sleep.
 10935. And what happened to you then? After taking it I started vomiting.
 10936. *Dr. Jones.*] Was it two days after;—can you fix the date? It was not long after I took it. It was four or five days after my confinement.
 10937. Had you any purging at that time? I do not think so.
 10938. How many doses of this morphia did you take? I took one dose at night, and that made me very ill; and Mr. Dean gave me another dose in the morning.
 10939. Then the doctor came to see you? Yes.
 10940. And changed the medicine? Yes.
 10941. And you took no more of that? No.
 10942. Your mother was not there at that time? No.
 10943. Was there any illness between that time and the time you took the groats? I do not think so.
 10944. Can you fix the date that you took the groats? I think it was on the 13th of January.
 10945. Had the doctor ceased to attend you at that time? Yes.
 10946. When did he cease to attend you? I do not remember.
 10947. But he had ceased to attend you at that time? Yes.
 10948. What was the nature of that illness? Purging and vomiting.
 10949. Were there any other symptoms? I do not think so, not of that illness.
 10950. There were no others at all? I do not think so.
 10951. Did the doctor send you any medicine for it? Yes; on the Monday he prescribed.
 10952. He prescribed without coming to see you? Yes.
 10953. When did he prescribe the tonic for you? While he was attending me.
 10954. That was before this illness? Yes.
 10955. Did you go on taking it after this illness with the groats? No, I did not take it.
 10956. You do not know when you left off taking that tonic? I do not remember.
 10957. Where was this tonic kept after you ceased to take it? It was kept on the chest of drawers in my bedroom.
 10958. When was it that Dean asked you to recommence taking it? I do not remember. He was always asking me to take it, because I had no appetite. When I did not eat food he asked me to take it.
 10959. How many times did he ask you to take it? Two or three times.
 10960. Did he press it very much? No.
 10961. Were you quite well from the time you took the groats up to the time you took the lemon-syrup? Yes. On two occasions I was purged.
 10962. Did you vomit too? I do not think so, not at the time of the purging.
 10963. Was there any cause for this purging? Once was after tea and once was after breakfast.
 10964. There was no vomiting at that time? No; Miss Adye was present both times.
 10965. There was no cause for it—nothing particular? I do not think so.
 10966. Were you nursing the baby at the time you took the groats? Yes.
 10967. Was the baby ill? I do not think so.
 10968. How often did you see your mother between the time she left the house and the time she came back on the 4th of March, after your confinement? I used to see her nearly every week.
 10969. Where did you see her? Going to Mrs. Lee's on three or four occasions, and I used to go to Mrs. Adye's and see her there.
 10970. Did she come to your house at any time? No.
 10971. Neither in the day-time nor in the night-time? No, not till Monday night, the 4th of March.
 10972. Why did she not come to your house? Because she was forbidden to come.
 10973. Did you go to the theatre with your mother during that time? No, to the circus.
 10974. Did you see her once a week, or how many times a week did you see her? I do not remember.
 10975. You were in frequent communication with her the whole time? Yes.
 10976. Where did you keep the lemon-syrup? On the side-board.
 10977. Till when? Friday night.
 10978. Were you taking it on Friday night? I had a drink on Friday night.
 10979. Where did you move it to? I took it to the kitchen.
 10980. You did not move it intentionally? Oh, no.
 10981. Was that the only time it had been left in the kitchen? No, it had been in the kitchen at other times.
 10982. What time did you get up on this Saturday morning, the 2nd of March? About a quarter to 7 o'clock.
 10983. Did you suckle the baby before getting up? Yes, I had given it a drink; I suckled it through the night.

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10984. Did you suckle it in the morning? Yes.
10985. What time was it you took the lemon-syrup? Between 7 and half-past 7 o'clock. I do not know the exact time.
10986. How soon was it after you suckled the baby? I heard the baby cry and went up-stairs and gave her a drink.
10987. Can you fix the time at all? It was before 8, about a quarter to 8 as nearly as I can remember.
10988. You drank the lemon-syrup between 7 and half-past 7, and you suckled the baby sometime before 8? Yes.
10989. Were you at all ill after taking this lemon-syrup? No, I was not.
10990. No illness at all? No.
10991. No symptoms of any sort or kind? Only after breakfast.
10992. What time was that? After 8 o'clock, about twenty minutes past 8.
10993. Then what happened? The baby took convulsions.
10994. Before you were taken ill? Yes, I think it was. I do not remember whether it was after I was ill or before I was ill.
10995. Try and remember now? I do not remember.
10996. You cannot remember? No.
10997. You cannot remember whether the baby took convulsions first, or whether you were taken ill first? I cannot remember.
10998. Can you describe the illness of the baby? She was asleep, and when I went up-stairs she was black in the face, and I wrapped her in a shawl and took her to Mrs. Weynton's.
10999. Were the limbs drawn up? Mrs. Weynton said it was a touch of convulsions.
11000. *Dr. Jones.*] Was she foaming at the mouth? No.
11001. Was the body stiff? She was lying quite still.
11002. The body was not stiff? No.
11003. *Dr. Manning.*] How many mouthfuls of this lemon-syrup did you take? Two or three.
11004. Did you take two or three, or three or four? It was so bitter I did not take much of it.
11005. Can you fix the quantity at all? As near as I can remember, it was two or three.
11006. You cannot tell us beyond two or three mouthfuls? No.
11007. About your own illness;—in what way were you ill? Vomiting and purging.
11008. That came on after breakfast? Yes.
11009. What did you have for breakfast? A cup of tea and some bread and butter.
11010. Who got the tea? I made the tea.
11011. You made the tea yourself? Yes.
11012. How often did you vomit? I do not exactly remember how many times.
11013. How often were you purged? I do not remember.
11014. Did you go to the closet? No.
11015. You used some utensil indoors? Yes.
11016. How long did this illness last? It ceased before dinner.
11017. Were you frequently sick? I know I was vomiting, but I cannot say how many times.
11018. What did you vomit into? Out in the back in the yard.
11019. Do you remember seeing Mr. Thompson on that day? Yes.
11020. What time did you see him? At night.
11021. Not during the day? No.
11022. You did not see him about 12 o'clock? No.
11023. Did he come to your house to ask you something about a bicycle? Yes, I remember now.
11024. What time was that? I do not remember what time it was.
11025. Were you pretty well at that time? Yes, I answered the door.
11026. Did you talk to him? Yes.
11027. He came back between 1 and 2? Yes.
11028. You remember that? Yes.
11029. You are quite sure? Yes.
11030. And up to dinner-time you were pretty well? Yes, except that my head was bad.
11031. The vomiting and purging were all gone? Yes, there was nothing left but a headache.
11032. You went out, did you not? Yes, in the afternoon.
11033. And saw several of your neighbours? Yes.
11034. What time did your husband come home on Saturday morning? I do not know what time it was.
11035. You do not remember what time it was? No.
11036. Did he see you ill? I do not think so.
11037. He did not? No.
11038. Did you tell him you were ill? He went up to bed.
11039. Did you tell him when he got up? I told him at night-time I was ill. I do not think he got up till tea-time.
11040. Do you remember what time you did tell him you were ill? No; it was at tea-time. I don't remember what time.
11041. Did you tell him what made you ill? No.
11042. You did not tell him what made you ill? No.
11043. You did not tell him at all what you thought made you ill? No.
11044. Why not? I did not know the nature of the illness myself.
11045. Did you not suspect it was the lemon-syrup? No, I did not.
11046. Why did you take it down to the neighbour's then? To see if they could taste a bitter taste.
11047. Had you not some suspicion that it was that which made you ill? No.
11048. You took it to the chemist's as well? Yes.
11049. And you asked that it might be taken to Dr. Newmarch? Yes.
11050. You did not tell your husband at all what you suspected? No.
11051. But you did suspect that the syrup made you ill? That was the only thing I had taken.

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11052. *President.*] When you tasted that the lemon-syrup was bitter, didn't you think that there was something wrong with it? I thought it was the same taste as I had tasted in the beef-tea.
11053. That is why you took it to the chemist's? Yes, to see what had been put into it.
11054. And left it at Gail's to be taken to Dr. Newmarch? Yes.
11055. You thought something was wrong? Yes; that something was put into it.
11056. Who did you think had put that something into it? I do not know.
11057. Do you think your husband had put it in? There was nobody else in the house.
11058. Did you think so? Yes.
11059. You did not say anything to him about it? No.
11060. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you notice anything unusual in the appearance of the lemon-syrup? No; not till the afternoon.
11061. But in the morning? No.
11062. Was it just as you left it? Exactly the same.
11063. What place does the closet occupy with regard to the house? It is at the bottom of the yard.
11064. *Dr. Manning.*] When did you go to bed on that night? After tea.
11065. Soon after tea? Yes; soon after tea.
11066. What did you take before you went to bed? I do not remember taking anything before going to bed.
11067. Did not you take something in the course of that evening? Some tea, that was all.
11068. Who made the tea? I did.
11069. Was there no porter taken on that evening? That was brought after I had gone to bed.
11070. You drank some? Yes.
11071. Did you take some milk the same evening? I do not think so.
11072. Are you sure about the milk? No; I do not think I took any.
11073. After you had gone to bed? No; I only had the porter.
11074. You nursed the baby in the course of the afternoon again? Yes.
11075. You nursed it when you were at Mrs. Adye's? Yes.
11076. And afterwards? Yes.
11077. And it remained quite well? Yes, it seemed just the same;—it was sick in the morning.
11078. But after that it was quite well during the rest of the day? I was nursing her in the morning, but she did not seem herself.
11079. You noticed no difference in the afternoon to any other day? No, I do not think so.
11080. Now we will go to the Sunday;—you remember it, the next day? Yes.
11081. Were you in bed all day? Yes.
11082. Was there any vomiting or purging on the Sunday? No, not on the Sunday.
11083. None? No.
11084. In what way were you ill? I had dreadful bad pains in my head.
11085. Any other illness? No.
11086. Whom did you see on that day, except Mrs. Adye? Mrs. Gail.
11087. *President.*] As I understand, Mrs. Dean, your husband brought you some tea? Yes.
11088. On the Sunday morning? Yes.
11089. First of all you say some porter, which he did not give you? No.
11090. There was some powder in the bottom of the glass? Yes.
11091. Can you understand why that was? I did not know what it was.
11092. You did not know what it was? No.
11093. He gave you some tea? Yes.
11094. You have described that before? Yes.
11095. You asked him to go to Mrs. Adye's, and while he was away you poured some into a tumbler and put it under the chest of drawers? Yes.
11096. What did you say to Mrs. Adye? That Mr. Dean brought me some tea and toast, and about the porter.
11097. What did you tell her about the tea? What I have before said.
11098. Did she taste it? Yes, she did; she sipped it.
11099. And she noticed nothing wrong with it? She said there was no taste whatever.
11100. Are you sure? Yes, positive; she said it tasted all right.
11101. Did she ask you to have some? No, she told me not to drink it.
11102. Did she tell you it was all right and ask you, "Why don't you drink it?" Mrs. Adye in her evidence here has stated, in answer to questions put to her, as follows:—"Did you notice anything the matter with it?—I detected nothing wrong with it. Did you tell her so?—Yes; I said, 'Why do you not drink it?' and she said, 'Because I do not like it.' I said, 'Oh, that is all right; why don't you drink it?' Did you taste it?—Yes, I took a mouthful of it."
11103. Did she say that? No, she did not say that.
11104. Are you sure—think over it;—did she say, "Why don't you drink it?" She said it tasted all right, but "I would not drink it."
11105. Did she say those words? No, she didn't.
11106. Did she take a good sip? No; she put the cup to her lips and sipped it.
11107. Did she take a mouthful? I do not know.
11108. Mrs. Adye was a great friend of yours? No; I used to go to her shop.
11109. You said there was some powder floating on the saucer, at the Court? Yes.
11110. The tea was poured back out of the saucer into the cup? Yes; he poured it back.
11111. Was the powder still to be seen in the cup? I do not remember. I emptied the cup into the tumbler.
11112. Was there any white stuff in the cup? I do not remember seeing it.
11113. Did you notice anything in the tumbler when you poured it in? I do not remember.
11114. Where was the baby when Mrs. Adye was in the room with you? I think Mr. Dean had her downstairs.
11115. Did Mrs. Adye take the baby away that day? Yes, she took it away to bath it.
11116. How long was your husband away going to Mrs. Adye's—what became of your husband? He went for Mrs. Adye.

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11117. Did he come back with Mrs. Adye? Yes.
11118. Where did he go to then? He did not come upstairs with Mrs. Adye.
11119. You had this conversation while Mrs. Adye was in the house? Yes.
11120. How long did Mrs. Adye stay with you? Not many minutes.
11121. When did you next see your husband? When Mrs. Adye was gone.
11122. What did he come for? For the cup and saucer.
11123. Did you tell him that you drank the tea? Yes.
11124. You told him you drank the tea? Yes.
11125. Did Mrs. Gail come in that day? Yes.
11126. What time did she come in? In the afternoon.
11127. Did you say anything to her about the tea? Yes.
11128. Did you say anything about it being under the drawers? Yes.
11129. Did you tell Mrs. Adye of the tea under the drawers? Yes; she knew.
11130. You told her of the tea being under the drawers? Yes; I told her.
11131. *Dr. Manning.*] What food had you on the Sunday—what did you take? Lime-water and milk through the day. Mrs. Adye made me a cup of tea, and brought me some bread and butter from her own place.
11132. You had that? Yes.
11133. And then the lime-water and milk? Yes; during the day.
11134. Who told you to take the lime-water and milk? Mr. Dean gave me the lime-water and milk.
11135. How often did you take it? I do not remember how many times; I was drinking it through the day.
11136. How did it happen that he gave you lime-water and milk? The lime-water was downstairs. I used to give it to the baby.
11137. He gave you this several times during the afternoon? He gave me two or three drinks of it.
11138. *Dr. Jones.*] Had lime-water and milk been prescribed for you before? Yes.
11139. Who by? Dr. Newmarch.
11140. When you were sick before? Yes; with the gripes.
11141. On Sunday did you take anything before you went to bed? I do not remember what I took on Sunday.
11142. You only remember the lime-water and milk? Yes.
11143. *President.*] Who got you the lime-water and milk? Mr. Dean.
11144. *Dr. Manning.*] You were suspicious at this time that you were being poisoned? Yes; on Sunday.
11145. You suspected your husband? Yes.
11146. How was it, then, you took the lime-water and milk from him if you suspected him? I had no one else to hand me anything; there was nobody in the house.
11147. Mrs. Adye came back in the afternoon? Yes.
11148. About half-past 4? Yes.
11149. How long did she stay? About half an hour.
11150. Did you tell her that you suspected your husband? No.
11151. You did not tell her that? No.
11152. I think you have described her as your nearest woman friend? She was the only neighbour I took to.
11153. But you did not tell her that you had any suspicions of your husband whatever? No; I did not mention poison to her at all.
11154. *President.*] What did you mean by the cup of tea under the drawers—why would it be put there? I put it there.
11155. What reason did you give when you told her; it is not a usual place for a cup of tea; can you tell me that at all;—did you give Mrs. Adye any reason for its being there, or Mrs. Gail? No; I just told Mrs. Gail it was there.
11156. But you did not give them any reason? No; I did not.
11157. When Mrs. Adye asked you to take the tea, and she said to you it was all right? She didn't ask me to take it.
11158. Did you give her any reason for a glass of tea being put under the drawers? No; I did not say anything to her.
11159. Were you very ill on that Sunday, or had you only a headache? I had a very bad headache; that is all.
11160. Were you so ill that you could not get things for yourself? My head was so bad that I thought lying down would do me good.
11161. When did you suspect Dean of poisoning you? On the Sunday.
11162. After he gave you the tea? Yes.
11163. Were you too ill to get the milk and lime-water if you wanted it? No; I could have got up.
11164. You could have got up and got it for yourself if you wanted? Yes.
- 11165-6. You preferred him to give it to you? He mixed it in a jug at the side on the table.
11167. Was it not a dangerous thing to let him do;—what sort of a jug was it? A china jug.
11168. Was it not a risky thing for him to mix it, after you thought he was poisoning you? I do not know what I thought.
11169. *Dr. Manning.*] Did Dean ask you to have a doctor on the Saturday? No, not on the Saturday.
11170. In your depositions at the Police Court, to be found on page 20, you said the following:—"On the 2nd of March the prisoner suggested getting the doctor; on the following day the prisoner also suggested getting the doctor; then on the Monday, prisoner said, 'You must and will have the doctor'; I had been refusing to see the doctor; prisoner then left the house and got the doctor;"—was that your evidence at the Police Court? I remember him wanting the doctor on the Sunday, but I do not remember that he wanted me to see the doctor on the Saturday.
11171. He did not on the Saturday ask you to see the doctor? I do not remember.
11172. Why did you refuse on the Sunday? I did not feel ill enough to have the doctor.
11173. But you were suspecting your husband of poisoning you;—would it not have been a great safeguard to have the doctor—ladies are generally very ready to have doctors; I do not understand why you refused; you cannot tell me except that you did not think you were ill enough? No; I did not think I was ill enough.
- 11174.

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11174. On Monday, the 4th, how were you feeling then? I was feeling better on Monday morning.
 11175. Very much better? Yes.
 11176. What time did Dean come to see you? About 7 o'clock. He generally came about 7 o'clock.
 11177. Did he give you anything before breakfast? No.
 11178. No more lime-water and milk? No.
 11179. Do you remember Hans Bach coming to see you? Yes.
 11180. What time did he come? He was there to breakfast.
 11181. Do you remember the time? I do not remember what time he came.
 11182. What time did he come up to your room to see you? He did not come upstairs at all.
 11183. *President.*] Didn't he come into the bedroom—with your husband, of course? No, he did not come up into the bedroom.
 11184. Do you remember this; do you say he didn't, or that you do not think he did? I do not remember him coming into the bedroom at all.
 11185. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you suckle the baby on Monday morning? No.
 11186. Not at all? No.
 11187. Had the baby been weaned at this time? Mr. Dean got some food off Mrs. Thompson for the baby.
 11188. When did he get the food from Mrs. Thompson? On Sunday morning he was feeding the baby with the food.
 11189. Didn't you suckle the baby at all on the Monday? No.
 11190. Are you quite sure that Hans Bach did not see you suckle the baby on the Monday? No.
 11191. Are you quite certain? Yes.
 11192. At what time did your husband bring your breakfast? In the morning.
 11193. What did it consist of? Some bread and butter, a chop, and a cup of cocoa.
 11194. One chop or two chops? I do not remember now.
 11195. It might have been two chops? Yes, it might have been two.
 11196. How much bread and butter? Four little pieces—slices.
 11197. You are quite sure it was cocoa? Yes, quite positive.
 11198. How much did you eat? A good breakfast.
 11199. Did you eat most of the chop? Yes.
 11200. And most of the bread and butter? Yes, I eat it all.
 11201. After breakfast, what became of the baby—you had it with you in the morning? Mr. Dean had it downstairs.
 11202. Who washed and dressed the baby? I did.
 11203. Did you wash and dress it upstairs? Yes.
 11204. Was that after you had had your cocoa? Directly after.
 11205. You say you washed and dressed it; then what became of it? I did not finish dressing it. I took ill then.
 11206. What became of the baby when you took ill? I think Mrs. Adye had it. Mr. Dean took it up to Mrs. Adye.
 11207. If you did not see Hans Bach, how did you know he was there? I went downstairs during the day.
 11208. You cannot tell me exactly what became of the baby? I do not remember that.
 11209. Did you nurse it that day, or did you suckle it? No; it had a bottle.
 11210. Was Sunday night the last time you suckled the baby? I did not give it the breast on Sunday.
 11211. What time were you taken ill on the Monday morning? Directly after breakfast.
 11212. How long after you had taken breakfast? Not very long; I don't remember how long.
 11213. In what way were you ill? I was vomiting. I vomited up the breakfast I had taken, and was purging all the morning.
 11214. You did not go to the closet? No.
 11215. You used utensils in the room? Yes.
 11216. Was this vomiting very frequent? Yes; all the morning.
 11217. In what other way were you ill? Pains in the stomach, and dreadful pains in my head.
 11218. Are you quite sure this commenced immediately after breakfast? Yes; not long after.
 11219. It was before 1 o'clock, at all events? Oh, yes.
 11220. What did Dean bring you up for dinner? I think it was a chop and some bread and butter.
 11221. Did he bring you any more cocoa? Yes; he made another cup of cocoa at half-past 10 o'clock, and put it alongside the bed.
 11222. Were you in the habit of taking cocoa? No.
 11223. How did it come about that you had cocoa on this morning? Mr. Dean said he had just bought it.
 11224. Would that be before 9 o'clock? Yes; I had my breakfast before 9 o'clock.
 11225. Before half-past 8 o'clock? It might be before.
 11226. Do you know the shop where he bought it? Yes; it was a new grocer's—not long opened.
 11227. He told you that? Yes; that he had gone into the corner shop for it.
 11228. He told you that? Yes.
 11229. Did you ask for cocoa? Yes.
 11230. Tell us what he said? He brought me up some cocoa. He said, "I have made you a cup of cocoa this morning." I said, "All right, George." He said, "I went to the corner shop and got it for you."
 11231. Was this the first time you had cocoa in the house? No.
 11232. Was there any sago brought to you? Yes.
 11233. Who by? Miss Adye.
 11234. Did you take any of that sago? I do not think so.
 11235. What time was it brought to you? At dinner-time.
 11236. Did you have any milk in the afternoon of that day? I do not remember what I had in the afternoon.
 11237. You do not remember if you had any lime-water and milk either? No.
 11238. Did you stay in your room all that Monday? No.
 11239. You went out? Yes.
 11240. When did you go out? In the morning.

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11241. What time in the morning? A little after 11 o'clock; sometime after 11.
 11242. Where did you go to? To Mrs. Adye's.
 11243. What did you go to Mrs. Adye's for? To tell her I was ill.
 11244. How long did you stay at Mrs. Adye's? Not very long; about a quarter of an hour.
 11245. Do you remember how you were dressed on that morning? Yes; in a wrapper.
 11246. Was your hair loose? Yes.
 11247. You say you saw Hans Bach when you came downstairs? Yes; he was lying on the sofa.
 11248. Did you see him again between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, or between 2 and 3 in the afternoon? No; I didn't.
 11249. He didn't come to say good-bye to you? He sang out upstairs "Good-bye."
 11250. He didn't come upstairs? No; he didn't come upstairs.
 11251. You say you went to tell Mrs. Adye that you were so ill;—did you tell her anything about what your suspicions were? She asked me what I had for breakfast, and I told her. I told her how sick I was, and asked her to go for my mother.
 11252. Did you tell Mrs. Adye anything about the baby at that time? No.
 11253. Where was the baby? The baby was asleep.
 11254. Who had charge of the baby? Mr. Dean.
 11255. Where? On my bed.
 11256. On the Monday morning? Yes, they were both fast asleep on the bed.
 11257. On the bed upstairs? Yes.
 11258. Where they there when you went out? Yes.
 11259. And Hans Bach was below? Yes.
 11260. And the baby was with Mr. Dean? Yes, on Mr. Dean's arm.
 11261. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Was the baby downstairs with Hans Bach that morning? Yes, it was.
 11262. Was it washed in any way besides your washing it; was it washed downstairs, afterwards? I do not know.
 11263. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you mention to Dean that you had been out in the morning? No; I do not think I did.
 11264. You did not tell him at all? No.
 11265. He was asleep when you came back? Yes.
 11266. Did you only go to Mrs. Adye's to tell her how ill you were, and to ask her to send for your mother? Yes, only to tell her how ill I was.
 11267. Did you want her to let your mother know? Yes, to go for my mother.
 11268. *President.*] Did you get any soda-water or ask for any at Mrs. Adye's that morning? Yes, I think I did.
 11269. Did you get any soda-water? No, she gave me a drink of water from the well.
 11270. Did they bring some soda-water after? Yes, Mrs. Walke's little girl brought some.
 11271. What became of the soda-water? It came upstairs.
 11272. Who brought it up? I think Mrs. Walke's little girl brought it up.
 11273. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you ask that the doctor might be sent for? No.
 11274. Didn't you think that you were ill enough to get a doctor? No.
 11275. Did Dean suggest it? Yes.
 11276. What did you say then? I said, "I will get better."
 11277. When he suggested you objected? Yes; because he had always refused before when I wanted a doctor.
 11278. On this occasion he insisted on having the doctor? Yes.
 11279. What time did he go for the doctor? Between 4 and 5 o'clock.
 11280. How long was he away? I don't remember how long.
 11281. Did you know how soon he came back;—did he come upstairs to you when he came back? Yes; I think he did.
 11282. And did he stay with you till the doctor came? I do not remember that he was upstairs all the time.
 11283. He was upstairs some part of the time? Yes.
 11284. Did he give you anything to drink? Yes; some soda-water.
 11285. Did he give you anything else? Soda-water and milk.
 11286. Still you had suspicions about him that he was poisoning you. On the Sunday you took the breakfast from him, and on the Monday morning, and soda and milk in the afternoon. Why was that, if you were suspicious that he was poisoning you—can you tell me? I thought the things I saw were very strange, and I could hardly think he could do it. [*The witness here broke down and burst into tears. At the suggestion of the President an easy chair was brought into the room, and a hospital nurse who was in attendance sat with Mrs. Dean during the rest of her examination.*]
 11287. Was your husband in the room all the time the doctor was there—on the Monday evening? Yes; both Mr. Dean and Mrs. Weynton.
 11288. They were there the whole time the doctor was there? Yes.
 11289. Were you vomiting then? No.
 11290. The doctor did not see you vomit? No; he did not.
 11291. Did he look into the pedestal to see if there was anything there? No.
 11292. Had that been cleared up? Yes; Mr. Dean had emptied it.
 11293. When did he empty it? In the morning and in the afternoon too.
 11294. Mrs. Adye came to see you on the Monday evening too? Yes.
 11295. Still you did not tell her anything about your suspicions? No.
 11296. And you did not tell the doctor? No; I did not.
 11297. What arrangements had been made for looking after and nursing you on the Monday night? Mr. Dean left me a stick alongside of the bed, and left the balcony door open.
 11298. You were expecting your mother? No; I did not know my mother would come.
 11299. Who was the stick for? If I wanted anything I was to knock, and Mrs. Weynton would come in.
 11300. You were left, ill as you were, during this Monday night? Yes.
 11301. There was no one to give you medicine? No.

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11302. *President.*] Do you remember on the Monday forenoon, did you change your night-dress on the Monday forenoon? Yes, I had to.
11303. When did you put on that night-dress clean? On Sunday.
11304. Can you remember how you wore it—whether it was inside out or not? I do not remember.
11305. You do not remember whether it was inside out or not;—would you not remember that by the buttons? I do not remember now.
11306. *Dr. Manning.*] On the Saturday and the Monday did anyone see you vomit? Yes, Miss Adye.
11307. Did anyone else see you? Yes, Mr. Dean.
11308. Anybody else? I don't remember anybody else.
11309. When did Miss Adye see you vomit? On Monday, about dinner-time, when Mr. Dean brought up the chop at 1 o'clock, and she was there.
11310. Did you eat the chop that was brought up? No; Miss Adye told him to take it down-stairs.
11311. Was that Ethel Adye? Yes.
11312. You were very ill on Monday night? Yes.
11313. How often were you ill? About every 10 minutes, as near as I can remember.
11314. What time did you take the medicine—the first dose of the medicine? About a quarter to 11 or 11 o'clock.
11315. And were you worse after that? Yes.
11316. Did Dean give you anything before giving you the medicine? Yes, a drink of milk.
11317. Lime-water and milk? Yes.
11318. That was before you got the medicine? Yes.
11319. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
11320. Did you bring that up? I don't think I vomited between taking the lime-water and milk and the medicine.
11321. It is quite certain that you did not suckle the baby on the Monday? No; she had the feeding-bottle.
11322. Was the baby suckled at any time after Monday? No.
11323. Do you remember the baby being sent over from Mrs. Adye's so that you might give it a drink? When was that?
11324. On the Tuesday, I think? I don't remember that.
11325. You are quite certain that the baby was not suckled on the Monday? Yes; Mrs. Adye had her bottle.
11326. Sometimes babies are nursed and have the feeding-bottle as well? I did not nurse it.
11327. *President.*] Did your mother bring the baby to you at all on the Tuesday;—were you feeling at all uncomfortable from not nursing the baby;—were your breasts too hard? No; they were not.
11328. Did your mother bring the baby to you to nurse on the Tuesday? Mother was not there on Tuesday till half-past 5.
11329. Did she bring the baby from Mrs. Adye's? I do not remember who went there for the baby.
11330. The baby must have come somehow or other;—did your mother bring the baby back? I do not remember who brought the baby back on the Tuesday afternoon.
11331. Think now;—did you suckle the baby on the Tuesday afternoon? No; I did not.
11332. *Dr. Jones.*] The baby was absolutely weaned from Sunday, then? I did not give it the breast again.
11333. Not on any occasion? No; I did not.
11334. *Dr. Manning.*] Your mother nursed you on Monday night? Yes.
11335. How were you on Tuesday morning? I was vomiting on Tuesday.
11336. Did you vomit on Tuesday morning early? Yes; I was vomiting on Tuesday morning early.
11337. What time did your husband come to you on Tuesday morning? I do not remember what time; he generally got home about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock.
11338. And generally came to see you? Yes.
11339. Do you remember what was the first thing he said to you when he came back on the Tuesday morning;—did he say anything to you about this lemon-syrup bottle? Yes; he said, "What is this that Mr. Weynton has been telling me about you drinking something out of a bottle?"
11340. What did you say? I said the bottle was at Dr. Newmarch's.
11341. And what else besides;—was there anything else? I do not think so.
11342. Did he give you anything to drink on the Tuesday morning? No; I could not take anything.
11343. He did not attempt to give you anything to drink? No.
11344. Are you quite sure of that? I do not think so, because everything I drank I vomited up again.
11345. But that would not prevent you taking it;—you do not remember his giving you anything to drink on the Tuesday morning? No.
11346. Mrs. Thompson came to see you on the Tuesday morning? Yes; she came to wash the baby.
11347. What was Dean doing then? He was downstairs.
11348. Did he come up with Mrs. Thompson? No; she came up alone.
11349. Did you take anything to drink while Mrs. Thompson was there? Yes; Mrs. Thompson brought me in some tea.
11350. Who gave the tea to you to drink? I think she did.
11351. Where was Dean when the doctor came on Tuesday morning? I think he was downstairs.
11352. Are you quite sure about that? Yes; because he came upstairs afterwards.
11353. Did he come up with the doctor? No.
11354. He did not come up with the doctor? No.
11355. Did the doctor come up alone? Yes; and Mr. Dean came up a few minutes afterwards.
11356. If Mrs. Thompson says that Dean was lying on the bed with you when the doctor came, and when the doctor came up that Dean met him, that is not correct? No; Mr. Dean was not in the bedroom.
11357. Mr. Dean was not in the bedroom when the doctor came? No.
11358. What did the doctor ask you when he came? What I had been taking.
11359. What did you tell him? I told him about the lemon-syrup—about drinking it.
11360. Was Dean there at that time? No.
11361. Are you quite sure of that? Quite certain; the doctor told him to leave the room.

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11362. You are not confusing it with the Wednesday? No, he came up after the doctor. The doctor said, "Dean, leave the room and shut the door."
11363. What did Mrs. Thompson say at this time? I do not remember that.
11364. What did the doctor say when you told him you had taken the lemon-syrup;—do you remember if he asked you any other question? I don't remember what he said.
11365. Did the doctor do anything before he went away? No, only prescribed for me.
11366. You saw him write the prescription? Yes.
11367. Was your husband there then? No.
11368. He was not? No.
11369. Was Mrs. Thompson there then? Yes.
11370. Where did the doctor write the prescription? I think he wrote it on the chest of drawers.
11371. Did he say anything to you about your taking tea? Yes; he asked me who gave it to me.
11372. What did you say? I don't remember what I said to him. He said I had no business to take tea.
11373. Do you remember your husband saying, "It is not my fault; she would have it"? No; I don't remember that.
11374. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you say to the doctor that you thought Dean had put poison in the lemon-syrup? No, I did not.
11375. Suppose the doctor says so? I didn't say it.
[In answer to a juror, Dr. Newmarch said, "Mrs. Dean told me on Tuesday that she thought prisoner had put poison in. I got the bottle on Monday night from her, and I asked Mrs. Dean was there any foundation for it, as I could not take the statement of anyone who left the bottle with me. It was after taking the medicine in which she said the powder was that she said she suspected him of putting poison in the bottle."]
11376. Who nursed you on the Tuesday? Mrs. Lee.
11377. Did she say who sent her to you? Yes.
11378. Who? My mother.
11379. Did Mrs. Thompson come in the afternoon of Tuesday, do you remember? No; I do not remember.
11380. You do not remember? No.
11381. You do not remember that at all;—not whether Mrs. Thompson came to you on the Tuesday? No.
11382. What time did Mrs. Lee go away? About 4 o'clock.
11383. Do you remember Mrs. Thompson coming to you after that? She might have come, but I do not remember.
11384. Were you left quite alone after Mrs. Lee left? I asked Mrs. Lee to send Mrs. Adye down.
11385. You don't remember Mrs. Thompson coming to you at all? No.
11386. Was Dean with you after Mrs. Lee left? Yes.
11387. Do you remember him bathing your head with vinegar and water? He may have done so, but I do not remember.
11388. Did you get any ice on the Tuesday? The first ice that came was on the Wednesday morning.
11389. You are quite sure Dean did not get any ice on the Tuesday? No; he tried to get some but he could not.
11390. If Mrs. Thompson says she was there and saw some ice got, and some broken off and given to you, is she making a mistake? There was no ice on the Tuesday.
11391. Are you certain about that? Quite certain about that.
11392. *President.*] Do you remember the ice-man passing and your husband getting some ice from him? I never saw an ice-cream-man pass that way.
11393. Had you anything to eat and drink between the time Mrs. Lee left and the time your mother came back that evening? I do not remember what I was eating. I was eating jelly through the day.
11394. Your mother did not come back till half-past 5 or 6 o'clock;—had you anything to eat or drink between those times? I do not remember.
11395. Did you vomit during that time? Yes.
11396. You were still vomiting on the Tuesday afternoon? Yes.
11397. Your mother came back at half-past 5 or 6 o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon? Yes.
11398. You were alone with her? Yes.
11399. Did you talk to your mother about your illness during that time? She knew I was ill.
11400. And she stayed with you all Tuesday night? All Monday night; altogether after Tuesday.
11401. Did you talk to your mother and tell her your suspicions about your illness—did you tell her you thought you had been poisoned? No.
11402. You were so ill; still as ill as you were you did not talk to your mother? No.
11403. After the doctor saw you on the Tuesday did you take anything by the mouth—food or medicine? Food was injected into the bowels.
11404. Anything by the mouth? I only sucked ice.
11405. You took no medicine? I do not remember if I was taking medicine.
11406. You took everything by the bowel—injected? Yes, by the bowel.
11407. *President.*] Who brought the ice you sucked? Mr. Gail.
11408. You know he brought it? Yes; he brought it up into the bedroom and put it into the wash-hand basin.
11409. *Dr. Manning.*] Now Wednesday;—what time did Dean come to you on Wednesday? I do not remember.
11410. What time did the doctor come on Wednesday morning? About half-past 10 o'clock.
11411. What conversation had you with the doctor then? I asked him about a powder. I asked him did he order a powder to be put into the medicine. He said he did not know, but he would look in his book; and when he looked in his book he said "No."
11412. Had he his book with him? Yes, and said "No."
11413. What else occurred? I said Mr. Dean put a powder into the medicine that the doctor had ordered, and said the doctor had ordered it.
11414. Did this occur on Wednesday or Thursday? On the Wednesday morning.
11415. Are you quite sure of that? I would not be positive, but I think it was Wednesday.
11416. You were still vomiting on the Wednesday? Yes; once or twice on the Wednesday.

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11417. Did you see your mother show the vomit to Mrs. Gail on the Wednesday? I do not remember if she showed it to her.
11418. You did not see her show any vomit to the doctor? No; I do not think she did.
11419. Did the doctor ask about any vomit either then or on the previous day? No.
11420. *Dr. Jones.*] Did the doctor see any vomit at any time? No.
11421. Or what passed from your bowels? No.
11422. *Dr. Manning.*] After this conversation with the doctor did he send for Dean? He went downstairs.
11423. Did he bring Dean up? No; he came up alone.
11424. Did he say anything more then? Mr. Dean had denied it.
11425. After the doctor had gone did Dean come to you and talk this matter over? He did not mention anything about the powder.
11426. *President.*] Who did not? Mr. Dean.
11427. Did this occur on Wednesday or Thursday? On Wednesday, I think. He (Dean) did not come up with the doctor. The doctor went to the landing and called Dean up, and the doctor said, "Did you put a powder in your wife's medicine?" and Dean said, "No;" and I said, "Oh, George, you told me the doctor ordered a powder to go into the medicine," and he said, "I did not." He denied it still. I told him he was telling me an untruth. I said, "You know you did, George; how can you stand there and tell me such a falsehood?"
11428. After the doctor had gone away, on Wednesday or Thursday, did Dean recur to this subject? No; he did not.
11429. Are you quite sure about that—that he did not at any time discuss this subject again at any time with you? No.
11430. He did not say, "What makes you say I put a powder into the medicine?" In his evidence at the trial that I have before me, on page 13, he says, "On Thursday morning she said 'What made the medicine white?' I thought after the doctor had gone I would go and ask her why she said it. I said, 'What makes you say I put a powder in the medicine?' She said, 'Because it was white.' I then said, 'Did she not see me put it into the glass which she drank the lime-water and milk out of?' She said, 'No.' I said, 'You know you asked me for a drink as soon as I came home,' to which she replied, 'Yes.' I said, 'Did I not then want to give you the medicine, and did you not say, 'Don't give it to me just yet.' She said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Did you not see me pour it into the glass which you had the lime-water and milk out of?' She said, 'No; she did not notice that.'" No; he did not say that at all.
11431. Never at any time? No.
11432. You told your mother on Wednesday that you had a suspicion of being poisoned? No; I did not.
11433. What time did the doctor come on Wednesday night? I do not remember at what time—very late.
11434. That was the only day that he saw you twice? Yes; on the Wednesday.
11435. Did you see your husband at all on the Thursday? Yes.
11436. You are quite sure that nothing passed between you as regards this powder? No; nothing passed between us.
11437. When did you first notice that your legs got bad? They were very bad on Wednesday night.
11438. Bad with cramps? Yes.
11439. When did you first notice that you had any difficulty in walking? I cannot remember.
11440. Did you notice anything at the time of the trial at Darlinghurst? They were very heavy.
11441. They were heavy at the time of the trial at Darlinghurst? Yes.
11442. When did you first notice that your hair was coming out? Before the trial at Darlinghurst.
11443. Has it been coming out ever since? Yes.
11444. Has it been coming out in quantities? Yes; I left it at the hospital at North Shore.
11445. How much? A lot—a good handful—as much as I could hold in my two hands.
11446. *President.*] Do you know a Mrs. Parker, otherwise known as Madame Von—a fortune-teller? Yes; I went to see her.
11447. What did you go to see her about? I went to see her as a fortune-teller.
11448. Do you remember when it was that you went there? Before the trial at Darlinghurst.
11449. How long before the trial at Darlinghurst? About a week before.
11450. Would you mind telling me what you went for—what you went to find out? I just went out of curiosity.
11451. Did you go to find out the result of the trial? I did not know that she could tell me that.
11452. Can you tell me what you said to her—what took you there? I do not remember what she said.
11453. Did she tell you you were a married woman, and did you say you were not? I said yes.
11454. Did she tell you you had a child? No, she did not.
11455. You knew you had a child and you did not deny it? No; I did not deny it.
11456. What did you go to ask her—what did you want to find out? Nothing in particular.
11457. What did you go for; people do not go to fortune-tellers for nothing in particular—try and think? I have often been before.
11458. To other fortune-tellers? Yes.
11459. What did you know her as—Madame Von or Mrs. Parker? There was a card in the window.
11460. Tell me what you said to her and what she said to you? She kept asking me questions and I would not answer them.
11461. Can you tell me what questions she asked you? She asked me was I married. I said, "Yes." She said, "You have two or three children," and I said, "No." She said that if I was not careful a dark woman would take my husband away from me. She said I was going to remove from where I was and go a long journey.
11462. Anything else? I do not think so.
11463. Fortune-tellers have told you something like that before? Yes.
11464. What did you want to go to a fortune-teller at all for just then? Out of curiosity—to see what she would tell me.
11465. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What was on the card in the window? It was night-time, and I could not see; it was in the paper about this fortune-teller.
11466. *President.*] Did you go to find out what was likely to happen or what would happen to your husband? I did not think she could tell me.

- Mrs.
M. Dean.
10 June, 1895.
11467. Or about anybody else? No.
- 11467½. Did she mention anything about a fair man, or did you mention anything to her about a fair man? No, I do not think there was anything about a fair man; I did not mention anything about a fair man.
11468. Nor she to you? No.
11469. Did she say that she saw a fair man and two elderly females, and did you ask her which you were going to marry? Oh, no.
11470. Nothing like that? Oh, no.
11471. Did you ever tell her that you were never married, but that you were going to be married to a fair man? I told her I was married.
11472. Did she describe a dark man to you? When I told her I was married she said, "Your husband is dark."
11473. Did she tell you anything else about him? No.
11474. Did she tell you that he was in gaol? No, she did not.
11475. That is not true? No.
11476. Did she tell you that he was a dark man? Yes, that he was a dark man.
11477. Did you deny it? No; I said he was.
11478. Is he a dark man as a matter of fact? Yes.
11479. When you went in to her did you give your name? I just went in as a stranger.
11480. Did she find out your name? Just as I was coming out a little girl by the name of Sly was coming in to the door. I knew this little girl, and she knew me.
11481. How did you know this little girl? We used to serve her mother when I was living at home in Riley-street.
11482. As you were going in did the little girl see you? No, as I was coming out.
11483. What was the little girl going for? I do not know.
11484. She knew you? Yes.
11485. How old was this little girl? About 11 or 12 years old.
11486. Did Madame Von, or this fortune-teller, ever go to the house where you were—to Mrs. Johnstone's? Yes; the little girl came down and said a lady wanted to see me. Mrs. Sly's little girl came back and said it was Madame Von. I said I did not wish to see her. She said she was going away to-morrow.
11487. When was this? I do not remember when it was.
11488. How many weeks ago? I think it was three days after it was in the *Sunday Times* about Madame Von.
11489. What did she say to you? She said, "I have come to say good-bye. I am going away to Melbourne." I said, "I don't want to say good-bye to you, you are an utter stranger to me." She had my name off. She said, "Mrs. Dean," and my mother came to the door. Mrs. Johnston stopped in the room all the time. My mother said, "What do you want to say to my daughter? Say it and begone." And then my mother told her about what she had seen in the *Sunday Times*.
11490. What was that? Something about a fair man.
11491. That was at your interview with Madame Von? Yes.
11492. Was that in the *Sunday Times*? Yes.
11493. How long is this ago—how long after the trial? I do not remember whether it was after or before the trial.
11494. Was it before you went to the North Shore Hospital? Yes.
11495. How long before you went to the North Shore Hospital? I do not remember.
11496. What day was it that you went to the North Shore Hospital? I do not remember.
11497. How long was it before that day do you think? I do not remember when it was—whether it was before the trial or afterwards.
11498. Try and think. You went to see her the first time before the trial. When she went to see you was that before or after the trial at Darlinghurst? I think it was before. Mother said to Madame Von, "You have caused quite enough trouble," and I asked her, "Did I say that to you?" and she said, "No."
11499. Can you tell me what was in the *Sunday Times* that caused any trouble? Something about a fair man. She (Madame Von) said, "I did not put it in the *Sunday Times*." I said, "Did you say anything to anybody;—how did you know I was Mrs. Dean?" She said, "The little girl Sly told me."
11500. I wish you would tell me something more of what happened? That is all as far as I can remember. She said she would go to the paper and see about it. She said, "How dare they publish her name?" She made quite a fuss over it.
11501. Did you ever know a girl called Rita? No.
11502. Was there ever a girl called Rita staying in your mother's house in Riley-street? A Miss Bennett from Melbourne stayed there.
11503. What was her first name? Emily.
11504. Do you remember a Mrs. Thompson that used to do washing for you? Yes.
11505. An old woman? Yes.
11506. When she did washing for you was there a girl named Rita in your house? I never heard that name before.
11507. Was there anybody staying in the house for whom you took washing backwards and forwards to Mrs. Thompson's? No, I did not. I never took washing to Mrs. Thompson's.
- [Mrs. Esther Thompson, in her evidence on the 17th of May, in reply to questions put to her, has said:—(1612.) Amongst the washing you had from Mrs. Seymour's house did you receive clothing belonging to any other person living there? Mrs. Seymour told me that some of the clothes sent belonged to a lady who was not living there. Mrs. Seymour said to me, "I got this washing for you to do." It was sent to my house, and I subsequently took it home to Mrs. Seymour's. When I took it home, Mary said to someone I did not see—someone who was up stairs—"Rita, here is your washing." Mary then said to me, "Don't tell mother that Rita is here; she does not live here." A little boy named Jacky, aged about 7 years, who lived at Mrs. Seymour's, came to me and told me, "Mary is telling you a lie; Rita does live here."—(1613.) Have you ever seen Rita about that house? I have never seen Rita but once, and that was behind the counter in Mrs. Seymour's shop.—(1618.) Did you do any washing for Rita? Oh, yes.—(1619.) For how long? For about three months.—(1620.) Was her linen marked at all? Yes, it was marked "Rita."]

11508. Do you remember Mrs. Thompson bringing any washing home and your calling out, "Rita, here is your washing"? No.
11509. Did you ever know a little boy named Jacky? Yes, a boy named Jack.
11510. How old was he when he lived at your mother's house? About 9 or 10 years old.
11511. Do you remember a Mr. Wright living at your mother's place? Yes.
11512. Do you know whether his name was Wright? Yes.
11513. Was that his real name? Yes.
11514. I want you to think at the time Jacky was there whether there was any girl living at your place, or visiting much there, who wore very ornamented kinds of underlinen? His sister lived there for about three months—Jack's sister.
11515. What was Jack's full name? Jack Kirby.
11516. What was the sister's name? Mary.
11517. How old was she? A woman.
11518. Was she grown up? Yes.
11519. What was she? A barmaid.
11520. How old were you then—how long ago is it? It is more than five years ago.
11521. Was this when you were growing up? I was about 16, I think.
11522. Did she wear very ornamented kinds of underclothing? No, I do not think so.
11523. Was there anything you noticed from her dress to give the idea that she was a play-actress? She always dressed in black.
11524. Did you notice anything with regard to her underclothing—petticoats, and so on? No, I did not notice anything.
11525. Was Mary Kirby known by any other name? Yes, Miss Phillips.
11526. Minnie Phillips? Yes; Kirby was her right name.
11527. Did she afterwards live at Mrs. Lee's? No, I never saw her at Mrs. Lee's.
11528. She was Minnie Phillips—she was known as that? Yes.
11529. Was she this little Jack's sister? Yes.
11530. Do you know anything about her? No.
11531. Did you ever take anything with the mark of "Rita" on the clothing, or see any clothing that went to Mrs. Thompson with the name of "Rita" on it? I do not remember the name at all.
11532. Do you remember at all, or did you know, old Mr. Rose? Yes.
11533. Did he ever come across for this Mary? I don't remember him coming for her.
11534. He came across to your house? Yes.
11535. What did he come for? Fruit.
11536. Did she (Mary) ever go over there? I do not remember.
11537. Do you know what kind of a place it is? Yes, while I was living with my mother at Surry Hills.
11538. Were you ever in there? No.
11539. You never were in there? No.
11540. Never in your life? No, I have been to the door. I went with my mother to take something to the door.
11541. Did you ever go with milk? We don't sell milk.
- 11541½. Or with anything in a jug? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORFON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade, appeared for the Crown; and the Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd (instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher), for George Dean.

Mrs. Mary Dean re-examined:—

11542. *President.*] You have never told anybody you were out on the Monday morning with Mrs. Adye? No, I did not.
11543. You never told it at the trial? I was not asked.
11544. You gave everybody to understand that you were very ill on the Monday? Yes; I was very ill.
11545. But well enough to go out? Yes, to Mrs. Adye's.
11546. How far is Mrs. Adye's;—is it as far as from here to the Sydney Hospital? No, not nearly so far.
11547. Is it as far as from here to the Public Library? Not quite as far as that.
11548. Did you know before the trial what the punishment was for administering poison? I have read other cases in the paper.
11549. What other cases? The Louisa Collins case.
11550. You knew what the punishment was? Yes.
11551. What did you know it was? That if they were found guilty they were sentenced to death.
11552. Sentenced to death? Yes.
11553. *Dr. Jones.*] In your depositions at the Police Court at North Sydney you said that Dr. Newmarch saw you on the Monday night and asked you questions about the vomiting, and asked you about the night-dress;—what did Dr. Newmarch ask you about the night-dress? He did not ask me on the Monday.
11554. These are your words, "Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked about the night-dress. He did not ask what I had eaten"? It was on the Sunday, not on the Monday.

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11555. Dr. Newmarch did not see you on the Sunday? Yes; on the following Sunday.
 11556. That is incorrect then? Yes; I did not say anything then.
 11557. Supposing it was on the following Sunday;—what did he ask you? He asked my mother whether there was any vomiting, and did I have anything to show, only the dirty night-dress?
 11558. That was on the following Sunday, not on Monday the 4th of March? No.
 11559. *President.*] I think you stated the night-dress was taken off about 11 o'clock on Monday morning? Yes.
 11560. Where did you put it? In the dirty-clothes basket.
 11561. It remained there a week? I showed it to my mother on Wednesday.
 11562. Was it left there dirty till the following Monday? No; till Sunday.
 11563. How did it come to be left there so long? It was amongst the other dirty clothes.
 11564. When was your washing-day? I wash once a fortnight.
 11565. Did you take it off before you went out or after you went out? Before I went out.
 11566. How were you dressed that morning you had the wrapper on;—what had you underneath it? A flannel petticoat and a clean night-dress on.
 11567. That is what you went out in? Yes.
 11568. How were you in the habit of taking off your night-dress;—over your head, or dropping it down at your feet? I do not know how I took it off; I think I slipped it off.
 11569. Do you know what your general habit was;—did you take it off over your head, or drop it down at your feet? Sometimes one way and sometimes the other.
 11570. *Mr. Pilcher.*] With reference to that night-dress, you showed it to your mother on the Wednesday? Yes.
 11571. Tell me what you did? I told her about vomiting on the Monday morning, and she asked me where the night-dress was. I said it was in the dirty-clothes basket. She said, "Is this the one you mean?" I said, "Yes."
 11572. The doctor only got that night-dress on the following Sunday? Yes.
 11573. Had he seen it before? He picked it up himself on the Sunday.
 11574. You are quite sure that is right—that on the following Sunday the doctor took that nightdress, and that that was the first time that he saw it? Yes; that was the first time.
 11575. You understood that he picked it out of the basket;—you understood that? Yes; I was in bed.
 11576. That was the first time he had seen it? Yes.
 11577. Did you give this account:—"The night-dress produced is my property; I put it on clean on Sunday morning, the 3rd of March, instant; I ceased to wear it on Monday morning, the 4th; it was stained by me during my illness; it was taken off on the morning of the 4th and put in the clothes-basket; my mother found it in the basket and brought it to me, and asked if it was my night-dress; it was then in the same state as when it was taken off; Dr. Newmarch took the night-dress from my room, in my presence, on the 6th of March; my mother got it from the basket; Dr. Newmarch took it on the 7th instant"? Yes; I did give that account, but I think I corrected it afterwards.
 11578. Did you correct it at the Police Court? I don't remember whether I corrected it at the Police Court or at the trial.
 11579. At the Police Court—that was shortly after the occurrence;—which is true? It was on the Sunday.
 11580. The account you are giving now is the true one? I made a mistake, perhaps.
 11581. That is what you swore on the 19th of March—a fortnight after the occurrence? I think it was a Thursday when he took it.
 11582. You stated yesterday that when Dean came back you told him you drank the tea on the Sunday? Yes.
 11583. Of course that was not true;—what you told your husband was not true? No.
 11584. Did I understand you to say that you did not know Rita at all? I do not remember the name.
 11585. Is it a name you know belonging to anybody? No.
 11586. Do you know anybody by that name? I never did.
 11587. You never knew anybody named Rita? I do not remember the name; I did not know anybody.
 11588. Have you ever gone by the name of Rita yourself? No.
 11589. Have you ever signed your name Rita? No.
 11590. Just think for a moment now? [*Witness taking some time to consider*].—I do not know.
 11591. Did you know Frank Brereton? Yes.
 11592. Have you ever written letters to him? Yes, I think I have.
 11593. Have you ever signed yourself Rita Seymour? I don't remember; I may have done so.
 11594. *President.*] Surely you would know whether you have or not;—you would remember that would you not? [*No answer.*]
 11595. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You cannot say now? It was so many years ago I cannot remember. I generally signed "May."
 11596. You cannot remember that you have ever written to Frank Brereton and signed your name Rita Seymour;—did you know anybody by the name of George Clements or Pegg? Yes, I did.
 11597. Did you ever write to him? I do not think I ever did.
 11598. Just think before you answer? I do not think I ever wrote to George Pegg. I remember him, but I do not remember writing to him.
 11599. Tell me [*handing witness letter*] is that your writing? Yes.
 11600. And that is the George;—that is the letter you wrote to George Clements or Pegg on October 12th, 1891? Yes.
 11601. Is that signed Rita Seymour? Yes.
 11602. And that is your signature? Yes.

[*Mr. Pilcher read letter.*]

Dear George,

413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, 12 October, 1891.

I am very sorry to disappoint you to-morrow night, as I have just received a letter from Miss Taylor inviting me out to her place to tea, as she wants me to do her hair for her in the Court style, and she says in the letter, "Please wear your pearls." So the pearls must take the cake. I think her brother is a bit struck, as he wanted to know, very anxiously, when I was coming out again, so he will see me sooner than he expected. Frank has plenty of rivals, but he has no cause to be jealous, for if he only knew how much I love him he would not be. I am not a bit jealous of him, for I trust him too much

much—more than he trusts me, I am very sorry to say. I wish he would settle the question. I will leave it to you to scold him again. I wrote another letter to one of my old boys this morning—such a heart-rending one, and all through that dear boy Frank. Oh, George, never fall in love; it is very bad for the constitution. I don't think I have no more troubles of mine to relate, so good-bye, until I see you to-morrow night at 8 p.m.

Mrs.
M. Dean.
11 June, 1895.

I remain,
Your true friend,
RITA SEYMOUR.

P.S.—Please bring some kiss-papers, and give Frank a kiss for me, as I have not had the pleasure of giving him one myself.

11603. Is that your writing? Yes, it is my writing.

WHEN THE RIGHT ONE COMES.

(Arranged by Rita Seymour.)

I can never love, the maiden said,
My heart as a glacier is cold;
All men I have met are the same to me—
The young, middle-aged, and old.
I have listened unmoved while men have pleaded
As if they were pleading for life,
And I coldly refused the boon they craved—
The right to call me wife.
Now will you tell what has changed her mood,
That she hangs her golden head;
In her favourite pastimes finds no good;
Can it be she fain would wed?
By every token the love-tide brings,
His power with mortals to prove;
By her frequent sighs, by the songs she sings,
The young maiden must be in Love.
But the right one came—he was tall and dark,
And he met her first at a dance;
And a look or a smile from him to her,
Would make her heart jump for joy.
What say you now, my maiden cold—
Did it seem so very much amiss
When you raised your ruby lips
For his betrothal kiss?
Say not fair maid I shall never love,
For Cupid, the arrant knave,
When the right one comes his power to prove
Will find you a willing slave.

R. SEYMOUR.

No. 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W.

11604. Whose writing is this at the bottom, "413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W."? Not my writing.

11605. Do you know whose it is? No.

11606. Whom did you send that poetry to? I do not remember.

11607. Read a little of it to bring it back to your memory;—was it to Frank? I do not remember.

11608. By the way, is that your "R"? Yes.

11609. And that is your signature, "R. Seymour"? Yes.

11610. Who wrote "413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W."? I do not know. That is not my writing.

11611. But the "R" is yours? Yes.

11612. But the other is not? No; I do not think it was on when I sent it.

11613. Did you compose this yourself? Yes.

11614. Was that writing at the bottom on it then? No, I am positive it was not.

11615. Did you write this "Rita" at the top? Yes.

11616. Did you write "Arranged by Rita Seymour"? Yes; it was all my handwriting.

11617. Just think for a moment;—was that writing at the bottom, "413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W." there when you sent it? No, it was not there when I sent it.

11618. Surely you will have some idea whose writing it is? No, I do not know whose writing it is.

11619. *President.*] Whom did you send that poetry to? I don't remember who I sent it to.

11620. *Dr. Jones.*] What was the date? *Mr. Pilcher:* It has no date.

11621. *President.*] Where is it from? *Mr. Pilcher:* 413, Riley-street.

Mr. Pilcher, to President.] I want to draw your attention to the word "Rita," to the letter "R," and the "R. Seymour." She says that is her writing and that the rest is not.

11622. Here is another letter;—is that your writing? Yes.

Dear Frank,

No. 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, 22 October, 1891.

I was very much annoyed at not being able to come to the class on Thursday evening, and also for disappointing you, as I know you would feel very lonely coming home by yourself. But you will excuse me when I tell you that my dear mother has, I am very much afraid, got an attack of *la grippe*, so you see it would be impossible for me to leave her. I sent word down to George to-day by Miss Bond to tell him not to mind going to the station, and when she came back she told me that he was very ill with the same complaint as my mother has got, and he told her he would call at our house as he was coming home. At about 8 p.m., a friend of his came and told me he had to go home in a cab, he was so ill; and I wrote a consoling little note, and some flowers I bought at Sear's to-day, and sent them in a little box wrapped in wadding to put in his bedroom. I will go and see him to-morrow afternoon. I feel so downhearted when I think how ill he is and all through me, as I said to you on Tuesday night "he will get *la grippe*," and so he has got it and I shall have to go and nurse him, won't that be nice. If you are not coming into town this week you can write to me and I will deliver any message for you, and if you do come into town don't forget to call and see me without fail. Miss Bond says she thinks the picnic will never come off if this *la grippe* is going to continue; you better get it and I will come and attend on you. Please bring the photo in with you as I am longing to see it. I have no more news to tell you, only I hope this will find you quite well and in a better humour than you were in on Tuesday night, so good-bye.

I remain, Your loving friend,

MAY SEYMOUR,

11623.

- Mrs. M. Dean,
11 June, 1895.
11623. I have another letter here;—is that your writing [*handing letter to witness*] ? Yes.
Dear Frank,
Just a line to let you know the arrangements made for New Year's Day. We all have to meet at Norton and Marion-street, at a quarter to 10 o'clock. And will you please tell your friends Miss and Mr. Pegg, and by doing so you will greatly oblige
It was me who sent the card.
413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, 30 December, 1891.
Your friend,
MAY.
11624. This letter, too; is that your handwriting [*handing letter to witness*] ? Yes.
Dear Frank,
If you have any spare time on your hands this week will you please find out all particulars about Mr. Chapman's social, as Miss Taylor and I are in a fix about our dresses, not knowing if plain or fancy dresses are to be worn. Trusting you will favour me with a few lines soon.
413, Riley-street, Sydney, April 25, 1892.
Believe me to be, your sincere
MAY SEYMOUR.
11625. Is this little memorandum, "It was me who sent the card," your handwriting ? Yes.
11626. And the letter as well ? Yes.
11627. You say you never knew any person by the name of Rita;—now you have seen your letters, how did you come to use the name Rita ? I never knew anybody by that name.
11628. How is it you come to use the name Rita if Rita was never your name, and you were never known as Rita ? Nobody calls me Rita.
11629. Were you never known as Rita ? No.
11630. Amongst your girl and boy friends were you never known as Rita ? No.
11631. How do you account for using the name Rita, and signing your name Rita ? I do not remember.
11632. Can you give no explanation why you adopted the name Rita for your own name ? I never adopted it. George Pegg used to call me Rita.
11633. Didn't you write to Frank as Rita ? Yes.
11634. Did he call you Rita ? No, May.
11635. Can you give me any reason for adopting the name Rita ? No, I cannot.
11636. Do you know a Mr. Marshall, a dentist ? Yes.
11637. Did he ever do anything for your teeth ? Yes.
11638. He extracted a large number of your teeth, did he not ? Yes.
11639. After he extracted them do you remember your mouth breaking out bleeding ? Yes, I do.
11640. Do you remember his being sent for to stop the bleeding ? Yes.
11641. And he came up to your house ? Yes.
11642. And you were in your bedroom ? Yes.
11643. And he called in Dr. Rutledge ? Yes.
11644. And both Dr. Rutledge and Mr. Marshall attended to you ? Yes.
11645. Had you been to Mr. Marshall's more than once about your teeth ? Yes.
11646. And how many times did you go to his consulting-rooms ? About five or six times.
11647. Did you always go alone ? No.
11648. Who went with you ? My mother went once.
11649. Anybody else ? Yes; I went with a young lady by the name of Vera Reece.
11650. How often did you go with her ? Once.
11651. And who was Vera Reece ? A young lady staying at mother's.
11652. Can you remember what year it was that she stayed at your mother's ? I do not remember; it is a good while ago.
11653. Do you remember how long ago it was ? Three or four years ago.
11654. How long did she stay with your mother ? Not for long.
11655. About how long did she stay—some weeks or some months ? About three months.
11656. Where did she come from ? From Melbourne.
11657. Where did she go to ? I do not remember where she went to.
11658. Do you know whether she left Sydney and went back to Melbourne ? She left our house, and I do not know where she went.
11659. You say you went to the dentist's on five or six occasions;—who went with you on any other occasion ? Mr. Wright.
11660. Who was he ? He lived at my mother's.
11661. How old were you at the time ? I was about 14 years of age.
11662. On any other occasion did you go with anybody ? I went with Detective Keatinge's wife.
11663. Who did you go with on the other two occasions ? I went alone.
11664. Did you know Vera Reece by the name of Rita ? No, Vera.
11665. Are you quite sure you did not go to the dentist's with any other girl but Vera;—is she the only other girl you went with ? I think she was the only other girl.
11666. Just think for a moment;—I would like you to be certain;—I mean to the dentist's ? No; I do not remember any other girl.
11667. You say you went to the dentist's six times;—when was it you went ? About three years ago.
11668. Was that the last time ? Yes.
11669. You spoke of going to the dentist's once when you were 14, and now you are 21;—the time would be running over five years ? I think it was about three years ago.
11670. By the way, this Mr. Wright you speak of having gone with once, was he living with your mother at the same time as Vera ? No, he was the only one in the house besides Mr. Jones.
11671. Was Vera staying in the house at the same time as Mr. Wright ? No, I do not think so.
11672. Assuming that your memory is right, that you only went to the dentist's with one girl, cannot you remember going with any other girl ? No, I do not think so.
11673. Assuming you are right, did you, or that girl, give the dentist the address of that girl as at your mother's address; either you or the girl in your presence ? I cannot say.
11674. Did you ever give the address of the girl as Rita ? We both gave the same address.
11675. You did give the address ? Yes, my mother's address.
11676. Did you, or the girl in your presence, tell the dentist that the name of the girl was Rita ? No, she said Miss Reece in my presence.
11677. Did you ever see any account delivered to this Miss Reece ? No; I do not know.
11678. Did the charges all go in one bill ? No, mine came alone. 11679.

Mrs.
M. Dean.
11 June, 1895.

11679. Are you certain of that? Yes.
11680. You mean certain as far as your memory serves you? Yes.
11681. Is it not a fact that either you or this girl told the dentist that her name was Rita, with your mother's address, in your presence? No, she did not in my presence.
11682. You are certain of that? Yes, positive.
11683. Is that girl you call Reece, Rita? I do not know her by the name of Rita.
11684. Can you explain to these gentlemen how you came to adopt the name of Rita if you didn't know anybody by the name of Rita; how do you account for adopting the name of Rita? Only by George Pegg calling me Rita. He was the only one called me by that name.
11685. Didn't I ask you if you ever knew a girl by the name of Rita and you said "No"; if you ever went by the name of Rita, and you said, "No." Didn't you say so this morning? Yes.
11686. Didn't I draw your attention to your girl and boy friends? It is so many years ago that I had forgotten.
11687. Just tell me now, didn't you send that poetry to Frank? I do not remember who I sent it to.
11688. You heard me read one letter;—is it not a fact that you were once in love with Frank? Yes.
11689. Is it not a fact that you sent that poetry to Frank;—have you any doubt whether you did or not? I dare say I did.
11690. You called yourself Rita Seymour there? Decidedly.
11691. Were any of your clothes marked Rita? No.
11692. When you speak of Mr. Wright can you remember him at all? Yes.
11693. He was a dark man? Yes.
11694. Was he black or very dark? Very dark.
11695. Was he a coloured man? Yes, he had a dark skin.
11696. Of course you have seen very dark Australians;—wasn't he man of black blood? Yes; he had black curly hair.
11697. He was a black man? Yes.
11698. You would describe him as a coloured Indian gentleman? Yes, an Indian.
11699. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Do you remember a girl named Dora living with your mother? No, I do not.
11700. Do you say you do not? No, I do not.
11701. Do you remember another girl named Ada Thompson living with your mother? Yes, I remember Ada Thompson.
11702. But you do not remember Dora? No, I do not.
11703. You said last night that you went, after your husband was committed for trial, and before he was tried, to see a Madame Von, a clairvoyant? Yes, I did.
11704. Did you know her as Madame Von? Yes; that is the name I saw in the paper, and she had it on a card in the window.
11705. Did you pay Madame Von any money? Yes.
11706. How much did you pay her for that consultation? One shilling.
- President.*] That is cheap enough.
- Sir Julian Salomons.*] I should think it was dear at any price.
11707. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Can you tell me from memory exactly what you said to Madame Von, and what Madame Von said to you in reply; just tell me in your own words, and in your own way, what conversation took place? She asked me if I was married. I said, "Yes, I am." She then said, "You have two or three children?" I said, "No; I have only one." She said, "Sit down," and I sat down. She then got the cards, she cut the cards, and then asked me questions as to where I lived, and other questions about myself. I then said to her, "I came here for you to tell me, and not for me to tell you." Then she told me a lot of nonsense which I do not remember.
11708. Is that all that took place between you? Yes, that is practically all.
11709. And for that did you pay her a shilling? Yes.
11710. Will you tell me this, Mrs. Dean: During the interval between your husband's committal, on a charge which you have already admitted involved his life, and the trial itself, can you tell me any reason in the world why you went to see that clairvoyant? [*No answer.*]
11711. Can you give me any reason whatever why you went to see that clairvoyant; you may give me any reason you like? From curiosity, to see what she could tell me.
11712. Is that the only reason you can give now? Yes.
11713. I suppose, Mrs. Dean, you knew at the time you went to that clairvoyant that your husband was committed to stand his trial on a very serious charge? Yes.
11714. The father of your child? [*Witness burst out crying, and broke down.—After a pause.*]
11715. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you now well enough to go on, Mrs. Dean? Yes.
11716. While your husband was in gaol did you obtain from him an order to get his pay, which was owing by the North Shore Steam Ferry Company? No; it was not an order for his pay.
11717. What was it for then? It was an order for his watch and chain, and some money.
11718. Was this property lying with the Steam Ferry Company? No; it was at the North Shore Police Court, not with the Ferry Company.
11719. Do you say it was at the Police Court at North Shore? Yes.
11720. Had these articles and money been taken from him when he was arrested? Yes.
11721. How much money was there? £3 15s.
11722. And the watch and chain? Yes.
11723. And did you get both the money and the watch and chain? Yes.
11724. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] From the Police Court at North Sydney? Yes.
11725. And it was after he was arrested that you obtained these articles? Yes.
11726. Did you also send an order for him to sign, for you to obtain his money from the Bank—from the Savings Bank? Yes; I did.
11727. Did you send an order to him in gaol? Yes; I did.
11728. In what Bank did you say he had his money—was it the Savings Bank? Yes.
11729. *President.*] And did he sign this order for you? No, sir; I did not receive the order back.
11730. *Mr. Pilcher.*] But you did get an order for the money, and the watch and chain which you obtained from the Police Court at North Sydney? Yes.

11731.

- Mrs.
M. Dean.
11 June, 1895.
11731. Who took the order to the gaol when you wanted your husband to assign to you the money he had in the Savings Bank? I sent it in a letter.
- 11732-33. I am under the impression (correct me if I am wrong) that Dr. Manning asked you whether you continued to take the morphia mixture after the 4th January.
- Dr. Manning.*] She said he gave her one dose of it, and she is not sure whether she took another dose next morning.
11734. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Are you quite certain you did not take any more of the morphia mixture after the 4th of January? No; that was the only mixture I had with morphia in it.
11735. And what became of the bottle in which that morphia mixture was? Mr. Dean threw it away.
11736. Have you been asked how much water you added to the lemon-syrup on the Saturday morning? Yes.
11737. *Dr. Todd.*] [*Producing the glass used on that occasion.*] Do you see this glass: Did you put the lemon-syrup in that, and then fill up the glass with water? Yes; I filled up the glass.
11738. *Mr. Pilcher.*] By the way, we have heard that the furniture was shifted to a house somewhere in Paddington? Yes, it was, and I went over there the morning before.
11739. In removing this furniture from North Sydney to Paddington, what was your intention? I was going to live there with my mother. But we were taking Mrs. Lee to Paddington to take care of the house until I came out of the hospital.
11740. Was Mrs. Lee going to live with you? I do not know what arrangement was come to between my mother and Mrs. Lee.
11741. You don't know anything at all about that? No.
11742. How long have you known Mrs. Lee? Before I was married I knew her.
11743. Was Mrs. Lee at your wedding? No, sir.
11744. Where did your furniture go to from the house it was first taken to at Paddington? I do not know where. I have been in the hospital all the time since then.
11745. Do you know where the furniture is now? My mother has stored it somewhere, but I don't know where.
11746. Did you give any directions to have that furniture shifted? Yes; I gave my mother leave to remove the furniture from Paddington.
11747. Remove the furniture to where? I do not know where.
11748. And you don't know where it is now? No; I do not.
11749. You say you knew Mrs. Lee before you were married—do you know that she kept a brothel? No, sir; I did not know that.
11750. *President.*] Do you know what sort of a place "Brunswick Cottage" was? No; but I often went there to see my mother.
11751. Have you ever seen anything to excite your suspicion there? No; I only saw Mrs. Sexton there.
11752. Did you not really know what sort of a place it was? No, sir.
11753. Nor what sort of a person Mrs. Lee was? No; I thought she was a married woman.
11754. Where was her husband then? I don't know, I seldom saw him.
11755. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Was he not living with her as far as you know? He used to come over for tea.
11756. Have you seen him? Yes.
11757. And what was he like when he came over for tea? Rather tall.
11758. Was he a young man? Yes.
11759. Do you think he was a good deal younger than Mrs. Lee? Yes.
11760. A smart young chap? Yes.
11761. A well-dressed young man? He was tidily dressed.
11762. I mean he was not dressed like a labouring man? Oh, no. I mean he was tidily dressed; I should think he was in an office, or something of that sort.
11763. How much younger was he than Mrs. Lee, do you think? I cannot say exactly.
11764. How old is Mrs. Lee? About 29.
11765. And about what, do you think, is his age? About 25.
11766. By the way, was Mrs. Lee at your house on Tuesday, the 5th of March? Yes, she was.
11767. And did she give you any jelly tablets on that day? Yes.
11768. What were they like;—had you ever taken any before? You buy them from the little grocer's shop, and make jelly from them.
11769. Do you mean that they are sweets? Yes.
11770. Confectionery sweets, and things of that kind? Well, you can buy them at the grocers' shops; I know that.
11771. Can you tell me the name they were known by? Yes; jelly tablets.
11772. Are they acid to the taste? They are different coloured and flavoured, such as lemon, raspberry, and so on.
11773. Do you say they have different flavours? Yes.
11774. What flavour were those you ate that morning? They were lemon.
11775. Do I understand that on that same Tuesday Mrs. Lee gave you food? No. I could not eat anything; I only had the jelly.
11776. Did you drink lime-water and milk? Yes; I had a drink of milk.
11777. Did Mrs. Lee give you whatever you had? Yes.
11778. You remember on the Monday—correct me if I am wrong—when you, in your wrapper, came downstairs and went to Mrs. Adye's? Yes.
11779. On that day do you remember whether Mr. Dean had got a feeding-bottle for the baby? Yes.
11780. Had he got that feeding-bottle when you went out? Yes; Mr. Dean got it after breakfast-time that morning.
11781. Had he got it before you went out in your wrapper? Yes, before I went out; he got it after breakfast.
11782. It is not correct then, that Dean was out getting the feeding-bottle from the chemist's when you went in your wrapper to Mrs. Adye's? No; he was lying on the bed when I went out.
11783. It is not correct then, that Hans Bach was nursing the baby downstairs when you went out to Mrs. Adye's? He was nursing her after breakfast-time, I think.

11784. Was he nursing it later on during the morning? They had the baby downstairs while I had my breakfast.
11785. But what I mean is: Did he nurse it after breakfast, through the morning? It was just after breakfast.
11786. Did you have your breakfast about 8 o'clock? Yes.
11787. Did you ever take part in any theatrical performance? No, never.
11788. Did you ever play in any pantomime? No.
11789. Not in any part at all? No.
11790. Had Mr. Wright anything to do with the theatre? No.
11791. Had he anything at all to do with Her Majesty's Theatre? No, not that I know of.
11792. And you never took any part in any pantomime? No; I was never on the stage in my life.
11793. I suppose you have been to a pantomime? Oh, yes.
11794. You said, did you not, that you had been to several clairvoyants? Yes.
11795. Did you go to more than one clairvoyant between the time your husband was committed and his trial? No; I only went to one.
11796. Have you been to any clairvoyant since the trial? No.
11797. How long was it before your husband's committal that you went to the clairvoyant? About a week.
11798. Was that after he was arrested? Yes.
11799. And before his trial? Yes; before his trial at Darlinghurst.
11800. What I want to know is, how long before you were at Madame Von's, is it since you had been to any other clairvoyant or fortune-teller? Madame Von is the only one I have been to.
11801. Do you mean that you went to her more than once? No; only the once.
11802. Did you not say this morning, or yesterday, to a member of this Commission that you had been to several clairvoyants—I want you now to clearly understand my question: Have you been to any other fortune-teller than Madame Von? No.
11803. Did you not say that you had been to several fortune-tellers? Yes; but I meant not since my marriage.
11804. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] This Frank Brereton whom you wrote the letters to—who is he? He is a young gentleman I went to a dance with.
11805. Is he the son of the late Dr. Brereton? I do not know.
11806. Do you know what he did—what was his occupation? He was learning cutting at a tailor's.
11807. And this George Clement or Pegg—what was he? He was in a confectioner's shop.
11808. Do you know if they are both in Sydney now? Yes.
11809. I notice on the top of one of these letters, or poetry, it is written, "Arranged by Rita Seymour";—do you remember seeing any such a thing as the following lines in any book? I think I composed it myself.
11810. *President.*] I asked you a long while ago, early this morning, if you knew anyone named Rita, and I asked you the same question yesterday, do you remember? Yes.
11811. Why, then, did you not tell me, that sometimes you called yourself Rita? It is so many years ago, that I had quite forgotten it until I saw the letter.
11812. Do you mean to say that you had entirely forgotten that until the letters were shown to you? Yes; that is right.
11813. Four years ago, would you not be 17 years of age? Yes.
11814. And you had forgotten that when you were that age you called yourself "Rita"? Yes; I had forgotten all about that.
11815. I suppose you have written more than one letter to that young man Brereton? Yes; I don't remember how many.
11816. But a good many, I suppose, when you thought yourself in love with him? Yes.
11817. Used he to write to you? Yes.

[Witness withdrew.]

Cornelius Charles Marshall sworn and examined:—

11818. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I believe you are a dentist, carrying on business in Elizabeth-street, Sydney? I am.
11819. Amongst your patients have you had Miss Mary Seymour? Yes.
11820. Amongst other things, did you extract a number of Miss Mary Seymour's teeth? Yes; I attended her for several years.
11821. Do you remember going to her mother's house to stop the bleeding of the gums? Yes.
11822. Do you remember calling in some other doctor for the administration of chloroform or some other anæsthetic? Yes.
11823. When was that? About three years ago, I think. I cannot give you the exact date.
11824. Did she sometimes come to your surgery to see you? Yes.
11825. On any of the occasions when she came to see you was she accompanied by another young lady? Yes; another young lady came there with her, from the same address.
11826. More than once? Two or three times, I think.
11827. With Mary Seymour? Yes; she came once, but I won't be certain how many times she came with Mary Seymour. I think she came the first time with Mary Seymour; she came several times, but whether with Mary Seymour more than once, I cannot say for certain.
11828. On the occasion she came with Mary Seymour, did she come from the same address? Yes.
11829. How do you know that? She gave me the same address; both said they came from No. 413, Riley-street.
11830. What name did this young lady give? Miss Rita.
11831. Is this the bill [*produced*] you sent to Miss Rita? Yes.
11832. Is that copied from your book? Yes. And if we had the book, there would be nothing more in it than there is on this bill.
11833. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Is that bill copied from your book? Yes; it is an exact copy of the entry in the book. The entry is as follows:—

Miss Rita, c/o Mrs. Seymour, 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

February 5th, 1890.—To up gold plate—To exts. gas, £2 2s. Paid on February 14th, £1. 19th, £1 2s.

642—2 I

11834.

Mrs.
M. Dean.
11 June, 1895.

C. C.
Marshall.
11 June, 1895.

C. C.
Marshall.
31 June, 1895.

11834. *Mr. Pilcher.*] This young lady gave the name of Miss Rita, and her address at Mrs. Seymour's, 413, Riley-street? Yes.
11835. *President.*] And she came to you with Miss Seymour, now Mrs. Dean? Yes.
11836. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Must she have come two or three times to have done what is stated in the bill? Yes.
11837. And you only remember her coming once with Miss Seymour? Yes.
11838. But she might have come at other times with Miss Seymour, and you not remember? Yes.
11839. What was this Miss Rita like? It is so long ago that I do not recollect.
11840. Was she a very pretty girl? I think she was a nice looking girl, as far as I remember. One does not remember such things distinctly.
11841. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was she respectable in her manner or not when she came to you? I recollect nothing otherwise.
11842. I think you say you remember Miss Seymour coming once with Miss Rita? Yes.
11843. You only remember once, and will you swear which was the day you refer to, because you say Miss Rita was there several times? I cannot tell you for certain.
11844. Did you not say it was about three years ago? Yes.
11845. And as a matter of fact does not your bill say February, 1890? Yes.
11846. So then was it not more than five years since Miss Rita was there? Yes; but what I meant was that it was three years since Miss Seymour was there. She was there after Miss Rita.
11847. Do you only recollect Miss Seymour coming once with Rita? Yes.
11848. *President.*] Was Miss Rita older than Mary Seymour? Yes; Miss Seymour was quite a girl.
11849. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] And how old was Miss Rita when she came to you? A young woman about 18 or 20.
11850. Who was the first to speak to you about this "Rita" matter in connection with this inquiry? I think Mr. Moodie came and asked me about it.
11851. When? A couple of weeks ago.
11852. Can you tell me who made that entry in your book? That I could not say.
- Then I will have to trouble you to bring your book here. [*Book subsequently produced and entry pointed out.*]
11853. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Whose writing is that? A clerk I had in my employ at the time, named Craven.
11854. Where is he now? I do not know.
11855. Will you show me Miss Seymour's account in your book? It is on page 102, dated 30th January.
11856. Is that the only entry you can find of Miss Rita? Yes.
11857. And on that day there is no entry about Mary Seymour? No; but I remember her coming with Miss Seymour.
11858. *President.*] There was some girl came with her called Miss Rita? Yes.
11859. And the entry in your book is "Rita, Miss, care of Mrs. Seymour"? Yes.
11860. *Mr. Pilcher.*] And unless there was something done to Miss Seymour on the day she was there with Miss Rita, there would be no entry in your book against Miss Seymour? No.
11861. *President.*] But you have an entry against Miss Seymour? Yes; on folio 102, on 30th January.
11862. *Mr. Pilcher.*] What is the address of Miss Seymour given there? "Care of Mr. Wright, 413, Riley-street." There is another entry of Miss Seymour's, 413, Riley-street, and opposite her name are written the words "old patient."

President. It is quite plain that these are two distinct people.

[Witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. M. Todd (instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher), appeared for George Dean.

Mr. William Mogford Hamlet, Esq., recalled:—

W. M.
Hamlet, Esq.
12 June, 1895

11863. *President.*] I believe, Mr. Hamlet, you have made some experiments that you can repeat here by adding liquor bismuthi (Schacht's) to lime-water and milk;—can you do that? Yes. [*Witness makes the experiment.*] (1.) I take a test tube containing some liquor bismuthi. I have the bismuth compound in the test tube and I add some pure lime-water, and the lime-water produces turbidity or a milkiness in it. If I add milk it increases the turbidity and makes it quite dense or opaque. (2.) I take some milk and I add some lime-water and I shake it, and I throw it away and add a little liquor bismuthi, about three drops of the bismuth, and there is a milkiness at the bottom of the tumbler.
11864. *Dr. Manning.*] I raised some doubt as regards the solubility of strychnine in lemon-syrup. I made an experiment, but I got a thicker lemon-syrup, and asked Mr. Hamlet to get the same brand of lemon-syrup and try the experiment himself, and he finds that it is soluble? The lemon-syrup I experimented with was purchased by Inspector Cotter since I was examined here. It is not yellow-tinged at all—this is some of it [*showing bottle*].
11865. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Is that what was in the original bottle? Yes; there was a small quantity of water, slightly weaker than the original. It was not so strong as the lemon-syrup I have now from the shop. They are, however, the same brand. It simply consists of tartaric acid, essence of lemon, sugar, and water.
11866. *President.*] I have been asked to ask you this question: "Have you seen the night-gown Mrs. Dean wore?" Yes; I saw it when I was last examined.
11867. Have you seen it since? No. [*Night-gown produced.*]

11868.

11868. I want you to tell me if it was worn inside out, looking at where you would see the marks of perspiration round the neck? Yes; I see the perspiration-marks.
11869. Is that on the inside, as if put on properly, or on the outside? I think equally as regards inside or outside, because the stain permeated the collar all through. I believe it was worn inside out; I came to that conclusion when I first examined it.
11870. Or, rather, outside in? Yes, outside in.
11871. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You have looked at the armpits? Yes; it is quite clean. There are slight signs of wear on the present outside. Here (*looking at night-dress*) it has the ordinary appearance under the arm—the perspiration-marks have gone right through right under the armpits.
11872. *Mr. Pileher.*] The stain goes right through? Yes. The crucial test is that the signs of wear on the cuff are on the outside, the proper inside, and the proper outside is perfectly clean. Besides, here are stains of mucous from the nose, nasal discharge, on one of the sleeves, on what is at present the outside.
11873. *Dr. Manning.*] Your conclusion is that it was worn inside out? Yes.
11874. *Dr. Todd.*] Why do you say that is mucous;—is it not the same as the stain below? No; it has the appearance of pus, or a purulent discharge from the nasal organ.
11875. Is there any way to determine, by this stain of sweat under the armpits, which side they were? If the texture is thick enough, the perspiration-stains are on the inside of the garment—the side next the skin.
11876. But that is merely by naked-eye appearance? And, as a matter of fact, it would permeate.
11877. What is the chemical test? The chemical test is the presence of sebaceous acid. I cannot swear which side it would be deposited on.

[Witness withdrew.]

Bernard James Newmarch, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., sworn and examined:—

11878. *Dr. Manning.*] Dr. Newmarch, you attended Mrs. Dean during her confinement? Yes.
11879. Had you seen her before this at all? She came with her mother to engage me for the confinement, I think, about two months previously.
11880. Was that the only time you saw her before the confinement? Yes; the only time before the confinement.
11881. Were there any special urticarial troubles which would account for the headache and sleeplessness? She had a long confinement, but a perfectly natural one. There was no instrumental delivery.
11882. The antiseptic tabloids and boracic acid were used in the usual course of events? Yes; I always use them. I think she had a slight rupture of the perineum, which I stitched.
11883. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you prescribe for her at all before the confinement? I do not remember doing so.
11884. *Dr. Manning.*] You stated in your depositions that you attended Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour for vomiting and purging on the Sunday after the confinement? I think that was a mistake. I think it was on the 3rd or 4th of January. That was a mistake in the date. She had vomiting on the 4th.
11885. Then on January 3rd you prescribed the mixture containing morphia? Yes.
11886. Under what circumstances was that given? She was very restless, and had acute pain due to toothache, and she could get no sleep.
11887. Do you know how many doses of the morphia she took? I think they told me two or three. They told me on the following morning that she was relieved somewhat of the pain, but that she vomited after each dose of the medicine. She could not keep it on her stomach.
11888. And in consequence of that? In consequence of that I ordered an effervescent medicine—containing dilute hydrocyanic acid.
11889. At the time she had this vomiting, was there any mention of purging? They told me that she had two or three loose stools.
11890. The purging was not sufficient to attract any marked attention? No.
11891. Not sufficient to prevent you from prescribing tartrate of soda? Tartrate of soda a purgative!
11892. Is it not? No.
11893. The purge was slight? Yes; I am positive it was not caused by the tartrate of soda. She had no purging or vomiting before that.
11894. She had vomiting after taking the morphia, and was there any purging after taking the morphia? The mother told me she had two or three loose stools.
11895. The purging was not marked? No.
11896. *Dr. Jones.*] Did you see any of the matter? No.
11897. *Dr. Manning.*] Was Mrs. Seymour ill at this time? Mrs. Seymour told me on the morning of the 4th that Mrs. Dean had been vomiting after each dose of the medicine. I said it might have been caused by the action of the morphia, as it has a peculiar action on certain people, and I thought that it might have been caused by the morphia mixture. The old woman turned and said, "I don't think that is right, doctor, because I have been ill too," or words to that effect.
11898. In what way was Mrs. Seymour ill? She implied that she had been ill in the same way as her daughter. I asked her if she had been very bad, and she said, "Not very bad; but I do not think your theory is right." She rather laughed it down: I mean the idea that the morphia had caused it.
11899. At all events you did not prescribe for Mrs. Seymour? No.
11900. Her illness was not sufficient to call for your attention? I took no notice of it at all.
11901. You ceased attending Mrs. Dean on the 10th? Yes.
11902. I gather you prescribed the tonic mixture on the 8th? Yes.

Exemplum.
Mrs. Dean,
Ferri et Quin. Cit., ʒii.
Liq. Strychnina, ʒp.
Aq. Chlorof. ad., ʒviii.
℞. ʒp. ter. die, sum.

8/1/95.

B.J.N.

W. M.
Hamlet, Esq.;
12 June, 1895

B. J.
Newmarch,
Esq.,
M.R.C.S.,
Eng.,
L.R.C.P.,
Lond.

12 June, 1895.

11903.

- B. J. Newmarch, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
12 June, 1895.
11903. Can you fix the date on which Dean came to you to pay your account? Yes; on the 14th of January.
11904. Did he tell you anything then? He asked me for his account, which had not been sent in. I gave it to him, and he paid it, and then he asked me to give him some medicine for Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour. He asked me to give him a prescription for vomiting and purging, as his wife and the old lady were had again as before. I remember the "as before" business, because I was in a bit of doubt what I prescribed for them both. I did not remember prescribing for the old woman, and I was rather in doubt as to what I had given. I remembered the vomiting of Mrs. Dean, and as he said "vomiting and purging" I thought I would give them the mixture which I believe you have before you—a mixture of bismuth and opium. I asked him if I should call, and he said that there was no necessity, but that if they got worse he would let me know.
11905. Did he give you any cause for this attack? No; I think he mentioned that they had taken something that disagreed with them. I honestly thought I had given that medicine before. He asked me, I think, for the same prescription, and I thought that I had prescribed that mixture before, as it is a favourite one of mine.
11906. Did you give any directions about lime-water and milk? No, I did not. She had lime-water and milk on the 4th.
11907. Then you gave some directions on the 4th? Yes.
11908. Did you attend the baby at all at this time;—you did not see it on the 14th;—did you see it before? I do not think I had.
11909. But it was not ill? No.
11910. Not a word was said to you on the 14th about this illness? No, not a word.
11911. You were called to see Mrs. Dean on Monday, the 4th of March? Yes.
11912. And you did not see or hear anything of her in the meantime? No, not a word.
11913. What diagnosis did you form of the illness of the 4th of March? I thought it was due to her having taken something which disagreed with her, probably ptomane-poisoning. I asked her first, "What have you taken—anything to disagree with you?" and I went over what she had taken, to try and fix on something that had disagreed with her.
11914. Did she tell you anything about the lemon-syrup on Monday? Not at all; she denied having taken anything to disagree with her; she could give me no reason for the attack.
11915. Did she say anything about cocoa and other things that morning? She told me what she had taken in the day, but when she said cocoa or tea I could not fix in my mind that that would disagree with her. I was looking for sausages, or pork, or tinned meat, or something of that character.
11916. Who was present at this time? Mrs. Weynton was present.
11917. Did you take the temperature? Yes.
11918. What was the temperature? Below normal.
11919. What were your instructions as regards the treatment on that night? That she was only to have very small quantities of milk and lime-water, or milk and soda-water.
11920. You did mention lime-water again on that night? Yes, on that night, and that she was to have nothing else at all, but perhaps half a teaspoonful of brandy and water; but nothing else was to pass her lips.
11921. What time did you see her? I can fix that exactly, because I ordered my buggy round at 8 o'clock after seeing my patients at my house, and it would take me about 10 minutes to drive up to Dean's. It was, therefore, from 10 minutes to a quarter past 8.
11922. What time did you get the lemon-syrup? Gail brought it to me between 9 and 10 p.m. on the Monday.
11923. Can you tell us if Gail hinted to you or gave you to understand that Mrs. Dean was being poisoned at that time? Most decidedly; he came in in a rather mysterious way and asked me if I would test the contents of the bottle. I said, "What for; what do you mean?" I cannot bind myself to the exact words used, but I will give you the effect of the conversation. He seemed very mysterious with reference to this bottle. I said, "Who is it; what is it for; give me some particulars. I am not going to test it unless I know who it is for. What do you suspect?" He said, "It is a patient of yours." I said, "Who?" He said, "Someone who you have attended to-night." I said, "What, Mrs. Dean?" He said, "Yes." I said, "What do you think is in the bottle?" and he said that he had an idea that Mr. Dean was trying to poison his wife. I told him that that was a very serious matter, and I rather resented it, and I asked him, "What business is that of yours?"
11924. When you went on the Tuesday, then, you went with this information in your hand? I did, but I did not believe it. I paid little attention to his statement. I thought it a piece of gross interference on Gail's part. I thought that he wanted to do Dean an injury behind his back. I took the bottle and locked it up in my cupboard, and said that I would make my own inquiries.
11925. *President.*] Why did you think that? I did not like Gail's manner. He had a suspicious manner when he came in. I thought it was interference between a man and his wife. I had never seen the man before. I did not like the suspicious sort of way he had of talking about it. I thought he had some designs upon Mrs. Dean. I thought he was trying to get Dean out of the way, or some wretched thing like that; that the accusation was made against Dean for some other purpose; that it was a matter of policy.
11926. *Dr. Jones.*] On the Monday evening, did you see the vomit matter? No; there was a smell of vomit in the room, and the bed-clothes were stained with vomit.
11927. Did you see the motion? No.
11928. *President.*] How is it you did not see it? I do not think it was there; I was never shown it.
11929. *Dr. Jones.*] Did she vomit in your presence? No.
11930. Did you give instructions for the vomit to be preserved for you? No.
11931. Did the possibility of Mrs. Dean having influenza occur to you at that time? Yes, it did occur to me. I read and heard of it. There were one or two ways in which I thought it might be that myself. I had a good many cases of gastro-intestinal inflammation at the time, and I was questioning myself as to whether they were due to influenza or not. I looked upon gastro-intestinal influenza as a vague thing.
11932. You rejected that? I took the temperature. There was none of that acute backache, none of the usual symptoms of influenza—high temperature and other general symptoms.

11933. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What did you say about vomiting? That the bed-clothes were stained on the sheet, and that there was a smell of vomit in the room.

11934. *Dr. Jones.*] But there was no vomiting in your presence? No.

11935. *Dr. Manning.*] You saw Mrs. Dean again on the Tuesday morning? Yes; I saw her on the Tuesday morning, about twenty minutes to 9 o'clock, I should think.

11936. Will you state what took place. You know, I suppose, there is some difference of testimony on this point? When I went there, as far as I can recollect, I walked straight upstairs. I have no recollection of Dean being in the room at the time, but I won't swear that he was not there. I have positively no recollection of his being there. Mrs. Dean told me that she had been worse, that she had been vomiting incessantly. I asked what she had been taking, and the first thing I saw was an empty saucer by her bedside, and I concluded that she had taken tea, and that my instructions had not been carried out. A woman was there whom I did not recognise till afterwards, a Mrs. Thompson. She was sitting on a chair or low stool, washing and dressing the baby. I asked Mrs. Dean what she had been taking, and she referred to this tea. She confessed that she had taken tea, and I soundly rated her and Mrs. Thompson too. I said, "Those are not my instructions, if you give her tea you must expect the vomiting to continue." Mrs. Thompson retaliated, and said she had not been in charge of the patient, and I apologised to her. I examined Mrs. Dean, and I am almost positive that Mrs. Thompson turned round and said to Mrs. Dean, "Why don't you tell the doctor about this stuff you took or what you took in the lemon-syrup," or words to that effect. I said, "Never mind about that, I have the bottle myself." I am almost positive Mrs. Thompson said that; if anybody said it Mrs. Thompson did, "Why don't you tell the doctor about this stuff you have taken in the lemon-syrup?" I now know it was Mrs. Thompson, or rather I did not know it was Mrs. Thompson till about two or three weeks ago, I did not recognise her although I confined her, because she was dressed differently, and when I saw her before she was in bed. I said "Hello, here is somebody else knows something about this syrup." I thought there had been some conversation about it. I did not want to have any conversation on this matter except with the principals. I then asked for some paper to prescribe for her, and it was then I believe that Dean came into the room. If I remember rightly he came with the paper, as there was none in the room and he brought it up from downstairs. I wrote the prescription, and I think very shortly afterwards left the room. Either just before leaving the room or just after—I think it was in the room—I said to Dean, "No wonder your wife is worse, you have not carried out my instructions with regard to the diet and so on." He said, "Well, doctor, she has been having tea, but she would have it." I said, "Well you apparently gave it to her and you should not have done so." I thought I had the culprit who gave the tea, and I was rather inclined to be angry with him, because it was directly in opposition to what I told him, and the fact of her being worse was due to the diet not being carried out according to my instructions.

11937. Did you have any conversation with Dean about this bottle on Tuesday? None whatever. I swear positively that Dean had no conversation with me with regard to that bottle of lemon-syrup on the Tuesday.

11938. Is it true or not that he was lying on the bed when you went there? That scene occurred on the Wednesday.

11939. *President.*] Are you sure of that? I am absolutely certain.

11940. Have you seen, in the paper, Mrs. Thompson's evidence? I am absolutely positive of it, that that scene occurred at night, and the only time I visited her at night was on the Wednesday night. I am as positive of that as I am of being here now.

11941. You are absolutely certain of it? Yes.

11942. And Mrs. Thompson was wrong then? I do not know whether Dean was in the room or on the bed on the Tuesday, but the scene I described of Dean fanning his wife lying on the bed, and the woman lying there with her eyes closed, pale, and I thought dying, that occurred on the Wednesday night.

11943. Did you see any stool or vomit on the Tuesday morning? No.

11944. Did you give any directions as regards these being kept for you? No, I did not.

11945. Did you alter your diagnosis by this time at all? I cannot but say that I thought the symptoms were more suspicious. I recognised that it was quite possible that some irritant poison had been taken, and on thinking over the matter I decided to give the bottle to Inspector Cotter.

11946. Did you take the temperature on Tuesday morning? No.

11947. Did you take the temperature on the Wednesday? Yes.

11948. What was the temperature? Below normal.

11949. There was no rise of temperature throughout this illness? No; I took it several times.

11950. You saw her again on the Wednesday morning? Yes.

11951. Who was present on the Wednesday morning and what took place? Mrs. Seymour was present, and as far as I can recollect, no one else. It was on that morning that I thrashed the matter out. I asked them what their suspicions were aroused by, or why they had any suspicion at all of any poison; and I then explained the occurrence of Gail bringing the bottle to me. They then referred to the time when they were sick after the confinement; they mentioned the occurrence of some beef-tea they had both taken, and also the occurrence of some groats they had taken; and they also asked me if I had ordered a powder to be put in the medicine, and I said that I had not ordered any powder—that to the best of my knowledge I had not. And I told them that I would inquire to be quite sure. I said this because I was rather uncertain whether I ordered a calomel powder on the Monday night. I said "Do not say anything about this matter till I see you again." I went to Guise, the chemist, and said, "Did I order a calomel powder on Monday night, or any powder for Mrs. Dean?" and Guise looked up his book and said, "No, you did not, doctor." That brings me to the occurrence of the Thursday, but it was on the Wednesday that this conversation occurred.

11952. Did you have any interview with Dean on that Wednesday? No; that is a mistake.

11953. You described that at the trial as Wednesday, and in the depositions as Thursday? The depositions are right; it was on the 7th.

11954. That was Thursday? Yes.

11955. It was Thursday that you had the interview with Dean? Yes; I asked Guise on Wednesday to be perfectly certain. I knew I had not ordered the powder on the Thursday. On the Thursday they showed me the powders. I know it was on the Wednesday I had this conversation about the powders, because I went on Wednesday to find out whether I had ordered the powder.

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11956. You had this conversation with Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour on the Wednesday? Yes; quite right.
11957. It was not until Thursday you talked to Dean about it, after you had assured yourself you had not ordered any powder? Yes.
11958. When you went on Wednesday evening was any vomit shown to you then? No; she showed me some vomit on the Wednesday morning—Mrs. Seymour did.
11959. That was the first time? Yes.
11960. You never saw during the illness any vomit at all? Yes; I heard her vomit on the Wednesday morning.
11961. But not on the Wednesday evening? I did not.
11962. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You heard Mrs. Dean vomit on the Wednesday morning? Yes; on Wednesday morning Mrs. Seymour came downstairs with me, and while downstairs we heard Mrs. Dean vomit, and Mrs. Seymour said, "Why, doctor, she is vomiting now."
11963. *Dr. Manning.*] Will you tell us what happened on the Wednesday evening;—did they send for you then? Yes.
11964. Who was present at that time? Dean was present, and Mrs. Seymour. I do not recollect anybody else being in the room.
11965. What time in the evening was it? About a quarter-past 11. I got the ferry-boat and arrived at my house about a quarter to 11, so that it would be about a quarter or half-past 11 at night.
11966. That was the occasion that Dean was lying on the bed? Yes; it was the occasion absolutely.
11967. This was at night-time, before he had gone to work? Yes; Dean was there; that I swear to. I cannot positively swear about the boat I caught, but I think I could find that out. I put it down in my notes as a quarter past 11 that I saw her.
11968. You have told us what occurred on the Thursday—that the depositions were right? Yes.
11969. On the Wednesday night what else occurred? Oh, then, it was on Wednesday I had this conversation with Dean.
11970. What about? How it occurred I am not quite clear. Dean asked me or I spoke to him about this poisoning business. As far as I can recollect, I said, "What is this about this poisoning; all this about putting something in a bottle, Dean;—what is it?" And he said, "Oh, doctor, they have accused me—that fellow next door accused me—of putting poison in the bottle. He has openly accused me of putting poison in the bottle." I said, "This is a very, very serious charge," and I said, "What is the meaning of it;—did you put it in," or something like that, and he said, "No, doctor. Have you tested the contents of the bottle?" I said, "No; I have not. It is in the hands of the police. They have it. It is out of my power now." He said, "I want you to find out what is in that bottle, and who put it there. Do your best," or words to that effect. He seemed very sincere and very anxious to have the thing discovered. He was very demonstrative about it. He said, "Find out what is in the bottle," or words to that effect.
11971. He was honestly sincere? Yes, as far as I can judge, he was absolutely earnest and sincere in that matter. He spoke earnestly, and at that time I was more than ever convinced that he was innocent. I was certain. I think Dean came down with me on that night, and this conversation occurred in the front room, just at the door.
11972. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] That was the first time that Dean mentioned poison to you? Yes; that was the first time. I was astonished that he knew anything about it. I told the women not to say a word about it, as we did not know what was in it. I said to them, "Don't go making any accusations against the man." I had not heard from the police what was in the bottle, and I thought it was a kick-up about nothing.
11973. *President.*] There was nothing about lime-water and milk on the Wednesday night? No; my conversation was limited to the subject of the lemon-syrup bottle.
11974. *Dr. Manning.*] What time did you see Mrs. Dean on Thursday morning? Some time between 11 and 1 o'clock.
11975. Who were present then? Only Mrs. Seymour, as far as I can recollect.
11976. Tell us what took place at that time? I remember telling Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour that I had given no powder. They said, "We have found the powders, doctor." I said, "What do you mean?" They had discovered a packet of powders and handed them to me. I must tell you they referred to this packet of powders on the Wednesday. They said that Mrs. Dean had picked up a packet of powders, and they thought that those were the powders that Dean had put into the medicine. They handed them to me, and I thought the thing was more than ever absurd, because I could see almost instantly that there was no arsenic or anything else that I knew of, of any consequence. In the whole quantity I did not think there was any deadly poison. As far as I believe, it was anti-pyrene. I took the powders in my hand downstairs, and showed them to Dean. He was downstairs asleep, and I woke him up, and I said, "Dean, what is this they say;—did you put any powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?" He said, "No." I said, "Here are the powders; did you put them in or did you put any powder in your wife's medicine?" He said, "No." I went upstairs, and said, "He denies it." I then called Dean to come upstairs, and confronted him with his wife.
11977. That was on the Thursday morning? Yes.
11978. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Who asked him to come upstairs? I did; I said, "Dean, did you put any powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?" He said, "No, I did not," or he turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not." He denied it absolutely.
11979. What did she say then? There was a regular altercation between them. One said, "You did," and the other said, "I didn't," and so on. I really thought he was intoxicated. I woke him up, and he spoke in a very funny manner, as if he hardly knew what he was saying. I did not think he was in a fit state to speak, and he left the room. After he left the room I turned to Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean and I asked them, "Does he drink, or is he intoxicated?" Both of them stoutly denied this, and said that it was only his manner. They said, "You just woke him up out of his sleep."
11980. As far as you know, that might be so? Yes; that explained his conduct to me.
11981. *Dr. Manning.*] When you went downstairs did you speak to him again? No, I do not remember.
11982. There was no explanation about the glass with lime-water and milk? Not a word.
11983. You got some urine;—what date was that? I will look at my notes. I procured it on Sunday, the 10th.

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11984. You did not draw that urine off? No, I did not; it was given to me.
11985. *President.*] When she said something about the powder, you say he steadily denied having put in any powder? He did.
11986. Did he say anything about what he had given the medicine in? No.
11987. Are you sure about that? Absolutely certain. It was simply a question of altercation; one said "You did," and the other said "I didn't"; one said, "Yes, you did," and the other said "You know I didn't"—one asserting it and the other denying it.
11988. Did she tell you what he had given the medicine in? She described the whole scene.
11989. Was it in a tumbler, or what? I believe it was a tumbler. She described the whole scene—the holding of the tumbler with his fingers round the glass, as if trying to hide something.
11990. You say with his fingers round the tumbler;—in what way do you mean; will you please tell me? [*Tumbler produced*] That is the way [*witness holding the tumbler with the whole of the fingers of one hand round the glass*]. She said his fingers were round the glass in this manner at the time he put in the powder on Monday night.
11991. Are you sure about that? This occurred before I went downstairs and woke Dean up. I have a perfect recollection of Mrs. Dean describing to me the way in which the tumbler was held.
11992. Are you sure she was talking about the medicine then? I will not swear that.
11993. Think whether you were talking of something else? I do not remember any explanation given about this powder business between the man and his wife.
11994. You say she described the way in which the tumbler was held? [*Witness again described the method of holding the tumbler*]. She described the scene to me of his putting his fingers round the tumbler like this, and putting something into the liquid, and, from her description, to hide what was in it. Whether it was in reference to this medicine business I will not say.
11995. *Mr. Pilcher.*] So far as I have heard your evidence this morning, I am under the impression that you understood from Mrs. Dean that she had accused Dean of putting powder in her medicine;—that is what you charged him with? Yes; she described several scenes.
11996. *President.*] She went back to other scenes—to the groat-time and beef-tea? Yes; perfectly true.
11997. That was on the Wednesday? Yes; possibly on the Thursday.
11998. Did she tell you anything about porter? Yes; she described the porter incident.
11999. Are you in any way mixing up the porter incident and the medicine incident with the tumbler? It is quite possible I am. Whatever discussions occurred, and the scenes she went through time after time, she certainly gave me the description of that herself.
12000. Did that refer to the porter or the powder? I cannot say. It did not occur to me before which.
12001. *Dr. Manning.*] What date was it when you got the urine and the night-dress? On the 10th.
12002. You got both on the same day? Yes.
12003. You did not draw off that urine? No, I did not.
12004. What account was given to you of how it was obtained;—who gave it to you? It was on the 9th that I asked for some urine, and I asked her to pass it while I was there, and the answer I received was that she had just passed her water.
12005. Who gave you that answer? Mrs. Dean. I said, "Let me have some water to test," and they gave it to me. On the Sunday I sent it up to the constable to try and get it analysed.
12006. When did you definitely make up your opinion that this was arsenical poisoning? On the Thursday, when I heard that arsenic was found in the bottle. I cast back my recollections to the occurrence of the accusation, and I thought that there was not the shadow of a doubt that the woman had been poisoned with arsenic.
12007. *Dr. James.*] In your evidence at the trial you say, "When the husband came on Tuesday morning, he said his wife was worse I saw her at 8.40. She was no worse generally, but the eyes were red and the stomach very tender";—did you observe anything else about the eyes? Only that the eyes were red and inflamed more like incipient conjunctivitis.
12008. Were the eyes swollen? Yes; the eyes were swollen as if she had been crying badly.
12009. Did you at any time during Mrs. Dean's illness observe any signs of alcoholism? No.
12010. Or any signs of syphilis? No.
12011. Or any signs of lead-poisoning? No.
12012. Nothing of the kind? No.
12013. When did you first notice the symptoms of peripheral neuritis from which she is said to have suffered? When she came to me at the hospital. Dr. Rennie asked me at the trial the second or third day, the third day I think, when she was recalled. Passing down the Court Dr. Rennie said to me, "Has she any nervous symptoms or peripheral neuritis?" I said "No." He said, "She walks rather peculiarly," and then I noticed her gait, which was distinctly peculiar. I heard the day before she was admitted into the hospital, which turned out to be a rather exaggerated account, that she was lying paralysed, without medical attendance, and none to look after her, in what I knew to be a wretched place in Ryley-street, and out of compassion I made out an order for a bed at the North Shore Hospital. It was out of pure compassion I did this, and nothing else, as I heard that she was in an absolutely paralysed condition.
12014. Did you examine her carefully in the hospital? Yes.
12015. What was her condition then? I will read you my notes of the case:—

MARY DEAN, aged 21, admitted into North Shore Hospital, 19th April, 1895:—

Complains of numbness and pricking in fingers of both hands, especially at the ends of the digits—more marked in right than left hand. Complained also of loss of power over lower limbs with "pain in feet and ankles." Patient is thin, and has lost flesh considerably. Complexion clear, hair very thin over frontal and anterior parietal regions. Loss of extensor power, both ankles slightly marked, extensor power of toes also slightly lost especially left foot. Patient in bed when I examined her—did not further examine her. It was late, and she had not long been in the hospital and seemed tired. No dyspeptic symptoms, no gastritis or symptoms referable to derangement of alimentary canal. No puffiness of eyes.

April 20.—Patient gave following history. About a week previous to admission noticed sensation of "pins and needles" in feet only; the feet seemed "drawn up in a lump," she could walk but gave her pain as if pressing on a sore place—she got up and went about, but had to lay down to get ease. First noticed pricking in finger-tips two days previous to admission. Complains of pains round the ankle-joints of both feet—says the pain prevents her resting. On examination, loss of tactile sensibility over outer border of right foot, but not over rest of feet—feels prick of pin plainly.

Reflexes.—Ankle-clonus not marked; knee tendon reflexes apparently greatly exaggerated; faradic contractibility and faradic sensibility not affected; as a matter of fact no marked loss. Constant current, twenty cells, strong contraction muscles

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muscles both feet and legs. Walks with very peculiar gait, her heels firmly placed on ground, the toes strongly flexed and ankles bent—the feet are then pushed forward. She staggers and complains of pain when attempting to walk—appetite good—bowels opened once. Prescribed—

Pot. iodid. ʒ i.
Liq. Strychnini ʒ i.
Tr. Cinchon. Co. ʒ i.
Glycerini ʒ iv.
Aq. ad. ʒ viii.
ʒ p. ter die sum.

ordered complete rest in bed—feet to be kept warm.

April 21st.—Dr. Rennie examined case Faradic current—strong action of muscles of both legs and feet. No anesthesia, except over outer border of plantar surface—constant current—reaction not so marked. Complained bitterly of pain during examination. Pupils equal and react normally—pulse regular—urine acid, no albumen—no sugar—no lines on gums—no tenderness on mastication—tongue clean.

April 23.—No change—pain at night—ordered Glycerine of Belladonna on lint with friction of feet.

April 27.—No change, walks with great difficulty, but seems weak, as if inaction in bed had weakened muscles. Examined F.C.—Muscular contractions not so marked, but still quite evident. C.C.—Reaction quite marked.

May 1.—Does not complain so much—improvement in fingers—sleeps well—knee jerk ill marked. F.C. contraction well marked.

May 5.—No change—still walks with peculiar gait—sensation perfect—feet very cold.

May 12.—Feels pin prick plainly and locates well—faradic current normal reactions—extensor power of right foot deficient—not so marked deficiency left foot—tenderness over right anterior tibial nerve. F.C. and C.C. — apparently normal. When asked to walk, tottered and almost fell.

May 14.—Left North Shore Hospital to go to Sydney Hospital by request of Dr. Sydney Jones.

(Thermic chart.)

12016. Did you see or hear anything during the time you attended Mrs. Dean in her confinement or afterwards that would lead you to suppose that she and her husband were not living happily together? The only reference that was made to that, was a somewhat indirect reference. It was when she was ill and I gave her the morphia. She had had this sleeplessness. Mrs. Seymour told me that her daughter had suffered from restlessness a long time previous to her confinement, and I asked her the reason why, and she said that she had a very miserable life; that the husband was away all night, and came home to sleep all day, or something like that. That in her pregnant condition she was frequently lying awake at night with no one in the house, and she got restless attacks of insomnia. She made a slight reference to the fact that she was not very happy, but not a reference that I took much notice of. It struck me that it was more of a miserable sort of existence.

12017. *Mr. Petcher.*] You mean the fact of the husband being away all night and asleep all day? Yes.

12018. *Dr. Manning.*] Did you notice any symptoms of strychnine-poisoning while you were attending her? No, none whatever.

12019. Was the baby weaned at your suggestion? No.

12020. Were you shown the baby either on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday? No.

12021. Were you told that it had been ill? Yes; I was told that it had been ill and had gone away.

12022. Did they explain in what way the baby had been ill? She told me that it was very ill on the Saturday, but I did not see it after the Tuesday morning.

12023. She did not tell you in what way the baby had been ill? She said it had turned black in the face or something to that effect.

12024. Can you tell us anything about the way in which the nightdress was worn? I did not see it on.

12025. When you examined the night-dress did you notice that it was inside out? It was on the 10th that I got it, and I saw, perhaps because I had never had a similar case before, I had omitted to get any vomit or any evidence I could catch hold of to establish the poison in the woman's system, and it occurred to me that perhaps the clothes had not gone to the wash, and I asked Mr. Seymour, "Have your clothes gone to the wash?" and she said, "No." I said, "Have you washed Mrs. Dean's soiled linen? if not, I want to see it," and she took me into another room and turned out a basket. I picked up the night-gown myself and looked at it and said, "It is very similar to the one Mrs. Dean has on; is it hers?" I took it into the room and showed it to Mrs. Dean, and she recognised it and I took it away with me.

12026. Did you recognise whether it was inside out or whether the buttons were on the inside or the outside? No, I did not.

12027. *President.*] The night-gown was got at your suggestion? Yes, absolutely at my suggestion.

12028. Not at Mrs. Seymour's suggestion? No, I picked it out myself.

12029. No one suggested it to you? No one picked it out. I picked it out myself. No one knew that I was going to ask for the night-dress. No one dreamt anything about it.

12030. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You say that you were confounded with something about the porter? Yes.

12031. Did she tell you the whole of it? She gave me descriptive scenes of all the occurrences.

12032. Do you remember her telling you about his pressing the spoon against the side of the glass in connection with the powder? Yes, I cannot tell whether it was with reference to the porter or not. The details I remember were the description of how he held the glass and of his pressing or stirring something to the side of the glass. That I remember her distinctly telling me.

12033. That referred to a powder? I cannot say what it referred to.

12034. *President.*] Did she refer to his holding it and pressing on the same occasion? I really do not know, she described the scene.

12035. Did she describe the pressing of the spoon and the holding of the tumbler as part and parcel of the same thing? That I do not know. I remember the pressing of the spoon and her describing the powder floating on the liquid, but whether it was in connection with the glass I do not know.

12036. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Do you remember her describing about the powder floating about, and his pressing the spoon against it? Yes.

12037. You remember that? Yes.

12038. But you do not remember the details about the porter and the medicine? No; I have not read her evidence.

12039. But I understand you are perfectly positive that he never said a word about this appearance having arisen from his having mixed it with lime water and milk, or anything of that kind? Yes, not a word.

12040. Are you perfectly certain of that, that he at the time (I am not talking about what he afterwards said to the police or to anyone else) ever gave any explanation to you about his wife saying there was a powder

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powder in it—did he give the explanation that the reason she thought it was powder was because he had put it into a tumbler that had lime-water and milk in it? No, not a word.

12040. Are you certain of that? Absolutely certain.

12041. Now about the eyes. Do you remember her complaining about her eyes—about her eyes being suffused? Yes, about being red, and in a state of irritation.

12042. Was there anything about intolerance to light? No, nothing of that. Her eyes were red and inflamed looking.

12043. Is that what you mean by suffused? Yes.

12044. You said that when you saw Mr. Gail you treated it with contempt—you treated the whole thing with abhorrence? Yes; I did.

12045. Or any suspicion of that kind? Yes.

12046. Even afterwards you say you were satisfied that Dean was innocent? Absolutely.

12047. You gave some statement that you were quite clear it was a case of arsenical poisoning on the Thursday? Yes.

12048. Did you not say, doctor, that your sympathies were entirely with him? Yes, certainly.

12049. Did anything happen afterwards to alter your opinion? After what?

12050. As to its being a case of arsenical poisoning? No, not at all.

12051. Have you any doubt about it? No.

12052. *President.*] Had you any doubt that it was a case of arsenical poisoning? No doubt—not the slightest doubt.

12053. As far as you can judge, was the arsenic taken in large or small doses? Not in a very large dose, but in a poisonous dose. It would be difficult to answer that question without going into details. I mean to say that when arsenic is taken in large doses there is a good deal of vomiting. It is the amount of absorption of the poison that does the injury. A poisonous dose was absorbed—not the amount taken, but the amount absorbed.

12054. That was a poisonous dose? Yes.

12055. Of course with this vomiting anything more that might have been taken was thrown off? Yes.

12056. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] [*Reading from Judge's notes at the Criminal Court, page 15—by a juror—Dr. Newmarch's evid-nee.*] “Mrs. Dean told me on Tuesday that she thought prisoner had put poison in”—is that correct—was it Tuesday or Wednesday? Wednesday that was.

12057. You made some experiments I think upon yourself? Yes.

12058. It was taken in this way [*Reading from Judge's notes, page 8—cross-examination.*] “A person in ordinary health could not take twice the dose I could.” “A man may lose his life with half of what I took.” “I think a good many people could take $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain with safety”? That is absurd.

12059. What ought it to be? Could not take twice the dose I did.

12060. Is there anything else of that kind you would like to correct? Yes,—“A man may lose his life with half of what I took.” I remember distinctly stating “if repeated”; and that has been left out.

12061. *President.*] How do you mean? I mean if he kept on taking it in repeated doses.

12062. I understood Dr. Knaggs to say something about these doses of morphia. Have you read Dr. Knaggs' evidence? Yes.

12063. What is this supposed idea of your having given too much morphia? It is ludicrous; the dose was given to a woman who was in pain and could not sleep.

12064. It was quite an ordinary dose? Yes.

12065. *Dr. Jones.*] Under the circumstances? Yes.

12066. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You stated that she told you that the baby was black in the face? Yes, she distinctly told me that.

12067. And that it had been very ill? Yes.

12068. And that afterwards the baby went away? Yes.

12069. When did you see it afterwards? It was at the house on the 13th of March. I was still attending Mrs. Dean, and the baby had been brought back.

12070. What date? On the 13th of March.

12071. Is that the first time you saw it in the interval? Yes.

12072. What state was the baby in then? It was in a deplorable condition. The child was emaciated and apparently dying of marasmus.

12073. Inanition? Yes.

12074. *President.*] Is the baby living now? Yes, I thought it was certain to die, and I consulted with my *confreres* as to what course I ought to take. I saw it every day for some days, and it gradually recovered.

12075. *Dr. Jones.*] What did you attribute it to? I thought the child was going to die, and I wondered whether I should report it to the Coroner. I did not know what course to pursue, and I remember speaking to Dr. Clark about the matter.

12076. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] What was the condition of the baby due to? Want of nourishment; bad nourishment; bad feeding.

12077. You said that Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean thought that those powders were an important clue in this matter? Yes, they apparently thought them very important.

12078. It has turned out since that they were left there by some person who lost them? Yes, they evidently thought they were of great value.

12079. They thought at the time that the powders were a great clue to the case? They did.

12080. It was explained afterwards, I think, in the Notes that they were immaterial to the case? Yes.

12081. *Mr. Pileher.*] I understand you to say, doctor, that Mrs. Dean told you that her husband put some powders in the medicine, and then produced them in confirmation of her story? Yes.

12082. Let me ask you this, doctor: You say that Mrs. Dean recounted some scenes to you? Yes.

12083. At the same time or at different times? Different times.

12084. Was it on the Wednesday night that you went down to Dean and woke him up? No; on the Thursday morning.

12085. Was it on the Thursday morning when you woke him up that you thought he was tipsy? Yes.

12086. By that you mean that he seemed stupid? Yes.

12087. In point of fact you thought he was drunk? I did.

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12088. I suppose you will admit that all you accused him of was putting powders in the medicine? Yes.
12089. No matter what Mrs. Dean had said to you that was all the accusation you made against him? Yes.
12090. And he denied it? Yes.
12091. And he denied it to his wife when he came upstairs? Yes.
12092. And he was still in this stupid condition? Yes.
12093. And you thought he was drunk? Yes.
12094. And you appealed to the women afterwards? Yes.
12095. No matter what the cause of it was—whether it was sleep or drink—what time in the morning was it? Between 11 and 1 o'clock.
12096. He was in a heavy sleep? Yes; he was asleep.
12097. That would be about the time that a man who was working all night would be heavily asleep? Yes; heavily asleep. He was lying dressed on the couch.
12098. You knew his habits—that he was working all night? Yes.
12099. As a matter of fact that is the time he would be heavily asleep, and he was heavily asleep? Yes.
12100. And when he came upstairs you thought he was so stupid that he must be drunk? Yes, I did, and I never will speak to a drunken man. I wanted to cut the conversation short.
12101. On the authority of his wife you made a charge against him, and asked him if he put powders in the medicine? Yes.
12102. And he flatly contradicted it? He did.
12103. Do you remember when Mrs. Dean asked you if you directed any powders to be put in the medicine—do you remember the occurrence? Mrs. Dean asked me on the Wednesday.
12104. Do you remember the occurrence? Yes; I do.
12105. Did you take a book and look into it and say, "No, I certainly did not"? I did.
12106. What book? Yes; my visiting book.
12107. Have you got it there? No.
12108. Has that book got your prescriptions and orders in it? No.
12109. Has that book got anything to show whether you ordered the powders or not? I only wanted to call back the exact dates that I had seen her.
12110. When she asked you about powders did you take out a book and look into it and say "No"? No, I did not.
12111. You say that that did not take place? I did not refer to the book and say no.
12112. Did you take out your book? Yes; I took out my book.
12113. What did you take it out for? To fix the exact dates when I called on her.
12114. Then I understand you went to Mr. Guise to get the information? Yes.
12115. And you got the information from him? Yes.
12116. And apart from Mr. Guise you could not have answered the question? It was absolutely in my own mind, but I wanted to be perfectly certain.
12117. Did you give her an answer until you had seen Mr. Guise? Yes; I am almost certain I did.
12118. Then you went and saw Guise? Yes.
12119. And you found out from him that you had not? Yes.
12120. And you afterwards told her that you had not? Yes.
12121. And it was subsequently you told her you had not? Yes.
12122. That is your evidence? Absolutely true.
12123. Is your memory very clear about the details of this matter? Some of the occurrences are absolutely clear, others are not.
12124. Do you remember at the trial swearing this (it is on page 8 of Judge's notes at Criminal Court):—
On the Wednesday morning I was told something by the wife. I went down and woke prisoner up and asked him to come upstairs. I said, "What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine?" He turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not put the powder in." She said, "You know you did." The man was half asleep and did not seem to know what he was saying. I thought he was intoxicated. He spoke in such a funny way. I did not order any powder to be put into the medicine.
Do you remember swearing that was Wednesday? I thought I had already explained it.
12125. Did you say it? I said it was on Wednesday.
12126. You know Dean at the trial said it was on Thursday? Yes.
12127. So that at the trial there was a conflict between you as to whether it was Wednesday or Thursday? No; there was no conflict at all.
12128. Didn't you swear it was Wednesday that you woke him up? Yes, I did.
12129. And Dean swore it was Thursday? I do not know what Dean said.
12130. Do you mean to say you don't know what Dean said? No.
12131. Were you not there? Yes; but I never noticed the discrepancy.
12132. This is Dean's statement:—
On the Thursday forenoon I was asleep in the dining-room. The doctor came and woke me up and asked me, "Dean, did you give your wife a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, doctor." He then showed me a packet of powders he had, and said, "Did you ever see these powders before?" I said, "No." He went upstairs. He called me up. He asked me, in the presence of my wife, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No." She said, "You did, George." I said, "How can you say that," and with that I left the room. I forget whether I told the doctor how I gave it. I did not say, "You would hang a man." She did not say, "Why, George, you told me the doctor ordered a powder."
Your statement on page 8 is:—
On the Wednesday morning I was told something by the wife. I went down and woke prisoner up, and asked him to come upstairs. I said, "What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine?" He turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not put the powder in." She said, "You know you did."
If that had been read over to me I would have corrected it. I thought at the time it was on the Wednesday; the dates are all jumbled up.
12133. I am not doubting you for a moment. I am simply on a question of memory? At the time I thought it was on a Wednesday.
12134. Do not you know that actually the discrepancy between you and Dean was made a matter of comment to the jury;—you admit that in that matter, so far as the evidence is concerned, Dean was right and you were wrong as to the day of the week? Yes; I have given the proper date at the Police Court; it was purely a lapse. I got bothered about whether it was Wednesday or Thursday at the trial, and if it had been read over to me I am absolutely certain I would have corrected it.

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12135. You say you took the night-dress on the Sunday? Yes; I think it was on the Sunday. I have the date in my book the 10th. The absolute date is on the paper the night-dress was wrapped up in.
12136. Had you those notes at the time you gave your evidence at the trial? No.
12137. What notes are you referring to now;—were they prepared at the time to be of any value to you? Yes; I had some notes at the time.
12138. When were these prepared? They were taken off the old notes I had at the trial.
12139. Then you had a copy of these at the trial? Yes.
12140. So that you should have given the same evidence then as you do now? Exactly.
12141. *President.*] Are the notes the same—a complete copy? No; there are some additions here.
12142. What had you at the trial? A copy of them.
12143. Of which part? (*Indicating*)—Of this part.
12144. What part had you not a copy of? In reference to questions about arsenic and strychnine.
12145. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Then you have a copy of the part which shows you got the night-dress on Sunday? Yes, as far as I know.
12146. Is that so? Yes.
12147. Can you say now that you had at the trial the notes which would show that you got it on Sunday? I had.
12148. Do you know that you took it from the house on Thursday? I never swore that.
12149. Do you know that you swore at the trial that you took it on the Thursday. I am reading [from the Judge's notes, page 8:—

I took a night-gown from the place on Thursday. Having heard the result of the analysis of the lemon-syrup I, on the 10th, got a night-gown which I picked out from a lot of dirty clothes. I took it to the police and gave it to Constable Chivers.

- I never said that. There are the depositions and other things to prove it is a mistake.
12150. That is a mistake? Yes, an absolute mistake.
12151. What was the first day you mentioned the night-dress to the women, or that they mentioned the night-dress to you? On the day I procured it.
12152. That was Sunday? Yes.
12153. Up to that time you never heard anything about the night-dress? No.
12154. Are you certain of that? Yes; absolutely certain.
12155. It was not mentioned to you on the Monday previous? Certainly not.
12156. To-day you said, or I understood you to say, that you omitted to obtain vomit or purge which would show the existence of a poison in the body, and that when your suspicions were aroused it occurred to your mind that there might be some clothes, and then you asked questions about clothing and took the night-dress out of the clothes-basket, and that until that time the question of clothes had never occurred to you;—that was the only time it occurred to you? No; never.
12157. Until that time the question of clothes never occurred to you? No.
12158. It had never been mentioned to you? No.
12159. In point of fact, you never heard about clothes until that time? No.
12160. Is this true—I am referring to page 20 (*depositions at Police Court*):—“Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night, and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked me about the night-dress; he did not ask me what I had eaten. The doctor asked for an explanation of my vomiting on the Tuesday”; you see she limited it to the Monday;—is that true? About what night-dress—this night-dress.
12161. That is the only one I mentioned? I never mentioned the word—it never crossed my mind.
12162. Did they explain the reason? I never referred to the night-dress.
12163. And it was never mentioned to you? No.
12164. Until the Sunday you took it? No; I have already stated that I knew the night-dress was soiled on the Monday.
12165. They never mentioned it to you at any rate? No.
12166. What time on this Monday did you see the night-dress? Monday evening.
12167. But if she took that night-dress off soiled on the Monday morning, that cannot be the one you saw? No; not unless she put it on again.
12168. *President.*] You talked about the night-dress on Sunday? Yes.
12169. Did you see her on the Monday following that Sunday? Yes.
12170. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I am reading from page 20:—

On the Monday I told my mother about the powder in the porter, tea, and medicine—that is Monday the 4th. I did not tell my mother that I had preserved the tea. I did not tell my mother where it was. Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked about the night-dress; he did not ask what I had eaten. The doctor asked for an explanation of my vomiting on the Tuesday. I did not then refer him to the tea under the chest of drawers. The doctor saw me on the Wednesday twice. I did not then draw his attention to the tea.

[*Attention was here called to the fact that Mr. Pilcher was reading from the depositions at Police Court instead of the Judge's notes at the trial.*]

12171. *Dr. Jones.*] Mrs. Dean said yesterday she had made a mistake—that it was not Monday, but on the following Sunday, in answer to a question put by me.
12172. *Mr. Pilcher.*] I think you said to day that you heard nothing about cocoa on the Monday? Cocoa had not been mentioned—not that I remember.
12173. Did she mention cocoa to you on the Monday? Not that I remember.
12174. Did she mention cocoa to you on the Sunday? No, not that I know of.
12175. Did she mention cocoa to you on the Tuesday? Not that I know of.
12176. She told you nothing about cocoa? I do not remember the cocoa incident at all. I do not know how the question of cocoa arose at all.
12177. Perhaps it never did arise until long after? Dr. Jones said I mentioned cocoa, but I do not remember it.
12178. I am asking you now whether she mentioned cocoa to you, and you say you have no recollection of her mentioning anything of the sort? Yes.
12179. On the Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday? I do not remember her mentioning anything about cocoa.
12180. At any time during those interviews? No.
12181. Did she mention it to you on the Wednesday? She mentioned something about a cocoa incident in one of those talks about poisoning. I went over her back history with her, and she may have mentioned cocoa to me, but I have no recollection of it at all. She may have mentioned it to me. 12182.

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12182. You have no recollection of her mentioning cocoa to you? No; but she may have.
12183. *President.*] Do you mean to say that she has never mentioned cocoa to you at all? She may have, but I have no special recollection of her mentioning anything about cocoa—none, whatever.
12184. She did not mention cocoa in those incidents on the Monday morning? I do not remember it.
12185. Did she describe her condition to you on Monday? I do not remember anything in connection with cocoa.
12186. Do you not remember her describing her condition on Monday in connection with cocoa? I have no recollection of cocoa as a vehicle. I remember the beef-tea and the groats.
12187. *Mr. Pilcher.*] When she described the groats and beef-tea incidents, did she tell you her mother prepared the groats? No; she did not tell me that.
12188. She did not tell you that? No.
12189. Not the January business? No.
12190. She did not tell you that? No.
12191. You stated this morning, with reference to the Tuesday morning when you went there, as I understood you, that you would not undertake to swear, but that you believe Dean was not there? I said, "I have no recollection of Dean being there."
12192. But you would not undertake to swear that he was not? I would not swear that he was not there; but I will swear that he was not on the bed. I only saw him once on the bed.
12193. Will you undertake to swear that he was not in the room on the Tuesday morning? I would not undertake to swear that; he may have been in the room, but I have no recollection of it. I will swear I have no recollection of it.
12194. You will not go beyond that? No.
12195. At the trial were you not recalled and swore that he was not in the room at all? Yes; to the best of my recollection.
12196. But not, to the best of your recollection, at all? No; I swore that he was not on the bed.
12197. Is not this what you swore—(*page 14, Judge's notes*)—

On Tuesday I went at 8:15 to prisoner; he was not lying on the bed beside his wife crying; he was not there at all; the statement that he said, "Now, tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of, with a white powder in it," is not true; it is absolutely untrue; he never said that in his wife's presence; he never told me about the bottle on Tuesday; on Wednesday night I said, "What about this bottle and this charge of poisoning against you?" I said, "It is a most serious charge," and asked him what foundation there was for it; he said, "I know nothing about it—take any steps you can to discover the poison, and who put it there"; this was on the Wednesday night; I let him know distinctly that he was charged with putting poison in the bottle; he never gave me any explanation of the medicine looking milky; I never heard of it before to-day; on the Wednesday night he was crying when I visited him late, and he was on the bed, but there was no such conversation before me about the bottle.

Did you say he was not there at all on the Tuesday? Yes; as far as I know he was not there.

12198. Did you say absolutely that he was not there at all? As far as I can recollect I said it.
12199. And now you will not admit that he was not in the room? I have no recollection. I swear I have no recollection.
12200. That is what you mean? Yes.
12201. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Are you in doubt about the lemon-syrup, or only in doubt as to whether he was there? I will not swear that he was not in the room; but I have not the slightest recollection that he was there. If I had evidence to prove that he was there I would still swear that I did not recollect it.
12202. *Mr. Pilcher.*] At the trial did you say anything at all about Mrs. Thompson being there on that Tuesday morning? Did not I say a woman was washing the baby. I do not remember swearing it was Mrs. Thompson, because I did not know it was Mrs. Thompson.
12203. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] I think she was called into the court? Yes.
12204. And you could not recognise her? No.
12205. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Before I go back to the Tuesday morning—you said you thought the woman was dying on some particular day? For a moment I thought so—just as I saw her.
12206. Did you say this at the trial (*Judge's notes, page 8*): "I did not think her ever in a critical condition"? Yes.
12207. Do I understand from you, as a medical man, that that is consistent with your belief that she was dying? I walked into the room, and for a moment thought she was dying.
12208. Just a momentary impression? Yes.
12209. It was not your opinion—just a momentary impression? Yes, that is all.
12210. Is this all you said on the Tuesday morning: "When the husband came on Tuesday morning he said his wife was worse. I saw her at 8:40"? The husband did not come for me.
12211. Did you say it? Yes, because I thought he did.
12212. You made a mistake? Yes; my servant informed me it was the husband, but it was not. It was Mr. Thompson. I gave it there to the best of my knowledge.
12213. That was a mistake then—the husband did not come? Yes.
12214. I am reading from the Judge's notes, page 8, at the trial:—

I saw her at 8:40. She was no worse generally, but the eyes were red, and the stomach very tender. She had been vomiting incessantly on the Wednesday. They said they had given her tea, which was contrary to my instructions, and the vomiting was so bad I had to feed her by the bowel. She was very weak indeed on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Wednesday morning I was told something by his wife. I went down and woke prisoner up, and asked him to come upstairs. I said, "What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine?" He turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not put the powder in." She said, "You know you did." The man was half asleep, and did not seem to know what he was saying. I thought he was intoxicated, he spoke in such a funny way. I did not order any powder to be put into the medicine.

Is that all you say in that part of your examination about the Tuesday? I may have said a great deal more.

12215. I am reading from the Judge's notes;—did you say more than that? Oh, yes; a great deal more. I was astonished at the short notes that were taken. I was in the box a good while.
12216. On page 14 you say this:—

On Tuesday I went at 8:15 to prisoner. He was not lying on the bed beside his wife, crying. He was not there at all. The statement that he said, "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," is not true. It is absolutely untrue. He never said that in his wife's presence. He never told me about the bottle on

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on Tuesday. On Wednesday night I said, "What about this bottle and this charge of poisoning against you?" I said it is a most serious charge, and asked him what foundation there was for it. He said "I know nothing about it; take any steps you can to discover the poison and who put it there." This was on the Wednesday night. I let him know distinctly that he was charged with putting poison in the bottle. He never gave me any explanation of the medicine looking milky. I never heard of it before to-day. On the Wednesday night he was crying when I visited her late, and he was on the bed, but there was no such conversation before me about the bottle.

That was on Wednesday, the account you gave on Tuesday? Yes.

12217. To-day you admit, if I remember rightly, that you believe it was Mrs. Thompson said to Mrs. Dean on Tuesday, "Why do you not tell the doctor about the bottle you drank out of?" I have a recollection of Mrs. Thompson turning to Mrs. Dean, and asking her something about that." 12 June, 1895.

12218. Something about drinking out of a bottle? Yes.

12219. Or words to that effect? Yes.

12220. You say you believe it was Mrs. Thompson who said it? I know now it was Mrs. Thompson who was there, but I did not know it then.

12221. Will you swear that it was not Dean that said it? Yes; I swear it.

12222. You admit Mrs. Thompson said it? I swear Mrs. Thompson said it.

12223. The very words? I am not going to swear to words, only words to that effect.

12224. You admit they were said? Yes.

12225. But Mrs. Thompson said it, and not Mr. Dean? Yes; Dean was not in the room.

12226. You admit the words were said? Yes.

12227. On that occasion? Yes, on that occasion; reference was made to a bottle on that occasion.

12228. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are certain Dean did not say it? Dean was not there. I will swear Dean did not say it, because I was astonished at Dean speaking to me on the Wednesday night; and I told Inspector Cotter on the Thursday of the conversation I had with Dean on the Wednesday.

12229. *Mr Pilcher.*] You admit that Mrs. Thompson said that and Dean did not? Dean did not.

12230. Tell me if this brings it back to your mind. This is what Mrs. Thompson has said in her evidence before this Commission, "The doctor went to Mrs. Dean and he noticed she had taken tea, and he said, 'What is the use of my coming here if you do not take my advice?' Dean said, 'It is not my fault; she would have the tea.'"—you admit Dean did say that, but not on this occasion? Yes.

12231. Then she is asked—"What did the doctor say? and she says, he said 'You must not give her the tea; I told you last night she was not to have it.' He asked Mrs. Dean if she had been taking anything else, and she said 'No,' and Mr. Dean said she had been taking something out of a bottle—lemonade, or lemon-syrup, or something else";—is that correct? As far as I remember.

12232. And Mr. Dean said "She has taken something out of a bottle—lemonade, or lemon-syrup, or something else"? No; he did not say that.

12233. That was said by Mrs. Thompson, not by Dean? Yes, I remember Mrs. Thompson looking up and saying, "Why don't you tell him?"

12234. That is what Mrs. Thompson said, Dean did not. You will swear Dean did not? Yes.

12235. Mrs. Thompson says, "You were there and asked Mrs. Dean if she had been taking anything else except the tea and she said 'No,' and Mrs. Thompson says, "That Dean said, she had been taking something out of a bottle—lemonade, or something else," but your recollection is that Mrs. Thompson said it? Yes, Dean was not there.

12236. I suppose you have a great number of cases to attend to? Yes, a fair number.

12237. A variety of cases? Yes.

12238. And you had at that time? Yes.

12239. And the notes you made, I presume, would be the number of attendances, and the chemist would keep a record of what you prescribed? No, not in all cases.

12240. In this case? On Thursday, when I discovered—

12241. I am not asking about Thursday—prior to Thursday. Have you any notes made at the time except notes of attendances? Did I take notes of this case?

12242. Have you any notes made at the time except notes of attendances? No.

12243. Have you any note that Mrs. Thompson said this and not Dean? No.

12244. When she spoke about pressing the spoon, was that in the medicine? I do not know—it referred to some liquid.

12245. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You do not remember now? No, I do not.

12246. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You say you received some report with reference to the syrup-bottle? Yes, on Thursday.

12247. Had you been looking for vomit prior to that? No; I think I asked for vomit on the Thursday morning, but I did not get any.

12248. What time in the morning did you ask for vomit? Between 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock, I think.

12249. Was that the time you heard her vomiting? No; that was on Wednesday morning.

12250. Was she reported to have vomited on Thursday? I think she was very much better on Thursday. I think she only vomited once.

12251. You think so? Yes; I speak from memory.

12252. You did not get any of that? No, I did not.

12253. Was that after you asked to have the vomit kept? I cannot say. I know I have a note that she only vomited once on Thursday.

12254. Your deposition at the Police Court was read over to you? Yes.

12255. Let me read you this: On page 21, in your deposition at the Police Court, you say—"I saw Mrs. Dean on March the 5th at the request of the prisoner; prisoner seemed very anxious I should go there as soon as possible; vomiting had been incessant, but her general condition was not worse; I found my instructions had not been carried out; I tried to obtain some vomit, but I could not; the general symptoms—her tongue was clean, but her eyes were red." That is the evidence that was read over to you? Yes.

12256. And that is the evidence in chief? Yes.

12257. Can you say whether that evidence is correct? On one or two occasions I asked for vomit, but it was not procurable.

12258. According to the evidence I have just read to you it seems that you asked for it on the Monday? No, I did not ask for vomit on the Monday.

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12259. I beg your pardon; I see it is the 5th, Tuesday? A full stop comes there. "I saw Mrs. Dean on March the 5th; it was at the request of the prisoner." That makes it quite a different thing.
12260. In your evidence you go on to say:—"I found my instructions had not been carried out; I tried to obtain some vomit, but I could not; the general symptoms—her tongue was clean, but her eyes were red. On Wednesday I went to the prisoner's wife in the morning, and in the evening the prisoner left a message for me to come when I got home; this was on the 6th instant?" Yes.
12261. Is that correct? Yes.
12262. That was read over to you, and you signed it? Yes.
12263. You did ask for vomit on the Tuesday? Yes; I read that from my notes.
12264. How often did you ask for it? Once.
12265. Can you remember what time you asked for it? I cannot recollect.
12266. Try and recollect? I only visited her once on the Tuesday.
12267. Then it was in the morning? Yes.
12268. With reference to the same passage that was read over to you just now—I am not impugning your veracity. It is a question of memory. In the same paragraph, "I saw Mrs. Dean on March the 5th at the request of the prisoner; prisoner seemed very anxious I should go there as soon as possible?" Yes sir.
12269. You corrected me previously, and said Mr. Thompson came that morning? I was in bed and a message came for me to go at once.
12270. What you said before was that you thought it was the prisoner? Yes, I thought it was.
12271. It is a mistake. You thought you were saying what was right? My servant girl made a mistake in telling me that the messenger was Dean, and I thought it was Dean until after the trial.
12272. The important part is that you did ask for vomit on the Tuesday morning? I read that from my notes.
12273. There is no doubt that must be right? Yes.
12274. Did you ask for vomit on the Wednesday. You have stated that you asked for it several times? I do not recollect asking for it on Wednesday. I believe it was on Wednesday that it was shown to me in a chamber.
12275. But you did not take it? No.
12276. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] Was that stale? I do not know how long it had been vomited. It was shown to me.
12277. *Mr. Pitcher.*] Who showed it to you? Mrs. Seymour.
12278. Was that the Wednesday when you heard her vomiting? I heard her vomiting just as I was going away.
12279. After you had seen her? Yes.
12280. Then on Thursday—did you ask for vomit on Thursday? I don't remember asking for vomit on Thursday at all. It would have been no good taking it then.
12281. Why? You would not have any arsenic in the stomach on Wednesday, and probably not on Tuesday.
12282. But still you asked for it on the Tuesday? I read that from my notes that I did ask for it on Tuesday.
12283. You have told us all you said to Dean on that Thursday morning when you woke him up? Yes.
12284. You said to him, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday when you gave it to your wife?" and he said, "You know I did not?" Yes.
12285. And then you went upstairs and told Mrs. Dean what had taken place? Yes.
12286. And he persisted in saying he did not, and she said he did? Yes.
12287. You admit the powders the women produced were innocent powders? Yes.
12288. The Commission may assume that? Yes.
12289. That they were innocent powders? Yes.
12290. By the way, did you say this at the trial—speaking of the altercation that took place between Dean and his wife on the Thursday morning:—"That Mrs. Dean told Dean that the doctor ordered it"? Remember Mrs. Dean telling Dean! What do you mean?
12291. At the interview on Thursday morning, can you remember Mrs. Dean saying to Dean in your presence, "You told me the doctor ordered it"? I do not remember her saying that. Dean denied it absolutely, but he was speaking in such a peculiar way that I cut the conversation short.
12292. You thought he was drunk? Yes, I did.
12293. Did you say, "I did not pay particular attention to what they said to each other." Did you say that? Yes. It was not till Thursday afternoon I knew about the poison in the bottle of lemon-syrup.
12294. For the same reason, on the Tuesday morning, not suspecting poisoning, you would not have paid much attention to what was said? I should have paid more attention if the man had said it.
12295. On the Tuesday morning? Yes.
12296. If the man had said, "Why don't you tell the doctor about drinking out of the bottle?" do you mean to say you would have paid more attention? Yes; I had not given the bottle to the police, and I firmly believe I would never have given it.
12297. If the man had said that? I believe I would not.
12298. Had you any reason to doubt Mrs. Thompson when she said to Mrs. Dean, "Why don't you tell the doctor about the bottle?" No.
12299. Does it matter one atom who said it? Yes, most decidedly it would matter if the husband had said it.
12300. Suppose two of us are present, and ultimately one is suspected of poisoning; I may not be suspected—say some other gentleman who is with me is suspected, and the same thing occurs, and I say to the patient, "What are you humbugging the doctor for? The doctor asked you if you took anything, and you said, 'No'; you believe I am telling the truth;—would it matter whether I said it or the other gentleman? Yes, a great deal of difference. If you were the suspect it would matter, most decidedly.
12301. But no one was the suspect at that time? Yes, Dean was. Gail made me suspect Dean.
12302. But neither of them were suspects on the Tuesday? But they were.
12303. You say you did not suspect poisoning on the Thursday? There is a difference between a suspicion and a belief.

12304. *Sir Julian Salomons.*] You are pointing out the difference if the husband had told you such a thing? Yes.
12305. You did not believe Gail's suspicions? No; I did not.
12306. Have you the slightest doubt when you say the husband was not in the room;—you won't swear whether he was? No.
12307. I mean when you first went up? Yes.
12308. As to his statement that he was lying on the bed crying when the doctor came;—have you any doubt about that being true or false? None whatever.
12309. What do you say to that? I have no doubt whatever; it is not correct.
12310. Or about this that he says after you had finished talking to her, "Now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it";—did he ever say this? No.
12311. The only thing that you are not certain about is that you don't believe he was in the room? When I came?
12312. You believe he was not in the room? Most decidedly. He went out of the room afterwards. When I came he went out of the room.
12313. You are not certain whether he was in the room or not? No; I know he was out of the room afterwards.
12314. Whether he was in the room or not when you came you won't swear, but if he was he must have gone out? He did go out.
12315. He was not in the room when you had this conversation? No.
12316. And whether he was there or not you swear positively he did not say that? I will swear positively he never said that.
12317. He did not say, "Now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with the white powder in it";—you are certain he never said such a thing? He never said such a thing. If he had I would have taken a different course altogether.
12318. When you came into the room before you examined her or felt her pulse you thought that she was in a dying state? Yes.
12319. On the Wednesday night? Yes.
12320. You felt her pulse? Yes; it felt strong—at least it was firm and strong.
12321. You found she was not in a dying condition? Yes; it was only a momentary impression.
12322. Of course it was a constable who examined you at the Police Court—someone in the Police Force? Yes; an inspector, I think.
12323. It was on the Thursday afternoon that you first knew of the poison? Yes.
12324. The police communicated with you? Yes.
12325. When you knew there was poison on the Thursday through the police that impressed the matter on your mind? Yes.
12326. Did you make any notes then? Yes.
12327. Did that impress the matter on your mind? Yes.
12328. Was your mind drawn clearly to it on the Thursday? Yes.
12329. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You remember the day on which you prescribed the injection? I prescribed two—one a food injection, and one an opium injection.
12330. When was the opium injection prescribed? On Tuesday.
12331. And the food injection? On Wednesday.
12332. Do you know who administered the opium injection? I gave the instructions to Mrs. Thompson, the woman in the room.
12333. You do not know beyond your instructions who actually did it? No; I was not there.
12334. Was there anything said to you afterwards about the enema? When?
12335. At any time? No.

[Witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Court Room, Darlinghurst Gaol, at 3.45 p.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

George Dean examined:—

12336. *Dr. Manning.*] You know, through your solicitors, with whom you have been in frequent communication, that a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into your case? Yes, sir.
12337. We thought it right not to close this Commission until such time as we had an opportunity of seeing you. I have seen you before, although perhaps you have not seen me, but these gentlemen have not. We thought it best to see you, and ask you if you wish to make any statement to us. You must bear in mind that whatever statements you may make will be entirely voluntary on your part. Now you know our object in coming to see you.
12338. *Dr. Jones.*] You are not bound to make any statement? Any questions you wish to put to me I shall be quite willing to answer. I will answer anything respecting this charge I am here at present upon.
12339. Is there any statement you wish to make? I cannot say that there is. I can only refer to what was said at the Criminal Court. In the cross-examination there there were several things I omitted to say which probably might have enlightened the Court if they had been said. The first thing I should like to state is in regard to that cocoa. That is one point. It is said that was taken at breakfast-time on Monday morning. My wife said so. There was no cocoa in the house until I purchased a tin between 11 and 12 o'clock on that Monday. That fact was not mentioned in the higher Court, because my wife swore that she had cocoa for breakfast. She did not—she had tea. I can prove that she had tea by a friend of ours named Hans Bach, who came to our house that morning just as I was about to light the fire,

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fire, a little after 8 o'clock. I told him the wife was not very well, and I asked him to come upstairs and see her. After I had lighted the fire a little after 8 o'clock I prepared breakfast in the kitchen. Hans Bach was there too while I prepared the breakfast. I got ready a couple of loaves of bread, which I grilled, and with them took up some bread and butter and a cup of tea on a tray to my wife. I put that on the chair at the side of bed. That evidence was not brought forward at the higher Court. They did not say she had tea in the morning, but they said she had cocoa.

12340. *Dr. Manning.*] Is there any other point you wish to bring before our notice? Then in reference to Dr. Newmarch and Mrs. Dean, they both went into the witness-box after I had been examined, and denied that what I said was true in reference to what happened on the Tuesday morning when the doctor arrived. When I got home on the Tuesday morning, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock (I could not exactly state what time it was, but that was about the time), I saw Mr. Weynton leaning over the fence of his yard, and Mrs. Weynton was at the kitchen-door. I went in the back way, and the first word spoken to me that morning was by Mr. Weynton. He said, "What is this bottle that your wife has been drinking out of with the white powder in it?" I said, "I know nothing of it." Weynton said, "A man has taken it to the doctor." On hearing that, I immediately went upstairs and spoke to the wife, telling her what Weynton had told me. She said, "Never mind, the doctor has got the bottle." Seeing the wife was so bad, and hearing this, I thought the best thing would be to send for the doctor. I said I would go for the doctor, and she said, "Don't leave me, George. Stop here." I then went to Mr. Thompson, who was the engineer on my boat, and I said to him, "Charlie, for God's sake go and get a doctor, for my wife has been drinking something out of a bottle." He took my bicycle, and went and told the doctor to come, and he told me the doctor said he would come directly. When he went inside Thompson sent his wife in to see if she could do anything. She came in and brought a dipper of hot water with her and started to wash the baby. I was lying on the bed crying at what I had heard, and at the thoughts of this poisoning. At all events, the doctor came in a bit later on. Mrs. Thompson said, "Get up, Mr. Dean, here is the doctor." Previous to this the wife, when Mrs. Thompson came in, was asking for a drink of tea, and I said, "No, you must not have tea; the doctor says you must have nothing but milk and lime-water." I was going to get up and make the fire when Mrs. Thompson said, "Go into my place; you can get some tea out of my teapot." Then the doctor came, and the first words he used were to accuse me of giving my wife this tea. I said, "Yes; she begged for a cup of tea, and I gave her some." He took his watch out and felt her pulse. After he spoke about the tea he told me to leave the room. I said to him, "The first thing I was asked this morning was about a bottle with a white powder in." I then said to the wife: "Now tell the doctor all about this that you have been drinking out of the bottle." The wife and Dr. Newmarch denied that in the Court. Mrs. Thompson was present, but why did not they call her, although she was in the room at the time, and she could have substantiated and proved what was said in this conversation? Mrs. Dean swore I was not in the room at all, and the doctor said the same thing on this Tuesday morning when he came. I think these couple of little things brought to light would have tended in my favour, and would have proved that what I was saying was the truth. As it was, both Dr. Newmarch and Mrs. Dean went into the box and said what was absolutely untrue in reference to what I have just mentioned.

12341. *Dr. Manning.*] Are there any other points that you think of? They swore that they were vomiting and purging, but they were not. They were vomiting, but not frequently.

12342. When was that? That was on the Monday. She swore she was vomiting on the Sunday, Monday, Monday night, and Tuesday. The first vomiting that I saw was on the Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. That was the second time I asked her to see a doctor. On Sunday afternoon when I was lying down having a sleep, Gail and his wife were on a visit to the house; after they had gone my wife woke me up about 6 o'clock, and told me she had been vomiting. I said, "You had better have the doctor, and see what is the matter;" she said, "No; I don't want a doctor; I shall be all right to-morrow." On the Monday she complained of a headache but I did not think a great deal of it. On the Monday afternoon she tried to vomit, and did vomit, and I said to her, "Don't you think I had better get the doctor?" She said, "No; I do not want the doctor." Later on she started vomiting after having a drink of milk, and I said, "I will stand it no longer. I will get a doctor; you must have a doctor." I did not ask her if she would have the doctor again. I went and got the doctor on my own account. I never saw her purge. She went to the closet I know, because she told me she did inside. I did not see her because at the time I went away to get some food for the child at her request, and when I came back she told me she had been down the yard. I understood then that during my absence she had been to the closet. I was asked in the Court if I had seen her there, and I said she had been there because she told me she had been.

12343. Was that on the Monday morning? Yes, that was on the Monday. I went on Monday to get some food for the child, and when I came back she told me that she had been down the yard, and from that I understood that she had been to the closet. At the Court I was asked to state if I saw her there. As regards seeing her at the closet I never did see her there. I only had her word for what she told me. Then, in reference to the evidence regarding the groats they swore that they were vomiting and purging on that Sunday after eating the groats. They did not purge, because I was nursing my wife on that Sunday. I was sitting on a chair, and she was sitting on my lap. She started vomiting, and I asked Mrs. Seymour what was the matter, and Mrs. Seymour replied that May's stomach was weak, and she thought it was biliousness. I asked Mrs. Seymour would she have some groats, and she said no, she would not take any. As for purging, I never saw either of them go to the closet that day. I was nursing my wife on my lap from 11 o'clock till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The vomiting had ceased in both long before that. There is no truth at all in the statement when they say they were purging on that Sunday, in the beginning of January. Previous to her confinement my wife was vomiting, but I never noticed Mrs. Seymour vomit. Dr. Newmarch was prescribing for my wife at that time. I never saw my wife purging on the 4th or 5th of March, nor on Sunday, the 3rd, at the closet.

12344. Are there any other points that you can think of? I can hardly think of them myself. Dr. Newmarch swore in Court that he told me that the wife was charging me with poisoning her, and asked me what I had to say. And I say he never mentioned it once to me. That was on the Wednesday night; he swore that it was on the Wednesday he accused me of putting the powder in the wife's medicine; but that was on the Thursday. I saw him on the Wednesday evening, because I thought the wife was worse in my opinion. When he came downstairs after seeing my wife I said to him, "What about this bottle,

bottle, doctor?" He said, "I have sent it to the Government Analyst, and I hope there is nothing found in it." He never mentioned a word to me then about the charge of poisoning my wife. On the next day, Thursday, I was lying asleep on the sofa downstairs. He came downstairs with a packet of powders in his hand and said to me, "Dean, did you put any powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?—Do you know anything about these powders?—Do you know anything about them?" I said "No." He then called me upstairs, and in front of my wife asked me, "Did you put powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, I did not!" She said, "George, you did." I denied it and said, "What makes you say that?" I said I did not, she contradicted me and I walked out of the room. She was in the habit of contradicting me at times. As to their explanation about the medicine having a milky appearance, they never asked me what caused that. If they had I could have explained it straight away, but they did not ask me. I said I did not know whether it was white powder or what powder it was, for I did not know what powder they were alluding to. I said I knew nothing about powder for the simple reason that I never put any powder in the medicine.

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12345. *Dr. Jones.*] There is one question I want to ask you: What did you attribute your wife's vomiting to? I cannot attribute it to anything. I cannot tell you what it is from. On the Wednesday night I asked the doctor what she was suffering from, and he said it was acute inflammation of the stomach, but from what cause he could not say.

12346. On what night did you ask that question? On Wednesday night, a little after 11 o'clock, when Dr. Newmarch came to see my wife. That was the night I asked him about the bottle, and it was then he said he had sent it to the Government Analyst.

12347. In your cross-examination by the Attorney-General at the trial, when speaking of Gail in the divorce case, there was something said about "she was pretty well always on";—what does that mean? I do not know what that means, sir. I cannot explain what that is at all, and do not know now what that question referred to.

12348. You made a statement that you were the only person who cooked food and gave it to your wife? Yes, as far as I know.

12349. Or handed food which was given to your wife? Yes, barring Monday, when I gave Mrs. Adye some sago to make for the wife, as I did not understand how to make it. In reference to the cooking and handling of food, as far as I can tell, I don't know of anyone else who gave her anything. When I was at work I do not know if anybody else gave her anything. I asked Mrs. Adye on Monday to make the sago, and Miss Adye brought it down. She took it up to the wife just as I was taking up some chops that I had cooked for dinner. That was somewhere about 1 o'clock. I intended to have given her some eggs, but the man at the store said he had no eggs, but they would have some shortly. As I was going upstairs with the cocoa, and just as I was at the foot of the stairs, a knock came to the door, and the man from the store said "The eggs have come if you want them." I said, "Very well." I then called out to the wife, and asked her if she would like an egg; she said she did not care for eggs as she had sago.

12350. *Dr. Manning.*] I will only ask you one question, that is with reference to this altercation you had with your wife in the presence of Dr. Newmarch when she said you did, and you said you did not. Did you recur to that subject? Yes, sir.

12351. When? I could not tell you exactly, but an hour or two afterwards. After this conversation, in the presence of the doctor and my wife and Mrs. Seymour, I went and lay down in a room upstairs, and when Mrs. Seymour called me up for dinner I went into my wife's room and sat on the bed, and I said to her, "What makes you say I put powder in the medicine?" She said, "Because the medicine was white," or "what made it white?" I said, "Why didn't you tell me so at the time?" I then described how I gave her the medicine. As soon as I came home from the chemist's on Monday night she asked me for a drink of lime-water and milk, which she got. That was the first drink she had. The doctor ordered her to drink this lime-water and milk when she was vomiting during her confinement. I then got a bottle of lime-water and brought it home. When I arrived home I said, "I have got some medicine for you to take." She said, "Give me a drink of lime-water and milk first." She left a little in the glass, and I put the glass on the table beside the bed. I then went to the mantel-piece and got the spoon and medicine from the mantel-piece, and poured some of the medicine into a spoon. I then went over to the bedside and asked her to take it, and she said, "Wait a few minutes." Being afraid of spilling the medicine I poured it into the glass, not thinking there would be any harm. When she did not take it I took the spoon and gave it a stir round, because Mr. Guise told me, "Be sure and shake the bottle before giving her the medicine." She said, "I thought there was a powder in it," and I said, "No such thing." I said, "That is the reason the medicine is white."

12352. That was the conversation on the Thursday? Yes; it was on Thursday after the doctor had gone. I know that it was Thursday, because it was after I paid the landlord. That is how I am so certain about when the conversation took place.

[The Commission withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2.30 p.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D.

FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. M. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

William Henry Butchart sworn and examined:—

12353. What is your name? William Henry Butchart.

12354. I believe you are in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers? Yes.

12355. And you were so during the whole of last year? Yes.

12356. Do you know Alexander Weynton? I know Oswin Weynton.

12357. Did you supply him with any strychnine? I did not.

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12358. Do you remember him asking you for any strychnine? I do.
12359. What month was that in? I cannot say; it was prior to the middle of May last year.
12360. Are you sure of that? I am.
12361. How do you fix the date? Because I had been away from the store on a holiday for a considerable length of time, and on my return, about the commencement of last year, or about Christmas time, the two Weyntons in the employment of Elliott Brothers were new hands and were not known to me. Prior to the middle of May I lived on the North Shore, and travelled home by another boat. Subsequently to that time I changed my residence from Whaling Road to Walker-street, and I did not know either of them personally until I went to live in Walker-street, which was about the 20th of May, 1894.
12362. How does that fix the date about his asking you for that strychnine? I did not know him, and one of my rules is never to do anything for anyone I do not know.
12363. About the strychnine;—how do you fix the date? Because I went to live in Walker-street about the 20th of May last year, and I know it was prior to that, because subsequently to that we used to go home always by the same boat together.
12364. It was before you knew him that he asked you for this strychnine? Yes, before I knew him. He was almost a stranger to me. You can understand that in a place where there are so many hands we do not know everybody.
12365. You knew him by sight, of course? Yes, by coming into the office occasionally; otherwise, I had no knowledge of him; in fact, in all probability, it is possible I could not tell you his name. There are hands in the store now whom I do not know.
12366. *Dr. Jones.*] You afterwards knew him as Weynton? Yes; most decidedly.
12367. *President.*] You cannot fix the date; you know it was before the middle of May? Yes; it was before the middle of May.
12368. Did he tell you what he wanted the poison for? I cannot say whether he did or not; he may have done so.
12369. Of course he may? I cannot say whether he did or not.
12370. Do you know anything about a dog? Of course I have read the evidence, but I cannot swear as to whether he stated anything what he wanted it for.
12371. Do you know who gave him the strychnine? I do not.
12372. *Dr. Manning.*] This strychnine is kept in considerable quantities, is it not? Yes; certainly.
12373. Readily accessible? No; that depends very largely on circumstances. The majority of the strychnine is kept under lock and key, but there are times, when strychnine is being coloured, when it is not under lock and key for, perhaps, twenty-four hours. You understand that strychnine, when it is being coloured, is very frequently transferred to 1-oz. bottles from the large original 100-oz. tin. It is coloured in bulk, and that is done on another floor altogether.
12374. Are these bottles standing about during the time they are being put up? They might be.
12375. Would he, as a clerk in the office, have an opportunity of getting some himself? It would be on the same floor as the office—that is, on the drug floor.
12376. Have you seen the bottle this strychnine was in? I have not.
12377. *Dr. Jones.*] Was Weynton himself employed in the office? Yes; as assistant invoice clerk.
12378. He would have the run of the whole establishment? Decidedly; they all have that.
12379. *President.*] Do you know Mr. Moodie? I do.
12380. Did you tell him that you had supplied this strychnine? I did not.
12381. Had you any conversation with Mr. Moodie about it—that he might be mistaken? Yes; I had a conversation with Mr. Moodie, and with a clerk from Messrs. Crick and Meagher's, and Oswin Weynton, in which I made exactly the same statement as I have done now.
12382. Do you want to ask the witness anything just now, Mr. Meagher? *Mr. Meagher:* No; not just now, thank you.
12383. Is that a 1-oz. bottle [*showing witness bottle*]? No, a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottle.
12384. Do you have bottles like that? Yes; that is what we call a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. strychnine bottle.
12385. Do you put it up in bottles like that? Yes; but that label is defaced.
12386. *Dr. Manning.*] Those are the kind of bottles you put it in when you are colouring it? Yes; that is a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottle such as we put it up in. That really holds more than an ounce fluid.
12387. At the time when you are colouring this strychnine, and it is being put up in these bottles, they are standing about? Yes.
12388. It is possible for anyone on the floor to take one? It might be.
12389. It is a 2-oz. bottle? It is a 2-oz. bottle, but it holds 1 oz. of strychnine. We consequently call it a 1-oz. bottle. It is not the fluid capacity of the bottle, but its contents as far as strychnine is concerned.
12390. *Mr. Meagher.*] At this interview you speak about, Mr. Butchart, in which Mr. Moodie and a clerk from my office were present, are you quite clear that you did not say that you remembered that Weynton said he wanted the strychnine to kill a dog? As I have just stated to the Commission, I would not swear that he stated what he wanted it for.
12391. I am asking you now, not what he stated to you, but what you stated to Mr. Moodie and my clerk;—will you swear that you did not say to both of them that you thought young Weynton had said to you that he wanted it for killing a dog? That is a different thing to making a statement on oath as to what I did say. I may have done so.
12392. *President.*] You do not remember? I cannot remember.
12393. *Mr. Meagher.*] You will not swear that you did not use those words to both of those gentlemen? No; I will not.
12394. Did you also say, "And I think he got it the same day as he asked for it"? No; I did not.
12395. You will swear positively that you did not say that? I did not know it.
12396. Will you swear you did not use these words at the interview: "And I think he got it the same day"? No; I did not.
12397. I suppose you know that your principals forwarded a note to the Commissioners, and that it was made public while you were away? I believe so.
12398. After your return did you have any conversation about that note? My firm simply stated that they had written a letter. As I understood, it was as much written in their defence as mine—that the imputation made by Sir Julian Salomons weighed as much against the firm as it did against me.

12399. *Mr. Wade.*] I understand you to say that these poisons are kept fairly well under lock and key? Yes.

12400. So that if young Weynton wanted poison he might have to wait sometime before he would have a chance of getting it? He would have to apply to the person who has the key.

12401. I mean if a person wanted to obtain it secretly he would have to wait sometime—perhaps a week—before having an opportunity to get it? I do not see how it could be done under any possibility whatever.

12402. How often do they treat this strychnine with the aniline dye—periodically? That I cannot say.

12403. I suppose it is done in certain periods in bulk, is it not? It is not done periodically. It all depends on the stock, and how the stock runs down, and notice is given where it is kept when it is required, and a certain amount is run off one day and put away in tins. I do not think it would be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours—not for a single night.

12404. What I mean is this: If he wanted to get it, and had spoken to you, and you refused it, he might have to wait days, or possibly weeks before he could get it secretly? Yes; that might be the case.

12405. Do you remember whether it was for himself, or his family, or for friends, or what? As I have just stated, I cannot swear as to whether he made any actual statement as to what he wanted it for at the time.

12406. Then, as to this question you were asked just now by Mr. Meagher, I understand you are simply speaking from recollection? I am; he may have done so.

12407. I suppose you were asked questions by these gentlemen, were you not? Yes; you mean by Messrs. Crick and Meagher's clerk?

12408. Yes? I was.

12409. *President.*] Why did you refuse it to him;—was it because you did not know him? For that simple reason; and under any circumstances I should want good authority for supplying strychnine to anyone in the place. I was saying, only the day before yesterday, that I never remembered supplying such a thing to anyone in the store at all.

12410. If you refused it because you did not know him, did you refer him to anyone else who did know him? No; I simply told him to go and ask somebody else—that was my remark at the time.

12411. Are you the only one in charge of the strychnine in the establishment, or are there other people who have charge of it? I am not in charge of it at all.

12412. Where did Weynton ask you, do you know? I cannot say.

12413. *Dr. Jones.*] There is no strychnine in your department at all? Not on our floor, except, as I say, when it is being coloured.

12414. It is in your charge when it is being coloured? No, it is not; I have nothing whatever to do with it.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mrs. Bessie Adye re-examined:—

12415. *President.*] You understand you were sworn before? Yes.

12416. You understand you are giving your testimony still under the obligation of that oath? Yes.

12417. When you went to Mrs. Dean on that Sunday morning, the 3rd of March, what did she want you for;—if it is some private matter among women I do not want to know? I do not think she wanted me for anything.

12418. She did not say she wanted you for anything? No; she did not want me for anything. Mr. Dean asked me to go down and have a look at her to see what I thought of her. She was sick, but she did not say she wanted me for anything.

12419. Did he not say she wanted you for anything? No, sir.

12420. What did you mean by sick—ill, or just out of sorts, or sick in the stomach? No; he said she was ill. He did not say what was the matter with her, but would I come down to see her. I said, "Very well," and I went down with him.

12421. With him? Yes.

12422. Where did he stay, then, when you went away to her? I think he went into the kitchen.

12423. How long did you stay at Mrs. Dean's? It might be half an hour, or it might not be so long as that. I do not think it was; I cannot exactly remember.

12424. Did she say she had a bad headache? Yes.

12425. Is that all she complained of? Yes.

12426. With reference to this cup of tea;—how much was there in the cup? About half full, I should think.

12427. You asked her if she would take some of it for her headache;—you thought it would do her good? Yes.

12428. Did you taste it? Yes.

12429. Have you got good taste? Yes, sir.

12430. Did Mrs. Dean tell you anything about vomiting? No, sir.

12431. Or purging? No, sir.

12432. When she went to your shop on the Monday morning about 11 o'clock, did she tell you then whether she had been vomiting and purging? No, sir; she said she felt very ill. She said she felt faint coming out.

12433. What did she come for? For some sodawater.

12434. *Dr. Manning.*] She did not say a word about vomiting and purging that morning? No, sir; she did not.

12435. *President.*] You think you were there, it might be, half an hour? Yes; it might not be so long as that.

12436. You said the other day a quarter of an hour or 10 minutes? It might have been that; I cannot exactly say.

12437. There did not seem to be much the matter with her then? No, sir, she was very flushed; she said she had a headache.

12438. *Dr. Jones.*] What was her appearance at the time—she complained about being faint. You said that she said she felt faint? Yes, she looked a bit pale; she said she felt faint coming up the street, and when

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when she was going away she said she felt faint. And I said, "Lie down a moment, and it may pass away." Then she did lie down on the sofa.

12439. She looked a little pale then? Yes.

12440. *President.*] How long was she at your place on the Monday? A few minutes; about 10 minutes I should think or a quarter of an hour, or something like that.

12441. Was she at all ill, I mean sick, to vomit while she was there? No, sir.

12442. Was she ill in any other way? No, sir.

12443. I mean ill in the bowels? No, sir.

[*At this stage a letter was handed to the President by Mr. Moodie, of the North Shore Defence Committee, from Sir Joseph Abbott, vouching for Mrs. Adya's respectability.*]

12444. *Mr. Wade.*] Mrs. Adya, according to you Mrs. Dean only went up to your place to ask for some soda-water? Yes.

12445. And you told her you had not got any? Yes.

12446. There was no occasion for her to stay? No.

12447. As a matter of fact was she not lying down during the whole of the time she was at your place? No; she was only lying down for a few minutes.

12448. Was she only there a few minutes? Yes.

12449. And she remained lying down during the whole of that time? Not the whole of the time.

12450. She walked in and walked out? She walked in and walked out again. She said she felt faint.

12451. Is it not a fact that she had nothing to stay there for at all; because you told her that you had not got the soda-water? Yes.

12452. What time she did spend there was owing to the fact that she felt faint and lay down? Yes; for a few moments.

12453. As soon as she was able to get up she got up and went away? Yes.

12454. About Sunday;—you say it may have been half-an-hour you were there on Sunday morning;—have you not even put the thing as short as 2 minutes? No.

12455. Did you not tell Sergeant Brennan, when he asked you for a statement of all the facts of the Sunday, that you were only there for about 2 minutes? No; I did not say that.

12456. Did you say 3 minutes or 4 minutes? No.

12457. Did you not tell him you were only there a very short time? Yes; a very short time, but I did not say only a few minutes.

12458. Was this all that took place;—you went in there, had some words about tea, took the baby and left? Yes.

12459. Were you not there about 2 or 3 minutes altogether? More than that.

12460. Well, call it 3½ minutes;—was not that all that took place? Yes.

12461. Those few words about the tea, and then you took the baby away? Yes.

12462. When Mrs. Dean brought this lemon-syrup to you to taste on the Saturday were you a bit anxious about taking much in your mouth? No; I just tasted it.

12463. Is it not a fact you did not drink any? No, sir, I did not; she asked me to taste it.

12464. I say were you not anxious not to take much into your mouth on that occasion? I do not know that I was anxious; I just tasted it.

12465. Were you not told there was something wrong about it? No.

12466. Something peculiar? She said there was something peculiar.

12467. Was not that the reason why you took care not to swallow much or any at all? No; it was not that at all. She said it had a queer taste to her.

12468. You knew that the lemon-syrup that you drank was all right? Yes.

12469. You said Mrs. Walke was either sick or retched after drinking some of the lemon-syrup herself? Yes.

12470. Did you not think then that there was something queer about the syrup that came from Dean's house? There must have been something wrong.

12471. It is a very important question—yes, or no? Yes.

12472. On Sunday, according to your story, Mrs. Dean again asked you to taste this tea? Yes.

12473. You still remembered the lemon-syrup occurrence of the previous day? Yes.

12474. You remembered Mrs. Walke being sick also on tasting it? Yes.

12475. Did not that make you think that possibly there might be something wrong with the tea before you tasted it? No, sir; I had no suspicion.

12476. Although you remembered the lemon-syrup of the previous day, and her not liking the taste? No.

12477. Did you not say, on the following Friday, that you were very wise in telling Mrs. Dean not to drink that tea on the Sunday? No, sir; I did not.

12478. Did you have a conversation there? No.

12479. None at all? No, sir.

12480. Were you not at the house after the arrest—the night of Dean's arrest? Oh, yes; I was there.

12481. Did you have any conversation about it then? Mrs. Seymour came up for me to go down and see Mrs. Dean.

12482. Was there not a conversation about these matters then? No, sir.

12483. No reference to anything at all? No, sir.

12484. Although Dean had just been arrested a short time before? No, sir.

12485. Mrs. Dean did not speak to you about anything that had happened? No, sir.

12486. Nor Mrs. Seymour? No, sir.

12487. Nor anybody? No, sir.

12488. What were you asked to go round for? Mrs. Seymour came up for me to go round to see Mrs. Dean.

12489. Did you not mention the fact of her husband being arrested? No, sir.

12490. Was not the fact of Dean being arrested discussed by anybody in the room? No, sir; it was only talk about herself.

12491. When did you first hear he was arrested? When Mrs. Seymour came up for me.

12492. In your own house? Yes; in my own house.

12493. Yet you never said a single word to Mrs. Dean about this fact in her own house? No, sir; I was only there a few moments.

12494.

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12494. Was any reference at all made to it in that conversation? No, sir.
 12495. Anything of the kind? No; nothing of the kind.
 12496. Will you tell me now why you went down? Because Mrs. Seymour came up for me.
 12497. What did you do when you went down? Only sat by the side of the bed.
 12498. For two or three minutes? Yes.
 12499. And went away again? Yes.
 12500. Did you speak to Mrs. Dean at all? Yes.
 12501. You did not know he was going to be arrested, did you? No.
 12502. You were surprised to hear it? Yes.
 12503. On your oath, didn't you discuss this matter with Mrs. Dean at her bedside that night? No, sir.
 12504. You say you were surprised to hear of his arrest—you were at the house a short time afterwards—the house of the wife of the man who was arrested;—now, did you not discuss this question in some way or other? No, sir.
 12505. Did a single soul in the room discuss it? No, sir.
 12506. No reference was made to it at all? No, sir.
 12507. Did Mrs. Dean want any help? No, sir.
 12508. And you cannot imagine why you were brought down? I suppose just to see her.
 12509. You were specially brought down to look at her? That is all.
 12510. Where is the kitchen in your house;—is it at the back? Yes.
 12511. Is there any room in front? Yes; two rooms in front.
 12512. What are they? The front room and the back room.
 12513. What is the front room? A small room.
 12514. What is it used for? I do not think it is used for anything.
 12515. It is empty? No, sir.
 12516. Has it got any furniture in it? Yes.
 12517. What is it used for? A sitting-room.
 12518. Where do you have your meals? In the dining-room.
 12519. Which room is that? In the middle room.
 12520. Where is that;—between the front room and the kitchen? Yes; between the front room and the kitchen.
 12521. They are two distinct rooms? Yes.
 12522. Did you not swear when you were examined here last that the dining-room and kitchen were both the same room;—did you not first of all say Mrs. Dean was lying on the sofa in the kitchen? Yes; sometimes we call it the kitchen and sometimes the dining-room.
 12523. You said that, did you not;—you said a moment ago that the two rooms are distinct—that the dining-room and the kitchen are distinct? Yes.
 12524. Do you remember this taking place the last time you were examined: You stated first of all that Mrs. Dean was lying on the sofa in the kitchen; do you remember afterwards using the expression that you thought she was lying on the sofa in the dining-room, and Sir Julian Salomons then asked you did you not a moment ago say it was in the kitchen;—then did you not say they were both the same room? I do not remember.
 12525. I think you told us what Mrs. Dean complained of on the Monday morning? She said she felt faint.
 12526. Did she not complain of a pain? No, sir.
 12527. Not a word about it? No, sir.
 12528. I mean when she came for the soda-water on Monday morning at 11 o'clock? No, sir; she said she felt faint.
 12529. You are quite clear she never complained of having any pain? No, sir.
 12530. Do you know you said the last time you were here that Mrs. Dean told you she had a pain, and that you said she had better lie down? She was faint she told me.
 12531. Do you remember saying this: "Mrs. Dean was standing in my shop waiting for the soda; she said she had a pain, and I said to her that she had better lie down; she lay down on my sofa in the kitchen, and shortly afterwards she got up and went away home"? I think that is a mistake. I said, she said, she felt faint.
 12532. Did Mrs. Dean tell you "that she didn't like that tea," or "didn't like tea" on the Sunday morning? I had heard her say before she didn't like tea.
 12533. I am not talking of before, I am talking of that Sunday morning only;—did she say, "I don't like tea" or "I do not like tea as a drink"? No, "I do not like tea." She did not say "this tea."
 12534. She had no fault to find with this tea according to your statement? I do not know, she did not say.
 12535. Why do you understand she asked you to taste it if she had no fault to find with it? I do not understand why. She asked me to taste it, and I tasted it.
 12536. Can you give any reason why she should ask you to taste this tea if she had no fault to find with it—that particular cup of tea? No.
 12537. You can give no reason? No.
 12538. You say she made no complaint about that tea in particular—that was your last answer? Yes.
 12539. That was correct? She did not say. She merely asked me to taste it.
 12540. I asked you did she find fault with that cup of tea in any way? No.
 12541. Did not you say that she said she did not like that cup of tea? No.
 12542. Do you remember this question being put to you, "When she asked you to taste the tea, did she say why she wished you to *taste it*?" and in your answer you said, "She said she didn't like it"—the cup of tea? No; I think that must be a mistake. She did not say, "*taste it*."
 12543. *Dr. Todd.*] You said that Mrs. Walke, when she tasted this lemon-syrup, did something;—what did she do? She retched.
 12544. Was it immediately after tasting it? Not immediately.
 12545. How soon after? It might be 5 or 10 minutes; I cannot say exactly.
 12546. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mrs. Dean has stated that you tasted the tea, and that you said it was all right? Yes; that is true.

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12547. *President.*] You have a good taste? And you noticed nothing whatever wrong with it? No; nothing whatever.

Mr. Wade: You remember, Mr. President, you asked for some information with regard to a person named Sell, and we, on behalf of the Crown, said we would make inquiries. We have made inquiries in pursuance of that request, and information has come back from the Chief Commissioner of Police in Victoria, saying that this man is not a member of the Police Force of Victoria. The Chief Commissioner of Police asked him to put his statements in the form of a declaration, but Mr. Sell declined to do this. We had our reasons at the time for objecting to the statement being received, and I think, in fairness to the Crown, that the contents of this statement ought to appear on the notes, or be taken as an exhibit, because it may be contended hereafter, without any just cause or foundation, that evidence or statements were kept back which might have helped the defence.

[Urgent.]

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1895.

Memo.

Royal Commission—Regina v. George Dean.

Will the Inspector-General of Police please obtain, through the Victorian Police Department, a statutory declaration from Constable Sell, stating what he knows, of his own knowledge, respecting Mrs. Seymour's character, the period when he knew her, and his reasons for saying that "she is a very cool, cunning, and designing woman." A copy of Sell's report is herewith.

(Signed) GEORGE COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Copy of Constable Sell's Report.

No. 1 Police Station, 22 April, 1895.

I, the undersigned, have known the person called Mrs. Seymour, *alias* Asbury, Gaynor, &c., for the last fifteen years. All I can state is that I know her to be a notorious woman, and constantly associated with the most noted criminals of Victoria and New South Wales. I can say she is a woman that lives very quiet, with all outside apparent respectability, and is a very cool, cunning, and designing woman, and a woman that would associate with her neighbours, who would be the last persons to suspect her. About her daughter I know nothing.

(Signed) W. J. SELL,
270, Richardson-street, Middle Park, Melbourne, Victoria.

Endorsement on Crown Solicitor's letter to Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

"Mr. SELL, who is not a member of the Police Force of this Colony, declines to make the statutory declaration asked for, or to have anything more to do with the case."

(Signed) H. M. CHOMLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Police,
14/6/95.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Forwarded to Crown Solicitor.—E. FOSBERY, 17/6/95.

President.] Mrs. Adye, we do not wish you to go away just yet, as we will possibly want to ask you something a little later on. Will you, therefore, kindly remain in the building for a short time, and we will let you know when we want you.

[Mrs. Adye retired.]

President (to representatives of the Crown and George Dean).] Gentlemen, the Commission wish to make some experiments with regard to tea, and will be glad if you will retire.

[All parties left the room with the exception of the Commissioners, Mr. Hamlet, and the officials.]

According to instructions from the President, three cups of tea were made in the building. Mr. Hamlet, Government Analyst, poured out 6 ounces of tea, and placed one-fifteenth of a grain of strychnine in solution in two of the cups of tea, the third cup of tea being left untouched. Two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, and a small quantity of milk was added to each cup of tea. The tea from each cup was tasted by each member of the Commission.

Mrs. Bessie Adye recalled:—

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12548. *President.*] Mrs. Adye, you need not be in the least alarmed at what we are going to request you to do. Each of the Commissioners have tasted the tea you see here, and I wish you now to taste this cup of tea (*handing witness cup No. 1, containing no strychnine*), and tell me what you think of it? I taste nothing wrong with that.

12549. Does that tea taste to you like the tea you tasted that morning at Dean's house? Yes.

12550. On that Sunday morning? Yes, sir.

12551. Would you mind tasting this cup of tea [*handing witness cup No. 2, containing one-fifteenth of a grain of strychnine*]? [*Witness complied.*]

12552. Do you taste anything different in that from the tea in the other cup? Yes; there is something in that.

12553. Are you absolutely certain that the tea you tasted on Sunday morning, the 3rd March, did not taste like the tea you have just tasted? It was like the first cup of tea—not like this.

12554. Will you kindly drink as much tea out of this cup as you drank from the cup at Mrs. Dean's bedside on the Sunday morning? —

12555. *Dr. Manning.*] You need not be afraid, Mrs. Adye, it will not harm you? I do not like it.

12556. *President.*] Are you sure that the tea you tasted on the Sunday morning was not like the tea you are tasting now? No, sir, nothing like it.

12557. *Dr. Jones.*] Do you consider that to be good tea? That [*referring to cup, No. 2, containing strychnine*]? I prefer the first.

12558. *Dr. Manning.*] You are a pretty good judge of tea? Yes.

12559. What sugar do you use? White sugar.

12560. Always white sugar? Yes.

12561. Did Mrs. Dean use white sugar? I cannot tell you.

12562. People generally use white sugar, do they not? I think so.

12563. *President.*] Did you notice anything peculiar about the taste of that second cup of tea? Yes; it was very bitter.

12564. Did you notice a taste like that after the tea on that Sunday morning? No, sir.

[Witness withdrew.]

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ROYAL COMMISSION REGINA VERSUS GEORGE DEAN.

PRÉCIS OF EVIDENCE.

Witness—Mary Dean (wife of George Dean).

Mary Dean.

Police Court.—March 19th and 21st, 1895 (Evidence in chief, see pages 22, 23, 28). Central Criminal Court.—April 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1895, (pages 9, 10, 11, 19). Royal Commission.—June 10th and 11th, 1895 (pages 233-243).

Police Court:—I am the wife of the prisoner, and I live in Miller-street, North Sydney; I lived first after marriage at Mossman's Bay; my father is dead. Mary Dean.
History.

Central Criminal Court:—I was married on the 9th March, 1894; before marriage I was living with my mother at Surry Hills; I knew prisoner eight months before marriage; prisoner used to visit me two or three times a week, both by day and by night, and was master of one of the North Shore ferry boats; I have resided in Norton-street and Riley-street, Surry Hills.

Commission:—I was always in good health up to the time of my marriage; I had no illness at all that I remember; I first became acquainted with George Dean at a picnic; he used to visit me at Riley-street continually through the week; at any hour; he always came into the house, and sometimes had his meals there.

Police Court:—Before and after the birth of my child the prisoner asked me to leave the house; prisoner said, "I am not the father of the child"; prisoner did not beat me, but he treated me unkindly; he kept me without money, but he supplied the house with what was necessary; we were on unfriendly terms before my confinement; the child was born on the 25th of December, 1894; I know of no reason why the prisoner should have said the child was not his. (*Cross-examination*): The prisoner during the twelve months of our married life has never raised his hand to me; I have never seen the prisoner the worse for drink. (*To Police*): My husband has frequently suggested that we should part. Prisoner's
treatment.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—Prisoner has never struck me or used violence to me; I have only seen him under the influence of drink on two or three occasions; when I used the word "drink" I meant that he was under the influence of liquor. (*Re-examination*): I have never accused prisoner of having to support illegitimate children.

Police Court:—Prisoner sulked a week for many a time; prisoner did not speak to me for a week before my confinement. (*To Police*): My husband has been kind to the child. Prisoner's
disposition.

Police Court (cross-examination):—Prisoner paid the grocer's and baker's bills; I got the money from prisoner often to pay these bills; prisoner has always taken an interest in his home; for four months I received £2 a week; I had plenty to eat then. Income.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—Prisoner gets £3 a week; I was supposed to get £2 a week from him for the house, but I did not get it regularly; this is my signature to my depositions; it was read over to me; I said I got £2 a week; I was properly fed.

Police Court (cross-examination):—Prisoner has tried to get an advance on land to build a house; he paid for fencing some land; I did not know he had bought this land; I thought he was paying it off; my husband has asked me to be saving in order that he might build a house; I remember him saying "Well, old girl, I wonder if I could get an advance of timber from Mr. Eaton, the timber merchant;" prisoner fenced the land himself after his night-work; he paid £3 15s. for the material; prisoner said he paid £3 10s. for the material to make the sideboard; I know prisoner wrote to Mr. Lloyd about getting timber for the house; I opened the correspondence with Mr. Eaton, and gave it to prisoner; there was no trouble about my opening these notes. Wished to build
a house.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner proposed to get a house of our own the first month we were married; I remember him saying in February, "Well, old girl, I think I can get the money from Mr. Egan, and build the house;" he told me he wrote to Mr. Egan; this was in February; I opened the note and read it; he did not object to my opening it; we had a quiet chat over it; he had a piece of land before we married, and bought a piece after marriage; he fenced the land himself.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I had an insurance on my life; I was insured before marriage; before marriage I sent my insurance papers to the prisoner; prisoner suggested not to pay the premium; since then prisoner has never suggested to me to insure my life; I made no will in the prisoner's favour; prisoner never asked me to do so; prisoner would not be a penny better off if I died to-day. Life insurance.

Central Criminal Court:—My life was not insured; when I married I had an insurance policy, and he asked me to discontinue it; he asked me thus before marriage.

Police Court:—My husband did not sleep with me; he occupied a separate bedroom; my husband was away at night. Separate apart-
ments.

Commission:—Dean has told me something about his past life; something about his people—his mother; he said he was on a station at one time, as a tar-boy, in the sheep-shed; he said he was also employed as a blacksmith; he told me about his step-brother being on board the "Vernon." Dean's past life.

Police Court (to Police):—The house was locked at night; I was always up to let my husband in; my back door was sometimes unlocked at night. House at night.

Central Criminal Court:—We began to live on unfriendly terms a month after marriage; it got worse. Unfriendly
terms.

Police Court:—I was attended by Dr. Newmarch and my mother during my confinement; my mother left me when the child was a month old. Confinement.

Central Criminal Court:—I was confined on the 26th of December, 1894.

Disagreements.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner never spoke for a week before my confinement; I told him the night before confinement I was going to be confined, and he went out of the house without speaking to me; three weeks after my confinement I asked him would he change and be kind; he said, "No; he was tired of me, he would wait and see me over my trouble, and would then leave me"; before this there was no definite cause of trouble; it arose from his sulky disposition; three days after confinement he came to the bedside and said he was not the father of the child, and that I had another to keep out of his money; there was no truth in either charge; my mother attended me during confinement and afterwards. (*Re-examination*):—There is no truth in the charge that I had another child.

A pure life.

Central Criminal Court:—There is no truth in the insinuation that I did not lead a pure life before I married him; there was nothing about our house to lead him to suspect anything about me, and if he has heard anything since about my mother's relationship to the house opposite, it may have come upon him as a surprise.

After confinement; chief things.

Police Court:—On Friday, the 1st of March, I had some words with my husband; I asked him prisoner to mind the baby, but he refused, and said, "I have no time—I am going out"; my husband is at home in the day-time; he complained about the house and the child not being clean.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner did not come regularly to see me after my confinement; he would come one day, then not for a couple of days, and when he came he said most cruel things; a week after confinement he came and said he was going to leave me and packed his portmanteau to go; when baby was a month old mother left me (about 26th January), and I lived with prisoner till 25th February; he was constantly telling me to leave the house, and was very cruel to me.

Christmas Day.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—I was up on Christmas day; I dined with prisoner; I had to go upstairs and beg him to come down, because it was Christmas Day; my mother was at dinner; we were unfriendly, and he hardly spoke to me or my mother; there was no drinking of a toast in a pleasant family way; there was porter on the table, my mother asked him to have some; he said he did not care; I did not say I was glad I was not confined that day.

Inmates of the house.

Police Court:—My mother did not return to the house after the confinement until the 4th March; there was no adult inmate living in the house from January until the 4th March but the prisoner and myself.

Neighbours.

Police Court:—I never had any quarrel with my neighbours; I have not had much to do with them.

Miss Cassin.

Police Court:—Before the 1st March my husband had said something about Miss Cassin; I said, "Maggie Cassin is the girl you should have married," prisoner said, "That is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I get free from you," prisoner said he had met Miss Cassin; he just mentioned it in the course of conversation. *Cross-examination*:—I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin; prisoner told me that the only time he met her was when he was riding his bicycle once in Oxford-street; he said it was in December last that he met her; I had met Miss Cassin before my marriage; we were on friendly terms; I have spoken to her since my marriage; we are still on friendly terms; I have not tried to avoid her in any way; I have never asked her over to see a sideboard made by prisoner; I know Mrs. Hughes; I went there to show Miss Cassin the child; she saw the child and kissed it; this would be about the beginning of February; I told Miss Cassin about the sideboard, but I did not invite her over; on a Sunday I went to see her; I knew she was there; I asked prisoner to come over with me, but he refused, saying he was tired and preferred to sleep; I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin.

Central Criminal Court:—There is no jealousy between Miss Cassin and myself.

JANUARY 1858.
Tonic illness.

Commission:—Before the illness of the groats the doctor prescribed a tonic for me; I did not take the tonic after the illness of the groats; I do not remember when I left off taking it; the tonic after I ceased to take it was kept on the chest of drawers in my bedroom; I do not remember when Dean asked me to recommence taking it; he was always asking me to take it, because I had no appetite; when I did not eat food he asked me to take it; he asked me to take it two or three times; he did not press it very much.

Prisoner and tonic.

Police Court:—My medicine is kept in my bedroom; since my confinement one bottle was kept on my husband's table in another room—the bottle marked "Dean, No. 3"; he said he was taking the medicine; I asked prisoner what the medicine was doing there; prisoner replied, "I am taking the medicine, as I have no appetite."

Morphia illness.

Commission:—I was ill a few days after my confinement; the doctor gave me some morphia to make me sleep; not long after taking it I started vomiting; I do not think I had any purging at that time; I took one dose of morphia at night and it made me very ill; Mr. Dean gave me another dose in the morning; the doctor came to see me and changed the medicine; I took no more of it; my mother was not there at that time; I do not think there was any illness between that time and the time I took the groats; I did not take any more of the morphia mixture after the 4th January; that was the only mixture I had with morphia in it; Mr. Dean threw the bottle in which the morphia mixture was away.

Groats illness.

Central Criminal Court:—On January 5th, at 9 a.m., mother brought me a basin of groats; I took about half a cupful; mother finished what was in the basin; we were both vomiting and purging all the day after taking it, but quite well before; prisoner was having his breakfast that morning in the house; I had a burning pain in the pit of stomach, and suffered from my eyes, with severe pain in head and cramps in feet; I had not noticed these symptoms before taking the groats.

Commission:—I think it was on the 13th January I took the groats; the doctor had ceased to attend me at that time; I do not remember when he ceased to attend me; the nature of the illness was purging and vomiting; I do not think there were any other symptoms of that illness; on the Monday the doctor prescribed without coming to see me; on two occasions, from the time I took the groats up to the time I took the lemon syrup, I was purged; I do not think I vomited, not at the time of the purging; the purging occurred once after tea, and once was after breakfast; there was no vomiting at that time; Miss Adye was present both times; I do not think there was any cause for it—nothing particular.

Dr. Newmarch prescribes.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner went to Dr. Newmarch on Monday, after my taking the groats on Sunday; he was going to pay the bill, and then he told the doctor we were ill; the doctor sent a prescription; I took the medicine, and got better; a month before confinement I asked him to get the doctor, and although far advanced in pregnancy he said I could walk; he had taken no interest in sending for the doctor before.

Commission:—

Commission:—I was nursing the baby at the time I took the groats; I do not think the baby was ill. Baby not ill.

Police Court:—The same bitter taste I recognised in the syrup (March) I tasted in the beef-tea Beef-tea illness. (January); my mother brought me the beef-tea upstairs; prisoner was there; this was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon; my mother said, "Drink this, it is beautiful"; I put a spoon into the tea and tasted it; I said, "I cannot drink it on account of the bitter taste"; my mother said, "I tasted it downstairs, and it was all right"; my mother then tasted it and said, "It is most bitter, it must have been a gall in the meat, it did not taste like this when I tasted it downstairs"; my mother asked the prisoner to taste it; prisoner tasted it and said, "it is all right," prisoner then said, "It is all right, drink it"; I did not drink it; my mother told prisoner she was going to throw it away.

Central Criminal Court:—Mother made some beef-tea about a fortnight after my confinement; she brought it to the bedside and asked me to drink it; I tasted it, and it had a most bitter taste; I did not take it; mother tasted it and took it to the kitchen.

Police Court:—I have not been subject to attacks of illness except about three weeks after my confinement; I then had my mother attending me; she was attacked the same as me after taking some groats; she was sick after the groats; the prisoner was in the house at this time; there was no other occasion on which the doctor attended me for such an illness. Not subject to illness.

Police Court:—On the 25th February I bought the bottle, marked "Dean No. 1," from Mrs. Adye, a grocer in Miller-street; it then contained lemon-syrup; I brought it home, and Miss Adye came home with me; we opened the bottle; it was sealed and capped, and Miss Adye had the first drink; then I had a drink; I suffered no ill effects from that drink nor did Miss Adye; I continued drinking the syrup up to Friday, the 1st March, and inclusive of that day; I did not suffer in any way from the drinking on Friday, the 1st March; I went to bed in my usual state of health; the syrup was kept on the sideboard up to Friday morning, the 1st March; it was then removed to the kitchen by myself. MARCH ILLNESSES. March 1st (Friday). Lemon-syrup; nothing wrong.

Central Criminal Court:—It only tasted of lemon-syrup, and I continued drinking it till the night of 1st March; there was no bitter taste in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it; I kept it on the sideboard downstairs; my husband had been out in the afternoon, and when he came home we had a few words about minding the baby; I then went upstairs; he came up afterwards, and said that I neglected the house and also the baby; I said, "Miss Cassin is the girl you ought to have married"; he said, "That is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I get free"; he then went to bed, and went to his work at 11 p.m.; I put the lemon-syrup on the kitchen mantelpiece, and was in bed before he left; he had access to the kitchen, and no one was in the house but us two; no one had been in the house from the last time I had a drink of the syrup till the next morning, when I had another drink; I took the last drink on Friday night, and left the bottle on the kitchen mantelpiece; there was then no bitter taste in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it.

Police Court:—On Saturday morning, 2nd March, I came downstairs to the kitchen; I then prepared a glass of lemon-syrup from the bottle in the kitchen, with water from the tap; I noticed that the tumbler was clean before I put the syrup in; I then made a drink and swallowed three or four mouthfuls; I then noticed a most bitter taste; I then recognised the same taste as what I had tasted in some beef-tea that I had some five weeks before; I then lit the fire and prepared the breakfast; prisoner came in while I was getting breakfast; we had breakfast together. MARCH 2nd (Saturday). Lemon-syrup bitter taste.

Central Criminal Court:—I next drank from it between 7 and 7:30 a.m. on Saturday morning; prisoner had not returned then; I made a drink of it with water that I got from the tap in the same way I had done before in a clean tumbler; I took two or three mouthfuls, and noticed a most bitter taste, and recognised the same taste as was in the beef-tea that I did not drink; I threw the rest down the sink; I felt no ill effects at the time; I lighted a fire and prepared breakfast; prisoner came home and had breakfast; after breakfast I took ill, vomiting and purging.

Commission:—I kept the lemon-syrup on the sideboard till Friday night, 1st March; I had a drink of lemon-syrup on Friday night; I moved it to the kitchen; I did not move it intentionally; that was not the only time it had been left in the kitchen; I got up about a quarter to 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 2nd March; I took the lemon-syrup between 7 and half-past 7 o'clock; I do not know the exact time; I was not ill after taking this syrup; I had no illness at all; after breakfast, about 20 minutes past 8, I had symptoms of illness; I took two or three mouthfuls of the lemon-syrup; it was so bitter I did not take much of it; I cannot tell the quantity beyond two or three mouthfuls; I put the lemon-syrup in the glass and filled up the glass with water.

Central Criminal Court:—(Mrs. Dean, at the request of a juror, shows how much syrup she put in the glass.) [Mr. Hamlet says the quantity is a little over 2 ounces; that would not be a fatal dose, but a dangerous dose; there would be half a grain of arsenic in a tablespoonful of tonic.] Quantity of syrup put in the glass.

Commission:—I did not notice anything unusual in the appearance of the syrup until the afternoon; I did not notice anything unusual in the morning; it was exactly the same as I left it. Appearance of syrup.

Police Court:—After breakfast I started vomiting; I continued to vomit, and my head was very bad; the prisoner did not give me anything. Vomiting and purging.

Commission:—I was ill vomiting and purging; it came on after breakfast; I had a cup of tea and some bread and butter for breakfast; I made the tea myself; I do not exactly remember how many times I vomited, or how often I was purged; I did not go to the closet; I used a utensil indoors; the illness ceased before dinner; I vomited in the back yard; the closet is at the bottom of the yard.

Police Court:—At lunch-time, on the same day, I made some more syrup from the same bottle; I tasted it; it had a bitter taste, so I threw it down the sink. Took some more syrup.

Commission:—At lunch-time I prepared a little more syrup in a clean tumbler with water from the same tap; I put it to my lips to taste it; it still had a bitter taste, and I did not taste any of it.

Police Court:—I took the bottle to Mrs. Adye; she tasted the syrup and said something to Mrs. Walke who was there; Mrs. Walke then tasted the syrup. Bottle taken to neighbours.

Police Court:—I left the bottle at Mrs. Adye's for ten minutes, and went home to get my baby; I then got the bottle again; it had a small quantity of syrup in it; I took the bottle to Mr. Smith, a chemist in West-street; he told me something and returned the syrup; I then took the syrup to Mrs. Gail's; we had a conversation; I then took the bottle of syrup to Dr. Newmarch; the doctor was not there; I took it back to Mrs. Gail's and left it there; I did not see it again until to-day.

Central

Central Criminal Court :—At 2:30 I went to Mrs. Adye and took the bottle of syrup with me; I showed her the bottle, and she tasted it by putting her tongue to the cork; Mrs. Walke also tasted it, putting the bottle to her lips; I left the bottle there and went for my baby, and returned and got the bottle again, and took it to Mr. Smith, the chemist, and then to Mrs. Gail, a neighbour; the chemist tasted it; I went to Dr. Newmarch with the bottle, but he was not in, and I left the bottle with Mrs. Gail, to be sent to Dr. Newmarch; it was just as I took it off the mantelpiece.

Commission :—I went out in the afternoon, and saw several of my neighbours.

Police Court (cross-examination) :—I first knew Dr. Newmarch took the bottle on the 4th instant; my mother told me at half-past 12 o'clock on the 4th instant.

Central Criminal Court :—I went home and went to bed about 7:30, feeling ill, with a terrible pain in my head; the vomiting had stopped; prisoner came in and came upstairs and asked me what had made me ill; I said I had drunk some syrup out of the bottle; he asked me where it was; I said at Dr. Newmarch's; he asked me why I did not let him take the bottle; I said, "You were asleep when I took it," and he was; this was on Saturday night; he did not suggest going for a doctor.

Commission :—I do not know what time my husband came home on Saturday morning; I do not think he saw me ill; he did not; he went up to bed; I do not think he got up till tea-time; I told him at night-time I was ill; it was tea-time I told him; I do not remember what time; I did not tell him what made me ill; I did not tell him what I thought made me ill, because I did not know the nature of the illness; I did not suspect it was the lemon-syrup; I had no suspicion that it was that made me ill; I took it down to the neighbours to see if they could taste a bitter taste; I also took it to the chemist's as well; I asked that it might be taken to Dr. Newmarch's; I did not tell my husband at all what I suspected; the lemon-syrup was the only thing I had taken.

Police Court :—On Wednesday, the 5th instant, in the morning, prisoner was in my bedroom and said, "Mrs. Weynton has spoken to me about poison being in the syrup bottle," I said, I did not know about any poison being in the bottle; I said, "The bottle is at Dr. Newmarch's;" prisoner said, "Why did you not let me take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch?" I said it was a pity to wake him; (*Cross-examination*): Mrs. Weynton was not there when I spoke to the doctor; I remember on Tuesday morning prisoner coming to my room and saying, "What is this I hear about the bottle?" I did not say to prisoner there was poison in the bottle; I said the doctor had it.

Central Criminal Court :—On the Tuesday morning prisoner said Mr. Weynton had told him something about a bottle, something about poison being in a bottle—a syrup bottle; he asked me what I knew about poison being in the bottle; I said I knew nothing about poison, but the bottle was then at Dr. Newmarch's. (*Cross-examination*): On Tuesday morning prisoner said "What is this I hear about a bottle?" I said "What bottle?" he said "The bottle which you have been drinking out of that I heard made you bad."

Commission :—I remember the first thing my husband said to me when he came back on the Tuesday morning was about this lemon-syrup bottle; he said, "What is this that Mr. Weynton has been telling me about your drinking something out of a bottle?" I said the bottle was at Dr. Newmarch's; I do not think I said anything else.

Police Court :—On Saturday, the 2nd March, I went to bed after tea; between 9 and 10 on Saturday, my husband gave me some porter; he then returned to work; I suffered in no way from this.

Police Court :—On Saturday, the 2nd instant, the doors of the house were closed when I got up; I had coffee and tea stored in the kitchen; they are still used in the house; no one has suffered from using them.

Commission :—Dean did not ask me to have a doctor on the Saturday; I remember him wanting the doctor on the Sunday, but I do not remember that he wanted me to see a doctor on the Saturday; I do not remember him asking me to see a doctor on the Saturday; I refused on the Sunday, because I did not feel ill enough to have the doctor; although I was suspecting my husband of poisoning me, I cannot say any more than that I did not think I was ill enough.

Commission :—I thought that the taste in the lemon-syrup was the same taste as I had tasted in the beef-tea; that is why I took it to the chemist's, to see what had been put into it, and I left it at Gail's to be taken to Dr. Newmarch; I thought that something was wrong—that something was put into it; there was nobody else in the house but my husband; I thought my husband had put it in; I said nothing to him about it.

Commission :—I went to bed soon after tea that night; I do not remember taking anything before going to bed; I took some tea in the course of that evening; that was all; I made the tea; some porter was brought to me after I had gone to bed; I drank some; I do not think I took any milk that evening; I only had the porter after I had gone to bed.

Commission :—I had given the baby a drink before getting up on Saturday morning, the 2nd March; I suckled it through the night, and I suckled it in the morning; it was before 8, about a quarter to 8, as nearly as I can remember after taking the lemon-syrup that I suckled the baby; I heard the baby cry, and went upstairs and gave her a drink; I drank the lemon-syrup between 7 and half-past 7, and I suckled the baby some time before 8.

Commission :—The baby took convulsions; I do not remember whether it was after I was taken ill or before I was taken ill; I cannot remember whether the baby took convulsions first or not, or whether I was taken ill first; the baby was asleep, and when I went upstairs she was black in the face, and I wrapped her in a shawl and took her to Mrs. Weynton's; Mrs. Weynton said it was a touch of convulsions; she was not foaming at the mouth; she was lying quite still; the body was not stiff.

Commission :—I nursed the baby in the course of the afternoon again; I nursed it when I was at Mrs. Adye's and afterwards; it remained quite well; it seemed just the same; it was sick in the morning; I do not think I noticed any difference in the afternoon to any other day.

Police Court (cross-examination) :—I saw my lemon-syrup before the prisoner came home; from the time I got up till the arrival of the prisoner I had not been outside the house; I know Mrs. Thompson; I know that I was not at Mrs. Thompson's house on 2nd March; I know I was not outside; I now remember I was at Mrs. Thompson's on the Saturday, the 2nd instant, therefore I must have been outside before prisoner came home. (*To Police*):—I was at Mrs. Thompson's place a very short time.

Commission :—I remember seeing Mr. Thompson on the night of Saturday; I did not see him about 12 o'clock on that day; I remember he came to ask something about a bicycle; I do not remember

Doctor and bottle.

Conversation with prisoner.

Husband and illness.

Dean tells wife Mrs. Weynton spoke about poison.

Dean tells wife Mr. Weynton spoke about poison.

Porter incident.

No ill effects from other things.

Dean did not suggest doctor.

Thought something was wrong.

Other foods.

Morning—suckled the baby.

Baby took convulsions.

Afternoon—suckled the baby.

Visited Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson's visit.

remember what time it was; I was pretty well at that time; I answered the door and talked to him; he came back between 1 and 2; I remember that; I am quite sure; I was pretty well up to dinner-time, except that my head was bad; the vomiting and purging were all gone; there was nothing left but a headache.

Central Criminal Court:—I felt better on Sunday; the prisoner asked me how I was, on Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock; I said, "I was a little better" (we were occupying different rooms at that time); we had done so since marriage; we started that way; it was my arrangement, he being at night-work.

March 3rd
(Sunday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—I was in bed all day on Sunday; there was no vomiting or purging on that day; I had dreadful bad pains in my head, but no other illness.

Police Court:—On the 3rd instant my husband gave me some porter in the morning; prisoner came home a little after 9 o'clock on the Sunday morning; prisoner came into the bedroom and said, "How do you feel this morning?" I said, "I have suffered severely from pains in my head"; prisoner said, "What would you like to drink—either some brandy or some porter?" I said, "Give me what you think will do me the most good"; prisoner said, "You had better have some porter"; prisoner took a tumbler into the bath-room, and washed it; he returned to my room; I noticed he had the tumbler in the palm of his hand, with his fingers round it; I raised myself in bed, and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler; it looked like a powder; prisoner turned his back to me, and put some of the porter into the glass; there was no porter in it when I noticed the powder; prisoner then smelt it; I said, "What is the matter with it?"; prisoner said, "It has turned sour"; I said, "Put a spoonful of sugar into it—it will freshen it up"; prisoner said, "No, it may make you sick"; prisoner then threw it over the balcony, and took the glass downstairs. (*Cross-examination*):—I never remember prisoner holding a glass with his fingers round before; prisoner was holding the glass up; it was not held for me to take; prisoner turned his back to put the porter in; the bottle had been previously opened; I have no doubt I saw the powder in the glass; I told prisoner to put sugar into it to freshen it up; I do not know that I had any reason for asking for the sugar to be put in. (*To Bench*):—The porter had been opened the night before; prisoner put the bottle of porter behind the door.

Porter incident.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner asked me if I would like some porter; I said, Yes, if he thought it would do me good; he then took a tumbler into the bath-room, and returned to the room holding the bottom of the tumbler in the palm of his hand (*shows*) resting the bottom of the tumbler in the hand.

Central Criminal Court:—I raised myself in bed and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler; it looked like a powder; the tumbler had nothing in it but the powder; he then turned his back to me and poured some porter into the tumbler; the bottle of porter was on the floor when he went out of the room with the tumbler, and the tumbler was one also in the room; he took the tumbler from the room into the bath-room; I heard the tap turned, I thought he was washing the tumbler; he then brought it back again; I had not put any powder in the tumbler.

Noticed something white in tumbler.

Commission:—There was some powder in the bottom of the glass of porter which my husband did not give me; I do not know what it was.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner then put the tumbler of porter to his nose, and he said it was sour; he then threw it over the balcony; it was opened for me on Saturday night, and I had some of it and it did me no harm; I cannot say whether the tumbler was dirty when he washed it in the bath-room; I do not know where he took the tumbler from; he drank a glassful of the same porter about 11 o'clock, and about an hour and a half after he said it was sour. (*Re-examination*):—It is quite untrue that prisoner drank the glass of porter off which I refused there and then.

Said porter was sour and threw it away.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I had no idea that my husband was attempting to poison me; it never struck me that the white substance was poison; I did not ask my husband about it because I wanted to see if prisoner would ask me to take it; I intended to ask about the powder afterwards; prisoner said it was sour; I did not say I could see white stuff in it.

No suspicion of poison.

Police Court:—At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant I was in bed; prisoner came into the room, and brought a cup and saucer in with him; the cup contained tea; he poured some of it into the saucer and said, "Drink this"; I noticed something white clinging to the saucer round the edge of the tea; I asked what it was; prisoner said, "It is the cream off the milk"; I put it to my lips; prisoner said, "Drink it while it is hot."

Tea incident.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner offered me some tea and toast about 10 a.m.; he poured some into a saucer and asked me to drink it; I then noticed something clinging to the side of the saucer, floating round the edge of the tea; it looked like little white lumps; I said, "What is that round the saucer?" he said, "it was a cream off the milk"; it did not look like cream; he asked me to drink it; I tasted it, but did not drink it; I said I would drink it when it was cool.

Commission:—My husband brought me some tea on the Sunday morning; I said there was some powder floating on the saucer at the court; he poured the tea back out of the saucer into the cup; I do not remember whether the powder was still to be seen in the cup; I emptied the cup into the tumbler; I do not remember seeing any white stuff in the cup; I do not remember noticing anything in the tumbler when I poured it in.

Police Court:—I asked prisoner to go for Mrs. Adye; prisoner said, "Drink the tea before I go"; I said, "No"; prisoner then went for Mrs. Adye.

Prisoner goes for Mrs. Adye.

Central Criminal Court:—I asked prisoner to go for Mrs. Adye; she was my nearest woman friend; he went away; he asked me to drink the tea before he went; I said, "No, I would wait till it was cool."

Commission:—I asked my husband to go for Mrs. Adye, and while he was away I poured some into a tumbler and put it under the chest of drawers.

Police Court:—As soon as I heard the gate click I got out of bed; I took a tumbler off the washstand; I wiped it with a towel to make it clean; I then put the tea into the tumbler, and placed it under the chest of drawers; I put two-thirds of the tea in the tumbler in the glass, but left what was in the bottom of the cup. (*To Bench*):—I had no reason for wiping the glass except that I thought it might be dusty.

Tea put in tumbler under drawers.

Central Criminal Court:—I got out of bed and took a tumbler off the washstand, and poured the tea out of the cup into it; prisoner had brought the tea in a cup and had poured it into the saucer; I only noticed

noticed

noticed the white stuff in the saucer; when I had refused to take the tea he had, before going away poured it back into the cup again; I put the tumbler under the chest of drawers; I did not drink any of it.

Mrs. Adye's visit.

Central Criminal Court:—Mrs. Adye came, and I had a conversation with her, prisoner not being present; I pointed out the tea in the tumbler under the chest of drawers, and the cup; this was after 10 a.m.

Commission: I told Mrs. Adye that Mr. Dean brought me some tea and toast, and about the porter; Mrs. Adye tasted the tea; she sipped it; she said there was no taste whatever; I am positive she said it tasted all right; she did not ask me to have some; she told me not to drink it; Mrs. Adye did not say, "Why don't you drink it?"; she said it tasted all right, but I would not drink it; Mrs. Adye did not take a good sip; she put the cup to her lips and sipped it; I do not know whether she took a mouthful; Mrs. Adye was not a great friend of mine; I used to go to her shop; Mrs. Adye did not stay with me many minutes; I had this conversation while she was in the house.

Mrs. Adye took baby away.

Commission:—Mr. Dean had the baby downstairs while Mrs. Adye was in the room with me; Mrs. Adye took the baby away that day to bath it.

Told husband had drunk the tea.

Police Court:—Mrs. Adye returned with my husband; after Mrs. Adye came I said something to her; my husband came upstairs and said, "Did you drink the tea?"; I said, "Yes"; prisoner said, "It will do you good"; prisoner then took the cup and saucer out of the room.

Central Criminal Court:—After leaving, in about 10 minutes prisoner came to me; he asked me had I drunk the tea; I said, "Yes"; he said, "It would do me good"; he had not waited on me in this way during my confinement illness; during the rest of the day I only took lime-water and milk.

Commission:—My husband came back with Mrs. Adye; he did not come upstairs with her; I next saw my husband when Mrs. Adye was gone; he came for the cup and saucer; I told him I drank the tea; what I told my husband was not true.

Tells neighbours of tea under drawers.

Commission:—Mrs. Gail came in on Sunday afternoon; I told her about the tea being under the drawers; I told Mrs. Adye of the tea under the drawers; she knew.

Glass secreted for three days.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I gave the empty glass up on the Friday; I told my mother it was there on the Wednesday; my mother took the glass out and examined it; Mr. Gail examined it the same time as my mother; the glass was under the chest of drawers for three days.

Visitors.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Gail on that day as well as Mrs. Adye.

Food: lime-water and milk.

Commission:—I had lime-water and milk through the day on Sunday; Mrs. Adye made me a cup of tea, and brought me some bread and butter from her own place; I had that and also the lime-water and milk; Mr. Dean gave me the lime-water and milk; I do not remember how many times I took it; I was drinking it through the day; he gave me two or three drinks of it during the afternoon; I used to give it to the baby; Dr. Newmarch prescribed lime-water and milk for me before, when I was sick with the gripes; I only remember taking the lime-water and milk on Sunday.

Suspicious of poisoning.

Commission:—I was suspicious on Sunday that I was being poisoned; I suspected my husband; after he gave me the tea, although I suspected him, I took the lime-water and milk from him because I had no one else to hand me anything; there was nobody in the house.

Withheld from neighbours.

Mrs. Adye came back in the afternoon, about half-past 4; she stayed about half an hour; I did not tell her that I suspected my husband; I did not tell her that; she was the only neighbour I took to; I did not tell her that I had any suspicions of my husband whatever; I did not mention poison to her at all; I did not give Mrs. Adye or Mrs. Gail any reason for the tea being under the drawers; I just told Mrs. Gail it was there; I did not give them any reason; Mrs. Adye did not ask me to take the tea; I did not give her any reason for the glass of tea being put under the drawers; I did not say anything to her.

Not too ill to help myself.

Commission:—I had a very bad headache on that Sunday; that is all; my head was so bad that I thought lying down would do me good; I was not too ill to get the milk and lime-water if I wanted it; I could have got up; I could have got up and got it for myself if I wanted; my husband mixed it in a jug at the side of the table; it was a china jug; (Was it not a risky thing for him to mix it if you thought he was poisoning you?) I do not know what I thought.

March 4th (Monday).

Commission:—I was feeling very much better on Monday morning, the 4th March; Dean came to see me about 7 o'clock; he generally came about 7 o'clock; he did not give me anything before breakfast; no more lime-water and milk.

Condition.

Commission:—My husband brought my breakfast in the morning; it consisted of some bread and butter, a chop, and a cup of cocoa; I do not remember now whether it was one chop or two chops; it might have been two chops; there were four little pieces—slices—of bread and butter; I am quite positive it was cocoa; I ate a good breakfast; I ate most of the chop and all of the bread and butter.

Breakfast.

Cocoa for breakfast.

Central Criminal Court:—On Monday morning at breakfast prisoner brought me some cocoa, bread and butter and a chop, which I took; about twenty minutes or about half an hour after eating it I started vomiting and purging very seriously; I felt severe pains in my head, and a heavy pain in the stomach—a burning pain—and a burning in the throat; I had no such symptoms before he gave me this food; I was feeling much better up to the time he gave it me; no one else was in the house but us two; I lay down on the bed feeling very ill; prisoner was lying on the bed with me; I was dressed; the symptoms went on all through the day.

Commission:—I had cocoa on this morning because Mr. Dean said he had just bought it; that would be about 9 o'clock; I had my breakfast before 9 o'clock; it might be before half-past 8 o'clock; I know the shop where he bought the cocoa, it was a new grocer's, not long opened; he told me that he had gone into the corner shop for it; I asked for cocoa; he brought me up some cocoa; he said, "I have made you a cup of cocoa this morning"; I said, "All right, George"; he said, "I went to the corner shop and got it for you"; this was not the first time I had cocoa in the house.

Vomiting and purging.

Commission:—I was taken ill on the Monday morning directly after breakfast; not very long after I had taken breakfast; I do not remember how long; I was vomiting; I vomited up the breakfast I had taken, and was purging all the morning; I did not go to the closet; I used utensils in the room; the vomiting was very frequent all the morning; I had pains in the stomach, and dreadful pains in my head; I am quite sure this commenced immediately after breakfast; not long after; it was before 1 o'clock, at all events; Miss Adye and Mr. Dean saw me vomit on the Saturday and the Monday; I do not remember anybody else; Miss Adye saw me vomit on Monday, about dinner-time, when Mr. Dean brought the chop at 1 o'clock, and she was there; I was ill about every ten minutes on Monday night, as near as I can remember.

I took the first dose of the medicine about a quarter to 11 or 11 o'clock; I was worse after that; Dean gave me a drink of lime-water and milk before giving me the medicine; I am quite sure of that; I don't think I vomited between taking the lime-water and milk and taking the medicine. Lime-water and milk before medicine.

Police Court (cross-examination):—On the 2nd March the prisoner suggested getting the doctor; on the following day the prisoner also suggested getting the doctor; my husband was going to his duty all the time; prisoner said on the Monday, "You must and will have the doctor"; I had been refusing to see the doctor; prisoner then left the house and got the doctor; the doctor saw me first on the 4th instant. Prisoner suggests Saturday, makes Monday, on having doctor.

Central Criminal Court:—At about 5:30 in the afternoon prisoner suggested my having the doctor; he had done so on the Sunday, but I would not, as I was feeling pretty right; I consented, and about 6 o'clock he went for him. (*Cross-examination*): Prisoner did not say, when I made a demur to having the doctor on the Sunday, "I will stand this no longer, you will and must have a doctor," he said that on the Monday between 5 and 6 o'clock; I was not demurring then to having a doctor; I was vomiting very much at the time.

Commission:—I did not ask that the doctor might be sent for; I did not think I was ill enough to get a doctor; Dean suggested it; I said, "I will get better," when he suggested, I objected, because he had always refused before when I wanted a doctor; on this occasion he insisted on having the doctor; he went for the doctor between 4 and 5 o'clock; I do not remember how long he was away; I think he came upstairs to me when he came back; I do not remember whether he was upstairs till the doctor came; he was upstairs part of the time; he gave me some soda-water and milk to drink. (*Dr. Manning*): Still you had suspicions about him that he was poisoning you. On the Sunday you took the breakfast from him, and on the Monday morning, and soda and milk in the afternoon. Why was that, if you were suspicious that he was poisoning you—can you tell me? I thought the things I saw were very strange, and I could hardly think he could do it. [*Witness broke down.*]

Police Court:—On the 4th March Dr. Newmarch saw me, and prescribed for me.

Central Criminal Court:—Dr. Newmarch came about 9 or 10 o'clock and saw me; I was still feeling the same symptoms; he prescribed for me, and prisoner went for the medicine and brought it. (*Re-examination*): I forgot all about the tea when the doctor came; I felt light-headed till the Wednesday. Doctor's visit.

Commission:—Mr. Dean and Mrs. Weynton were in the room the whole time the doctor was there on the Monday evening; I was not vomiting then; the doctor did not see me vomit; he did not look into the pedestal to see if there was anything there; that had been cleared up; Mr. Dean had emptied it; he emptied it in the morning and in the afternoon too; Mrs. Adye came to see me on the Monday evening too; still I did not tell her anything about my suspicions; and I did not tell the doctor. Persons present.

Police Court:—On the Monday night, the 4th instant, at about 10 o'clock, prisoner brought me some medicine to the bedside, and said, "This is your medicine; drink it"; it was in a tumbler, and looked milky; prisoner brought it into the room in the tumbler; the top looked like curdled milk; I said, "What is that?" prisoner said, "It is a powder that was ordered to be put into the medicine"; prisoner had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass, trying to press the stuff on the top; I drank the medicine; prisoner then gave me a spoonful of sugar and went off to his work. (*Cross-examination*): I saw the prisoner bring the medicine in the glass; I was in a weak condition; the bottle of medicine was brown; when poured into the glass it had a white colour; my husband came in breathless from the chemist's, and put the medicine in my room; I did not see the bottle until the next day; a little table was near the bed; bottles and tumblers were on the table; I had been drinking lime-water; prisoner did not say that the white was from a few drops of lime-water being in the tumbler; when the medicine was poured out it had a white substance on the top like curdled milk; I had never seen this before in medicine. Medicine incident.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner offered me some of the medicine about 11 p.m.; I was still ill, but not vomiting; I had ceased vomiting; he brought me the medicine in a tumbler to the bedside; he had a spoon in the tumbler, and was pressing the back of the spoon against the glass as though he was trying to mix something; he asked me to drink it; I noticed it had a milky appearance; I asked him what made it look like that; he said it was the powder the doctor had ordered; I then drank it; the mixture in the tumbler was very thick, and looked like curdled milk on the top; I drank it; prisoner then went to work and left the house. (*By juror*): I did not see him offer the medicine to me in a spoon; he did not offer it to me in the spoon; I did not see him pouring it into the tumbler; when he came back from the chemist's he placed the medicine on the mantel; I did not know that he was measuring the medicine till he brought it to the bedside and asked me to take it; I then noticed that he had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass, as though he were trying to mix something by stirring it and pressing the back of the spoon against the side of the glass; he then asked me to drink it; it was then I noticed the milky appearance of the medicine, and asked prisoner the cause of it; he replied that it was a powder that the doctor had ordered to go with the medicine, and I drank it; this was the very first time the medicine was offered to me; between five or ten minutes elapsed from the time of his putting the medicine on the mantelpiece and his giving it to me; no one was in the room whilst the medicine was on the mantelpiece; I did not get out of bed.

Central Criminal Court (re-examination):—No such conversation took place, as prisoner said did with him after the doctor left, in which he suggested that the white look in the medicine was caused by his putting the medicine into the tumbler that I had drunk lime-water and milk out of; I had a drink of lime-water and milk that night before I took the medicine, but I left none in the glass. (*By juror*): He did give me a drink of lime-water and milk, but whether before he went or after he returned with the medicine I cannot say; I drank it; I did not refuse the medicine at first, but took it at once on his offering it to me; his account is not correct. Prisoner gave no explanation for milky appearance.

Central Criminal Court:—There was no bitter taste in the cocoa, but I think there was in the medicine on Monday night. Bitter taste in medicine, but not in cocoa.

Central Criminal Court:—About half an hour after taking the medicine I began vomiting and purging again, with the same burning symptoms that I had before in the throat and stomach, and I could hardly see out of my eyes; it went on all through the night, vomiting and purging nearly every ten minutes; I was very thirsty all night, continually drinking. (*Re-examination*): I was purging and vomiting incessantly every time I drank, and I craved for drink, which made me vomit; I did not get out of bed on Saturday night, except on Monday morning, from the purging. Vomiting and purging. Police

Police Court:—After taking the medicine I became worse; I vomited and purged every ten minutes through the night.

Powders found on doorstep.

Police Court:—The powders (*produced*), marked "as before," were found on the outside doorstep by me; about three weeks before my illness on the 2nd instant a man named Jenkins was there with a party of friends of Mrs. Gail; my mother was not there; the powders were on the doorstep when I came back from Miss Adye's; I took them in and examined them; I did not notice the powders on the step when I passed out; it was a moonlight night; I did not have the powders when I left the house; they were not in my possession before I left the house; I found them when I returned with Miss Adye. (*Cross-examination*):—I returned to the house with Miss Adye before the prisoner left; I asked all in the room who dropped the powders; I put them in the sideboard, and then after into my pocket; I am sure the powders were the same; I placed the powders in my pocket as I did not wish to leave them on the sideboard; I wished to take them upstairs; the powders were found in my pocket by my mother; the dress was not worn after the party.

Dinner.

Commission:—I think Dean brought me up a chop and some bread and butter for dinner; he brought me some more cocoa; he made another cup of cocoa at about half-past 10 o'clock, and put it alongside the bed; I was not in the habit of taking cocoa; I did not eat the chop that was brought up; Miss Ethel Adye told him to take it downstairs.

Sago.

Commission:—There was some sago brought to me by Miss Adye; I do not think I took any of that sago; it was brought to me at dinner-time; I do not remember what we had in the afternoon.

Visited Mrs. Adye.

Commission:—I did not stay in my room all that Monday; I went out in the morning; a little after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. Adye's; I went to Mrs. Adye's to tell her I was ill; I did not stay very long at Mrs. Adye's; about a quarter of an hour; I remember how I was dressed on that morning; in a wrapper; my hair was loose; Mrs. Adye asked me what I had for breakfast, and I told her; I told her how sick I was, and asked her to go for my mother; I did not tell Mrs. Adye anything about the baby at that time; I only went to her to tell her how ill I was; I wanted her to go for my mother; I have never told anybody I was out on the Monday morning with Mrs. Adye; I was not asked about it at the trial; I gave everybody to understand I was very ill on the Monday; I was very ill, but well enough to go out to Mrs. Adye's; Mrs. Adye's is not quite as far as from here to the Public Library.

Did not tell Dean.

Commission:—I do not think I mentioned to Dean that I had been out in the morning; I did not tell him at all; he was asleep when I came back.

How I was dressed.

Commission:—The morning I went out with the wrapper on I had a flannel petticoat and a clean nightdress underneath it; that is what I went out in.

Soda-water.

Commission:—I think I asked for some soda-water at Mrs. Adye's that morning; I did not get any; she gave me a drink of water from the well; Mrs. Walke's little girl brought some soda-water after to my house; I think Mrs. Walke's little girl brought it upstairs.

The baby.

Commission:—Mr. Dean had the baby downstairs after breakfast; I washed and dressed the baby upstairs; directly after I had my cocoa; I did not finish dressing it; I took ill then; I think Mrs. Adye had the baby when I took ill; Mr. Dean took it up to Mrs. Adye's; I did not suckle it; it had a bottle; I did not give the baby the breast on Sunday; on the Monday morning when I went out to Mrs. Adye's the baby was asleep; Mr. Dean had charge of the baby on my bed; they were both fast asleep on the bed upstairs; they were there when I went out; Hans Bach was below; the baby was with Mr. Dean, on Mr. Dean's arm; the baby was downstairs with Hans Bach that morning; I do not know whether it was washed downstairs after I washed it; Mr. Dean had got a feeding-bottle for the baby on the Monday; he had got the feeding-bottle when I went out; he got it after breakfast-time that morning; he had it before I went out in my wrapper; it is not correct that Dean was out getting the feeding-bottle at the chemist's when I went out in my wrapper to Mrs. Adye's; he was lying on the bed when I went out; Hans Bach was nursing the baby after breakfast-time, I think; they had the baby downstairs while I had my breakfast; it was just after breakfast he nursed it; I had my breakfast about 8 o'clock.

Did not suckle the baby.

Commission:—I did not suckle the baby on Monday morning—not at all; Mr. Dean got some food off Mrs. Thompson for the baby; on Sunday morning he was feeding the baby with the food; I did not suckle the baby at all on the Monday; I am sure that Hans Bach did not see me suckle the baby on the Monday; I am quite certain; it is quite certain that I did not suckle the baby on the Monday; she had the feeding-bottle; the baby was not suckled at any time after Monday; I am quite certain that the baby was not suckled on the Monday; Mrs. Adye had her bottle; sometimes babies are nursed and have the feeding-bottle as well; I did not nurse it.

Hans Bach.

Commission:—I remember Hans Bach coming to see me; he was there to breakfast; I do not remember what time he came; he did not come upstairs at all; he did not come up into the bedroom with my husband; I do not remember him coming into the bedroom at all; I knew Hans Bach was there because I went downstairs during the day; I saw Hans Bach when I came downstairs; he was lying on the sofa; I did not see him again between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, or between 3 and 4 in the afternoon; he did not come upstairs to say good-bye to me; he sang out upstairs "good-bye."

Left alone at night.

Commission:—On the Monday night Mr. Dean left a stick alongside of the bed, and left the balcony door open; if I wanted anything I was to knock, and Mrs. Weynton would come in; I was left, ill as I was, during this Monday night; there was no one to give me medicine; I was not expecting my mother; I did not know my mother would come.

Night-dress.

Central Criminal Court:—I had put on a clean night-dress on Sunday morning, and I wore it till Monday morning about 11 o'clock, when I took it off; I had been purging whilst I wore it, and I took it off because it was soiled by the purging which followed my taking the cocoa; I put it in the clothes-basket.

Commission:—I changed my night-dress on the Monday forenoon; I had to; I put that night-dress on clean on Sunday; I do not remember how I wore it—whether it was inside out or not; Dr. Newmarch did not ask me anything about the night-dress on the Monday; it was on the Sunday, not on the Monday; on the following; my depositions at the Police Court in which I am reported to have stated, "That Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night and asked me about the night-dress" are incorrect; he asked my mother on the following Sunday whether there was any vomiting, and did I have anything to show, only the night-dress; that was on the following Sunday, not on Monday the 4th March; the night-dress was taken off about 11 o'clock on Monday morning; I put it in the dirty clothes-basket; I showed to my mother on Wednesday; I told my mother about vomiting on the Monday morning, and she asked me where the night-dress was; I said it was in the dirty clothes-basket; she said, "Is this the one you mean?"; I said, "Yes"; it was left there dirty till the following Sunday; it was amongst the other

other

other dirty clothes; I wash once a fortnight; I took it off before I went out; I do not know how I took the night-dress off; I think I slipped it off; sometimes I take it off over my head, and sometimes I drop it down at my feet.

Police Court:—My mother found the night-dress in the basket and brought it to me, and asked if it was my night-dress; it was then in the same state as when it was taken off. Mother and night-dress.

Central Criminal Court:—On Wednesday, the 6th March, I saw my mother take the nightdress out of the basket and look at it, and put it back in the basket.

Police Court:—Dr. Newmarch took the nightdress from my room in my presence on the 6th March; my mother got it from the basket; Dr. Newmarch took it on the 7th instant. Doctor and nightdress.

Central Criminal Court:—The doctor took the nightgown away on the following Sunday, the 10th; it is in the same state now as when I took it off on the Monday; I was still ill in bed when Dr. Newmarch came, and I described my symptoms to him; I described them truthfully, and he examined me.

Commission:—The doctor got that nightdress on the following Sunday; he picked it up himself on the Sunday; I am sure that on the following Sunday the doctor took that nightdress, and that that was the first time he saw it; I understood that he picked it out of the basket; I was in bed; that was the first time he had seen it.

I gave this account at the Police Court (*See page 22*): "Dr. Newmarch took the nightdress from my room, in my presence, on the 6th March; my mother got it from the basket; Dr. Newmarch took it on the 7th instant"; but I think I corrected it afterwards; I do not remember whether I corrected it at the Police Court or at the trial; the truth is that it was on the Sunday; I made a mistake, perhaps, although that is what I swore on the 19th of March, a fortnight after the occurrence; I think it was a Thursday when he took it. Confusion of dates.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner came to me about 7 a.m. on Tuesday; he asked me how I was; I said I had been very ill all night; the doctor came about 10, I think. March 5th (Tuesday).

Commission:—My mother nursed me on Monday night; I was vomiting on Tuesday morning early; I do not remember what time my husband came to me on Tuesday morning; he generally got home about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock, and generally came to see me; he did not give me anything to drink on the Tuesday morning; I could not take anything; he did not attempt to give me anything to drink; I do not think he gave me anything to drink, because everything I drank I vomited up again; I do not remember whether I had anything to eat or drink between the time Mrs. Lee left and the time my mother came back that evening; I did vomit during that time; I was still vomiting on the Tuesday afternoon; my mother came back at half-past 5 or 6 o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon; my mother knew I was ill; after the doctor saw me on Tuesday food was injected into the bowel; I took everything by the bowel—*injected*; I only sucked ice; I do not remember if I was taking medicine. Condition.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner was not in the room crying when the doctor came; such a conversation as prisoner swore to as to his saying, "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," never took place (*see re-examination, page 19, Judge's Notes*). No conversation with prisoner re syrup bottle.

Police Court:—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, I had a conversation with prisoner and Dr. Newmarch; I had told the doctor something before this; Dr. Newmarch said, "Did you put a powder in your wife's medicine?" prisoner replied, "No"; I said, "You gave me a powder in the medicine"; prisoner said, "No, I did not"; I said, "Did you not say the doctor had ordered a powder in the medicine?" prisoner replied, "No, I did not"; I was taking medicine during my confinement to which a powder had to be added, prescribed by Dr. Newmarch. Powder in medicine. Prisoner and doctor.

Central Criminal Court:—On the Tuesday, prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there; nothing took place then; on Wednesday or Thursday the doctor brought prisoner to me in bed; I had told the doctor something before this; on that he went to the prisoner and brought him to me and asked him did he put a powder into the medicine; he said, "No"; I said, "George, you told me the doctor had ordered a powder to be put into the medicine"; he said, "I did not"; I said, "You know you are telling a falsehood"; he said, "You would hang a man," and went out of the room.

Commission:—I think Dean was downstairs when the doctor came on Tuesday morning; I am sure about that because he came upstairs afterwards; he did not come up with the doctor; the doctor came up alone, and Mr. Dean came up a few minutes afterwards; if Mrs. Thompson says that Dean was lying on the bed with me when the doctor came, and when the doctor came up that Dean met him, that is not correct; Mr. Dean was not in the bedroom when the doctor came; the doctor asked me when he came what I had been taking; I told him about the lemon-syrup, about drinking it; Dean was not there at that time; I am quite certain of that; the doctor told Dean to leave the room; I am not confusing this with the Wednesday; Dean came up after the doctor; the doctor said, "Dean, leave the room, and shut the door"; I do not remember what Mrs. Thompson said at this time; I do not remember what the doctor said when I told him I had taken the lemon-syrup; the doctor did not do anything before he went away; he only prescribed for me; I saw him write the prescription; my husband was not there then; Mrs. Thompson was there then; I think the doctor wrote the prescription on the chest of drawers.

Commission:—The doctor said something to me about my taking tea; he asked me who gave it to me; I do not remember what I said to him; he said I had no business to take tea; I do not remember my husband saying, "It is not my fault; she would have it." Doctor and tea.

Commission:—I did not say to the doctor that I thought Dean had put poison in the lemon syrup; if the doctor says I did, I did not. Doctor and lemon syrup.

Commission:—Mrs. Thompson came to see me on the Tuesday morning; she came to wash the baby; Dean was downstairs then; he did not come up with Mrs. Thompson; she came up alone; I took something to drink while Mrs. Thompson was there; she brought me some tea; I think she gave the tea to me to drink. Mrs. Thompson's visit.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I think Mrs. Thompson and the doctor were in the room when I spoke to prisoner; on Tuesday the doctor was not present when prisoner asked about the bottle. Dean and syrup bottle.

Commission:—Mrs. Lee nursed me on the Tuesday; she said my mother sent her to me; I do not remember Mrs. Thompson coming in the afternoon of Tuesday; I do not remember whether Mrs. Thompson came to me at all on the Tuesday; Mrs. Lee went away about 4 o'clock; Mrs. Thompson might have come to me after that, but I do not remember; I asked Mrs. Lee when leaving to send Mrs. Adye down. Visitors.

Commission:—When Mrs. Lee left Dean was with me; he may have bathed my head with vinegar and water, but I do not remember him doing so. Vinegar and water.

Commission:

Mary Dean.

Ice.

Commission :—The first ice that came was on the Wednesday morning ; I am quite sure Dean did not get any ice on the Tuesday ; he tried to get some, but he could not ; I am quite certain there was no ice on the Tuesday ; I never saw an ice-cream man pass that way ; Mr. Gail brought the ice ; he brought it up into the bed-room, and put it into the wash-hand basin.

The baby :
absolutely
weaned from
Sunday.

Central Criminal Court :—I was not suckling the baby, and I got the milk from the breast with a pump.

Commission :—I do not remember the baby being sent for from Mrs. Adye's on the Tuesday, so that I might give it a drink ; my mother did not bring the baby home at all on the Tuesday ; I was not feeling at all uncomfortable from not nursing the baby ; my breasts were not hard ; mother was not there on Tuesday till half-past 5 ; I do not remember who went to Mrs. Adye's for the baby ; I do not remember who brought the baby back on Tuesday afternoon ; the baby was absolutely weaned from Sunday ; I did not give it the breast again ; not on any occasion.

March 6th
(Wednesday)
Confillion.

Commission :—I do not remember what time Dean came to me on Wednesday ; I was still vomiting on the Wednesday ; I vomited once or twice.

Powder in
medicine :
prisoner, wife,
and doctor.

Commission :—The doctor came on Wednesday morning about half-past 10 o'clock ; I asked him did he order a powder to be put into the medicine ; he said he did not know, but he would look in his book ; when he looked in his book he said "no" ; I said "Mr. Dean put a powder into the medicine that the doctor had ordered, and said that the doctor had ordered it" ; this occurred on the Wednesday morning ; I would not be positive of that, but I think it was Wednesday ; after this conversation with the doctor he went down stairs ; he did not bring Dean up ; he came up alone ; he said Dean had denied it ; after the doctor had gone Dean did not mention anything about the powder ; I think this occurred on the Wednesday ; Dean did not come up with the doctor ; the doctor went to the landing and called Dean up, and the doctor said "Did you put a powder in your wife's medicine?" and Dean said "No" ; I said "Oh, George, you told me the doctor ordered the powder to go into the medicine" ; and he said "I did not" ; he denied it still ; I told him he was telling an untruth ; I said "You know you did, George ; how can you stand there and tell me such a falsehood?" Dean did not recur to this subject after the doctor had gone away on Wednesday or on Thursday ; I am quite sure about that ; he did not at any time discuss this subject with me ; Dean did not say what he is reported to have said in his evidence at the trial about the powder in the medicine (see page 17) ; he did not say that at all ; never at any time ; I do not remember at what time the doctor came on Wednesday night ; it was very late ; that was the only day he saw me twice ; I saw my husband on the Thursday ; I am quite sure that nothing passed between us as regards this powder on that day.

Doctor and
vomit.

Commission :—I did not see my mother show any vomit to the doctor ; I do not think she did ; the doctor did not ask about any vomit either then or on the previous day ; I do not remember whether my mother showed the vomit to Mrs. Gail on the Wednesday ; the doctor did not see any vomit at any time, or what passed from my bowels.

Suspicious of
poisoning.
Formed an
opinion prisoner
was trying to
poison me.

Police Court (cross-examination) :—Saturday, 2nd March, was the first time I formed an opinion prisoner was trying to poison me ; it was never suggested to me before the 2nd March that prisoner was doing anything wrong to me ; my mother never suggested it ; before the 2nd March my mother never gave me advice to go to a doctor or chemist ; my mother never told me if I ate or drank anything that made me ill to take some of it to a chemist to be analysed.

Further
suspicious

Police Court (cross-examination) :—The tea had a lot of little white lumps floating on the top of the tea round the edge of the saucer ; I knew there was no business to be powder in the glass ; I thought in my own mind that I was being poisoned, but I did not tell anyone ; I did not think seriously of what Mr. Meagher said when I said that I did not think anyone was trying to poison me ; when I saw the white round the saucer my suspicion was stronger ; I was in bed ; I forgot about the tea under the drawers, and therefore did not mention it to anyone ; I knew Dr. Newmarch had a bottle on the Tuesday to analyse for poison ; I did not mention the cup of tea, as I forgot it ; the doctor did not ask on Monday what I had been eating ; I did not regard the medicine as suspicious, although I suspected my husband was trying to poison me ; I had never seen medicine like it before ; I believed what prisoner said when he said the powder had to be put in ; the powder had a most bitter taste ; the taste remained about two days ; it remained in my mouth Saturday and Sunday ; the medicine was so bitter that I could feel it in my mouth all day Tuesday.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination) :—I was first suspicious of poison on the Sunday, after his offering me the tea ; I noticed the same taste in the groats and syrup ; I did not think of poison when I took the syrup to the chemist ; I became suspicious of poison in the tea, and then thought of the syrup making me ill ; I did not think of poison when taking the bottle to Dr. Newmarch ; my suspicion was also aroused by the porter, when I saw the powder in the glass ; I said to my husband when he said the porter was sour, "Oh, put some sugar into it, and liven it up a bit" ; I intended if he then offered it to me to accuse him of putting something into it, and to refuse it ; I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer ; they were much smaller than a pea [*makes a mark about the size of a pin's head*] some were a little larger ; I did not tell the doctor on Monday night of my suspicion as to poison ; I did not call his attention to the tea ; on the Tuesday he asked me what I had been eating ; I did not tell him that I suspected poison ; mother arrived about midnight on Wednesday, after prisoner had gone to his work, and she left between 5 and 6 o'clock, before he came home ; she asked me what made me so ill ; I did not tell her that I thought prisoner was poisoning me ; I did not call her attention to the tea on Monday night ; I did not tell her about the tea, because I was very ill and forgot about it ; on Tuesday night I had improved ; I did not call her attention to the tea then, and I did not mention it till Wednesday morning. (*Re-examination*) : I thought I was being poisoned when I took the bottle to Gail ; I only had a cup of tea on the Sunday ; I thought it was suspicious about the bottle, but I had no real conviction that I was being poisoned ; it was just mentioned—as perhaps ; I did not accuse my husband then ; my suspicion was aroused against my husband on Sunday morning, after the incident of the porter and then the tea ; I did not alter my manner to my husband, as I did not know positively that there was poison till the doctor told me on Thursday afternoon ; prisoner said he would drink the beef tea before he went to bed.

Suspicious not
communicated
to doctor.

Police Court (cross-examination) :—Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night, and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked about the nightdress ; he did not ask what I had eaten ; the doctor asked for an explanation of my vomiting on the Tuesday ; I did not then refer him to the tea under the chest

Mary Dean.

chest of drawers ; the doctor saw me on the Wednesday twice ; I did not then draw his attention to the tea.

*Police Court (cross-examination) :—*From the time my mother came until the prisoner was arrested I never told prisoner of the bottles or powder ; prisoner was kind to me during my illness. Near to prisoner.

*Commission :—*I was alone with my mother on Tuesday afternoon ; she stayed with me all Monday night and altogether after Tuesday ; I did not tell my mother my suspicions about my illness ; I did not tell her I thought I had been poisoned although I was so ill, still, ill as I was, I did not talk to my mother ; I did not tell my mother on Wednesday that I had a suspicion of being poisoned. Withheld from mother.

*Police Court :—*I never had any poison in the house ; I never know of prisoner or my mother having poison in the house. No poison in the house.

*Central Criminal Court :—*I have never bought or ever saw any arsenic or any other poison in my house, or knew of it being there.

*Police Court (cross-examination) :—*I first heard of poison from Dr. Newmarch on the 7th instant. I first heard of poison.

*Police Court :—*Dr. Newmarch prescribed for me in a former illness ; I took his medicine ; on that occasion I did not complain to the doctor or anyone about being poisoned. Poison in previous illnesses.

Central Criminal Court :—[Mr. Hamlet says the strychnine would modify the arsenic, to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it ; a series of doses, though not one is fatal, may kill.] Strychnine and arsenic antagonistic.

*Commission :—*My legs were very bad with cramps on Wednesday night ; I cannot remember when I first noticed that I had any difficulty in walking ; my legs were very heavy at the time of the trial at Darlinghurst ; I first noticed that my hair was coming out before the trial at Darlinghurst ; it has been coming out in quantities ever since ; I left as much as I could hold in my two hands at the hospital at North Shore. Ataxic gait, falling out of hair.

*Central Criminal Court :—*The police came to search the house ; Sergeant Brennan took the tea that I had put under the chest of drawers ; the syrup bottle (A) produced is the one ; the tumbler produced (B) is the same ; I had not moved the tumbler or put anything into it ; my mother saw it and Mr. Gail on the Wednesday ; the tumbler is the tumbler I drank the syrup in (F) ; the bottle of medicine (C) is what I had during my confinement ; I found it standing on prisoner's table with some still in it after my first illness—after the groats and before the lemon-syrup ; I asked him what it was doing there ; he said he had been taking it to give him an appetite ; he had been asking me to take it after I had ceased taking it a month ; I did not do so, but I took the bottle (D) into my room ; Dr. Newmarch took it from my room ; I did not see the bottle out of which he got the milky looking stuff he gave me, but what he gave me was not like what is in the bottle (E) produced ; the medicine is a brown colour ; it was white what he gave me ; my mother afterwards gave me the medicine left by the doctor, and it was like that in (E), not milky. Police search house, take tea.

*Central Criminal Court :—*I gave some of the milk to the doctor on the 12th, which I drew the same day. Milk given to doctor.

*Central Criminal Court :—*I also gave him some of my water on the 5th. Urine given to doctor.

*Central Criminal Court :—*Prisoner was arrested on the 8th March (Friday). *Warrant :—*"That he did, on 2nd March, 1895, feloniously cause poison to be taken by one, Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean." Arrest of prisoner.

*Police Court (cross-examination) :—*The date of the prisoner's arrest was the anniversary date of the marriage.

*Commission :—*I have read of other cases of poisoning in the papers ; the Louisa Collins case ; I knew what the punishment was ; that if they were found guilty they were sentenced to death. Knew punishment for poisoning.

*Commission :—*While my husband was in gaol I did not obtain an order from him to get his pay which was owing by the North Shore Ferry Company ; it was an order for his watch and chain and some money ; this property was at the North Shore Police Court, not with the Ferry Company ; these articles and money had been taken from him when he was arrested ; the money was £3 15s. ; and the watch and chain ; I got both the money and the watch and chain from the police at North Sydney ; it was after he was arrested that I obtained these articles ; I also sent an order for him to sign, for me to obtain his money from the Savings Bank ; he did not sign this order to me ; I did not receive the order back ; I did get the order for the money, and the watch and chain which I obtained from the Police Court at North Sydney ; I sent the order for the money in the Savings Bank in a letter to the gaol ; the furniture was shifted to a house somewhere in Paddington ; I went over there the morning before ; I was going to live there with my mother ; we were taking Mrs. Lee to Paddington to take care of the house until I came out of the hospital ; I do not know what arrangement was come to between my mother and Mrs. Lee ; I do not know where the furniture went to from the house it was first taken to at Paddington ; my mother has stored it somewhere now ; I do not know where ; I gave my mother leave to remove the furniture from Paddington ; I do not know where to ; I do not know where it is now. Dean's effects.

*Commission :—*I used to see my mother nearly every week between the time she left the house and the time she came back on the 4th March, after my confinement ; I saw her going to Mrs. Lee's on three or four occasions, and I used to go to Mrs. Adye's to see her there ; she did not come to my house at any time ; neither in the day time nor in the night time, till Monday night, the 4th March ; she did not come to my house because she was forbidden to come ; I did not go to the theatre with my mother during that time ; I went to the circus ; I do not remember how many times a week I saw her ; I was in frequent communication with her the whole time. Mrs. Bethune. In frequent communication with.

*Police Court (cross-examination) :—*My mother lived at "Brunswick Cottage," Mc'Mahon's Point ; Gails lived about a mile away ; the prisoner leaves for work about a quarter to 11 at night generally ; my mother arrived unexpectedly on Monday, the 4th March ; I heard she was at Gail's place at 9 o'clock on Monday night ; three hours after this she came to my house ; prisoner came home after 7 o'clock on the Monday morning. (*To Police*) : My mother left at half-past 5 to go home and get breakfast, not to avoid the prisoner ; I had no knowledge that my mother was coming that night. Arrived unexpectedly.

*Police Court :—*My mother attended me up to Tuesday night the 5th March ; I was taking the medicine prescribed by Dr. Newmarch ; my mother arrived at 12 o'clock on the Monday night, and left on the Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock ; the prisoner gave me my medicine while my mother was away ; my mother returned on the evening of the 5th March ; I have improved in health since Tuesday night. Takes charge and recovery.

*Central Criminal Court :—*On Monday night my mother came to me to take charge of me ; on Tuesday morning she left for a time, and returned on Tuesday afternoon and gave me my tea ; from that time I got better, and had no return of the symptoms from the time they ceased on the Wednesday, and I quite recovered. (*Cross-examination*) : I was very ill when my mother came on the Monday night. Police

Mary Dean.

Mother and
suspicious.

Police Court (cross-examination):—On the Monday, 4th March, I told my mother about the powder in the porter, tea, and medicine; I told her about the porter; I did not tell her that I had preserved the tea; when I told my mother of the powder in the tea, porter, and medicine, my mother did not ask whether I had preserved any of those liquids; it excited my attention when I saw prisoner with his fingers round the glass; I wanted to get prisoner away in order that I might preserve the tea; I thought it was of some importance; although I preserved the tea, I did not tell my mother where it was.

Prisoner ordered
mother to leave
house.

Police Court (cross-examination):—While living at Mossman's, prisoner said that my mother must leave the house; after this my husband made her leave the house; some furniture had been given to me by my mother; my mother was excited when prisoner asked her to leave the house; she did not say she was being put out of her own home; I do not think my mother saw the prisoner when she left the house; I remember fainting in my mother's arms when she had a quarrel with the prisoner; I knew my mother was distressed by her language.

Thomas Jones.

Police Court (cross-examination):—There were other inmates of my mother's houses at Norton-street and Riley-street; Thomas Jones was in one place, living in the second upstairs room; I never heard my mother mentioned as Mrs. Jones; Jones was in David Jones' as a tailor; about twelve years ago he also worked at Clement Lewis's; I never heard that Mr. Jones was a well-known criminal; I remember the one-eyed man being at the house at Riley-street; I do not know his name; he was there about a dozen times; he was introduced to my mother; I never heard he was a housebreaker; I don't know that he is in gaol; I never heard a man in plain clothes tell Mr. Jones that he had his eyes on him and the Melbourne guns; two or three other men used to come and see Jones; they were from Melbourne; I would not see them for months at a time; I do not remember the men turning up about race times; I never saw much jewellery with Mr. Jones.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—Mr. Jones was living at my mother's; prisoner knew him; he was a tailor; Jones had been in the house ever since I was a little child; he last worked as a tailor at Clement Lewis's, about two years ago from now, for twelve months; some gentlemen from Melbourne came to see him; he said they were bookmakers; I do not know Jones was a receiver of stolen goods; Sam, a one-eyed man, used to come to see him.

GENERAL.

Madame Rose's.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I know some persons named Rose in Riley-street; I believe boarders were taken there; Rose's were living about the length of the Court from our house for four or five years; there seemed to be people staying there; I have spoken to Mrs. Rose; my mother knows her; she has been in our shop; I have seen my mother go over to Rose's; she took fruit and other things; I have never seen her go without something in her hand; I never saw my mother in the house after Rose's left; I never saw my mother go a message for Mrs. Rose; my mother remained a quarter or half an hour at Mrs. Rose's; sometimes there were females at Mrs. Rose's place; I have heard her called "Madame Rose"; I heard her place was a notorious brothel; I remember some of the girls coming to our shop from there.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner did not see me go into the house opposite; I do not know that he saw my mother, Mrs. Seymour, going there; there was nothing during the eight months he came there to give him an impression that I was not respectable; I know Madame Rose's opposite, an assignation house; I never went there; I do not remember any women coming and getting accommodation when a raid was made on Rose's; I have never taken notes; I never played the piano to the girls; I never told Dean about it; I did not go to business in the day-time.

Mrs. Seymour
and Madame
Rose's.

Central Criminal Court:—My mother's is a fruit-shop; mother took vegetables to Madame Rose's, and stayed ten minutes or half an hour there; my mother took charge of the establishment when Madame Rose went away; she asked my mother to go as a trustworthy person to take charge of her silver and jewellery; my mother, when cabs came, used to take notes away; prisoner never said anything to me about my mother; he never asked for an explanation; prisoner was sitting alongside Mr. Meagher when he asked me this question in the Police Court.

Mr. Rose.

Commission:—I knew old Mr. Rose; I do not remember him coming for Mary Kirby; he came across to our house; he came for fruit; I do not remember that Mary Kirby ever went over there; I knew what kind of a place it was while I was living with my mother at Surry Hills; I was never in there; never in my life; I have been to the door; I went with my mother to take something to the door; I never went with anything in a jug.

Mrs. Lee.

Commission:—Before I was married I knew Mrs. Lee; she was not at my wedding; I did not know that she kept a brothel; I do not know what sort of a place "Brunswick Cottage" was; but I often went there to see my mother; I have never seen anything to excite my suspicion there; I only saw Mrs. Sexton there; I do not really know what sort of place it was; nor what sort of a person Mrs. Lee was; I thought she was a married woman; I do not know where her husband was then; I seldom saw him; I have seen her husband; he used to come over for tea; he was rather tall; a young man; I thought he was a good deal younger than Mrs. Lee; a smart young chap; he was tidily dressed; he was not dressed like a labouring man; I should think he was in an office, or something of that sort; I cannot say exactly how much younger he was than Mrs. Lee; Mrs. Lee is about 29 years of age; she was at my house on Tuesday, the 5th of March; she gave me some jelly tablets on that day; they were lemon tablets; Mrs. Lee did not give me any food on that Tuesday; I could not eat anything; I only had the jelly; I drank lime-water and milk; Mrs. Lee gave me whatever I had.

The fortune
teller.

Commission:—I know a Mrs. Parker, or Madame Von, a fortune-teller; I went to see her about a week before the trial at Darlinghurst—out of curiosity; I did not know that she could tell me the result of the trial; I do not remember what she said; I did not go to find out anything in particular; I have often been to other fortune tellers before; I did not think she could tell me what was likely to happen or would happen to my husband; I went to her as a stranger; a little girl named Sly told her my name; I only went to see that clairvoyant from curiosity; to see what she could tell me; that is the only reason I can give now; I knew at the time I went to her that my husband was committed to stand his trial on a very serious charge; the father of my child [witness broke down]; I have not been to any clairvoyant since the trial; Madame Von is the only fortune-teller I have been to since my marriage; I have only been to her once.

"Rita."

Commission:—I never knew a little girl called Rita; a Miss Bennett, from Melbourne, stayed at my mother's house, in Riley-street; her first name was Emily; I remember a Mrs. Thomson that used to do washing for us; she was an old woman; I have never heard of the name of Rita before; I never took washing

washing to Mrs. Thomson; I do not remember Mrs. Thomson bringing any washing to me and my calling out, "Rita, here is your washing;" I used to know a little boy named Jacky; I remember a Mr. Wright living at my mother's place; Jacky's sister lived with us for about three months; her name was Mary Kirby; she was a barmaid; I do not think she wore very ornamented kinds of underclothing; she was known as Minnie Phillips; I do not remember any clothing marked "Rita" that went to Mrs. Thomson's; I do not remember the name at all; it is not a name I know belonging to anybody; I never knew anybody by that name; I do not remember the name; I do not know anybody; I have never gone by the name of Rita myself; I have never signed my name Rita; I knew Frank Brereton; I think I have written letters to him; I don't remember that I ever signed myself Rita Seymour; I may have done so; it is so many years ago I cannot remember; I generally sign "May"; I knew some one by the name of George Clements or Pegg; I do not think I ever wrote to George Pegg; I remember him, but I do not remember writing to him; (1) [witness handed letter] yes, that is my writing; that is the letter I wrote to George Clements or Pegg on October 12th, 1891; it is signed Rita Seymour; and that is my signature; (letter read) (2) [witness handed poetry headed, "When the right one comes"—"arranged by Rita Seymour," and signed "R. Seymour"] yes, that is my writing; I do not remember who I sent that poetry to; I do not remember if it was to Frank; that is my "R"; and that is my signature "R. Seymour"; I composed the poetry myself; I am positive the writing at the bottom (No. 413, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, New South Wales) was not on it when I sent it; I wrote "Rita" at the top; I wrote, "arranged by Rita Seymour"; it was all my handwriting; I do not know whose writing it is at the bottom; I do not remember who I sent the poetry to; it has no date; (3) [witness handed letter to Frank Brereton, signed May Seymour] yes, that is my writing; (4) [witness handed letter to Frank Brereton, signed "May"] yes, that is my writing; (5) [witness handed letter to Frank Brereton, signed "May Seymour"] yes, that is my handwriting; I never knew anybody by the name of Rita; nobody calls me Rita; I was never known as Rita; I never adopted the name; George Pegg used to call me Rita; I wrote to Frank as Rita; he did not call me Rita; he called me May; I cannot give any reason for adopting the name Rita; the only reason I can give for adopting the name of Rita, is, by George Pegg calling me Rita; he was the only one calling me by that name; I said this morning that I never knew a girl by the name of Rita; also, that I had never went by the name of Rita; it is so many years ago that I have forgotten; I do not remember who I sent the poetry to; it is a fact that I was once in love with Frank; I dare say I did send the poetry to Frank; I called myself Rita Seymour there—decidedly; none of my clothes were marked Rita; I never took part in any theatrical performance; I never played in any pantomime, not in any part at all; I was never on the stage in my life; I have been to a pantomime; the President asked me early this morning, and yesterday, if I knew anyone named Rita; I did not tell him that sometimes I called myself Rita, because I had quite forgotten it until I saw the letter; it is so many years ago that I had entirely forgotten it until the letters were shown to me; four years ago I would be 17 years of age; I had forgotten that when I was that age I called myself Rita; I have written more than one letter to Brereton; I do not remember how many; a good many, I suppose, when I thought myself in love with him; he used to write to me.

Commission:—I know a Mr. Marshall, a dentist; he has done something for my teeth; after he extracted them I remember my mouth breaking-out bleeding; I remember him being sent for to stop the bleeding; he came to my house; I was in my bedroom; he called in Dr. Rutledge; both Dr. Rutledge and Mr. Marshall attended to me; I have been to Mr. Marshall more than once about my teeth; I went about five or six times to his consulting rooms; I did not always go alone, my mother went once; I went with a young lady named Vera Reece; I went once with her; Vera Reece was a young lady staying at mother's; I cannot remember what year it was that she stayed at my mother's; it is a good while ago—three or four years ago; she did not stay with my mother for long; about three months; she came from Melbourne; I do not remember where she went to; she left our house, and I do not know where she went; Mr. Wright went with me on another occasion; he lived at my mother's; I was about 14 years of age at the time; I went with Detective Keating's wife on another occasion; on the other two occasions I went alone; I do not know Vera Reece by the name of Rita; I knew her as Vera; I think she is the only other girl I went to the dentist's with; I do not remember any other girl; the last time I went to the dentist's was about three years ago; Mr. Wright was not living at my mother's at the same time as Vera; he was the only one in the house besides Mr. Jones; I do not think Vera was staying in the house at the same time as Mr. Wright; I do not think I went to the dentist's with any other girl; I cannot say whether I or the other girl gave the address of that girl as at my mother's address; neither I or the girl in my presence; we both gave the same address; my mother's address; neither I nor the girl, in my presence, told the dentist that the name of the girl was Rita; I never saw any account delivered to this Miss Reece; the charges did not all go in one bill; mine came alone; I am certain of that; certain as far as my memory serves me; it is not a fact that I, or this girl, told the dentist that her name was Rita, with my mother's address, in my presence; she did not in my presence; I am positive of that; I do not know the girl I called Reece by the name of Rita.

Commission:—I can remember Mr. Wright; he was a dark man; he was very dark; he had a dark skin; he was a man of black blood; he had black curly hair; he was a black man; I would describe him as a coloured Indian gentleman; an Indian; Mr. Wright never had anything to do with the theatre; I do not know of his having anything to do with Her Majesty's Theatre.

Commission:—I do not remember a girl named Dora living with my mother.

Commission:—I remember a girl named Ada Thompson living with my mother.

Commission:—Frank Brereton is a young gentleman I went to a dance with; he was learning cutting at a tailor's; he is in Sydney now.

Commission:—George Pegg was in a confectioner's shop; he is in Sydney now.

The dentist and "Rita."

Mr. Wright.

Don.

Ada Thompson.

Frank Brereton.

George Clement or Pegg.

E. Thompson.

Witness—Esther Thompson (Laundress).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined. Commission.—May 17th and 23rd, 1895 (pages 35-37, 106).

History.

Commission:—I live in Willoughby-street, North Shore; before I went to North Shore I was living at No. 9 Junior-street, Leichhardt; I lived at Surry Hills about four years ago; I lived there for eleven years, at No. 3, Esther-street, near the Crown-street Post Office; I have been a widow for the last eight years; I know Mrs. Seymour and her daughter Mary; I first knew Mrs. Seymour between five and six years ago; I know where Mrs. Seymour lived; I did washing there on one occasion; I did washing for her for some time, but only once at her house; as a rule, the clothes were sent to me; I washed them at my own house, and took them back to Mrs. Seymour's; I think I fetched the clothes from Mrs. Seymour's about once only; I was washing for Mrs. Seymour for about four or five months, between four and five years ago.

"Rita, here is your washing."

Commission:—Mrs. Seymour told me that some clothes sent to me belonged to a lady who was not living there; she said, "I got this washing for you to do"; it was sent to my house, and I subsequently took it home to Mrs. Seymour's; when I took it home, Mary said to someone I did not see, someone who was upstairs, "Rita, here is your washing"; Mary Seymour then said to me, "Don't tell mother that Rita is here, she does not live here"; a little boy named Jacky, aged about 7 years, who lived at Mrs. Seymour's, came to me and told me, "Mary is telling you a lie; Rita does live here"; I only saw Rita once, and that was behind the counter in Mrs. Seymour's shop; she was a most beautiful creature, I should think from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age; I did washing for Rita for about three months; her linen was marked Rita; she was a white woman; Mary Seymour brought the washing, except once when I brought it myself; I used to take it back to Mrs. Seymour's; Mrs. Seymour always used to pay for it; I asked Mary, "Is this Rita an actress?" And she said "No"; what made me ask this was, that I used to have some most peculiar things to wash, and little Jacky told me distinctly "Rita does live here"; it was just before I gave the work up; I thought Rita was an actress because I have heard they dress so elaborately, and those things which came from Rita were something most elaborate, the like of which I have never seen before; they were unusually decorated; there were ruby-silk chemises, silk and satin garments with as many as nine rows of lace; Mrs. Seymour told me not to put these out to dry, as they might be seen by the neighbours; the whole thing was so suspicious that I would not do any more washing; I have never been to the theatre in my life.

Rita and Madame Rose's.

Commission:—One day when I was in Mrs. Seymour's shop an elderly gentleman who lived across the road at the opposite corner came across and asked for Rita; I know it was some Madame who lived on the opposite corner, but I was not told who it was beyond that; the house the gentleman came from was on the left-hand corner looking towards Collins-street from Mrs. Seymour's shop; some Madame lived at that house—a foreigner; the man who came across for Rita wore a smoking cap and slippers; I had seen him occasionally in Collins-street walking up and down outside the house smoking his pipe; when he came over and asked for Rita, Mrs. Seymour went to the stairs and called her, and the old gentleman went into the dining-room behind the shop.

Little Jacky.

Commission:—I cannot tell who that little Jacky was who told me that Mary had told me a lie; he was staying there, that is all I know, also that his sister took him away to a Catholic institution either at Camden or Campbelltown; he was living at Mrs. Seymour's; I think he was left there to be taken care of; I know he went to Mr. Hargrave's Church of England Denominational School; I think his father left him with Mrs. Seymour to be taken care of, as his mother was dead.

Mr. Wright.

Commission:—I did washing for a gentleman who was living at Mrs. Seymour's; he was an Indian gentleman—a gentleman of colour—whom Mrs. Seymour called Mr. Wright; he wore silk underclothing, and that and his linen was marked in the name of Anderson; I think he occupied the room over the dining-room at the back of the shop; I was washing Mr. Wright's clothing for about four months; I think Mary Seymour or little Jacky brought his washing to me, and then I took it back to Mrs. Seymour's; Mrs. Seymour paid for Mr. Wright's washing; I often saw Mr. Wright; I have seen him about the city, and I have seen him at Mrs. Seymour's often; he has walked through into the back part of the house.

Mr. Jones.

Commission:—Whilst at Mrs. Seymour's I have seen other men there; a man named Jones lived there; I cannot say what room he occupied; he lived there all the time I knew Mrs. Seymour—until I gave up the washing, about four or five years ago; Mrs. Seymour said on one occasion, speaking of Jones, "My man will never cut any wood"; I do not know what she meant by saying "my man," but she frequently called Jones "my man"; I cannot explain what she meant; I just repeat what I heard Mrs. Seymour say; I never heard Mrs. Seymour speak to the man Jones; I have a sufficiently good memory to speak with certainty when I say that four or five years ago I heard Mrs. Seymour use the words when speaking of Jones, "I can never get my man to cut any wood"; she was in the back yard when she said this; I was in the yard; I took home some washing and remained at Mrs. Seymour's for half a day to wash; I do not know where Jones was; I did not see him; it was in the morning; I did not make a note of it at the time of the occurrence; I am prepared to swear that I remember it; (May 23) I read some of the evidence given by Thomas Jones in last night's *Star*; after reading his evidence I came to this building and saw Mr. Meagher's clerk; I came of my own accord; I am certain the girl Rita was at Mrs. Seymour's place while the man Jones was there.

Hannah.

Commission:—I know a woman named Hannah who was living with Mrs. Seymour; she was living there for about six weeks before I gave up the washing; I did not do any washing for her at that time, but I did subsequently; I do not know whether Hannah was married at that time; I do not know if she is married now; she was confined at Mrs. Seymour's.

Madame Rose and curtains.

Commission:—Mrs. Seymour got me some curtains to wash from the house in which the foreign lady lived, and I took them home; I have never been fully paid for washing them yet; when I took them home the foreign lady paid me ninepence a set, and she would have paid me three shillings a set; Mrs. Seymour said she would see that I was paid, but I have never been; I only got ninepence a set, and when I complained about this price the foreign Madame swore at me; and said something about going for a policeman; there was an old gentleman walking up and down at the time; Madame said, "If you do it for this I give you plenty"; I then went across to Mrs. Seymour's and complained, and she replied, "Madame

"Madame must have a glass of something"; I washed seven sets of curtains, for which I received 5s. 3d. instead of 21s., and the difference is owing still; I only knew the woman as Madame, through hearing Mrs. Seymour call her Madame.

Commission:—When I went to Madame's with the curtains, I saw an old gentleman walking up and down smoking his pipe in the street near the door; it was the old gentleman who went across to Mrs. Seymour's for Rita; he was a man between 60 and 70 years of age, I should think; I can only surmise that he was the proprietor of the house where the foreign lady was.

Mr. Ross.

Commission:—One night I saw five men walk through Mrs. Seymour's shop; it was rather late when I took the washing home, and these men walked through; they were well dressed and wore big watch chains; Mrs. Seymour told me that she was a widow, and I thought it very strange that at this time of night, half-past ten o'clock, these men should walk through the shop and into the back room without speaking a word; I then gave up the washing; she sent more for me to do, but I would not take it; that is between four and five years ago; I gave the work up because I did not think the house respectable, after seeing those men go through; I asked for my money and got it, and declined to do any more washing afterwards.

I then gave up the washing.

Commission:—When Mary Seymour brought the washing home she was a young girl in short dresses, and at that time always appeared to me to be a simple-minded girl; I have never seen her from that day to this—that is four or five years ago; I always thought her a nice, quiet, respectable girl; I do not know her age, but she appeared to me to be about 14 or 15; at all events, as far as I know, I never saw anything wrong with her; I candidly admit that, whatever her age may have been while I knew her, she was a good, respectable, and decent girl; I never knew anything wrong about her; I only knew her up to four or five years ago, when I left Surry Hills; I knew her between five and six years altogether, and during that time, as far as I know, she was a respectable, honest girl; I am quite certain that during the whole time I knew her she was a girl in short dresses, for I washed her dresses; I did not know what to think of Mary telling me a falsehood about Rita not living with her mother.

Mary Seymour.

Commission:—A gentleman came to my place in Willoughby-street, North Shore, one day last week and told me I was wanted here; I do not see the gentleman in this room; I do not know his name, and I never saw him before; I was not told to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office; I have never seen Messrs. Crick and Meagher in my life; I do not know Mr. Williamson; a gentleman came to me and asked me if I knew Mrs. Seymour; I told him, "Yes"; he asked me if I knew Mary Seymour; I said, "Yes"; he asked me then if I knew anything against Mary Seymour; I said, "No, I did not"; that is true; I knew nothing against Mary Seymour; she was a simple open girl, wearing short dresses; she was very young; not more than 14; I never knew anything wrong of her.

Why I came here.

Witness—Cornelius Charles Marshall (a Dentist).

C. C. Marshall.

Commission.—June 11th, 1895 (pages 249–50).

I am a dentist, carrying on business in Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Profession.

Amongst my patients I had Miss Mary Seymour; I extracted a number of Miss Seymour's teeth; I attended her for several years; I remember about three years ago going to her mother's house to stop the bleeding of the gums, and calling in another doctor for the administration of an anæsthetic; she sometimes came to my surgery to see me; on some of the occasions when Miss Seymour came to see me she was accompanied by another young lady from the same address; the young lady came several times, but whether with Mary Seymour more than once, I cannot say for certain; on the occasion she came with Mary Seymour, she gave me the same address; both said they came from No. 413 Riley-street; the young lady gave me her name as Miss Rita; this is a copy of the bill (produced) I sent to Miss Rita; it is an exact copy of the entry in my book, dated February 5th, 1890; paid February 19th, 1890, £2 2s.; the young lady must have come two or three times to have done what is stated in the bill; I only remember her coming once with Miss Seymour; she might have come at other times with Miss Seymour, but it is so long ago that I don't recollect; I think she was a nice looking girl, as far as I remember; she was, as far as I can recollect, respectable in her manner; Miss Rita was older than Mary Seymour; Miss Seymour was quite a girl; Miss Rita was a young woman about 18 or 20; (*Cross-examination*): It is three years ago since Miss Seymour was at my place; she was there after Miss Rita; I only recollect Miss Seymour coming once with Miss Rita.

Mary Seymour was a patient of mine.

Miss Rita accompanied her.

Miss Seymour's account in my book is on page 102, dated 30th January; on the day of the entry for Miss Rita there is no entry about Mary Seymour, but I remember her coming with Miss Seymour, the entry in my book is "Rita, Miss, care of Mrs. Seymour"; unless there was something done to Miss Seymour on the day she was there with Miss Rita there would be no entry in my book against Miss Seymour; I have an entry against Miss Seymour on page 102, on 30th January; the address of Miss Seymour given there is "care of Mr. Wright, 413, Riley-street"; there is another entry of Miss Seymour's, 413 Riley-street, and opposite her name are written the words "old patient."

My account-book.

Alderman Moodie.—I think Mr. Moodie came a couple of weeks ago and asked me about this Rita matter, in connection with this inquiry.

Witness—

C. Seymour.

Witness—Caroline Seymour (mother of Mary Dean).

Police Court.—March 23rd, 1895 (pages 28-30). Central Criminal Court.—April 5th, 1895 (pages 13, 14, 16). Commission (not examined).

History. *Police Court*:—I am a widow, and the mother of Mary Dean; I live with my daughter, in Miller-street, North Sydney; Mrs. Dean is the only child I have living; I have been living with Mrs. Lee at M'Mahon's Point; I was a servant there; Mrs. Lee's is about three-quarters of a mile from Gail's; it is a mile to Dean's from Gail's; after my daughter's confinement I went to Mrs. Johnson's, at Surry Hills; I boarded there; I went from there to my late situation; I was at the situation about one month; I have been in the Colony some years, and have resided in Norton-street, Surry Hills.

Central Criminal Court:—Since prisoner told me to leave his house I have been in service at North Sydney, with Mrs. Lee, of Brunswick Cottage, 2 miles from prisoner's.

Prisoner's treatment of wife.

Police Court:—Prisoner was distant with his wife; I do not know the prisoner was kind to his wife; I did not feel pleased with prisoner's treatment of his wife.

Ordered me to leave the house.

Police Court:—Prisoner never spoke to me on the subject of going; he told my daughter to tell me; the prisoner asked me to leave the house at Miller-street—not at Mossman's Bay; prisoner never asked me to leave the house at Mossman's Bay; I packed the furniture at Mossman's; I remember my daughter fainting at Miller-street in my arms; a month after my daughter's confinement prisoner told me to go; I was not cool; I was excited; I did not say I would make it warm for the prisoner; prisoner pushed his wife away, and she fell in my arms; I did not call prisoner any names.

Central Criminal Court:—I left three days after baby was a month old; prisoner told me to go. (*Cross-examination*): Dean told me to leave his house; he said there was a dirty milk-jug on the table, and he commenced to growl; I said there was not, and he said it was time his wife was downstairs to take charge of her duties; I said Dr. Newmarch said she was not to leave her bed for another week, as she was so very weak; he said the quicker I cleared out the better; I said I would go when she could come down and take charge of her own house, and I stayed three days after and I left; I did refuse to go, part of the furniture being mine; he took up a chair to strike me with; she caught him round the neck, and as Dean pushed her from him I caught her in my arms and laid her on the sofa; I did not say, "You will remember this, you scoundrel." (*Re-examination*): I never had words with the prisoner before this; I lived with prisoner and his wife a month after their marriage; he told my daughter and me that I would have to go, and I left; I had no words with him; I gave them the best of the furniture; I had to help them.

JANUARY 1895. Groat's illness.

Police Court:—I have known my daughter to have an attack of illness on the 13th January last; I was ill also—suffering from vomiting and purging; I took some groats that were left unfinished by my daughter; the prisoner was there and waited on us; I prepared the groats in the kitchen, and left them on the dining-room table while I prepared the prisoner's breakfast; prisoner asked me what the groats were; I said I was making them for his wife; I gave groats because she was not to have solid food; I cooked the groats before 9 o'clock; my daughter ate them about half-past 9; they were not eaten before the prisoner came home; I have never been so ill before.

Central Criminal Court:—I remember making some groats for my daughter on the 13th January; I made them in the kitchen between 9 and 10 a.m.; she was in bed, and the prisoner and I were the only persons in the house that day; I left the groats on the dining-room table to cool; prisoner was at home having his breakfast; I put the groats on the table whilst he was at breakfast; I left him in the room with them, and went upstairs to my daughter; I was upstairs and in the kitchen and doing work whilst they were cooling; they were cool when I got back; I took them up to my daughter; she took about half a cupful of them, and I sat down and ate the rest.

Vomiting and purging.

Central Criminal Court:—About twenty minutes after taking the groats we were both taken with vomiting; Mr. Dean waited on us and emptied our vomit; it purged us also; I was very ill for three or four days after; the vomiting lasted till 12 o'clock the same day; after that I had such pain in my head that I could hardly hold my head up and get about the house; I felt sick.

Doctor prescribed.

Central Criminal Court:—Dr. Newmarch sent us some medicine; prisoner went and told him we were ill.

Beef-tea illness.

Police Court:—I made some beef-tea for my daughter five or six days after the groats; I made it in the kitchen; the prisoner was in the house when I made it; I left it on the stove; I was ironing; prisoner could get at it; no one else was in the house except my daughter, who was in bed; I took it to my daughter; she said it was bitter; I tasted it before I took it up; it was alright; I gave it to my daughter into her hands; prisoner tasted it, and said, "It is alright;" I said there must have been a gall in the meat; I took it down stairs and threw it away.

Central Criminal Court:—About five days after the groats I prepared some beef-tea for Mrs. Dean; I put it on the stove early in the morning, 8:30, and I seasoned it and left it on the hob to cook till about 12; I seasoned it and tasted it, and it was what beef-tea ought to be; a little time after I strained it in a cullender and put it in a basin, and when it was cool I took it up to my daughter; when it was cooling it was on the kitchen table; the prisoner was in the house that morning, about the house; I was ironing in a different room, in the dining-room; I took it up to her; she tasted it, and could not drink it; prisoner was sitting on the foot of the bed; she said she could not drink it, it was very bitter, and told me to taste it, and I did, and it was very bitter; I said it was not like that when I tasted it in the kitchen; my daughter asked prisoner to taste it; he took the spoon and put it to his lips, but I could not say whether he tasted it or not; he said it was alright; I said there must have been a gall in the meat to make it so bitter; I told her she could not drink it, and threw it away.

I did not suggest poison.

Police Court:—I did not say to my daughter that there must be poison in the groats; I did not in January communicate an opinion about poison to a member of the police force; the groats were not bitter; the beef-tea was; I put salt and pepper in the beef-tea when I made it, before I tasted it.

Confinement.

Police Court:—My daughter was confined on the 26th December last; I nursed her; Mr. Dean sent for me; I was there for a month before and for a month after the confinement, up to the latter part of January last.

Mrs. Dean always healthy.

Police Court:—My daughter has never been unhealthy.

Central Criminal Court:—She had been a healthy girl; I never knew her to have attacks of vomiting before; my daughter and I were very affectionate to one another (witness burst into tears); I have only her, no one else; my other daughter is dead.

Police

Police Court:—I saw my daughter on Thursday; I sent her home, as she had a pain in her back; I did not tell her then that she would have an illness, coming out so soon after her confinement.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—On the Thursday night previous to the Saturday my daughter was at the circus with me; I took her; she complained of a pain in her back.

Police Court:—I know Mr. and Mrs. Gail a little through Mrs. Dean; I called in there on a Saturday night; before the Saturday night I may have called in two or three times; I asked if they had seen my daughter; I saw prisoner on the street at the Gails' house; I do not know if Gail is incorrect if he said I had visited the house eight times in eight weeks; I have asked the Gails about the baby; on the Saturday night I did not ask whether my daughter had called there.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—I called at Gail's three or four times during the four weeks after I left my daughter, to have a chat; I asked Gails whether they had seen her; I was at Gail's on Saturday night, at 9 or 10 o'clock.

Police Court:—I called at Gail's on Monday night, the 4th March; I was shown a bottle with a liquid in it; I do not know what it was; Mr. Gail asked me to taste the cork; I was at Gail's the Saturday before, but was not shown any bottle then; I tasted the cork; it had a bitter taste; I heard something there; I said I saw syrup in the bottle of white appearance; it had about the same quantity as it has now; I thought of the beef tea after I tasted the syrup; Gail said he was going to take the bottle to be analysed; I did not think anything was wrong then; Gail took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch to see what was wrong.

Central Criminal Court:—I saw a bottle at Gail's on a Monday night; he asked me to taste it; I did with the cork; it tasted very bitter. (*Cross-examination*): Gail did not tell me about the bottle on Saturday night.

Police Court:—I went home from Gail's; my home is in the opposite direction to Dean's house; I went for a cloak; I passed Dean at the park near his house; I had no conversation with him then; neither of us stopped; I then went to the prisoner's house; I got there about ten minutes past 12 o'clock at night; I went to the house through the back door, which was closed, but not locked; Mrs. Weynton told me the door was open; I was not at Dean's when I left after the confinement until the 4th March; I saw Mrs. Dean on the Thursday before; I went to the circus with her; I have not been to prisoner's house since the confinement; I have seen Mrs. Dean several times; I saw my daughter away from the house the Thursday before the Saturday. (*Cross-examination*): I left Gail's about a quarter past 10; I met prisoner about half-past 11 near the park; he was going very fast.

Central Criminal Court:—I went to my daughter's on Monday, 4th March, at 12:10 a.m.; I heard she was very ill from Gail; as I was going to my daughter's I saw prisoner on his bicycle going to the North Shore ferry boat. (*Cross-examination*): I heard on Monday night my daughter was ill, after prisoner told Gail; I waited till Gail went with the bottle to Dr. Newmarch and returned, and I left Gail's at 10:15; I then went home, and from there to my daughter.

Police Court:—My daughter was in bed; she was very ill; she was vomiting and purging the whole night; I left at twenty minutes to 6; I had to go home and light the fire.

Central Criminal Court:—I found my daughter very ill, vomiting and purging; no one was there but the baby; I stayed with her till 5:40 a.m.; I gave her lime water and soda water through the night, and I gave her medicine at 4 a.m.; I did not put anything into the medicine; I looked for a powder to put into it, but could not find it; that was in consequence of something that I had been told; no one else was present but my daughter; when I left prisoner had not come home; I returned to Mrs. Leo's, where I was in service; I gave my daughter nothing on Monday night but one dose of medicine—not tea.

Police Court:—On Monday I asked what my daughter had taken; she told me on Monday night she had seen something white in some porter; I did not have any suspicion then about poison; I heard the prisoner had his fingers round the tumbler, but I did not think anything of this; my daughter said no more after she told me of the porter.

Police Court:—My daughter said something about medicine; she did not say it had something on the top; I saw the medicine before, it was brown; I hunted round for a powder to go with it, but I could not find any.

Police Court:—Prisoner's wife did not tell me that prisoner had made her send for the doctor; prisoner was distant with his wife; I should not think he was the class of man to insist on my daughter having the doctor; I did not know the prisoner was kind to his wife.

Police Court:—I went back to my daughter's between 5 and 6 o'clock the next night, Tuesday, the 5th instant.

Central Criminal Court:—I went back to Mrs. Leo's on Monday night, where I was in service; I did my work, and returned to my daughter on Tuesday between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Police Court:—When I went to my daughter's, on Tuesday, the prisoner was there; I asked him what was the matter; he replied, "I do not know."

Central Criminal Court:—When I returned to my daughter on Tuesday from Mrs. Leo's I saw prisoner in the bedroom; my daughter was very ill—vomiting; I said to prisoner, "Whatever can be the matter?" he said, "I don't know"; I stayed with my daughter from that time; from the time I nursed her on the Tuesday night she took nothing but soda and milk, and everything was injected for five or six days.

Police Court:—On the Wednesday I saw some tea in a tumbler under the drawers in my daughter's room; I looked for it in consequence of something my daughter told me; I put the tea back where I got it; I had no suspicion about it.

Central Criminal Court:—On Wednesday morning I saw the doctor; my daughter was improving on Wednesday evening; she told me something on Wednesday when she began to improve; I looked under the chest of drawers, and I saw a tumbler with something in it—very thick on top and something white at the bottom and dark on the top; I put it back where I got it; it was like this tumbler. (*Cross-examination*): My attention was not directed to the tumbler under the chest of drawers on Monday, nor on the Tuesday.

Police Court:—On Wednesday I had a conversation with Dr. Newmarch, my daughter, and the prisoner; something was said about a powder in the medicine; Dr. Newmarch said he never ordered a powder; my daughter said to prisoner that he put a powder in the medicine; prisoner replied, "I did not." (*Cross-examination*): Dr. Newmarch said, in the presence of prisoner on a Wednesday, that he did not put powders in the medicine; if the doctor says he said nothing of powders I will state that what I say is correct.

MARCH
TELEGRAMS.
Saw daughter,
28th February.

The Gails.

March 4th
(Monday).
Shown tumbler
syrup at Gail's.

Visited Mrs.
Dean.

Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Daughter spoke
of porter.

Also of medicine.

Dean and
doctor.

March 5th
(Tuesday).

Visited Mrs.
Dean again.

Mrs. Dean's
condition;
conversation
with Dean.

March 6th
(Wednesday).
Tea under
drawers.

Conversation
with doctor and
prisoner re
powder in
medicine.

Central

C. Seymour.

Central Criminal Court:—On Wednesday prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there; my daughter asked Dr. Newmarch did he order Mr. Dean to put a powder in the medicine; Dr. Newmarch said he did not; she then said to her husband that he put a powder in the medicine on Monday night; he said he did not, and he walked out of the room. (*Cross-examined*): I did not hear him say, "You'd try to hang me."

March 7th
(Thursday).
First heard of
poison.

Spoke to Dean
about poison.

Doctor and
urine.

The police.

Did not suggest
poison.

Conversation
with Mrs.
Weynton.

Mrs. Seymour—
convictions.

Mrs. Seymour's
house.

Thomas Jones.

Melbourne men.

Madame Rose's.

Police Court:—The first I heard of poison was on the Thursday from Dr. Newmarch, in the afternoon; I had no suspicion before Thursday that prisoner was poisoning his wife.

Police Court:—After, Dr. Newmarch told me something about poison; I spoke to prisoner about poison on the Thursday; prisoner replied, "I know nothing about it."

Central Criminal Court:—I saw prisoner after my conversation with Dr. Newmarch, and told him that the doctor told me that there was something found in the bottle—that Dr. Newmarch said there was poison found in the bottle; he said he knew nothing about it.

Central Criminal Court:—I gave Dr. Newmarch a bottle of my daughter's urine at prisoner's house; the doctor sent me a note to get it, and I got it—it was a Sunday.

Central Criminal Court:—The police came to the house between 8 and 9 p.m. on Thursday; I do not remember telling Dean the police had come.

Central Criminal Court:—I did not suggest to my daughter in any way to make a false charge against her husband, or to take poison to spite him.

Police Court:—I did not tell Mrs. Weynton till Thursday that poison was in the bottle; I did not say anything on Tuesday; Mrs. Dean said to me something about the prisoner saying he had heard about a bottle from Mrs. Weynton; I do not think I spoke to Mrs. Weynton on the Wednesday; I did not tell Mrs. Weynton about poison being in the bottle; I am on good terms with the Weyntons.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—I did not tell Mrs. Weynton that I thought there was poison in the bottle of syrup.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—I was convicted and served a sentence in Melbourne thirty years ago. (*Re-examination*): The charge in Melbourne was receiving; a gentleman gave me a mantle and I would not tell where I got it from, and took the charge myself.

Police Court (cross-examination):—One of the boarders at my house in Norton-street was named Thomas Jones; a Mr. Wright was also there; I never was addressed as Mrs. Jones; Jones worked at David Jones' about eight years ago; I have known him to earn £7 a week; he has left my place about eighteen months; Jones was never seen by me to act as a fence for stolen property; I never resided with Jones as man and wife.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I remember Melbourne men coming to the house; I do not remember whether I was introduced to them; they started coming about three years ago; I believe they were bookmakers; I never remember a person in plain clothes making inquiries for Melbourne guns; a man named Simon came to the house; he only had one eye; I have not seen Simon for some time; I do not know that he is serving a sentence for burglary.

Police Court (cross-examination):—I know some person named Rose; some of the girls came for fruit; I was on friendly terms with Mrs. Rose; I never was there half-an-hour; I know it was a house of bad fame; I remember Madame Rose going to England or away somewhere; I was over at the house; I went and slept there three or four nights at the request of Madame Rose while she was away; I never took ladies to the house; I don't remember going for a certain young lady for Mrs. Rose; I have taken several notes from Madame Rose to gay girls; I cannot say if it was less than a dozen times; I was paid for going these messages; Madame sent the notes to me; I went to mind the bedroom of Madame Rose; I cannot say what went on while I was at the house; I only had charge of the bedroom.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examination):—I once took charge of the house, and there was nobody there; I have taken notes, but did not know whom they were to; I took them to the lady of the house; I never kept an improper house.

G. Dean.

Witness—George Dean (husband of Mary Dean).

Police Court—Not examined. *Central Criminal Court*.—April 5th and 6th, 1895 (pages 16, 18, 19).
Commission.—June 14th, 1895 (pages 263-265).

History.

Central Criminal Court:—I am a master mariner holding a certificate; and have been employed by the North Shore Steam Ferry Company for eleven years; I am 27 years of age; I have saved life off the steamer several times, and received a watch in token of it once.

Mary Dean.

Central Criminal Court:—It is true what my wife swore as to over eight months acquaintance, and my visiting her; there was nothing in the conduct of her mother or herself during the eight months I was visiting to lead me to believe they were not respectable. *Cross-examined*: She was pretty well always on; I cannot give any reason for her trying to poison herself, nor did I see anything in her conduct to lead me to think she would get a charge against me; I never heard about their characters till Mr. Meagher asked the question in the Court; he never told me of it; I was sitting by him in the Police Court.

Pretty well
always on.

Commission:—I do not know what I meant when I said in my cross-examination by the Attorney-General at the trial when speaking of Gail in the divorce case, "She was pretty well always on"; I cannot explain what that is at all, I do not know now what that question referred to.

Married life.

Central Criminal Court:—I never insulted my wife during our marriage life with reference to herself or family; there is not a word of truth in what she swore as to my charging her with having another child; quite the reverse; she said to me on several occasions, "What do you do with the £2 you have every fortnight?" I said, "It went in paying land and timber"; she then said, "I suppose you want some of it to keep your illegitimate children"; I said, "Who ever told you I had illegitimate children? you know I have none"; she then said a woman told her, whom she would not name; this conversation started six months ago, and came up now and again; I put it down to chaff her talking about illegitimate children; we were on good terms; I have done what I could to beautify the home; we have many times chatted over the making of a new home; I have done all I could to render her happy. *Cross-examined*: It was on Friday afternoon we had the quarrel; I was going out on the bicycle; she asked me to hold the baby; she said, "You never will hold the baby when I want you"; the chaff about the illegitimate children was two or three times. *By Jury*: I never kept away from the place during her confinement; I used to stop talking as her mother said she was to be kept quiet. *Central*

Central Criminal Court:—I was the only person who cooked the food or handled it, or gave her the medicine; I thought it was doing her good.

The only person who handled food.

Commission:—As far as I know I was the only person who cooked or handled food and gave it to my wife, barring Monday when I gave Mrs. Adye some sago to make for the wife as I did not understand how to make it; in reference to the cooking and handling food, as far as I can tell, I do not know of anyone else who gave her anything; when I was at work I do not know if anybody else gave her anything.

Central Criminal Court:—I remember Mrs. Seymour staying at the house; she and I could not agree; she used to be going at me; at the latter end of April, 1894, she was staying with us six weeks or two months; we lived more happily when she was away; we were on happy terms; only when the mother was living in the house the wife used to get disagreeable and the mother as well; I did cause the mother to leave; Mr. Gail moved her things.

Mrs. Seymour.

Central Criminal Court:—I know Miss Cassin; I have not communicated with her in any way; I did not say what my wife swore I did as to marrying Miss Cassin when I got free from her.

Mrs. Cassin.

Central Criminal Court:—I know the tonic; I took some of it the first week in February—three doses; it brought back my appetite; I took it from my wife's room to mine.

JANUARY
FEBRUARY.
The tonic.

Central Criminal Court:—As to the groats, Mrs. Seymour said, on a Sunday morning when I came home, that the wife had just had her breakfast; I saw her, and she said she felt a little better; I had a bath, breakfast, a smoke, read *Sunday Times*; I went up about 10:30; the wife was not so well; she was ill and vomited a few times; I held the basin to her; she sat in my lap at her request; during this time Mrs. Seymour vomited; I then asked, "What is the cause of your being sick?"; she said she did not know; she had some groats for breakfast, and Mrs. Seymour had some too; they had their breakfast before I came home; I said, "Shall I get the doctor?"; they said, "No, we will be all right by-and-bye"; I went to the doctor next day, and paid him for her accouchement, and told him of their both being sick on Sunday; I got a prescription from him which I took home; I told him what was the matter, and said, "Can you give me anything for it?"

Groats illness.

Commission:—In reference to the evidence regarding the groats they swore that they were vomiting and purging on that Sunday after eating the groats; they did not purge, because I was nursing my wife on that Sunday; I was sitting on a chair, and she was sitting on my lap; she started vomiting, and I asked Mrs. Seymour what was the matter, and Mrs. Seymour replied that May's stomach was weak, and she thought it was biliousness; I asked Mrs. Seymour would she have some groats, and she said no, she would not take any; as for purging, I never saw either of them go to the closet that day; I was nursing my wife on my lap from 11 o'clock till 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the vomiting had ceased in both long before that; there is no truth at all in the statement when they say they were purging on that Sunday, in the beginning of January; previous to her confinement my wife was vomiting, but I never noticed Mrs. Seymour vomit; Dr. Newmarch was prescribing for my wife at that time.

Central Criminal Court:—I was in the habit of bringing home 1½ lb. of beef to make beef-tea; I asked her to have it; there was a basin of beef-tea this day; they said it was bitter; I was called up to my dinner by Mrs. Seymour; I went to see how my wife was; I saw a basin of beef-tea by the bed; I never had interfered with it; her mother said to the wife, "Come and have a taste of the beef-tea"; she started to give it to her; the wife took a spoonful and said she did not like it; it was bitter; Mrs. Seymour then tasted it and said it was all right; "There is nothing wrong with that"; previous to taking it the wife was eating chocolates; Mrs. Seymour said, "It must be the taste of the chocolates that makes the beef-tea taste nasty"; I took a couple of spoonfuls of it at Mrs. Seymour's request and I found it was all right, but a little salty; I said, "Why don't you drink some, Pet, it would do you good?"; she said, "No"; I said, "Don't throw it away, I'll drink it for my supper before I go to work"; Mrs. Seymour said, "Go and get your dinner, it will be cold"; Mrs. Seymour said she throw it away and I did not drink it. *Cross-examined*: I know they were vomiting; not frequently—three or four times before dinner; I did not notice them purging; it is true what they say, except that I was not there at dinner; I don't doubt the beef-tea was thrown away; I would have drunk it if it had been there.

Beef-tea illness.

Central Criminal Court:—I remember Friday, 1st March; I left home about 11:15; nothing was wrong between us; my wife appeared all right when I left.

MARCH
ILLNESSES
March 1st
(Friday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Central Criminal Court:—I returned home at 7:30 a.m. on Saturday; my wife was up, and the front door was open; I stayed at home all day; I went to bed at 9 a.m.; she made no complaint; she did not call me at 1 o'clock, but did at 6 o'clock; I got up; she appeared well and jolly when she came to my bedside to wake me; she did not tell me she had drunk anything that had disagreed with her; she did not tell me about taking anything to her friends to see; she said after tea, "I don't feel well"; I said, "What is the matter?" she said she felt weak.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Central Criminal Court:—When my wife said she felt weak, I asked her would she have a drink of brandy or porter; she said, "Yes"; I went and bought a bottle of porter and one shilling's worth of brandy; when I came home she was in bed with the child; this was about 9 p.m.; I opened the bottle in the bedroom, having asked her would she have brandy or porter; she said, "porter"; I got a glass and went to fill it with porter, half froth, which I gave her; she said, "Are you not going to have some?" I said, "Yes," and I did; I laid on the opposite side of the bed till 11 p.m.; before leaving I gave her a glass of milk and a few drops of brandy; I kissed her, and said "good night," and went to my work.

Porter incident

Central Criminal Court:—I am very fond of the child; I often nurse it.

The baby.

Central Criminal Court:—Through the day I gave her a drink of milk; about noon she asked me to go and lie down and have a sleep; I was nursing the child all the morning; she said she would call me when she wanted me; she called "George" at six o'clock, and I got up and went to her; she was just about the same as in the morning—complaining of her head; she asked me to get her a cup of tea; I did so; I asked her if she would have an egg; she said "No," and asked for bread and butter which I gave her; I left home at 9:45, and worked all night.

March 3rd
(Sunday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Central Criminal Court:—I got home about 9 a.m. on Sunday, and went in the back way to my wife; she was asleep; I did not wake her, but went downstairs and lighted the fire; I put the kettle on, and then had a bath; I then heard the child cry; I went up to the bedroom and asked her how she felt; she said she slept well all night; I said, "What would you like this morning?"; she said, "I will have a drink

G. Dean.

drink of porter; it done me good last night"; I took a glass off a little table close to her bedside, and went into the bathroom and washed it out; I came back to the bedroom, picked up the bottle of porter, and poured some into the glass; seeing there was no head on it, I said, "It is flat and sour"; I tasted it; she said, "Put a teaspoonful of sugar in it, George, and liven it up"; I did not; I drank the porter myself; I said I would not give it to her, as it was flat and sour and might make her sick.

Powder porter. *Central Criminal Court*:—I did not carry the porter as she swore; I was shaking it as I came in; there is no truth whatever in her statement that there was a white powder in it; I did not turn my back on her as I poured out the porter; I did not put the cork in the bottle on Saturday night. *Cross-examined*: I drank the porter that was flat and sour; barring the position in which I held the glass and the powder, my wife's account of it is true.

Tea incident. *Central Criminal Court*:—After the porter I said, "I will give you a nice cup of hot tea"; I went downstairs and prepared the teapot; I scalded it out, made the tea, made some toast, got a cup out of the dresser, and emptied some milk out the billy; the billy was scalded on board of the steamer, as usual; I took the tea and toast up to her; she was just the same; she appeared to be the same as I left her before; she had complained before of having a headache; she said her head was aching when I brought the tea up; I poured some tea into the saucer, and put some pillows behind her to enable her to sit up; the story about the tea is true as to my saying, "Drink it whilst it is warm," and that she sent me for Mrs. Adye.

Went for Mrs. Adye. *Central Criminal Court*:—She said, "Will you go and tell Mrs. Adye I want her?"; I went and got her; Mrs. Adye went upstairs; I went into the dining-room and had my breakfast; Mrs. Adye came downstairs while I was at it; we had a conversation.

Suggested doctor. *Central Criminal Court*:—On Sunday I asked her to have a doctor; I did so because she could not keep anything on her stomach; it was at dinner time; she said, "No; I do not want a doctor, I will be all right in the morning."

Visitors. *Central Criminal Court*:—Mrs. Adye came to see Mrs. Dean on Sunday morning; Mrs. Dean said Mr. and Mrs. Gail were there on Sunday also.

March 4th (Monday). Mrs. Dean's condition—breakfast. *Central Criminal Court*:—I came home about 7-30 on Monday morning; I went to her; she was in bed; I asked her was she any better; she said she felt better; I said, "Well, if you feel better, don't get up and worry yourself, I will get your breakfast," which I did as soon as I could; it consisted of a grilled loin chop, which I brought up specially for her, as she was very fond of it, bread and butter, and a cup of tea, which she ate heartily.

Tea, not cocoa for breakfast. *Commission*:—It is said that cocoa was taken at breakfast time on Monday morning; my wife said so; there was no cocoa in the house until I purchased a tin between 11 and 12 o'clock on that Monday; that fact was not mentioned in the higher court; because my wife swore that she had cocoa for breakfast; she did not—she had tea; I can prove that she had tea by a friend of ours named Hans Bach, who came to our house that morning just as I was about to light the fire, a little after 8 o'clock; I told him the wife was not very well, and I asked him to come up-stairs and see her; after I had lighted the fire, a little after 8 o'clock, I prepared breakfast in the kitchen; Hans Bach was there too while I prepared the breakfast; I got ready a couple of loin chops, which I grilled, and with them took up some bread and butter and a cup of tea on a tray to my wife; I put them on the chair at the side of the bed; that evidence was not brought forward at the higher court; they did not say she had tea in the morning but they said she had cocoa.

The baby. *Central Criminal Court*:—I said to my wife, "I will bring you up some water in a dish, and you can sit down in bed and wash baby," which I did; she got up and sat in a chair with her boots off, and proceeded to wash the baby; I then said, "Why don't you put your boots and stockings on, instead of keeping your feet on the cold oilcloth?" she then dragged an old garment and put her feet on it; I then went and had my breakfast; after breakfast I came up-stairs, and was amusing the child laying on the bed; she was also on the bed with her wrapper on; after a while I fell off to sleep.

Cocoa incident. *Central Criminal Court*:—I got up between 12 and 1 o'clock; she woke me up, and said to give her a drink; I went down-stairs, and gave her a drink of milk; she was lying down, but not complaining, except of her head, and I then went and purchased a new tin of cocoa next door; it was never opened till I opened it; this was on Monday between 12 and 1 o'clock; I made her a cup of cocoa; she would not have anything to eat; I brought it to her; she drank half of it, and said she would not drink any more; she said she did not want any more; I drank the other half myself in her presence; I was lying on the bed and was awake about an hour; she was, as usual, complaining of her head, but was not out of bed.

Suggested doctor. *Central Criminal Court*:—I woke at 3 o'clock; she asked me to rub her head with menthol; I said, "Why don't you have the doctor?" I was rubbing her head; she said, "No, the pain will go away by-and-by."

Vomiting and purging. *Central Criminal Court*:—I did not see her vomiting on Sunday; I heard her swear that immediately, or twenty minutes after taking her breakfast, in which was a chop, she was vomiting incessantly; it is not true; she was all right till 12 or 1 o'clock, when I went and got the cocoa; I saw her drink it; nobody could tamper with it; she could not put anything into it; after drinking the cocoa, she did not frequently vomit or purge; she seemed all right; to my belief she was all right; she did not vomit to my knowledge after the cocoa; she was on the closet that day; I cannot say how often; I was in the house all day; I did not see her retching on Monday up to 3 o'clock; she never said anything about vomiting on Monday up to 3 o'clock; I then lay on the bed playing with the child; the milkman came at 5 o'clock; I went and got the milk in a jug, brought it fresh to her, and gave her a drink of it; she drank nearly a glassful, and lay down on the bed; so did I; half-an-hour after she started to throw the milk off her stomach; this was about half-past 5 o'clock; between 6 and 8 o'clock she vomited a couple of times.

Insisted on and went for doctor. *Central Criminal Court*:—I got up off the bed, and said, "I will stand this no longer; you will have to have a doctor, and I will go and get him"; I went for him; I hurried, and returned home at 6-30 p.m.; I saw the doctor a little after 8 o'clock at the house; he saw her; he gave me a prescription; I got the medicine at Guise's; I kept saying to him, "Be as quick as you can."

Commission:—They swore that they were vomiting and purging on the Monday, but they were not; they were vomiting but not frequently; she swore she was vomiting on the Sunday, Monday, Monday night, and Tuesday. The first vomiting that I saw was on the Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

That

That was the second time I asked her to see a doctor; on Sunday afternoon when I was lying down having a sleep, Gail and his wife were on a visit to the house; after they had gone my wife woke me up about 6 o'clock, and told me she had been vomiting; I said, "You had better have the doctor, and see what is the matter;" she said, "No; I don't want a doctor; I shall be all right to-morrow;" on the Monday she complained of a headache but I did not think a great deal of it; on the Monday afternoon she tried to vomit, and did vomit, and I said to her, "Don't you think I had better get the doctor?" she said, "No; I do not want the doctor;" later on she started vomiting after having a drink of milk, and I said, "I will stand it no longer; I will get a doctor; you must have a doctor;" I did not ask her if she would have the doctor again; I went and got the doctor on my own account; I never saw her purge; she went to the closet I know, because she told me she did inside; I did not see her because at the time I went away to get some food for the child at her request, and when I came back she told me she had been down the yard; I understood then that during my absence she had been to the closet; I was asked in the Court if I had seen her there, and I said she had been there because she had told she had been; that was on the Monday; I went on Monday to get some food for the child, and when I came back she told me that she had been down the yard, and from that I understood that she had been to the closet; at the Court I was asked to state if I saw her there; as regards seeing her at the closet I never did see her there; I only had her word for what she told me; I never saw my wife purging on the 4th or 5th of March, nor on Sunday, the 3rd, at the closet.

Commission:—I cannot attribute my wife's vomiting to anything; I cannot tell what it is from; on the Wednesday night I asked the doctor what she was suffering from, and he said it was acute inflammation of the stomach but from what cause he could not say; it was a little after 11 o'clock when the doctor came to see my wife; it was the night I asked him about the bottle, and it was then he had sent it to the Government Analyst. Cause of vomiting.

Commission:—The doctor came in a bit later on; Mrs. Thompson said, "Get up Mr. Dean, here is the doctor"; the first words the doctor used were to accuse me of giving my wife this tea; I said, "Yes, she begged for a cup of tea and I gave her some"; he took his watch out and felt her pulse; after he spoke about the tea he told me to leave the room. Doctor's visit.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examined):—I heard the doctor say she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning that evening; she did not mention a pain in her stomach to me. Acute arsenical poisoning.

Central Criminal Court:—On getting home I got a tablespoonful out of the dresser; took it and the medicine to the bed-room; she said, "George, give me a drink;" I said, "I have got some medicine for you, old girl;" she said, "Give me a drink first;" so I gave her a drink of lime-water and milk, as the doctor ordered; there was half a glassful altogether; she did not drink all of it; she was drinking fast; I said, "Don't drink it too quick;" with that she left about a tablespoonful in the glass; I then went to the mantel, got the medicine and tablespoon; I gave the bottle a shake, and poured out a tablespoonful; I then went to her bedside and said, "Come on, old girl, take your medicine;" she said, "Oh, wait a while, George; don't give it to me just yet;" with that I poured the medicine from the spoon into the glass that she had the lime-water and milk out of; the reason was that I could not hold it steady, and as the doctor had ordered her lime-water and milk I thought it would not hurt her; I then picked up a teaspoon from the sugar basin and carelessly stirred the spoon round in the medicine in the glass; the reason was that Guise told me to shake the bottle; I tasted the medicine; the smell was worse than the taste; I am in the habit of tasting all medicines. (*By Jury*): I was in the room from the time I brought the medicine home till I gave it to her in the glass; it was about five minutes from the time I brought it to the room till I gave it to her; she appeared to suffer when I was offering the medicine to her in the spoon; I can't say whether she saw me offer it to her in the spoon; she was facing out towards me in the bed; there was nothing to prevent her seeing it; I waited till she drank it; I had my hand behind her whilst she drank it. Medicine incident.

Central Criminal Court:—There is no truth in the statement that I put a powder in the medicine; it is not true I told her that Dr. Newmarch told me to put a powder in the medicine; no mention was made of a powder that night. Powder in medicine.

Commission:—I asked Mrs. Adye on Monday to make some sago, and Miss Adye brought it down; Miss Adye took it up to the wife just as I was taking up some chops that I had cooked for dinner; that was somewhere about 1 o'clock. Sago.

Commission:—I intended to have given her some eggs, but the man at the store said he had no eggs, but that they would have some shortly; as I was going upstairs with the cocoa, and just as I was at the foot of the stairs, a knock came to the door, and the man from the store said,—“The eggs have come if you want them”; I said, “Very well;” I then called out to the wife, and asked her if she would like an egg; she said she did not care for eggs as she had sago. Eggs.

Central Criminal Court:—I left home on Monday night at 11.20; I saw my wife before I left; I kissed her affectionately, and she me before leaving; I left a glass of milk and lime-water by her, and a stick for to knock with, and the baby's food. Wife alone at night.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examined):—Hans Bach was at my house downstairs on the sofa from breakfast to dinner-time. Hans Bach.

Central Criminal Court:—On Tuesday morning I got home at 7.30; I saw Mr. Weynton leaning over the fence; what Mrs. Weynton said is true; that was the first time I heard poison mentioned. March 5th (Tuesday).

Commission:—When I got home on the Tuesday morning, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock (I cannot exactly state what time it was), I saw Mr. Weynton leaning over the fence of his yard, and Mrs. Weynton was at the kitchen door; I went in the back way, and the first word spoken to me that morning was by Mr. Weynton; he said, "What is this bottle that your wife has been drinking out of with the white powder in it?" I said, "I know nothing of it"; Weynton said, "A man has taken it to the doctor"; Weynton said, "What has your wife been drinking out of a bottle with a white powder in it?"; he then said, "This poison"; I said, "There is no bottle with a white powder that I know she has been drinking out of." Lemon-syrup. Conversation with Weynton.

Central Criminal Court (cross-examined):—She told me on the Tuesday when I returned that she had been vomiting and purging; I sent for the doctor to see her, and to ask him about the bottle. Mrs. Dean's condition.

Central

G. Dean.

Conversation
with wife re
lemon syrup.

Central Criminal Court:—I went to my wife and said, "What is this I hear about a bottle you have been drinking out of with a white powder in the bottom?" she said, "Oh, the doctor has the bottle; never mind about the bottle, give me a drink"; I said, "Why did you not tell the doctor about that when he was here?" she said, "Oh, never mind about that, the doctor knows all about the bottle"; my wife seemed to me, from her conduct to me, just the same as any other ordinary day.

Commission:—On hearing Weynton's conversation, I immediately went upstairs and spoke to the wife, telling her what Weynton had told me; she said, "Never mind, the doctor has got the bottle"; seeing the wife was so bad, and hearing this, I thought the best thing would be to send for the doctor; I said I would go for the doctor, and she said, "Do not leave me, George; stop here."

Went to
Mr. Thompson.

I then went to Mr. Thompson, who was the engineer of toy boat, and I said to him, "Charlie, for God's sake go and get a doctor, for my wife has been drinking something out of a bottle"; he took my bicycle and went and told the doctor to come, and he told me the doctor said he would come directly.

Mrs. Thompson's
visit.

Commission:—When Mr. Thompson went inside he sent his wife in to see if she could do anything; she came in and brought a dipper of hot water with her and started to wash the baby; I was lying on the bed crying at what I had heard, and at the thoughts of this poisoning; the wife, when Mrs. Thompson came in, was asking for a drink of tea, and I said, "No, you must not have tea; the doctor says you must have nothing but milk and lime water"; I was going to get up and make the fire when Mrs. Thompson said, "Go into my place; you can get some tea out of my teapot."

Confronted wife
before doctor.

Central Criminal Court:—On hearing about the bottle I summoned the doctor; I wanted to go, but she said "Don't leave me," and I sent Robertson; the doctor came; I was lying on the bed beside the wife crying when the doctor came; he asked her something that I did not hear, as I got up when he visited her; I was crying on account of hearing that she had been drinking poison; after he finished talking to her I then said, "Now tell the doctor all about this bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it"; the doctor said, "I'll look out for that; I'll look out for the bottle"; I then told the doctor what was told to me that morning. (*Cross-examination*): It was Tuesday morning I told her she would have to tell the doctor about the water and the bottle.

Commission:—I said to the doctor, "The first thing I was asked this morning was about a bottle with a white powder in"; I then said to the wife, "Now tell the doctor all about this that you have been drinking out of the bottle"; the wife and Dr. Newmarch denied that in the Court; Mrs. Thompson was present, but why did not they call her, although she was in the room at the time, and she could have substantiated and proved what was said in this conversation? Mrs. Dean swore I was not in the room at all, and the doctor said the same thing on this Tuesday morning when he came; I think these couple of little things brought to light would have tended in my favour, and would have proved that what I was saying was the truth; as it was, both Dr. Newmarch and Mrs. Dean went into the box and said what was absolutely untrue in reference to what I have just mentioned.

Doctor
prescribed.

Central Criminal Court:—The doctor asked for a sheet of paper, which I got, and he wrote a prescription; I went downstairs, took off my heavy coat, and put a light one on; I was standing at the foot of the stairs waiting for him; I was crying to think of what had happened; the doctor said, "Oh, don't give way, Dean, there is no danger, but get that prescription made up"; I went and got it made up; I went to sleep in a chair, and got the prescription and gave it to Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Seymour.

Central Criminal Court:—I had not seen Mrs. Seymour up to the time Weynton spoke to me; I went to sleep; I got up at 4 o'clock; my wife called me; I left home at 11 o'clock; I left Mrs. Seymour at the house on Tuesday night.

March 6th
(Wednesday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Central Criminal Court:—I returned home on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock and went to see my wife; she was still ill; she was vomiting; I asked Mrs. Seymour what she had been having; I saw soda water bottles.

Doctor and
syrup bottle—
Conversation.

Commission:—I saw the doctor on the Wednesday evening, because I thought the wife was worse in my opinion; when he came downstairs after seeing my wife I said to him, "What about this bottle, doctor?" he said, "I have sent it to the Government Analyst, and I hope there is nothing found in it"; he never mentioned a word to me then about the charge of poisoning my wife.

March 7th
(Thursday).
Interrogated by
doctor re powder
in medicine.

Central Criminal Court:—On the Thursday forenoon was asleep in the dining room; doctor came and woke me up and asked me, "Dean, did you give your wife a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, doctor"; he then showed me a packet of powders he had, and said, "Did you ever see these powders before?" [*These are the powders referred to as immaterial*] I said, "No"; he went up stairs; he called me up; he asked me in the presence of my wife, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No"; she said, "You did, George"; I said, "How can you say that?" and with that I left the room; I forget whether I told the doctor how I gave it; I did not say, "You would hang a man"; she did not say, "Why, George, you told me the doctor ordered the powder"; on Thursday morning she said, "What made the medicine white?" I thought after the doctor had gone I would go and ask her why she said it; I said, "What makes you say I put a powder in the medicine"; she said, "Because it was white"; I then said, "Did she not see me put it into the glass which she drank the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No"; I said, "You know you asked me for a drink as soon as I came home," to which she replied, "Yes"; I said, "Did I not then want to give you the medicine, and did you not say, 'Don't give it to me just yet?'" She said, "Yes"; I said, "Did you not see me pour it into the glass which you had the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No; she did not notice that." I have never deposited a powder in any of her food. (*Cross-examined*): It was Thursday morning that the doctor spoke to me about the powder, and told me she said I had put one in the medicine; she said, "You know, George, you did"; I cannot say she said, "You know it is a falsehood"; I did not say anything about my putting the medicine into a used glass by way of explanation; I never gave the explanation to Dr. Newmarch; I did not say, "Why did you not let me take it to the doctor"; I did not think anything of her charging me with putting a powder into the medicine; I did for a moment; I know of no medicine glass; when the doctor said this is a very serious charge, I did not have any idea it referred to me.

Commission:—The doctor swore it was on the Wednesday he accused me of putting a powder into the wife's medicine, but that was on the Thursday; on Thursday, I was lying asleep on the sofa downstairs; he came downstairs with a packet of powders in his hand and said to me, "Dean, did you put any powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?—Do you know anything about these powders?—Do you

you know anything about them?" I said, "No"; he then called me upstairs, and in front of my wife asked me, "Did you put powder in your wife's medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, I did not"; she said, "George, you did"; I denied it and said, "What makes you say that?" I said I did not; she contradicted me and I walked out of the room; she was in the habit of contradicting me at times; as to their explanation about the medicine having a milky appearance, they never asked me what caused that; if they had I could have explained it straight away, but they did not ask me; I said I did not know whether it was white powder or what powder it was, for I did not know what powder they were alluding to; I said I know nothing about powder for the simple reason that I never put any powder in the medicine.

Commission:—Dr. Newmarch swore in court that he told me that the wife was charging me with poisoning her, and asked me what I had to say; and I say he never mentioned it once to me; that was on the Wednesday night.

Doctor never mentioned charge of poisoning.

Commission:—After the altercation I had with my wife in the presence of Dr. Newmarch, when she said I did, and I said I did not, I did recur to the subject; I could not tell exactly when, but an hour or two afterwards; after this conversation I went and laid down in a room upstairs, and when Mrs. Seymour called me up for dinner I went into my wife's room and sat on the bed, and I said to her, "What makes you say I put powder in the medicine?" She said, "Because the medicine was white," or, "What made it white?" I said, "Why didn't you tell me so at the time?" I then described how I gave her the medicine; as soon as I came home from the chemist's on Monday night she asked me for a drink of lime water and milk, which she got; that was the first drink she had; the doctor ordered her to drink this lime-water and milk when she was vomiting during her confinement; I then got a bottle of lime water and brought it home; when I arrived home I said, "I have got some medicine for you to take"; she said, "Give me a drink of lime-water and milk first"; she left a little in the glass, and I put the glass on the table beside the bed; I then went to the mantelpiece and got the spoon and medicine from the mantelpiece, and poured some of the medicine into a spoon; I then went over to the bedside and asked her to take it, and she said, "Wait a few minutes"; being afraid of spilling the medicine I poured it into the glass, not thinking there would be any harm; when she did not take it I took the spoon and gave it a stir round, because Mr. Guise told me, "Be sure and shake the bottle before giving her the medicine"; she said, "I thought there was a powder in it," and I said, "No such thing"; I said, "That is the reason the medicine is white."

Powder in medicine. Conversation with wife. Explanation of milky appearance.

This conversation was on Thursday after the doctor had gone; I know that it was Thursday, because it was after I paid the landlord; that is how I am so certain when the conversation took place.

Central Criminal Court:—I have never purchased or used arsenic or strychnine; I do not know what is the quantity to give; Mrs. Seymour told me on the Thursday after the doctor had left that arsenic was found in the bottle, and that the police were coming; they came that night; I know it was the police laid the information against me, not my wife.

Arsenic and strychnine.

Central Criminal Court:—On Friday, the 8th March, the Sergeant arrested me.

March 8th (Friday). Arrest.

Central Criminal Court (Cross-examined):—I was in gaol on the 28th March, and saw my solicitor on that day in the hospital; I did not know that day that a charge of bigamy was to be made; I don't know that Mrs. Gail was in Mr. Meagher's office that night with two policemen; the clerk, sitting at the table, told me that Gail was going to be arrested; I said, "I know nothing about the divorce," he said, "We might get Gail—that Gail might be arrested"; I thought Gail was divorced long ago.

R. W. Gail.

Witness—George Charles Westgarth (a solicitor).

G. C. Westgarth.

Commission.—June 10th, 1895.

I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of this colony; I knew Dean as the captain of one of the North Shore Ferry boats; I have travelled in the boat with him.

Professions

I remember either one night of last year, or the beginning of this year, I cannot state the particular time, Dean speaking to me with reference to a divorce; he made an inquiry from me as to whether a divorce could be obtained by mutual consent; I said, "No," it was after 12 o'clock at night; he spoke to me on another occasion, about the same time; it was about something to the same effect; I did not pay much attention to it; he knew I was Mr. Westgarth, and that I was a solicitor; I have no doubt about it.

Divorce by mutual consent.

I was subpoenaed by the Crown to-day; I have not volunteered any information to the Crown; I was surprised at receiving the subpoena.

Surprised at receiving subpoena.

Witness—Bernard James Newmarch, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.

B. J. Newmarch, M.R.C.S.

Police Court.—March 21st, 1895 (pages 25-26). *Central Criminal Court*.—April 4th and 5th, 1895 (pages 11, 12, 16, 18). *Commission*.—June 12th, 1895 (pages 251-263).

Police Court:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, living at North Sydney.

Profession.

Police Court:—I know the prisoner's wife; she has been under my care since the 26th December last up to the present time.

Mrs. Dean.

Police Court:—On Sunday, December 30th, after Mrs. Dean's confinement, I attended both Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour for an attack of vomiting and purging; on January 14th prisoner came to my house and asked me for a prescription for his wife, because she was attacked as before; I prescribed, but did not see them; I gave the prescription produced, marked Exhibit B.

JANUARY ILLNESSES. Previous illnesses.

Commission:—I made a mistake in stating that I attended Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour for vomiting and purging on the Sunday after confinement; I think it was on the 3rd or 4th of January; she had vomiting on the 4th; on January 3rd I prescribed a mixture containing morphia, because she was very restless with acute pain due to toothache, and she could get no sleep; I think they told me she took two or three doses of the morphia; they told me on the following morning that she was relieved somewhat of the pain, and that she vomited after each dose of the medicine; she could not keep it on her stomach; in consequence I ordered an effervescent medicine containing dilute hydro-cyanic acid; they told me that she had two or three loose stools at the time she had this vomiting; the purging was not sufficient to attract any marked attention; I am positive it was not caused by the tartrate of soda; tartrate of soda is

Morphia illness. January 3rd.

not

- B. J. Newmarch.** not a purgative; the purge was slight; she had no purging or vomiting before that; the mother told me she had two or three loose stools after taking the morphia; the purging was not marked; I did not see any of the matter; Mrs. Seymour told me on the morning of the 4th that Mrs. Dean had been vomiting after each dose of the medicine; I said it might have been caused by the action of the morphia, as it has a peculiar action on certain people, and I thought that it might have been caused by the morphia mixture; the old woman turned and said, "I don't think that is right, doctor, because I have been ill too," or words to that effect; I ceased attending Mrs. Dean on the 10th January.
- Mrs. Seymour ill.** *Commission:*—Mrs. Seymour implied that she had been ill in the same way as her daughter; I asked her if she had been very bad, and she said, "Not very bad; but I do not think your theory is right;" she rather laughed it down; I mean the idea that the morphia caused it; I did not prescribe for Mrs. Seymour; I took no notice of her illness at all.
- Dean and illnesses.** *Commission:*—Dean asked me for his account on the 14th January, which had not been sent in; I gave it to him, and he paid it, and then he asked me to give him some medicine for Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour; he asked me to give him a prescription for vomiting and purging, as his wife and the old lady were bad again as before; I remember the "as before" business, because I was in a bit of doubt what I prescribed for them both; I did not remember prescribing for the old woman, and I was rather in doubt as to what I had given; I remembered the vomiting of Mrs. Dean, and as he said "vomiting and purging," I thought I would give them the mixture which I believe you have before you—a mixture of bismuth and opium; I asked him if I should call, and he said that there was no necessity, but that if they got worse he would let me know; he did not give me any cause for this attack; I think he mentioned that they had taken something that disagreed with them; I honestly thought I had given that medicine before; he asked me, I think, for the same prescription, and I thought that I had prescribed that mixture before, as it is a favourite one of mine.
- Morphia prescription.** *Commission:*—I have read Dr. Knaggs' evidence; the idea of my having given too much morphia is ludicrous; the dose was given to a woman who was in pain, and could not sleep; it was quite an ordinary dose under the circumstances.
- Lime-water and milk.** *Commission:*—I did not give any directions about lime-water and milk; she had lime-water and milk on the 4th January; I gave some directions on the 4th.
- The baby.** *Commission:*—I do not think I attended the baby at all at this time; I do not think I saw it on the 14th January; I do not think I saw it before; the baby was not ill.
- Symptoms consistent with arsenical poisoning.** *Police Court:*—The symptoms are compatible with arsenical poisoning; the taste of strychnine is bitter; arsenious acid is easily obtained, and is made more soluble in hot liquid.
- A fatal dose.** *Central Criminal Court:*—I attended Mrs. Dean till January 10th; I heard her describe in court her symptoms after eating the groats; the symptoms described by her indicate irritant poison; arsenic is one; the symptoms of arsenical poisoning are acute vomiting, purging, with probably slimy and bloody stools, straining, acute burning pains in the stomach, cramps in the limbs, and burning pains in the throat, and irritation of the eyes—they water and are filmy; these are the main symptoms, or you may get none of these symptoms, but only absolute collapse; she was vomiting and purging about the 4th or 5th of January, also the mother, but not so bad; I had been giving morphia in Mrs. Dean's case, and I thought it might possibly be owing to that, and I stopped it; but I did not think it could be as her mother had it. The symptoms which she has described as appearing after the groats are consistent with arsenical poisoning.
- Confinement.** *Police Court:*—From half a grain to three grains of arsenic would be a fatal dose in ordinary cases; if put in tea, arsenic would run in white little round lumps.
- Tonic mixture.** *Central Criminal Court:*—I attended Mrs. Dean in her confinement; I am of opinion she had not had a child before; I am positive about it.
- Commission:*—She came with her mother to engage me, I think about two months previously; that was the only time I saw her before the confinement; she had a long confinement, but a perfectly natural one; there was no instrumental delivery; the antiseptic tabloids and boracic acid were used in the usual course of events; I always use them; I think she had a slight rupture of the perinaeum, which I stitched; I do not remember prescribing for her at all before the confinement.
- Central Criminal Court:*—I also prescribed the tonic ("D") on the last day I attended her; it is quinine and iron, and a very small quantity of strychnine, not enough to do any harm; there are less than two drops of liquor strychnia in each dose, half a dram in 8 ounces; it is the ordinary medical prescription; it contains no arsenic; if there are 3 grains of arsenic in what is left in the bottle it would be a fatal dose; half a grain of strychnine is poisonous, but there is only one-fiftieth of a grain in each dose of this medicine; I gave the tonic which I took away to Constable Chivers as I got it.
- Commission:*—I prescribed the tonic mixture on the 8th January. [See prescription, Minutes of Evidence, page 251.]
- Husband and wife.** *Commission:*—The only reference during the time I attended Mrs. Dean in her confinement or afterwards that would lead me to suppose that she and her husband were not living happily together was a somewhat indirect reference; it was when she was ill, and I gave her the morphia; she had had this sleeplessness; Mrs. Seymour told me that her daughter had suffered from restlessness a long time previous to her confinement, and I asked her the reason why, and she said that she had a very miserable life; that the husband was away all night, and came home to sleep all day, or something like that; that in her pregnant condition she was frequently lying awake at night with no one in the house, and she got restless attacks of insomnia; she made a slight reference to the fact that she was not very happy, but not a reference that I took much notice of; it struck me that it was more of a miserable sort of existence—I mean the fact of the husband being away all night and asleep all day.
- MARCH ILLNESSES. March 4th (Monday). Mrs. Dean's condition.** *Police Court:*—On Monday, 4th March, at about 6-30, I was called by the prisoner to see his wife; I visited her at about 8-10 p.m.; I called as soon as I could; Mrs. Dean was pale, her skin was moist, and her tongue was clean; she stated she had vomited everything she had taken, and purged; the stomach region was tender, pulse regular, good volume.
- Central Criminal Court:*—When I saw her at 8-10, she was very pale, skin moist and clammy, tongue clean; symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything; the body was tender over the stomach region; pulse regular; respiration normal; the symptoms are consistent with arsenical poisoning; any irritant poison produces extreme thirst; I prescribed for her, having no suspicion of poisoning; the prescription ("H") produced is the one I gave; it is composed of opium, bismuth, and hydrocyanic acid. It would not be milky in appearance, but like that produced; it could not produce vomiting and purging, but would have the opposite effect.
- Commission*

Commission:—I was called to see Mrs. Dean on Monday, 4th March; I did not see or hear anything of her in the meantime—not a word; I thought her illness of the 4th March was due to her having taken something which disagreed with her, probably ptomaine poisoning; I asked her first, "What have you taken—anything to disagree with you?" and I went over what she had taken to try and fix on something that had disagreed with her; she did not tell me anything about the lemon syrup; she denied having taken anything to disagree with her; she could give me no reason for the attack; she told me what she had taken in the day, but when she said cocoa or tea I could not fix in my mind that that would disagree with her; I was looking for sausages, or pork, or tinned meat, or something of that character; the temperature was below normal; my instructions were as regards the treatment on that night that she was only to have very small quantities of milk and lime-water, or milk and soda-water; I did mention lime-water again on that night, and that she was to have nothing else at all; but perhaps half a teaspoonful of brandy and water, but nothing else was to pass her lips; I can fix the time I saw her exactly, because I ordered my buggy round at 8 o'clock after seeing my patients at my house, and it would take me about ten minutes to drive up to Dean's: it was, therefore, from ten minutes to a quarter past 8.

Commission:—Mrs. Weynton was present when I saw Mrs. Dean on Monday evening.

Persons present.

Police Court:—I prescribed, and gave strict instructions as to diet; the prescription produced marked Exhibit "A," is the prescription I gave. [For prescription see *Minutes of Evidence* page 251.]

Prescription.

Central Criminal Court:—I ordered her to use ice to allay her thirst.

Ordered ice.

Commission:—I did not see vomit matter on the Monday evening; there was a smell of vomit in the room, and the bedclothes were stained with vomit; I did not see the motion; I do not think it was there; I was never shown it; she did not vomit in my presence; I did not give instructions for the vomit to be preserved for me.

Vomit or purge.

Central Criminal Court:—Mrs. Dean complained of spasms and cramps in the calves of her legs, which are symptoms of arsenical poisoning; I am of opinion that she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning on the 4th and 5th when I saw her. (*Cross-examined*): I did not think her ever in a critical condition.

Symptoms, acute arsenical poisoning.

Commission:—The possibility of Mrs. Dean having influenza did occur to me at this time; I read and heard of it; there were one or two ways in which I thought it might be that myself; I had a good many cases of gastro-intestinal inflammation at the time, and I was questioning myself as to whether they were due to influenza or not; I looked upon gastro-intestinal influenza as a vague thing; I took the temperature; there was none of that acute backache, none of the usual symptoms of influenza—high temperature and other general symptoms.

Gastro-intestinal influenza.

Police Court:—When prisoner came for me he presented the appearance of a man anxious and distressed at the illness of his wife.

Prisoner's demeanour.

Central Criminal Court:—On Monday, 4th March, I got from a Mr. Gail a bottle of lemon syrup partially consumed; I handed it to Inspector Cotter on the 5th; I got the bottle at 9 or 10 p.m.

Lemon syrup incident.

Central Criminal Court (by juror):—Gail said, "I want you to test, I think there is poison in it;" Gail said he thought Dean had put the poison in the bottle; Gail was reticent when he came and asked me to test the bottle; I said he must tell me all about it; he then told me it was a patient of mine I was attending; I said, "Who do you mean?" he said, "Mrs. Dean;" he then said he thought that it was the husband poisoning the wife; I asked his reason for saying that; he said they did not live happily together; Gail said Mrs. Dean left the bottle at my house; Mrs. Gail did not accuse prisoner.

Gail and syrup bottle.

Commission:—Gail brought the lemon syrup to me between 9 and 10 p.m. on the Monday; he gave me to understand that Mrs. Dean was being poisoned—most decidedly; he came in a rather mysterious way and asked me if I would test the contents of the bottle; I said, "What for; what do you mean?" I cannot bind myself to the exact words used, but I will give you the effect of the conversation; he seemed very mysterious with reference to this bottle; I said, "Who is it; what is it for? Give me some particulars. I am not going to test it unless I know who it is for. What do you suspect?" he said, "It is a patient of yours;" I said, "Who?" he said, "Someone who you have attended to-night;" I said, "What, Mrs. Dean?" he said, "Yes;" I said, "What do you think is in the bottle?" and he said that he had an idea that Mr. Dean was trying to poison his wife; I told him that that was a very serious matter, and I rather resented it, and I asked him, "What business is that of yours?" when I went on the Tuesday I went with this information in my hand, but I did not believe it; I paid little attention to his statement; I thought it a piece of gross interference on Gail's part; I thought that he wanted to do Dean an injury behind his back; I took the bottle and locked it up in my cupboard, and said that I would make my own inquiries; I did not like Gail's manner; he had a suspicious manner when he came in; I thought it was an interference between a man and his wife; I had never seen the man before; I did not like the suspicious sort of way he had of talking about it; I thought he had some designs upon Mrs. Dean; I thought he was trying to get Dean out of the way, or some wretched thing like that; that the accusation was made against Dean for some other purpose; that it was a matter of policy; I treated the whole thing with abhorrence, or any suspicion of that kind.

Central Criminal Court (by juror): Mrs. Seymour did not accuse the prisoner.

Mrs. Seymour and bottle.

Central Criminal Court (by juror):—Mrs. Dean told me on Tuesday that she thought prisoner had put poison in; I had got the bottle on Monday night, and I asked Mrs. Dean was there any foundation for it, as I could not take the statement of any one who left the bottle with me; it was after taking the medicine in which she said the powder was that she said she suspected him of putting poison in the bottle; I knew Mrs. Dean had been to my house on Saturday night, and that she had been to the chemist's.

Mrs. Dean and bottle.

Commission:—It was on the Wednesday that Mrs. Dean told me that she thought prisoner had put poison in, not Tuesday, as I stated in my evidence in answer to a juror at the Central Criminal Court.

Commission:—Even after Gail brought the lemon syrup bottle I was absolutely satisfied that Dean was innocent; my sympathies were entirely with Dean, even after I was clear that it was a case of arsenical poisoning; I have no doubt about it.

Thought Dean innocent.

Commission:—I do not remember Mrs. Dean mentioning cocoa to me on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday; I do not remember the cocoa incident at all; I do not know how the question of cocoa arose; she mentioned something about a cocoa incident in one of those talks about poison; I went over her back history with her, and she may have mentioned cocoa to me, but I have no recollection of it at all; I do not remember her mentioning cocoa in those incidents of the Monday morning; in describing her condition to me on Monday, I do not remember anything in connection with cocoa; I have no recollection of cocoa as a vehicle.

Cocoa incident.

Commission:—

B. J.
Newmarsh.
The January
business.

March 5th
(Tuesday).
Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean did not tell me, when she described the groats and beef-tea incidents, that her mother prepared the groats; she did not tell me the January business; not a word was said to me about the illness on the 14th January.

Police Court:—I saw Mrs. Dean on March 5th, at the request of the prisoner; prisoner seemed very anxious I should go there as soon as possible; vomiting had been incessant, but her general condition was not worse; I found my instructions had not been carried out; I tried to obtain some vomit, but could not. The general symptoms: her tongue was clean, but her eyes were red.

Central Criminal Court:—When the husband came on Tuesday morning he said his wife was worse; I saw her at 8:40; she was no worse generally, but the eyes were red and the stomach very tender.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean again on the Tuesday morning—about twenty minutes to 9 o'clock. I should think; when I went there, as far as I can recollect, I walked straight up-stairs; Mrs. Dean told me that she had been worse, that she had been vomiting incessantly; I asked what she had been taking, and the first thing I saw was an empty saucer by her bedside, and I concluded that she had taken tea, and that my instructions had not been carried out; a woman was there whom I did not recognise till afterwards, a Mrs. Thompson; she was sitting on a chair or low stool, washing and dressing the baby; I asked Mrs. Dean what she had been taking, and she referred to this tea; she confessed that she had taken tea, and I soundly rated her and Mrs. Thompson too; I said, "These are not my instructions, if you give her tea you must expect the vomiting to continue"; Mrs. Thompson retaliated, and said she had not been in charge of the patient, and I apologised to her; I examined Mrs. Dean; the eyes were red and inflamed, more like incipient conjunctivitis; the eyes were swollen, as if she had been crying badly; I remember her complaining about her eyes being red and in a state of irritation; there was nothing about intolerance to light; her eyes were red and inflamed-looking; that is what I mean by suffused; Mr. Thompson came for me.

Commission:—*Cross-examined*: I said at the trial that the husband came for me, because I thought he did; I made a mistake; my servant informed me it was the husband, but it was not; it was Mr. Thompson; I gave it at the trial to the best of my knowledge.

Vomit or purge.

Commission:—I did not see any stool or vomit on the Tuesday morning; I did not give any directions as regards these being kept for me.

Symptoms more suspicious.

Commission:—I cannot but say that I thought the symptoms were more suspicious; I recognised that it was quite possible that some irritant poison had been taken, and on thinking over the matter I decided to give the bottle to Inspector Cotter; I did not take the temperature on Tuesday morning.

Food injected by the bowel.

Commission:—I prescribed two injections—one a food injection, and one an opium injection; the opium injection was prescribed on Tuesday, and the food injection on Wednesday; I gave the instructions to Mrs. Thompson, the woman in the room, about the opium injection; I do not know beyond my instructions who actually did it; I was not there; there was nothing said to me afterwards about an enema; not at any time.

Dieting instructions disobeyed.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner said, on the Tuesday morning, his wife was not adhering to his instructions about the dieting in his wife's presence; I gave the instructions about the dieting to Mrs. Weynton and another woman, not to the husband, on the Monday night.

Mrs. Seymour.
Dean did not speak of syrup bottle.

Central Criminal Court:—I saw Mrs. Seymour on the Tuesday.

Central Criminal Court (in reply):—On Tuesday, I went at 8:15 to prisoner; he was not lying on the bed beside his wife crying; he was not there at all; the statement that he said, "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," is not true; it is absolutely untrue; he never said that in his wife's presence; he never told me about the bottle on Tuesday.

Commission:—I have no recollection of Dean being in the room at the time I called on Tuesday morning, but I won't swear that he was not there; I have absolutely no recollection of his being there; I asked for some paper to prescribe for her, and it was then I believe that Dean came into the room. If I remember rightly he came with the paper, as there was none in the room, and he brought it up from downstairs. I wrote the prescription, and I think very shortly afterwards left the room. Either just before leaving the room or just after—I think it was in the room—I said to Dean, "No wonder your wife is worse, you have not carried out my instructions with regard to the diet and so on." He said, "Well, doctor, she has been having tea, but she would have it." I said, "Well you apparently gave it to her and you should not have done so." I thought I had the culprit who gave the tea, and I was rather inclined to be angry with him, because it was directly in opposition to what I told him, and the fact of her being worse was due to the diet not being carried out according to my instructions. I had no conversation whatever with Dean about this bottle on Tuesday; I swear absolutely that Dean had no conversation with me with regard to that bottle of lemon-syrup on the Tuesday.

Mrs. Thompson asked the question.

Commission:—When I called on Tuesday morning I am almost positive that Mrs. Thompson turned round and said to Mrs. Dean, "Why don't you tell the doctor about this stuff you took or what you took in the lemon-syrup," or words to that effect. I said, "Never mind about that, I have the bottle myself." I am almost positive Mrs. Thompson said that; if anybody said it Mrs. Thompson did, "Why don't you tell the doctor about this stuff you have taken in the lemon-syrup?" Why I know it was Mrs. Thompson, or rather I did not know it was Mrs. Thompson till about two or three weeks ago, I did not recognise her although I confined her, because she was dressed differently, and when I saw her she was in bed. I said, "Hello, here is somebody else knows something about this syrup." I thought there had been some conversation about it. I did not want to have any conversation on this matter except with the principals. (*Cross-examined*): I do not remember swearing at the trial it was Mrs. Thompson who was there on that Tuesday morning, because I did not know it was Mrs. Thompson; did not I say a woman was washing the baby; she was called into the court and I could not recognise her; I have a recollection of Mrs. Thompson turning to Mrs. Dean and asking her something about drinking out of a bottle, or words to that effect; I know now it was Mrs. Thompson who was there, but I did not know it at the trial; I will swear it was not Dean that said it; I swear Mrs. Thompson said it; I am not going to swear to the very words; I admit that words to that effect were said, but Mrs. Thompson said them and not Mr. Dean; Dean was not in the room; I admit the words were said on that occasion; reference was made to a bottle on that occasion; Dean was not there; I will swear Dean did not say it, because I was astonished at Dean speaking to me on the Wednesday night, and I told Inspector Cotter on the Thursday of the conversation I had with Dean on the Wednesday; I admit Dean did say what Mrs. Thompson stated in
her

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her evidence before the Commission [See Mrs. Thompson's evidence, question 3769], but not on this occasion; as far as I remember Mrs. Thompson's evidence, question 3770, is correct; Mr. Dean did not say "she has taken something out of a bottle—lemonade, or lemon syrup, or something else;" that was said by Mrs. Thompson not by Dean; I remember Mrs. Thompson looking up and saying, "why don't you tell him;" I will swear Dean did not say that; Dean was not there; I have a fair number of cases to attend to; a variety of cases, and I had at that time; I have no notes made at the time except notes of attendances; I have no note that Mrs. Thompson said this and not Dean.

Commission :—The scene in which Dean was lying on the bed when I went there occurred on the Wednesday; I am absolutely certain of that; I am absolutely positive that that scene occurred at night, and the only time I visited her at night was on the Wednesday night; I am as positive of that as I am of being here now; I am absolutely certain of it; I do not know whether Dean was in the room or on the bed on the Tuesday, but the scene I described as Dean fanning his wife lying on the bed, and the woman lying there with her eyes closed, pale, and I thought dying, that occurred on the Wednesday night. (*Cross-examined*): For a moment I thought the woman was dying, just as I saw her; I did say at the trial "I did not think her ever in a critical condition;" I walked into the room and for a moment thought she was dying; it was just a momentary impression, that was all; before I examined her or felt her pulse on the Wednesday night I thought that she was in a dying state; her pulse was firm and strong; I found she was not in a dying condition; it was only a momentary impression; it was an Inspector I think who examined me at the Police Court; I said with reference to the Tuesday morning, "I have no recollection of Dean being there;" I would not swear that he was not there, but I will swear that he was not on the bed; I only saw him once on the bed; I would not undertake to swear that he was not in the room on the Tuesday morning; he may have been in the room, but I will swear I have no recollection of it; I will not go beyond that; at the trial I was recalled and swore he was not in the room at all; to the best of my recollection I swore that he was not on the bed; I did not say at the trial he was not there at all on the Tuesday; as far as I can recollect I did say absolutely that he was not there at all; I swear I have no recollection; that is what I mean; I will not swear he was not in the room; if I had evidence to prove that he was there I would still swear that I did not recollect him; I won't swear whether the husband was or was not in the room when I first went up; I have no doubt whatever as to his statement that he was lying on the bed crying when the doctor came; it is not correct; he never said, "now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with the white powder in it;" I believe he was not in the room when I came; most decidedly; when I came he went out of the room; I am not certain whether he was in the room or not; I know he was out of the room afterwards; he was not in the room when I had this conversation; I will swear positively he never said "now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with the white powder in it;" he never said such a thing; if he had I would have taken a different course altogether.

Was Dean present?

Commission :—On the Tuesday morning I should have paid more attention if the man had said it; if the man had said, "Why don't you tell the doctor about drinking out of the bottle," I would have paid more attention; I had not given the bottle to the police, and I firmly believe I would never have given it; I believe I would not if the man had said it; I had no reason to doubt Mrs. Thompson when she said to Mrs. Dean, "Why don't you tell the doctor about the bottle?" it does matter who said it; most decidedly it would matter if the husband had said it; Dean was the suspect; Gail made me suspect Dean; I am pointing out the difference if the husband had told me such a thing; I did not believe Gail's suspicions.

A great difference if Dean had said it.

Police Court :—On Wednesday I went to the prisoner's wife in the morning, and in the evening prisoner left a message for me to come when I got home; this was on the 6th instant; Mrs. Dean was better when I saw her in the evening; on the Wednesday Mrs. Dean got better, and continued to do so.

March 6th (Wednesday). Mrs. Dean's condition.

Central Criminal Court :—She had been vomiting incessantly on the Wednesday; they said they had given her tea, it was contrary to my instructions, and the vomiting was so bad I had to feed her by the bowl; she was very weak indeed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Commission :—I saw Mrs. Dean again on the Wednesday morning; the temperature was below normal; there was no rise of temperature through this illness; I took it several times.

Commission :—They sent for me on the Wednesday evening; Dean was present and Mrs. Seymour; I do not recollect anybody else being in the room; it would be about a quarter or half-past 11 o'clock at night; I put it down in my notes at a quarter past 11 that I saw her.

Evening visit: persons present.

Commission :—No vomit was shown to me on Wednesday evening; Mrs. Seymour showed me some vomit on the Wednesday morning; that was the first time; I heard her vomit on the Wednesday morning, but not on the Wednesday evening; on Wednesday morning Mrs. Seymour came downstairs with me, and while downstairs we heard Mrs. Dean vomit, and Mrs. Seymour said, "Why, Doctor, she is vomiting now." (*Cross-examined*): I had not been looking for vomit prior to receiving a report with reference to the syrup bottle; I think I asked for vomit on the Thursday morning, but I did not get any; I think that was between 11 and 1 o'clock; that was not the time I heard her vomiting; that was on Wednesday morning; I think she only vomited once; I think she was very much better on Thursday; I speak from memory; I did not get any of that vomit; I cannot say whether that was after I asked to have the vomit kept; I know I had a note that she only vomited once on Thursday; my deposition at the police court was read over to me [See evidence at Police Court, page 25]; that is the evidence that was read over to me; that is the evidence in chief; on one or two occasions I asked for vomit, but it was not procurable; I did not ask for vomit on the Monday; nor on the Tuesday; I read that from my notes; I asked for it once, but I cannot recollect the time; it was in the morning; I only visited her once on the Tuesday; there is no doubt that must be right; I do not recollect asking for vomit on Wednesday; I believe it was on Wednesday that it was shown to me in a chamber, but I did not take it; I do not know how long it had been vomited; it was shown to me by Mrs. Seymour; I heard her vomiting just as I was going away after I had seen her; I don't remember asking for vomit on Thursday; it would have been no good taking it then; you would not have any arsenic in the stomach on the Wednesday, and, probably, not on Tuesday; I read from my notes that I did ask for it on Tuesday.

Vomit.

Commission :—Mrs. Seymour was present as far as I can recollect, no one else on the Wednesday morning; it was on that morning that I thrashed the matter out; I asked them what their suspicions were aroused by, or why they had any suspicion at all of any poison; and I then explained the occurrence of Gail bringing the bottle to me; they then referred to the time when they were sick after the confinement; they

Suspicious of poison communicated.

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they mentioned the occurrence of some beef-tea they had both taken, and also the occurrence of some groats they had taken; and they also asked me if I had ordered a powder to be put in the medicine, and I said that I had not ordered any powder—that to the best of my knowledge I had not; and I told them that I would inquire to be quite sure; I say this because I was rather uncertain whether I ordered a calomel powder on the Monday night; I said, “Do not say anything about this matter till I see you again.” I went to Guise, the chemist, and said, “Did I order a calomel powder on Monday night, or any powder, for Mrs. Dean?” and Guise looked up his book and said, “No, you did not doctor;” it was on the Wednesday that this conversation occurred.

Evening Dean
was lying on bed.

Commission:—Wednesday evening was the occasion absolutely that Dean was lying on the bed; it was at night-time before he had gone to work; that I swear to.

Conversation
with Dean re
lemon syrup.

Police Court:—On the 6th instant I had a conversation with the prisoner; I spoke about the bottle and the charge of poisoning; prisoner asked me to take any steps about the poison, and to try and find out how it was administered; a man named Gail brought the bottle “Dean No. 1” to me on the 7th instant.

Central Criminal Court:—Prisoner denied all knowledge of poison; he asked me to find out whether there was any poison in the bottle of syrup and who put it in; he said they had accused him of poisoning his wife, and he could not stand that sort of thing; prisoner was very excitable, asking me to come at once.

Dean did not
speak of syrup
bottle.

Central Criminal Court (in reply):—On Wednesday night Dean was crying when I visited her late, and he was on the bed; but there was no such conversation before me about the bottle.

Conversation
with Dean re
syrup bottle.

Commission:—On Wednesday night I had this conversation with Dean, how it occurred I am not quite clear; Dean asked me or I spoke to him about this poisoning business; as far as I can recollect I said, “What is this about this poisoning; all this about putting something in a bottle, Dean; what is it?” And he said, “Oh, doctor they have accused me—that fellow next door accused me—of putting poison in the bottle; he has openly accused me of putting poison in the bottle.” I said, “This is a very very serious charge;” and I said, “What is the meaning of it, did you put it in,” or something like that, and he said, “No, doctor; have you tested the contents of the bottle?” I said, “No, I have not; it is in the hands of the police; they have it; it is out of my power now.” He said, “I want you to find out what is in that bottle, and who put it there; do your best,” or words to that effect. He seemed very sincere, and very anxious to have the thing discovered; he was very demonstrative about it. He said, “Find out what is in the bottle,” or words to that effect; as far as I can judge, he was absolutely earnest and sincere in that matter; he spoke earnestly, and at that time I was more than ever convinced that he was innocent; I was certain; I think Dean came down with me on that night, and this conversation occurred in the front room, just at the door; there was nothing about lime water and milk on the Wednesday night; my conversation was limited to the subject of the lemon syrup bottle.

Dean first men-
tioned poison.

Commission:—The first time Dean mentioned poisoning to me was on the Wednesday evening; I was astonished that he knew anything about it; I told the woman not to say a word about it, as we did not know what was in it; I said to them, “Don’t go making any accusations against the man”; I had not heard from the police what was in the bottle, and I thought it was a kick up about nothing.

Interrogated
Dean re powder
in medicine.

Police Court:—Mrs. Dean and her mother on Thursday, 7th instant, at Mrs. Dean’s house, had a conversation with me about a powder; I went down stairs and woke up the prisoner and brought him to the room; I said to the prisoner, “Did you put a powder in the medicine on the Monday when you gave it to your wife? Your wife accused you of doing so;” prisoner replied, “You know I did not; no powder was to be taken with the medicine.” (*Cross-examined*): I don’t remember anyone saying, “Dr. Newmarch ordered a powder to be put in the medicine,” but Mrs. Dean did state to me that she thought a powder was to go with the medicine the same as the first; I don’t remember the conversation about Mrs. Dean saying to prisoner that the doctor had ordered a powder to be put in the medicine.

Central Criminal Court:—On the Wednesday morning I was told something by the wife; I went down and woke prisoner up, and asked him to come upstairs; I said, “What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine?” He turned to his wife and said, “You know I did not put the powder in;” she said, “You know you did!” the man was half asleep, and did not seem to know what he was saying; I thought he was intoxicated: he spoke in such a funny way; I did not order any powder to be put into the medicine; arsenic is white; it would first float on the top of the medicine when put in in round globules like little pills; it would give a milky appearance if there was enough of it stirred up; the same if put into tea; hot tea would dissolve it sooner. (*Cross-examined*): If the medicine be put in a glass having lime water and milk it would discolour the medicine: I did not hear her say, “You told me the doctor ordered the powder”; I do not remember it. (*Re-examined*): If she swears she said, “You told me the doctor ordered it” I won’t contradict her; there was an altercation at the time; not suspecting poison, I did not pay particular attention to what they said to each other; he never gave me any explanation of the medicine looking milky; I never heard of it before to-day; lime water is colourless, and has no white powder in it. *In reply*: On Wednesday night I said, “What about this bottle and this charge of poisoning against you?” I said, “this is a most serious charge,” and asked him what foundation there was for it; he said, “I know nothing about it; take any steps you can to discover the poison and who put it there”; this was on the Wednesday night; I let him know distinctly that he was charged with putting poison into the bottle.

Commission:—I do not remember Mrs. Dean saying, “You told me the doctor ordered it”; Dean denied it absolutely, but he was speaking in such a peculiar way that I cut the conversation short; I thought he was drunk; I did say at the trial, “I did not pay particular attention to what they said to each other”; it was not till Thursday afternoon that I knew about the poison in the bottle of lemon syrup.

Dean not
interviewed

Commission:—I did not have any interview with Dean on that Wednesday; that is a mistake; I described it at the trial as Wednesday, and in the depositions as Thursday; the depositions are right; it was on the 7th, Thursday; it was on Thursday that I had the interview with Dean; I asked Guise on Wednesday to be perfectly certain; I knew I had not ordered the powder on the Thursday; on the Thursday they showed me the powders; I know it was on the Wednesday I had this conversation about the powders, because I went on Wednesday to find out whether I had ordered the powder.

My visiting-book.

Commission:—I remember Mrs. Dean asking me on Wednesday if I directed any powders to be put in the medicine; I took my visiting-book and looked into it, and said, “No, I certainly did not”; I have not got the book here; my prescriptions and orders are not in that book; I only wanted to call back the exact

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know whether she described the pressing of the spoon and the holding of the tumbler as part and parcel of the same thing; I remember the pressing of the spoon and her describing the powder floating on the liquid, but whether it was in connection with the glass I do not know; I remember her describing about the powder floating about, and his pressing the spoon against it, but I do not remember the details about the porter and the medicine; I have not read her evidence.

Confusion of
days.
Conversation
with Dean.

Commission:—I remember at the trial swearing that it was on Wednesday I had a conversation with Dean about putting a powder in his wife's medicine; I know Dean at the trial said it was on Thursday; I thought I had already explained it; there was no conflict at all at the trial between Dean and me as to whether it was Wednesday or Thursday; I did swear it was Wednesday that I woke him up; I do not know what Dean said; I was there, but I never noticed the discrepancy. [For Dean's statement see page 290; for Dr. Newmarch's statement see page . . .] If the notes had been read over to me I would have corrected it; I thought at the time it was on the Wednesday; the dates are all jumbled up; I know that actually the discrepancy between me and Dean was made a matter of comment to the jury; I admit, so far as the evidence is concerned, Dean was right and I was wrong as to the day of the week; I have given the proper date at the Police Court; it was purely a lapse; I got bothered about whether it was Wednesday or Thursday at the trial, and if it had been read over to me I am absolutely certain I would have corrected it.

Urine.

Central Criminal Court:—I also got some of her urine and gave it to Chivers; I got the urine from Mrs. Seymour; took the first bottle on March 10th; the second I drew myself from her, which I gave to Chivers.

Commission:—I procured some urine on Sunday the 10th; I did not draw that urine off; it was given to me; it was on the 9th that I asked for it, and I asked her to pass it while I was there, and the answer I received from Mrs. Dean was that she had just passed her water; I said, "Let me have some water to test," and they gave it to me; on the Sunday I sent it up to the constable to try and get it analysed.

Mrs. Dean's
milk.

Central Criminal Court:—I got some milk from Mrs. Dean on the 12th; I did not examine it; I think traces of poison would be gone by then; it would last longer in the urine.

The baby.

Commission:—The baby was not weaned at my suggestion; I was not shown the baby on either Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday; I was told it had been ill and gone away; she told me that it was very ill on the Saturday, but I did not see it after the Tuesday morning; she said it had turned black in the face, or something to that effect; she distinctly told me that the baby was black in the face, that it had been very ill, and that afterwards it went away; I saw it at the house on the 13th March; I was still attending Mrs. Dean, and the baby had been brought back; that was the first time I saw it in the interval; it was then in a deplorable condition, emaciated, and apparently dying of marasmus—inanition; the baby is living now; I thought it was certain to die, and I consulted with my conferees as to what course I ought to take; I saw it every day for some days and it gradually recovered; I thought the child was going to die, and I wondered whether I should report it to the Coroner; I did not know what course to pursue, and I remember speaking to Dr. Clark about the matter; the condition of the baby was due to want of nourishment—bad nourishment, bad feeding.

Nightdress.

Central Criminal Court:—I took a night-gown from the place on Thursday; having heard the result of the analysis of the lemon-syrup on the 10th, I got a night-gown which I picked out from a lot of dirty clothes; I took it to the police, and gave it to Constable Chivers.

Commission:—On the 10th I got the night-dress; I got it and the urine on the same day; having omitted to obtain vomit or purge which would show the existence of a poison in the body, and my suspicions being aroused, it occurred to my mind that there might be some clothes, and then I asked questions about clothing, and took the night-dress out of the clothes-basket; until that time the question of clothes never occurred to me; it had never been mentioned to me, and I never heard about clothes until that time; I never mentioned the word night-dress to Mrs. Dean on Monday night, the 4th March; it never crossed my mind; I never referred to the night-dress, and it was never mentioned to me until the Sunday I took it; I knew the night-dress was soiled on the Monday; they never mentioned it to me; I saw the night-dress on the Monday evening; if she took that night-dress off soiled on the Monday morning that could not be the one I saw on the Monday evening, unless she put it on again; I talked about the night-dress on Sunday; I saw her on the Monday following that Sunday. (*Dr. Jones*: "Mrs. Dean said yesterday she had made a mistake—that it was not Monday, but on the following Sunday, in answer to a question put by me").

Took nightdress
Sunday 10th.

Commission:—It was on the 10th that I got it; and I saw that perhaps because I had a case before somewhat similar, and I had omitted to get any vomit or any evidence I could catch hold of to establish the poison in the woman's system, and it occurred to me that perhaps the clothes had not gone to the wash, and I asked Mrs. Seymour, "Have your clothes gone to the wash?" and she said "No." I said, "Have you washed Mrs. Dean's soiled linen? if not, I want to see it," and she took me into another room and turned out a basket. I picked up the nightgown myself and looked at it and said, "It is very similar to the one Mrs. Dean has on; is it hers?" I took it into the room and showed it to Mrs. Dean, and she recognised it and I took it away with me. I did not recognise whether it was inside out, or whether the buttons were on the inside or the outside; the nightgown was got at my suggestion—absolutely; not at Mrs. Seymour's suggestion; I picked it out myself; no one knew that I was going to ask for the night-dress; no one dreamt anything about it.

Confusion of
dates; night-
dress.

Commission:—I think it was on the Sunday I took the night-dress; I have the date in my book the 10th; the absolute date is on the paper the night-dress was wrapped up in; I had not these notes at the time I gave my evidence at the trial; I had some notes at the trial; these notes were taken off the old notes I had at the trial; I had a copy of these notes at the trial; I should have given exactly the same evidence then as now; the notes are not a complete copy; there are some additions here; I had a copy of them at the trial; of this part (*indicating*); I had not a copy of the part in reference to questions about arsenic and strychnine: as far as I know I had a copy of the part which shows I got the night-dress on Sunday; I can say that I had at the trial the notes which would show that I got the night-dress on the Sunday; I never swore that I took it from the house on Thursday; there are the depositions and other things to prove it is a mistake; it is an absolute mistake; the first day I mentioned the night-dress to the women, or that they mentioned the night-dress to me was on the day I procured it; that was Sunday, the 10th; up to that time I never heard anything about the night-dress; I am absolutely certain of that; it was certainly not mentioned to me on the Monday previous.

Commission:—

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Commission :—On the Thursday when I heard that arsenic was found in the bottle, I concluded that the case was one of arsenical poisoning ; I cast back my recollections of the accusation, and I thought there was not the shadow of a doubt that the woman had been poisoned with arsenic ; I have not the slightest doubt that it was a case of arsenical poisoning.

Diagnosis : arsenical poisoning.

Commission :—It was on the Thursday afternoon that I first knew of the poison ; the police communicated with me ; when I knew on the Thursday through the police there was poison that impressed the matter on my mind ; I made some notes then ; my mind was drawn clearly to it on the Thursday.

First knew of poison through the police.

Commission :—As far as I can judge not a very large dose of arsenic was taken, but a poisonous dose ; when arsenic is taken in large doses there is a good deal of vomiting ; it is the amount of absorption of the poison that does the injury ; a poisonous dose was absorbed—not the amount taken, but amount absorbed ; of course, with the vomiting anything more that might have been taken was thrown off.

A poisonous dose.

Commission :—While I was attending Mrs. Dean I did not notice any symptoms of strychnine poisoning whatever.

Strychnine poisoning.

Commission :—During Mrs. Dean's illness I did not at any time observe any signs of alcoholism, syphilis, or lead poisoning—nothing of the kind.

No other cause.

Commission :—I first noticed symptoms of peripheral neuritis from which Mrs. Dean is said to have suffered when she came to me at the hospital ; Dr. Rennie asked me at the trial the second or third day—the third day, I think—when she was recalled ; passing down the court Dr. Rennie said to me, "Has she any nervous symptoms or peripheral neuritis?" I said, "No"; he said, "She walks rather peculiarly," and then I noticed her gait, which was distinctly peculiar ; I heard the day before she was admitted into the hospital, which turned out to be a rather exaggerated account, that she was lying paralysed, without medical attendance, and none to look after her, in what I knew to be a wretched place in Riley-street, and out of compassion I made out an order for a bed at the North Shore Hospital ; it was out of pure compassion I did this, and nothing else, as I heard that she was in an absolutely paralysed condition ; I examined her carefully in the hospital ; I will read my notes of the case. [See Minutes of Evidence, pages 255-6.]

Peripheral neuritis.

Police Court :—Arsenic is tasteless ; I do not consider the bitter taste in the syrup would be caused by arsenic ; if strychnine was in the liquid it would be bitter.

Arsenic and strychnine.

Central Criminal Court :—There is no taste in arsenic ; it would be tasteless in tea ; a very small quantity of strychnine in the lemon syrup would make it bitter ; the taking strychnine would the better enable her to go about.

Central Criminal Court :—Arsenic will continue in the system for some time, that is why I got Mrs. Dean's urine ; it will disappear in three or four days after an ordinary medical dose ; finding it at the end of six days would indicate a large dose ; the symptoms described would arise from large doses, not small constant doses.

Arsenic in the system.

Central Criminal Court :—I have experimented on myself for the purpose of this case by taking arsenic, and seeing how long it would remain in the urine. I took one-tenth, one-sixth, and one-fifth of a grain in divided doses,—one-half to 2 grains are poisonous doses. I then handed samples to the Government Analyst ; I took it on Friday, 29th, 30th, and 31st March ; I gave them on 31st, 1st, and 2nd April ; I made a rough analysis myself, and found it after the ordinary medical doses before I sent it. (*Cross-examined*) : A person in ordinary health could not take twice the dose I could ; a man may lose his life with half of what I took ; I think a good many might take half a grain with safety ; the bottle of urine that Hamlet got last was mine.

Experimented on myself.

Commission :—I made some experiments upon myself ; what I am reported to have said at the Central Criminal Court in cross-examination is absurd ; it ought to be, "Take twice the dose I did" ; in the sentence, "A man may lose his life with half of what I took," I remember distinctly stating, "if repeated," and that has been left out ; I mean, if he kept on taking it in repeated doses.

Central Criminal Court (re-examined) :—A person may take a fatal dose of arsenic and vomit enough to save his life, and you would still find traces of it in his system ; it passes from the system rapidly.

Arsenic and vomiting.

Central Criminal Court :—Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, and then took strychnine, it would be an antidote to it ; arsenic deadens the pulse, but strychnine would quicken it ; on the Monday night her pulse was fairly strong ; strychnine would have a bitter taste, and supposing she had taken some, it would account for her having a strong pulse, supposing she had been suffering from arsenical poisoning.

Strychnine an antidote to arsenic.

Police Court :—I first saw the bottle marked "Dean No. 1" on the 4th March ; I received it from Mr. Gail ; I sealed it and handed it to the police ; the powders marked "Dean No. 2" I received from Mrs. Dean on the 7th March ; I sealed and handed them to Inspector Cotter on the same day I received them ; they were wrapped in a paper with the words on it "as before" ; the bottle, "Dean No. 3," I also received from Mrs. Dean, and handed to Constable Chivers on the 7th March ; the bottle, "Dean No. 4," was given to me by Mrs. Dean as a bottle containing urine ; I gave it to Chivers on the 7th instant ; I received the night-dress produced from Mrs. Dean ; I took it out of a back room ; it contains stains ; I gave it to Constable Chivers ; I saw Mrs. Dean wearing a night-dress like the one produced.

Exhibits.

Witness—Bessie Adye (a neighbour) :—

Bessie Adye.

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—April 4th, 1895 (page 11).

Commission.—May 31st and June 21st (pages 132-138, 141-142, 267-270).

Central Criminal Court :—I am a married woman, living at Miller-street, North Shore ; I live five minutes' walk from prisoner's ; I keep a shop.

History.

Commission :—I live pretty close to Dean's house in Miller-street, North Sydney ; I knew the Deans, and my daughter knew them also.

Central Criminal Court :—I sold Mrs. Dean the bottle of syrup (produced) on 25th February, 1895 ; I bought it from a Mr. Roberts with another ; I had not opened it ; I used the other bottle ; it was all right ; I had no sickness after it, nor did I notice any bitter taste in it.

Sale of lemon-syrup.

Central Criminal Court :—Mrs. Dean brought me back the bottle on Saturday, 2nd March ; I tasted it ; it was bitter ; I just put it to my mouth, just wetting my lips.

March 2nd (Saturday). Mrs. Dean

Commission :—

Bessie Adye.

Commission:—I remember Mrs. Dean coming to my shop on Saturday, 2nd March, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; she brought part of a bottle of lemon syrup with her; my daughter, Mrs. Walke, and myself, were present at the time; she asked me to taste the lemon syrup; she left the bottle on my dining-room table, and went to dress herself at her own house; she came back, but I was not there when she came back; I saw her again on that day, at my house, when she came back from the Shore; the baby was there when I came back; she left the baby; whether she brought her baby back I cannot say, but the baby was at my house when I returned; I was back at my house before she returned from town; she remained some time, and then went away. *June 21st, Cross-examined*:—When Mrs. Dean brought the lemon syrup to me on Saturday to taste, I was not a bit anxious about taking it in my mouth; I just tasted it; I did not drink it; she asked me to taste it; I do not know that I was anxious not to take much into my mouth; I was not told there was something wrong about it; she said there was something peculiar; that was not the reason I took care not to swallow much, or any at all; she said it had a queer taste to her; I knew that the lemon syrup that I drank was all right; I said that Mrs. Walke was either sick or retched after drinking some of the lemon syrup; there must have been something wrong about the lemon syrup that came from Dean's house; I thought there was something queer about it.

Suckled the baby.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean came first to my house about 2 o'clock, and went back to her house to dress herself; I went out, but was not at home when Mrs. Dean returned, but I found on my return Mrs. Dean's baby in my house; afterwards, Mrs. Dean came in and suckled the baby; I am quite sure of that; she suckled the baby about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Dean's condition.

Commission:—She said she had a bad headache, and I made her a cup of tea; she drank very little of the tea; she went home with the baby; I did not see her again that day; she appeared to be quite well; as far as I could judge, quite well.

Did not speak to daughter.

Commission (cross-examined):—On Saturday, 2nd March, Mrs. Dean gave the baby the breast; I do not know how I came to notice a thing of that kind; I cannot give any reason why I noticed it; I will not admit that my daughter and I had been talking this matter over before we went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office; I will not admit that we had spoken to one another about it; I will swear that the first time we spoke about it was at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office; my daughter did not know what I was going to swear, and I did not know what my daughter was going to swear.

March 3rd (Sunday).

At request of Dean, saw his wife.

Central Criminal Court:—I saw prisoner at 10:30 on Sunday; he asked me to come and see his wife, as she was very ill; I went to her; she was in bed; she had a cup of tea by the bed, about half full; her face was flushed; we had a talk.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean again on the Sunday at her house; Mr. Dean came up and said that she was ill, and asked me would I come and see her; when I went she was in bed; it was about half-past 10 o'clock; I was there about a quarter of an hour or ten minutes—not many minutes. *June 21st*: She did not want me for anything; Mr. Dean asked me to come down and have a look at her, and see what I thought of her; she was sick, but she did not say she wanted me for anything; he did not say she wanted me for anything; he said she was very ill; he did not say what was the matter with her, but would I come down and see her; I said, "Very well," and I went down with him; I think he went into the kitchen when I went away to her; I might have stayed half an hour, or it might not be so long as that; I do not think it was; I cannot exactly remember. *(Cross-examined)*: I have not put the thing as short as two minutes; I did not tell Sergeant Brennan I was only there for about two minutes; I did not say three or four minutes; I did tell the Sergeant I was there a very short time, but I did not say only a few minutes; I went in, had some words about tea, took the baby, and left; I was there more than two or three minutes altogether; that was all that took place—the few words about the tea, and then I took the baby away.

Mrs. Dean's condition. First visit.

Asked me to taste some tea.

Commission:—She did not look ill when she was in bed; she said she had a very bad headache; that was all she complained of.

Commission:—While I was in the house on that Sunday she had a cup of tea and some toast beside the bed; she said Mr. Dean had brought it up to her; I said, "Why don't you drink it, it will do your head good?" she said, "I did not like it; I got out of bed, and put part of it away;" she asked me to taste it; she did not say where she put it, nor what she put it in; she did not point out a tumbler under the chest of drawers; the cup was about half full; she told me that she did not like it; that she got out of bed, and put part of it away, but did not tell me where she put it; she asked me to taste it, and I tasted it; I have good taste. *June 21st, Cross-examined*: Mrs. Dean said on Sunday morning "I do not like it"; she did not say "this tea"; I do not know whether she had any fault to find with this tea; she did not say; I do not understand why she asked me to taste it; she asked me, and I tasted it; I can give no reason why she should ask me to taste that particular cup of tea; she made no complaint about that tea in particular; she merely asked me to taste it; she did not find fault with that cup of tea in any way; I did not say that she said she did not like that cup of tea; I do not remember being asked, "When she asked you to taste the tea, did she say why she wished you to taste it?" and my saying, "She said she didn't like it"—the cup of tea; I think that there must be a mistake; she did not say, "taste it"; it is true what Mrs. Dean has stated that I tasted the tea, and that I said it was all right; I noticed nothing whatever wrong with it.

Could detect nothing wrong.

Commission:—I detected nothing wrong with the tea, and I told her so; I said, "Why did you not drink it?" and she said, "Because I do not like it"; I said, "Oh, that is all right, why don't you drink it?" I tasted it; I took a mouthful of it; I did not see any cream of any kind or any white stuff round the edges—nothing white at all; I said it was all right; the tea had no taste foreign to it whatever; I took a good mouthful of it, and I swallowed it; I was not ill; I am quite sure of that.

Was not suspicious.

Commission:—*June 21st (cross-examination)*:—When Mrs. Dean asked me to taste this tea I still remembered the lemon syrup occurrence of the previous day; I remembered Mrs. Walke being sick also on tasting it; that did not make me think that possibly there might be something wrong with it before I tasted it; I had no suspicion, although I remembered the lemon syrup on the previous day, and Mrs. Dean not liking the taste; I did not say, on the following Friday, that I was very wise in telling Mrs. Dean not to drink that tea on the Sunday; I did not have a conversation there; I was at the house on the night of Dean's arrest; Mrs. Seymour came up for me to come down and see Mrs. Dean; there was not a conversation about these matters then; there was no reference to anything at all, although Dean had just been arrested a short time before; Mrs. Dean did not speak to me about anything that had happened—nor Mrs. Seymour, nor anybody; I did not mention the fact of her husband being arrested; the fact of Dean being arrested

was

was not discussed by anybody in the room; it was only talk about herself; I first heard Dean was arrested in my own house, when Mrs. Seymour came up for me; I never said a word to Mrs. Dean about this fact in her house; I was only there a few moments; no reference was made to anything of the kind; I sat by the side of the bed for two or three minutes, spoke to Mrs. Dean, and went away again; I did not know he was going to be arrested; I was surprised to hear it; on my oath, I did not discuss this matter with Mrs. Dean at her bedside that night; not a single soul in the room discussed it; no reference was made to it at all; Mrs. Dean did not want any help; I was brought down, I suppose, just to see her—that is all.

Commission:—I remember hearing that Mrs. Dean had sworn at the trial that her husband offered her some tea, and that in the tea there were white lumps floating about, and that her husband said they were cream; I cannot say whether I heard about that at the Police Court at North Shore; I cannot remember; I am quite sure she never pointed out to me any tea in a tumbler under the chest of drawers; there was no bad taste in the tea I drank; none whatever; the cup when given to me was about half full; there was milk and sugar in the tea; I think it was before the trial at Darlinghurst that I heard that Mrs. Dean swore that she noticed something floating like lumps in this tea; I did not give the evidence that I have given to-day at the trial at Darlinghurst, because I was not asked; I did not think of it; I did not remember what I heard about those lumps clinging to the side of the saucer; I did not know that Dean poured some of the tea into a saucer and offered it to her.

Mrs. Dean's evidence as to white lumps.

Commission:—I remember being examined this morning, and being pressed as to why I did not make some statement about tasting the tea at Darlinghurst; I said at the time that I was not asked about it; that is my explanation; while at Darlinghurst Court-house some one called me and asked me if I had tasted the tea; I think my daughter and Mrs. Walke were standing by my side when that question was asked; I think that was the gentleman (pointing to Mr. Wade) who asked me the question; I think it was in the passage at the Court-house that he asked me the question; it was when he was going to lunch; he asked me if I had tasted the tea, and I said "Yes"; he asked me what it tasted like, and I said, "I did not notice that it tasted different to any other tea"; he asked me whether Mrs. Dean told me where she put the tea; I said, "She said she had put part of it away, but she did not say where she had put it, neither what she had put it in"; this conversation took place in the passage at Darlinghurst, as I was going to lunch; I had not given my evidence at the time; Mrs. Dean did not tell me where she had put the tea; I did not ask her; when she asked me to taste the tea she said she did not like it, and I said to her, "Why do you not drink the tea? it will do you good"; she said she did not like the tea; she said she was thirsty; she told me she had put some of it away, but she gave me no reason; I did not ask her for any reason; then she asked me to taste it; I cannot tell why she asked me to taste it when she did not like the tea herself. (*Cross-examined*): As a matter of fact, I did not go away to make her some fresh tea; not then, not shortly afterwards; I got her a cup of tea, and gave it to her; she said she was very thirsty, and I advised her to drink the tea; I did not make the tea; I got it for her, and she drank some of it; I did not ask her where she put part of it; she did not tell me where she had put part of it away; she simply told me she did not like the tea; I did not tell Mr. Wade in the passage I spoke of that I had not tasted the tea; on my oath I did not tell him that I had not tasted the tea; I do not know that I am going back on my former evidence; I did not tell Mr. Wade that I was in a hurry to get away from Dean's house, and that I had not tasted the tea; I will not admit that; Mr. Wade asked me if I tasted the tea, and I said I did; he then asked me what it tasted like, and I said like tea; I did not ask Mrs. Dean why she wanted to put part of the tea away, because I did not think of it; Mrs. Walke was standing in the passage at the time Mr. Wade was talking to me; she was very near to me; my daughter, Mrs. Walke, and I were all together at this time; I think something was said to Mrs. Walke about the lemon syrup; I cannot recollect what was said.

Mr. Wade and tea.

Commission:—I made a statement to the police before I went to the Court-house at Darlinghurst; they never asked me if I had tasted the tea; I made a statement of my evidence, which I subsequently swore to before going to Darlinghurst; I answered the questions the police asked me; it was before the trial; I cannot say how many days.

Police and tea.

Commission:—June 21st.—Three cups of tea were made in the building; Mr. Hamlet, Government Analyst, at the request of the Commissioners, poured out 6 ounces of tea in each cup, and placed one-fifteenth of a grain of strychnine in solution in two of the cups, leaving the third cup untouched; sugar and milk were added to each cup.

Experiment.

Witness handed cup of tea containing no strychnine:—I taste nothing wrong with that; it tastes like the tea I tasted that Sunday morning in Dean's house. (*Witness handed cup of tea containing strychnine*):—There is something different in that from the other cup; the tea I tasted on Sunday morning, 3rd March, was like the first cup of tea, not like this; I do not like it; the tea I tasted on the Sunday morning was nothing like the tea I have just tasted; I am a pretty good judge of tea; there was a peculiar taste about that second cup of tea; it was very bitter; I did not notice a taste like that after the tea on the Sunday morning.

Central Criminal Court:—On Sunday I took the baby away home with me.

Took baby home.

Commission:—While I was with Mrs. Dean the baby was lying on the bed crying; I took the baby away; I said, "I will take the baby away and make it comfortable;" when I had made it comfortable I took it back to Dean; that was about 11 o'clock on the Sunday.

Commission:—When I went back with the baby Mrs. Dean was lying in bed; when I saw her she did not appear to be ill; she appeared to be just the same as when I left; she looked just the same; she had a colour in her face; she did not appear at all different to what I was accustomed to see her; she appeared about the same as usual; she complained of a bad headache; I suggested to her to lie in bed all day, and that if she did so she would feel better to-morrow; this was on Sunday about 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Dean's condition—second visit.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean again on that Sunday about 4:30 in the afternoon; she was in bed then; she appeared much about the same; she said she was about the same when I asked her.

Third visit.

Commission:—When I saw Mrs. Dean on Sunday, March 3rd, she told me about some porter; she said that her husband poured her out some porter and that it was sour, and that he threw it away because it was sour; she said she had not drunk any of it because it was sour; she said nothing about a powder in the bottom of the glass; nothing whatever.

Porter incident?

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean on Monday morning, March 4th, about 11 o'clock; she came to my shop for a bottle of soda-water; I did not have any; I said, "The man will be here soon, and when he

March 4th (Monday). Mrs. Dean's visit—soda-water.

Bessie Adye.

comes I will send it down to you"; I sent four bottles of soda-water down by the little girl next door Mrs. Dean stayed about ten minutes; I did not see her again on the Monday. (*Cross-examination*): My daughter Ethel was in the shop; Mrs. Dean was standing in the shop waiting for the soda.

Mrs. Dean's condition

Commission:—When Mrs. Dean came for the soda-water I remember her saying she felt faint, and I said to her, "Lie down on the sofa, it might pass away"; she lay down on the sofa for a minute or two and then got up and went away home. (*Cross-examined*): She said she had a pain, and I said to her she had better lie down; she lay down on my sofa in the kitchen. *June 21st*: There did not seem to be much the matter with her then; she was very flushed; she said she had a headache; she said she felt faint; she she looked a bit pale; she said she felt faint coming up the street, and when she was going away she said she felt faint; I said, "Lie down a moment, and it may pass away"; she did lie down on the sofa; she looked a little pale then. (*Cross-examined*): Mrs. Dean only came to ask for some sodawater; I told her I had not got any; there was no occasion for her to stay; she was not lying down during the whole of the time she was at my place; she was only lying down for a few minutes; she was only there a few minutes; she was not lying down during the whole of that time; she walked in and walked out again; she said she felt faint; what time she did spend at my place was owing to the fact that she felt faint and laid down for a few moments: as soon as she was able to get up she got up and went away; she did not complain of a pain; not a word about it; she said she felt faint; I am quite sure that she never complained of having any pain; I think it is a mistake that I said she had a pain; I said she said she felt faint.

Nothing said of vomiting or purging.

Commission, June 21st:—Mrs. Dean did not tell me anything about vomiting or purging when she came to my shop on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock; she did not tell me then whether she had been vomiting or purging; she said she felt very ill, that she felt faint coming out; she came for some soda-water; she did not say a word about vomiting or purging that morning; she stayed a few minutes—about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; she was not sick—to vomit—while she was there; she was not ill in the bowels. [Letter from Sir Joseph Abbott vouching for Mrs. Adye's respectability handed to President.]

The kitchen the dining-room.

Commission, Cross-examined:—I said Mrs. Dean felt faint, and I told her to lie down on the sofa in my dining-room; I said during my examination the sofa in the kitchen; well, it is all the same, the kitchen is the dining-room. *June 21st, cross-examined*:—The kitchen in my house is at the back; there are two rooms in front—the front room and the back room; the front room is a small room; I do not think it is used for anything; it is not empty; it has furniture in it; it is used for a sitting room; we have our meals in the dining-room; that is the middle room, between the front room and the kitchen; they are two distinct rooms; I swore during my examination that the dining-room and kitchen were both the same room, and at first said Mrs. Dean was lying on the sofa in the kitchen; sometimes we call it the kitchen, and sometimes the dining-room; I said a moment ago that the dining-room and the kitchen were distinct rooms; I do not remember saying they were both the same room.

Did not speak to daughter.

Commission, cross-examined:—I will swear that my daughter and I have never spoken about Mrs. Dean's visit for the soda-water; the first time I mentioned it was at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office; I did not tell the gentleman who spoke to me here about it; he only asked me to go to Crick and Meagher's office; he did not tell me what I was going there to prove; the first time my daughter and I mentioned this matter was at Crick and Meagher's office; we mentioned it there for the first time; I am quite sure it occurred on Monday, March 4th; nothing particular makes me remember that date so well; I had no suspicion that anything was wrong at that time.

Dean brought some sago.

Commission:—Dean brought some sago to me about 12 o'clock on Monday, and asked me to make it for his wife; I made it; I sent it down by my daughter between 12 and 1 o'clock; I did not keep it any length of time; I made it directly he brought it, and said that when my daughter came in I would send it down to Mrs. Dean; my daughter came in a few minutes afterwards, and I sent her down with it.

Did not tell Dean of wife's illness.

Commission:—When Dean brought the sago I never told him about his wife being ill; I will not admit that Mrs. Dean, his wife, was never in my place on the Monday; I never told the husband; I do not know any reason for remembering it. (*Cross-examined*): I remember seeing Dean about 12 o'clock on Monday; I do not know where his wife was then; she was not at my place; she had been there; I did not tell Dean that she had been to my place; although I knew she was unwell and lay down on my sofa, I did not tell Dean; I did not tell him because I did not think of it; I thought there was no necessity; she stayed a few minutes only and then got better and went away; she went away a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and her husband came to my house about 12 o'clock; I did not tell him a word about her illness, and her having to lie down on my sofa, because I did not think about it.

Dean only a customer.

Commission:—Dean had not been a friend of my husband's; he might know him; he has been to my house only as a customer.

March 5th

(Tuesday).

Did not see Mrs. Dean.

Commission: I did not see Mrs. Dean again on the Tuesday.

Baby at my place all day.

Commission: My daughter went down to Mrs. Dean's on Tuesday morning and brought the baby back with her, and I had it at my place all day.

Mrs. Seymour came for baby. "May's breasts hard."

Commission: Mrs. Seymour came to my shop about half-past 5 in the afternoon on Tuesday; she came after the baby; she said she had come to take it home and give it a drink; that May's breasts were very hard, and she wanted the baby to have a drink; she said, "It must come and have a drink; we don't want her to get in the family way again;" that she did not want the milk to dry up; Mrs. Seymour said that to me at half-past 5 on the Tuesday.

Condition of baby.

Commission: The baby was at my house all day on Tuesday; I did not observe anything about the baby; it was not sick; it was not purged; nothing of that kind; the baby appeared to me to be quite well.

March 6th

(Wednesday).

Visited Mrs. Dean. Mrs. Seymour present.

Arrest of Dean.

Commission: I saw Mrs. Dean on the Wednesday; I went down to ask how she was at about half-past 10 o'clock; Mrs. Dean was in bed when I was there; Mrs. Seymour was there also when I went down; I am sure she was there; that was the last time I saw Mrs. Dean before Dean's arrest.

Commission:—I remember Dean being arrested, and the circumstances—the fact of his being arrested; it was either on Thursday or Friday; it was within a day or two of his arrest that I saw him for the last time; it was all in that week.

No particular interest in the case.

Commission (cross-examined):—I was at the Police Court; I did not give evidence at North Shore; I was not called; I was summoned to appear there, but not called; I was not in the court; I read the papers sometimes; I did not take a particular interest in this matter; I took no particular interest in this charge,

charge, although it was a charge against a man for having poisoned his wife; my daughter was a witness at the Police Court and at the trial, and yet I took no particular interest in this matter; I did not say one word at the trial, or at the Police Court, of what I am telling the Commission to-day; I had not time to read the papers because I had my duties to attend to; we are news agents; sometimes I may take up a paper, but not very often; sometimes I read the reports of this trial, but not very often; I might read a little of it.

Commission (cross-examined): The police saw me as to all the information I could give on this matter; Sergeant Brennan saw me; I told Sergeant Brennan I sipped the tea; I cannot say whether I told him about Mrs. Dean being at my house on the Monday; I do not think I did; the Sergeant only saw me once; I cannot remember whether he saw me three or four times.

Police and information.

Commission:—I made a statement to Mr. Meagher yesterday, at his office, about 3 o'clock; my daughter and I went together to Mr. Meagher's office; we both gave statements there. (*Cross-examined*): Some gentleman asked me to go to Crick & Meagher's; I don't know his name; he asked me outside this room yesterday; when he asked me I went; he asked me to go and sign a paper in Mr. Meagher's office; I made a statement, and they wrote something down; I did not know what I was going there for, and my daughter did not know either; the young gentleman at the corner of the table here asked me questions; this young gentleman, my daughter, and myself were present; we were in the same room; my daughter was asked first; I heard what my daughter said; when she finished, I was asked questions; that was the first time I had been there, and my daughter too; my daughter and I did not talk over what we were going for; we had no conversation; the first time we made a statement in the presence of each other was yesterday.

Crick & Meagher.

Commission:—I remember Alderman Moodie coming to my place the night before last; he saw me and my daughter; he did not give us any directions; he never told me to go to Mr. Meagher's office—not that evening; he told me the next morning; but I did not know his name; I recognise him now; the night before last was the first time my attention was drawn to this matter. (*Cross-examined*): My daughter and myself were present when Mr. Moodie came to my house; he asked me a few questions; he asked me the very things I have come here to swear to-day; I did talk to this gentleman, although I have said I did not speak to any one; he was at my house ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; the conversation was about the evidence I am giving here now; Mr. Moodie was one of the committee acting in the interests of Dean.

Alderman Moodie.

Witness—Ethel Adye (a neighbour).

Ethel Adye.

Police Court.—March 22nd, 1895 (page 28). Central Criminal Court.—April 4th, 1895 (page 12).

Commission.—May 31st, 1895 (pages 129–132, 140, 141).

Police Court:—I live with my father, at Miller-street, North Sydney; I know Mrs. Dean.

History.

Central Criminal Court:—I live with my parents; I know prisoner and his wife.

Commission:—My mother has a shop not many steps from where Dean lives; I am 19 years of age.

Commission:—I knew Mrs. Dean, just to come in for a chat, and I went to her house for a chat; I was often at Dean's house; about eight times altogether up to the time of Mrs. Dean's illness; Dean did not come to our house; only Mrs. Dean; from what I saw of Dean's house it was comfortable; it was a happy home; they were clean people.

The Deans.

Central Criminal Court:—I was often at Dean's house; I have seen Dean nursing the baby several times; he seemed a very kind father, and seemed affectionate with his wife.

Dean a kind father.

Commission:—From my observation of Dean and his wife, I would say that Dean was a good husband; he appeared very kind; there was no ill-feeling that I saw; I remember after the baby was born; I have seen Dean nursing the baby; I thought he was a kind father; he appeared to be very fond of the baby; I cannot say whether my father and Dean were very intimate; Dean might have come in for a box of tacks, but he was never inside my house; I do not know whether my father saw Mr. Meagher before this case began.

Police Court:—On the 25th February, Mrs. Dean bought a bottle of lemon-syrup from our shop; I went home with Mrs. Dean; I had a drink from the bottle; it tasted sweet, and like other syrup; it did me no harm.

Purchase of lemon-syrup.

Central Criminal Court:—I remember prisoner's wife buying a bottle of lemon-syrup on the 25th February; she took it home; I saw her again in the evening at her home; I saw the bottle there; I saw her uncork it, and I had a drink of it with water; it tasted sweet like ordinary lemon-syrup; we had some at home the next day out of another bottle; it tasted the same.

Police Court:—Mrs. Dean brought the bottle back to the store; I was there when the bottle was brought back.

March 2nd (Saturday).

Central Criminal Court:—I saw Mrs. Dean on the Saturday at our house; the syrup had no ill effect on me.

Mrs. Dean's visit with syrup bottle.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean on Saturday, March 2nd, about 2 o'clock; she came to my house; she had a syrup bottle with her; she had nothing else; she came through our house and took the bottle to my mother; she asked my mother to taste it; she left the bottle with my mother, Mrs. Walke, and myself, and went back to her home and got her baby; she was away about five or ten minutes, and came back with the baby; she came into our house with the baby, and gave the baby to me to mind; she did not remain in the house many minutes; she did not suckle the baby then; she went away alone with the syrup bottle, and came back at 4 or 5 o'clock; I had charge of the baby all that time.

Commission:—When Mrs. Dean came back to our house on Saturday afternoon at 4 or 5 o'clock she suckled the baby; in my presence; I am quite sure of that; she remained about a quarter or half an hour suckling the baby; then she left to go home.

Suckled the baby.

Commission:—I was at the court at Darlinghurst; my mother was there too; I heard my mother asked some question whilst she was outside the court; it was in the passage way; I fancy it was Mr. Wado who asked the question; that is the gentleman sitting near Sir Julian Salemons; he asked mother if she tasted the tea alongside the bed in Mrs. Dean's on the Sunday; my mother said "yes"; he also asked if Mrs. Dean told mother where she put the tea, and mother said "no"; my mother said Mrs. Dean did not tell her where she put the tea, nor what she put it in; he also asked mother what the tea was like, and she replied that it tasted all right. (*Cross-examined*): We had not been examined then; no one

March 3rd (Sunday). Mr. Wade, and tea.

put

Ethel Adye.

put this matter into my mind to mention it to-day; I did not state it this morning because I was not asked; I have not spoken to anybody about it since I was here this morning; I swear that Mr. Wade asked my mother if she had tasted that tea; my mother said she did, and that the tea was all right; we were both examined after that conversation in the passage at Darlinghurst; the conversation took place just at lunch-time; it was when Mr. Wade was going to his lunch; Mrs. Walke was there; there were no police officers there at the time; it is not a fact that we went to Mr. Wade; he asked us to stay back; I had never seen Mr. Wade before; I do not know how he knew us; we had not been in court; I had never spoken to Mr. Wade before; I did not know him before he spoke to me, but I knew his name after he had examined me; he had a black cloak and a wig on.

March 4th
(Monday).
Mrs. Dean's
visit; soda-
water.

Commission:—I next saw Mrs. Dean on the following Monday morning, about 11 o'clock; she came to our house; she had not the baby with her then; I am sure about that; she told me a man named Hans was minding her house; I do not know what Hans is; she remained about five or ten minutes; my mother and myself were there, no one else; she came for a bottle of soda-water; my mother hadn't any; mother said she would send it down later in the day; a little girl took the soda-water down. (*Cross-examined*): On my oath I will swear that Mrs. Dean was at our place on Monday, March 4th; I know that because it was two days after she bought the bottle of lemon-syrup; I did not make any note of it; I will not admit that Mrs. Dean was not at my house on the Monday; she was there at 11 o'clock; I remember this because I was going out at the time; I was getting dressed in the kitchen, doing my hair; that is the reason I remember it; I can give no other reason of any kind; it is not the truth that Mrs. Dean was never out of her house on that day; she was out of her house; she came and laid down on our sofa.

Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—When Mrs. Dean came on the Monday morning she laid down on our sofa for one or two minutes; the sofa was in the kitchen; my mother and I were there; not my father; Mrs. Dean said she felt faint; I did not give her anything; Mrs. Dean walked to our house on the Monday at 11 o'clock; she walked home again; before she went she said she felt faint, and mother told her to lie down on the sofa; she was not sick—not in my presence; she was at our place about five minutes.

How dressed.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean wore a loose wrapper; she had no hat; only a loose wrapper.

Have not spoken
to mother about
this matter.

Commission:—My mother is now in the witness-room outside; I have not spoken to mother about this matter since Monday, March 4th; we spoke about it at the time; not since; that is true; I will swear that my mother and I have never spoken since about Mrs. Dean being at our house on the Monday; my mother and I came here together; I do not know what my mother has come here to prove, and she does not know what I have come here to prove; my mother and I have never talked about this matter; I am living at home.

Visited Mrs.
Dean.
Sago.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean at 1 o'clock again on Monday at her home; she was in bed; I took some sago that Mr. Dean had brought up for mother to make for Mrs. Dean; my mother made it, and I took it back; Mr. Dean was at home; he came upstairs with a mutton chop and some bread; she said she could not eat the sago, and could not eat the mutton chop; Mr. Dean took it down stairs, and then I left; the sago was made when I came home from Sydney, and I took it down at 1 o'clock.

The baby.

Commission:—When I went to Mrs. Dean's with the sago at 1 o'clock the baby was down stairs; I did not see it on that occasion; Mr. Dean said it was down stairs.

March 5th
(Tuesday).
Visited Mrs.
Dean. Syringe
The baby.

Commission:—On Tuesday morning Mrs. Dean wanted me to go to Mrs. Lee's, "Brunswick Cottage," McMahon's Point, for a syringe; Mr. Walke, a man next door, was going that way, and said he would call.

Commission:—Mrs. Thompson was at Mrs. Dean's on Tuesday morning; she was washing the baby; I took charge of Mrs. Dean's baby all day on Tuesday at my home; I did not notice any signs of illness at all on the baby; the baby appeared to be quite well.

Mrs. Seymour
came for baby.
"May's breasts
hard."

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Seymour on the afternoon of Tuesday, between 5 and 6 o'clock at my home; she came for the baby; the baby had been at my home all day; I had been looking after it; she said she wanted to take the baby home to have a drink, as May's breasts were very hard; she said something else. (*President*:—*We know what it was; you need not repeat it.*)

Police and
information.

Commission:—I was examined at the trial; I did not give the evidence I have given to-day, because I was not asked; I did not tell it to the police because they did not ask me.

Crick and
Meagher.

Commission:—I went yesterday to Crick and Meagher's office to make my statement; no question was asked me; I told him of my own free-will; I went with my mother; we came here first, and then went to Crick and Meagher's together; I swear that we have never spoken together about the evidence we were going to give; I never told my mother, and my mother never told me.

Witness—Bessie Walke (a neighbour).

Police Court.—March 22nd, 1895 (page 28). Central Criminal Court.—April 4th, 1895 (page 12).

Commission.—May 1st, 1895 (pages 136-7).

History.

Police Court:—I am a married woman, living with my husband, Philip Walke, at North Sydney; I know Mrs. Dean.

Central Criminal Court:—I also know the Adyes.

Commission:—I live next door to Mrs. Adyes.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Saw Mrs. Dean
at Mrs. Adye's
with syrup
bottle.

Police Court:—I saw Mrs. Dean on the 2nd March, at Mrs. Adye's; she had a bottle of lemon syrup; I was there while Mrs. Dean went for the baby; no one put anything in the bottle while Mrs. Dean was away; I saw Mrs. Dean take the bottle away.

Central Criminal Court:—I saw Mrs. Dean on March 2nd, at Mrs. Adye's; she had a bottle of syrup with her; she went away and returned with the baby; she left the bottle whilst she was away, and when she returned she got the bottle and took it away; the bottle was exactly like that produced.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean on Saturday, March 2nd, at Mrs. Adye's shop a little after 2 o'clock; she brought a bottle with her; she then went home again and came back with her baby; she then went to Smith's, the chemist, I think; I was there when she came back. (*Cross-examined*): I know it was Saturday, March 2nd, that I saw Mrs. Dean, because I have been at the North Shore Court and Darlinghurst so often; when I saw Mrs. Dean she had a bottle of lemon-syrup with her; she had it in her hand; she asked Mrs. Adye to taste it, then Miss Adye, and then me; Mrs. Adye and I tasted it; Miss Adye did not.

Bitter taste in
syrup made me
retch.

Police Court:—I tried the syrup; I just put a little to my lips; I was sick after it.

Central

Central Criminal Court:—I tasted the lemon-syrup; it was like gall; I was sick after it; I vomited.

Commission:—I tasted the lemon-syrup; it was like gall; it had a sweet bitter taste; I took a very little out of the mouth of the bottle; I did not pour it into a glass—just out of the bottle; I felt a little sick afterwards; I did not vomit; it was an empty retch; I strained, that was all.

Commission:—When Mrs. Dean came back from the chemist's on Saturday she gave the baby a drink from the breast; I am quite sure of that; the baby seemed all right; it was not sick or anything.

Commission:—I knew Mrs. Dean at Mrs. Adye's shop; she seemed all right in health. (*Cross-examined*): I remember this because I was at the shop; I did not suspect that a crime was going to be committed; I don't know what I paid these trifles so much attention for.

Commission:—Mr. Moodie asked me to come here to-day.

Commission (cross-examined):—I went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Adye and Miss Adye; I met them here, and we all went together; we went into a room; the young gentleman at the end of the table was present; Hans Bach was also present; we were all together; Miss Adye spoke first, then Mrs. Adye; I spoke last; I did not interrupt them, or suggest anything; I heard all they said, and was in the same room all the time; the three of us came back here afterwards; I did not know what I was going to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's for, nor what I was going to state; all I could state was what I could state at the court; I simply told what I knew and somebody wrote it down; I did not sign it; the same was done with Mrs. Adye and Miss Adye; he did not ask any questions of me; I did not hear him ask any questions of Mrs. Adye or Miss Adye; we all made our own statements; that is the truth, and I swear it.

Witness—Charles Gregory Wade (Crown Prosecutor.)

Commission.—June 5th, 1895 (pages 179, 181).

Commission:—I am a barrister-at-law, and with the Attorney-General was prosecuting for the Crown at Darlington about the tea: it is not true; it is true that I saw her in the passage or corridor at Darlington in company with Miss Adye and Mrs. Walke; I think Mrs. Walke spoke to me with regard to the lemon-syrup and the retching, and Mrs. Adye with regard to the tea; I am not quite positive of the actual words she used with regard to the tea; but I am absolutely positive that the impression she left on my mind was that there was nothing to suggest that the tea did agree with Mrs. Dean; whether she said she did not remember tasting the tea, or did not taste it, I am not sure; but I am absolutely positive she never told me the tea was sweet, or that it was all right; she did not say she tasted that tea; I had arranged with Sir Julian Salomons to call her for the defence to prove this particular point in our favour; I never heard her say one word in this direction until she made the statement in this room; the reply that Mrs. Adye gave to question 6853, in which she said that I asked her if she had tasted the tea, and that she said she did, and that I then asked her what it tasted like, and that she said "like tea," is not true; Mrs. Adye, Mrs. Walke, and Ethel Adye were quite close together, and I asked the police to tell Mrs. Adye and Mrs. Walke that I wanted to speak to them; I saw them in the passage, and Miss Adye came up; the first time I heard about her tasting the tea was in this room, and I was actually going to call her to show that it was true that the tea had been put into a tumbler under the chest of drawers, directly to show that the person to whom Mrs. Dean spoke about having put this tea under the drawers was Mrs. Adye, and that she could corroborate that fact—that it was not an afterthought. (*Cross-examined*): I think it will be seen from the Judge's notes that an objection was taken when I wanted to ask the question at the trial; I did ask for the nature of the conversation Mrs. Adye had with Mrs. Dean at the time, but Mr. Meagher objected; I do not recollect asking at the trial if Mrs. Dean pointed out anything at all about the tea that had been put away in the tumbler under the drawers; I do not see anything of it in the Judge's notes; I do not recollect asking Mrs. Adye whether Mrs. Dean pointed out anything to her about the tea; there is no mention of such a question in the Judge's notes; Mrs. Adye's statement in the Judge's notes is, "Dean asked me to come and see his wife, as she was very ill; I went to her; she was in bed; she had a cup of tea by the bed, about half a cup; her face was flushed; we had a talk; I took the baby away home;" that is the substance of what she said; but it will be seen that there is an important difference; she did say here that she tasted the tea, and that the tea was all right; but she certainly never mentioned that fact to me; I did not get the opportunity to ask her in the court whether the tea was right or wrong; the cup of tea is mentioned in the Judge's notes; I asked her to give the conversation between herself and Mrs. Dean, but the question was objected to by Mr. Meagher; I have Brennan's report about the Aydes.

Commission:—[See reports Minutes of Evidence, page 180.] The trial commenced on the 4th April, and lasted through the 5th and 6th; I had not Sergeant Sawtoll's report of the 28th March in my possession on the 4th April; I had not seen it at that time; I never saw it until after the trial; the report came in on the morning of the trial, and I was told the effect of it, which was that Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean were both bad characters; I saw the subsequent report, dated the 1st April; I suppose these two reports must have been in the possession of the police at the trial, one of them, at all events; but the trial was over before the date of the next report.

Commission (cross-examined):—I do not remember Mrs. Seymour being asked at the trial whether she had been convicted and her saying "Yes, thirty years ago"; that is not exactly the question; as far as I can recollect, the question was whether when she was in Melbourne she was convicted, and she said "Yes"; Mrs. Seymour said, according to the Judge's notes, "The charge against me in Melbourne was for stealing; a gentleman gave me a mantle, and I would not tell where I got it from, and took the charge myself; I was convicted and served a sentence;" I heard all this evidence given; I do not suppose the police in charge of the case were there too and heard the same evidence; I think there were three officers in charge of the case—Inspector Cotter, Sergeant Brennan, and Constable Chivers; I think Brennan was in court handing the bottles and other exhibits on the day previous; I did not read the report of the Judge's summing-up; not a word; in fact, I avoided doing so; I was not present during the summing-up.

Commission:—I think I asked Mrs. Weynton something at the Court-house; I know that Weynton came to me and implored me not to call him or his wife; I asked her what she knew about the case, and she replied that she knew but very little.

Witness

Mrs. Dean suckled the baby.

Mrs. Dean's condition.

Alderman Moodie.
Crick and Meagher.

C. G. Wade.

Profession

Conversation with Mrs. Adye at Darlington as to tea.

Trial: Sergeant Sawtoll's reports.

Trial: Mrs. Seymour's examination.

Trial: Mrs. Weynton's examination.

A. J.
Weynton.

Witness—Alexander James Weynton (a neighbour).

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court—Not examined. Commission.—May 30th and 31st, 1895 (pages 119-126).

- Allegory.** *Commission* :—I lived, and still live, next door to where Dean lived, and at the time Dean lived there; my brother was Dean's landlord; he lives on one of the points of the Lane Cove River; I was looking after the house for my brother; George Dean was a tenant of my brother's; the key of the house was left at my place on my brother's behalf; when Mrs. Dean gave up the house the key was left with me for my brother; after this unfortunate affair she asked to be allowed to give the house up.
- Purchase of
from Elliott
Brothers.** *Commission* :—Sometime ago I obtained some poison for some purpose from Elliott Brothers; the poison was of a pink colour; I got the strychnine for a mangy dog; I know Mr. Thompson; he lives on the opposite side to Dean's; I remember saying to Mr. Thompson a couple of months before March last, "My trees ought to grow well, I have a dog buried there;" the dog was buried under the passion-fruit vine; it had been recently buried, within a few days of that conversation with Mr. Thompson.
- Date of
purchase.** *Commission* :—My sons got the poison from Elliott Brothers between fourteen and fifteen months ago, as near as I can tell; my wife thinks it was in the wardrobe about six months before I took it down from the shelf in the wardrobe; it is correct that I poisoned a dog on the same night as the poison was brought home; I daresay that was about four months before last Christmas; I did not say it was only bought in October; it was purchased in February of last year.
- Knew of Mrs.
Dean's illness.** *Commission* :—I remember Mrs. Dean was ill; I heard of her being ill from the action of poison on Monday evening, from my wife; I did not know it was poison that Mrs. Dean had taken; I thought it was some acid out of a bottle; I did not hear what the poison was.
- March 6th
(Tuesday.)** *Commission* :—On Tuesday morning I put the poison into the garden in a small phial; the strychnine was buried in the ground of my premises at about a quarter to 7 in the morning, as near as I can guess; I have never said it was buried at 6 o'clock; myself and my wife were the only persons present when the poison was buried; I dug up the ground; the poison before I buried it was on the top of a wardrobe in my bedroom; my wife said, "Alick, you ought to bury this now," and I did; it was simply done.
- Buried poison in
garden.** *Commission* :—We buried the strychnine because we did not know what was going to happen; my wife thought from what Mrs. Dean had said that the bottle had been taken to the doctor; Mrs. Seymour had told Mrs. Dean this; she was only in the house one night; Mrs. Dean did not know it on the previous night, but she knew it on the Tuesday morning; of course I did not know that the bottle had gone to the doctor's till the Tuesday morning.
- Why I buried it.** *Commission* :—Mrs. Seymour was at Mrs. Dean's on the Monday night; she came late at night—about midnight; I saw her come; I went to the French window, and I heard her calling out, "Mary, Mary"; Mrs. Weynton told her that the door was open and to go in.
- Mrs. Seymour.** *Commission* :—There was about an inch deep of strychnine in the bottle; it was a small pomade-bottle with a wide neck, 2 inches or 2½ inches high; the bottle was about half full.
- Quantity of
strychnine in
bottle.** *Commission* :—After I had buried the bottle on Tuesday morning I saw Dean; it was about a quarter to half-past 7 o'clock; he was coming along his yard leading his bicycle; I spoke to him; I said, "What is it about your wife taking some white stuff in some lemon-syrup;—how the devil can you expect the doctor to treat a case like this if he is working in the dark?—go and see about this immediately!" Dean said, "Poison! poison!" and then entered the house; those were the only two words that he uttered.
- Afterwards saw
Dean.** *Commission* :—I said nothing to Dean about burying the poison.
- Said nothing to
Dean about
burying poison.** *Commission* :—I see now it was a foolish thing for me to bury the poison, but I did not wish to be mixed up in the case; it was my idea to bury it to clear myself and to be able to say we had no poison in the house; I did not wish to be mixed up in the case, so I did away with it; it was pink-coloured, and not white; the Act requires it to be coloured.
- It was foolish to
bury it.** *Commission* :—The poison before I buried it was on the top of a wardrobe in my bedroom; before that it had been left in the washhouse in my yard; I have not stated this before; this is the first time I am asked now (see deposition, Minutes of Evidence, page 120); when the poison was in the washhouse it was labelled "Poison."
- Where the poison
was before
burial.** *Commission* :—The poison was in the washhouse for about five months, on a lower shelf, away in the corner; the washhouse is quite open; there is no door to it; it is next to the kitchen; there were a lot of boxes in front of it; it was a place one would not dream of going to to look for anything; it is a fact that I missed this poison from the washhouse for I daresay about six months; there were a lot of odds and ends of all sorts in front of it; it was a cast-off corner, and I put it there so that it would not be taken any notice of; it was comparatively hidden; I missed it from the washhouse about the end of June last, as near as I can possibly tell; I missed it between three and four months after I first got it, as near as I can tell; presumably it was three or four months in the washhouse; it was an old shed; nobody would dream of looking for it there; nobody could get at it; anybody would have access to the shed; I did not notice whether anything around it was disturbed when I missed it; the only thing I missed was the bottle; when my wife took it away I noticed it had gone—on that occasion and then only; I did not know till my wife took it away who disturbed it; the bottle was corked and wrapped in a newspaper; I noticed on the morning I buried it that the paper on it was all covered with dust.
- Prison missed
from washhouse.** *Commission* :—That poison was kept in a bottle for some considerable time; at the time the poison was in the washhouse I do not think the Deans were living next door to my house; they may or may not; I am not quite certain; the Deans came there between six and seven months before this unfortunate affair arose; they came, I think, somewhere about the previous August.
- Deans not living
next door then.** *Commission* :—Dean's house is absolutely next door to mine; a paling fence divides the yards; it is nearly a new fence; there is not a back lane; it is an open paddock at the back; there is a back gate at the end of the yard; the gate is padlocked every night regularly; it is open in the daytime; the Deans have a gate similar to mine in every respect; they are not detached houses; they are twin houses, built in the terrace idea; there are only two houses; the yard fence runs right away from the middle of the houses.
- Position of
Dean's house.** *Commission* :—The strychnine was brought from Elliott Brothers, and used by me for the purpose for which it was brought, and it remained for some time in an outhouse; Mr. Dean has never been to my house;
- The Deans and
the poison.**

house; Mrs. Dean has been to the front door to ask my wife something about the baby when it was unwell; so far as I know none of the family were ever on my premises; so far as I know they knew nothing about the poison; even my boys did not know of it; they had a horror of that sort of thing; my wife found it in the washhouse, and took it from the washhouse upstairs to my bedroom as a matter of greater safety, and put it where it would not be touched; I asked her about it after I had missed it, perhaps a month or two afterwards; I asked her immediately when I missed it; she told me she had put it upstairs on the wardrobe; at the time she told me she had taken it away, I really think it was before the Deans came to live there; that is as far as my memory serves me; with the exception of being afraid of any possible question arising about my having this poison, there was no knowledge that I had been connected with it, except that of my wife's and my name being brought into it; that is all; nobody knew about it, except Johnson; nobody but myself and my wife knew that I had this poison; I buried it simply to keep mine and my wife's name out of it; I gave Johnson some of the poison months since, and he knew of its existence; it is since Christmas that my wife told me she had taken it up to the bedroom; it was not got till the end of February last year—fifteen months ago; I am under the impression that it remained three or four months in the shed before my wife took it away; that would make it about June last year, as far as my memory serves me; I got the poison in the afternoon, and buried the dog at night; I remember last Christmas; it was two months after June that I got the poison—I asked my wife.

Commission:—I know Mr. John Johnson; he lives three quarters of a mile from me; I knew him through going to the bridge and having a smoke with him; about May last, nine or ten months ago, he told me that his garden had been robbed; I told him that I would give him some poison to put on the vegetables, so that he could detect who was robbing him; I told him before I gave him the poison to put up a notice "Poison laid here," and saw that he did so; I sent him a small bottle containing strychnine; I labelled the bottle "strychnine" and "poison"; I wrote poison on it in large letters; I should think about a tablespoonful and a half of strychnine was in the bottle; it was part of the strychnine I had in the house; there was a good lot left in the bottle after I had given some to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson
and poison.

Commission:—I made a statement to Sergeant Tindall on 25th April, 1895 (see Minutes of Evidence, page 120); I had forgotten that statement altogether, particularly about the poison being in the washhouse; I decidedly did not make any statement to Sergeants Brennan and Wearing; I did not tell Tindall that I had no poison in the house; Brennan did not ask me; I did not draw the distinction between poison being in the house and poison being in the garden; my wife was present when Tindall took the statement; I will swear that I never told Tindall that I had no poison in the house; I do not see how I could when it was in the garden; I know I did not tell him it was in the garden; I did not tell Tindall, because he was not there till after it was buried, and I did not know till after it was dug up; I made a mistake in my former statement; Brennan and Wearing did call at my house either on Wednesday or Thursday before the arrest of Dean; they saw me in the front room of my house; I made a statement to them; I have made a dozen different statements to both these men.

Statements to
police. "No
poison in the
house."

Commission:—My wife's name is Catherine Weynton; her statement was taken between 12 and 2 in the day, when I was away from home; I do not know that my wife told the police that she had no poison in the house; I will swear that my wife or I never told the police that we had never had poison in the house.

Mrs. Weynton's
statement.
"No poison in
the house."

Commission:—I did not know till a week or ten days afterwards that strychnine was one of the poisons supposed to have been used in this case; I heard on the Monday evening that there was some white stuff in the bottle; in burying this poison my wife and I put two and two together and thought there might be something wrong; I did not know what might accrue.

Put two and two
together.

Commission:—I know the police dug up this poison after Dean was convicted; it was close on three weeks after the trial.

Poison dug up
by police.

Commission:—I knew that Dean had been convicted, and of this agitation that was going on in his favour; I did not tell the police that this poison was buried in our garden, and had been in the washhouse, because it had nothing to do with it; this happened four months before Dean came near the place; I got the strychnine six months before this Dean matter turned up; for four months the strychnine was in my washhouse, next door to the yard where Dean lived, but it was not there four months during that time; during the time they were living there Mrs. Weynton had it on the top of a wardrobe in her bedroom; I did not think it was necessary to inform the police; I did not know that strychnine was going to appear in the case; I was at the Court when Dean was tried; I knew that at the trial it was stated that the poisons found were strychnine and arsenic; I knew that Dean was found guilty, and of this agitation; I did not tell the police that strychnine was buried in my garden, because it had nothing to do with it; this was a pink strychnine; I know that it did not leave mine or my wife's sight for six months before I buried it; I did not give this information to the police, because it had nothing to do with the case; I buried it because we did not want to be annoyed by the police as we were; this poison was upstairs in our bedroom for six months before Dean was there; it was planted in the garden on Tuesday—what has this to do with the case? this poison was in our bedroom during the time the Deans were there, and seeing that Mrs. Dean was poisoned with strychnine, I planted it in the garden on Tuesday, knowing that Dean had no strychnine at all—what had it to do with the case? I got up at a quarter to 7 and buried it, because I wished to say that we had no poison in the house.

Did not tell
police, because
it had nothing
to do with the
case.

Commission:—It seems my wife and I did tell the police we had no poison in the house; I drew the distinction between poison in the house and poison in the garden; decidedly; if I am in the house I cannot be in the garden; the police did not ask me if it was in the garden, therefore I did not tell them; I buried it in the garden so that I might tell them I did not have it in the house; that is the distinction I drew; I did tell them I hadn't it in the house; I did not want to let the police know that I had strychnine in the house or in the garden, because I did not want to be mixed up with the strychnine at all; it would make matters much worse for me; I do not see it might make it much worse for Dean if it had been known that strychnine was in my place; the "might" was on my side.

Drew distinction
between poison
in house and
poison in garden.

Commission:—I remember Sergeant Brennan asking me whether I told Dean on the Tuesday morning before his arrest that his wife had taken poison; I told the sergeant my conversation; if I told him anything I told him that Dean came along the yard and I said, "Dean, what is it about your wife taking some white stuff in some lemon-syrup—how the devil can the doctor treat the case if he is working in the dark—you had better see about it immediately?" he then left me, and I have never seen him since; I am not quite positive what I said; the sergeant said to me, "I suppose you have no poison in your house."

Conversation
with Sergeant
Brennan.

A. J.
Weynton.

house," and I said, "Oh, no"; I had no poison in the house; I must have been daft if I did know that I had buried it in the garden; I did not tell the sergeant that it was in the garden, because it had nothing to do with the case; according to your version, Sir Julian Salomons, it was quite untrue what I told the sergeant; when I told him it was not in the house, of course, I knew it was in the garden; I reckon I told the truth when I said it was not in the house.

Mrs. Dean and
perjury.

Commission:—I do not think I mentioned to Mrs. Dean before the case came into Court at all that if she went on with this matter she might get seven years for perjury; I think I said punished—punished for perjury; I said that she would get into trouble; nothing about perjury or anything else; decidedly, I did not tell her that she might get seven years for perjury; I believe the conversation was before any proceedings whatever; I did not tell her she would have a very severe lawyer to face; I said she would have a very severe examination, and that she would get into trouble about those continuous paltry yarns—conversations that I had heard from one quarter and another; I first heard about these things after Dean was arrested; I was annoyed at having heard what I had; those paltry yarns made me annoyed, and I told her that she would get into trouble if she did not keep her tongue quiet; I spoke hastily—I did not mean committed for perjury; I meant simply for her to keep quiet, and not cast the ideas about that she was casting about; I can give no other explanation; I was annoyed at what she was saying about my wife and myself, and I spoke in a hurried way.

C. Weynton.

Witness—Catherine Weynton (a neighbour).

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court, April 5th, 1895 (see page 15). *Commission*, May 31st, 1895 (pages 126-129).

History.

Central Criminal Court:—I live next door to prisoner; I know nothing of them; I have not seen him nursing the baby; I do not know whether they live happily or not.

Commission:—I am the wife of Alexander Weynton, who has been examined, and reside at "Clifton," North Sydney.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Illness of Dean's
baby.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean came to my house on Saturday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, to ask me about the baby; I went back with her, and offered to bath the baby; I said, "It will do the baby good to have a bath"; it had a sort of convulsive fit, and I thought a bath would do it good; we gave it a bath together; it took about a quarter of an hour; the baby seemed much better; an hour after I saw Mrs. Dean, and I said that I thought the baby was alright; the baby seemed to be convulsed; I do not understand a convulsive fit; the little thing's eyes were sunken, and I said to Mrs. Dean that it might be a sort of convulsive fit; I knew a warm bath would be quite safe in any case; the baby lay very quiet, but it revived wonderfully after the warm bath.

Understood
Mrs. Dean was
nursing baby.

Commission:—I understood Mrs. Dean was nursing the baby when I went to her house on the Saturday morning; I believe she was suckling the baby; I think so.

Mrs. Dean's con-
dition.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean did not appear to be ill when she came to see me on Saturday morning; she seemed well at the time I was bathing the baby—in her usual health; I remained with her about a quarter of an hour, till about a quarter to 8; up till a quarter to 8 I did not see anything to indicate anything wrong with her; I did not see her again that day.

Nothing was said
about lemon
syrup.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean did not tell me that she had taken any lemon-syrup on Saturday morning; she said nothing about it.

March 4th
(Monday).
Visited Mrs.
Dean.

Central Criminal Court:—I went to prisoner's house on March 4th between 5:30 and 5:45 in the evening; Miss Adye asked me to go and see Mrs. Dean, not the prisoner; Mrs. Dean was in bed; Mrs. Adye was there; prisoner had gone for a doctor, and came in whilst I was there; I stayed with Mrs. Dean whilst prisoner was away with the prescription; he came in and said he was going to give her her medicine, as I went away; I said I would come in if they required help in the night.

Commission:—I went to Mrs. Dean between half-past 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday, March 4th; I was there three-quarters of an hour; I was there again; I took the baby's food and made it at my own house, and went back with it and stayed with her till 10 o'clock; I was there several hours; I was there when the doctor came; Dean went for the doctor before tea.

Doctor's visit;
persons present.

Central Criminal Court:—The only women in the house when the doctor came were Mrs. Dean and myself.

Mrs. Dean's con-
dition.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean was very much prostrated; she did look weak; I did not think she was well enough to get anything for herself, although she got out of bed early the next morning; I do not think she was prostrated on Monday evening; I do not think she was too prostrated to get anything for herself; before tea she looked really ill; she looked out of sorts; she looked completely out of sorts on the Monday night; I do not know that she was so ill that her husband had to support her in the bed.

Mrs. Dean spoke
of lemon syrup.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean told me on Monday that she had taken some lemon syrup on Saturday, and that it had a very disagreeable taste, and she took a little later on, and it still had that taste, and that it made her feel sick; I said, "Why did you do so? Why didn't you tell the doctor?"; she said, "The bottle is at the chemist's being examined, and we shall know more about it to-morrow"; she did not say she had any suspicions; it was immediately after she took the syrup she felt sick; on Monday night, when I came home, I told my husband what Mrs. Dean had told me; she mentioned to me about the bottle after the doctor had been; that is why I scolded her and said to her, "Why didn't you tell the doctor?";

Central Criminal Court:—I asked Mrs. Dean why she had not told the doctor about the syrup bottle; I said, "How can he prescribe for you when he does not know what you have done?"; she said the bottle was with the doctor—with the chemist—and they would know more about it to-morrow (Tuesday).

Said nothing
about poison.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean did not tell me anything about poison at all; I did not tell my husband anything about poison.

Spoke of nothing
else but lemon
syrup.

Commission:—On Monday night Mrs. Dean did not say anything to me about porter; she did not say anything to me about cocoa; she did not say anything to lead me to believe that she had had anything administered to her, only what she had taken herself; that was all I heard then; I was there nearly three hours; she never told me anything but about the lemon syrup; she did not mention anybody with reference to that lemon syrup; she did not say anything in my presence about the tea or cocoa.

Commission:—

Commission :—While I was there on Monday night Mrs. Dean did not tell the doctor about the syrup; she did not tell him anything about the tea, or the cocoa, or the porter—not one word; she said she had nothing but tea and toast from Saturday; she did not make any complaint to the doctor.

Made no complaint to the doctor.
Vomiting.

Commission :—While I was in the house on Monday I did not notice Mrs. Dean vomiting at any time; she said she had been vomiting; from what I saw of her state there was no outward sign of illness; she said about a quarter to 8 o'clock on Monday evening that she had been vomiting during the day; she gave me no reasons for this; I did not ask her what would make her vomit; I was there before tea and after tea; I went into my own home to make the baby's tea; I did not see Mrs. Dean actually vomiting.

Commission :—Mrs. Dean told me she had been sick and vomiting on the Monday; she did not tell me whether she had been ill in any other way; I did not see an illness of any other kind—nothing about the room at all.

Purging.

Commission :—I believe Mrs. Dean had been suckling the baby until Monday; I think so; they only commenced with the artificial food on Monday; I knew nothing of the baby till I was sent for; I did not take the baby on the Monday night; I attended to it.

The baby.

Commission :—I do not know Mrs. Dean very well; when the baby was about three weeks old they sent in for me, and Mrs. Dean said she had been vomiting and ill all day; she did not say what made her ill, but that both she and Mrs. Seymour had been vomiting all day; that was before she was out of bed, and I have not been in the house since till March 3rd, and she was never in my house; they gave me no reason for their being ill then; nothing but that they had been ill all day long; during all the time they were living there I was living next door; when the baby was some weeks old they sent for me, and I lent them assistance; afterwards, later on, in March, I did the same; I did what one married woman would do for another; our associations were good and kindly; anything I did was what one would do in a case of sickness—what one married woman would do for another.

Acquaintance with the Deans.

Commission :—As far as I knew, the Deans were clean and tidy people; it never struck me that it was a dirty house at all; it was my impression that it was a well-kept house; things were a little tossed about in the bedroom on Monday night because Mr. Dean was there all day; I attributed that to the circumstance of there being no female about the house.

Dean's a well-kept house.

Commission :—Mrs. Dean called me to go to the baby on Tuesday morning the first thing; before Dean came in I went in and took the baby, and brought it down, and warmed its bottle of food; and I asked Mr. Weynton for a jug of hot water over the fence to stand the bottle in; she told me the doctor had the bottle when I went upstairs, and I told Mr. Weynton that the doctor had the bottle, just as she told me, and we put our own construction upon it—that there was something more in it; that was after we buried the poison; we thought it might be poisoning; we put two and two together, and we thought it might be poison; we thought so because of Mrs. Dean telling me about the lemon syrup having a disagreeable taste, and that there was some white powder at the bottom; I thought it was strange that anything should make her sick; she said she felt sick, and seeing the sediment at the bottom; it is not usual to have a sediment; it was about 10 o'clock when I left Mrs. Dean's house on Monday evening; Dean had come back; I waited in the house till he came back, and when he came back he said, "I will go upstairs and give her the medicine"; I did not see the medicine.

March 5th (Tuesday).

We thought it might be poison.

Central Criminal Court :—Mr. Weynton on Tuesday, after the doctor had gone, asked Dean, "What is this about a bottle and poison?"; prisoner said, "Poison! what do you mean?" and he asked me what about the bottle and poison; I said, "I don't know anything about it; you had better ask Mrs. Dean."

Conversation with Dean about bottle.

Commission :—My husband asked my son to bring home some poison to poison a dog; the dog was poisoned on the same night; I remember last Christmas; it was eight or nine or ten months before last Christmas that the dog was poisoned; the dog was poisoned last April twelvemonths; in my depositions, made on the 25th April, this year, I said my son was asked to bring home some poison about two or three months before Christmas [see depositions, *Minutes of Evidence*, page 126]; I can fix the date since I made that statement, because my son's holidays were coming on in June, and it was a month or six weeks before we poisoned the dog that the poison was taken down to Mr. Johnson; I did state that it was two or three months before Christmas, but that is a mistake; the name of the son who brought the poison is Alexander; he said the same as I did; we both fell into that mistake; we both said that it was two or three months before Christmas; Alexander is not quite sure when he brought it home; he remembers now from my youngest son that it was about the time the poison was taken to Mr. Johnson; it is a mistake in the depositions about the time; it was in April; I am certain it is in the beginning of the year; we have been discussing it in the family; I did not make any note of it; my youngest son, Russell, took the poison that my husband gave to Mr. Johnson; the poison was in our possession a month or six weeks before any was sent to Mr. Johnson; it was before June that we got the poison; the June holidays were just coming on; I remember Mr. Johnson saying, "I suppose you will be coming across the bridge during your holidays"; my belief is that the poison was taken to my bedroom about the end of June, and I am positive that it remained in my bedroom until the 5th March; I am positive it was not disturbed.

Date of purchase of strychnine.

Commission :—To the best of my memory the strychnine remained about three or four months in the washhouse in our yard after the dog was poisoned; it is an open washhouse; anyone who went into our yard could have taken it; it is not locked up; the gate is ordinarily opened, but we always keep it locked at night.

Strychnine in washhouse.

Commission :—The Deans or Mrs. Seymour, or any person connected with that house, never had access to our premises; Mrs. Dean brought her baby to the door on one occasion, and said the baby was not well; I offered to give the baby a bath, and that was the only time she was over my threshold; that was the only time she was on my premises; George Dean has never been on my premises; Mrs. Seymour has never been on my premises; neither Mrs. Dean nor Mrs. Seymour were ever in my house.

Deans were never on premises.

Commission :—The strychnine was about four months in the washhouse, and then I put it on my wardrobe for further security; it was in my wardrobe before I buried it until the morning of the 5th March, and when taken down it was all covered with dust; we did not leave it where it was because if we were asked the question we wanted to be able to say that there was no poison in the house; my husband and I thought that was the best course to take, although we had buried it in the garden; it was in the house eight or nine months up to Christmas from February or March; my original statement that it was two or three months before Christmas was not correct; it is a mistake.

Strychnine on wardrobe.

Commission :—

Q. Weynton.

Before Deans
came to live there

Commission :—I think the Deans came to live next door to us towards the end of the winter—in August or September; I remember the fact of their coming; I am quite certain that the bottle of poison had been removed to my bedroom before they came to live there.

Sons played
cricket with
Dean.

Commission :—I have three sons; my son Russell is the youngest; they all played cricket on the paddock at the back of our house with Dean; the eldest son is 18 years of age, and the others 16 and 15; those are the sons that played cricket.

Burial of strychnine.

Commission :—We put our own construction on what Mrs. Dean told me on Monday night with regard to her illness; we buried the poison at about a quarter to 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning; my husband and I were both there, and we buried it in the garden.

Reasons for
burial

Commission :—We buried the poison because we did not want to be mixed up with anything; we had an idea from what Mrs. Dean said the night before that there would be trouble, and we thought it better to have the poison out of the house; I was at Mrs. Dean's house at about a quarter to 6 on Monday evening and stayed till about half-past 6; Mrs. Dean said she had been ill and sick and vomiting through the day; she was in bed, and I left her in bed; I went back about 7 o'clock; at this second interview I heard about the bottle being sent to the doctor; I stayed till after 10, and then went home; my husband was at home when I came home; I told him my suspicions what Mrs. Dean had said; we buried the poison because we had some idea that this was a case of poisoning.

Police and
information.

Commission :—We drew the distinction between the house and the garden with regard to the poison; I did not tell the police anything about it; I knew of the excitement after Dean was convicted; I was at the Court when he was tried; I knew about the question of arsenic and strychnine, and that the difficult question to answer was where it could have been got; I did not tell the police that the poison was buried in our garden because the questions did not lead up to it; I never told the police anything about it; I never told the Crown Prosecutor; before I was subpoenaed at the trial the police were at my house, and asked me if I had any poison, and I told them no; I had no reason for not telling the Crown or the police that the strychnine was buried in our garden; I made my statement to the police at my house; my husband was in Sydney; I have never at any time said a word to the police about my son getting poison, or my husband, or anybody else.

A. O.
Weynton.

Witness—Alexander Oswin Weynton (a neighbour).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined. *Commission*.—June 6th, 1895 (pages 187-189).

History.

Commission :—I am 18 years of age, and employed at Messrs Elliott Brothers, wholesale druggists, in O'Connell-street.

Statement
police.

Commission :—On the 25th April last, I made a statement to the police (see statement, Minutes of Evidence, page 187); I made the statement in the office at the warehouse, O'Connell-street, at about 10 o'clock in the morning; that was the first occasion on which the police communicated with me about this matter; I made the statement to Mr. Tindall.

When strychnine
was obtained.

Commission :—I obtained the strychnine from one of the chemists in the employ of the firm; I did not pay for it and the sale is not entered in any book that I know of; I got the strychnine in a bottle; there is no entry that I am aware of in the books of Messrs Elliott Brothers of the date on which I took that poison home; I have no memorandum of the transaction myself; I cannot fix the exact day on which I obtained that poison; I cannot name the day of the month or the day of the week; I said in my statement that it was about six months before the 25th of April, that my father asked me to bring the poison home, but I found out subsequently that I had made a mistake; I found out I had made a mistake in regard to time, I think, on the same day as I made the statement; I did not take any means of informing the police that I had made this mistake; I did not think it was necessary; that is the only explanation I can give; I obtained the strychnine about March or February, 1894; I remember that I had some pigeons stolen; the dog was bad at the same time they were stolen; I got the poison to kill the dog, and the dog was poisoned; that is how I remember the date; the colour of the strychnine was pink; I do not know what it was coloured with; I do not know if it was strychnine or sulphate of strychnine; I do know why I could not locate the date properly before I gave my statement to the police; it was before I got home that night I found out my mistake; before I saw any of my own people; I do not know where the Inspector was after he got my statement from me; we have a telephone at my establishment; two police officers were at my house the same night when I got home; the same officer to whom I had given the statement at Elliott Brothers in the morning was there; I did not correct the mistake I had made in my statement as soon as I saw him; there were two officers of the police at Elliott Brothers when I made my statement; both of them were at my house when I got home that night; I never said one word to either of these officers that I had made a mistake; I did not think it necessary then to tell them that I was wrong in my date; I said a moment ago that during the day I had been trying to locate the date on which I took the poison home, and that I had come to the conclusion that I was wrong when I said that it was six months before the 25th of April; I did not admit to the two constables when I got home that I thought I was wrong, because I was not exactly sure at the time; it is a fact that after thinking the matter over I had fixed the date in my own mind as February or March; the two police officers were at Elliott Brothers about three-quarters of an hour; they could not have had any other business with my family that I know of except this case; I did not know at the time I went home that the poison had been dug up from my father's garden; I did not know that it had been dug up when I made my statement to the police; I found out the same night that it had been dug up in our garden, while the policemen were at our house, yet I did not tell the constable my mistake. (*Cross-examined*): When I was interviewed by the police I had no idea that they had come to see me about the poison I had taken from Elliott Brothers some time previously; I gave them my statement straight off without consideration; then I thought the matter over, and when I got home I found the policemen there; the reason I did not say anything to the police when I came home was that I preferred to talk the matter over with the members of my family first; after the police left I had a chat with my father and mother, before we had tea; I corrected my mistake to my mother the same night; I said I had made a mistake; I have a younger brother named Marsden, and another named Russell; I remember that he had some holidays in June last year; it was before my younger brother had his holidays that I took the poison home.

Obtained from
Mr. Butchart.

Commission :—Mr. Butchart is the name of the chemist from whom I obtained the strychnine; he is not at Messrs. Elliott Brothers now; he left and went to Tasmania last Monday; I do not know why he

he went to Tasmania; it was something about his private affairs, I think; he may come back again for all I know; I do not know that he has left the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers; I do not remember asking any other of Messrs. Elliott Brothers' employees for this poison before I asked Mr. Butchart; Mr. Butchart was living at North Shore; I cannot say exactly where; he has resided there ever since he came back to Elliott Brothers; he has lived at North Shore during the whole of the time I have known him; I have never made a statement to the effect that I asked a gentleman living at North Shore, other than Mr. Butchart, for this poison; I asked Mr. Butchart for it first of all, and he handed the poison to me; Mr. Butchart is the chemist in one of the country departments; he did not know himself that he was going to Tasmania until Monday morning; he went away because his wife died there; she did not live at Tasmania; she had left in the mail boat to go to England, and died when she reached Tasmania; Mr. Butchart has been at Elliott Brothers a long time; I do not know if he made any memorandum of when he gave me that poison; I know of no memorandum to that effect.

Commission:—I was not aware that the bottle of poison was subsequently kept in our own wash-house; I simply brought it home, and did not know any more about it; I was not aware that it was buried in our garden one morning; I knew nothing more about it; I had no idea that my mother and father got up early one morning and buried the bottle; I did not know anything at all about the bottle until the police dug it up; the first time I knew anything about that affair was when I came home at night and found the police on the premises; that was the first time I knew the bottle had been buried in the morning.

Knew nothing of the poison at home till the police dug it up.

Witness—William Henry Butchart (a Chemist).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined. Commission.—June 21st, 1896 (pages 265-267).

W. H.
Butchart.

I am in the employ of Messrs. Elliott Brothers, wholesale druggists, O'Connell-street; I was so during the whole of last year.

History.

Commission:—I know Oswin Weynton; I did not supply him with any strychnine; I remember him asking me for some strychnine; I cannot say what month that was in; it was prior to the middle of May last year; I am sure of that; I fix the date because I had been away from the store on a holiday for a considerable length of time, and on my return, about the commencement of last year, or about Christmas time, the two Weyntons in the employ of Elliott Brothers were new hands and were not known to me; prior to the middle of May I lived on North Shore, and travelled home by another boat; subsequently to that time I changed my residence from Whaling Road to Walker-street, and I did not know either of them personally until I went to live in Walker-street, which was about the 20th of May, 1894; I know it was prior to the date I went to live in Walker-street, because subsequently to that we used to go home always by the same boat together; it was before I knew him that he asked me for this strychnine; he was almost a stranger to me; in a place where there are so many hands we do not know everybody, and one of my rules is never to do anything for anyone I do not know; I knew him by coming into the office occasionally; otherwise, I had no knowledge of him; in fact, in all probability, it is possible I could not tell his name; there are hands in the store whom I do not know; I afterwards knew him as Weynton; it was before the middle of May he asked me for the strychnine; I cannot say whether he told me what he wanted the poison for; he may have done so; I cannot say whether he did or not; I do not know who gave him the strychnine; I have not seen the bottle the strychnine was in; Weynton was employed in the office as assistant invoice clerk; he would have the run of the whole establishment; they all have that.

Oswin Weynton and strychnine.

Commission:—This strychnine is kept in considerable quantities; not readily accessible; that depends very largely on circumstances; the majority of the strychnine is kept under lock and key, but there are times, when strychnine is being coloured, when it is not under lock and key for, perhaps, twenty-four hours. Strychnine, when it is being coloured, is very frequently transferred to 1-oz. bottles from the large original 100-oz. tin; it is coloured in bulk, and that is done on another floor altogether; the bottles might be standing about during the time they are being put up; they would be on the same floor as the office—that is, the drug floor; we have bottles like this [*witness shown bottle*], that is what we call a ½-oz. strychnine bottle; we put it up in bottles like that, but that label is defaced; those are the kind of bottles we put it up in when we are colouring it, that is a ½-oz. bottle such as we put it up in, it really holds more than an ounce fluid; at the time when we are colouring this strychnine, and it is being put up in those bottles they are standing about; it might be possible for any one on the floor to take one; it is a 2-oz. bottle, but it holds 1 oz. of strychnine, we consequently call it a 1 oz. bottle; it is not the fluid capacity of the bottle, but its contents as far as strychnine is concerned; if young Weynton wanted poison he would have to apply to the person who has the key; I do not see how a person could obtain it secretly under any possibility whatever; it all depends on the stock, and how the stock runs down, as to how often strychnine is treated with the aniline dye; it is not done periodically; notice is given where it is kept when it is required, and a certain amount is run off one day and put away in tins; I do not think it would be allowed to stand for twenty-four hours—not for a single night; if Weynton wanted to get it, and had spoken to me, and I refused it, he might have to wait days, or possibly weeks, before he could get it secretly; I refused it to him for the simple reason that I did not know him, and under any circumstances I should want good authority for supplying strychnine to any one in the place; I was saying, only the day before yesterday, that I never remembered supplying such a thing to any one in the store at all; I did not refer him to any one else who did know him; I simply told him to go and ask somebody else—that was my remark at the time; I am not in charge of the strychnine at all; there is no strychnine on our floor, except, when it is being coloured; it is not in my charge when it is being coloured; I have nothing whatever to do with it.

How strychnine is kept, and treated.

Commission:—I know Mr. Moodie; I did not tell him that I had supplied this strychnine; I had a conversation with Mr. Moodie, and a clerk from Messrs. Crick and Meagher's and Oswin Weynton, in which I made exactly the same statement as I have done now; as I have just stated, I would not swear that Weynton stated what he wanted the poison for; I may have said to Mr. Moodie and Mr. Meagher's clerk that I thought young Weynton had said to me he wanted the strychnine to kill a dog; that is a different thing to making a statement on oath as to what I did say; I cannot remember him saying so; I will not swear that I did not use those words to both of those gentlemen; I did not say, "I think he got it the same day as he asked for it"; I was asked questions by these gentlemen.

Conversation with Alderman Moodie.

Witness

Annie
Thompson,

Witness—Annie Thompson (a neighbour).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, May, 22nd, 1895 (pages 77-84).

History. *Commission* :—I live with my husband, Thomas Charles Thompson, at Miller-street, North Sydney; I know George Dean; I live next door but one to him; I was there before they came to live there, and I live there now; my house was next door but one on the same side of the street; Mr. Dean's house was a two-storied house, mine was a cottage; Dean visited us occasionally.

March 5th (Tuesday). *Commission* :—I remember some illness being in Dean's house; I went into Dean's house on Tuesday, March 5th, a little after 8 o'clock, I think; Mr. Dean came into my place and asked me or my husband to go for a doctor; he said he could not leave his wife, she was too ill; my husband went for the doctor immediately, and I offered to do what I could for Mrs. Dean, and he said he would be very glad; that was the first time I was ever in there; Mrs. Dean was in her bedroom upstairs, in bed.

Visited Mrs. Dean—Mr. Thompson went for doctor. *Commission* :—When I went into Mrs. Dean's I took some hot water and washed the baby; I took the baby from Mr. Dean, and he got me some of the things to wash the baby with.

Washed baby. *Commission* :—Mrs. Dean asked me to give her some tea, and Dean said, "You know you must not have it, it is forbidden by the doctor"; she said, "I would feel so much better if I had some tea"; he said, "I have not got any in the house"; I said, "If she will have it, go and get my tea"; he asked her to drink it very slowly, and she drank it very fast; after he had given her the tea, she said, "Oh, George, I will not get better; you'll have the baby, she will be good to you"; he said, "Oh! don't say that," and completely broke down crying; this was on Tuesday morning shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Dean asked for some tea. *Commission* :—Mr. Dean when I went into the bedroom was sitting on a chair close to the bedside giving the baby its food; I took the baby from him; when I took the baby he went to his wife and raised her up on the bed, and seemed to shake up the pillows as if to make her comfortable; Dean's manner was affectionate and kind; it could not be more so; when the doctor came I said to Dean, "You had better go downstairs to the doctor," and he said, "He knows the way"; he was lying on the bed outside the clothes.

What Dean was doing. *Commission* :—Mr. Dean was crying when the doctor came in on Tuesday morning; the doctor went to Mrs. Dean, and he noticed she had taken tea, and he said, "What is the use of my coming here if you do not take my advice?"; Dean said, "It is not my fault, she would have the tea"; the doctor said, "You must not give her the tea; I told you last night she was not to have it"; Dean remained in the room all the time the doctor was there, and went downstairs with the doctor.

Doctor's visit. Dean present. Tea. *Commission* :—The doctor asked Mrs. Dean if she had been taking anything else than the tea, and she said "No"; Dean said she had been taking something out of a bottle, lemonade, or lemon syrup, or something else; Mrs. Dean said, "Doctor, I took some lemon syrup, and I became ill; I took it out of a bottle on Saturday, and I became ill"; the doctor seemed to treat the matter very lightly; he would not say anything; he told Mr. Dean there was no need for any alarm; it did not occur to answer to inquiries from the doctor; I am sure this was on the Tuesday morning.

Dean spoke of Lemon syrup to doctor. *Commission* :—After the doctor went down a lady came in; I do not know her name; she was a good-looking woman, stout and tall; rather a young woman (Millie Lee); when she came in she said she would be able to follow out the doctor's prescriptions, and that she would remain there till Dean came back with the medicine, and do what the doctor ordered; I was downstairs then, and went away a few minutes after; I left Mrs. Lee in charge, and I did not see her any more.

Mrs. Lee took charge. *Commission* :—I may have been in the house a little longer than two hours on Tuesday morning; Mrs. Dean complained about a pain in her side and had headache; there was no vomiting and purging while I was there; Mrs. Dean did not vomit all the time I was there; I saw nothing to denote whether she was purged; I tidied up her pedestal; I saw signs of it there; there was matter in the chamber when I went in; it appeared to be of a purged character like a person with diarrhoea; there was no purging in my presence; it was before I went in; it might have been the result of purging left there all the night from the day before; there had been no endeavour to get rid of it; I got rid of it when I was tidying the place up; I do not know of my own knowledge if that purged matter came from Mrs. Dean; as far as I know the purge did come from Mrs. Dean.

Mrs. Dean's condition—vomit or purge. *Commission* :—On Tuesday morning the doctor went to the chest of drawers to write a prescription; I am sure he did; he wrote it, I think, with a pencil; I believe the prescription was taken to Guise, the chemist; the doctor gave me particular instructions how to use the medicine; he said it had to be injected; he asked me if I thought I could do it, and I said I would do my best; in the meantime this lady (Mrs. Lee) came; I told her what the doctor had told me, and she said she thought she could do it; I had a few little things to do in my own home, and came in again in the afternoon to see how Mrs. Dean was; the doctor told me I must have a syringe; I believe Mrs. Seymour brought one in the afternoon.

Injection and syringe. *Commission* :—I went in again in the afternoon; Mrs. Lee had gone; she went away between half past 3 and 4 o'clock; Mrs. Dean was in bed.

Visited Mrs. Dean in afternoon. *Commission* :—In the afternoon Dean was bathing his wife's head with vinegar and water with a cloth; he was sitting near the bed; a man was calling out ice in the street, and Mrs. Dean said she would like some; Dean got some, and he broke some off in a cloth and put it on her forehead, and gave her some to put in her mouth; she said it was very nice, and that she felt much better; she looked much better; she said she hoped to be quite well by the end of the week; I then went away; on that occasion Dean's conduct was kind, and as any woman would wish it to be; perfectly kind and affectionate; there was only Dean and his wife and the baby in the house.

Afternoon—Dean's conduct—ice. *Commission* :—At the time of this account I have given, about Dean lying on the bed, the ice, the prescription, the medicine, &c., I had no suspicion of anyone administering poison to his wife; such a thing never entered our minds; it never entered my mind.

No suspicion of poisoning. *Commission* :—These things happened on a Tuesday; I admit that I have spoken to Dr. Newmarch of this; I remember perfectly well that it was on a Tuesday; Dr. Newmarch did tell me it was on a Wednesday, but it was on a Tuesday; I am positive of this; Dr. Newmarch said he could not remember Mr. Dean being in the room on the Tuesday; I remember telling Dr. Newmarch that he was bathing his wife's head with ice; Dr. Newmarch did not tell me that there was no ice in the house on Tuesday; that it was on the Wednesday; I insist that it was on the Tuesday; it was in the afternoon between half-past

3 and 4 o'clock, after the doctor had been, that Dean was bathing his wife's head with ice; the doctor was there in the morning a little after 8 o'clock; Dean broke some ice off into a cloth, and gave Mrs. Dean some to put into her mouth; Dean was crying on the bed on Tuesday at 8 o'clock, or a little after; I did not make any note of this in this matter of any kind.

Commission:—I remember a Sunday night early in February; I don't remember whether it was the first or second Sunday; I was standing at my front gate, in the street; I saw Mrs. Dean about 8 o'clock at night, or a little after; she was dressed in light clothes; she was coming down the street towards her own house; she was dressed as if she had been out somewhere; she had a hat on; I saw her go into her own place; she remained in her house for a few minutes and then came out again; she came out of the front gate, the same gate as she went in; there are three entrances to Dean's place; one in the front, a side entrance, and one at the back; the side entrance is from an allotment of land alongside leading into the yard; no one was with Mrs. Dean; she went up the road and came back with a lady, and the lady was carrying her baby; they went inside and remained there; after they had gone inside, and whilst I was still at the gate, another lady came down on the opposite side and I recognised her as Mrs. Seymour; she went towards the side gate, but I do not know whether she went in; in my own mind I am positive it was Mrs. Seymour; it was a moonlight night; a clear, beautiful, bright night, dull at times, but while it was bright it was very bright; shortly after I had occasion to go down my yard; my husband called me; he came down into the house and said, "Come out here," which I did, and he pointed out something and said, "Who do you think that is?" I said at once, "That is Mrs. Seymour;" this person, when my husband noticed her at first, before he told me, was sitting down on the grass; a light came suddenly into the back window and she got up and moved; my husband saw her sitting on the grass, and she got up, and he asked me who she was and I said, "That is Mrs. Seymour"; there is a shop at the corner, and she stood behind the shop fence; she stopped there for a while, and presently I saw another lady whom I recognised as Mrs. Dean go over to Mrs. Seymour; she had a black cloak on, and she remained with Mrs. Seymour; I did not see anyone come out of the house; this was about 9 o'clock or a little after; they were there for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and then came into Dean's house by the back gate; I could not see them go into the house, but I could hear them wiping their feet outside their own house; this happened the first or second Sunday in February.

Mrs. Seymour —
a peculiar visit
in February,

Commission:—I know something of Dean's habits; he used to come home with my husband in the morning, but did not go with him at night; it was not necessary for him to go so early; Mrs. Seymour's visit was on a Sunday night; on Sunday night Dean goes away a little after 9 o'clock; the light in the window disappeared just before these people went into the yard.

Dean's habits.

Commission:—Since this agitation began I was asked by two members of the police who came to my house to state all I knew about this matter; something more than three weeks ago; I did not state one word of what I have said to-day about this Sunday in February; I said anything further I had to say I would say when I was called to give evidence; I made a long statement to the police and put my name to it [See statement Minutes of Evidence page 80]; I never said one word about Mrs. Seymour crouching or sitting on the grass, or Mrs. Dean going out to meet her that Sunday night in February; I thought I would wait till I was called and say it then; I made the statement of my own free will; they asked me to state all I knew up till the Tuesday; I made the statement and said, "That is all I know of the Tuesday; anything else I will tell when I am called;" they only asked me about on the Tuesday; they asked me whether there was anything else I knew, and I said I would say the rest when I was called; I remembered this additional information at the time; I do not know why I did not tell them; I can give no reason why I kept it back; I thought what I told them about the Tuesday was all they wanted; I intentionally reserved it; I intentionally kept it back till now; I thought it would be better for Dean; I can't give any answer why.

Police: informa-
tion intention-
ally reserved.

Commission:—The first time I stated this information about Mrs. Seymour to Messrs. Crick and Meagher was to-day; the clerk asked me the question; I have read a great deal of the evidence taken at the Criminal Court in different papers; I am not certain if I have read Mrs. Seymour's evidence.

Crick and
Meagher.

Commission:—My husband is in Sydney; I cannot tell exactly how long he has been employed on the boat, but I know it is more than three years; he has been there all the time Dean was there; he was there at the time this accusation was made against Dean; my husband and Dean used to go to the boat together; they are both on the night boat; my husband used to leave at 10 o'clock on the week nights, and Mr. Dean used to leave at half-past 10; they did not go together; Mr. Dean was always half an hour behind my husband; occasionally they may have gone together; in the morning they always came back together: that was for about six months; since they have been living in Miller-street.

Mr. Thompson.

Commission:—The first time I met George Dean was about a year and five months ago: he has visited our place on different occasions; he was going under the name of George Dean; I did not know him as George Finch; I know nothing of his family; I remember Dean being brought up at the police court at North Shore, and his being committed for trial, and the trial at Darlinghurst, before Judge Windeyer; Dean was on the same boat with my husband for more than a year; I believe Dean was a fire boy at one time; then captain.

Acquaintance
with Dean.

Commission:—Weynton is the name of the family that lives next door to me; the Weyntons live between my house and Dean's; I have been living next door to the Weynton's about a year and seven months; they were living there before I came to live there; I have not visited the Weynton's; I have never seen Dean there.

The Weyntons.

Commission:—I remember the police, since Dean was convicted, unearthing strychnine in Weynton's paddock; I knew nothing about it being buried there till Mr. Weynton told my husband about it the day Dean was arrested; I remember Mr. Weynton telling my husband that he had had strychnine in his house; he had got it to poison a mangy dog, and when it came out that there had been some poisoning he thought it better to get it out of the house, and he buried it in his garden; I was not present when the police were told that there was no strychnine in Mr. Weynton's house; I did not see it dug up; I did not know anything about it till they got it; I was at my own place; at one part of my fence I could look over into Mr. Weynton's; I did not know that that strychnine was kept in an open washhouse in the next yard; I did not know where it was kept; I believe there is an open washhouse in the next yard; Mr. Weynton came into my place on the evening Dean was arrested, and told me he had had some strychnine in the house for months; that he got it to poison a dog that had the mange; my husband was there; I had no reason to doubt Mr. Weynton's word; I believed his statement to be true; I could see no connection between that and Dean's case.

Weyntons and
strychnine.

Commission.

Annie
Thompson,
Police and in-
formation re
poison.

Commission:—I did not give information to the police because I did not think it was my business to say anything about my neighbours; I did not think by giving information to the police that it might harm Dean; it was nothing to do with him; my husband did not ask me to say nothing at all about it; I was on friendly terms with Dean; I did not think that strychnine being found in the next place and in the medicine could do Dean any harm; Mr. Weynton told me it was a pink powder; neither my husband nor I gave information to the police; when the police were digging I was in my own house; I did not know they were there, or that they were digging; the next morning I saw it in the paper; I knew that one of the difficulties pointed out in the case was where the strychnine could have been got; I did not inform the police because I did not think it had any effect on Mr. Dean's case whatever; I really mean that; I remember the police coming to us, but I do not remember them asking me anything about poison; I remember one of the gentlemen saying to my husband, "There is a bit of a stir next door;" Mr. and Mrs. Weynton are most particular people; so far as I know they are respectable; there is not a word of truth in the suggestion that I concealed information about that poison; the police asked me what occurred on the Tuesday; they did not ask me anything whatever beyond the Tuesday.

T. C.
Thompson;

Witness—Thomas Charles Thompson (a neighbour).

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court—Not examined.

Commission, May 23rd, 1895 (pages 95-99-100-102).

History.

Commission:—I am engineer on board the "Possum," the boat Dean was on; I live next door but one from Dean's; I am the husband of the lady who gave evidence here yesterday.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Went to Dean's
house for bicycle.

Commission:—I went to Dean's house on Saturday morning, March 2nd, at about 12 o'clock; I did not see Dean; I saw Mrs. Dean; I told her that I had come for the bicycle that her husband had promised to lend me; she said, "I think it is all right; he fixed it up before he went to bed;" I took the machine away.

Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean appeared quite well to me when I went at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning for the bicycle.

Afternoon;
returned bicycle.

Commission:—I called back between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday, as near as I can say; I knocked at the front door, but I got no answer; the door was just ajar; I pushed it in, and I put the machine up against the mantelpiece in the front room; on coming out again I saw Mrs. Dean coming to the gate; she had just come down the street; she said, "That will be all right, Mr. Thompson;" and I said, "Tell Mr. Dean I do not think the wheel is secure; it is leaking still;" she was not then within 3 yards of me when she addressed me; she was like going through her own gate, and I was going out of her gate; she had no hat on.

Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—In the afternoon Mrs. Dean did not appear to be unwell; she appeared to be the same as she was in the morning; she addressed me the same as she did in the morning; she made no complaint to me whatever about feeling unwell.

Evening; visited
Dean about
bicycle.

Commission:—I went to Dean's on Saturday again about 8 o'clock, after I had had my tea; both Dean and his wife were there; they were in the kitchen just sitting down to tea; my business was to ask Dean if he had a nut to fit my machine, because on coming home on Saturday I lost one of the nuts off my machine, and I thought by going in there I might get one off him.

Mrs. Dean's
condition.

Commission:—In the evening when I saw Mrs. Dean she seemed quite well; Dean said to her, "Don't stand on those cold stones; you know you are not well; keep out of the cold;" she said, "What are you looking for, George?" He said, "I am trying to find Charlie a nut; I have them in a little bag somewhere;" she said, "I have cleaned up that place; I do not think they are there;" he said, "Never mind; I am going down town, and I will see if I can get you a nut there;" she seemed very well; she had an evening wrapper on; she did not complain of any pain in her head while I was there; I was there five or ten minutes; it was about half-past 7, as near as I can say; it was just about the time I go to lie down; I usually leave home about 10.

March 4th
(Monday).
Dean came to
cricketing
ground on his
way to doctor.

Commission:—On Monday, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, I was playing cricket in the reserve with Mr. Elliott, sub-editor of the *Herald*; I saw Dean on that afternoon; I went to get the cricketing tools from him; he had borrowed them from Mr. Weynton, next door; he said, "You had better take them, Charlie; I cannot go with you, my wife is too bad; and you can tell Mr. Elliott that I could not come along;" I took the cricketing tools, and asked him to lend me his bicycle to go to the park on; I took the things under my arm on the bicycle; after I got to the Reserve I saw Dean; he came rushing down almost out of breath, and said, "I will take the bicycle, Charlie; I want to go to Dr. Newmarch; the missis is that bad I cannot stand it any longer;" he was away a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and he returned again with the bicycle; he stopped with us until about 6 o'clock, perhaps a few minutes after, and he returned home with me; he remained with us about half an hour after he came back from the doctor's; he played cricket with us until we knocked off; we knocked off at 6 o'clock, or a few minutes after.

March 5th
(Tuesday).
Dean asked me
to go for the
doctor.

Commission:—I saw Dean on the Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock; he came to my place; he was crying when he came in, and was very excited; he said, "Are you going to bed, Charlie?" I said, "No"; he said, "Would you go down to the doctor's for me?" I said, "Yes; what is the matter"; he said, "For God's sake go down for the doctor, my wife is awful bad; there is no one inside to look after the child; Mrs. Weynton was there, but she has gone home"; he said, "They are talking something about a bottle with poison in it, Charlie"; I went straight down; I did not wait to finish my breakfast; I put on my boots and took his machine and went at once for the doctor; the doctor lives about a mile away; I saw the doctor's carriage outside; I am positive I went for the doctor; I knew his carriage because he attended on my wife; this was on Tuesday, the 5th March.

Some lady
opened the door.

Commission:—I went to Dr. Newmarch; some lady opened the door; I asked her if the doctor was in; she said he was not up, and I left a message for him to come as soon as possible, and then I went away; I did not see Dr. Newmarch; I left word that he was to go to Dean's.

Mrs. Seymour;
A peculiar visit
in February.

Commission:—I know Mrs. Seymour by sight; I saw her in the vicinity of Dean's place in the month of February; it was the first or second Sunday night in February; when I got up out of bed (I usually get up on Sunday between a quarter-past 8 and half-past 8) my wife told me the boys had been

at

at the fruit in the afternoon, and said, "You had better go up and see if the gate is secure"; it was a moonlight night; at times it was bright and at times dull; I went up gently to open the gate so that the latch would not make a noise if the boys were there; I saw that the gate had a stanchion up against it; I peeped through the fence, and I saw a person all in black sitting on the grass; I did not take any notice of that, but when I turned my head I saw a light in Dean's window, and I saw this person get up and stand for a moment and walk away into the shed just near the fence at the back of the shop; she seemed to be walking backwards and forwards; I did not pay much attention; I said to my wife when I came down to have a wash, "I wonder who this is standing outside; there is a woman; she seems to be watching the light in Dean's window"; my wife came up with me, and she said, "I think that is Mrs. Seymour"; I said, "Do you think so? I fancy it is Mrs. Seymour myself," and with that I walked away; I had my wash and put on my things and went to the boat; I recognised it was Mrs. Seymour; she was up by the fence; I was going to get a wash, ready to go to work; I looked through the fence and saw a person crouching on the grass between Dean's fence and my fence; I think it is a vacant allotment; it would not be above 15 or 20 yards from the back gate; I thought it resembled Mrs. Seymour; I did not speak to her; I was not afraid; I did not ask what she was doing crouching on the grass, because it was no business of mine; my wife and I both agreed it was Mrs. Seymour; I had seen Mrs. Seymour before that; I have never spoken to her much; she had been once or twice about the place.

Commission:—I did not think anything more about Mrs. Seymour till I got to the boat; when I got to the boat I said to Dean, "George, did you notice anything to-night as you came away from your place?" He said, "No, nothing unusual"; I said, "Well, I don't like to interfere, but I saw a person who seemed to be watching a light in your back window, and when the light went out of the back window the person seemed to go closer"; I said, "If I were you I would take a run home and see what is the matter"; he seemed to treat it very lightly; when he did not take any interest, I never bothered my head over it; I told Dean I recognised it as Mrs. Seymour; I said I would look after the boat if he went back; I asked him did he see anybody knocking about his place, and he said "No"; I said, "Well, I don't want to interfere with your business, George, but I saw somebody watching a light in your back window; I fancy, but I would not swear, that it was your mother-in-law; if you think there is anything wrong, you go back and I will look after the boat"; I advised him to go back; to the best of my belief I thought it was Mrs. Seymour; I would not swear that it was his mother-in-law, in my own mind I believe it was Mrs. Seymour, and my wife thought the same; the reason I spoke to Dean was on account of the person watching the light in the window, his mother-in-law dodging about the back there; although it was his mother-in-law I thought it necessary to tell him that I would mind the boat while he went back; I knew Dean was on bad terms with Mrs. Seymour; I am not sure whether I knew it on that Sunday night in February, and that was the reason I mentioned the matter to Dean when he came down to the boat; Dean took the information lightly when I told him what I had seen.

Informed Dean
of Mrs.
Seymour's
visit.

Commission:—I can say from my personal knowledge that Dean was always very fond of his home; he was always doing things about his home; he always went home straight from his work; he usually went home with me; if he did not have his machine he would take the tram to Walker-street, and would meet me, and he would walk alongside my machine, and we would go home together; he has taken me in and shown me articles of furniture he has made; he has always spoken of his wife very kindly; he told me on Saturday night, 2nd March, or Sunday night, 3rd March, that if his wife was well enough he was going to send her down to Nowra for a week; we were having a conversation about a tour on our "bikes" to the mountains; he said, "I would like to go with you, but my wife not being well I must send her to Nowra, and then I might go with you"; I did not press him because I knew he did not have much money to spend, on account of having a piece of land; he was trying to pay off the cost, and to build a fence on it.

Acquaintance
with Dean.

Commission:—I was present when my wife made a statement to Inspector Tindall; Tindall asked me did I know anything about the case, and I said, "What I know you are welcome to have"; he said, "Do you know much about it?" I said, "Nothing of importance"; he said, "If you are called you will be able to explain"; I did not tell him anything of the kind; he asked my wife to make a statement about the Tuesday she was in Dean's; I knew what my wife had given an account of; Tindall was there to get information about my wife being in Dean's on the Tuesday morning; he came for that, and he asked my wife to make a statement; I saw Sergeant Brennan and Inspectors Tindall and Wearing; I have never said one word to either of these officials about this woman crouching in the grass in the way I have given evidence to-day.

Police and
information.

Commission:—I was subpoenaed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher to the Criminal Court, but I was not called; my wife and I were there on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; I had not given a statement before that; not to the solicitors; I was there as a witness; I was subpoenaed by Crick and Meagher, and my wife was subpoenaed by the Crown; I made no statement to anybody; I was outside the court at the trial; I did not hear the evidence.

Central Criminal
Court.

Commission:—I did not tell the police what Weynton told me about the strychnine being in his place because they did not ask me; I have known Dean for four years, and that he was charged with having attempted to poison his wife; I played cricket with him, was going an excursion with him, and I was on the same steamer with him; I knew that he was tried and convicted; my belief of the poison that Weynton told me about is that it was in the morning; he called me to the fence, and told me about the poison; my wife was not there; he told me that the poison he had was to poison a dog that was knocking about the place; he said he was either going to bury it, or that he had buried it; my belief is that Mr. Weynton told me that in the day time, but I am not positive about it; it was after Dean was arrested; I did not know about Weynton burying that poison before Dean was arrested; Weynton asked me, "What do you think of this affair?" I said, "It is not a very nice affair"; he said, "I have got some strychnine here to poison my dog; I am going to bury it," or "have buried it." I did not pay much attention to what he said; it might have been important, but I did not take much notice of what he was saying; I took notice of other things—playing cricket, &c.—and gave all these things.

Weynton and
strychnine.

Commission:—The police did not come to my place to make inquiry about the poison; they saw me, I think, before Dean had been brought up at the Police Court; or the first or second night after; on the Saturday or the Monday night Brennan came to the boat and asked me if Dean had any things there, and I said he had his box, tickets, and cash-box; I opened my box and I let Brennan search it, and he found some sugar; I did not tell him about the strychnine being in the next place, because he did not

Police and
poison.

ask

T. C.
Thompson.

ask me; that is my reason; Sergeant Brennan inquired particularly from me if I knew anything about poison being in Dean's possession, and I said "No"; I am not too sure that I knew about the strychnine being buried in the next ground then; I treated the matter very lightly; I did not treat it lightly because I was trying to shield Dean; I did not tell the police because I was not sure it was buried in the next garden; I did not doubt what Weynton told me for a moment; I did not know whether he told me that he was going to bury or had buried the strychnine; I heard that the police came and dug up the ground and found the strychnine there; Sergeant Brennan asked me if there was any arsenic or poison used about the boats; also whether I noticed any in Dean's possession, and I said "No"; he may have asked me if I kept any poison in my house; I do not remember his being at my house; I did not make any communication to the police, but I was questioned by Brennan afterwards; I did not to my knowledge see Brennan or any constable at my house about this matter; Brennan came one night; but he did not see me at my house, he saw me on the road about 100 yards from my house; he was waiting for me when I was coming from work; he asked me what I knew about the poison at Weynton's, and whether I had any conversation with a man named Cumming; that was after the poison was dug up; until the time it was dug up I made no communication to the police of any kind about the poison being buried there; I do not think the police ever spoke to my wife about poison; if they did I was not there; I was asleep when the police dug up the poison; I read it in the paper in the morning; I heard it was dug up in Dean's yard, not in Weynton's yard; Tindall did not speak to me, I spoke to him about it; I said, "You had a bit of a stir out here the other day"; he said, "Oh, yes; that is nothing"; Weynton himself got very much excited about the strychnine being found in the backyard; the way Tindall spoke about it was to the effect that he had got some statement from Mrs. Weynton, and that Mr. Weynton was quite excited and went to Elliott Brothers, where his sons were employed, and made inquiries.

Date of
poisoning dog.

Commission:—It was a good while before this affair of Dean's cropped up that I heard about the dog being buried; Dean was arrested on a Friday, March 8th; this matter about a mangy dog, and the dog being buried must have been a couple of months before that; I was in Weynton's place one day, and he said, "My things ought to grow well, I have a dog buried there;" it was a few months before; I knew nothing about his poisoning it.

Mr. Johnson.

Commission:—I knew a Mr. Johnson just by bidding him good morning; I knew nothing about his having laid poison until I saw it in the paper; he looks after the bridge close by me; he lives about half a mile from me.

Believe Dean
innocent.

Commission:—I have not been trying particularly to get Dean out of this difficulty; I have subscribed 25s. to the fund for his defence, in two subscriptions; first £1, and since 6s.; I believe Dean is innocent; all the employees of the Ferry Company have subscribed to the Dean Defence Fund; I subscribed with the others; I subscribed because I believe the man is innocent.

W. J. Tindall.

Witness—William John Tindall (a sub-inspector of police).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 6th, 1895 (pages 191-2).

Mr. and Mrs.
Thompson's
statement.

Commission:—On Monday, 29th April, accompanied by Detective Clough, I called on Mr. and Mrs. Thompson at North Sydney; I saw Mrs. Thompson first and told her who I was, and that I wanted her to make a statement with reference to the Dean case; I received instructions from the Inspector-General of Police to make inquiries into the whole matter; Mrs. Thompson told me to wait for a moment, and she went out and brought her husband in; I told him I wanted him to make a statement with reference to the Dean case; I asked him if he knew anything, and he said, "I know nothing about it at all"; Mrs. Thompson made her statement in her husband's presence; it was taken down by Detective Clough and read over to her; I asked her if she had anything further to add to it and she said "No"; then she signed it; the statement is almost identical with the evidence she gave before the Commission, with the exception of seeing Mrs. Seymour on the Sunday night in February; I did not confine her to any particular date or circumstance; I had no motive for doing so; she gave a general statement; after Mrs. Thompson signed the statement I asked Mr. Thompson if he knew anything about the case and he said, "Nothing of importance"; I said nothing to lead him to think that I limited Mrs. Thompson to the Tuesday morning; I never referred to it at all; at the time I did not know the importance of one point more than another; I was told to get all the information I could about the matter; to get all I could in Dean's favour, or throw any light on the case; I do not think I interjected anything while Mrs. Thompson made her statement; her husband was opposite her nursing the baby; she did not say, "That is all I know of the Tuesday, and anything else I will say at the trial"; Mrs. Thompson and her husband gave me all the information they had as far as I knew; the husband had no statement to make, and the wife made a statement, which I took, and she signed it.

J. Elliott.

Witness—James Elliott (a friend).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 5th, 1895 (pages 173-74).

History.

Commission:—I am the sub-editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*; I live at North Sydney; I have known George Dean for about nine years; he was during the whole of that time in the employ of the ferry company; for about four years, as a passenger on the steamer, while I was living at Mossman's Bay, I saw him once or twice a day, and while he has been a skipper on the night boat running from Circular Quay I have seen a great deal more of him, and have had conversations with him nightly; every night it has been my custom to stand by the wheel and talk to Dean during the whole of the passage across; I knew him first when he was a boy on the Mossman's Bay boat; I was never in his house in my life; I do not know his wife.

Opinion of Dean.

Commission:—Dean has spoken a great deal to me about his private affairs; indeed, I have been much surprised at his having told me certain things; when he came to live at North Shore he told me that he was going to take a house there, and knowing I lived there he asked me something about the place; I have always regarded Dean as a steady, sterling, straightforward fellow; I have always heard
him

him speak in terms of great affection of his wife, and with regard to the child he seemed to be a very devoted father. (*Cross-examined*): Dean, perhaps, if he had done anything wrong would not have told me; I formed my estimate of Dean's character from what I have seen of his general demeanour; he did not tell me that he spent three months in Wagga gaol; he did not tell me that he had a brother on the training ship "Vernon"; he said his mother lived at Albury, and that his father was a policeman; he told me that his father met his death under rather sad circumstances; I never heard the name of Finch in connection with Dean until this case came up; I only knew him through travelling by the night boat; I do not dispute that persons of the highest character have been hanged, but from what I know of George Dean I should say that he would be utterly and absolutely incapable of concocting such a diabolical plot as that laid to his charge; he never mentioned having been in trouble to me on any occasion; I am positive he was devoted to the child; he never mentioned his mother-in-law to me; he never told me he had any quarrels with his wife.

Commission:—I was playing cricket with Dean on Monday afternoon, the 4th March; I had been playing cricket with my son, a little boy of 11, for about an hour, when Thompson, the engineer of the night boat, was passing through the Reserve; he had told me he was going to play cricket; my boy called my attention to the engineer, and I then asked Thompson to come and field; he had been there about ten minutes when Dean came along; I saw that Dean seemed distressed, worn, and weary, and in a great hurry; I said to him, "What is the matter, skipper?" he told me his wife was very ill, and that he was determined to have a doctor; he took a bicycle and rode away; he returned in about a quarter of an hour; he seemed as if he had been hurrying; seeing he was distressed I said to him, "Would you like a drink?" he said, "I should;" I said to my boy, "Go over to your mother; ask her for a bottle of ale and a glass;" my boy came back with the ale, and while he was fetching it I asked the skipper if he would bowl or bat or field in the interval; he played; Dean did not appear to be excited, but looked as if he had hurried a good deal; I heard nothing said about the Weyntons; Dean was playing cricket ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and went away on his bicycle in such a hurry that it surprised me; he went in the direction of his own home.

March 4th
(Monday).
Dean's visit to
cricket ground
on his way to
doctor.

Witness—James Kirk (a grocer's assistant).

James Kirk.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 3rd, 1895 (pages 154–156).

Commission:—I was engaged in Mr. Reay's grocer's shop at North Sydney; I am not engaged there now; the shop is next door to Dean's; there is a vacant allotment between the two houses; I was at Mr. Reay's shop for about three or four weeks; I have only known Dean a short time.

History.

Commission:—I remember seeing Dean on Monday, 4th March last, at Mr. Reay's shop about half past 12 or a quarter to 1 o'clock—midday; he came for a tin of Van Houten's cocoa, and some eggs; he paid one shilling for the cocoa; he did not get the eggs, because we had none in stock at the time; he got the cocoa, and paid for it; Mrs. Reay came into the shop while he was there; after Dean got the cocoa he went out with it; about ten minutes after he left Mr. Reay came in from Sydney with the eggs; then I went to Dean's house to tell him we had the eggs; I went to the front door which was wide open; I saw Dean at the foot of the stairs just going up-stairs; he had a cup and saucer in his hands; he was carrying the cup as if there was something in it—very steadily; I do not recollect Dean buying any cocoa before; I did not attach any importance to the purchase; what fixed my memory about seeing Dean in his house was, that when he was arrested, like other people, we began to think over past events; I formed no impression whatever as to his innocence; on the Friday Dean was arrested, naturally I began to try and recollect what had happened, and I recollect him coming for the cocoa; it was only then I thought of it; poison was not said to have been administered at that time; the case had not come on at the Police Court then; I thought it just as likely to have been administered with the cocoa as with anything else, and it was then I thought it over, and about the case in the same way; Dean was not a regular customer; he came in only now and again; he was a cash buyer.

March 4th
(Monday).
Sale of cocoa to
Dean.

Commission:—Mr. Moodie came to see me yesterday (Sunday); that is the first time he came to see me; he has been speaking to me outside this room this morning; he has never been in my house before Sunday; he came at about 11 o'clock; he took a written statement from me; he told me he had been to Mrs. Reay, and that Mrs. Reay had made a statement; he did not tell me what Mrs. Reay had said.

Alderman
Moodie.

Witness—Catherine Reay (a neighbour).

Catherine
Reay.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 3rd, 1895 (pages 154, 157–60).

My husband is a grocer, and his shop is at Miller-street, North Sydney; our shop was next door to where Dean lived.

History.

Commission:—I remember Dean coming to my place, early in March, for a tin of cocoa; it was at the beginning of the week, either the Monday or Tuesday before his arrest; I saw Dean in my shop; I was just coming into the shop; a Mr. Kirk was serving at the time Dean came in; Kirk was an assistant in the shop; when I went into the shop Dean was just getting the cocoa and paying for it; the brand of the cocoa was Van Houten's; Dean went out of the shop directly he paid for it; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock—midday; Mr. Kirk took the money for the cocoa.

Sale of cocoa
to Dean.

Commission:—My husband brought some eggs home shortly after 1 o'clock; I cannot say where from; he started to go for them about 9 o'clock; both he and Kirk went away together in the cart; Mr. Dean was in the shop asking for some eggs, and we had not any, and when Mr. Reay came home he sent Mr. Kirk to Mr. Dean's to ask him if he wanted any eggs then, and I don't think he did; no eggs were sent to Mr. Dean that I know of.

The Eggs.

Commission:—I saw Mrs. Dean the same morning as I saw Dean in my shop; I saw her passing the shop, going towards Mrs. Adye's; Mrs. Adye lives six doors from us; it was before Dean came for the cocoa; Mrs. Dean was dressed in a loose wrapper; she had no hat on, and her hair was hanging loosely round her; I was standing at the shop door when I saw Mrs. Dean; she did not come into the shop; I did not speak to her; at that time I did not suspect anything wrong; I took notice of her, because I thought it rather strange to see her going about as she was; Kirk was not in the shop at the time;

Same morning
saw Mrs. Dean
going to Mrs.
Adye's.

Catherine
Reay.

time; she passed my shop in the early part of the morning, about 10 o'clock or a little after; Kirk came back at 11 o'clock, and remained in the shop till 1 o'clock, and then had his dinner; it is not a fact that Kirk came back about 10, and went away; and left the place for some hours; he went out about 9 o'clock, and came back about 11 o'clock; he did not go out again until he had had his dinner; it was before he came back the first time that Mrs. Dean passed my place; Mrs. Dean went into Mrs. Adye's; I saw her go in; I did not see her come back again.

Did not tell
Dean

Commission:—Mr. Dean lived next door but one to me; he came in casually to our shop to buy things; I did not know at the time what the charge against him was; it was later on in the week when he was arrested I knew; I have never told Dean about his wife going about in the state I saw her; I have never spoken to him outside the shop; he came to the shop for the cocoa between 12 and 1 o'clock, after I had seen his wife; I did not speak to him then about his wife going about with her hair down; I have never said anything to him about this.

Alderman
Moodie.

Commission:—I know Mr. Moodie; he came to our place on Friday night and Saturday night; he came to speak about this matter; he stayed only a very short time on both occasions; on Saturday night he came to ask for Mr. Kirk's address; myself and my husband were present; Mr. Moodie has been talking to me outside of this room; he did not ask me anything particular; he was a stranger to me before this unfortunate matter; I will swear that outside this room he did not speak to me about the state of Mrs. Dean's hair or dress; he said nothing with reference to Mrs. Dean at all; he was telling me to keep up, not to be nervous, to be composed, that is all; on Friday night Mr. Moodie asked if Mr. Dean had bought the cocoa from us, and we told him he had; everybody that used to come to the shop used to speak about Mr. Dean's case; he was the only gentleman we had at the shop who said anything about the cocoa; on Saturday he wanted to know Mr. Kirk's address, and he asked me if I would come and give evidence; he asked me if I could remember the time the cocoa was bought; he did not suggest any time to me; I knew it on account of its just being dinner-time.

George Small.

Witness—George Small (in Gail's employ).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, May 23rd, 1895 (pages 102-106).

History.

Commission:—I am employed by Mr. Gail, furniture-broker of North Shore; I drive a horse and cart for him; I was in Gail's employ when Dean's case was heard in the North Shore Police Court; I am 20 years of age; I was working for Mr. Clark, wood and coal man, on the North Shore, before I went to Gail's; I entered Gail's employ about the 5th or 6th of February; I knew nothing of Gail before I entered his employ, or anything of the Deans, or Mrs. Seymour.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Mrs. Dean's visit
with lesson-
group.

Commission:—I remember something about a bottle being brought to Gail's; I do not know what it was said to contain; Mrs. Dean brought the bottle; Mr. Gail and I had been in town in the cart on business; when we first saw Mrs. Dean she was standing near the front door of the shop; she seemed to be jolly enough; I did not see the bottle at all; it is only from something I was told that I heard about the bottle; it happened on a Saturday between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; Mrs. Dean, and Mr. and Mrs. Gail went inside; Mrs. Gail, when I saw her first was standing with Mrs. Dean; I do not know how long they remained in the house; I went round to the back with the cart; I did not see them again that day; I did not see Mrs. Seymour that day; when we came home on Saturday, Mrs. Dean simply said, "I have been waiting for you for an hour."

Mrs. Dean and
Mrs. Seymour
visited Gail's
nearly every day.

Commission:—During the Police Court proceedings I saw Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean at Gail's house nearly every day; they had some meals there—mid-day dinner; I do not know Mrs. Seymour to speak to; Gail's was much nearer than Dean's to the Police Court; Dean's place was about a mile and half away; Gail's place was about 200 yards; there are refreshment rooms quite near to the Police Court; quite as close as Gail's house; Gail's house and Dr. Newmarch's are about the same distance from Dean's house; they are about 100 yards from each other.

Dean's furniture
removed to
Gail's.

Commission:—Before the trial came on at Darlinghurst, I helped Mr. Gail to shift Dean's furniture from Dean's house; we shifted the whole of the furniture; it was stored at Gail's place; this took place in the daytime, after Dean was committed for trial; we commenced in the morning and the moving lasted all day; I think there was seven or eight boxes; we took away just the ordinary furniture; I did not see any ornaments or electro-plated goods of any kind; I did not know that Dean's personal effects have been in the possession of the Government ever since his committal; I will not swear that I saw any of his personal effects removed; only his bicycle; I saw some boots in an open box; I did not count how many; the boxes were weighty.

Working bench,
timber, paint,
&c.

Commission:—The timber at Dean's house was removed to Gail's; also the carpenter's bench; the timber was left at Gail's and used there; the timber was left at Gail's and not taken away again; there was also some paint; the timber was used by Gail about the place; there was about half a cart load, consisting of cedar, hardwood, and redwood; some of it was used, and some is left there now; the paint was used in the business; there were lots of 1-lb. tins of paint of different kinds; it was all open; about a dozen tins I should think; the timber that was removed was ordinarily used by Gail for shelves, and things like that.

From Gail's to
Paddington.

Commission:—While the trial at Darlinghurst was going on the furniture was shifted from Gail's to Paddington; to Mrs. Lee's and Mrs. Seymour's house in Macdonald-street, Paddington; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour told us to take the furniture there; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour told us where to put the things; we took some boxes away; I did not know what was in them; they were leather trunks and wooden boxes; they were weighty; Dean's bicycle was shifted to Paddington; there must have been five or six loads of furniture.

Conversation
with Sergeant
Brennan.

Commission:—While we were going from Gail's house to Paddington we met Detective Brennan; he read something to Gail out of a newspaper; he told Gail Dean was sentenced for life; I heard what he read; when Brennan first read something from the paper Gail got off the cart on to the footpath and spoke to Detective Brennan; this must have happened after the trial at Darlinghurst.

The Gails visited
Mrs. Lee.

Commission:—I know Mrs. Lee lived at Brunswick Cottage, MacMahon's Point; Gail and his wife have visited Mrs. Lee while I was there; I do not know whether Mrs. Dean did; I was not with them; I know they visited there because Mrs. Gail was talking about it on the next morning (Sunday).

Witness—

Witness—Frederick William Gail (a neighbour).

F. W. Gail.

Police Court, March 22nd and 23rd, 1895 (pages 27-28). Central Criminal Court, April 4, 1895 (page 13).
Commission, June 10th, 1895 (pages 219-225).

Police Court:—I am a furniture-broker, and live at Miller-street, North Sydney; I have been married about two years; I was married at 32 years of age, to Lydia Ruth Hudson, by the District Registrar, Newtown; I know the prisoner well, also his wife and mother-in-law; I have known them for about twelve months; there is no quarrel between us in any way; I live a mile-and-a-half from the prisoner's, and Mrs. Lee's, where Mrs. Seymour was living, is about a mile in another direction; Mrs. Dean has been at my place since her illness.

History.

Central Criminal Court:—There was something about poisoning at West Maitland when I was 13 years of age; I am on good terms with the prisoner and his wife; I know Mrs. Seymour.

Commission:—I am a furniture-broker and a licensed vanman, living at Miller-street, North Sydney; I have lived at North Shore about five years.

Police Court:—I got a bottle of lemon-syrup at my house from Mrs. Dean on Saturday, 2nd March, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; she gave it to me asking me to have a drink of lemon-syrup; I took a cup and put a small quantity in, and then filled the cup with water; I took a small quantity in my mouth and found it was bitter, so I spat it out; I corked the bottle up and put it into my pantry; I did not put anything into it; I do not know of anything being put into it; Mrs. Dean said she went to get the contents of the bottle analysed; she did not tell me that if ever she got ill her mother told her to get everything analysed; I never remember a friend coming before with a bottle to be analysed; Mrs. Dean's instructions were to take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch if she did not call for it.

March 2nd
(Saturday).
Mrs. Dean's visit
with lemon-
syrup.

Central Criminal Court:—On Saturday afternoon I got a bottle of lemon-syrup from Mrs. Dean; I had a conversation with her; I tasted the contents, just a taste; it was very bitter; Mrs. Dean requested that it should be taken to the doctor; I did not attach any importance to her leaving the bottle.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean brought a bottle of lemon-syrup to my place on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd March; she said she had been to Smith, the chemist, and that she had also been to Dr. Newmarch; she asked me if I could get the lemon-syrup analysed; from the time I knew Mrs. Dean I never remember her coming to my place on such an errand before; she asked me to have a drink of the lemon-syrup; I tasted it; I spat it out; it was bitter; it was quite sufficient for me; I took it in a cup, and drank it as I would drink any ordinary syrup; I found it bitter and then did not drink it; I received the lemon-syrup from Mrs. Dean about half past 3 in the afternoon; I put the bottle in the pantry; on Sunday night I went to a chemist about analysing the contents of the bottle; I asked him what the cost of analysing it would be; Mrs. Dean said Smith wanted 7s. 6d. or 10s.; I went to Mr. Guise, chemist, on North Shore, and asked what it would cost; he said he was doing something regarding the probate of his father's will, and he had not time to analyse the contents of the bottle; Mrs. Dean asked me if I could do that, and I said I could; Mrs. Dean wanted to know what the white powder in the bottle was; she thought there was something wrong; she asked me this on the Saturday afternoon when she brought the bottle down to me; Mrs. Dean wanted me to get it analysed on account of its making her ill on the Saturday morning; all the neighbours up above had had a taste, and said it had had a peculiar taste; on account of the taste she brought it down to me; she told me nothing at all about suspecting poison; she said she had her suspicions; she said to me, "do you think it is poison?" I said, "no"; she said that on account of it making her vomit; I did not take the bottle to Guise; I went to inquire his price for analysis; she asked me to find out if I could what was in the bottle; if I knew a chemist that would do this; I said, "yes, Mr. Guise, the chemist, would do it in a minute"; she then asked me if I would see to it; she then said, "if I do not come back on Saturday night for the bottle again will you take it round to Dr. Newmarch?" I said I would; Mrs. Dean said to me, "do you think it is poison?" she asked me to have a drink of it; she did not think it was poison then; it was after the remarks that were passed about the bitter taste that she asked me what was in it; I said nothing to Guise about poison; I will swear that; I asked Mr. Guise what he would charge to analyse the bottle containing the lemon-syrup, and he replied that it would cost £2 or £3 to analyse the contents of the bottle; Mr. Guise showed no curiosity about the contents of the bottle; he did not ask me any questions, and I told him nothing.

Commission:—The bottle was left at my place by Mrs. Dean herself; when the boy named Small and I came home together Mrs. Dean was not waiting at my house; I met her along the street; I have read in the papers what Small swore; it is not right; we had been over to Sydney working together; I came back home with Small; Mrs. Dean was not standing under the verandah at my house talking to my wife; she was 50 or 60 yards from the shop; she said, "I have been waiting for you for about an hour" then she came up and told me about the bottle; that is what I mean about its having been left at my place; she came back with me, and told me she had left it there.

George Small's
evidence.

Police Court:—Mrs. Seymour was at my place between 8 and 9 o'clock on the Saturday night, some hours after I got the bottle; she remained about three-quarters of an hour; I did not show her the bottle; I knew of the illness of Mrs. Dean's baby before Mrs. Seymour called.

Mrs. Seymour's
visit; nothing
said about syrup

Commission:—Between the time Mrs. Dean left the bottle in my custody on Saturday afternoon, and the time of my going to the chemist Mrs. Seymour called at my house; she called on that Saturday night; I think she came there on business; she remained about half-an-hour; she was in the private portion of my house; during the time she was in my house I did not say one word to her about the mysterious bottle her daughter had brought a few hours previously; not a word; I did not tell Mrs. Seymour anything that night about her daughter having been ill after drinking from the bottle; I thought it was just a bit of a squabble between husband and wife; that things might come out all right, and that there was no use bothering.

Police Court:—I spoke to the prisoner on the Saturday night I got the bottle, but I did not mention anything about the bottle to him, as I let it pass out of my mind; I may have told prisoner I was sorry to hear his child was ill; after the prisoner told me his wife was ill I thought of the bottle.

Conversation
with Dean.

Central Criminal Court:—I saw Dean on Saturday night after I tasted the bottle; I did not tell prisoner of her leaving the bottle.

Commission:—At this particular time I was on friendly terms with Dean; he spoke to me outside my shop on Saturday night; I told Dean his wife had been to my place, but I never mentioned the bottle.

Police

F. W. Gail.

March 4th
(Monday).
Mrs. Seymour
tasted syrup.

Police Court:—Mrs. Seymour saw the bottle on the Monday night, and tasted some on the cork; she did not appear to relish it; Mrs. Seymour did not put anything in the bottle; I saw Mrs. Seymour to the door on the Monday night; she went in the other direction from Dean's house; she left my house about half-past 9.

Took bottle to
Dr. Newmarch.

Police Court:—On a Monday night in March I took a bottle to Dr. Newmarch, like the bottle produced; it had a label like the one produced, "lemon-syrup"; I can swear I gave it to the doctor in the same state as I got it; I was not at Dean's the night I gave the bottle to Dr. Newmarch; I did not attach much importance to Mrs. Dean not coming on the Sunday; I went to Mr. Guise about the bottle; Mr. Guise said he had not time to analyse the syrup.

Central Criminal Court:—The bottle was under my care and was in the same condition when I gave it to Dr. Newmarch; I went to Guise the chemist with it on Sunday night.

Commission:—I got the bottle of lemon-syrup on Saturday, but did not take it to Dr. Newmarch until 10 o'clock on Monday night; I did not take it till that time because I did not place any extra importance on it; the reason I took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch so late as 10 o'clock was through Dean calling on Monday night and saying his wife was so bad that he had to go down for the doctor again; that brought the fact of the bottle to my mind, and I then that there must have been something more than what I thought at first; I delivered it up to Dr. Newmarch, for one thing to get it out of my possession, seeing that she asked me if she did not call back on Saturday would I deliver it to Dr. Newmarch, and I said yes, I would; it should have been taken round to Dr. Newmarch on Saturday.

Appearance of
the syrup.

Commission:—I noticed the appearance of the contents in the lemon-syrup bottle; there was only a sediment of white powder at the bottom; I did not notice the colour and consistence; I only saw there was a sediment; the sediment in the bottle was just about enough to cover the bottom; I saw this quite distinctly; the bottle must have been resting when I saw it; she did not have it in her hand when she met me; she had left it at the house; I cannot say whether she took it off the table or from where she took it; it was in the kitchen when it was shown to me, and she asked me to have a drink of it.

Thought carbon-
ate of soda was
in the bottle.

Commission:—I thought carbonate of soda was in the bottle of lemon-syrup, because I knew they had not been living very happily together; I cannot give any definite reason why carbonate of soda should have anything to do with them living unhappily, except that there must have been words between them; I account for the white powder in the bottle by carbonate of soda; I do not know that it had anything to do with the quarrel; I thought of carbonate of soda on account of her being sick; I cannot say what the effect of carbonate of soda in lemon syrup would be; I do not know what that would have to do with any quarrel that might have taken place between them; I cannot give any definite reason, but that was the opinion I formed; there must have been some words up there between the husband and wife, because she told me she drank out of the bottle on Friday night, and it did not make her ill; on the Saturday morning she drank again out of the same bottle, and it made her ill; I do not know whether Dean put it in or not; I cannot say what I thought; I cannot give any definite reason.

March 6th
(Wednesday).
Visited Mrs.
Dean. Vomit.

Police Court:—I was at Dean's on Wednesday, about 10 o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Dean was there and her mother; Mrs. Seymour showed me some vomit in the bedroom which was in a chamber.

Commission:—On Wednesday, March 6th, I was at Dean's house about 10 o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Dean was there in bed; I saw her in bed; Mrs. Seymour was in the room at the time; Mrs. Seymour showed me a chamber with vomit in it; I am quite certain of that; I suppose she wanted to show me how bad her daughter had been; I do not think anyone else was there; my wife had been up previous to me in the morning, knowing that Mrs. Dean was ill, and she brought the baby down, and at the same time asked me to bring a block of ice; I took it up; I took the ice to Mrs. Dean, and then came back again.

Ice.
Further supplies
of ice.

Commission:—I went on Thursday morning to Dean's house with ice; I think I went on Friday as well; as far as I recollect, I did not go there on any other day of the week with ice; I think it was on Friday night I went; I do not think I was there on Friday morning.

Notes of events
at Dean's house.

Commission:—I made these notes at different times (notes handed to President); I was at Dean's house on the 10th of February; had tea there, and we did not leave until between 8 and 9 at night; the notes are in my own handwriting; the dates are taken from my working-day book; I copied the notes from the entries in my van-book; I was not at Dean's on Saturday, 2nd March; I was there on Sunday about 4 o'clock, and stayed about a quarter of an hour; I was not there on Monday; I do not think I was there on Tuesday; I was at Dean's on Wednesday morning; the entry is, "Wife went up in the morning; brought baby back; took ice up"; "Took ice up and showed me tea, and took baby away that night"; that is on Wednesday; on Thursday, "Took ice in the morning; Hans and Mrs. Adye there in kitchen"; Thursday night, "Hans came down with me and wife, and I took food up"; Friday, "Sent boy up that day with tea; brought message back to come up; Dean arrested; Mrs. Adye was there; spoke of tea."

Tea under chest
of drawers.

Commission:—The tea in my notes was the tea under the chest of drawers; Mrs. Seymour showed it to me; she also showed me some vomit; I had quite forgotten when I said I was not shown anything else that I was shown some tea on the Wednesday; Mrs. Seymour showed me the tea and told me how it was placed under the chest of drawers; she said Mrs. Dean was lying on the bed, and Mrs. Adye was in there; she showed me the tea and then put it back under the chest of drawers; she did not say what for; she said she was going to keep it; she told me her daughter had put it there on the Sunday; that she put the tea there after she told Dean to go for Mrs. Adye; she got up and put the tea under the chest of drawers.

Hans Bach.

Commission:—The entry in my notes about Hans Bach refers to the Thursday; he was down stairs in the kitchen when I took the second block of ice up, so was Mrs. Adye; I think Hans went up there for his tools; he had left them at Dean's house; he came down in the cart and told me that he was going to start with Carnegie on the following Monday, and that he was going to Dean's to fetch his tools; he drove with me in the cart and left his tools at my place until the Monday morning; that was the only day I saw Hans there.

Acquaintance
with Mrs. Dean.

Commission:—Mrs. Dean called at my place at different times; I could not say that her visits would be oftener than her mother's; I am not aware that she used to meet her mother at my place; I can swear that they did not meet there during the period I am asked about; I was friendly with Dean at this particular time.

Acquaintance
with Mrs.
Seymour

Police Court:—Mrs. Seymour has been a frequent visitor at my house of late; about once a week for the last six weeks—perhaps eight weeks; Mrs. Seymour has asked my advice about purchasing goods; I remember moving Mrs. Seymour's goods from Dean's residence; I remember prisoner saying something about the absence of the mother-in-law meant happiness for him.

Central

Central Criminal Court.—Mrs. Seymour frequently visited my house, averaging once a week.

Commission.—Previous to this alleged poisoning Mrs. Seymour had been in the habit of calling at my place; I believe for six weeks preceding Mrs. Dean's illness Mrs. Seymour called at my place on an average about once a week; we were on friendly terms.

Commission.—I knew Dean before he was married; he was a friend of mine; I have never had a quarrel with him; it was through Dean that I knew his wife and Mrs. Seymour; up to this time I have never had any dispute with Dean about any matter whatever. Acquaintance with Dean.

Commission.—I removed Mrs. Seymour's effects when she left Dean's house at Mossman's Bay; I cannot say for certain that Mrs. Seymour left that house in consequence of a disagreement with her son-in-law; there was a row of some description; but what it was I do not know; I do not remember speaking to Dean about that row; he spoke to me on the day I removed the things; Dean said on that occasion something to the effect that the absence of his mother-in-law meant happiness for him—as much as to say it was a good job she was going. Dean's quarrel with Mrs. Seymour.

Commission.—I believe Mr. Meagher charged me at Darlinghurst with being mixed up in a conspiracy with Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean to charge Dean with having attempted to poison his wife. Charge of conspiracy.

Central Criminal Court.—I am in custody now on a charge of bigamy. (*Re-examined*).—The arrest for bigamy was the evening before last; I have been living on the Shore five years; my first wife's name was Amelia Hart; she took proceedings for divorce when I was at sea at the time; there was a *decree nisi* at six months, and when I married again I was under the impression that I was free to marry, and am now; it is two years since I married my present wife; I was asked at the police court about my marriage, and I was arrested since then; there is no truth in the insinuation that I, at the age of 12, was in any way connected with a poisoning case; Fullerton and Murdock arrested me; the divorce case was three years ago; I did not marry till twelve months after. Charge of bigamy.

Commission.—On the Tuesday night before the Wednesday on which Dean's trial was commenced two detectives came to me and read a warrant charging me with bigamy; I was arrested at half-past six on the Tuesday night; I had obtained a *decree nisi* from my first wife some twelve months previously; I then married again, and did not know that the *rule nisi* had not been made absolute; this was twelve months after; before the Tuesday night I never heard one word about my being liable to that charge; I was remanded on that charge on three different occasions; after the conviction of Dean no one appeared against me to go on with this charge of bigamy.

Commission.—On Tuesday, 22nd March, Mrs. Dean informed me that she would give up her house, and at her request I removed her furniture from the house she and George Dean previously occupied to my store; the furniture was removed openly during the day time; I was paid £1 for removing it. Removal of Dean's furniture to my store.

Commission.—On 12th April (Good Friday) I went to see Mrs. Dean and her mother at Mrs. Johnson's; they had been staying at Mrs. Johnson's; they said they had been looking for a house the whole of Tuesday; I then took the furniture to No. 1, Macdonald-street, Paddington; I do not know whose house it was; the first load I took over there I met Mrs. Seymour, who told me that Mrs. Dean was very bad; I removed the furniture on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, after the 16th April; I was aware that the bulk of the furniture I removed originally belonged to Mrs. Seymour; when I moved the furniture to Paddington Mrs. Seymour was at the house on my arrival; she told me where to put the furniture; Dean's bicycle with the rest of the furniture was taken to Macdonald-street, Paddington; all Dean's furniture was put in the house at Macdonald-street; I removed one load of furniture from Brunswick Cottage to Macdonald-street; I took four loads from Dean's place. Then to Paddington.

Commission.—I remember removing Mrs. Lee's or Mrs. Seymour's furniture and effects from Macdonald-street, Paddington, to Collins-street, Surry Hills; it was stored in a shed opposite Mrs. Johnson's; Mrs. Seymour directed me to put it there, through Mrs. Dean's orders; I saw Mrs. Johnson there; Mrs. Johnson was not at the house in Macdonald-street; I do not know who owns the shed; I have only known Mrs. Johnson since the illness of Mrs. Dean; I met her at Dean's house; the person who told me to put the furniture into the shed, and who appeared to have sole control over the furniture, was Mrs. Seymour, by Mrs. Dean's orders; Mrs. Lee did not accompany me there; the last I saw of Mrs. Lee was at Macdonald-street; on Tuesday, the 16th April, the first load went into the house at Macdonald-street, and the 1st of June was the day it came out; Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean have been living for some time with Mrs. Johnson; I took the furniture and stored it at Surry Hills since Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour have been living with the Johnson's; the 1st day of June (Saturday) was the day I moved it; I have had nothing to do with it since; all that I have done with this furniture was done openly in the light of day. Then to Collins-street, Surry Hills.

Commission.—I was told to take a work bench, a trestle, and some timber at Dean's to my place and store them up; some of the timber was used; a piece of cedar was sold, and there is another piece of cedar in the store; I have used a piece worth about 7d. for my own benefit; the instructions I had was to sell it if I could; I used it myself, and credited Mrs. Dean for it; I used two pieces worth 1s. 6d.; the other timber is still stored at my place; there was also some paint and a small tin of varnish; Mrs. Dean told me that these old bottles and rubbish could be left in Miller-street as they were no good; I used some of the paint worth 9d. or 1s., the other things are still at my place; I sold just the one piece of timber for Mrs. Dean for 6d.; I owe that 6d. to Mrs. Dean yet. Work bench, trestle, bar, paint, &c.

Commission.—I have been to Brunswick Cottage on business about three times; I know Mrs. Lee, but did not previously; I remember conveying the occupants of Brunswick Cottage to Macdonald-street, Paddington; Mrs. Seymour was there; I remember young Small who was in my employ; Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Seymour were in the house at Paddington when I drove up with young Small; I do not know what Mrs. Lee is; I never saw her before I was ordered down there on the Monday morning to fetch some things away; I believe Mrs. Lee was at Mrs. Dean's house on some occasion, but I did not see her; I have heard Mrs. Seymour say she was there; I believe it was a week after Dean's arrest, but I am not certain; I know one night we were visiting up there, and a gentleman and lady came out as we went in; I heard afterwards it was Mrs. Lee; I did not know Mrs. Lee then. Mrs. Lee, Brunswick Cottage.

Central Criminal Court, (page 19).—I am sister to Gail; we lived together at West Maitland till up to ten years ago; there is no foundation for any suggestion that Gail was mixed up in a poisoning case; he then went to live with my sister; I never heard of him being mixed up in a poisoning case. April 5th, 1895.
Louisa Murphy.

Witness—

L. R. Gail.

Witness—Lydia Ruth Gail (wife of F. W. Gail).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court, April 5th, 1895 (page 15).
Commission, June 10th, 1895 (pages 231-232).

History.

March 3rd
(Sunday).

Visited Mrs.

Dean: tea under

drawers.

Central Criminal Court:—I am the wife of Frederick William Gail; I know Mrs. Dean and prisoner.*Commission*:—I am the wife of Gail, the proprietor of the van who removed and stored furniture.*Central Criminal Court*:—I went to see Mrs. Dean on Sunday, March 3rd, about 4 p.m., when she was ill; she was in bed; she showed me her toast; she did not show me some tea.*Commission*:—I was at Mrs. Dean's house on Sunday, March 3rd, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; I saw Mrs. Dean; I was shown some toast; Mrs. Dean said that her husband had brought her some tea and toast for breakfast; she told me something about the tea; she said she did not like the look of the tea, and that she got her husband to go for Mrs. Adye, and while he was gone she got out of bed and put the tea in a tumbler and placed it under the chest of drawers, and said, "It is under the chest of drawers"; I did not see it; I am positive she told me that on this occasion; she said there were little white lumps clinging to it; I was examined at the trial at Darlinghurst; before I was examined at the trial I made a statement to Sergeant Brennan; I am positive that what I have stated now I did not state at the trial; the answer I have given to-day was overruled; there was something asked me at the trial, but the answer was objected to; I only spoke about the toast at the trial; I state positively that what I am stating now is true.Acquaintance
with the Deans.*Commission*:—I was on good terms with Mr. and Mrs. Dean; we visited their house, and they visited our house; we gave Mr. and Mrs. Dean a surprise party; I know Dean before he was married; Dean introduced me to his wife; I knew Dean first, then Mrs. Dean; it was through Dean that I knew Mrs. Dean; I never had any disagreement with Dean; he was at our house on the Wednesday before he was arrested, and he left on perfectly good terms.Specimen
writing.*Commission*:—(Witness handed letter to Judge Windeyer)—That is not my writing; I do not think it is anything like it; witness was asked to write: "It is likely that the man," "Just a line begging you to forgive me," "The doctor gave me a prescription, and I took it to the dispenser," "Tuesday, April 28th, 1885."

F. Konnecke.

Witness—Frederick Konnecke (a friend).

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission—May 17, 1895 (pages 39-45).

History.

I am a butcher, and have been in the Colony about eighteen or nineteen years; I live at Queen and Moncur Streets, Woollahra; I have six daughters and three sons, living in the same house; I lived in Caroline-street, Redfern, for seven years.

Acquaintance
with Dean.

I have known Dean since he was 14 years old; I knew him when he first came down the country to Sydney; he came from Narrandera, I think; he came and lived opposite to my shop in Caroline-street, Redfern, and whilst there he chummed up with my eldest boy; his stepfather's name was Finch; his mother lived in Narrandera, I think; I cannot tell you where Finch is; I knew Dean up to the time he was taken in charge; I think he worked for a blacksmith, and also for a man named Chadwick before he went into the service of the North Shore Ferry Company; I do not know the name of the blacksmith; it must have been about ten years ago since he first went into the employ of the Company, because I have been living in Woollahra six years; he was visiting at my place at the time this unfortunate occurrence happened; he lived with me for three or four years; he was living with me up to the time he got married; he got married from my place; how Dean came to live with me was that his stepfather was living with another woman, and on this the boy left; this was in Caroline-street, Redfern; the woman might have been his stepfather's housekeeper; I do not say that the reason Dean left the house was because his father was living with this woman; he left because there was a stepmother; I knew this woman because she used to get meat from me; I believe she did go by the name of Mrs. Finch; I did not trust them; I cannot say that the woman was not his wife; I supplied them with meat about thirteen years ago; I cannot say that I ever spoke to Mr. Finch; I only saw him when he came back from the country; I have never seen Dean's mother; I know nothing about her; I believe Dean had a stepbrother by this man Finch; one stepbrother was on the "Vernon," but Dean did not tell me how he got there; I think Dean had a stepister, and that she is now at Narrandera with her mother; I heard Dean say that he got the stepbrother who was on the "Vernon" a place; I do not know where the stepbrother is now; Dean did not tell me that Finch was married to his mother.

Visit to the
Cook's.

I have been doing all I can to get Dean out of this difficulty; I have only been to one party to get evidence to show that Dean was innocent; I went to Willoughby to see a person by the name of Cook; I went on two occasions, the first time with Mr. Paul, a member of the Defence Committee; on the second occasion I went to fetch Mrs. Cook in to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's; I took her in my trap from Willoughby; on the first visit Mr. Paul asked Mrs. Cook whether she knew anything about a woman and poison, and she said that she was in Walker-street, North Sydney, when a woman came up and asked her would she come into a chemist's shop and sign for some poison; she said she looked at the woman and said, "If you want to buy poison, the best thing you can do is to get a policeman"; I believe the description she gave of the woman corresponded with Mrs. Seymour; I also went to another Mrs. Cook; I have been to the Water Police Court, and have seen Mrs. Seymour give evidence; Mrs. Seymour has been to my house at Woollahra; when George Dean got married Mrs. Dean and she came as visitors; I have seen Mrs. Seymour a number of times since Dean got married; when we went to the first Mrs. Cook's there was no one there, and Mr. Paul told me to drive further down, somewhere, and there we saw Mr. Cook; we picked him up, and went to his house, and saw his wife; Mr. Cook then came with us to the second Mrs. Cook, and she described the woman who asked her to sign for some poison; she said the woman was tall and stoutish, and she would know her again if she saw her; I did not go to three places that day; I drove Mrs. Cook to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office, and then Mr. Paul drove her to Mrs. Seymour's, in Riley-street, Surry Hills; I did not go with Mr. Paul; I drove up in my trap with Mr. Williamson; I know nothing of the character of Mrs. Seymour's house.

Dean's courtship
and marriage.

Dean did not tell me he was going to get married—not a word; he used to come home in the morning at 8 o'clock, half-past 8, or 9 o'clock, sometimes later; during the latter part of his stay with us he was on the night North Shore steamer; we used to call him at half-past 10 o'clock at night; he got his supper

supper, and then got on his bicycle and went to work; he used sometimes to say, "I want my supper earlier, I am going to see May"; I did not know he was going to get married some time or other; I knew he was keeping company, but I did not know he was going to marry the girl; he did not go out very often; sometimes he would go out and home to tea, and then lay down and sleep till half-past 10; he used to go out on his bicycle about half an hour before his usual time at night before he was married; I cannot tell how often he used to do that; I do not know how often he went on this love-making business; he has fetched Mary Seymour to my place; I think he was keeping company with her about seven months before he got married.

I have had an opportunity of judging of his character as a boy; he was at my place all the time; I cannot say a word bad about him—everything good; I looked upon him as a son; I have known him ever since, and he has retained that character all through his life up till now; when he was not at work he was always at our place, in the daytime and at night; I was constantly seeing him.

Witness—Mrs. Lillie Konnecke (a friend).

Mrs. Lillie
Konnecke.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission—May 20, 1895 (pages 48, 49, and 164).

I am married to the second son of Frederick Konnecke, who carries on a butchering business at Woollahra; I live in John-street, Woollahra, close to my father; I was married in June last; my husband is a butcher—in the same business as his father; I was visiting my father-in-law's for four years before I was married.

History.

I know Dean and Mrs. Dean; I was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Dean at her house after she was married to Dean, and she visited our house; I did not know Mrs. Dean before she was married; I was introduced to her by Miss Konnecke, my sister-in-law, about a month afterwards, I think; this was at Mrs. Konnecke's, where Mrs. Dean was on a visit; that was the first time I met her, at my father-in-law's; I have met her there dozens of times since.

Dean and Mrs.
Dean.

I used to visit Mrs. Dean all day of a Sunday; I went on two or three Sundays, in addition to spending a week with her at her house.

Visits to Mrs.
Dean.

I remember on one occasion, when visiting Mrs. Dean, at her house for a week, having a conversation about her husband; she told me that she liked him at first—that she was very fond of him; but after her mother used to come and interfere she turned against him; she used to say that Dean was kind and good to her; it was about five or six months after she was married that I stayed with her for a week; Mrs. Dean told me that they got on alright till the mother-in-law interfered; she told me she hated him.

Conversation
with Mrs. Dean
—said she hated
Dean.

I noticed Dean's habits while I was staying there; he was very good and always working; he would come home in the morning at 8 o'clock, and went out at half-past 10 at night; in the daytime he was always making things for her, and always good to her; he did not take very much rest; he used to be working of a morning and would lie down of an afternoon; when he was going to his work at night he used to be always kissing her; she did not kiss him; he always kissed her; on one occasion I asked her why did she let him kiss her; she said, "It's only put on"; that was after the statement she made about her mother; I will swear that Dean never went to bed till the afternoon; I will swear that I asked this married woman why she allowed her husband to kiss her, also that he was kind and affectionate, that there was no cause for complaint, and that he was everything that a husband and man ought to be, and that she told me that it was only "put on"; I mean to convey by "put on" that she just suffered his kissing her.

Dean at home—
Kind and
affectionate.

Dean was on the best of terms with the Konnecke family when he lived with them; they seemed to be very fond of him; he was like one of the family.

At Konnecke's—
Like one of the
family.

I never asked Dean why he did not tell me he was married, nor did I ask Mrs. Dean; she did not tell me.

Dean's marriage.

Mrs. Dean's baby was taken to our house on March 6; I took it there from Mr. Gail's; it was taken to Dean's house first, and then to our house; it was not very ill when we took it back; we never took it to a doctor or to anyone from our house; I do not know whether it was taken to a doctor afterwards; Mrs. Seymour took it, but I do not know where; I do not think the child was ill when it came to our house; it was pale-looking, but not ill; Dean came to our house, and asked me to take the child away; Mrs. Seymour took the child on the Tuesday following; it was not brought back to our house after that; I think the child was strong and healthy, but pale-looking; it was at our house from the 6th to the 12th, and was not taken to Dr. Newmarch during that time; it took its food properly in our house, slept well, and cried now and again; I do not think it whined like a sickly child; I was nursing it most of the time, so that if anybody in our house should know anything about it I should; it was in perfect health all the time it was in our house; Mrs. Seymour did not express any dissatisfaction with the manner in which the child had been treated in our house—not at all; I do not think it was on account of its being ill that Mrs. Seymour took it away; she had no complaint to make against me, and since then she has made no complaint that I have heard of; the child did not vomit or purge while at our house.

The baby in
perfect health,
March 6th.

I know that Mr. Konnecke, senior, has been doing all he can to help Dean in this trouble.

Dean's trouble.

Witness—Ellen Konnecke (a friend).

Ellen
Konnecke.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission—May 20, 1895 (pages 54 and 55).

I know George Dean very well, also Mrs. Dean; I know he was keeping company with Mary Seymour, but did not know he was going to marry her; I knew they were married a fortnight afterwards; Dean did not make any secret of his keeping company with Miss Seymour; it was understood that he was going to marry her, but we did not know when; I did not know when he actually did marry; he was living at our place; he stayed on living at our place after he was married; I cannot say for how long; he brought Mrs. Dean to our place after they were married; I never asked him why he kept the marriage a secret, and did not think it strange, although he had been living at our house as one of the family; I know of no reason why they should keep the marriage a secret; he called her May when she came to the house

Dean's courtship
and marriage.

- Ellen Konnecke. house before I discovered they were married; I knew he was paying his addresses to Miss Seymour, with the intention of making her his wife, for about four or five months previous to the marriage; my sister was the first to tell me he was married; they were married in a proper way, at St. David's, by the Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, a Church of England clergyman.
- Dean a good fellow. While Dean was living with our family he seemed a very kind, good, and trustworthy fellow; I would say he was a very good fellow in every sense; my brothers and sisters and parents had every confidence in him; he was living in our house between three and four years; I knew nothing against him.
- Sometimes surly. Sometimes he was very surly; sometimes he would not speak for days, but I did not know the reason; what I mean by surly is that he was quiet for two or three days at a time.
- Dean's antecedents. Dean was previously living with his stepfather, a person named Finch; I think he was living at Miller's Point before he came to us; Finch was living opposite to my father's shop, but I cannot say whether he was living there when Dean came to us; his mother lived at Narrandera; I do not know what her name was; I do not know his stepfather; I have heard Dean speak of having a brother on board the "Vernon," but do not know whether it was an elder or younger brother; I did not know that Finch, who was living opposite to us, was the second husband of Dean's mother; Dean, when he first came to us, was George Dean, not George Finch; I have no idea how long it was before that that he bore the name of George Finch; I did not know of a charge against him at Wagga or Narrandera whilst he was living with us, or that he was convicted on a charge; it comes upon me as a surprise; I knew Finch was married to Dean's mother—that he was living with her; that he was not living with his wife—that Mrs. Dean was at Narrandera.
- Miss Cassin. Dean was engaged to a Miss Cassin a long while before he married Miss Seymour; he was keeping company with Miss Cassin for about three years; it was years before he was married that he ceased to keep company with Miss Cassin; Miss Cassin has been to our house; I knew Dean was paying his addresses to her, in the same way as to Miss Seymour; he had been bringing Miss Cassin to our house over two or three years; they walked out in the evening in the ordinary way.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pfaffin.

Witness—Mrs. Elizabeth Pfaffin (a friend).

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court—Not examined.
Commission, May 23rd, 1895 (pages 92-94).

- History. I am married, and live with my husband in Cole's Road, Mossman's Bay; my husband is overseer of works for the Borough of Mosman.
- Acquaintance with Dean. I have known George Dean about six years; I kept a refreshment room at No. 4 Jetty, Circular Quay, and I knew him by his coming into my shop, where he has been many times to buy things; I was a resident of Mosman's, and used to speak to him on the boats; both Mrs. Dean and he came to my shop; I saw them about twice together in my shop.
- Mrs. Dean. I knew Mrs. Dean before she was married, because she came into my shop; I did not know that she and Dean kept company together.
- Intercourse between the families. From where we lived in Cole's Road to where Dean lived was about five minutes' walk; we have visited them at Belmont Road, and Mrs. Dean was in my place nearly every day; I also went to see her in Miller-street; I was there three times.
- Mrs. Dean said "George is very kind." Mrs. Dean never spoke bad of her husband when they lived in Belmont Road; I cannot say whether she ever mentioned to me about her love for her husband when I visited her in Miller-street; the first time her mother was staying there Mrs. Dean said he was very kind—"George is very kind, I wish he would be always like that."
- Did not always speak well of him. Mrs. Dean did not always speak affectionately about him; after he had a quarrel with her mother she did not do so; when her baby was about three weeks old she sent me a letter to come and see her, and I went; that was some time in January; she spoke to me about her husband then; she told me they had just had a quarrel in the morning; Mrs. Seymour was there when she told me first about the quarrel.
- "Do not know who to please." After the mother left, Mrs. Dean came over to me, and said, "I am very glad mother has left; I do not know who to please when mother is here."
- March 5th (Tuesday). Conversation with Dean. I remember seeing Dean on the 5th March, a Tuesday; I was standing just opposite the Town Hall, at the corner of Mount-street, North Sydney, waiting for a tram, when Dean came up on his bicycle, and I noticed him and called him over; it was about a quarter to 9 or 9 o'clock in the morning; I had some conversation with him; I asked him first, "What is the matter with you, George?" because I saw he looked very bad; he told me he was going to the chemist's for medicine; he was crying bitterly before he could speak a word; he said May was nearly dead, and asked me to go and see her; I said, "I have no time"; he did not burst out crying when I put the question, "What is the matter, George?" he was crying before that, when I called him over; this occurred just near the chemist's, opposite the Town Hall; I did not notice whether he had a mark on his face or not; I have never seen him in any way under the influence of drink, and I am sure he had no drink then; I did not go to see Mrs. Dean then because I had no time.
- Daughter present. My daughter was with me, and I think she could hear what was said; my daughter spoke to George, but I do not remember what she said; her name is Elise Knoll, and she is a married woman, residing at Mossman's Bay; I did not say anything about my daughter being with me before, because I did not want her to be mentioned, and she did not want it either; I have spoken to her about this matter, but do not remember whether I have spoken to her about the conversation I had with Dean.
- Told Dean of wife's troubles. I told Dean that Mrs. Dean had not spoken well of him on the day I met him going for the medicine; I only asked him, "What about the quarrels you always have together?" they had been quarrelling; they lived affectionately till the mother came, but after that they lived on very bad terms; he replied, "It is not my fault, I am alright with May. It is only the mother"; as far as I could see the quarrels arose through the mother; I did not tell him this before; I never saw him after he left Mossman's Bay till I saw him going for the medicine.
- March 9th (Friday). Visited Mrs. Dean. I visited Mrs. Dean on the following Friday, March 9th, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon; I did not go before because I had no time; on the Tuesday I had to go to Sydney on business, and I did not go on the Wednesday or Thursday, although I was told she was nearly dead, and Dean was crying.

When

When I went to Mrs. Dean's on Friday, 9th March, I saw Mrs. Seymour there, and had some conversation with her; she told me that "the detectives were here this morning, and that George was likely to be arrested to-night"; she said, "You see what he has done to my child"; I said, "I am sure you can't say he done that"; she says, "Who else do you think would do it?" I cannot say exactly what she said; she added, "You see he gets a few years for that, and after that May can get a divorce."

Mrs. Elizabeth Pfafflin.
March 9th
(Friday).
Conversation with Mrs. Seymour—
Dean's arrest.

How she came to give evidence.

I did not go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office at first to give information about this matter; two gentlemen on the North Shore came to see me; my husband said he would not have me mixed up in it; I went to a Mrs. Sutton, and Mrs. Sutton came to me once, and asked me for a photograph of Mrs. Dean, and then I went to see Mrs. Sutton to bring the photo. back; we were talking about the matter, and she said to me, "You ought to know something about Dean"; and I said, "I don't like to be mixed up with it"; my husband does not like me to be mixed up with it; and she said to me, "If he is innocent you ought to speak"; I said, "If he is innocent I would like to speak"; and she said, "Then come with me, and we will go to Mr. Elliott"; we went to Mr. Elliott, and then I told the gentlemen what I knew; after that, two gentlemen—a Mr. Davis, and I don't know the other gentleman's name—came and asked me; they did not send me anywhere; I did not go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's; I made a statement to those two gentlemen only; I did not tell them my daughter was with me on that occasion; I did not want my daughter's name to be mentioned, and she did not want it either; my daughter knows I am coming here; I have not seen her since Sunday; my husband told her I was coming here, and she did not like it.

Witness—Elise Knoll (a friend).

Elise Kno

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court—Not examined.

Commission, May 23rd, 1895 (pages 99 and 100).

I know George Dean, and remember seeing him one day early in March; I think it was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning; I was with my mother at the time; in Miller-street, I think it was, North Shore; he was on his bicycle, and got off and spoke to my mother; I heard what was said; he said his wife was very ill, and he asked my mother if she would go up and see her; my mother declined; my mother asked him what was the matter with her, and he said, "She is very ill, vomiting"; my mother asked him what was the cause, and he replied, "There is some rumour going about that she has been drinking lemon syrup out of a bottle containing a white powder, and they blame me for it"; my mother said, "Surely, George, you would not poison your wife?"; he said, "No, that is the last thing I would do; I would sooner join a ship and leave her than I would poison her"; I don't know whether those were exactly the words, but that was the substance of what my mother said; Dean looked very miserable at the time, and was crying; my mother asked him where he was going, and he said to the chemist's; the doctor had given him a prescription, he said, and he was going to the chemist to get the medicine; this occurred on a Tuesday; that was the only occasion on which I and my mother saw Dean; he seemed to be very much distressed about it; there was no sign of his having been drinking; I don't know either Dean or Mrs. Dean very well.

March 5th
(Tuesday).
Saw George Dean.

Mrs. Pfafflin's conversation with Dean.

Witness—Mrs. Ann Hughes (a friend).

Mrs. Ann Hughes.

Police Court—Not examined. Central Criminal Court—Not examined.

Commission—May 22, 1895 (pages 67-70).

I reside with my husband at Belmont-street, Mossman's Bay; my husband is captain of the Mossman's Bay steamer; my husband was in charge of one boat and Dean of another boat belonging to the same Company.

History.

I know George Dean, and first became acquainted with him about eleven years ago; he was then living with some people named Lawson, in Cumberland-street; then he came to live with us; I think it was in 1886 or 1887 when he came to live with us; he lived with us for thirteen months and a couple of weeks; he was then employed as a fire-boy on board the steamer which runs from Circular Quay to Mossman's Bay; my husband was then employed by the same Company as an engine-driver, but on another steamer; I do not know that my husband and Dean worked together on the same boat; Dean has not been to our house very often since he was married; I believe he has been on three occasions; he has come to teach my husband to ride a bicycle; he and my husband went together to learn to ride on a bicycle, and then Dean returned home; he did not stay to dinner or tea.

Acquaintance with Dean

I know Mrs. Dean; I met her for the first time about a fortnight after she was married to Dean; to the best of my knowledge they were residing with her mother when I became acquainted with her; I was on friendly terms with both her and her husband; we were on visiting terms with one another; she used to come to my house very often; she had a particular reason for coming to my house; I taught her cooking after she took a house of her own, and she frequently came to my house for this purpose—sometimes three times in one day.

Acquaintance with Mrs. Dean.

On one of these visits she spoke to me about her husband; a fortnight after she was married, when she was living at her mother's, she came to see me; when she was getting ready to go home she saw an envelope on the chest of drawers in my room with a likeness of George Dean in it; the envelope was addressed to my husband, in his name, by Dean; it was a photograph given to my husband; Mrs. Dean picked up the envelope, and said, "Oh! what an ignorant fellow; he cannot write; he is a bad writer; I would not have married him except for the good screw he got"; it was on a Sunday when Dean brought her to visit me; that was the first time I met her; as far as I know they had been married then about a fortnight; she was in the bedroom alone with me when she said this; she was putting on her things ready to go home at the time; her husband was in the back yard playing with the children; I mean to say that Mrs. Dean said this to me, a comparative stranger; Dean gets £3 per week; shortly after this the Deans came to reside near me in the same street.

Conversation with Mrs. Dean—Dean's photograph.

I remember Mrs. Dean coming to my house on a certain Thursday in February last; she then made an observation to me about her husband; she had been to see a Mrs. Pfafflin, a neighbour, and she brought the baby with her; I was surprised when I saw her at the door with so young a baby in her arms; she told me then "she wished she had been struck dead on the day she married George Dean"; this conversation

Second conversation—after birth of baby—
Second language.

Mrs. Ann
Hughes.

conversation took place in the afternoon; she was in the dining-room, having a cup of tea; I had to leave her after I had given her a cup of tea, as I had to go and fit some bodices on the minister's children in another room; I am a dressmaker, and the minister's three little children called to have their bodices fitted; I went into the other room, and when I came back after fitting the bodices she said she wished she had been struck dead the day she married George Dean; I admit that, although I knew her husband, and had been a friend for years, I and Mrs. Dean were strangers until after they were married, but we were not strangers when this conversation took place.

Third conversa-
tion—spoke of
divorce.

Mrs. Dean visited us again on the Sunday following; in the course of conversation, she said they had had a quarrel before she came out; I had asked her to come to dinner on that day; I asked her what they had been quarrelling about, and she said, "He brought the meat to cook for dinner, and I would not cook it"; she said she wished he would do something, so that she could get rid of him; this conversation took place on Sunday, February 10th; I asked her, when she said this, what she would do, and she said she would sue for a divorce; she was sitting in the rocking chair with the baby in her arms; she put the baby on her lap, and lifted up her hands on a level with her breast, and said, "Oh! I wish he would do something so as I could get rid of him"; I remember that most distinctly; I said to her, "What would you do?"; she said in reply, "I would sue for a divorce"; that was pretty well all the conversation; she left my house after tea; Miss Cassin was there to tea, and met her too; there was no one present but Mrs. Dean and I when she used the words.

Knew Dean
as Finch.

I knew Dean went by the name of George Finch; I know he went by his stepfather's name; when he first came to live with me, I asked him his name, and he said he took his stepfather's name, and called himself George Finch; when I knew him first he was called a nick-name more than anything else; they used to call him "Springey"; he first took the name of George Dean at my house; I told him it was not right to take his stepfather's name—he ought to use his own father's name; I do not think he had been at our house long before he took the name of George Dean; I cannot tell how long—I do not think it was more than a month; all I know is he used to get letters addressed sometimes to George Finch and sometimes to George Dean; but there were not many letters.

Dean's antec-
edents.

I did not know Dean's stepfather; I did not know that his stepfather was living with a woman who was not Dean's mother; I know nothing about a criminal charge having been brought against Dean or Finch at Narrandera or Wagga Wagga, for which he got three months' imprisonment; he never told me anything about that; I knew nothing about his mother or sisters; I did not know anything about his having a brother on board the "Vernon"; I did not know his father, but he told me his own father was a policeman; he did not say where, and I do not know; I did not ask him where his father was a policeman—I had other things to attend to, without minding his business; I know nothing at all about his family; as far as I know, my husband was not aware that Dean had been in trouble up country, or that he had a brother on board the "Vernon."

Dean's
character.

During the thirteen months Dean resided with us he always seemed to be very kind; I had a child sick at the time, and he always asked about it; he always conducted himself in a respectable way; I would not have had him at my house if he had not.

Statutory
declaration.

I attended at the Darlinghurst Court during Dean's trial; I made a sworn declaration to the same effect as the evidence I have given to-day on the 10th of April; Dean was convicted on the 6th; I made that sworn declaration in Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office.

Miss Cassin.

Miss Cassin is a young lady that Dean knew; he knew her five or six years ago; he was keeping company with her; then he was paying his addresses to Miss Pfafflin long after that; I suppose his wife is another to whom he was paying his addresses; I have known Miss Cassin about nine years; I was in the waiting-room at Darlinghurst on the Friday, and that was the day I saw Miss Cassin; she was examined that day; I knew that Dean was examined on that day; I read in the paper that Captain Summerbell was examined on the Friday; Miss Cassin went into Court to know if I was wanted; that was at half-past 8 at night, after I had waited all day; Miss Cassin is staying with me now; she came to my place, ill with influenza, about five weeks ago; I do not know that Miss Cassin had a great affection for this man—not since their engagement was broken off; I do not know anything about before that; I do not know whether she had affection for him after the engagement was broken off, and he had married somebody else; it is not a fact that Miss Cassin was broken down with grief and became ill on account of this charge against Dean; it was a heavy cold she had; that is what was the matter with her; why, she is engaged to another young fellow now; the new engagement has been on about two years and a half.

Miss Pfafflin.

I know Miss Pfafflin slightly, just enough to say "Good morning"; they keep a shop at the corner of the Mossman's Bay Wharf; you buy your boat tickets there.

My husband
asked me to give
evidence.

I have taken an interest in this case all the time; my husband told me to come here to give evidence; my husband was living with me all the time Dean was living at our house; I do not know who got him to tell me to come here; I was subpoenaed; I was up at the Court one day, at the time of the trial, but my evidence was not wanted; I went with the intention of giving evidence for Dean, and, after waiting a whole day, I was not called; I do not know the exact date when I went to Crick and Meagher's office; I was at their office this morning; my husband told me to go to the Court, and I came here on a subpoena; on Saturday night I got my subpoena to be here on Monday; my husband brought the subpoena home with him on Saturday night; I knew that Dean was being tried for his life at Darlinghurst for administering poison to his wife with intent to poison her; I was not at the Police Court, North Shore, when he was charged with this offence, still I knew that he was committed for trial, and that he was to be tried at Darlinghurst; I did not know that the defence set up was that there was a conspiracy between this man's wife, her mother, and some other person in connection with this charge; of course, I took a strong interest in this case from its very inception; I did not think that Dean might have been hanged for this affair; if I had thought that, I should have gone to the Police Court and told them what I knew; my husband and I have not talked over this matter pretty freely; sometimes we have talked about it; I had not been to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's before going to the Central Criminal Court; I merely went as a witness, and was not called; after waiting all day I sent in to know if I was wanted, and Mr. Meagher sent word out, "Not to-day"; I had my baby in my arms and wanted to get home; Miss Cassin told me I could go home.

Dean's marriage

I first knew that Dean was married on the Sunday he and his wife came to my house.

Witness—

Witness—Dr. Thomas Morgan Martin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.
Commission.—June 3, 1895.

I know a disease called influenza, of the gastro-intestinal type; I have seen a great many cases of it; to my mind there is not much distinction between it and poisoning by ptomaine or other irritants; were influenza not prevalent at the time it would be very difficult to say whether the disease was due to poisoning or influenza, it is so similar; the main thing that would make one inclined to put this illness down as being due to influenza would be generally the great depression that accompanies the disease of influenza; when you find gastro-intestinal trouble accompanied by extreme depression at a time when influenza itself is prevalent, you usually put it down to that cause; there is no marked difference that I know of between cases of influenza of this type, where there is vomiting and purging, as compared with ptomaine poisoning; with respect to temperature, I should expect to find a higher temperature when diagnosing a case, in influenza, as compared with ptomaine poisoning; at the same time in many cases of influenza the temperature is not very high; diarrhoea often seems to have the effect of lowering the temperature; there is extreme depression in these cases of gastro-intestinal influenza; I have seen one case of peripheral neuritis which has followed on influenza; it occurred some two or three years since; the patient was a man who came from the country suffering from peripheral neuritis, which, to the best of my belief, although it is a point upon which I cannot be absolutely sure, was an after effect of influenza; the man complained of shooting pains in both legs, and more or less all over his body, accompanied by great loss of power and difficulty in walking; he had to be almost carried from his cab into my room; he was assisted into the room, as he was almost paralytic; I would not like to say there was any wasting of the muscles in the case, but I believe there was; I only saw the man on two or three occasions, and that was about two or three years ago; he then drifted away from Sydney, to where I do not know; I had no consultation with any other doctor on the case; I cannot say whether the paralysis of which I speak affected any certain group or groups of muscles; I only said that this symmetrical peripheral neuritis occurred in both legs and arms, followed on, and was associated with, influenza, because, from what I recollect of the history of the case, I believed the man had suffered from influenza, which was the prevailing epidemic at that time; I cannot be certain about the disease, but that is my impression; I was not able to attribute the peripheral neuritis to alcohol, or to any other cause except influenza; I did seek for other causes, but could only arrive at the conclusion that it was due to influenza; that is my opinion from the history of the case; in cases of peripheral neuritis there is nothing, as a rule, to guide you as to the cause other than the history of the case; when I speak of the history of the case, I include and consider all the previous symptoms and probable causes of the illness; it is a fact that everything a patient tells me makes the history of a case—of course, together with the symptoms I observe; I have found little or no description of peripheral neuritis arising from influenza of the gastro-intestinal type in medical books; I have seen a few cases of peripheral neuritis, not more than three, extending over a practice covering some years; I cannot say of my own knowledge or from my reading that it is well known as a matter of medical science that there are certain symptoms shown in peripheral neuritis arising from arsenical poisoning which do not appear when peripheral neuritis has followed influenza; nor can I say that there are any such symptoms or results which would enable me to say that any particular case of peripheral neuritis did not arise from influenza; I do not know it from my own experience or from books; I only remember three cases of peripheral neuritis arising from any cause whatever; I do not limit those cases to having been caused by influenza; I referred to them as cases arising from all causes; there may be some difference between the symptoms of peripheral neuritis arising from arsenical poisoning and from other causes, but I do not know of it yet, either practically or theoretically.

I have seen two cases of poisoning by arsenic in the practice of my profession; they were the two husbands of Louisa Collins; both were poisoned; as well as I recollect there was not any rise in temperature in these cases; I had not an opportunity of observing these cases some time after the poison was actually taken; I only saw one case on two occasions, and in the other I only saw the patient once; I was merely called in for consultation; the patients did not live long enough to show any symptoms other than the immediate irritant symptoms; death came too soon.

Witness—Samuel Thomas Knaggs, M.D.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.
Commission.—May 30, 1895 (pages 112-119).S. T. Knaggs,
M.D.

This prescription, dated 3rd January, 1895, contains liq. morphia acct., 6 drachms; spirit of chloroform, 3 drachms; there are twelve doses in all; there are 6 ounces in the whole mixture—half an ounce to each dose; in each half ounce there is half a drachm of morphia acetate; that prescription contains a large dose of morphia; I think it is a heavy dose if it were for a woman, especially if it were the first prescription; personally I would rather commence with a smaller dose; by the prescription six doses would be taken in twenty-four hours; provided she took it, she would then have taken three drachms of liquid morphia acetate; I believe that would be between a grain and a half and two grains of morphia; it would depend upon circumstances whether that quantity taken in successive doses in twenty-four hours would be likely to make a woman vomit; one of the circumstances is whether she was accustomed to take morphia, and another factor which must be taken into consideration is, that were there any great pain, the patient would tolerate more morphia; if she were not in great pain, or had not taken any morphia before, these would be large doses, provided there was no idiosyncrasy; some people can tolerate more than others; supposing there was vomiting I certainly think doses like this would account for it; if I gave that prescription myself to a person, and in twenty-four hours that person began to vomit, it might be owing to the mixture; if this prescription was for giving the woman morphia the first time, I would not have given her doses as large as that, not if I had no previous knowledge of her constitution.

Mrs. Dean's
illness. Pre-
scription of
January 3, 1895,
morphia.

The prescription produced is dated the 4th of January, 1895; I see that it is an effervescent mixture containing hydrocyanic acid; I should look upon it as a sedative mixture to relieve vomiting, or, rather, as a sedative effervescent mixture; I do not think it would be likely to be given by a doctor if he desired to counteract purging and vomiting; there is nothing in it to counteract purging, and Rochelle salts is slightly purgative; I do not know exactly what quantity of Rochelle salts could produce purging,
but

Prescription of
January 4th,
1895—Hydro-
cyanic acid.

S. T. Knaggs,
M.D.

but there is nearly as much in the whole prescription as there is in an ordinary seidlitz powder; but, I see I must explain the quantity ordered is divided into sixteen doses; in point of fact, the medicine was prescribed for vomiting; there is nothing in the prescription that would stop purging; in the whole sixteen doses there is about the same quantity of Rochelle salts as in a seidlitz powder, but there is really no purgative force in a dose containing $\frac{1}{16}$ part of a seidlitz powder; there is nothing there to directly relieve purging; it is to relieve vomiting.

The quantity of
poison Mrs. Dean
took.

In the measure-glass produced [*tumbler and measure-glass produced*], I have 8 ounces of water; I pour it from the measure-glass to the tumbler, and I notice it fills the glass up to the brim; it is practically a tumbler full of water, but strictly speaking it is not absolutely full; my mouth holds half an ounce of water; I have tried it; I see that Mrs. Dean said she took two or three mouthfuls of the lemon syrup; the amount of strychnine she would take if a mouthful of lemon syrup in water weighed, say, half an ounce—that is, if the glass contained $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of syrup, which, in turn, contained 1.5 grains of strychnine—would be fully an ounce, and would contain $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain, that is, practically, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain; the same argument would apply to arsenic; there were $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenic in the $2\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces of lemon syrup; there would be 7.416 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ of arsenic; the glass would contain 3 ounces; I should think she would drink one-eighth of that, so that in swallowing and taking two or three mouthfuls of this drink she must have taken about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of strychnine and the 6th of a grain of arsenic; that is, assuming that the two mouthfuls contained, say, half an ounce each; I agree that $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of strychnine is the ordinary medical dose, and that $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain is the maximum dose; that is just about half the quantity of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain; if I gave strychnine in anything like that quantity to a woman on an empty stomach in the morning the effect would be greater and more immediate in its action than if I gave it after a meal; $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of strychnine is a large dose; it is quite possible that this quantity given on an empty stomach would cause symptoms, and, if these symptoms were caused, they would be marked symptoms, such, for instance, as could not be overlooked, or that a woman could not overlook herself; this dose would not necessarily cause symptoms; like other medicines, the symptoms from strychnine vary in different subjects; I agree with the quotation read from Potter's "Materia Medica," having reference to a full dose (see page 114); these are the symptoms you can expect in some cases as the result of an excessive dose.

The symptoms.

With reference to the quotation from Dr. Newmarch's evidence at the Criminal Court:—"When I saw her at 8:10 she was very pale; skin moist and clammy; tongue clean; symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything," &c.; these symptoms are consistent with other illnesses besides arsenical poisoning; these are ptomaine poisoning from tinned meats, the gastric form of influenza, and sporadic cholera; these symptoms are consistent with these conditions—I have read the evidence of Mrs. Dean's; I have read the account of Mrs. Dean's illness; it might be quite possible that these two occasions were part of the same illness with a slight intermission between; I can hardly say, if I had to form an opinion that she had ptomaine poisoning, whether I could see in the history of her illness any cause to change the course of diagnosis; there might be something in her aspect and appearance to guide me; it is a question I could hardly answer.

Strychnine; its
action.

In small medicinal doses strychnine has a tonic effect on the heart, and increases the blood pressure; it is usual to give strychnine in some cases of weakness of the heart; it will strengthen a weak heart when given in medicinal doses; it also makes the heart's action steadier, slows the pulse, and makes it stronger; that is, if strychnine is administered in tonic doses; that dose is three to five minims of liq. strychnine, from $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain; that would be a tonic dose, and would strengthen the action of a weak heart; I agree that a large dose will stimulate the cardiac muscles, and tend to produce irregular and peristaltic contraction of the heart; I think that a $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain is large enough to do that; the after-effects of an excessive dose of strychnine on the heart would be to weaken the heart's action and make it more rapid; the heart would subsequently have less muscular power than if it had before the administration of the strychnine; the stimulating effects of strychnine on the the heart are transient, and after passing away the heart is left more exhausted than it was before; it is a rule in administering strychnine as a cardiac tonic to repeat the dose frequently; it depends upon the patient how often—within the limits of two, three, or four hours you must be guided by the condition of the heart's action; if a large dose of strychnine were given at 7 o'clock in the morning, even if it produced no symptoms at the time of administration, I think that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a reaction from over stimulant would have set in, and the heart's action would consequently be depressed; strychnine in medicinal or small doses will strengthen the heart-beat, but in large doses it produces irregular action of the heart.

Arsenic—a dose.
Its action.

The maximum medicinal dose of arsenic which is given in practice is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain; I never like to give more than $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain; of course, that is to begin with, I mean; arsenic is more rapidly absorbed on an empty stomach than if given on a full stomach; we always instruct patients to use it after taking food; if you gave $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of arsenic to a person not accustomed to its use, and it was used on an empty stomach, I think it would be likely to produce symptoms; there would be a great tenderness, possibly vomiting, and if the person were weak, there would be slight symptoms of a weak action of the heart; it would be quite possible for purging to come later on; these symptoms from arsenic on an empty stomach would be expected to arise within ten minutes, or up to half an hour; the times vary according to circumstances; if a woman had taken an excessive dose of arsenic on an empty stomach, and vomiting and purging had followed all the morning, she would be very weak in the afternoon; I think it is not at all likely that the effects of the poison would have disappeared by the afternoon; I do not think she would be able to walk about during that afternoon, or to carry a baby in her arms—certainly not; I think, after vomiting and purging, she would show a great deal of nervous exhaustion; arsenic acts a poison in two ways—it is an irritant on the mucous lining of the stomach; secondly, it acts when absorbed upon the whole of the constitution of the person who had taken it; one of the first symptoms of arsenical poisoning is collapse and weak action of the heart; that is due to vomiting and purging, as well as shock to the patient, and irritation of the stomach; this is in addition to the effect of arsenic upon the heart itself; arsenic weakens the heart beat.

Strychnine and
arsenic. Alleged
antagonism.

I do not think any of the muscular tissues upon which the arsenic acts when it produces the depressed action of the heart are the same tissues which strychnine acts upon when it strengthens the heart's beat; I am of opinion, theoretically, that strychnine and arsenic cannot counteract one another; strychnine acts on the muscular tissues of the heart and strengthens its action, assuming that it is given in tonic doses,

doses, while arsenic produces a collapse, which is usually accompanied by anæmia of the brain, which is the want of a proper supply of blood to the brain; this produces collapse; anæmia of the brain brings about great weakness; arsenic acts on the tissues of the stomach and strychnine on the heart; if a stimulating dose of strychnine was taken, I do not believe it would leave the force of the heart beat unaltered; if you had a stimulant dose of strychnine added to a depressing dose of arsenic I do not think there would be any effect on the force of the heart; if you had a poisonous dose of strychnine and a poisonous dose of arsenic together, the result would be that you would have poisoning by strychnine and by arsenic; these would not neutralise one another outside the body; they would not neutralise inside the body; I do not know of any clinical experience or experimental evidence to justify the assertion, "supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, then took a dose of strychnine, it would be an antidote to it;" supposing that two doses were taken together, we should have poisoning by arsenic and by strychnine then; in my opinion arsenic and strychnine would not neutralise one another; I think strychnine would help the arsenical poisoning; when both strychnine and arsenic are given, I do not know whether one has any effect of counteracting the other; I have no knowledge of strychnine and arsenic together; I have never heard of the matter before; I do not understand, in one way or the other, of a mixture of arsenic and strychnine; it has not arisen in my practice; I have never read any book which made any statement about this matter; I do not know of any reference to any antagonism between strychnine and arsenic; I have read a great many books, but I have not read anything suggestive of the antagonism of strychnine and arsenic; I do not know of any authority who advises that strychnine should be used in acute arsenical poisoning; strychnine in small doses will not stop the vomiting and purging caused by arsenic; there is no action in strychnine to have that effect; in large doses, of course, it will stop it by causing the death of the person; apart from the death of the patient, strychnine would never stop the vomiting and purging of arsenic; in large doses it might increase it by increasing the muscular action of the bowels; strychnine would not have any effect in stopping the caustic effects of arsenic on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; strychnine is rapidly absorbed from the alimentary canal, from the stomach, and from the intestines; if strychnine is taken with water and with an acid, that will increase the rapidity with which it is absorbed; strychnine alone is very insoluble in water, but an acid makes it soluble, and more easily absorbed; if a person, after taking a solution of strychnine, moves about actively, that would hurry on the absorption of the strychnine; the movement will accelerate the circulation of the blood, and hasten the process of absorption; it would have effects in passing from the stomach into the intestines; after taking strychnine as a poison, on an empty stomach, the symptoms will appear in from five to twenty-five minutes; if it is in a soluble form it will be very rapid; I agree with the quotation read to me from Taylor's Legal Medicine, page 460 (see page 116, question 5594); arsenic is absorbed less rapidly than strychnine; it would depend on its form; arsenic is less easily absorbed if it is in the form of arsenious acid; in any case the strychnine symptoms would appear before the arsenical symptoms; strychnine is rapidly eliminated from the body; it is eliminated from the kidneys very rapidly—say in forty-eight hours; I agree with the quotation read to me from Taylor's Legal Medicine, page 460 (see page 116, question 5599); if anyone took a dose of strychnine, such a dose as would have the effect of stimulating the action of the heart, on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, you would most likely have all the strychnine eliminated in forty-eight hours, there would be no strychnine left; if there had been strychnine present on the following Monday at 11 o'clock at night I think the heart's action would be weaker, as the remote effect of strychnine.

If the mother is nursing at the breast a young baby on Saturday, March 2nd, when she is supposed to have taken a large medical dose of strychnine, I would expect some symptoms of poisoning in the child, as milk is one of the means of eliminating strychnine from the body; the symptoms are pretty well marked; it takes a large dose to produce those symptoms; if the mother has a fairly large dose, one of the means of eliminating the poison is through the milk; it must be a fairly large dose.

Strychnine poisoning: effect upon infant.

I have seen the fecal stain on the nightdress produced; I could not be certain by its appearance that it is a fecal stain; to find that out I would require to examine it in some other way; if a trace of arsenic was found in every part of that stain, and assuming that the arsenic was mixed thoroughly with the amount of fecal matter which produced that stain, I would think there was a large total amount of arsenic in the stain if it was mixed well in it; if that amount of arsenic is present in that stain, that would certainly indicate a large amount of arsenic in the body after it had passed through the alimentary canal; a person must have used a large dose of arsenic to produce that; I know the appearance of crystals of arsenious acids; they are anhydral crystals; you can see them with a powerful magnifying glass, and recognise them by their appearance; suppose I examined the whole 17 inches of that fecal stain with a lens, there being that quantity there, and I found no arsenious acid crystals, I would not expect to get crystals; there is no other sort of arsenic that can be detected in its crystalline form with a lens; I do not think the other sorts of arsenic are recognisable by means of the lens; in that stain, although you cannot see any crystals, there might be arsenic in some form present; it might be present in other parts beyond the stain; some of the fluid of that stain might have permeated into the linen and carried the arsenic without carrying the stain; a solution of arsenite of soda and arsenite of potash are colourless; a solution of arsenic and potash, Fowler's solution, would be colourless; if a solution of arsenite of soda appeared at all in any other part, you could not detect arsenite of potash or soda in crystals on the calico; I do not think you could detect it either with the eye or with the lens; I think it would be quite possible to put a solution of some sort of arsenic on that nightdress, and yet it could not be detected with a lens; I do not think the crystals would form unless the arsenic had been sublimed by heat; if arsenious acid was given by the mouth, I would not expect to find arsenious acid in the excreta; you would most likely have the sulphide of arsenic passed; I think the arsenious acid might be changed into the sulphide of arsenic; this is of a yellow colour; I think it would be possible to produce such a stain as this by diarrhoea in appearance, and that perhaps arsenic could have been added to it by the application of arsenic in solution; if a person was poisoned with arsenic and had motions I would expect only to find the yellow sulphide—that only, not arsenious acid; that is the ordinary arsenic—the ordinary white arsenic; if a patient had taken a large quantity, part of it would pass altered into sulphide; it is quite possible that some of it might have escaped from the intestines as arsenious acid—that is, the person having taken a large dose; in order to get that effect the person must have taken a large quantity of arsenic,—greatly larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain; in examining that stain, if I found traces of arsenic in it, and examined the whole surface with a lens, and found no arsenic with the lens, I do not think that would be sufficient evidence to justify me in saying that the arsenic that was found by the test was found in the alimentary canal, or that it had gone through

Mrs. Dean's nightdress—the fecal stain.

S. F. Knigge,
M.D.

through the alimentary canal; it is quite possible that the arsenic might have been added subsequently; there is not enough evidence that it went through the body; it would be quite possible to produce a faecal stain containing arsenic by mixing a solution with faecal matter and applying it; I have not made such an experiment.

Exhibit of urine.

If a specimen of urine, say, 6 oz., showed a trace of arsenic by analysis, after arsenic had been taken, it would mean that a large dose had been taken; it would be a long time for the arsenic to remain; if there was a trace of arsenic in 6 oz. of urine, that would indicate a large quantity proportionately to the amount of urine passed by the individual; if the patient had a large dose of arsenic in the morning, and purging and vomiting all day, I should expect to find a weak and shaky pulse in the evening; the pulse would not be regular; when it is advisable for a medico-legal case to examine the urine of a person, you should draw it yourself or see it passed; that is the rule that applies in cases of medium examination in life assurance offices as a safety against fraud.

Powder in lemon syrup?

If there was a white powder of arsenic at the bottom of the fluid, I am not sure whether there would be any arsenic in solution as well as the arsenic at the bottom; I would prefer not to answer that question; I cannot speak with certainty as to whether the liquor would take up all the arsenic in solution and deposit the balance; I am not sure if arsenious acid is soluble in an acid medium without the application of heat.

Peripheral neuritis.

I do not know to my own knowledge that peripheral neuritis is known to follow the disease of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type, but I know there are cases reported of it; it is a disease that follows arsenical poisoning, lead poisoning, alcoholic poisoning, and this form of influenza, also malarious fevers and syphilis; there are a number of causes; when you get a case of peripheral neuritis you generally rely upon the history to form a diagnosis.

Witness—George Edward Rennie, M.D.

G. E. Rennie,
M.D.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—April 5, page 13.
Commission.—June 10 (pages 225-229).

Central Criminal Court.—I am an M.D. of London, and a duly qualified medical practitioner; I am Government Pathologist.

Profession.

Mrs. Dean's illness, Arsenical poisoning

Central Criminal Court.—I agree with Dr. Newmarch; the symptoms described are those of acute arsenical poisoning; strychnine, taken with arsenic, will account for the steady pulse described; arsenic deadens the heart's action, strychnine stimulates it; arsenic is rapidly begun to be excreted, but it continues for a long time; finding it six days after would indicate that a large dose had been taken, and it would be more likely to be found in the urine than in the milk; her being able to move about in the afternoon would be accounted for by her taking strychnine with the arsenic, and that she did not take a sufficient dose of arsenic.

Mrs. Dean's illness, Arsenical poisoning.

Commission.—I saw Mrs. Dean at the trial; as she walked across the Court I noticed that she appeared to drag her leg slightly; I next saw her on the 23rd of April at the North Shore Hospital; at the time I believed she was suffering from peripheral neuritis; in addition to this, I noticed that her hair was coming out, and that she had a pigmentation in the upper part of the abdomen, and a deeper pigmentation about the nipples; the next time I saw her was on the 9th of May; I then saw her in company with Dr. Jones and Dr. Manning; her condition on the 9th of May differed from that on my previous visit by the symptoms of peripheral neuritis being more marked; I mean to say that they were more marked on the 9th of May; at the visit in April the reflexes were exaggerated; on my visit in May they were quite lost—that is, the knee jerks had gone; that is what I would exactly expect in a case of peripheral neuritis; on the 9th of May the hairs were still falling out, and the pigmentation still remained; looking at these symptoms, especially the loss of the hair and the pigmentation of the skin, I consider the peripheral neuritis was due to arsenical poisoning; I base my conclusion on the combination of symptoms, together with the previous history of the case; I simply took the history as it came; without knowing the history of the case, I should consider first of all the combination of circumstances and all the symptoms present; that would include particularly the falling out of the hair and the pigmentation; those circumstances would be a sufficient indication for symptoms of peripheral neuritis; in that way I differentiate this from peripheral neuritis due to influenza, or any other cause; I did search for indications of lead poisoning, and of alcohol, or any other irritant which would cause peripheral neuritis, but I did not find any other cause; I have seen Mrs. Dean since then; I saw her on Saturday; her hair is not falling out now; she did not show me any collection of her hair; I am certain that the pigmentation I noticed on the upper part of the abdomen was about the epigastrium; there were patches of pigmentation; I could not tell you the number of the patches; there were several; they were about the size of a threepenny piece, and of a brown colour; there was not any desquamation; I did not notice the condition of the hair follicles; each patch was of a uniform colour; I did not examine the whole with the lens; it was only around the nipples that I saw the pigmentation—that was the only part; it was deeply pigmented about the nipples; I have seen pigmentation due to arsenic; the form that pigmentation took was a case of psoriasis treated by arsenic; after that experience of mine I do not say that the pigmentation in this particular case was due to arsenical poisoning, but my opinion was formed from the fact that the pigmentation occurred at the spot where this woman told me herself that she had a scar, or some other injury or abrasion of the skin, from the stays; I mean to say that the pigmentation occurred on the portion of the woman's body where her skin had been rubbed by her stays; she did not show me the extent of the injury involved by the stays; I didn't ask her; these patches about the epigastrium were distributed over an area of about 1½ in. by 1½ in.; it was the upper part of the epigastrium, and just opposite the end of the sternum; if you put your finger on the spot you would not touch bone, because it was below the sternum; there were five or six patches—I cannot tell you for certain; there would not be a hundred; as far as I can remember, these patches would be about the size of a threepenny bit; it is not a fact that if a person has an abrasion of the skin, due to an injury or continuous friction, this particular spot becomes pigmented; I do not think so; I would not say that a person does not get pigmented over parts of the body where there has been friction; I have no knowledge of it, unless there is some cause for pigmentation besides friction; I am of opinion that these patches could not have been caused by the previous scars as the natural result of continuous friction; I cannot say whether pigmentation follows acute arsenical poisoning from a single dose;

I cannot speak from any experience of my own as to whether it would follow two or three doses ; I have not had many cases of arsenical poisoning ; I have only seen one case of arsenical poisoning ; at the Prince Alfred Hospital during the past two years ; the person was only in the hospital for a day or two, and you could not expect to get pigmentation in that time ; I have never seen a case of acute arsenical poisoning in which pigmentation followed ; I have read that pigmentation follows the administration of arsenic ; I do not know that I have read any authoritative medical book which reports a definite case of pigmentation following acute arsenical poisoning ; I could not say that all the cases of pigmentation are reported in the books, or that I have read of any cases where arsenic has been administered for a long time, but there have been cases where pigmentation has followed where arsenic was administered for some time ; that would be after a fairly large dose of arsenic had been taken into the system ; I have no personal knowledge of pigmentation following one large dose of arsenic ; I have seen cases of pigmentation following the prolonged use of arsenic, in which a fairly large amount of arsenic has been taken into the system ; there are authorities that coincide with my experience ; if I saw pigmentation on a person, and I knew this pigmentation was due to arsenic, I do not think I would conclude that the arsenic had been administered for a considerable period ; it would not necessarily be for a considerable period ; it would depend upon the degrees of pigmentation whether it had arisen from a considerable number of large doses, or else a great number of small doses ; if I found a whole body covered with patches of pigment, then I should consider that probably a large number of doses had been spread over a long time ; I certainly think it is of diagnostic value, whether it is in one place or in several places over the whole body ; I do not think it is a fact that drugs like arsenic and silver produce pigmentation, and that this pigmentation is, more or less, nearly always a general pigmentation ; it affects certain areas of the body, and is the result of constitutional poisoning, but the pigmentation following the use of drugs is always more liable to affect parts of the body that have been irritated, and which are naturally the seats of the pigment ; I have never looked at Mrs. Dean's vaccination marks ; I have looked inside her mouth, but did not notice any sore places or any ulceration there ; I noticed the condition of her teeth ; the pigmentation in this case was not confined to a small area, it was marked on the nipples as well ; I do not know that I ever read any description of the localisation of pigmentation in any case of arsenical poisoning ; I have read text-books on the subject, and I have read that there are areas more liable to pigmentation than others ; the aureolæ are parts where pigmentation naturally occurs ; it is mentioned in these authoritative books that this particular area is more liable to attack than others ; there are situations where pigment naturally occurs, and parts of the skin where previous inflammation may have existed ; I would not dispute anything that Crocker says on the subject ; I cannot tell you any special authority I have read on these matters, but that is the general impression I have formed from my reading ; I know that Mrs. Dean had a child some six months ago, and that pigmentation is quite natural in such circumstances, that it would last a considerable time, and that it might last a lifetime ; I can assign no other cause for these pigmentary spots which I saw on the abdomen ; I am certain they were pigmentation, and not due to some such disease as *pityriasis versicolor* ; I do not admit that the hair will fall out of any woman's head from innumerable causes ; it may fall out after child birth ; it does not necessarily fall out of any woman after an acute illness, and it does not frequently do so ; after a long and acute illness, I will admit that women's hair does sometimes fall out ; it is not a common thing for the hair to fall out of women who have had babies after three or four months, I never had that experience ; it is a very common thing for the hair to fall out, if there is some cause for it, without the woman being apparently ill at all ; sometimes women come to a doctor if their hair is falling out ; I cannot say that most women lose a great deal of hair at certain seasons of the year ; I am not in the hair-dressing line ; I admit that my opinion on this matter is biassed by the belief that she had arsenic, as stated at the trial ; it was found that she had had arsenic ; that was established as a fact at the trial ; nobody doubted that she had had arsenic at all ; it was founded on that, and the combination of circumstances confirmed me in my opinion ; all that my evidence goes to show is this : it is admitted that the woman had arsenic, I found she had peripheral neuritis, with falling out of the hair and a pigmentation of the skin, and this is taken as a further proof that she had arsenic ; that is the confirmation ; that is what my evidence amounts to, plus the previous history—the fact of the admission of arsenic ; the falling out of the hair and pigmentation, together with the peripheral neuritis, are merely confirmatory of my opinion ; they are confirmatory of course, but apart altogether from that, the combination of symptoms presented by this woman is almost diagnostic of arsenical poisoning ; that is to say, if I knew nothing at all about arsenic, and that this woman was brought to my place deaf and dumb, I would give it as my opinion that she had had arsenic, but I could not swear to it positively ; she did not give to me the history of the spot on the abdomen ; I do not know that she told me until I noticed the pigmentation, and then she said that there had been some abrasion of the skin at this spot by her stays ; she did not tell me how long that abrasion had been there ; I am quite satisfied that the knee reflexes were abolished on the 9th of May ; it would be an unusual occurrence for them to be present on the 17th ; I first distinguished these reflexes in the ordinary way, by tapping the tendons ; on Saturday I saw her, and they are not present even now in a normal condition ; they cannot readily be obtained ; one could not be obtained at all, and the other I could only obtain by reinforcement ; in my opinion the symptoms I have seen from the beginning to the end could not be reconciled with an attack of influenza ; if peripheral neuritis had appeared at or before the trial, it would have strengthened the assumption that the case was arsenical poisoning ; it was after the Darlinghurst trial that peripheral neuritis was developed ; I was at the trial ; the question there was who administered the arsenic ; that was the main point of the trial ; none of the authorities with which I am acquainted state that pigmentation of the skin does not follow a single poisonous dose of arsenic.

Supposing that six days after traces of arsenic are found in the urine, that would indicate a fairly large dose ; when I say a large dose, I do not mean, of course, 5 or 10 grains, but 1 or 2 grains, which would be a large dose given medicinally ; half a grain of arsenic has proved fatal, I believe, in some cases ; the average fatal dose is about 2 grains ; of course there are exceptional cases, where one might give a small dose or a large dose ; the effect would depend upon the subject.

Arsenic—A large or small dose.

Arsenic and strychnine have a different effect upon the pulse ; my opinion is based upon theoretical considerations ; a case, I think, has been recorded by an Italian pharmacologist named Villa, where strychnine and arsenic were taken together ; he observed the tetanizing properties of strychnine counteracted by arsenic ; the details of this case are given in "Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence." (See quotation, page 229.)

Arsenic and strychnine—Alleged antagonism.

Witness—

W. H. Crago,
L.R.C.P.

Witness—William Henry Crago, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission.—June 3, 1895 (pages 143, 144, 145).

Gastro-intestinal
influenza and
peripheral neu-
ritis.

Influenza of the gastro-intestinal type was prevalent in Sydney and neighbourhood during the months of February and March; I had at least two or three cases of that nature during the month of February, and I have had one or two since amongst children; these cases bear strong similarity to cases of acute irritant poisoning; the symptoms are almost identical; there is vomiting, with some abdominal pain; you get that in an ordinary bilious attack, but we do not usually get fever with an ordinary bilious attack; if there had been no epidemic of influenza prevalent in the community at the time I had my cases, I do not think I would have called these particular cases influenza; I should have thought them to be ptomaine poisoning, but I could not trace that the people to whom I refer had eaten tinned fish or bad food; and as there were cases of the ordinary type of influenza in the house, I came to the conclusion that this disease was influenza; I looked upon it as such; I am quite certain in my own mind that they were influenza; they were somewhat similar to cases of arsenical poisoning, inasmuch as the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, vomiting and purging, with abdominal pains, were present; these cases of gastro-intestinal influenza showed a suffusion or redness about the eyes; that is nearly always shown in influenza; I cannot say whether in my own practice peripheral neuritis succeeded influenza of a gastro-intestinal type, but I have had two cases of peripheral neuritis, both being elderly women; the disease followed after a cold, and the symptoms were distinctly those of peripheral neuritis; judging from these cases, and my treatment, I am of opinion that the peripheral neuritis was a sequelæ of influenza; of course I cannot be positive, but from the fact that the illnesses were followed by peripheral neuritis, I considered influenza to be the cause; I did not see the cases during the primary illness, but ordinary colds are not followed by peripheral neuritis, and I excluded in my diagnosis alcoholism, and arsenical poisoning from such a source as green wall-paper, or anything like that; there was pain in the right foot, followed by slight œdema and a drooping of the foot [position shown by witness], due to a partial paralysis of the extensor muscles of the leg in the first case, and there was also wasting of the muscles; I diagnosed this case as one of peripheral neuritis; the other case was in the left arm, and not quite so typical as the one in the leg, but still there was no doubt that it was a case of peripheral neuritis; it is difficult to differentiate from rheumatism, but I practically excluded rheumatism from my diagnosis; I have not my note-book showing the cases of influenza which developed symptoms of peripheral neuritis. (President:—I may at once say that I personally know nothing about these matters, but I think that my brother Commissioners, the doctors, are quite satisfied that there were cases of gastro-intestinal influenza prevalent in the months of February and March, and that they are satisfied that peripheral neuritis follows this type of influenza. They are prepared to believe such cases did occur without further evidence.) I will certainly not deny that peripheral neuritis follows arsenical poisoning; I say no to the question:—"Supposing you attended and examined a patient, could you say whether peripheral neuritis arose from the cause you have mentioned, or from arsenical poisoning?" That is the present state of medical science; I could not tell unless I knew the history of the case; if I knew absolutely the history of the case, and that the patient had taken arsenic, I could tell the source of the neuritis; most certainly I admit that, outside the general truths in connection with peripheral neuritis, knowledge from personal examination of the patient would be one element, and, an important element, in coming to a conclusion that the case was one of peripheral neuritis, or, in other words, that a medical practitioner who had seen and examined a patient, would be in a better position than one who had not to state the cause of the disease; supposing I examined the person suffering from peripheral neuritis several times, in periods extending over several weeks, I should say I would be better able to say from what it arose than a practitioner forming an opinion from ordinary theories, especially if I knew from what the neuritis commenced; but on the other hand I do not think fifty examinations made during the prevalence of neuritis would help me in arriving at its cause; I have not examined Mrs. Dean; all that I am stating now is to be found in books, but I speak from the experience of my own practice; I have made no new discovery; I have seen several cases of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type; they were almost invariably accompanied by a rise in the temperature; there was a temperature of not less than 101 deg.; sometimes it was higher; I would not expect to get any rise of temperature in cases of arsenical poisoning, the symptoms being practically the same as those of gastro-intestinal influenza, until inflammatory symptoms had developed; in influenza of this type I would expect to get the high temperature in the earlier stages of the disease—at once.

Strychnine poi-
soning. Effect
upon infant.

The only case I can call to mind of an infant at the breast having been poisoned by strychnine taken by the mother is one which occurred last week, and then I did not see the child; I was told by the mother, I think it was on last Wednesday; the mother explained to me that the child was livid, and drawn up as if in a ball, they could not account for this, except in one way, and this was, the lady explained to me, that the wetnurse of the child had eaten some olives; the next day it was discovered that this wetnurse had stealthily taken a mixture of ergot and strychnine which had been made up for the mother; the nurse had evidently taken a larger dose than had been prescribed for the mother; the wetnurse did not suffer any symptoms; the child had most of the symptoms; the symptoms in the child did not suggest to me strychnine poisoning at the time; I never dreamt of the nurse taking that mixture, and the fact that arrested the mother's attention in the first place was the lividity of the child; I cannot mention to you the name of the mother; if I did the parents of the child would be well known to everyone here; I simply give you the mother's statement as she gave it to me, when she said the child was livid, and rolled up as if in a ball; when I heard the wetnurse had taken this strychnine and ergot I had no doubt of what caused the symptoms; it is an established fact in medicine that an infant is most susceptible to strychnine poisoning if the mother has taken strychnine; the child would rapidly show symptoms, as it would be easily affected; I may add that the infant of whom I am speaking is only about five weeks old; there was no history of previous or general convulsion, and in describing the case I am only using the mother's words, when she said the child was drawn up like a ball; I think the lividity was due to the ergot, and that the drawing up like a ball was due to the strychnine; it might have been due to other causes; first of all it was thought that it was due to the nurse eating olives; supposing the doctor in the first instance diagnosed the case as ptomaine poisoning, and then subsequently a statement made by two women leads to a change

change in the diagnosis, certainly my report as an outside medical man on that case would depend very much whether or not I put any confidence in the statement of the women; I regard the statement of Dr. West read to me (see page 145) as of value, for I have read of cases of typhoid without fever.

As regards symptoms of influenza, I should say that perversions of taste are almost universal; a patient suffering from influenza has a distaste for foods of all kinds; I do not know that I have noticed it more especially in regard to tea; but I know there is a distaste for all kinds of food; to some extent this distaste reaches a stage of nausea; they lose the sense of taste, and the sense of smell is equally affected; I have had many patients suffering from influenza who had neither taste nor smell; I mean they had not a right taste; they get a wrong taste, and because of their perverted taste they dread to take food; I keep a note-book to record cases I see in the house, but not, as a rule, those I visit; I do not think I have the notes of the cases of which I speak; but I think I have copies of the prescriptions given.

I believe that a sufficient quantity of milk from the breast of a mother for the purpose of analysis has been drawn by a physician after the lapse of eleven days; it would be a long time, but still experience enables me to say that it is not impossible to do so; you might not do it in one case out of six, and then you might have a case in which it could be done; this would depend to a great extent upon the pathological condition of the mother and the absence of galactorrhœa; I have known women to cease suckling children for two or three weeks, and then the milk has come back again.

Witness—William Henry Goode, M.D.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, May 31, 1895 (pages 137–139).

I am lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Sydney University.

With regard to the two prescriptions placed in my hand, I see the one contains morphia, and is dated the 3rd of January, and the other containing morphia is dated the 5th of March; both of these prescriptions are for the same patient, Mrs. Dean, and are given by the same doctor; I notice a difference in the quantity of morphia prescribed on the two occasions; one contains 6 drachms and the other 2 drachms of morphia, and both are prescribed by Dr. Newmarch; the difference between the two doses is that there are four $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses in one and twelve different doses in the other.

I have read the Judge's notes giving the description of Mrs. Dean's illness on the Monday and the following day; she must evidently have been suffering from some irritant taken into the stomach; I think that her illness on Monday night and the following day was due to several causes; I have seen the patient; I saw her at a distance in the hospital; supposing Mrs. Dean is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, and there is no suggestion of alcoholism or disease, the peripheral neuritis would not necessarily indicate or show that she had been poisoned by arsenic; she might have peripheral neuritis through many other causes—influenza, exposure to cold, lead-poisoning, alcohol; if I was perfectly certain that she had taken a large quantity of arsenic, I should say that arsenic was the cause of the peripheral neuritis, supposing there was no evidence of alcohol or lead-poisoning, leaving out even syphilis, and excluding all common causes, and assuming that she is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, following extreme vomiting on the 4th of March and the 5th of March; supposing she suffered from some extreme irritant on Monday, the 4th, and Tuesday, the 5th, of March, and is now suffering from peripheral neuritis, and there is no evidence of alcoholism, or any other causes that have been mentioned, I would not suspect the use of arsenic; that is the last thing I would think of, unless something put it into my head, even supposing she were constantly vomiting and purging; she might vomit and purge from other causes; even coupling this fact with the peripheral neuritis, I should not suspect arsenic, unless I found some in the vomit or purge; I have never made any experiment on a person who has happened to have taken a mixture of arsenic and strychnine; we do not make experiments of that kind; supposing I were taken to the hospital, and shown a person suffering from peripheral neuritis, I could not, without diagnosis, say, in the absence of alcohol, syphilis, or lead-poisoning, what was the cause of that peripheral neuritis, even if I were informed that the patient had suffered from extreme vomiting and purging; I would not say it was from arsenical poisoning; I should not be forced to admit that it was from arsenical poisoning; it might be produced by other causes; there might be twenty other causes to produce peripheral neuritis, causes that we know nothing at all about yet, causes which up to the present are undiscovered; I recognise that the quotation read to me on "Multiple neuritis, peripheral neuritis, and poly neuritis," covers a very wide field [see quotation, *Minutes of Evidence*, page 139]; it would be easy to trace the cause of peripheral neuritis in a patient if you knew that patient had taken arsenic; in other words, a diagnosis of the case would depend upon the knowledge of the history of the case; to fix and determine the cause of peripheral neuritis a thorough knowledge of the history of the case is required; if I knew the woman had taken arsenic it would not be difficult.

I do not agree with the statement, "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic and then took a dose of strychnine, it would be an antidote;" there is no ground for the statements that "A mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other," or "Supposing she had taken some strychnine, it would account for a strong pulse, supposing she was suffering from arsenical poisoning;" I know of no authority which recommends that strychnine should be used as an antidote to arsenic; in my opinion, if the woman took on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock a mixture which contained $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of arsenic, the fact of the strychnine being there would not account for her being able to go about on Saturday afternoon freely; on the same supposition, I do not think the taking of this dose of arsenic and strychnine on Saturday morning would account for her having a strong pulse, a good pulse and regular, and respiration normal sixty-four hours afterwards; in my opinion, the arsenic and the strychnine taken on the Saturday would not in any way account for the regular pulse and normal respiration on Monday night. Assuming that the woman took this dose— $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of arsenic on an empty stomach before breakfast, on the Saturday morning, and that vomiting followed with purging during the morning, she might be able to walk about freely and apparently in her normal health the same afternoon if she got rid of the poison very rapidly from the stomach; if she did not vomit for (say) an hour, in my opinion, she would be very weak, if not exhausted, in the afternoon; if she took $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of arsenic in the morning, and there was no

Influenza symptoms.

Mother's milk.

W. H.
Goode, M.D.

Profession.

Mrs. Dean—
morphia
prescriptions.Mrs. Dean's illness. Peripheral
neuritis.Strychnine and
arsenic. Alleged
antidote.

W. H.
Goode, M.D.

severe vomiting, I think she would be weak and not fit to walk about in the afternoon; in my opinion, she would not be in her full normal health; I do not see how she could be in her normal health, judging from the size of the dose.

Strychnine
poisoning—
effect on infant

If a mother, who has a child at the breast (say) ten weeks old, had taken strychnine in considerable doses, it is likely that the child would suffer from strychnine poisoning and show symptoms; but I cannot say from my own knowledge whether the child would; it is said that such is the case; I have heard of such cases; if a mother's milk is poisoned, I do not think there would be any different effect upon the child if the milk were drawn off into a cup and then given to the child.

Strychnine—its
action.

In the medical administration of strychnine, it would depend upon the size of the dose whether it was required to be given frequently in order to maintain its action or whether it would last a long time; a tonic dose should be given frequently—two or three times a day; that is necessary to keep up the action, which disappears rapidly; if you were to give a double medicinal dose at 7 o'clock in the morning, I should think the effect upon that person at 3 o'clock in the afternoon would be that he would be very ill; I should say that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the person's heart would be depressed, such a person, most likely, would be exhausted; in fact, prostrated.

Coloured strychnine.

The bottle now produced is strychnine; it is strychnine, coloured pink; to know if that coloured strychnine dissolved would colour the solution in which it was dissolved I should want to know what it is coloured with.

Arsenious acid.
The night dress.
Facial stain.

I have made experiments on the subject of pouring a solution of arsenious acid on to calico and letting it dry, and have discovered that you cannot detect anything on the fabric on which you have poured the solution; you cannot detect anything even with a microscope; there is nothing to be seen, as the arsenious acid has been absorbed by the fabric; how I would detect the presence of this acid would be by chemical tests—analysing, for instance; this night dress, which I am now examining, might be covered with a solution of arsenious acid and dried, and yet you could not detect the fact by the aid of the microscope—not if the whole night dress had been washed in it; in my opinion nobody could detect it; I could not detect it with the use of the lens, and I do not think anybody else could; the result of pouring a solution of arsenite of potash, or arsenite of sodium on a piece of calico would be just the same; nothing would be seen, not even with the microscope; nothing could be seen by the aid of any power that could be brought to bear upon it; if a solution of arsenious acid, or arsenite of soda, or arsenite of potash was used, and an amount of arsenic soap was added to a facial stain on a night dress or garment of that kind, I do not think you would be able to detect the arsenious acid then with the aid of the glass; if there was any mixing with any organic matter, I do not think it would make it easier to see it owing to the fact of the garment being stained; arsenious acid is soluble in an acid medium; it is soluble in hydro-chloric acid; I do not know what lemon-syrup is, and therefore do not know if hydro-chloric acid is used in its manufacture.

R. J.
Jenkins, M.D.

Witness—Edward Johnstone Jenkins, M.D.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 5, 1895 (pages, 165-169).

Profession.

I am one of the visiting surgeons at the Sydney Hospital.

Mrs. Dean at the
hospital.

Mrs. Dean has been under my charge since she went into the hospital; I have examined her, and I have had the treatment of her, but I have not prescribed for her; I have not prescribed drugs; I have examined her with a view to this inquiry, and have formed an opinion, as far as I am capable of forming an opinion, of her case; I have seen her every day except to-day; I think she came into the hospital on the 17th of March; I think she is in a fit condition to come and give evidence before this Commission; she has been walking about for some time now.

Peripheral
neuritis.
Arsenical
poisoning.

I have formed an opinion that the illness she has is peripheral neuritis; she is now in the recovering stage of it; I certainly do not think this peripheral neuritis is due to alcoholism; in the first place I base my diagnosis of peripheral neuritis on the fact that she has distinct loss of power in her legs; I have formed no opinion as to the cause of this peripheral neuritis; I do not know the cause; there are several causes for peripheral neuritis; she might have had it in a multiple form; I am unable to state the cause beyond the ordinary history of the case and what I have seen in the newspapers; in cases of peripheral neuritis similar to this, where the question would arise as to what was the cause, I would depend for the forming of a diagnosis on the electrical reaction to a large extent; but, further, the history of the case is the most important; I formed an opinion on the history of this case; I have discussed the question with myself as to whether this is arsenical peripheral neuritis; I believe that in cases of chronic arsenical poisoning there are certain signs by which peripheral neuritis can be definitely determined, but I am not certain about the signs of acute arsenical poisoning in this particular stage of her illness; still there are definite signs; these are the pigmentation of the skin, the falling out of the hair, oedema or swelling of the eyelids, and changes in the nails; occasionally there are others; there are skin lesions that are characteristic of this—ulcerations in certain forms in chronic arsenical poisoning; there are rashes—erythematous rashes—red rashes; I am not well enough up to say they are pathognomonic, but they do occur; they do not occur in this particular case; I could not say that all the symptoms I have described, which are characteristic, and by means of which peripheral neuritis due to arsenical poisoning can be differentiated from peripheral neuritis due to other causes, are those of chronic arsenical poisoning; one of them, that I have mentioned, the swelling of the eyelids, would occur in acute cases, probably also the red rashes, but I would not be certain on that point; these symptoms are from chronic arsenical poisoning; that is my idea; Mrs. Dean has none of the characteristic signs marked at all; I might add, perhaps, that she has a change in her nails which is peculiar, but I am not absolutely able to state that it is due to arsenic; she has white lines in her nails which she says have only developed since the illness was commenced on the 4th of March; you can see those white lines distinctly; these lines indicate that some change has occurred in the nutrition of the body; as far as one could see, the change was gradual; it might occur with any acute illness; all I can say about this is that this change in her nails indicates that she had an acute illness not long ago; I say not long ago simply because one knows that it takes a certain length of time for these things to develop; according to skin authorities you can tell pretty well from the distance of the line from the root of the nail when the illness occurred; this white mark will disappear altogether in time; I have not noticed

noticed any falling out of the hair more than would happen in most women; it is quite common with women to lose their hair, and I did not attach much importance to it; it was not coming out in handfuls, and it is not particularly loose; you cannot pull it out very easily; any fever or acute illness will cause that; she shows no signs whatever of having had shingles; of all these characteristic signs which I have mentioned in connection with chronic arsenical poisoning, not any one of them by itself is enough to found an opinion upon; suppose this woman had peripheral neuritis, and falling out of the hair, and a history of vomiting and purging three months before, I would not be able to say that she suffered on that account from arsenical poisoning; if she had falling out of the hair, and this mark on the nails, I would not be able to say that she suffered from arsenical poisoning; I am not sure, as regards the description of the pigmentation by authorities, whether it is described in acute poisoning; I am only speaking of what I have read; the cases I refer to are where people were taking arsenic medicinally, and then get an acute attack from taking an overdose; I have not seen a case; I do not remember having seen any acute cases of arsenical poisoning; I am not speaking from experience, but only from what I have read; in well-marked cases of pigmentation in arsenical poisoning, the skin has a peculiar bronzed appearance—a general sort of pigmentation over the whole of the body; that is one form of it; another form is, if the patient is suffering from any form of skin disease, a particular patch might be pigmented more than any other part; it remains a long time as a rule, or may fade away altogether; I do not know whether it has been ascertained whether this pigmentation is due to an actual deposit of arsenic in the tissues of the skin or to a stimulation of the pigment cells in the skin; I do not know whether that has been decided; at the present moment Mrs. Dean has the knee-jerks well marked; the superficial reflexes are normal; she has the tendon reflexes in the knees—in both knees; everywhere I examined her the reflex is as it should be; the left knee-jerk is more marked than the right; from the electrical examinations we have made, the reflex is probably a slight increase in the left; it is about normal in the right; I have applied all the electrical reactions carefully; the results during the last two examinations are consistent; the first we did not take any note of, because the battery was not in good order; the last two were practically the same, as far as I could see; she has not what is known as the reaction of degeneration marked—not at this stage; I think she has peripheral neuritis; I certainly have seen more marked cases of peripheral neuritis; in her case the signs are not strongly marked; the electrical changes are generally marked, but in this particular case they are not strongly marked; they are quantitative changes, not qualitative; there is no reversion of the normal formulae of muscular contractions; in my own practice I have never had any case of peripheral neuritis in any way resembling this of Mrs. Dean arising after influenza; I have no knowledge of such a case; I have never seen it in my practice; I have read that multiple peripheral neuritis of this form does arise from influenza; in fact, cases have occurred in Sydney in the hospital, but I have not seen them; there was one case a short time ago put down to that, but I cannot say what it was; I am speaking only of what I have heard; that case was different from this altogether; it affected the whole of the muscles; this is localised to a few; that involved the legs, both arms, and the trunk muscles; in my opinion it was not an isolated case of peripheral neuritis; it was multiple and symmetrical; I did not know the early history at the onset of this peripheral neuritis of Mrs. Dean; I only know it from hearsay; I heard it as a matter of fact from Dr. Newmarch; he said that at the very first time he saw her all the reflexes and sensations were very much increased—that there was a marked increase of sensation, and a great increase of the reflexes; he did not tell me that these deep reflexes had been greatly abolished; he said greatly diminished, but not abolished; I cannot say whether this conversation was in reference to Dr. Newmarch's seeing Mrs. Dean at her own house or at the North Shore Hospital; but he said, I think, it was in the early part of her illness; I know from reading that in arsenical peripheral neuritis the deep reflexes are almost always lost; in this case there are a great many points of divergence between it and a classical case of arsenical poisoning; I know of some cases of poisoning which have given rise to criminal proceedings, but not many; I know that in cases of people who have been convicted of poisoning, different theories have been formulated by medical men; I admit that in nearly every case different theories are put forward by medical men as to how it happened, and that a knowledge of the state of Mrs. Dean before she came to the hospital would be valuable in deciding what caused this peripheral neuritis; if she had been a patient of mine, I certainly would have an advantage in deciding that question; I have already admitted that all I have seen is perfectly consistent with this peripheral neuritis having arisen from arsenical poisoning; if I had known she had taken arsenic, I should be certain of it; it is not a typical case, but you get different cases; when Mrs. Dean came to me, I looked upon her case as a very mild one; she was recovering quickly, although for some days she was unable to move about, but she gradually improved; there might have been symptoms which passed away before I saw her; she was what I would call on the mend; she was improving; I had no knowledge of Mrs. Dean before that; she was a perfect stranger to me; I had never seen her before; there might have been symptoms before she came to me which would be decisive, and which had passed away when she came to me; if I had been attending to her I might be able now to say absolutely that she was suffering from arsenical poisoning; I have only known her since she has been at the hospital, the 17th May; there was a peculiar mark on the toe nail, as well as on the finger nails—a peculiar white line, linear, or semi-linear; this might occur after any severe illness; undoubtedly that is one of the things that does show itself after arsenical poisoning, from what I have read; I have not been able to find any definite signs of pigmentation of the skin since Mrs. Dean came to the hospital; I have examined it very carefully, and do not find any pigmentation at all; I think she is peculiarly free from it at the present moment; possibly it might have passed away before she came to me at the hospital; in connection with arsenical poisoning, as a rule, from what I have read, the reflexes of the knee are abolished; it was the rule for them to be quite absent; they are present in this case, but, as a rule, they are absent; in the case of any arsenical poisoning the knee-jerks appear at a certain stage; this is characteristic of peripheral neuritis; I am speaking from books; any competent medical man would know these books; they are common knowledge to members of the medical profession; I have no personal knowledge of arsenical poisoning of any kind; I have never had a case under my medical care of multiple peripheral neuritis, due to arsenic, till this one; I should be quite satisfied that all the symptoms, as far as I have noticed, are confirmatory, supposing Dr. Newmarch said of his own knowledge of the case, from what he saw, that it was a case of arsenical poisoning; I have never had such a case; if Dr. Newmarch had told me—I not knowing the case—that it was due to typhoid fever, I would have taken that for granted; I say it

may

R. J.
Jenkins, M.D.

may be due to any other acute illness; if he had told me it was due to septicæmia, I would have taken it for granted, or if he had said it was due to any of the causes of peripheral neuritis; if I knew she had had influenza I would have taken it as due to that; I believe it is a rule that in chronic cases of arsenical poisoning the nails fall off, but I would not be definite as to acute cases; it might be so, but I am not sufficiently well up in that; I am describing book knowledge, and I am satisfied that the books say that there is "falling off" of the nails,—a falling off like the hair; I have not seen any particular reference to it in any book; I have often seen this mark on the nails in acute pneumonia, but I have never seen it so well marked; I should say that the falling off of the nails in arsenical poisoning was extremely rare; if a doctor knew the previous history of the case (Dr. Newmarch or any other doctor) before it came to me, he would be in a much better position to tell whether it arose from these other causes than I would be; if I had been the medical attendant, and knew the previous history, I might then have the means for stating positively it did not arise from these other causes, and shut them out; that is to say that in a certain stage you can form a definite opinion from having a knowledge of the history of the case from the beginning; if I were the medical man who attended her from the beginning, and my first diagnosis was wrong of the acute illness, it would follow that my ultimate diagnosis of the peripheral neuritis would be wrong; it would depend on whether other things turned up in the meantime, as they sometimes do, to alter my diagnosis; I do not think the nature of the electrical reaction in any given case of peripheral neuritis would enlighten you as to the cause of the peripheral neuritis; I have told you that I have formed no opinion as to the cause in this particular case, and also that I was quite sure it did not arise from alcohol; that is from my general observation of the patient and from what she has told me—of course believing her as I would any other person, I could not find any other cause; I exclude alcohol, but I cannot say that I should exclude any other cause; lead-poisoning was the principal thing I thought of after the alcohol, and I excluded it; I exclude syphilis, gout, and acute rheumatism; I have not been able to find any pigmentation of the skin; I mean not anything of any consequence; there might be a freckle here and there, something of that sort, but nothing definite that I can find at the present moment; she had a mark just above the navel, which she said was due to her stays; there was some darkness of the skin there; there was a little mark there; the aureola was very dark and marked, too, but I put that down to the fact that she had been confined about the beginning of the year. I found the reflexes pretty well restored; they may not be lost at any stage, but they often are; the condition in which I found them was not inconsistent with their being absolutely absent in a prior stage; it would be very unusual if the deep reflexes were lost—entirely abolished in March or April—to be entirely restored the next month; in the case of alcohol, when they are abolished, they take a very long while; I am not in a position to say whether it was rather long for the aureole mark to be present five months after confinement; there is some pigmentation still on this scar on the navel, but it would not have attracted my attention; I have not noticed that she is hysterical; since she has been in the hospital she has been particularly free from hysteria; the pigmentation of the scar at the lower part of the sternum was due to the pressure of the stays; it would be pigmented; as a rule, wherever there is friction there is pigmentation on the body; I attach no importance to that at the stage in which I saw it; I did not notice that until some one told me about pigmentation, and I looked for it and found it; there was no wasting of the muscles—no naked-eye wasting.

Ataxic gait.

Mrs. Dean had a peculiar gait at the time of her admission to the hospital; it was not absolutely an ataxic gait, but more of a waddle and shuffle than an absolute locomotor ataxy; the gait, however, was ataxic; she had not got the particular high step that is general [*witness illustrated with his foot*]; she more shuffles along than lifts her leg; the power of flexion and extension of the feet were all very well marked considering; she had power of complete flexion and tension; if you put your hand against her feet she could resist very well—she could push your hand very well; at the time of her admission this was not so marked as it is now; she was then weaker; there was a good deal of diminution on her admission, both in flexion and extension; she did not move about very well at all then; it was rather difficult to get much information; we did not get her on to the floor at all; we only got her on the side of the bed, and lifted her across; there was a general weakness of the lower extremities when she came to the hospital; she is gradually getting better, and is now able to walk about quite well, but she has this peculiar gait; she has got a well-marked peculiar gait yet; I do not call it non-co-ordination, but in-co-ordination; this arises in any form of peripheral neuritis; it is not uncommon in this particular form, but there are forms in which it is more marked than in this; it is not inconsistent with peripheral neuritis particularly due to arsenical poisoning; when I saw this case it was practically at the far end of it.

S. Jamieson,
M.B.

Witness—Sydney Jamieson, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.
Commission, May 31, 1895 (pages 142, 143).

Profession.

I am honorary pathologist and honorary physician at the Sydney Infirmary; I have had considerable practice in my profession in Sydney and its suburbs.

Gastro-intestinal
influenza.

In following my profession during last February and March, I remember there were several matters of importance; influenza of the gastro-intestinal type was prevalent in my practice during those months, and it is still prevalent, for I am attending a case at the present time; some of these cases of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type I call influenza, because influenza was prevalent at the time; I failed to diagnose it rapidly at the outset, but I know it was followed, or accompanied by, vomiting and purging and an extreme prostration, which lasted longer than it usually does in an ordinary attack of diarrhoea; if influenza had not been prevalent at the time I would have looked for other causes for the peripheral neuritis; any irritant poison, such, for instance, as ptomaine poisoning, sporadic cholera, or summer diarrhoea, would produce, or be likely to produce, acute gastro-intestinal trouble; I have seen a case which corresponds with the description read to me. [*See description, Minutes of Evidence, page 142.*] These cases of gastro-intestinal influenza are almost analogous to cases of ptomaine poisoning; none of my cases of gastro-intestinal influenza were followed by peripheral neuritis; one, I thought, might develop into that; the patient is not well yet.

Mrs. Dean's
illness.

I have read the account of Mrs. Dean's illness in the Judge's notes, as given by Mrs. Dean and Dr. Newmarch; I think the disease of influenza of the gastro-intestinal type would, when diagnosed, be perfectly consistent with the symptoms shown by Mrs. Dean; I know that this influenza of the gastro-intestinal type is not uncommonly followed by peripheral neuritis. I

S. Jamieson,
M.B.
strychnine and
arsenic.
Alleged
antagonism.

I consider $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine to be an excessive dose; if that amount were taken on an empty stomach it would act more rapidly than on a full stomach; the effect would be apparent much sooner; I do not know that it would act more powerfully; strychnine is more soluble in an acid solution, and anything that would increase its solubility would increase its power of absorption; I do not agree with the statement "Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic, and then took a dose of strychnine, that that would be an antidote;" I do not agree that strychnine is an antidote to arsenic; I think it is more likely to increase the purgative action of arsenic; I cannot speak from personal experience as to whether a large dose of strychnine taken at the same time as a dose of arsenic would be likely to have any effect upon the pulse or heart; I know what the physiological effect of strychnine is, and I know that you can bring the pulse down by taking arsenic; if a person took a $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine, I think it would produce a contraction of the muscular fibres; if a person took strychnine and arsenic mixed together in an excessive dose, say twice the maximum medical dose, on an empty stomach, and did not vomit for an hour, I do not think the one would counteract the other; if strychnine and arsenic were taken together in an excessive dose, strychnine would be the first to show its effects; if no vomiting should follow its absorption, strychnine would show its effects within twenty or thirty minutes; of course it would depend upon the size of the dose; if the dose were the $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain, then I should say, at the outside, twenty minutes; if strychnine had been given, say a $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain, on Saturday morning, I do not think it would effectually counteract a poisonous dose of arsenic taken at 11 o'clock on Monday night—sixty-four hours afterwards; it is rapidly eliminated; I do not think it would remain in the system that time; the effect upon the woman of taking an excessive dose of strychnine would be to produce a jerking and spasmodic action of the muscles; supposing this woman took an excessive dose—the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine and the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of arsenic—and continued to vomit and purge all the morning, I think she would be considerably prostrated in the afternoon; I do not know anything that pulls a patient down so rapidly as violent diarrhoea; I should think any person who had taken that quantity of these poisons in the morning would be considerably prostrated in the afternoon; I think strychnine, in all probability, would have the effect of improving the tone of the pulse, which had been subdued by taking arsenic; this effect, of course, would depend upon the size of the dose of strychnine; I cannot speak from actual experience, and I can only give an opinion based upon knowledge, as to the effect upon a patient who had taken the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of strychnine and the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of arsenic; I should say that strychnine, taken in such a large dose as one $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain, would not produce any great effect upon a pulse which had been depressed by the taking of arsenic: supposing they were taken together, it is hardly absolutely correct to say that strychnine would stimulate the heart's action; strychnine acts on the blood vessels or the muscular fibres surrounding the blood vessels, doing this through the nervous system more than immediately on the heart itself.

A child suckling at the breast of a mother who had taken a large dose of strychnine would show symptoms of strychnine poisoning; I do not know of any case of this kind from personal experience; I only know it from reading; I think it would be an extremely dangerous proceeding to administer strychnine to a suckling woman, as it is a well known fact that the poison is rapidly eliminated through the milk; if a mother ceased to suckle her child, say, on Friday, the 1st of March, I do not think there would be any milk left in the breast on the 12th March, because when a woman ceases to suckle her child, the milk, in the majority of cases, disappears from the mother's breast within a week; if a woman ceased to suckle her child on the 1st, I do not think you could draw off milk on the 12th.

Effect of poison
on infants.

Witness—Dr. Ralph Hodgson, L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., London.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

R. Hodgson,
L.R.C.P.

Commission, June 5, 1895 (pages 174, 175).

I have had special experience in poisoning by strychnine of infants through the mother; I have had three cases in which infants have been so poisoned; the first case was a year ago; in this it became necessary to administer strychnine to the mother for the purposes of a tonic; she took 5 minims of a solution of strychnine; it was one dose for one night; next morning she probably took another dose; at midday I saw her again, when the child she was nursing at the time had pronounced muscular twitching; this child, I may say, was not four months of age; in the second and third cases strychnine was administered for the purposes of a tonic; in each the doses were increased until the symptoms appeared in the children; as soon as the symptoms appeared in the children, the medicine was stopped, although there was no visible effect upon the mothers; the symptom which appeared in the child indicating a necessity for stopping the medicine was a pronounced muscular twitching; I do not know on what part of the body; I did not see the children, but I was told at the time that the children had muscular twitchings; these symptoms were described to me; I did not see the twitchings; I saw all three children subsequently during the day in which the muscular twitchings occurred; in the first case the child was brought to me because of the twitchings; it had not the twitchings when I saw it; I attributed these twitchings to strychnine; as soon as the strychnine was stopped there was no further complaint; the first case was produced by probably two doses of strychnine of 5 minims each; the patient in the evening took one dose, probably she took another the next morning, and at midday the effects were visible in the child; I know as a matter of fact that strychnine in small doses can be excreted in the milk of a nursing mother; I have at the present time a lady under my treatment in which this is shown; she was confined on Saturday, and took 2 minim doses of strychnine; I have tasted her milk daily, and it is certainly not nearly as sweet as mother's milk ought to be; there was a bitter taste in that milk, not quite the taste that you would expect strychnine to give; as you are aware, mother's milk, human milk I mean, is extremely sweet; but in this particular instance there is an absence of sweetness, which is remarkable; I know the name of Dr. Lauder Brunton as that of one of the first authorities on medicine; I do not know that in the list of medicines given by him amongst all poisons which are excreted through milk strychnine is not one of them, or, in other words, strychnine is not given as one; if it be so, I have no knowledge of it, and I think he has made a great mistake.

Strychnine
poisoning—
Effect upon
infant.

Witness—

E. H. Binney,
M.B.

Witness—Dr. Edward Harold Binney, M.B.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission, June 5, 1895 (pages 163, 164).

Profession.
Mrs. Dean at
Sydney Hospital.

I am the senior resident medical officer of the Sydney Hospital.

I know Mrs. Dean; she has been under my care in the Hospital; she was admitted to the Hospital on the 17th of May. I think she is now in a fit state of health to come and give evidence before the Commission; she could be brought here in a cab, or she could walk; she is able to walk about, but she has never tried any distances; I have attended Mrs. Dean at the Hospital since the 17th of May; I have seen her every day; she is practically under Dr. Thompson's care; I have examined her; I have noticed that she is and has been suffering from peripheral neuritis; I cannot say whether or not this is the result of influenza.

Peripheral
neuritis.

Gastro-
intestinal
influenza.

I have not any belief or opinion as to what is the cause of the peripheral neuritis; I formed an opinion of her condition; I do not believe that this peripheral neuritis was caused by influenza; I have not really formed an opinion as to what is the cause; it has never been suggested to me by anyone that her condition was due to influenza; I have not thought of that question; I have formed no opinion as to what her condition is due to; I do not think it was due to influenza; I have formed no opinion as to whether it is due to arsenical poisoning.

Hans Bach.

Witness—Hans Bach, a friend.

Police Court.—Not examined. Central Criminal Court.—Not examined.

Commission.—June 3rd, 1895 (pages 146-153).

History.

I am a butcher, and work for Mr. Carnegie, at North Shore; I went to work for Mr. Carnegie on Monday, the 11th of last March; I know George Dean, and know Mrs. Dean by having seen her once or twice at Mr. Konnecke's at Woollahra; I have seen her several times, but I do not know her well; I am a Dane by nationality.

Acquaintance
with Dean.

Commission:—I was living at Konnecke's, in Woollahra, with Dean for about three or four years; I was employed by Konnecke at this time; Dean was living there first, but I lived with Mr. Konnecke before that, when he had a business in Sussex and Liverpool streets; I left Mr. Konnecke's employ about five months ago; I left before the charge against Dean; I have known Dean for a good few years; I was at the police court, but not at the trial; I knew Dean was convicted; I was living at Carnegie's at the time the evidence was read to me; the last time I was at Konnecke's was about two months ago; I have only been once since I left his employ; I am no relation of Konnecke's; I quarrelled with Konnecke; that is why I left; we had a row over some work in the salt house; I have been to Konnecke's house since—about two months ago; I spent the day with Dean about a month before the Monday I have spoken of; Dean was a steady young man—very respectable; I was always good friends with him; I liked him very much; he used to come to Konnecke's place, at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, about twelve or thirteen years ago; I have been out with Dean to the theatre, but not often; down the harbour with him now and again when he has had a day off; I only knew him as George Dean; Dean was living in the Argyle Cot, near Circular Quay; I was there once; he had a room there about eight or nine years ago; he was working for Mr. Chadwick, who had a saw-mill in Liverpool-street; Konnecke was living in Sussex-street then.

March 4th
(Monday).

Visited Dean's
house.

Commission:—On Monday, 4th March, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, I went to George Dean's place; when I got to the door, Dean asked me to go upstairs; he took me upstairs; I saw Mrs. Dean; she was in bed; I saw the baby; it was lying alongside Mrs. Dean in bed; I remained with Dean upstairs in the bedroom about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; I told Mrs. Dean I was going to start on the following Monday at Carnegie's.

Mrs. Dean
nursed baby.

Commission:—While I was in Mrs. Dean's bedroom she gave the baby a drink from the breast; I was standing at the foot of the bed while she did it.

Mrs. Dean's
breakfast.

Commission:—After seeing Mrs. Dean, Dean and I went downstairs to the kitchen; Dean got Mrs. Dean's breakfast ready and asked me to stop; he got a cup of tea, some bread and butter, and a couple of mutton chops; he cooked the chops himself; he stood at the stove and poured the tea out of the teapot into a cup; he took the breakfast upstairs on a little tray; he was away only a few minutes; when he came down Dean and I had breakfast; we had tea out of the same teapot as Mrs. Dean's had been poured out of; after we had our breakfast Dean washed the crockery and swept the house, and then went upstairs to get the baby.

Tea, not cocoa,
for breakfast.

Commission:—I am sure tea was taken up to Mrs. Dean for breakfast—not cocoa; after we had breakfast Dean fetched down the breakfast things; Mrs. Dean had some bread and butter, two chops, and a cup of tea; she ate nearly the whole of the two chops; there was a corner of a piece of bread and butter left; I think two or three slices of bread and butter were taken upstairs.

I nursed the
baby while Dean
went for a
feeding bottle.

Commission:—Dean brought the baby from upstairs to the dining room downstairs; he washed the baby, put some fresh clothes on it, and a napkin; after he had done that he put the baby on the sofa, and I nursed it for a while till it fell asleep; I then put it on the sofa on a little bed, and watched it; Dean said he was tired, and would go and lie down for a time, as he had been at work all night; Dean came downstairs again about 11 o'clock or a little after; he said to me, "I am going to the chemist's for a feeding bottle"; he took his bicycle and went away; he was away about half-an-hour; he brought the feeding bottle and some baby's food; he prepared some of the food in the kitchen, and gave it to the baby in the dining-room.

In the meantime
Mrs. Dean went
out.

Commission:—While Dean was getting away the feeding bottle, Mrs. Dean came downstairs; she had a morning wrapper on; she had nothing on her head; her hair was all loose; I did not see where she went to; she went out of the front door; she was away between five and ten minutes, as near as I can judge; she came back through the dining room, and at the time I had the baby on my knee; she did not speak to me; she went straight through, and when she came back she went upstairs; when she came back she went into the kitchen for something, came back again, and went upstairs; Dean had not returned when she came back; this was close on half an hour after Dean left.

Commission:—

Hans Bach.

Commission :—After Dean had fed the baby he took some sago away to a little shop near by; I believe he said the name was Adye; he was not long away; I think about ten minutes; he left the sago at the shop; a young lady, quite a young woman, brought the sago back; I did not know her; it was just before we had dinner, I think; I was here as a witness two days last week; I have seen the young lady who brought the sago waiting about this place; nobody has told me who she is; Dean said her name was Adye or something of that kind; it is the same lady whose mother keeps the shop.

Dean took some sago to Mrs. Adye.

Commission :—Before we had dinner, Dean went out to try and get some fresh eggs, some cocoa, and cheese; he was not away long; he told me he was going to the little shop; he was away a few minutes; he brought back with him a tin of cocoa and some cheese; that was about twelve o'clock; Dean opened the tin of cocoa, and got a cup of cocoa ready for Mrs. Dean; when he was going upstairs a man came to the door and said he could get no eggs; I do not know who the man was; I saw Dean make the cocoa; he put the cocoa in the cup and poured some hot water on it; he made it with hot water; he was not long upstairs; within half an hour of the time of coming back with the cocoa he took a cup of cocoa up to his wife.

Dean went for eggs, cocoa, and cheese.

Commission :—While Dean was upstairs with the cocoa I poured out some tea in the cups ready for him when he came down; he had made the tea for dinner before he took the cocoa up; when he came down he said the tea was cold, and I poured him out another cup; we both had tea for dinner.

Dinner.

Commission :—I had been looking after the baby for the best part of the morning; it was taken upstairs after the cocoa was taken to Mrs. Dean; Mr. Dean took the baby up; up to that time it had remained in the dining-room; it had two feeds out of the bottle in the dining-room downstairs; I had the baby in my arms when the young woman came with the sago; the baby did not show any signs of illness that morning; the baby had been asleep and awoke when the young lady came with the sago; the young lady did not say anything to me; it would be about 12 o'clock, I should think; the baby was quiet, and I was nursing it; I swear I remember all this.

The baby.

Commission :—About 1 o'clock Dean went upstairs and said he was going to have a lie down; I remained downstairs; while I was downstairs, about three quarters of an hour after Dean had gone upstairs, a little girl came to the back door with a basket containing bottles of sodawater; I took the sodawater from the girl upstairs; I knocked at the bedroom door and opened it, and said to Mrs. Dean, "Here is a basket of sodawater for you"; I then put it inside the bedroom door; Dean was lying on the side of the bed; I thought he was asleep; I went downstairs again, and remained there until between 2 and 3 o'clock; I then went upstairs to say good-bye to Mrs. Dean, as I was going; Dean was awake; he came downstairs and went down to the front door with me; he opened the door and said good-bye, and I then went away.

Sodawater.

Commission (cross-examination) :—At the time I have given particulars about I did not suspect anything wrong; I swear I can recollect all I have stated; I went to Dean's about 8 o'clock in the morning; he opened the door for me and said, "Good morning, Hans"; I said, "Good morning, George"; I said, "I thought I was going to start at Carnegie's this morning, but I shall not start until next Monday"; he asked me in; I then went upstairs and said "Good morning" to Mrs. Dean; Dean got breakfast; he washed the baby; I minded the baby nearly all the morning; Dean said he would lie down about 10 o'clock; he came down at 11 o'clock and went for a feeding bottle and baby's food; he had only gone a few minutes when Mrs. Dean came downstairs and went out; she was away about five or ten minutes; I did not speak to her because she went away so quickly; Mr. Dean gave the baby two feeds out of the bottle; I saw the mother give it the breast while I was upstairs; I remember the man coming to Dean's front door and saying he had no eggs; I recollect Dean putting the cocoa out of the tin into a cup, and making it with hot water; when I took the sodawater upstairs after dinner I saw Dean lying on the outside of the bed with his clothes on; Mrs. Dean was in the bed, and he was on the bed; I am quite sure Dean washed the baby downstairs; I went and got some more hot water to put in the hot water he was using; the baby was washed in a big basin in the dining-room; it was taken upstairs by Dean before Mrs. Dean went out; when he came downstairs about 11 o'clock after lying down, before he went to the chemist's, he was not long with it upstairs, and brought it back to me and gave it to me to mind until he returned with the feeding bottle; a young lady took the sago up to Mrs. Dean; I do not know her name; I saw her with a basin with something in it; she came straight in at the door and went upstairs; I did not see the basin after; it was not washed-up with the other things; I went upstairs when I came in the morning, then not until the sodawater came a little after dinner, then to say good-bye; I did not see any signs of vomiting and purging that day; I cannot read or write; I am speaking from memory about all these matters.

Occurrences on the Monday.

Commission :—I saw Dean in Darlinghurst Gaol on the Sunday after he was convicted; I have not been there since; I went there with four or five other friends of Dean's; a prison warder was present during the interview; the interview was through the iron rails; Dean was in the condemned cell at the time; the door was locked; Dean came to the iron bars; the warder stood alongside and heard all I said to the prisoner.

Visited Dean in gaol.

Commission :—The statement I have given to-day was first taken down at Mr. Crick's office last Thursday; some ladies were there; Mr. Moodie came to see me at Carnegie's and asked me to go to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's; Mr. Moodie took me there; I could not see what the ladies were doing on account of the desk; the ladies went away first.

Crick and Meagher

Witness—Sergeant Richard Brennan (Sergeant of Police).

Sagt. Brennan

Police Court.—March 19th, 1895 (pages 21 and 22). Central Criminal Court.—April 5th, 1895 (page 15). Commission.—June 6th, 1895 (pages 182-187, 194).

Police Court :—I am a Sergeant of Police, stationed at North Sydney.

History.

Central Criminal Court :—I received a bottle of tonic from Cotter on the 8th; took it to Mr. Dogherty the same day as I got it, sealed; I have the urine bottle; got it from Cotter; gave it to Dogherty sealed, as I got it; the night-dress was in a paper parcel, sealed; I got it from Cotter, and gave it to Dogherty, and the tumbler with liquid in it; I got it from Mrs. Seymour; I went to prisoner's house on the 8th; I had been there on the 7th, about 9 p.m.; on going there I saw Mrs. Dean in bed, and Mrs. Seymour and Mr. and Mrs. Gail; Mrs. Seymour gave me the tumbler which she took from under the

Arrest of Dean.

Sergt.
Brennan.

the chest of drawers; prisoner came in five minutes after I got there; Mrs. Dean asked him where the child was; he said, "At Woollahra; you did not tell me to bring it home"; he then left the room; Mrs. Seymour then handed me the tumbler about half-full of liquid; it was uncovered; I then went to prisoner's room, and said, "Where do you get your water from?" He said, "From the Sydney water supply; from the tap"; I said, "My reason for asking the question is in consequence of your wife's illness"; I thought if he got water from a tank, poison might get into it accidentally; prisoner said, "There is no poison in the house; the first I heard of my wife's illness was on Saturday night last, and I gave her tea and toast on Sunday morning and also on Sunday evening; the case seems mysterious to me"; I then left the house; I took the tea with me to Cotter, who placed it in his safe and locked it; next morning Cotter and I took it up and gave it to Dogberty; about 6 p.m. on the 8th I went with Constable Way to Dean's house; he was in bed, apparently asleep; I said, "Wake up, George," he sat up in bed; I said, "I have two warrants for your arrest"; he said, "Yes"; I said, "I will read them to you"; I read the warrants charging him with causing poison to be taken by his wife with intent to murder, and the other, attempting to administer poison directly; he said as to the first, "Very strong that; I suppose I will have to go and prove my innocence"; as to the other warrant, he said, "Pretty hard that, I can assure you; I had no knowledge that poison was in the house"; I cautioned him, and said, "You told me last night, that you gave your wife tea and toast on Sunday evening last, and also on Sunday morning"; he said, "Yes"; I said, "Were the vessels clean that you gave your wife tea and toast out of?"; he said, "Yes, thoroughly clean; I scalded the teapot before I made the tea, and I got a clean cup and saucer off the dresser"; I said, "That in the tea which your wife says that you gave to her on Sunday morning last, arsenic has been found"; he said, "Well, that's mysterious; I had no knowledge of poison being in the house; I did not wash the cup and saucer which I gave her the tea out of; the wife must have washed them up"; he then asked me, "Did you see the powder which Dr. Newmarch showed me yesterday?" I said, "I saw a powder sealed up but I did not see the powder"; he said, "Did you see the writing on the powders?" I said, "No"; he said, "I would like you to trace that writing"; I said, "I will, and I have done so, to the North Sydney Friendly Dispensary." [*It is here admitted, both by the Crown and Mr. Meagher, that those powders had nothing whatever to do with the case, and inquiry about them is not necessary.*] He said, "I gave my wife lime-water and milk and a few drops of brandy on Monday night last, and I gave her the medicine in the same glass shortly afterwards, and that is why the medicine had a milky appearance." (I had not referred to that matter.) He said, "The first I heard about poison being in the house was on Tuesday morning last"; he said, "Mr. Weynton, who lives next door, asked me what about the poison that is found in the bottle; and Mrs. Seymour told me yesterday that the police were coming up"; I searched his room and clothing, and I took him from room to room as I searched; when I took him to his wife's room she was in bed; he went to the bedside and said, "Do you want me to go?" She said, "If you are innocent you had better go and prove you are innocent"; prisoner said, "I am innocent"; I took him to the Police Station; I got all the bottles back from Hamlet in my safe custody.

Cross-examined:—Before he spoke of the powder being in the medicine I had not heard of it; I have not been able to trace the sale of arsenic or strychnine in North Shore.

Mrs. and Miss
Adye's evidence

Commission:—I know Mrs. Adye who gave her evidence here; I went to see her on the 11th of March, and she made a statement to me [*see statement, Minutes of Evidence, page 183*]; I asked her to tell me all she knew about the case; I saw her three times; I got a bottle of lemon-syrup from her on the 11th March; she did not say one word to me about having seen Mrs. Dean out on the Monday; she never told me about having tasted the tea, and that she found it was all right; I made my report on the same day; there is nothing in my report about these two matters; I never heard anything of her tasting tea until she made the statement to the Commission; Constable Wearin was with me twice when I saw her; on the 11th March Mrs. Adye told me that Mrs. Dean had brought a bottle of lemon-syrup there and asked her to taste it, and that it had a bitter taste; Mrs. Walke was there and tasted it; she said that Mrs. Walke got sick after it; she told me that Dean came to her house and asked her to see Mrs. Dean, who was ill; she said she saw Mrs. Dean in bed; about half a cup of tea was at the bedside, and a plate of toast; Mrs. Dean told her that she had put the remainder of the tea away; Mrs. Adye said she stopped there a couple of minutes; I know Mrs. Adye's daughter; I saw her too; neither the mother nor the daughter told me that they had seen Mrs. Dean at their house on Monday, the 4th March; I did not ask them any questions upon that subject; I asked Mrs. Adye to tell me all she knew about the case on three different occasions, and she mentioned to me what had taken place on the Saturday and the Sunday; I saw her daughter about three times. (*Cross-examination*):—I am not positive if I wrote down what Mrs. Adye told me about Mrs. Dean coming down with the lemon-syrup on Saturday.

Tea under chest
of drawers.

Commission (*cross-examination*):—Between the 7th and 11th of March I saw Mrs. Dean and had a conversation with her about the tea; when I saw Mrs. Adye I did not say anything to her about the tea; although I knew it had been under the chest of drawers I did not call Mrs. Adye's attention to it; I do not know of Mrs. Dean telling Mrs. Adye anything about this tea; Mrs. Dean did not tell me; I took some notes of my actions in this case; I think I have a short note here; I have no statement in my notes about Mrs. Dean pointing out the tea which was put under the chest of drawers to Mrs. Adye; I first knew on the 11th March Mrs. Adye as the person to whom this tea was pointed out; I took the tea from Mrs. Dean on the 7th March; it was handed to me by Mrs. Seymour; it was after I received the tea from Mrs. Seymour that I went to Mrs. Thompson's; Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Seymour, and Mr. and Mrs. Gail were present at the time I got the tea; I saw it taken from underneath the chest of drawers; I knew that the tea was there for three days without Mrs. Seymour seeing it; it certainly was material to the case to become possessed of facts such as these; perhaps as an intelligent police officer in charge of this case, having taken this tea away on the 7th March, I should have found out who was the first person Mrs. Dean spoke to about the tea, and who was the first to see it under the chest of drawers; when I spoke to Mrs. Adye on the 15th March I asked her to tell me what she knew, and all she knew, about this Dean matter, but she did not say anything to me about the tea at first; the first time she told me anything about the tea would be about three or four days after Dean's committal in the lower court; I was in the court at the time; I heard Mrs. Dean swear that she pointed out to Mrs. Adye the tea under the chest of drawers; when I saw her on the 19th I did not ask her if that was true; I consider the person who first saw the tea would

Serjt. Brennan.

would be of some importance to the inquiry ; Mrs. Adye and her daughter were present at the court ; I did not ascertain from them if Mrs. Dean's statements were true, because I understood that Mrs. Adye was going to be called ; although I heard this important bit of evidence given four days before the trial at the Police Court, I did not think it important to ask Mrs. Adye if there was any truth in Mrs. Dean's statement because I understood she was to be called ; I was the only one collecting her evidence ; I knew that if my sub-inspector called Mrs. Adye, his examination of her would be from the notes supplied by me ; that he was absolutely in my hands as to what he would ask her ; it was not until three or four days after Dean's committal that I went to see her about it ; it was on the last of the three occasions on which I saw Mrs. Adye that I spoke to her about the tea ; about the 28th March.

Commission :—I know Mrs. Thompson at North Shore ; I went to her house and saw her ; I remember serving a subpoena upon her ; she told me when I served the subpoena that all she knew about the case was that she went to Mrs. Dean for the baby and dressed it ; I asked her if she kept any arsenic or poison of any sort in the house, and she said "no ;" when the case was before the Police Court there was some doubt about Mrs. Dean going out on the Saturday morning ; it was in consequence of that doubt that I served the subpoena on Mrs. Thompson ; she was not called at the trial ; all the information I had at the time was to the effect that Mrs. Dean had been to Mrs. Thompson's house on the Saturday morning ; Mrs. Thompson told me she knew nothing further about the matter ; I mentioned something about Mrs. Dean being out on the Saturday morning before Dean returned home, and Mrs. Thompson told me that Dean had bought some sausages from Konnecke's on the previous night, and that Mrs. Dean had brought them to her on the Saturday morning ; I was at the North Shore Police Court when Mrs. Dean gave her evidence ; I know Mrs. Dean admitted at the Police Court that she had been out on the Saturday morning, and that she swore "I now remember I was in Mrs. Thompson's ;" I saw Mrs. Thompson at Darlinghurst at the time of the trial, but I do not know that I held any conversation with her.

Mrs. Thompson's evidence.

Commission :—I have seen Mrs. Reay, the wife of a grocer who lives quite near to Mrs. Dean's house in Miller-street, but I do not know her to speak to ; Mrs. Reay's shop is a new shop ; I do not know anything against her.

Mrs. Reay.

Witness—William James Guise (chemist.)

W. J. Guise.

Police Court.—March 22nd, 1895 (page 26). Central Criminal Court.—April 5th, 1895 (pages 14, 15).

Commission—May 30th, 1895 (pages 111, 112).

Police Court :—I am a duly registered chemist, carrying on business in Miller-street, North Sydney ; I know the prisoner. Profession.

Police Court :—On Saturday, 2nd March, I dispensed the prescription marked "Exhibit A," for Mrs. Dean ; I afterwards made up other prescriptions ; no arsenic was put in any prescription ; when prisoner came for the prescription he was in a very excited state ; he forgot the prescription and had to go back for it ; he seemed much put out, and wanted the prescription made up in a hurry ; he went off in a hurry with the medicine ; my last instructions to the prisoner were to shake the bottle.

Prescriptions. Dean's manner, &c.

Central Criminal Court :—Prisoner came to see me on Monday, 4th March, with a prescription [produced H] ; I made it up as prescribed ; I put no arsenic or strychnine in it ; I gave him no powder with it ; I saw him next morning ; he got another prescription made up ; it contained no arsenic or strychnine ; prisoner seemed very anxious about his wife ; he requested me three times to make haste whilst I was making up the prescription ; I had to ask him not to bother me, as it ran the risk of making me make a mistake ; I told him to be sure and shake the bottle well ; I was about five minutes making up the prescription ; some other customer was there.

Commission :—The two prescriptions of 4th and 5th March [produced] are correct copies of prescriptions by Dr. Newmarch [see prescriptions Minutes of Evidence page 111] ; the prescription of the 5th March is an injection, and that on the 4th a mixture ; Dean came for the prescriptions ; when he came to my shop on the 5th March he seemed to be quite exhausted ; indeed he went to sleep in the chair while he was waiting for the medicine ; when he came in he put the prescription down ; we started making it up ; I noticed that he appeared to be very exhausted, and I told him to get into the easy chair and have a sleep while I made up the prescription ; he did not appear to be excited on the Tuesday morning ; when I saw him on Monday night he was in a state of great excitement and much distressed, and urged me to make all the haste I could in dispensing the prescription ; the first time he came down on Monday night shortly before 9 o'clock, he had his hands in his pockets ; he then put them into his coat pockets and said he had left the prescription at home ; it was nearly closing hour, and I asked him to hurry as I wanted to shut up my shop ; he returned with the prescription, and I made up the medicine ; while dispensing it he urged me to be quick ; I asked him to sit quiet and wait patiently for the medicine, because hurrying might result in making some mistake ; on the Tuesday morning he put the prescription down, but I have no memory of what he said ; I went behind the dispensing screen to make the enema, which had to be boiled, and which would take some little time ; I asked him to sit down ; I did not particularly notice what condition he was in then ; when I passed the counter I saw him leaning back in the chair with his chin down on his breast ; he was there about twenty minutes ; my assistant was behind the dispensing screen ; Dean had a most ghastly appearance and a distressed look ; I put this down to trouble, and to his having to work all night ; he was quite pale and I said to him, "This enema will take a short time to make, you had better lie down in the chair" ; he reclined in the chair, and went to sleep there ; he never mentioned poison to me ; in December I made up a prescription for Mrs. Dean for some uterine trouble, which is not infrequent with women in an advanced stage of pregnancy ; I sent 4 ounces of enema opii ; 2 ounces each time.

Commission :—The prescription dated 3rd January, 1895, is not mine ; it bears the name of R. J. Smith ; in the prescription there are 6 drachms of solution of morphia ; the morphia in my prescription, dated 5th March, was not the same strength as that dispensed by Mr. Smith ; the dose of liquor morphia for four hours was 10 minims.

Morphia prescription. January.

Police Court :—White arsenic is not in common use ; it is used to kill dogs or white ants, but it is always coloured before being sold ; I have never sold poison to the prisoner ; he has never asked for any.

White arsenic.

R. J. Smith.

Witness—Richard John Smith (a chemist).

Police Court.—March 22nd, 1895 (page 27). Central Criminal Court.—April 4th, 1895 (page 13).
Commission.—April 30th, 1895 (pages 110, 111).*History.* *Police Court* :—I am a chemist carrying on business in West-street, North Sydney ; I know Mrs. Dean.*Morphia prescription.**Commission* :—I dispensed a morphia prescription on 3rd January, 1895 [see *prescription Minutes of Evidence*, page 110] ; it is a strong dose repeated every four hours ; there are twelve doses in the bottle, and in forty-eight hours Mrs. Dean would take 6 drams of morphia ; the directions were to take one tablespoonful ; Dr. Newmarch's prescription said half an ounce ; I labelled the bottle one tablespoonful, which is customary for a chemist to do in instances of this kind ; this prescription of mine has not been mentioned before.*March 2nd, Saturday.**Mrs. Dean brought lemon syrup to me to test.**Police Court* :—On the 2nd March, Mrs. Dean came to my place with a bottle like the one produced ; I tasted the liquid it contained ; it was bitter-sweet ; I gave it back to Mrs. Dean at once.*Central Criminal Court* :—I remember Mrs. Dean coming to me on Saturday, 2nd March ; she gave me a white glass bottle containing lemon syrup ; I took the cork out and tasted it ; it was a bitter-sweet taste ; I returned it to her as I received it.*Commission* :—Mrs. Dean brought a bottle of lemon syrup to me on Saturday, 2nd March, in the afternoon between 2 and half-past 2 ; she wanted me to analyse the contents of the bottle ; I told her I wanted a fee of 10s. or 10s. 6d. ; I looked at the bottle, but did not notice any deposit ; the contents were quite cloudy and turbid ; if the bottle had been allowed to stand for half an hour there might have been a deposit ; I asked her if she could give me any information about the contents of the bottle ; she said she suspected poison ; she said nothing else ; in carrying the bottle it would be possible for any sediment that might have settled to be mixed up with the contents ; perhaps it made the contents of the bottle look cloudy ; Mrs. Dean said she had not got the money for the analysis, and I said she could not expect me to do it for nothing ; I asked her if she knew any doctor, and she said she knew Dr. Newmarch ; I then said to her, " You take it to him " ; that was the end of our conversation ; I asked her whom she suspected, she said she had her suspicions, but that she was not going to say anything ; I tasted it ; I thought there was something wrong ; I did not know it was strychnine from the taste ; I placed the neck of the bottle to the ball of my thumb ; I had heard something and that was why I took these precautions ; when Mrs. Dean was going I said I thought there was something wrong, and that she had better be careful ; I could not tell what was in the bottle ; as soon as I tasted it I found there was something wrong and I washed my mouth out quickly ; I had been told before I tasted the contents of the bottle that it was suspected that it contained poison ; Mrs. Dean said she was married.*Mrs. Dean's condition.**Commission* :—My conversation with Mrs. Dean lasted about five minutes, and during that time she conversed with me fluently ; she looked a little pale, but I did not notice that she was ill in any shape or form ; there was nothing beyond her paleness ; I had not seen her before to my knowledge ; generally speaking she was only a little pale ; she did not seem to be ill ; she was perfectly well as far as I could judge, and I have seen a good many people ; she was a perfect stranger when she came to me with the bottle ; I saw no evidence that she was purged or vomiting that morning ; I could form no opinion whether such had occurred.

T. E. Macdonald.

Witness—Thomas Edmund Macdonald (a chemist).

Police Court.—March 22nd, 1895 (page 27). Central Criminal Court.—April 5th, 1895 (page 15).
Commission.—May 30th, 1895 (page 109).*History.* *Police Court* :—I am a chemist carrying on business in Walker-street, North Sydney ; I knew the prisoner ; I have dispensed for prisoner's wife.*Prescriptions**Central Criminal Court* :—I knew the prisoner ; early in January I made up a prescription.*Police Court* :—I dispensed the prescription marked " Exhibit B " for Mrs. Dean on the 4th of January last ; it is not a tonic ; there was no arsenic in it ; strychnine was in the bottle produced ; about two-sevenths of a grain in the bottle marked " Dean No. 3. "*Central Criminal Court* :—The prescription I made up was a tonic, about two-sevenths of a grain of strychnine in the sixteen doses ; no arsenic was put in it ; I saw my assistant, Webster, make it up.*Commission* :—I have my prescription book with me ; these four copies of prescriptions are taken from my book [for prescriptions, see *Minutes of Evidence*, page 109] ; they are correct copies ; those are all the prescriptions I made up.*Sales of poison.**Police Court* :—I don't sell much white arsenic, except for white ants, and it is always coloured ; prisoner has never come to me to purchase poison.

W. M. Hamlet.

Witness—William Mogford Hamlet (Government Analyst).

Police Court—March 21st, 1895 (page 26). Central Criminal Court—April 4th and 5th (pages 13 and 14). Commission—June 6th (pages 195-200) ; June 7th, re-examined (pages 200-206) ; June 7th, recalled (211, 212) ; June 12th, recalled (pages 250, 251).

*Profession.**Police Court* :—I am the Government Analyst, and have had twenty-three years' experience ; I am a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, and have other fellowships.*Lemon syrup, Analysis of.*

On the 6th March, instant, I received from Inspector Cotter a bottle properly sealed, and labelled " Eastern, Roberts and Agnew, Camperdown, lemon syrup " ; the second label is " Dean No. 1, March 5th, 1895 " ; the capacity of the bottle is 24 fluid ounces ; it contained a clear liquid lemonade amounting to 2½ fluid ounces ; there was a dense white substance at the bottom of the bottle ; the analysis of the contents was made, and 1½ grains of arsenic was found, together with 1.54 grains of strychnine, which imparted to the mixture an intensely bitter taste.

Central Criminal Court :—On 6th March I got from Cotter a bottle sealed and labelled containing lemon syrup [produced] ; I made a preliminary analysis ; it contained 2½ ounces of a clear liquid, with a white powder on the bottom of the bottle ; it had a persistent bitter taste ; a chemical analysis was made and

and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of white arsenic was found in the contents of the bottle, and 1.5 grains ($1\frac{1}{2}$) of strychnine in the liquid; there was about twice as much liquid as there is now; I produce the strychnine I obtained; the strychnine was in solution; anyone looking for arsenic only would not find the strychnine; $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains is a fatal dose of arsenic; one-half grain of strychnine is a poisonous dose; the mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other.

Commission.—With reference to the arsenic being insoluble, and the calculation made as to how much would be in any quantity which a person might take out of a lemon-syrup bottle, the bulk of that would be insoluble; I give the figures— $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains was insoluble and half-a-grain was soluble in the bottle; I have to take out $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains as insoluble—that is, in calculating what a person would take in the liquor, I would have to eliminate $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, which leaves only half-a-grain to be calculated upon—that is half-a-grain to every $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; even that would require the bottle to be shaken up to take the whole of it; the arsenic was lying on the bottom of the bottle; not only would you have to take out the $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, which was insoluble, but the other half-a-grain would be distributed through it, and it would depend upon whether it was shaken or not; there is some insoluble arsenic at the bottom of the bottle now; this being in a bottle of syrup of this kind, the insoluble part must not be reckoned in calculating what a person would take in pouring some out; it would depend on whether the bottle was shaken to mix it through the rest of the liquid; what remained soluble would not require to be shaken; all the strychnine in the lemon-syrup was in solution; if $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenic was in the lemon-syrup, and had been put in on top of the bottle, it would take four or five days for that arsenic to settle down in the bottle; supposing it was put in about 2 o'clock in the morning, or at 12 o'clock at night, and some one came next morning and poured out some of that lemon-syrup, some of that powder would come out with it; so that if Mrs. Dean at 7 o'clock in the morning poured out 2 oz. of syrup, she would pour out a considerable quantity of the arsenic which was put in; then, if she took that 2 oz. of syrup and put it under a tap, and poured water on it from a tap, that arsenic would be still intimately mixed up with the fluid; possibly in drinking the mixture of lemon-syrup and water she would take it very much in the same way as if it were in solution—in very much the same quantity; but it depends upon the way in which the arsenic was diffused at the time throughout the liquid; it depends upon what had been done with it, whether it would be diffused in the lemon-syrup in that time—between the night and morning; if somebody put it in and shook the bottle, it would go down much quicker; it takes a long while to mix unless it is violently agitated; if you were to drop some arsenic into some lemon-syrup and allow it to be perfectly quiescent, the arsenic would float on the top for a long time, and it would be several days before it got down to the bottom; but if, on the other hand, you put arsenic into it and shook it up violently and stirred it and then allowed it to be set aside, after the capillary attraction between the water and the arsenic had been sufficiently overcome, the arsenic, when it was thoroughly wetted, would rapidly subside and fall to the bottom; I am talking about water, and lemon-syrup is a viscous stuff, but I do not think it would make much difference; it does not depend very much upon the specific gravity of the fluid, because you can put it on a very light liquid, and it will still float; there was a copious white powder on the bottom of the lemon-syrup; you could see it very distinctly, although there was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains in it; I do not think that is very extraordinary, simply because it had been deposited equally, and the whole of the superficies at the bottom of the bottle had been equally covered, and it made a great show; there was only just a film on the bottom; with reference to the bitter taste, strychnine being a colourless body, and with a strong bitter taste, I did not think that anything else could have produced it; in my testing I found nothing besides the strychnine to produce it; if gentian had been added it would have produced a sarsaparilla kind of solution; if cardamons had been added to it, then it would present the appearance of an organic infusion, which it did not; if a little liquorice had been added—enough to give it a taste—or supposing the infusion of quassia had been added, the lemon syrup would still be coloured; quassia is not coloured when freshly made; if strychnine had been added afterwards to produce the bitter taste—when Mrs. Dean took it, that bitter taste might have been due to something else; you could have had some of the alkaloids; you could have brucine to make it bitter; you could not have a quassia solution so bright and clear as that: it was practically as colourless as water; if aloes were added you could get the tint of aloes, but you would not get the tint of rosaniline; the solution of aloes is slightly yellow; the lemon syrup I got was perfectly colourless; lemon syrup is not generally coloured slightly yellow, there is a very faint degree of it formed by the essence of lemon, but that is a different kind of yellow from the yellow I speak of; I think that the quantity of solution of bitter aloes which would be necessary to give that bitter taste, would alter the appearance of the syrup so that you could detect it; I decidedly think that, even if it had not been suggested to me; looking back on the fact, I can say that certainly a solution of bitter almonds had not been added to it, but I could not with certainty say that a solution of quassia had not been added to it; the same argument would hold good with regard to calumba or cardamons, but it would not be so persistently bitter as strychnine; "persistent bitter" is characteristic of the strychnine; it is a character *sui generis*; as to the question "If someone who had never tasted strychnine before tasted a solution containing a little strychnine, would they describe it as a 'persistent bitter' taste?" probably they would not use the word "persistent"; they would say, "Well, that is a biting bitter taste," or "very strong"; if a witness said "a persistent bitter taste," I don't think it would altogether follow that he knew something about strychnine; the phrase "persistent bitter taste" is used technically in connection with strychnine, because it remains on the tongue a long while; I did not examine the lemon syrup to see whether alcohol was present; I see now that there is a fungoid change beginning in the lemon syrup; this is probably derived from the tartaric acid, because the tartaric acid would nourish the fungus; the lemon syrup had not gone bad; it was perfectly clear, but it seemed to me not to be so strong as ordinary lemon syrup; I do not know whether there was alcohol in it; it is usual in making these beverages to put alcohol or salicylic acid in to prevent fermentation, because they all contain sugar; when they put salicylic acid in, they can say on the label that it does not contain alcohol; I did not look for salicylic acid; I did not look for alcohol; notwithstanding all the theories about other things producing bitter tastes, I found strychnine crystals in the lemon syrup; I have absolutely no doubt on that point.

Police Court.—On the 16th March I received from Mr. Doherty, my assistant, a tumbler properly secured and labelled, containing tea and milk, together with a white sediment; Mr. Doherty made the analysis.

Tea in tumbler—
Analysis of.

Central

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Hamlet.

Central Criminal Court:—I examined some tea in a tumbler; I got it from Doherty; I found one-fifteenth of a grain of strychnine in it, and I also confirmed Doherty's finding of arsenic; he had not searched for strychnine; when first put into a liquid arsenic will float and cover the air bubbles, and present the appearance of lumps floating; at the bottom of the tumbler I found solid arsenic.

Commission:—Taking the tea—it is in evidence that part of the tea out of the tea-cup was poured into the tumbler; the chances are that under the circumstances, the arsenic being very insoluble, the greater part of it would be still left in the tea-cup, so that what I examined from the tumbler would be only a small part very likely of what was put in; but even then there was a large proportion of insoluble arsenic in the tumbler, and I transferred the liquid from the tumbler to a stoppered bottle in order to take care of it; as far as the arsenic in the tea is concerned, I found that it had been added in a bungling manner, because a large proportion of the arsenic was insoluble; if arsenic had been dumped into the tea, and some of that tea was poured off into a tumbler which was put on one side, the arsenic in the tumbler would be chiefly in solution, but some would be in excess, and that excess would be insoluble; if a small quantity of arsenic is put in a tea-cup, and the tea is tasted, and some objection found to taking it, and afterwards some of the tea is found to be in a saucer, and then the tea in the saucer is poured back into the tea-cup, then from the tea-cup some is poured into a tumbler which is put on one side, and that tumbler is given to me, I should not expect to find much solid arsenic in it under those circumstances, unless it had been put in afterwards; I should not expect to find as much as I did; I should like to add that it depends upon the person who had the cup in her hand—whether she stirred it—if she, by the rotary stirring motion, stirred up the arsenic, it would be in suspension, but if it was quiet, and the sediment of arsenic had been deposited on the bottom of the tea-cup, then it would be quite possible for very little of the arsenic to pass over into the saucer; supposing that some tea is brought upstairs, that from that tea some is poured into a tea-cup, and it is said that there are lumps on the surface of the tea and in the saucer, that the person to whom it is offered refuses to take the tea out of the saucer, and it is poured back into the tea-cup, and then some short space of time elapses while one of the persons there is asked to go on a message, and while the man is on the message some of the tea remaining in the tea-cup and of that which has been poured back into the tea-cup is poured into the tumbler and that tumbler put away, I would expect to find what I have found in this tumbler—one-tenth of a grain of arsenic; the greater part of course would be left in the tea-cup; I would not expect to find as much undissolved in the tumbler as I found; it would be exceedingly difficult to speak positively about this matter one way or the other; it is in no way inconsistent; it depends upon the habit of the person who has been handling it; one person will handle a thing perfectly steady, and another person will shake it up; one-tenth or one-twelfth of a grain of arsenic would be a very small quantity to look at; it is very heavy; with reference to Mrs. Dean's evidence—"I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer; they were much smaller than a pea, some were a little larger,"—that would represent a very small quantity; arsenious acid is so fine, and its repulsive action with water so great, that it would cover an air bubble and so appear as a globule or bubble; the word lump would be the expression of an ordinary person for these bubbles; if you take arsenic and put it on the top of some tea, you would not get lumps straight away; you would get globules; these globules would come from the atmosphere; if you were to take a pinch of white arsenic, as much as would remain on a threepenny piece, and put it into hot coffee or tea, you would find the greatest difficulty in making that arsenic subside; it would remain on the air-bubbles and all round the rim of the vessel; supposing you put it on the end of a knife, and put it on the top of some tea in a saucer, it would spread itself into separate air-bubbles; the froth on the surface would simply be covered; you cannot pour any organic liquid from one vessel to another without having air-bubbles; if you pour a glass of beer from one glass to another you would have these air-bubbles; there would not be very many in hot tea; there would be more in cold tea than in hot tea; suppose you had a hot cup of tea, and you took some of this arsenious acid and put it on the end of a knife, or with a bit of paper, and put it on that one piece, you would get that appearance with the globules; it would float; you would get the globules in hot tea; you would get both lumps and little globules; some of the fragments of the arsenic would remain in little lumps on the surface; the little lumps which Mrs. Dean describes by saying, "I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer," would represent a small quantity of arsenic; it is exceedingly difficult to hazard an opinion as to the least quantity that would produce that appearance; supposing there was a grain of arsenic it would be quite sufficient to produce the powdery film; I should say that a single grain would account for that appearance; I understand they are distinct enough for a person who is handed a cup of tea to notice them before she drinks it; they must be pretty marked, but if you had a saucer of tea handed you with a grain of arsenic on the top of it you would see it and reject it; possibly there would be 70 little lumps from one grain clinging to the saucer; I do not know how much tea was in the tumbler; Mr. Doherty measured it; all that I have in my notes is that there was a tenth of a grain of arsenic and a fifteenth of a grain of strychnine (*Mr. Doherty interposed "six ounces"*); in my opinion, if a person had noticed certain appearances about this tea which aroused her suspicions, and she wanted to preserve it for the sake of analysis, she would preserve the suspicious part naturally; a great many of the little white lumps would adhere to the saucer, and she would not be able to get them into the tumbler; she could not transfer them to the tumbler properly; if she wanted to do so, she could, to some extent, but not perfectly; then, having poured it into the tumbler, it would be more or less intimately mixed with the tea and milk; the appearance of the little lumps on the top would therefore be likely to be lost; I do think that in that way of treating it, when it is done by a person who wants to preserve the evidence of poisoning, or the evidence of something wrong, that the greater part at all events of that substance that produced that appearance would be preserved; admitting that one-tenth of a grain is found, I cannot hazard an opinion whether one-tenth of a grain is the greater portion of that which is floating on the top in the first instance; it is merely a supposition; the personal equation comes in; if a careful person tried to transfer some arsenic from a saucer to a tumbler he would get a far greater proportion of arsenic into the tumbler than a careless person; if one-tenth of a grain was all that was found afterwards, I could not say whether that would be a large proportion or a small proportion of the quantity which was originally seen in these seven or eight little lumps; I would rather incline to the small than to the large proportion; I have said that if a careful person had done it you would get more than one-tenth of a grain; that is a very small quantity; it is possible for a person who was not a chemist to limit himself to one-tenth of a grain in putting arsenic in it, but it would be exceedingly difficult; there was only one-tenth of a grain in it; that would be harmless, quite within the range of a medicinal dose.

Police

Police Court :—I next received a woman's nightdress, 8 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 27 inches at its widest part; on the lower part behind I found large irregular stains of faecal matter, extending over an area of 17 inches by 15 inches, close down to the bottom edge of the garment; the faecal matter was subjected to analysis and found to contain distinct traces of arsenic.

Central Criminal Court :—I cut out a portion of the nightdress produced; the stain was at the back, and was of faecal matter; I analysed it and found traces of arsenic; I believe it had passed through the human system because it was so intimately incorporated with the faecal matter, and because I went over it with the microscope and could trace no crystals; there was no trace of any arsenic being put on the faecal matter; I searched but could find nothing to indicate a wash of arsenic being put on; what I found would indicate a large dose of arsenic—not a medical dose, I think.

The nightdress.
Analysis of
faecal stain.

Commission :—The quantity of arsenic which was found in this faecal stain was only a minute trace; if that had been added artificially to the stain afterwards, I would have expected to find a much larger quantity than that, and I should have expected to find the faecal matter disarranged; evidently it had not been tampered with from the time it had been deposited; it would require a very clever sort of artist criminal to do that, and in that case I would expect to find a very much larger quantity of arsenic than a mere trace; I could find crystals if it had been added in the form of arsenious anhydride; I have done so since; I mean if it had been mixed artificially afterwards; the appearances of the faecal stain are perfectly natural—that is to say, it has been passed through the human system as faecal matter, that is, faecal matter coming from the system of a person who had already taken arsenic; I am ready to prove that the crystals can be seen on calico under a microscope; I can speak positively on the point; I can demonstrate it; my impression was that the faecal stain was perfectly natural, and I stated that in court; I say that certain solutions of white arsenic thrown on calico can be well enough distinguished with a glass; it would show crystals; I do not say that a solution could not be thrown in any way on this calico in this particular case that had faecal matter on it without showing crystals; I could take Fowler's solution of arsenicalis, if I had a fine jet, and pour it on very carefully, and I do not think you would be able to see it then; I mean a thing that would throw a very fine spray; if it was done in the other way—if it was scattered about—I would detect it; I do not say it would alter the faecal stain; it would not do so; you would actually see the crystals, and you could isolate them, and pick them out with a needle under a common magnifying glass, and subject them to sulphuretted hydrogen, and get the sulphide of arsenic, and it would not be distributed through it in the way I found it; in a solution such as Fowler's solution it would be more finely divided and more incorporated—more permeated; but dissolved white arsenic would remain as crystals on the surface; that is one of the first things an analyst has to look for in the coating of the stomach; there would be crystals of white arsenic; they are readily recognisable by a common magnifying glass; outside the stain itself I found none of these things whatever—that is to say, they were limited to the stain on the night dress; it was a well-defined stain, and I carefully searched at all these points [Diagram D.C.B.] outside the region of the stain, and I found no arsenic; with regard to the question asked me by one of the medical gentlemen, "Supposing the excreta had poison mixed properly with it in solution, and then it were applied to the nightgown, what would be the result?" it was not dipped; it was a genuine faecal stain; there is no doubt about that; supposing it were dipped in or put on somehow, then there would be no traces of poison outside the faecal stain; so the fact of my not finding the poison outside the faecal stain would not prove whether it came there in the natural course of events or whether it was put on; all my examination of the stain on the nightdress was for arsenious acid; I was looking for octahedra crystals, which are generally formed by sublimation; the white arsenic of commerce is generally an amorphous powder; there is a vitreous variety and a crystalline variety; the latter is prepared with very much greater care than the amorphous variety; if you were buying white arsenic in a shop you would get a mixture of the two; the great bulk of it would be amorphous; I know that it is only by considerable delicacy in the manner of experimenting that you can sublime arsenic in such a way as to get those octahedra crystals; it requires a great deal of delicacy to do it, and unless you get those octahedra crystals your microscope or lens would not be a fraction of good for detecting arsenic; I say that I can find it if it is there; and I can find it first of all by the preliminary examination with the microscope, and then by discovering the crystal with sulphuretted hydrogen; I could go over every fraction of an inch of a stain 17 x 15 inches so as to be certain I could find a crystal of arsenic if it was there; I do not think I could undertake to find one crystal, but I could find it chemically if not by the lens; if ordinary arsenious acid were used, I certainly could not do so if it passed through the body; I would find it as sulphide if it had passed through the body; you could not see sulphide of arsenic with the eye; you would not see anything to suggest arsenic in the faecal matter; if you took some of the arsenious acid of commerce (not these octahedra crystals which are formed with a delicate operation) and dissolved it in water and filtered it, and if then you poured it on some linen and let it dry, you would find crystals; I mean that if you take the ordinary arsenious acid of commerce, dissolve it in water, pour it on linen, and let it dry, you will get those octahedra crystals; I do not know whether anybody else would get them, but I would; if the arsenious acid had been in any other form than the octahedra crystals, my microscope would not have helped me; these octahedra crystals are produced by crystallisation from solutions of any white arsenic; the vitreous form would change spontaneously into the crystalline form by being treated with water; commercial arsenious acid is a mixture of the amorphous, crystalline, and vitreous; the vitreous is generally found as a kernel in the middle of a lump, after the arsenic has remained in mass for a long time; the crystalline form comes from the arsenic having been sublimed at the lowest possible temperature; the octahedra is a variety which is spontaneously formed from the crystals of the amorphous; there is a tendency in the amorphous to crystallise and ultimately become octahedra crystals; I have examined with a microscope the commercial form of arsenious acid; these octahedra crystals were few and far between in it; I should be surprised to find none after examining a whole specimen; I have under the microscope here a piece of calico which has been prepared; the piece of calico was a portion of an old shirt; it has been thoroughly washed, and it was saturated with the solution of arsenious acid in water—simply dipped into the solution and allowed to dry in the air, and put immediately under the microscope; the solution was in hot water; arsenious acid is more soluble in hot than in cold water; the solubility in cold water is 1 in 100, and in hot water 1 in 20; when I say that is the solubility in cold and in hot water, I do not mean that is the extreme solubility; it is difficult to say whether cold water would never take up more than 1 part in 100, and hot never more than 1 in 20, because in all the text-books there is a discrepancy as to the solubility of arsenic in water owing to the complex

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complex nature of white arsenic; I have said that there are the amorphous crystalline and vitreous varieties; some text-books will tell you that the solubility of arsenic in cold water is 1 in 800, others 1 in 50, others 1 in 80, others 1 in 100; I think the mean is 1 in 100; it depends upon whether you use the octahedra crystals; with ordinary white arsenic I think you might be quite safe in saying 1 in 100 would be the solubility; 1 in 100 is a very strong solution of arsenious acid; about the solution of arsenious acid in hot water, I say 1 in 20; I have expressed the opinion that this was done by a very unskilled person; common white arsenic is used in sheep dip and in arsenious soap; there are soluble colourless salts of arsenic used in commerce—arsenites, arseniates, and sulphides; the sulphide is yellow; the arsenites in commerce are used in medicine, in the preparation of Fowler's solution, and in skin preparations, and in electro-metallurgy, and for producing deposits on metals, also for staining gun-barrels and other purposes; it is quite easy, in a place like Sydney, to procure these solutions of soluble forms of arsenic for any of these purposes I have mentioned; you simply add white arsenic to a solution of common washing soda crystals, and you have arsenite of soda at once; in making sheep dip you must dissolve the arsenic; arsenic will not dissolve easily in water, and the shepherd takes washing soda to make it dissolve; if any of these colourless salts were used on this night dress, my microscopic examination would help me to detect their presence by rendering the crystals visible; they are in the form of prismatic crystals; you can recognise them under the microscope, but not on the linen cloth; I would have to separate them; of course I would have to see something which would suggest their presence; if I were to look upon a piece of white calico for crystals of any arsenical compound, I should after microscopical examination apply the chemical tests over many parts outside the stain on this night-gown; I only took outside patches—some patches outside the stain; I did not see anything through the microscope; I did not go any further; I did not look for blood—not microscopic blood; it seemed to me like a very soluble kind of stool, and there were little irregular tufts or lumps dotted all over; it had been a very fluid stool, as if somebody had been purged, and would have spread itself on the night-gown; the night-dress had been worn inside out; evidently the person who had put it on had put it on the wrong way—inside out; the faecal stain was on the back, at the lower part of the garment inside, assuming that it had been worn so; but from the evidence of the buttons in front, the night-gown had been worn the wrong way, as if a person had put it on carelessly; the faecal stain, if it had been properly put on, would have been on the outside; the buttons were on the wrong way; the button on the throat would be inside instead of outside; it would depend on how the wearer wore the night-dress whether the faecal deposit was on the inside or on the outside of the night-dress; if it was worn the regular way, it was on the outside; it was worn inside out; the person had it on the wrong way—inside out; I did not see the person who had it on; it is my hypothesis; it appeared to me that a person had worn it that way, and the faecal matter agreed exactly with the position of the buttons; I have spoken about a button; a night-dress has generally more than one button [*night-dress produced*]; here is the button [*examining the night-dress*], and the embroidery is on this side, and the faecal stain is here; the hem is on the one side and the faecal stain is on the other side; there is the top button and the second button; there are no buttons to the wrists; the buttons are on the side they should be; it is not as if the hem was on the one side and the buttons on the same side; assuming the night-dress to be worn inside out, then the faecal stain was on the right side; if, on the contrary, it was worn the right way, then the stain was on the wrong side; suppose it was put on the right way, the end part might be doubled up to show the stain, the stain being at the bottom, extending to the bottom edge; if a person had it on the right way it would go there, too; that night-dress has no side slits in it—it is closed right down to the bottom; I cannot say whether it would be possible to turn the tail of the night-dress up, inside out, so neatly as to produce the stain on that side only, and not so as to come on both sides; the experiment might be made by some one putting the night-gown on; if a person were lying in bed with the weight of the body on that night-dress, supposing it were put on the right side out to start with, in order to get it turned up in such a way, it would have to be turned up in an irregular manner; in order to account for that stain being on the side of the night-dress on which it is, I think it was worn the wrong way; it is a hypothesis; you have to make some hypothesis to account for the stain being on that side; we make hypotheses in almost everything; that was the first thing I looked at, outside where the stain was; as to the shape of the stain I have a diagram of it; it is more of a paraboloid; it is elliptical—egg-shaped; it would require a very clever artist to produce the stain artificially, because if it had been dipped, the act of dipping it would have caused the matter to have extended in quite a different direction altogether; it appears to me to have been produced naturally, from what I can see, from what had passed from the patient; I could have produced the stain otherwise than by dipping; you might take a brush and dot it over; there are no other ways that I can suggest; if you took a brush and had plenty of matter you could imitate it; I think it would be impossible to produce it with a spoon; he must be a very clever designing criminal to do it even with a brush; the theory put forward as to the stain being put on the night-gown afterwards is a practical one, because, as I said before, you could take a painter's brush and put it on, or put it on with a fine spray; it is possible, but the inference I draw from having examined it is, that it is highly improbable; it is hardly reasonable to think that this was done at any rate by an ignorant person; I presume that anybody who knew as much about it as you (Dr. Todd) could do it. (*Re-called*): I saw the night-gown when I was last examined, but not since [*night-dress produced*]; I see the perspiration marks round the neck; I think the marks are equally inside and out, because the stain has permeated the collar all through; I believe it was worn inside out; I came to that conclusion when I first examined it; I have looked at the armpits; it is quite clean; there are slight signs of wear on the present outside; here [*looking at night-dress*] it has the ordinary appearance under the arm—the perspiration-marks have gone right through right under the armpits; the stain goes right through; the crucial test is that the signs of wear on the cuff are on the outside, the proper inside, and the proper outside is perfectly clean; besides, here are stains of mucous from the nose, nasal discharge, on one of the sleeves, on what is at present the outside; my conclusion is that it was worn inside out; if the texture is thick enough, the perspiration stains are on the inside of the garment, the side next the skin; the chemical test is the presence of sebaceous acid, and I cannot swear which side it would be deposited on.

Police Court:—I next received a bottle labelled "Dean No. 4, March the 10th, urine passed March 9th and 10th"; this, upon analysis, was found to contain arsenic.

Analysis of
urine

Central

Central Criminal Court :—I examined some urine [*produced*]; I found distinct traces of arsenic in it; on the 16th March, on my return from Grafton, I broke the seal, finding indications after a week which would indicate an injurious dose, not a medical dose; I should expect to find arsenic in urine and fæces; I should expect to find it after several days in urine; it would remain in suspension two days, but if you stir it up it rapidly sinks; I examined urine brought me by Cotter as from Dr. Newmarch; first was Mrs. Dean's, March 31st, no arsenic found in it; 2nd, D No. 8, urine No. 1, March 31st, contained distinct traces of arsenic; on 3rd April, urine produced April 1st showed distinct traces of arsenic, not so strong as that found on 31st; D No. 10, urine produced April 2nd, at 7.10 p.m., Dr. Newmarch, contained a still fainter trace; in the urine of Mrs. Dean the arsenic was perfectly dissolved, and it showed that it had probably passed through the kidneys; and their not finding strychnine is consistent with her having taken it a week before, because strychnine is very rapidly eliminated.

Commission :—I examined a number of bottles of urine; I think I examined more than two bottles of urine said to have come from Mrs. Dean; I cannot give you the number; I think I had three of them—two at the trial, and one since; referring to my evidence at the trial, I examined two specimens of urine said to be Mrs. Dean's; I found distinct traces of arsenic in the one drawn during the 9th and 10th March, said to have been drawn on the 10th March, and in the one drawn on the 1st of April (labelled No. 7) no arsenic was found; I think the last specimen was drawn from Mrs. Dean with the catheter by Dr. Newmarch on the 1st of April; it was not handed to me with that intimation; it was stated on the bottle, I think, "drawn with the catheter"; I said that in examining the urine the arsenic was perfectly dissolved, which showed it had probably passed through the kidneys; there were traces of arsenic, but not appreciable by weight at all; I estimated it as below one-fiftieth of a grain; why I say it passed through the kidneys was because I tried a similar experiment with urine by adding arsenic to it, and I found I never could get a clear solution even after standing for five or six or seven days; but in the case of the urine alleged to have come from Mrs. Dean it was perfectly dissolved and there was no sediment—no arsenic in the sediment; if the urine had been tampered with, and that arsenic had been added to it after it had been passed, in my opinion that arsenic would not have been so perfectly dissolved; I am certainly of opinion it would have been in larger quantities, because my general impression about this Dean case is that it is a most bungling and crude method of adding the arsenic; the arsenic if it has been added has been added by a careless and ignorant person; it has been added in a much larger quantity than was necessary for the purpose; therefore, if they had tampered with the urine it would be likely to be used there in much larger quantities; I do not mean to say that the arsenic has been given by some bungling person; what I mean is that if you were to add a pinch of arsenic to a vessel containing urine it would be an exceedingly difficult matter for you to make it dissolve; in order to get a clear urine afterwards you would have to filter it; this urine I am speaking of was perfectly clear; it was my impression that, through the cause I have said just now, it has been given by some bungling person, because the arsenic in the lemon-syrup was insoluble on the bottom of the bottle; had it been a careful person, he would have taken more care to dissolve it; nearly the whole of it was insoluble; nearly the whole of it was in a solid state at the bottom of the bottle; as far as the strychnine was concerned, it was just the reverse; that was dissolved, but not so perfectly as if alcohol had been present; had alcohol been present a more perfect solution would have been obtained; but it was not, as far as I can judge, added by a bungling person—that is to say, in absurd excess; in the case of the arsenic it was so; the specimen of the urine I examined was about 5 oz.; it was an 8-oz. bottle, more than half full, and there was one-fiftieth of a grain of arsenic in it; the normal quantity of urine passed in the twenty-four hours is from 36 oz. to 56 oz.; supposing you take it at 40 oz., if one-fiftieth of a grain were in 5 oz., that would be eight-fiftieths or one-sixth of a grain, but I do not think I should make any calculation upon that statement of one-sixth of a grain, because I did not weigh it; the urine was acid when I examined it; I took 6 oz. of the urine and dropped some arsenic in it—arsenious acid, ordinary commercial arsenic; I allowed it to remain all Saturday and Sunday, and I came on a Monday morning, and I still found arsenic floating on the surface of the urine; I did not stir it at all; if I had added a few drops of sheep-wash made in the way I described—arsenite of soda or arsenite of potash in solution—to the 6 oz. of urine, so as to give one-fiftieth of a grain, I would not have altered the appearance of the urine; that experiment was of no value to show whether that had passed through the kidneys; it was not made with that view at all; it was simply to show that if anyone threw white arsenic into urine it would not mix with the urine without stirring or shaking it up in a bottle; this urine came to my office in a bottle, and would have had a good deal of shaking before it reached there; it just depends upon the amount added as to how much arsenic would be on the top; one-fiftieth of a grain would be imperceptible.

Commission :—I tested a series of samples of the urine of Dr. Newmarch for arsenic; the results, as compared with the urine that had been passed by Mrs. Dean, were very similar; the appearance of the urine was the same, and the traces of arsenic were apparently the same; I know that Dr. Newmarch's urine passed through the system; he took half a grain of arsenic; the appearance of the arsenic in the urine of Mrs. Dean corresponded with that in the urine which I knew had passed through the system of Dr. Newmarch; there were four samples of Dr. Newmarch's urine, one on March 31, April 1, April 2, and April 4; I simply examined it for arsenic; if an arsenic solution had been added to Dr. Newmarch's urine in the same way as it has been suggested it might have been added to Mrs. Dean's urine, you would have got the same results; this examination of Dr. Newmarch's urine shows that, given Mrs. Dean's urine and Dr. Newmarch's urine side by side, they would be the same; the appearance of both would be the same; I think that had particular value, to show whether the urine came from the kidneys or not, because, if arsenic had been added, there would probably have been a precipitate of mucin; if a solution containing one-fiftieth of a grain of arsenic had been added to 6 oz. of urine, I think there would have been a mucous deposit—turbidity at least; I have tried that, and found that it did not produce a deposit with one-fifth of a grain—with a small quantity; I did not weigh it—about half a grain, I think; I did not put it on the top in the way described in the other experiments; I had a clear solution of arsenious acid; half a grain in solution produced a deposit of mucous, of protein bodies in the urine; I did not examine this deposit, but I knew it was protein because it bore a strong resemblance to an albumen precipitate; it was a flocculent, slimy precipitate; it resembled, to some extent, an albumen precipitate produced by the addition of corrosive sublimate, that would be in appearance, and what we call protein bodies, got by adding arsenic to this urine; I have no other ground for saying that this was a deposit of protein bodies from the urine; I did not examine the precipitate; there was sufficient appearance to justify me in saying that it was precipitate

Experiments
with urine for
arsenic.

W. M.
Hamlet.

precipitate of mucin; mucous generally appears in the urine, when copious, as a very light precipitate, occupying a good deal of space—flocculent, and at the same time slimy; it occupies a good deal of space in the bottom of the glass; albumen, when recently precipitated, occupies the whole body of the liquid, and when it is deposited it becomes flocculent and filamentous; it would not be possible for me, as an expert, in examining urine, to mistake the appearance of a precipitate of albumen for a precipitate of mucous; I do not say it is an albumen precipitate, but a similar precipitate in appearance—that is to say, when arsenic is added to ordinary urine you get a precipitate and a deposit; but the two urines I got were clear, and had evidently all the appearance of not having been tampered with; if one-fiftieth of a grain of arsenic was added to 6 oz., you would not get a precipitate of mucous; I inferred that both Mrs. Dean's urine and Dr. Newmarch's urine passed through the system, because when arsenic was put in afterwards the appearance was exactly the same; I candidly think that the theory that these exhibits have been tampered with is a feasible one; it could all be done artificially by a very skilled criminal, or someone who knew the properties of these things; it could be done by a toxicologist, but not by any ordinary person; the person would require to have an intimate knowledge of these poisons, as to their solubility in urine, and so forth; the person would have to be, to a certain extent, a chemist; he would have to have a knowledge of arsenic, strychnine, and soda, and be shown or know how to do it.

Mrs. Dean's
milk. No poison
found.

Police Court:—I next received a small phial, properly sealed, and labelled, "Milk drawn from breast Mrs. Dean, handed to Inspector by Dr. Newmarch"; it was found to contain no poison.

Central Criminal Court:—Examined a bottle of milk containing no arsenic; after several days I should expect to find arsenic in urine and fæcus, but not in milk.

Commission:—I think there was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the milk drawn from the breast; it was in a small phial; I found no arsenic in that; I found an exceedingly minute trace, which I am not justified in saying was arsenic; it did not come out of the materials I used; but if you refer to Taylor you will find that Dr. Stevenson lays down that, if a man finds an exceedingly minute quantity such as 1-10,000th part of a grain, he is not justified in using that in any criminal case; that 1-10,000th part of a grain even in pure zinc might be present; I did not use zinc; I carefully avoided doing so; I used magnesium; there is no possibility of contamination by magnesium; it is used by toxicologists as being the most suitable thing to use in the detection of arsenic; this particular metal magnesium contained no arsenic.

Strychnine. In
what form given
—salt or
alkaloid.

Commission:—It would be impossible for an analyst to say whether it was in the form of an alkaloid or in the form of a salt that the strychnine would be likely to have been given; probably as an alkaloid, judging from some experiments I made of a-pink strychnine; pink strychnine is always in the form of the alkaloid; the salt is generally used in medicine, but for poisoning the alkaloid is used; there was nothing whatever to show me that this strychnine had been put into these various things—the lemon syrup, the tea I examined, and into the other articles, as a powder, in crystals, or solution; I could not say whether it was in crystals or in solution; I think there is no possibility of judging whether these two articles were given together in anything like definite proportions; I think they were added in the most haphazard manner.

Strychnine—
its solubility.

Commission:—Strychnine would be more soluble in a solution containing an organic acid than in a solution without an organic acid; it would not be much more soluble; the solubility as tartrate would be 1 in 52, the solubility as citrate 1 in 37, and as the hydro-chlorate 1 in 35; the solubility increases with the mineral acids.

Strychnine and
arsenic.

Alleged
antagonism.

Commission:—With regard to the statement I made in reference to strychnine and arsenic counteracting each other, I was asked the question in Court, and I, at first, declined to answer it, because I considered it was beyond my province; but the request was made again, and I did answer it; I said "probably," but in the Judge's notes on page 9, line 39 from the top, the word "probably" does not appear, which considerably alters my statement; I said that it would probably cause one to counteract the other; I have evidence on the subject; it was reasoning by analogy with the action of metallic irritants such as antimony and zinc, which are powerful emetics; I know Dupuy's work on alkaloids (vol. ii, p. 603), where it says: If immediately after ingestion of strychnine a salt of zinc or antimony or some heavy metal be administered as an emetic, it will probably relieve the person drinking it from strychnine poisoning; in the sense of exciting vomiting I mean, and in that sense only; I had no idea of counteracting it in the system; my idea was that arsenic would counteract the strychnine by causing vomiting, and this opinion was further strengthened by Dr. Newmarch, who asked me how it was that Mrs. Dean did not die; as to this, Dr. Newmarch asked me if I knew anything about the antagonistic action between arsenic and strychnine; I told him that the only case on record that I knew was the celebrated Cross case in Dublin, but there the patient died; then I said that I remembered reading something about the antagonistic action between strychnine and arsenic, but that I could not then state where I had read it; I said probably there might be some counteracting influence between the two substances; then I looked up the matter and I found the reference mentioned; Dr. Newmarch said he could not understand why she did not die; I could give the doctor no explanation; I felt justified in saying they might counteract each other, but I did not say positively that they did counteract each other; I was referring to the same matter when talking to Dr. Newmarch; I meant that it was simply antagonistic because it acted as an emetic; any other emetic would do the same; in the Judge's notes, on page 15, I am reported as saying, "Strychnine would modify the action of the arsenic, to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it"; the explanation which I have given since meant to cover that note also.

The prescription
of 4th March.
Liquor bismuthi
and milky
appearance in
tumbler.

Commission:—I know that liquor bismuthi was used in the prescription on the 4th March, but I do not know whether it was Schacht's or not; I know Schacht's liquor bismuthi by repute, but never handled it; it does contain bismuth; I believe it is not an acid solution; it would not be easy to get bismuth in an acid solution; 30 drops, or half a dram of Schacht's liquor bismuthi would, therefore, not contain very much bismuth; if the mixture of tinct. opii, liquor bismuthi, acid hydrocyn. dyl. and syrup and water were added to a glass which had some milk and limewater in it, it would give it a milky appearance; I have no doubt it would be due to the precipitation of the bismuth by the limewater; I have not actually tried it; if the bismuth were not there at all the water would throw down the oxy-chloride of bismuth; in any case it would do that, so that would make it milky; the very fact of the milk being in the tumbler would obscure the phenomenon; you would not see it very easily; you would not see it through the glass as a clear liquid; I do not think anybody would take special notice of it at 11 o'clock at night, by candle-light, as to its clearness; it would be opaque; a person might think there was something in it; I have made some experiments that I can repeat here by adding liquor bismuthi (Schacht's) to lime-water and milk;

[witness

W. M. Harlet.

[witness makes the experiment] (1) I take a test tube containing some liquor bismuthi; I have the bismuth compound in the test tube and I add some pure lime-water, and the lime-water produces turbidity or a milkiness in it; if I add milk it increases the turbidity and makes it quite dense or opaque; (2) I take some milk and I add some lime-water and I shake it, and I throw it away and add a little liquor bismuthi, about three drops of the bismuth, and there is a milkiness at the bottom of the tumbler.

Commission:—I analysed the medicine that Dr. Newmarch prescribed for the vomiting and purging on the 4th March—that containing hydrocyanic acid; there was no arsenic and no strychnine in that; it is not correct to say that when you combine tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda you get tartrate of soda, which is known as Rochelle salts; Rochelle salts are not formed in that way at all; Rochelle salts is the double salt of tartrate of soda and potash; it is nonsense to say that "The chemical reaction of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda would make tartrate of soda in a very infinitesimal quantity"; it would form tartrate exactly in the proportion in which the substances existed; that is, if there were *n* grains of one and *n* grains of the other, they would unite to form *n* grains of tartrate; with reference to Dr. Knagg's evidence as to Rochelle salts being slightly purgative the medicine in which it was contained was prescribed for vomiting; Rochelle salts are the double tartrate of potash and soda—what is generally known as potassio-sodium tartrate; it is very closely allied to tartaric acid in its physiological action; they are both mild purgatives, but the purgative requires the addition of a base as well as tartaric acid; the acid itself would not act as a purgative; tartaric acid alone would not act as a purgative; tartrate of soda is a mild laxative; I have seen the prescription which contained the bicarbonate of soda and the tartaric acid, but did not notice the quantities; in any case there would not be enough there to produce an aperient action—2 drams in an 8-ounce mixture;—one-sixteenth of 2 drams would not be a strong aperient; tartrate of soda would be formed in that bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid.

Tartrate of soda a purgative.

Central Criminal Court:—I examined the tonic (D); I found 3 grains of arsenic in it, and traces of strychnine; it was a quarter full.

January illness. The tonic.

Police Court:—I next received an 8-ounce medicine bottle, marked "Dean, No. 3, 7th March, 1895"; this bottle contained 2½ fluid ounces of medicine, which upon analysis contained 3 grains of white arsenic, together with distinct traces of strychnine.

Powder in medicine.

Police Court:—I received a paper package containing five powders, like the powders produced, "Dean, No. 2"; these were submitted to analysis, with the result that no poison was found.

The Powders.

Police Court:—Other bottles and articles were examined, but they did not contain poison.

Other bottles, &c.

Police Court:—From three-quarters of a grain up to 3 grains of strychnine would form a fatal dose.

A fatal dose of strychnine.

Commission:—I did not analyse this bottle that was dug up out of Weynton's garden; I do not know whether it is the salt of strychnine or the pure alkaloid; I know nothing of it [bottle containing the strychnine handed to witness]; this is an alkaloid, that is, coloured with rosaniline for the protection of the public; this is the first time I have examined it; I know the strychnine which I found mixed with arsenic in the lemon-syrup; supposing strychnine out of this bottle had been used, that would accord with what I found; assuming that a person had got strychnine out of this bottle, all that I have seen in my examination as to the strychnine would correspond with this very kind of strychnine; this [indicating bottle] is pure colourless crystals of strychnine, and this [indicating bottle] is strychnine coloured with a little rosaniline to prevent mistakes; that is to say, it would be strychnine—I cannot say more than that; this is the pure colourless crystal, and that is used for poisoning dingoes; if a soluble salt of strychnine had been used all through in this case—not the alkaloid strychnine—the results, so far as my tests are concerned, would be exactly the same; I cannot say, from my examination, whether a soluble salt was used or whether the alkaloid was used; if strychnine coloured with rosaniline had been used in this poisoning, the colour would disappear in the lemon-syrup; it would be discharged; it would turn into another colour; it would be decolourised; it would be colourless rosaniline; the organic acid in the lemon-syrup would produce that change; all acids discharge the colour of rosaniline, especially mineral acids; it would not colour the lemon-syrup; I tried the experiment with pink strychnine in lemon-syrup, and found identically the same appearance; I took some pink strychnine, and dissolved it in two or three ounces of lemon-syrup, and the colour was completely discharged; the acid bleaches it; in my tests there was nothing to show that the rosaniline strychnine was used; I might have brought back the colour by isolating the rosaniline, but I did not do that; the lemon-syrup that we saw in the bottle yesterday was cloudy; it is possible to bring the colour back in that; it would take about two hours to do it.

Strychnine found in Weynton's garden.

Commission:—All cases of poisoning present great difficulties.

Police Court:—I have seen the prisoner before on the ferry; he always appeared to be a man of good character.

Cases of poisoning.

Central Criminal Court:—I have seen prisoner daily crossing over; I formed a favourable opinion of his honesty and sobriety; I was present when he got a presentation for saving life.

Dean's character.

Witness—John Asbury (husband of Caroline Seymour).

J. Asbury.

Commission—20th May, 1895 (pages 57, 70).

I know this woman now before the Commissioners; that is my wife. I arrived on this side of the world in 1850; I came out by the "Maria Soames" to Hobart, Tasmania; after living with Judge Horne for a time, I entered the Police force; I was sworn in as a sergeant and detective constable under Captain Burgess; I was in the Police force for six years and two months as near as I can remember; I was transported to Tasmania when I had just turned 16 years of age; I received a sentence of seven years for picking pockets; I was in the hotel business for sixteen years in Hobart, eleven of which I remained in the "Emu Hotel" in Elizabeth-street.

History—Seven years' transportation.

It was about the time I was in the Police force that I unfortunately met the woman I have just identified as my wife; I married her on 2nd May, 1854, at St. George's Church, Hobart.

Marriage.

She came out as a pass-holder in 1852,—that is, she could go about as she liked, and she had the privilege of marrying a freeman or a ticket-of-leave man, under certain conditions.

She came out as a pass-holder.

Whilst living at the "Emu Hotel" I had occasion to purchase arsenic; that arsenic was in a small bottle—a most peculiar-shaped phial; you do not see any bottle like that now-a-days; I cannot remember in what year I bought the poison; I bought it for the purpose of poisoning rats; the place was overrun with

Purchased arsenic for rats.

J. Asbury.

with rats; I bought half-a-crown's worth of arsenic; the bottle was about three parts full of white powder; after I had used it I put it on a shelf in the bar behind some "old Tom" bottles; my wife knew where the bottle was put; she knew all about it; she helped me to poison the rats; she was standing close by me when I put the bottle on the shelf; there was no one else in the bar at the time, and I can swear that nobody but me and her knew about that bottle being there.

Quarrels with wife.

Some time after I placed the bottle of poison on the shelf my wife and I had one serious quarrel; we had been in the habit of having squabbles, but we were living happily together up till then; she was jealous of me; she was a very jealous woman; she abused me properly, and I retaliated.

Taken with sudden illness.

Shortly after that row I was taken ill all of a sudden with pains inside—terrible pains—gripping, vomiting, and purging; I went straight to the bedroom; my wife was in the bar at the time; the servant came to the bedroom, and I said to her, "Go and fetch Carrie; tell her I want her"; she came to the door and said, "What's the matter?"; I said to her, "I'm in dreadful agony; bring me some brandy, for God's sake—bring me some brandy!"; she said, "Oh, it's nothing," and went back to the bar; I said, later on, "Fetch Dr. King, the lodge doctor," and he came; I had something to eat about twenty minutes or half-an-hour previously; I cannot recollect what it was, but I think it was part of a leg of boiled pork, with some bread and a glass of ale; Dr. King attended me, but he did me no good; Dr. Agnew came afterwards, and he saved my life; my wife fetched me the glass of ale.

"She never drank."

Vomiting and purging thrown away.

She never drank; no fear; I never saw her take a drop of drink all the time she was with me.

I was perfectly sensible when Dr. Agnew came to see me, and I heard every word he said to my wife; he said to her, "Where is the vomit and purging from your husband?"; there was a chamber standing on the chair by the side of the bed; she said, "It was in the chamber, but I took it and threw it away, washed the chamber out, and placed it back at the side of the bed"; the doctor then said to her, "Now, Mrs. Asbury, whatever vomiting or purging comes from your husband keep it, and let me see it; I will be back again in a few hours"; I did not vomit or purge after that—nothing to speak of; I got better when I took the medicine; I vomited and purged a little the next day in the chamber; my wife took it away and brought the chamber back cleaned and washed out, and put it on the chair; I was ill about three days; I never thought about or noticed the bottle on the shelf for a long time after the occurrence.

Other symptoms.

Besides vomiting and purging I had other symptoms—tremblings in the fingers and contraction of the muscles: it brought my fingers up; all the sinews of my legs were drawn up; I got well in about three days afterwards, and was all right after that.

The medicine.

Dr. Agnew gave me a powder, and they mixed it with sugar, and I had to take it dry; I vomited directly I took it.

Second attack; similar symptoms.

Some months later I had an attack of a similar nature after having supper of crayfish and salad; I had a glass of beer on that occasion also; my wife and I had supper together; I had a glass of beer which she brought me; my wife was not ill on the first occasion that I was attacked, nor was she after the crayfish and salad; the second attack did not last so long; I did not send for the doctor; I helped myself to some pale brandy, and got sick; I believe Dr. King did come, and that he was drunk, and I said, "Go away"; he went.

Trip to New Zealand.

About 1861 I went to New Zealand on a trip, and on returning accused my wife of carrying on with somebody while I was away.

Attacked by wife with a knife.

On Saturday evening, two days after returning from New Zealand, I went out for a walk with Sergeant Maguire; while walking along somebody made a rush at us; Maguire laid hold of a woman, and both fell down in the road; the woman was my wife; she had a long dagger or knife in her hand, and a cloak over her head; I ran away while he still had hold of her; she was shouting so that you could hear her for 200 yards; I did not treat that matter seriously; we slept together the same night; Maguire told me she had a knife, and that he threw it away.

Poison bottle tampered with.

Replacing my bottles on the shelves of the bar one day I saw the poison; I thought to myself the cork was not the same as when I put it in; I asked my wife if she had been taking any of it; she replied "No"; I told her I did not put the cork in as I found it; I thought no more about it; this was between twenty and thirty years ago.

Daughter Carrie.

I took my daughter, Caroline, with me when I went to Melbourne; she was then 12 years of age; a few weeks after I got settled in the Commercial Hotel my wife came and took the child away; I then paid £1 a week for its support and education.

Served three years in Melbourne.

I served three years for receiving a watch and chain; I was making a fortune at the time in the hotel business; that trial left me as I am—destitute; I came out to Tasmania as a ticket-of-leave man.

Did not suspect wife at first.

I did not suspect my wife of having poisoned me till I was lying ill at Paka Lakes station, five or six years ago; I was poisoned there through eating some preserved tongues, and the pains were the same as I had before; my wife was not at Paka Lakes.

Went to Melbourne.

I went to Melbourne in 1869, having disposed of my hotel business and transferred all my affairs to Melbourne.

Wife ran away.

While I kept the "Emu Hotel" my wife ran away and took the cash-box and all the ready money, and when I saw her in this room this afternoon, it was the first time I had seen her for twenty-four years; she did not go away with any other person to my knowledge; she cleared out on a steamer named the "Southern Cross," on the 5th July, 1865, and went to Melbourne.

W. Ellis.

Witness—William Ellis, alias "Yorkey Bill," aged 67.

Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 1-5).

Mrs. Seymour, a shoplifter and pickpocket.

I knew Mrs. Seymour thirty years ago by the name of Carrie Asprey; I also knew her husband, John Asprey; Mrs. Seymour came to Hobart Town from England, and went from there to Melbourne and Ballarat; I knew her to go shop-lifting and pocket-picking in Ballarat with a woman named Biddy Birch; I knew her in Melbourne for twelve years, during the whole of which time she was leading a criminal life, and associating with criminals; I reckon that she was one of the cleverest pickpockets that ever came to Australia; although married to Asprey, she was "palling" with Denis Gaynor in Melbourne; when Gaynor was in gaol she lived with somebody else; [witness narrated the robbery of the cash-box at the "Half-way House Inn," between Melbourne and Collingwood]; I have seen her pocket-picking in George-street,

George-street, Sydney, lots of times, in company with a man named Thomas Jones; they got their living in that way; Jones acted as a "fence"; it was believed they lived together as man and wife; Carrie Asprey was arrested by Detective Williams on a charge of pocket-picking; she was acquitted; after that she kept quiet, and started a shop in Surry Hills; this shop was the resort of well-known criminals.

Witness—Nathaniel Dearman (employed in the Tramway Department, New South Wales).
Commission—May 15, 1895 (page 5).

N. Dearman.

In 1865 I was a detective in Victoria for a short time; I knew Carrie Asprey, now Mrs. Seymour, during that time; she was known to me as a shoplifter and a pickpocket; I had occasion several times to watch her; I have seen her with different magmen, confidence-trick men, and criminals.

Mrs. Seymour,
in Melbourne—
shoplifter and
pickpocket.

Witness—Alfred Saville (bookmaker).
Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 5 and 6).

A. Saville.

I knew Carrie Seymour in Sydney for eight or nine years; she then lived in Riley-street, Surry Hills; I visited her house about twenty times in the year; I have never seen anybody there but disreputable thieves; some of them were criminals who had been convicted of various offences; the house, as far as could be seen, was kept for a respectable business—a greengrocery establishment; to the best of my knowledge Mary Dean was living with her mother then; some of the criminals that frequented the house lived there.

Mrs. Seymour's
house—resort of
criminals.

Witness—Kate Hughes, *alias* Walsh.
Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 10 and 11).

Kate Hughes.

I have known Mrs. Seymour about fifteen or sixteen years; I have known her better during the last four and a half years; Mrs. Seymour visited my house at 21, Randall-street, on two or three different occasions; she came for a young lady at my place; Mrs. Seymour said there was a gentleman waiting for the young lady at Madame Rose's place, and that the young lady must not be long as the gentleman was in a hurry; they both went away; when my daughter was about 12 years of age, Mrs. Seymour came to my house; my daughter was playing the piano; Mrs. Seymour said if I could get some nice young girls to take to her place it would be worth my while; Mrs. Seymour came to my house on two or three different occasions to take the girl to Madame Rose's; I have seen three or four young girls at Mrs. Seymour's place in Riley-street on one occasion; they were about 18 or 19 years of age; I remember Mrs. Seymour being the associate of noted pickpockets fifteen years ago.

Mrs. Seymour
and Madame
Rose's.

Witness—Robert Hannan (formerly a detective in the New South Wales Police Force, and also in the Detective Force in Victoria).
Commission—May 15, 1895 (page 11).

R. Hannan.

I knew Mrs. Seymour in Victoria by the name of Carrie Asprey; in Melbourne she bore a very indifferent character; she was a shoplifter, pickpocket, and an associate of thieves; I knew her in Sydney for sixteen years, but have not seen her for the last twelve years; during the four years she was the associate of bad people.

Mrs. Seymour,
shoplifter and
pickpocket.

Witness—John Edgar (bicycle repairer).
Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 11-13).

J. Edgar.

I went to live at 411, Riley-street, Surry Hills, close on two years ago; while living there Mrs. Seymour lived next door; Madame Rose's house was at the corner of Collins-street; my house was almost opposite; I have seen Mrs. Seymour going into Madame Rose's many a time, principally at night; I knew Mary Seymour; I have seen her go to Madame Rose's; I am not certain of more than once, but am certain she went once; I did not take particular notice whether she went into Madame Rose's.

Mrs. Seymour—
Mary Seymour,
and Madame
Rose's.

I have seen very gaily dressed girls at Mrs. Seymour's on several occasions; I would not take them to be respectable girls; they were girls of light character; they were gay girls; while these gay girls were going to Mrs. Seymour's house Miss Seymour was living with her mother; I have seen her talking to them; the only time I saw Mary Seymour going into Madame Rose's house was on a Sunday afternoon; she went over for her mother; when I lived in Riley-street Mrs. Seymour's house did not have a very good name; I could not say that I ever saw anything wrong on the part of Miss Seymour.

Gay girls at Mrs.
Seymour's.

Witness—Andrew Kneen (tailor, lived with Mr. Edgar, in Riley-street, lodged in the house for four years, and left in February, 1892).

A. Kneen.

Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 13-15).

I knew Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, Mary Seymour; Mrs. Seymour's house was a nice, respectable place, of good external appearance; I have frequently noticed people there; as far as I could see they were respectable, but I had my suspicions; some of the girls appeared respectable, but I knew them to be frequenters of Madame Rose's; two or three times a week these girls were at Mrs. Seymour's; they used to go from Mrs. Seymour's to Madame Rose's; I have seen Mary Seymour in company with these girls in Mrs. Seymour's back yard; I have seen Mrs. Seymour go into Madame Rose's often—both night and day; I have seen Mary Seymour go to Madame Rose's before 8 o'clock in the morning with a jug in her hand; she often went to Madame Rose's on a Sunday; she used to go just after dinner.

Mrs. Seymour's
house—Madame
Rose's.

Mrs. Seymour's shop was, presumably, a greengrocer's shop, but I thought that was a blind; I have seen girls go from Mrs. Seymour's to Madame Rose's on numbers of occasions.

Thought shop
a blind.

I have never seen Mary Seymour do anything wrong of any kind, except seeing her go into Madame Rose's; I have seen her go into an immoral house, but have never seen anything to lead me to believe that there was anything wrong with her character.

Mary Seymour
and Madame
Rose's.

Witness—

J. E. Heath.

Witness—James Reid Heath (wood and coal merchant).

Commission—May 15, 1895 (pages 15, 16, 162, and 163).

Mrs. Seymour
and Madame
Rose—cabs, &c.

I lived in Riley-street, Surry Hills, about seven years back; I lived next door to Madame Rose's, opposite Mrs. Seymour's, for two years; Madame Rose and Mrs. Seymour exchanged visits daily, and Mary Seymour used to go messages for Madame Rose; the families were very intimate; I knew that Madame Rose's was an assignation house; I complained of cabs stopping at my door at all hours of the night, preventing me sleeping, and applied to Mr. Ardill's people, and a vigilance committee was appointed; I was not a member of the committee, but went with them, and took part in their proceedings; that was six months before I left—about seven or eight years ago.

Witnessed
Madame Rose's.

They set themselves to watch Mrs. Seymour's and Madame Rose's; while I was watching Madame Rose's, Mrs. Seymour threw a bucket of water over me at the side gate; that was about 10 or 11 o'clock at night; Mrs. Seymour and Madame Rose also abused me; Mrs. Seymour was the worst as regarded the abuse.

Shop
frequented by
bad characters.

Mrs. Seymour's shop had a *bona fide* appearance, but I had not a very good opinion of it; the people who frequented it were not first-class characters; they were mostly men, and they were spiekers and thieves; there was something queer at Madame Rose's on Sunday and every day in the week.

Mary Seymour's
character.

I never saw anything objectionable about Mary Seymour; she was always well dressed; she used to frequent Madame Rose's the best part of her time; I said to Mrs. Seymour once that I was astonished at her allowing her child to run between her house and Madame's, and I think that was the first onstart of her starting at me; little Mary used to throw stones at me when I was in my buggy; she told me that her mother told her to do so; this was because I spoke to her mother about Mary going to Madame Rose's; I always saw Mary Seymour behaving and conducting herself properly; I did not speak to her more than two or three times after she was grown up; I knew a Mrs. Smith, who lived near the corner of Riley-lane and Foveaux-street, about two or three years ago; I think she kept one of those fast houses, but did not know anything about her own character; I have seen Mary Seymour in company with this Mrs. Smith in the street; I have seen her at Mrs. Smith's house once; that was when Mrs. Smith lived at the corner of Riley-lane and Foveaux-street; I knew a lady named Madame Flamère, or De Henri Ville; I could not say whether she possessed the reputation of not being quite respectable; there were three or four girls at Madame Flamère's house the day I moved her furniture from Upper William-street to 80, Glenmore Road; Mary Seymour came there the day I removed the furniture; she went away again immediately in company with one of the girls; I say positively I have never heard anything about Mary Seymour's character; I have lived nine or ten years in the neighbourhood.

J. Giles.

Witness—James Giles, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Commission—June 5, 1895 (pages 169-171).

Mrs. Dean's
conduct at
Police Court.

I presided at the Police Court investigation in March last, when Dean was charged with attempting to poison his wife; remember Mrs. Dean giving her evidence; while the hearing of the charge was proceeding my attention was directed to her conduct; I noticed that she was laughing rather immoderately, and I rebuked her for what I thought gross levity of conduct; she did not indicate any signs of illness; the sergeant said Mrs. Dean's explanation was that it was the peculiar manner in which Mr. Meagher pronounced the word arsenic that caused her to laugh; she was not laughing hysterically.

Sergt. R.
Brennan.

Witness—Sergeant Richard Brennan.

Commission, 6 June (pages 182, 183).

Mrs. Dean at
Police Court—
Mr. Giles'
rebuke.

I was present yesterday and heard Mr. Giles, S.M., give evidence before this Commission; there is no doubt that I am the Sergeant Brennan who spoke to Mr. Giles in regard to Mrs. Dean having laughed or smiled when in Court; I would not say that she was laughing immoderately, but she was smiling; the Magistrate then made some remark, and I told him Mrs. Dean wanted to write a note to explain why she smiled; Mr. Giles said she was laughing—that he did not want any explanation from her; when I saw her smiling she did not tell me she was amused at the way Mr. Meagher pronounced the word "arsenic"; when Dr. Newmarch was giving his evidence, Mr. Meagher leaned across the table and said, "We have only your word for that," and this seemed to make Mrs. Dean smile; I did not tell Mr. Giles that the reason given to me for Mrs. Dean smiling was the peculiar way in which Mr. Meagher pronounced the word "arsenic"; I did not tell him anything at all about the word "arsenic"; Mrs. Dean never told me anything about the word "arsenic"; Mrs. Dean told me she smiled across the table when Mr. Meagher said something; I did not see her laughing immoderately; I did not notice that she was trifling or flighty during the trial.

W. D. Boulton

Witness—Walter Dymock Boulton (canvasser and agent).

Commission—May 16, 1895 (pages 21-25.)

Character of
Mrs. Seymour.

I knew Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne; knew her last about six or seven years ago, when she was keeping a shop in Riley-street; I first knew her in Sydney thirteen or fourteen years ago, and last knew her six or seven years ago; I visited her house in Riley-street; everybody I saw there, with the exception of Mrs. Seymour's daughter, were men who had undergone sentences or females of bad repute; with the exception of Mrs. Seymour's little girl, all the people I saw there were either criminals or prostitutes.

House in Riley-
street a brothel.

The house was used for other purposes than the shop supposed to be kept by Mrs. Seymour; I knew from my own knowledge that it was a brothel; I have slept with girls in Mrs. Seymour's house; I can speak from personal experience that this practice continued up till seven years ago; I have seen other girls there when I have used the house as a brothel; on nearly every occasion I went to the house I saw a little girl there who Mrs. Seymour said was her daughter; I knew her reputed father, a man by the name of Denis Gaynor.

W. D. Boulton.

I noticed a peculiarity about the blinds of Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street; there were two sets of curtains used, presumably as signals; there were two blinds, one was red and the other blue; they were used on the glass door between the shop and the room behind; I mean to say that if anyone went in the vicinity of the shop these blinds could be used and seen as signals; if the blue one was left down it was all right, and people were welcome; I think that was a sign that there was nobody in the house; if the red one was down people on the watch would take it as a sign of danger and go away; I knew this from my own observation and from what I had been told as well; I did not know from my own knowledge that Mrs. Seymour acted as a procuress, but had heard she did so; I knew her as Mrs. Ashberry, not as Mrs. Seymour then.

Widow blinds—red and blue. Signals.

I knew Ashberry in Melbourne; I think Ashberry was a policeman when I first knew him, but he became a criminal afterwards.

Knew Ashberry in Melbourne.

I am sorry to admit I have been a criminal myself; I have been convicted of forgery, false pretences, and stealing; I have been convicted five or six times and served sentences; the criminals I saw about Mrs. Seymour's were those I knew in Melbourne; I went to Crick and Meagher's of my own accord; I did not know Dean; I earn my living by making poetical advertisements; I was undergoing a sentence on the "Sacramento" when the Boulton and Parke trial was going on in England; from 1866 to September, 1868, I have spent a great deal of my time in gaol; I have never been convicted of perjury; I did not go to Crick and Meagher in the hope of getting monetary assistance; I am not following the same means of livelihood at the present time as I have followed for the last twenty-nine years.

Himself a criminal. History.

Witness—Annie Sexton.

Annie Sexton.

Commission—May 20, 1895 (pages 50-53).

I am a married woman.

History.

I have known Mrs. Lee for eight years; I lodged with her in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, from June to September last year; the house was a brothel; I moved from there to Brunswick Cottage, at North Shore; the character of that place was the same as the house in Surry Hills; Mrs. Lee kept it.

Mrs. Lee, Brunswick Cottage.

Mrs. Seymour and Miss Seymour visited Mrs. Lee in Bourke-street and also at Brunswick Cottage; Mrs. Seymour came to stay at Brunswick Cottage after Christmas, and remained a fortnight as a visitor; she was not acting as servant.

Mrs. Seymour and daughter visited Mrs. Lee.

I lived with my husband at Brunswick Cottage; Mrs. Lee asked me to stay in the house and rent a room, and said she would try and let the other rooms to respectable people, and then the police could not have her up for keeping a brothel; I stopped in the place because I had no money to leave it; my husband was out of work, and I was hard up; my husband did not know about the house being a brothel.

Could not avoid staying there.

While Mrs. Seymour was on a fortnight's visit to Mrs. Lee, at Brunswick Cottage, they were in Mrs. Lee's bedroom one night drinking some beer; some toasts were proposed; Mrs. Lee proposed, "That her husband should never come back—that he should perish in the bush"; Mrs. Seymour's toast was "That something might happen to George Doan so that she might have back her poor girl"; I said, "Don't say that; he is your daughter's husband, and what would she and the child do if anything happened to him"; she said, "We would manage without him."

Toasts.

I remember Mrs. Seymour telling me that she left Dean's house; she also said that after she left Mrs. Lee's house she waited about Dean's house till Dean's wife came to gather chips; the wife told Dean that it was time to start for work, and then Mrs. Seymour went inside; that was during Mrs. Seymour's visit to Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Seymour—A peculiar visit to Mrs. Dean's.

Last Friday Mrs. Lee came to where I was living in Abercrombie-street, Redfern, and said, if I gave evidence at this inquiry she would go into the shops where my sisters are employed and try and get them dismissed, and bring witnesses to show that I was no good—that money would do a lot; it had already cost her £5 to bribe somebody.

Mrs. Lee's threats.

I mentioned one thing to the people I was in the house with; I said that if Mrs. Seymour had told the truth in her evidence she would not have said that she had not been to Dean's house since he turned her out; I said that after the conviction, about three weeks ago.

Mrs. Seymour's evidence.

Witness—Bridget Stapleton.

Bridget Stapleton.

Commission—May 20, 1895 (page 57).

I am a tailoress, residing at 38, Abercrombie-street with my sister.

Calling, &c.

I remember Mrs. Lee calling at our house last Friday morning to see my sister; Mrs. Lee and my sister began talking about something I did not understand, and in the course of conversation I heard her say to my sister, "If you go to Crick and Meagher, I will go to the shops where your sisters are tailoresses and get them dismissed from their positions"; I said, "What for?" Mrs. Lee said that "The Professor," I will not mention names, "said that money could do a lot, and the gentleman was rolling in wealth."

Mrs. Lee's threats.

Witness—Senior Constable Hector Maclean.

Senior Constable Maclean.

Commission—June 6, 1895 (page 181).

I have been in the Police Force for nine years.

Calling.

I knew Mrs. Sexton, a witness in this case on behalf of George Doan; also that her sister, Bridget Stapleton, gave evidence; Mrs. Sexton has another sister named Barbara Stapleton; Mrs. Sexton, her husband (Henry Sexton), and Bridget and Barbara Stapleton are known to the police; Harry Sexton received four sentences for stealing in September, 1892; Bridget Stapleton received sentence of six months for stealing in company with Sexton in the same month; Barbara Stapleton received a sentence of nine months at the same time; Annie Sexton was charged with receiving, in company with her husband and two sisters, but the case was dismissed by the magistrate on the grounds that she acted under coercion from her husband; Mrs. Sexton and her husband sold the stolen goods; she was traced to where the goods were sold.

Mrs. Sexton and her relations.

Witness—

W. A.
Phillips.

Calling.

Brunswick
Cottage.

Witness—William Andrew Phillips.
Commission—June 5, 1895 (page 175).

I am a publican, carrying on business at North Shore.

I remember Mrs. Lee coming to reside at Brunswick Cottage; I have sometimes seen two or three females there, sometimes more; I supplied liquor to Brunswick Cottage; females have come over to my hotel to order the drink—different ones at different times; I have taken as much as £1 from there in one day.

Mrs. Seymour

I know Mrs. Seymour; she has come over occasionally for drink—she generally came for it; I knew a Mrs. Sexton who was living there; I knew Minnie Phillips; she resided with Mrs. Lee when I first went to the hotel.

J. R.
Campbell.

History, &c.
Mrs. Seymour.

Mary Seymour's
character.

Witness—John Robert Campbell.
Commission—June 10, 1895 (pages 230, 231).

I am a carpenter and joiner, living with my mother in Norton-street.

I have known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter about fourteen or fifteen years; I have seen Mrs. Seymour going to Madame Rose's frequently; I could not say whether she had vegetables with her or not when she was going to Madame Rose's.

I have known Mary Seymour since her childhood; I never saw her at Madame Rose's; I never saw anything wrong in Mrs. Dean's character or conduct, or heard anything wrong about her at any time; I have heard since this inquiry commenced that Mary Seymour used to go to Madame Rose's; my observation of her was simply meeting her in the street; I don't know that I ever spoke to her; I never saw Mary Dean in the company of a girl known as "Rita"; a girl was pointed out to me when she was passing in Crown-street, and I was told it was "Rita" by some young chaps.

D. Duncan.

Calling.

Mrs. Seymour
and
Madam Rose's.

Mary Seymour.

Witness—David Duncan.
Commission—May 20, 1895 (pages 55-57).

I am a cab proprietor, and have been so for the last twenty-five years.

I knew Madam Rose's house, at the corner of Collins and Riley Streets; I have driven people there both day and night—up to 12 o'clock at night; I have driven gentlemen there; I have seen Mrs. Seymour at Madam Rose's when I have driven people there; she opened the door for the gentlemen I drove there; on these occasions I have entered the house myself; I have been called over to have a drink by Mrs. Seymour; I have seen Mrs. Seymour in the way described a good many times; Mrs. Seymour gave me the drink—whisky—when I got inside.

I think the photograph of Mrs. Dean resembled a young lady whom I have seen at Madam Rose's; I could not identify her at the hospital.

T. Sunners.

History.

Night-watchman
for Rose.

Mrs. Seymour
and Madame
Rose's.

Mary Seymour

Witness—Thomas Sunners.
Commission—May 16, 1895 (pages 26-28).

I am a saddler, living at 429 Riley-street, Surry Hills; I lived in the one house for twenty-five years; I was in trouble once for refusing to pay wife maintenance; I also got fourteen days for stealing a pair of wipers, so they said, but they found the wipers later on, and offered me £10 to square it; I was also put in gaol for assault—throwing people off my property in Crown-street, Surry Hills.

I was employed by the late Mr. Rose to keep the Gipps-street push from pelting his house with eggs; I got as remuneration seven "bob" a night, and drinks.

I have known Mrs. Seymour for twelve or thirteen years, and know well the house in Riley-street that Mrs. Seymour occupied; I have seen Mrs. Seymour go to Madam Rose's frequently; she made daily and nightly visits.

I know Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean, and have known her since she was a child; I have seen her go to Madam Rose's both day and night twelve years ago, and also since old Rose died, about three years ago; I have seen her knock at Madam Rose's door and be admitted; these visits of Mary Seymour to Madam Rose's continued pretty well the whole time Mrs. Seymour was living in Riley-street; I have seen Mary Seymour go to Madam Rose's as late as 10 o'clock at night; the character of Minnie Phillips is bad; I should regard her as a prostitute; I have seen Mary Seymour in her company, standing talking at the corner of the street at night more than once; this was after old Rose died; I think she lived at Mrs. Seymour's; she was always about the place and was often running between Madam Rose's and Mrs. Seymour's; I knew Florrie Clifford; since Rose died she has been a woman of easy virtue and has kept a house of ill-fame; I have seen Mary Dean speaking to her in the street; I think they were having a few angry words together; I think they were quarrelling over some other girl, and Tommy Jones' name cropped up.

P. H.
Williams.

Calling, &c.

Mrs. Seymour as
Carrie Asprey, a
pickpocket.

Witness—Phillip Henry Williams.
Commission—May 16, 1895 (pages 16, 17).

I was in the Police Force of New South Wales for fourteen and a half years, and reached the rank of first-class detective; while in the service I was on special duty on many occasions; I left the force six years ago.

I knew Mrs. Seymour as Carrie Asprey fourteen or fifteen years ago; up to the time I left the Force I knew her as one of the cleverest pickpockets; I would have caught her several times had not a West Australian man named Tommy Jones put me away; when she lived in Norton-street, Surry Hills, she was known to the police as a woman of bad character and a harbourer of thieves; I went to the house in Norton-street to arrest Carrie Asprey thirteen or fourteen years ago, and I then saw a little child there; I do not know whether that child is the present Mrs. Dean; I have seen Mrs. Seymour endeavouring to pick pockets in George-street.

Witness—

Witness—Margaret Ann Fairweather.
Commission.—May 17th, 1895 (pages 33, 34).

Margaret
Ann
Fairweather.

I am a married woman; I lived in Riley-street, five doors from Mrs. Seymour's, for about six years, until eighteen months ago; I used to wash for Mrs. Seymour on her premises.

After I had finished washing for Mrs. Seymour she had two young ladies living at her house; they must have been over 20—they were young women; they visited Madame Rose's; Mrs. Seymour used to come across from Madame Rose's to her own place, and these young girls used to go over to Madame Rose's with her; these girls stopped with her about a month, and then went to Melbourne; I knew a place in Crown-street, 365, where young girls lived; whilst I was washing at Mrs. Seymour's I heard her tell Mary to go round to 365, Crown-street for the girls, and bring them to Madame Rose's; Mary Seymour went; she would be about 17 then; she was grown up; she was told to bring them to Madame Rose's door, and then come round to her mother's house.

Girls at Mrs. Seymour's visited Madame Rose's.

Mary Seymour told me she went round for the girls for Madame Rose's; I never heard on any occasion after Mary had been for the girls Mrs. Seymour say anything to her; her mother would call her inside if she saw I was talking to her; she used to go for the girls in the daytime; when cabs have driven up and stopped in front of my door gentlemen have got out and gone into Madame Rose's; then I have seen Mrs. Seymour come out of Madame Rose's house, go over to her own house, and send Mary out to Crown-street for the girls; Mary Seymour told me herself that she had been round to Crown-street for the girls about half-past 7 at night.

Mary Seymour went for the girls.

Witness—Paul Hodgson.
Commission.—May 16th, 1895 (pages 18-21).

P. Hodgson.

I have been a night watchman since July, 1893; when I first took the duties my beat was Riley-street and Crown-street, but lately I have worked Crown and Dowling Streets; I worked Crown and Riley Streets for about twelve months; I was engaged as a night watchman by residents in these streets, and was paid by them.

Calling, &c.

I was night watchman for Madame Rose, and am at the present time.

Mrs. Seymour contributed towards my payment; I know where Mrs. Seymour lived, also where Madame Rose lived; I have seen Mrs. Seymour go into Madame Rose's both morning and night; she has gone over from her own place to mind the house while Madame Rose was out; I have seen her go in and out of Madame Rose's at all hours; I have seen her come out as late as 12 o'clock at night.

Madame Rose Mrs. Seymour constant visitor to Madame Rose's.

There were two or three young women in Mrs. Seymour's shop who used to refer me to Madame Rose's; this was not an uncommon occurrence; these young women were aged about 20, 21, and 19 years; I do not know why they were in the shop—minding it, I suppose; they used to answer me when I went for money; I have seen three different girls there.

Girls in Mrs. Seymour's shop

I noticed a peculiarity about the blinds in Mrs. Seymour's house; they were changed in colour two or three times a night; my attention was first drawn to it, and then I noticed it on different occasions; in the upstairs room, over the shop, I have seen a blue blind taken down and a red blind put in its place, or else the change was made by working a lamp placed behind it; I noticed that these changes took place when certain people were hanging about—walking up and down near Madame Rose's corner; I cannot say positively who these people were, but I have been warned by the police to watch them; I believe them to have been of the criminal class; one blind was red, I am sure, and the other was blue, I think; I noticed the change made in the blinds on more than one occasion; it was a common occurrence, talked of by the neighbours; if the blue blind was up, these people crossed from the opposite corner and entered Mrs. Seymour's house; if the red blind was up, they went away.

Blinds at Mrs. Seymour's house.

I knew Mary Seymour before she was married in 1893; she was living at her mother's house in Riley-street; I have seen her in Madame Rose's; I have seen her go inside; on several occasions when I have been to Mrs. Seymour's shop on Mondays for money someone in the shop has referred me to Madame Rose's house, where Mary Seymour has opened the door to me, and called her mother out; Mary Seymour has been present whilst I have been paid; I have seen her there on other occasions—in the daytime and at night; I have seen a woman leave Madame Rose's, go across to Mrs. Seymour's house, and return with Mary Seymour to Madame Rose's; this was at night, after I had come on my beat at 10 o'clock; I may safely say I have seen this happen on several occasions; this happened between 10 o'clock at night and 2 in the morning; I do not think I have seen her cross the road to Madame Rose's later than 2 o'clock; to the best of my knowledge the present Mrs. Dean was living with her mother during the whole time I was on that beat; I have seen her there from time to time. (Cross-examined) I have seen Mary Seymour go into Madame Rose's alone, and on one occasion I saw her come up in a cab at 11 o'clock at night, and go into Madame Rose's; a gentleman was with her; on other occasions she used to come across the road from the shop; someone would go to the shop and knock, and she would go back; she had a shawl over her head—a cloud—on those occasions.

Mary Seymour at Madame Rose's night and day.

Witness—John Palmer.
Commission.—May 20th, 1895 (page 46).

J. Palmer.

I know Mrs. Seymour and her daughter and Madame Rose; I have seen both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter go to Madame Rose's, but singly, not together; they entered by the door in Collins-street; I am quite sure that I have seen Mary Dean go into Madame Rose's; this was between three and four years ago; I have seen both mother and daughter at Madame Rose's; I have seen Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's four or five times.

Mrs. Seymour and her daughter at Madame Rose's.

I knew Mrs. Seymour as much by the name of Mrs. Jones as Mrs. Seymour; I knew a man named Jones was living with her in her house.

Knew Mrs. Seymour as Mrs. Jones.

I have seen Mary Dean speaking to young men in Crown-street, Surry Hills, between 8 and 10 in the morning; they seemed respectable by their dress and appearance; I have also seen her talking to young men in the arcade running between Pitt and George Streets, between 8 and 10 in the evening; there was no other female with her then; I have seen her speaking to young men probably three or four times; I saw nothing flighty in her conduct or demeanour on these occasions.

Mary Seymour and young men.

Witness—

W. G.
Newcombe.

Witness—William George Newcombe.

Commission—June 6, 1895 (pages 190-191).

History.

I resided in Collins-street, Surry Hills, for fourteen years.

Mrs. Seymour
and Madame
Rose.

I have known Mrs. Seymour by sight about three or four years; I can see Madame Rose's from my house; I have frequently seen Mrs. Seymour go to Madame Rose's; she went in her working clothes, and always in the morning with her apron on; I have seen her going with things from her shop to Madame Rose's, the same as the butcher, the baker, and the grocer; it would be quite possible for Mrs. Seymour and her daughter to be at Madame Rose's both night and day without my knowing anything about it.

Mary Dean.

I knew Mary Dean by sight; I never in my life saw Mary Dean when she was Mary Seymour going to Madame Rose's house; her dress was very unassuming and unattractive, and her manners were most prudent; she was always well conducted.

W. A.
Newcombe.
History, &c

Witness—Walter Alfred Newcombe.

Commission—June 5, 1895 (pages 160-162).

I am a clerk in the Asylums Branch of the Government service; I have resided in Collins-street, Surry Hills, for fourteen or fifteen years.

Mrs. and Miss
Seymour and
Madame Rose's.

I have known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter by sight for fifteen or sixteen years; I only knew them by sight; I have seen Mary Seymour enter Madame Rose's house; I saw her leaving there on one occasion, at the latter part of 1893 or the beginning of 1894; this was on a Sunday at 7 o'clock in the morning; she went towards her shop; I did not see her going into Madame Rose's on this occasion; she might have gone in for a moment or two and come out again immediately; I have seen Mary Seymour going over to Madame Rose's twice in the evening at about 8 o'clock; she might have left the place immediately afterwards; Mary Seymour seemed to be always properly dressed and behaving in a proper manner; I knew Mrs. Seymour kept a shop and supplied Madame Rose's; I have seen her taking things over; the daughter did not accompany her on these occasions.

F. Waddoups.

Witness—Frederick Waddoups.

Commission—May 16, 1895 (pages 30-31).

Mrs. Seymour.

Florrie Clifford used to live in Riley-street; I lived in Little Riley-street; she left there about two years back; my door and her back yard abutted; I have seen Mrs. Seymour at Florrie Clifford's house once or twice; I cannot say anything about Florrie Clifford's character or the character of her house; she lived there for three years.

Mary Seymour.

On one occasion I saw Mary Seymour with some smart young fellow at Florrie Clifford's gate; she came up the lane and asked me if I knew where Florrie Clifford was; I told her that Florrie Clifford had gone out; she then looked up at her bloke and said, "We'll go back home again;" they then went away; this occurred over two years ago, I think.

Mary Burns.

Witness—Mary Burns.

Commission—May 23, 1895 (pages 91-92).

Calling.

I am single; I am a domestic servant, employed by Mrs. Le Faire, "Clytie," Darlinghurst-road.

Mrs. Seymour,
Miss Seymour,
and
Madame Rose's.

I knew Mrs. Seymour; she took a false oath against me, and I have watched her to have her up for perjury; Florrie Clifford sued me for throwing stones at her, and Mrs. Seymour gave evidence in the case; I have seen Mrs. Seymour and her daughter go to Madame Rose's; her shop was opposite to Madame Rose's, and I have seen both her and her daughter go over to Madame Rose's; I have seen the daughter go to Madame Rose's with Florrie Clifford; cabs would come up with so-called gentlemen, and they would go to Madame Rose's, and I have seen her go for Florrie Clifford and bring her from her house to Madame Rose's; this was about two years ago; I was on the road in Riley-street when I saw all these things going on; I have never been to Madame Rose's; when I saw that Dean was convicted on the evidence of Mrs. Seymour and her daughter I thought it was poor evidence to convict anybody on, and I made a statement and I showed it to the North Shore Committee.

G. Adamson.

Witness—George Adamson (lamplighter).

Commission—June 6, 1895 (pages 189-190).

Mary Burns.
Her character.

I knew Mary Burns, who gave evidence before this Royal Commission; some five years ago I saw her lying under a rock in Berry's bush; a man was with her; I saw her for nearly two months going towards those rocks; I kept a pony where these rocks are, and when going for my pony I have seen her; I have seen her at 7 o'clock at night and early in the morning round about this place; I have not seen her since she frequented this cave five years ago; I would not swear that I mentioned at the time to Constable Wearin anything about seeing these people under the rocks; I did not do so; Sergeant Brennan was the man I spoke to, and I did so one day when lighting my lamps in Bay Road; Wearin asked me about this girl on Monday last, 3rd June, during a conversation he and I had about the case; Sergeant Brennan spoke to me first about this girl, and then Wearin came and asked me the same kind of questions; I went with the latter and pointed out the cave; I have not the slightest doubt about having seen Mary Burns there as I have described.

Witness—

Witness—Constable Sydney Wearin.

Constable
Wearin.

Commission—June 5, 1895 (pages 177-179).

I am a member of the Police force, stationed at North Sydney.

Calling.

I knew Mary Burns; she lived at North Sydney about six years ago; in 1890 she lived at North Sydney; I saw her about 1 o'clock one morning with a man under a rock at Berry's bush, North Sydney; the man's name was Moore or Crowe; he went by both names; I have seen a man and woman going toward this rock or cave at 9 and 10 o'clock at night, and sometimes earlier; Moore or Crowe was said to have been a Roman Catholic priest; I do not know where I could find him now; I have not seen him since that time; a lamplighter named Adamson told me the man and woman were camped in this cave, and I went there to see them; I did not arrest them; I saw nothing which would permit me as a police officer to interfere.

Mary Burns.

I know Brunswick Cottage; I do not know anything immoral about it; I never heard a word against it before this case began; I did not know Mrs. Seymour lived there until this case was on; I frequently passed the house, but never saw anything wrong there.

Brunswick
Cottage—Mrs.
Seymour.

Witness—Rev. Joshua Hargrave (clergyman of the Church of England).

Rev. J.
Hargrave.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (pages 206-207).

I knew Mrs. Seymour in Riley-street slightly for about ten or twelve years; her shop appeared to be a *bond fide* shop; I thought it was a well-stocked, decent shop and not a blind; I was sure of that, as far as I could judge; I have been in the shop; I remember Sergeant Brennan calling upon me for the purpose of a character; I gave an excellent character to Mrs. Seymour as far as I knew; I have never heard that up to three years ago one of the leading members of the Police Force had to watch her place for criminals who were in the house; I saw nothing to lead me to come to any other conclusion than that Mrs. Seymour's shop was a *bond fide* shop.

Mrs. Seymour's
shop not a blind.

I knew Mary Seymour very well for ten or twelve years; she was a constant and regular attendant at my Sunday school; it was there that I knew her best; she was a quiet, steady, well-behaved, nice young girl; there was never anything in her dress to attract attention; she was one among others; she continued to attend the Sunday school for about two or three years before she was married; I always looked upon her as a quiet, decent, well-behaved girl from what I saw of her; I never saw her out late at night; up to the time of her marriage I saw nothing to alter my opinion of her; I did not know she was going to be married; she did not tell me; I cannot speak of her after she left Sunday school; I did not visit at the house; I married her to Dean on the 8th March; I know by repute of Madame Rose's; Mary Dean and her mother could have gone there a dozen times a day without my being aware of it; Mary Dean left Sunday school a couple of years ago; I gave her an excellent character, as far as I knew, to Sergeant Brennan; I never heard from anybody that Mary Seymour had visited Madame Rose's.

Mary Seymour.

Witness—George Withers.

G. Withers.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (pages 207-210).

I resided at 409 and 411, Riley-street (two doors from Mrs. Seymour's shop), for about fifteen years—ten years at the latter address; at that time the shop and residence was my property; I saw Mrs. Seymour personally about the letting of the property to her; while my tenant she was all that could be desired in that capacity, and also as a neighbour; in my opinion she was a perfectly respectable well-conducted woman; I never saw anything in her conduct to lead me to alter that opinion; I never heard of any reflection on her character; she remained a tenant of mine until about four years after I left Surry Hills—two and a half years ago; she was one of the best tenants I ever had; she was particular in her language, and respectful in her manner; she was a particularly clean and reputable woman; I thought her home was the pink of neatness; I never saw improper characters in her house; I never heard of a girl named Rita, or something worse than that; once or twice I saw some young women in the shop, but could not say that they were not purchasing fruit or vegetables, although, like Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, they were behind the counter; I know nothing about Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne; the only thing I knew against her was that she admitted taking charge of Madame Rose's; I never heard anything about the window blinds at Mrs. Seymour's being of different colours; it would have been possible for both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter to have visited Madame Rose's without my being aware of it; I never knew that Jones, who lodged at Mrs. Seymour's was a convict; the police did tell me on one occasion that Mrs. Seymour was suspected of receiving stolen goods, but that did not shift my confidence in the slightest, because I thought there was some mistake; that was ten years ago.

Mrs. Seymour.

I am perfectly satisfied that the shop was a genuine greengrocer's shop; her place was altogether the opposite of a brothel.

The shop not a
blind. Not a
brothel.

I have known Mary Seymour from a child; she was particularly well conducted; I regarded her as a rather unsophisticated girl; in my opinion she was a thoroughly respectable, well-conducted woman; I saw Mary Seymour visit Madame Rose's once, in ordinary business hours, and in an ordinary business way; I have only a faint recollection of her going there with a basket.

Mary Seymour.

Witness—Senior-sergeant James Brodrick.

Senior-Sergt.
Brodrick.

Commission—June 18, 1895 (page 213).

I am a senior-sergeant of Police; and have been twenty-eight years in the force.

Calling.

I have known Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street casually for about fourteen and a half years; I have never seen anything, either in the night or day, which aroused my suspicions that this house was the resort of thieves or prostitutes; I have known the place as a green-grocer's shop and nothing else; I believe the detectives have often watched the house without communicating with the local police; I do not remember whether any report has been given to me stating that Mrs. Seymour has been charged with pocket-picking.

Mrs. Seymour's
shop.

Mrs. Fiford.

Witness—Mrs. Sarah Ruth Fiford.
Commission—June 6, 1895 (pages 192-193)

History. I am a widow, residing at No. 436, Riley-street, Surry Hills, with my children.
Mrs. Seymour and Miss Seymour. I have known Mrs. Seymour for nine years; I knew the daughter, who was Mary Seymour at that time; she was a friend of my daughter; I used to go to Mrs. Seymour's twice a week to buy vegetables; it was a real shop, and no pretence; it was not a blind for something else; I used to do washing for Mrs. Seymour; I was not a personal friend of Mrs. Seymour; I always thought she was a very respectable woman.

Most modest girl I ever knew. Mary Seymour is the most modest girl I ever knew; she was a simple little thing; my daughter and Mary used to go out together; sometimes they went out messages together; they went out as girls do; my daughter and Mary Seymour used to go out ferning together.

Alice Fiford:

Witness—Alice Fiford.
Commission—June 6, 1895 (pages 193-194).

Mary Seymour always quiet and well behaved. I have known Mary Seymour for the last twelve years, and have constantly been in her company especially during the last three years; we were girl friends together up to twelve months before she was married; her character was respectable; it was never otherwise; she was always quiet and always a well-behaved girl when she was out with me.

Mrs. Seymour a respectable woman. Mrs. Seymour was a respectable woman; as far as I saw the daughter and mother were very much the same; I saw nothing improper on the part of the mother or in the house.

J. Knilands.

Witness—Joseph Knilands.
Commission—June 10, 1895 (pages 218-219).

Calling. I am a bootmaker, living in Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Mrs. Seymour's shop an ordinary green-grocer's shop. I have known Mrs. Seymour and her daughter in connection with the shop in Riley-street, about two or three years; I have been in the shop twice, and have done work for them; I never saw anything in the shop that would lead me to believe that it was anything beyond an ordinary green-grocer's shop; I lived about 100 yards from the shop.

Mrs. Seymour's character. I never heard one word against Mrs. Seymour's character or against the shop.
Mary Seymour. Mary Seymour's general conduct was that of a well-behaved and respectable girl; I have never seen anything improper or loud about her character; I never heard anything against her.

Florrie Clifford.

Witness—Florrie Clifford.
Commission—May 23, 1895 (page 106).

Mrs. Seymour and Madame Rose's. I knew Mrs. Seymour when she was living in Riley-street; I have seen her at Madame Rose's on several occasions; as far as I know by going to the shop, she was a respectable woman; Mrs. Seymour brought over lemonade and greengrocery to Madame Rose's; that's all the business she had there to my knowledge.

Mary Seymour. I have never seen Mary Seymour at Madame Rose's; I never saw anything wrong in her conduct; she was a most respectable, nice, young girl.

Mrs. Corben.

Witness—Mrs. Mary Corben.
Commission—June 10, 1895 (pages 229-230).

History. I lived in 368, Riley-street, for thirty-six years.
Mrs. Seymour. I first heard of Mrs. Seymour fourteen or fifteen years ago, as a widow who had opened a boarding-house to keep herself and one child; I never heard anything against Mrs. Seymour from the time she came to live there, and I saw her nearly every day; she was a clean, hard-working, obliging, civil woman; I have dealt at the shop, and spoken to her there.

Mary Seymour. I have known Mary Seymour for a number of years; she was a well-behaved, well-conducted girl in every respect; I never saw her enter Madame Rose's; I never heard anyone speak against Mary Seymour's character; I never spoke to her more than to say "Good morning," or something to that effect, just to pass the compliments of the day; that was the whole of my conversation with and experience of these two people.

Mrs. Burgess.

Witness—Mrs. Ada Burgess.
Commission—June 7, 1895 (page 216).

Calling. I was a teacher in the Public Instruction Department in the year 1887. I was at the Crown-street Public School, and in charge of the upper third class.

Mary Dean. Mary Seymour was a pupil of mine during the whole time I was at the school, I think about a year and four months; she was a well-behaved girl while in class; I knew nothing of her beyond what I saw while she was under my care in the class.

Senior-sergt. Collins.

Witness—Senior-sergeant Thomas Collins.
Commission—June 7, 1895 (pages 218-216).

Mrs. Seymour. Shop not a blind. I know Mrs. Seymour's shop in Riley-street; I have known the locality for the last twenty-eight years; I passed the house frequently during the greater part of that period; as far as I could see it was a greengrocer's shop, the same as any other; there was nothing about the place to lead me to think it was a "blind"; I never saw any bad characters about the place, except an old man named Jones; I knew he had been a criminal; I never saw any other criminal there; I know nothing of my own knowledge about Mrs. Seymour; all I can speak from is hearsay; I have never seen anything wrong about her house, or anything wrong or suspicious about her; I never saw Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour at Madame Rose's.

Mary Seymour. I knew Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean; she was a very quiet girl; I never saw her mix up with other persons; she was generally in charge of the shop, or at the door, when I was passing; I have been in the shop once, I think.

Witness—

Witness—Senior-constable John Thompson.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (pages 214–215).

Senior-constable
Thompson.

I have been fifteen years in the Police Force.

I have been on duty in the vicinity of Mrs. Seymour's house between seven and eight years, and have passed it four or five times a day, sometimes as often as twice in an hour; I never saw anything objectionable in Mrs. Seymour personally, or in any person going into the place; there was not the slightest sign of the shop being merely a blind; I never saw anything about the shop different from any other greengrocer's shop; I have never seen or known anything improper about this house; I never saw Mrs. Seymour or her daughter go to Madame Rose's.

Calling.
Mrs. Seymour.

Witness—Sergeant John Wilkinson.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (page 215).

Sergt.
Wilkinson.

I knew Mrs. Seymour's house in Riley-street; I performed duty in that neighbourhood for fourteen or fifteen years; I have not been in the shop; sometimes I have not passed the shop at all during the day, and sometimes as often as three times in the night; I have never seen anything in connection with the shop which would lead me to believe that it was not respectably conducted; I never received any complaint from any constable on duty in the vicinity to the effect that there was anything wrong with the establishment.

Mrs. Seymour's
shop genuine
business.

Witness—Sergeant John Hunter Day.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (pages 212–213).

Sergt. Day.

I am a sergeant in the Police Force; I have been in the force for twenty years and six months.

I have known the house where Mrs. Seymour lived in Riley-street for the last nine years; I live in Kippax-street, within 100 yards of Mrs. Seymour's shop; I have never heard or seen anything whatever in connection with Mrs. Seymour's house that has called for police interference of any kind; as far as I can judge, the shop was conducted as a *bona fide* business establishment should be; she always appeared to be a hard-working woman; for all I know scores of fast girls could enter her back gate or go through the shop; I never heard anything derogatory, disgraceful, or discreditable in reference to Mrs. Seymour's house; I never received reports against this house from any of my subordinates.

Calling.
Mrs. Seymour.

I have frequently seen Mary Seymour, now Mrs. George Dean; I never saw anything wrong about her conduct; as far as I can judge she was always a well-behaved, well-conducted girl; I never saw anything to the contrary, although I resided for nine years within 100 yards of her house.

Mary Seymour
always well
conducted.

I have never had occasion to personally interfere with an establishment kept by Madame Rose, on the opposite side of the street.

Madame Rose's.

Witness—Thomas Jones.

Commission—June 7, 1895 (page 215–216).

T. Jones.

I reside at 371, Riley-street, Surry Hills; and have been living there for eight years; the last business I was in was that of bedding manufacturer; I have been living in the neighbourhood for fourteen years.

History.

I know the house that Mrs. Seymour occupied in Riley-street; I knew her before she took the shop in Riley-street; sometimes my missus dealt at the shop; I know nothing of Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne; as far as my knowledge went, the business in Riley-street was a *bona fide* shop; I regard Mrs. Seymour as a respectable, straightforward, hard-working woman; I have been to her house repeatedly; I hardly think that females of bad character associated at Mrs. Seymour's at different times.

Mrs. Seymour—
shop a *bona fide*
business.

I knew more than one man who stayed at Mrs. Seymour's; when she lived in Norton-street two or three men stayed there; I knew one was a stonemason and the other a carpenter; they were customers of mine; I think one was named Simeon and the other was named Jack—Jack Macpherson; I did not know a man named Gamble at all; I know Tommy Jones; he was a tailor, and boarded at Mrs. Seymour's.

Visitors to Mrs.
Seymour's.

I knew Madame Rose's by repute; I never knew that Mrs. Seymour at times took notes from Madame Rose to gay girls living in Crown-street.

Madame Rose's.

I have often seen Mary Seymour at her mother's house; she was respectable, decent, and well-behaved in every way; I allowed my daughter to associate with her; Mary Seymour has been to my house often; I never saw anything wrong with her; I never knew that Mary Dean had been to Madame Rose's; she might have been there scores of times without my knowing.

Mary Seymour.

Witness—John Roche.

Commission—May 16, 1895 (pages 25–26).

J. Roche.

I am a first-class detective in the Police Force of New South Wales; I have been fourteen years in the force.

Calling.

I remember Mrs. Seymour when she lived in Riley-street, Surry Hills; knew her to be living there for about seven years; in my capacity as a detective I have had to exercise a certain amount of vigilance over her house in connection with Melbourne criminals; I have seen well-known Melbourne criminals there; some lived there, some visited the place, and I have seen others leaving the house in the early hours of the morning; I have watched the house at different times during the last seven or eight years; the last time would be about three years ago, when certain criminals were wanted; I have seen the men I wanted in the house, but I never made an arrest there; I can say of my own knowledge that Mrs. Seymour's house was the resort of criminals of the old class; when the detectives wanted any of these old-fashioned criminals from Melbourne, Mrs. Seymour's house was the first place they would look for them up to three years ago; I thought the woman had dropped her old habits and was keeping a shop for a living; I have been in the shop a dozen times.

Mrs. Seymour's
shop.
Melbourne
criminals.

J. Roche.

House not a
brothel.

I say that, after specially watching the house, there was no sign whatever that it was a brothel; on the contrary, it was quite the reverse; I never saw well-dressed girls in the back of the house.

Mrs. Seymour
reformed.

Mrs. Seymour kept a shop, and certainly these criminals used to go there, but the woman herself seemed to me to be one who had reformed; I never had any occasion to suspect Mrs. Seymour or Miss Seymour of anything wrong.

Mary Seymour—
respectable girl.

I know Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean; I have seen her on one occasion in company with Florrie Clifford; there was nothing to lead me to believe that Mrs. Seymour's daughter was anything but a respectable girl; sometimes I passed the house twice a day, and I have always made it my business, without calling, to see what was going on; I have lived within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Seymour's house for the last eight years; I never saw anything wrong with Miss Seymour; I have lately heard rumours about Mrs. Dean; Florrie Clifford told me she had been out with Mary Seymour on one or two occasions.

T. Jones.

Witness—Thomas Jones.

Commission.—May 22, 1895 (pages 63-66).

Mrs. Seymour in
Hobart and
Melbourne.

I knew Mrs. Seymour, by sight, in Hobart Town in 1852; she was not married then; she got married afterwards to a man named Asbury; I saw her once or twice in Melbourne after that; I spoke to her there; I knew nothing of her in Melbourne.

House in Riley-
street.
Madame Rose.

I remember her living in Riley-street, Surry Hills; I lived in her house for nearly fourteen years; was not living with her while staying in her house; I was simply boarding with her; I have seen people at Mrs. Seymour's house, but did not know what they were; I have seen Mrs. Seymour go to Madame Rose's; as far as I know, she was a respectable woman—she worked for her living.

Visitors to
Mrs. Seymour's.

I never saw people at Mrs. Seymour's whom I knew to have served sentences; these people might have been thieves; I believe a man named Millett, who lodged in the house for five or six months, lived with Mrs. Seymour; I do not think he was a respectable man; I saw other men there.

"Girls"—Girls
at Mrs.
Seymour's.

I did not know a girl who went by the name of Rita living with Mrs. Seymour; there were one or two girls living at Mrs. Seymour's when I was there; I do not remember whether one was named Rita; Mary Seymour was living with her mother all the time the house was visited by these girls and men; I have seen young women at Mrs. Seymour's, but do not know what they were.

Mary Seymour.

I had full opportunities of observing Mary Seymour during the latter part of the time I boarded at Mrs. Seymour's; I never knew her to go over to Madame Rose's; Mrs. Seymour brought her daughter up well, according to her means, all the time I was with her; she did not allow her to mix up with visitors to the house; I never saw anything wrong on the part of Mary Seymour.

Mrs. Seymour
arrested—
pocket-picking.

I remember Mrs. Seymour being brought up on a charge of being a suspected person; Detective Williams suspected her of picking pockets; I never went out with Mrs. Seymour when she was pocket-picking; I never gave her "the office."

Interview at
"Eschford's
Hotel."

Mrs. Seymour saw me at Liverpool a short time ago—since Dean was committed for trial; she did not ask for a private room; she did not say to me, "Now, mind, whatever you are asked, you know nothing about it," or words to that effect.

Inmate of
Benevolent
Asylum.

I have never been in trouble myself; I have been in the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum for about eighteen months.

L. J. Osborne.

Witness—Lindsay John Osborne.

Commission.—June 7th, 1895 (page 217).

Calling.

I am a cutter at Messrs. Thompson and Gates' tailoring establishment.

Mrs. Seymour,
Mary Seymour.

I knew Mrs. Seymour and her daughter Mary for about four years; I have been in Mrs. Seymour's shop, having gone to pay accounts after my wife has purchased vegetables and fruit; I never saw anything to make me think she did not carry on a perfectly respectable business; I never heard or saw anything against the character of Mrs. Seymour.

J. MacLennan.

Witness—John MacLennan.

Commission.—June 14th, 1895 (pages 216, 217).

Calling.

I am a hairdresser and carried on business at 379 Riley-street.

Mrs. Seymour's
shop.

I knew Mrs. Seymour's shop for nine years; I have been in the shop both by day and night at different times; I never saw anything disreputable about it; it always seemed a respectable sort of place; I never saw anything against Mrs. Seymour; I never saw flashily dressed men passing in and out of her house; I have never seen two bad girls there; I never saw Mrs. Seymour going to Madame Rose's.

Mary Seymour.

I knew Mary Seymour for about the same time; she was a well-conducted, respectable young woman as far as I know; I saw her frequently, sometimes three and four times a day; I never saw anything loud or improper in her conduct; I never saw her associating with bad characters; I never heard anyone say anything against her character.

T. Speerin.

Witness—Thomas Speerin.

Commission.—May 17th, 1895 (page 32).

Calling, &c.

I am a wood and coal merchant; and lived in Riley-street for about five years.

Mrs. Seymour,
Mary Seymour,
and Madame
Rose.

I know Mrs. Seymour; I know her daughter, Mary Seymour, by sight, but never spoke to her; I have seen Mrs. Seymour come from Madame Rose's door, but have never noticed the daughter either coming from or going to it; I lived four doors from Mrs. Seymour's.

W. S.
Montgomery.

Witness—William Shaw Montgomery.

Commission.—June 10th, 1895 (page 229).

Calling, &c.

I am a messenger at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and reside at 141, Kippax-street.

Mary Dean's
Character.

I have known Mary Dean for upwards of three years; I saw her as a neighbour; I never saw or heard anything against her character; I have seen her just casually in the street; those were the only opportunities I had of forming an opinion of her character; it was in the day-time principally I saw her, but sometimes in the evening; she was generally alone.

Witness—

Witness—Rhys Jones.

Commission.—June 7th, 1895 (page 212).

I am a licensed vanman, and reside at 224, Clarence-street. Calling.
 I carted fruit to Mrs. Seymour's for ten or twelve years; it was a respectable, well-conducted shop, Mrs. Seymour
 and not a brothel.
 I knew Mary Seymour from a child; I thought she was well-behaved; I always thought her mother Mary Seymour.
 took great care of her.

Witness—Edmund Burns.

Commission.—June 7th, 1895 (page 210).

I have a stall in the Belmore Market, and am salesman for a produce merchant in Sussex-street; Calling
 I start work at half-past 4 in the morning.
 Mrs. Seymour has been a customer of mine for the last ten or eleven years; she use to come Mrs. Seymour.
 generally on Tuesdays and Saturdays, usually at 6 o'clock in the mornings, sometimes a little after 5 The shop an
 o'clock; I knew she kept the shop in Biley-street, and have been to it both in the day-time and in the ordinary shop.
 night-time; it was an ordinary shop; I never saw it conducted otherwise than respectably; I never saw
 disreputable people there.
 I know nothing about Mrs. Seymour in Melbourne; she was as honest a woman as ever dealt Her character.
 with me.
 I saw Miss Seymour on the occasions I called at the shop; I never saw anything bad about her Mary Seymour—
 conduct; she was always very respectable; I have been at Mrs. Seymour's house as late as 10 o'clock at always very
 night. respectable.

Witness—John Hall (manager of a chemist's establishment).

Commission.—May 15th and 30th, 1895 (pages 6-10 and 106-109).

I remember a lady coming to my shop eight or nine months ago; by Mrs. Seymour's style and Lady like Mrs.
 manner I believe her to be that lady, though I would not swear it; I picked her photograph out of five Seymour tried to
 which were shown to me by Mr. Meagher, as that of the lady who came to my shop; when she entered buy arsenic.
 the place she said, "Will you give me sixpennyworth of arsenic, please?"; I replied, "No, I cannot sell
 arsenic or any other poison unless I have a witness," and repeated to her the terms of the Act; I also
 mentioned that there was a penalty attached to it; she said if the poison were not labelled how would
 anyone know where she got it, also that the quantity would not be very much for 6d., and that she only
 wanted a little because the rats were troublesome; I could not recollect exactly what expression she
 used; I replied that sixpenny worth would be enough to poison a dozen people; she said it would be
 perfectly safe in her hands—she would take every care; previous to this she asked, supposing anyone
 did take it, what could be done?; we were conversing friendly at the time, and I said, "I would send for
 a doctor"; I refused to sell the poison without a witness, and she said she must try and get one, and went
 away; I have seen the woman since, but never know her name.

A member of the Police Force came to my place twice about the case; I believe it was after Dean Police and
 had been tried at the Police Court, and they were trying to find out where the poison was bought; I do not information.
 remember telling the policeman one word about this lady and my conversation with her; the constable
 showed me a photograph—presumably of George Dean—and asked me if I had sold George Dean any
 poison; I said, "No," and showed the constable my poison-book; the second time the constable referred
 to any woman having bought poison; I said there was only one woman in my poison-book, and that she
 bought Rough on Rats; I then described what she was like; I did not tell him one word of what I have
 come to tell now; this was in March or April—about that time. (*Recalled*): I will not swear that Mrs.
 Seymour was the woman who came into my shop or to the conversation, but it is my impression that I
 had such a conversation; I do not know that the constable mentioned any names as being those of parties
 in a poisoning case; I will not swear that he did not say that Mary Dean, the wife of George Dean, and
 Caroline Seymour, were parties to the case; he did not read over a description of both women; I do not
 think he read a description of either; the constable came to inquire if any woman had purchased poison;
 I would not swear what took place ten months ago; I told the constable that I had sold a woman some
 Rough on Rats; I will swear that I did not say that this was the person who wanted strychnine; I will
 not swear I told the constable that the person whose name I pointed out in my book answered the
 description given to me of this woman, but I do not think I did; the woman who bought Rough on Rats
 is the only person who bought poison at my shop; the entry in the poison-book is:—"Name, Annie
 Goldstein, 16 Mary-street; purchased, 13th August, one box of Rough on Rats"; I gave the description
 to the policeman, who seemed to recognise it as Mrs. Seymour; I omitted to tell the policeman that a
 woman had asked for strychnine without a witness; Mrs. Goldstein is not anything like Mrs. Seymour,
 and I made a mistake by mixing the two people up.

Up to the time I went to Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office, four or five weeks ago, I did not think Not my business
 this was an important point in the case—that there was no evidence as to who got this poison; I knew of to tell police
 Dean being charged with this matter, and that he was found guilty; I did not tell the police about the about customers.
 woman trying to buy arsenic without a witness, because it was not my business to tell about customers
 coming into the shop.

When I had a business of my own in Ocean-street, Woollahra, I used to play billiards at Dean at
 "Ackland's Hotel," and understood that Dean was in our company there on different occasions, but I did Woollahra.
 not know him by his name; I would not swear that I have not played billiards with Dean at Ackland's; I
 might have known him as Dean in Woollahra and forgotten it; Dean has not been to my shop at Surry
 Hills; I have no recollection of having known Dean; I have never seen Dean, so cannot say whether I
 recollect him; when the police called upon me, and showed me a photograph which was supposed to
 represent George Dean, I said I thought the face was familiar to me.

Witness—

Senior-constable Sutherland.

Calling.
Visit to Hall's poison.

Witness—Senior-constable William Sutherland.
Commission—June 5, 1895 (pages 176, 177).

I am a senior-constable in the Police Force, stationed at No. 2 Division, Regent-street.

On 14th March last I visited a chemist's shop in Albion-street, Surry Hills, owned by Mr. T. P. Swindale; John Hall, who has given evidence before this Commission, was in charge of the place; I told him I was inquiring if any poison had been bought at his establishment by a man named George Dean, at the same time showing him a photograph; I said I thought it had been bought during the preceding two years; I remember Hall getting his poison-book; he looked through the book, but found no entry in the name of George Dean.

Dean's photograph.

In reference to Dean's photograph, he said, "The face seems to me familiar, but I cannot say that I know him."

Second visit to Hall. Description of Mrs. Seymour.

I visited the shop again on 30th March, and made inquiries concerning a woman I considered to be Caroline Seymour; I had a description of two women, and read them over to Mr. Hall; one was of Mrs. Dean, and the other of Mrs. Seymour; this is what I read from my book as the description of Mrs. Seymour: "Caroline Seymour, a woman about 53 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, medium build, dark hair turning grey, thin face, sallow complexion, walks very erect, and holds her head up; generally dressed in a black dress and small black bonnet"; after considering a few minutes, he said, "A woman of that description came to my shop some time ago; she wanted to purchase some strychnine," and then he added, "I refused to sell it, as she had no witness"; I am quite positive he said this woman wanted to purchase strychnine, for I entered the statement at the time.

Rough on Rats—Annie Goldstein.

He told me he had sold poison to one woman—a box of Rough on Rats; he gave me the name of this woman as Annie Goldstein; he also said in reference to the description I read to him from my book that it tallied very much with the description of the woman who bought the Rough on Rats; he also said that the woman remarked, "Supposing that any person took this poison by mistake, what would be the best thing to do"; he said in reply, "Administer an emetic, and send for a doctor"; I went to Mary-street, and ascertained that Annie Goldstein lived at No. 10, and not No. 16 as stated in the poison-book; I saw the woman there afterwards; she does not at all tally with the description of Mrs. Seymour as read by me to Hall; I asked the woman if she knew Mrs. Seymour, and she said she knew no one of that name.

Not one word about another woman.

Hall did not say one word about another woman besides Mrs. Goldstein to whom he had sold arsenic or strychnine, or to whom he had refused to sell those drugs, who corresponded with the description I had read; he never mentioned any other woman except the one whose address he pointed out.

Not one word about arsenic.

Hall never mentioned a word about a woman wanting to buy arsenic; he said it was strychnine.

Jane Reynolds.
History, &c.

Witness—Jane Reynolds.
Commission—May 23, 1895 (pages 84-91).

I am the wife of Walter Reynolds, licensee of the Young Australia Hotel, in Riley-street, Surry Hills.

Mrs. Dean's photograph.

I was shown the photograph produced [*Photograph of Miss Seymour, Exhibit "B," handed to witness*] three weeks ago the first time; I have seen the original at my hotel between eight and nine months ago, as near as I can remember; the person I am speaking of had on a jacket resembling that [*pointing to photograph*]; I never saw the lady but twice; she came to my house, and I recognised her at once when I saw her again; I first saw the photograph in the bar of my hotel about three weeks ago; I will not swear that it was not shown to me yesterday, but do not think it was; I do not know who it was that showed me the photograph; there were two persons together; I could not say how many times I saw the photograph before I went to the hospital; I knew I went there to pick out Mrs. Dean; I went there to pick the person out that was at my place; I knew Mrs. Dean was in the hospital.

What took place at the hotel.

In the course of conversation with this lady she told me she came from Madame Rose's, where she had been drinking wine the night previously; how she mentioned wine was because she had been drinking a bottle of beer at my place, and she said she was very sick; she drank part of the bottle, and then went out in the back and was very sick; she then came back and drank the rest; this was between 10 and half-past 10 in the morning; she came in a cab and went away in a cab. (*Cross-examined*): She did not say what she had been doing there; I knew the character of Madame Rose's; no one else was present when the conversation took place; I am sure she looked very much "off"; to all appearance the woman had been drinking very heavily the night previous; I should think she was not very far from drunk; she was more drunk than sober; she asked me how she looked; I told her she looked all right, although I was of a different opinion; she gave me to understand that she had been all night at Madame Rose's; she looked like it; her clothes were very much disarranged, and she kept pulling her jacket round, this way, to hide herself, as if she had dressed in a hurry; I cannot say what day of the week it was when this took place; it was not Sunday; she had a morning wrapper on under the jacket; it was of a very bright colour, something like scarlet; I did not notice whether she had boots or slippers on, and have no idea what sort of a hat she was wearing; I have never seen the woman since, except at the hospital.

The lady's condition.

I did not notice whether this lady was in the family way; her clothes were so loosely on I could not tell; I did not notice it at all.

Wife of a captain at North Shore.

We were conversing about twenty minutes; she said she was the wife of a captain living at North Shore. (*Cross-examined*): She told me her husband was away all night, and that he was a captain.

At the hospital picked out Mrs. Dean.

I remember attending at the Sydney Hospital last Friday, in company with a detective and a doctor; there were from twenty to twenty-five patients in the ward into which I was shown; I went round and picked out the person I referred to; the person I picked out was the person I had the conversation with at the hotel; the woman was not described to me; I was simply asked to go to the hospital and see if I could pick her out, and I said that unless I could pick her out I would not give evidence in the case at all.

Why I recollect the incident.

The reason I remembered about this was my daughter getting married, and a reference was made to my daughter in the course of the conversation; she got married in October, about the 26th, and was living at home at the time; it was after this I saw Mrs. Dean; I cannot fix the time.

George Dean.

I do not know Dean; I have never seen him at all in my life; I have no interest whatever in connection with the matter.

Read the case.

I admit having read all about this matter in the papers.

Witness—

Witness—Margaret Sophia Parker (Clairvoyant).

Commission, June 5, 1895 (pages 171-173).

Margaret
Sophia
Parker.

I am a widow, residing at 8, Bellevue-street, Surry Hills; I was staying in Cooper-street at the end of March or the beginning of April; I am what is known as a clairvoyant, and was exercising my powers of clairvoyancy at the end of March or the beginning of April; I have people coming to see me as clients; my professional name is Madam Von.

History
Calling.

About that time a young lady came to see me, whom I afterwards knew as Mary Dean; she came on a Monday evening about 7 o'clock; she was accompanied by a child, whom she left in the drawing-room, and then she came to me into my room; the child came up to me first, and asked if Mrs. Dean could see me; that was the Monday before the Thursday of the trial.

Mary Dean a
client.

She denied that she was married or had a child; I told her that, while in the clairvoyant state, I saw her husband, that he was in gaol, and that she could get him out; also that there was "a woman in this crime"; she said, "Yes, there is a woman in it," and added that she would not get him out of it; if he got out she would get divorced, and that she hated him; a little girl came to the door and told me I had Mary Dean in there; she admitted she was Mary Dean, and I asked her, "Won't you save your husband?" she replied, "No, I hate him"; on the Monday, I saw that he was going to be hanged, and I then called on Mr. Crick and told him what this creature had said; I took no notice of this case until after Mrs. Dean had called on me.

Scene in the
consultation
room.

I did not know Mrs. Seymour previous to last night; I never saw her till then; she came to the house, and as soon as she entered she said, "I may as well tell you I am Mrs. Seymour"; I said, "What brings you here?" she then told me that it was a lie that I had told Messrs. Crick and Meagher; I then told her that she must leave my room; I suppose she referred to the time Mrs. Dean visited me; I do not know who accompanied her, but think there were policemen at the door; a constable asked me to make a statement, and I said I would have nothing to do with them.

Mrs. Seymour
visited me.

Witness—Thomas Summerbell.

Commission, May 16, 1895 (pages 31-32).

T.
Summerbell.

I am a master mariner, and have been for sixteen years manager of the North Shore Steam Ferry Co.

I know George Dean well; he was an employee of the company; he was about 16 when he came to us, and I think he is about 27 years of age now; I saw him practically every day during the eleven years he was in the service of the company; he joined as a boy in the yard, and at 21 he became a master mariner, and master of one of the boats; after he became a master, and during the last three or four years, he has been placed in a position of special trust; for two and a-half years he has been master of the all-night boat, which runs between Circular Quay and Milson's Point; that is a position which involves great care and skill; he was trustworthy, honest, courteous to his passengers, and one in whom I had every confidence as to his ability in managing his boat; I think he was a very kind-hearted young fellow; I do not remember anything, all the time I have known him, which would cast the slightest aspersion against his character; I think, and always have thought, that he was exceptionally good; he was a very temperate man, and very truthful; I said at the trial that Dean was everything that was good, and I say so still.

Calling.
George Dean's
character.

I remember the day before Dean was arrested; his manner on that occasion indicated something unusual; it was pay-day; he was late in coming for his pay, and I had to wait to pay both him and his engineer; I said something to him about keeping me waiting, and he, holding up both his hands, said in reply—"Oh, captain, do not say anything to me; they are actually charging me with attempting to poison my wife;" up to that time, Dean, in my opinion, had acted in an absolutely straightforward manner.

Manner before
arrest.

Dean's hours of employment were—from 12 o'clock at night; his last trip in the morning was five minutes to 5 from Lavender Bay; then he has to come to Sydney and take his boat to her moorings.

Hours of
employment.

I live at North Shore; Dean never visited at my house; I never visited at his house.

Personal know-
ledge of Dean.

I know nothing from my own knowledge of Dean's history before he was taken on by the company; however, boy and man, I always had the best opinion of him.

Dean's previous
history.

Witness—Thomas Brown.

Commission—May 17, 1895 (page 37).

T. Brown.

I am sub-manager and superintendent engineer of the North Shore Steam Ferry Co. (Ltd.)

I have known George Dean perfectly well for the last ten years; I could not know Dean's character much better than I do; I have watched him all the time he has been in the employ of the company; I could not possibly give him a higher character than I do; in my opinion he has the highest character a man can give him; he has been ten years under me; he worked his way up from yard-boy to captain; he is a man in whom I could put implicit confidence.

Calling.
Dean's character.

Witness—Frederick Ashwin (stained-glass artist).

Commission—May 17, 1895 (page 38).

F. Ashwin.

I have known George Dean for the last ten years, and have had many conversations with him on board the steamer; I have had ample opportunity of forming an opinion as to his character; his character was good in every sense; as a passenger travelling on the ferry-boat between Mosman's Bay and Sydney, I have known Dean for eight years; I do not know his parents; I know from what Dean told me, that he was getting barely a living, and that he used to send what little money he could to assist a needy mother and some younger members of the family; Dean never said why he left home, or that his mother's name was Finch; I knew nothing of him, except what he told me; he was always a well-behaved boy, and was marked by everybody in the bay as a credit to other boys; all I saw of him on the boat was in his favour.

Dean's character.

Witness—

F. G. Fox.

Witness—Frederick George Fox.
Commission—May 17, 1895 (page 38).

Calling.
Dean's
character.

I am an importer and manufacturer, and a member of the firm of Fox Brothers. I have known Dean for about ten years while travelling backwards and forwards on the Mosman's Bay boat; I have been on more intimate terms with Dean than any other of the company's servants, and have always known him to be, as far as I was able to judge, a steady, straightforward, and obliging young man; he seemed to be above the average of his class; I have not known him since he was married; I am referring to the period when he was running to Mosman's Bay; all I know of him was when I met him during the period he was on the day boat; he was an example to all the other boys, and I should trust him.

D. M'Nab.

Witness—Daniel M'Nab.
Commission—May 20, 1895 (pages 46, 47).

Calling.
Dean's character.

I have been seven years in the Water Police. I have known George Dean for about six years; I have seen him by night, and in the day time going home; I knew him to speak to; it is part of my duty to know the character of people connected with the water; I can only speak of him in the highest terms; I never saw him the worse for liquor; I have had no opportunity whatever of forming an opinion of the relations upon which Dean and his wife have lived; I saw in the papers when his wife was confined, and after that I would ask him, "How is your missus, George?" and he used to speak in the highest terms of his wife then; Dean is not a personal friend; I do not know that he once went under the name of George Finch; I know nothing of his previous history.

F. W. CURNOW,
Précis Writer.

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS, Q.C., Address.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Commission,—We are now, I am glad to think, approaching the end of this most painful and serious inquiry. I think everyone must admit that the consequences which may flow from the granting of this Royal Commission may be of great moment in the administration of justice. I do not say that in any way to prejudice the case against the prisoner, and I am certain you will not look at any matter which has appeared in the newspapers, whether for or against the accused. I cannot shut my eyes, of course, to the fact that a large body of persons, properly respected, have formed an opinion favourable to the prisoner; but I hope you will bear in mind, and if there are any of those gentlemen in this room I hope they will bear in mind, that you can come to no conclusions without materials. The opinion of any man from mere hearsay or from a general impression of a criminal charge is of no weight whatsoever. I feel assured that those members of the Committee who, no doubt, from disinterested motives and at great personal inconvenience, and probably at a loss larger than the expense, have interested themselves in this inquiry will not deny that if this man be guilty of the charge which has been made against him, and of which he has been found guilty, to allow him to escape would be something awful to contemplate. Now, whether he be guilty or not guilty cannot be determined in any way from the impressions of any number of people who have not seen the witnesses, heard their testimony, and mastered the nature of the charge and the evidence that supports it, and who further have not the duty cast upon them of coming to a conclusion as to what is the reasonable result of this inquiry in the light of the conviction which has been recorded against the prisoner. Of course I do not intend—unless anything that my learned friends may say should make it necessary—to examine minutely the evidence either for or against the prisoner. That, I submit, is a task that you gentlemen will necessarily have to undertake, and no one doubts that you will discharge it without fear or favour. As far as you are concerned I should be perfectly willing, as the Counsel for the Crown, to refrain from saying anything at all, but I frankly admit that I desire that those who have expressed opinions upon this matter, should be led by what I am going to point out to see that their views are erroneous. They must bear in mind that it is a matter of notoriety that in many criminal cases an opinion has been formed, and held by thousands of intelligent and impartial persons, that the verdict of guilty was an erroneous one. I will only refer to the notorious case of Tichborne. You must know well, and any man, if he will allow that his desire is only to ascertain the truth, will admit that with regard to that and many other cases, numerous bodies of people of different classes of society and of different positions in life were certain that Tichborne had been wrongly convicted, and the same is true with regard to the notorious poisoning case of Mrs. Maybrick. I suppose that you, gentlemen of the Commission, well know that England was agitated to a much larger extent than the general public here have been in connection with this case by those who, no doubt conscientiously, thought that that woman had been wrongly convicted; but, of course, the jury which convicted, and the Executive Government which had to consider the materials put before them with regard to whether she had been rightly convicted, were alone in a position to form an opinion which is of any value as to the guilt or the innocence of the person accused. It would be just as useless for me to say that I do not believe in some medical theory or that I do not yield my assent to matters in connection with science, or one branch of it, astronomy, because we know that appearances may be quite deceptive, and that the view I might hold upon such a matter no one who is competent to judge would listen to for a moment. You cannot be blind to this, because you are living in the world. To show the necessity for this warning, and that I am not singular in this position, it must have reached your ears as well as mine that there are numbers of persons in this city who are of opinion that Mrs. Dean was an habitual arsenic-eater. In fact, my learned friend, in the beginning of the case, was instructed to state a theory in regard to habitual arsenic-eating, and what the consequences of that would be to a person who suddenly abandoned it. There are persons in this city who have not read the matter through, and who, even if they had, have not the ability, nor the conditions, nor the duty cast upon them to form an opinion, who are yet under the impression that it has been conceded here that Mrs. Dean was an habitual arsenic-eater, and that by reason of her suddenly ceasing to take arsenic her illness arose. It is the same with regard to many other matters in this case. Therefore, let it be borne in mind that, though I admit it would be a dire wrong, and a great calamity if this man Dean, being innocent, were kept in gaol, yet no one can deny—at least, no one whose opinion is worth listening to, and whose judgment you would regard—that if he has been guilty of this crime, and he was set at liberty by reason of the agitation which has brought about this Commission, the administration of justice would be at an end. Now, gentlemen, let me recall a fact to your mind. I say this by way of parenthesis, because I do not intend it in any way as a reflection upon my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, or Dr. Todd, or those who are instructing them. Of course I admit my opinion, except so far as it is borne out by evidence, is itself to be utterly disregarded, just in the same way as the opinion of my learned friends on the other side would be, but I am appealing to two members of a learned profession who are past (if I may take the liberty of saying so) the prime of life, and the President who has had a great experience in human affairs, if it is not a fact that an enormous amount of the evidence which has been given in this case has plainly no bearing upon what you have to decide, but they foreseeing that unfortunately you would be compelled to come to the same conclusion that the jury came to, the great bulk of their evidence has been given in order that hereafter the Executive may be moved and public opinion influenced by it. I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that I hope your Report will take such a lucid, exhaustive, and demonstrative form as to quieten the public mind; because that mind has no materials except matters of impression from which to form any conclusion as to this inquiry. The prisoner was tried, I think, about ten weeks ago. Soon after his conviction an agitation sprung up, I admit, among reputable and thoughtful people, that he ought not to be held as a condemned criminal, upon two grounds: one ground being that there had been some irregularity in the trial; the other ground being that he, in fact, was innocent of this charge. I beg of you, Mr. President, and you, the other gentlemen of the Commission, to bear in mind that we have nothing whatever to do with the first alleged ground of dissatisfaction. My learned friend, Mr. Pilcher (I do not say it with any wrong intention), asked a question

question as to something that took place at the trial, and I objected to that question, because that is not a matter within the terms of this Commission. I shall take an opportunity of pointing out, and respectfully submitting to you, that the matter which you have to decide—I hope I am not bold in saying it—is a small one—that is to say, it is one matter; and I respectfully submit, and I believe that I will satisfy any person who is in this room that the sad conclusion we are forced to come to is coincident with the one which the jury came to after, I think, more than ten hours of consideration. Of course I do not mean that I will be able to satisfy those who have entered upon this matter, having closed their minds to reason, because we all know that human reason is such that some persons are so constituted that, having once taken up a view and given great prominence to it, and in addition their own services in connection with those of a number of other people, a kind of *esprit de corps* arises, and no power on earth will alter their views; but I admit there are other persons in this city—perhaps those who most deeply have taken up the cause of this unfortunate man—who, I feel assured from what I am going to point out to you, and which they may perhaps hear, will be ready to say that the sad conclusion we are forced to is one coincident with that of the jury. I hope I have made it clear to the Commissioners that we have nothing to do here with any alleged irregularity at the trial, or with anything that took place outside the subject of this inquiry. An agitation arose, and, as my learned friend Mr. Pilcher, stated, and I have no reason to think he is incorrect, that when this matter was debated in the popular House of Representatives, the majority was big enough, if this Commission had been refused, to turn the Government out. I admit that the ardour of the senior member of the firm of solicitors that defended the prisoner was honorable to human nature, but, of course, that gentleman had himself no knowledge of the matter he was dealing with. He made statements which, as he, of course, would not deny, it was self-evident were merely the result of communications made to him, and I want to satisfy you beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that that gentleman, in taking this action to release a man whom he believed to be innocent, was himself deceived. I undertake to prove to any intelligent impartial mind not only that this man unfortunately has committed this crime, but that the thing is no more open to doubt than that we are in this room. I quite admit that, if the kind of evidence, the allegation of the existence of which led to this unfortunate precedent of an inquiry by a Royal Commission as to the crime for which this man had been regularly tried in the Court and convicted, had been forthcoming, the matter would assume an entirely different phase. I admit that. I submit that the Commissioners will be entitled to look around, and by looking at the reports of the public meetings, and of the debates in Parliament, ascertain what was the nature of the allegations which induced the Government to grant this Royal Commission; because I venture to say that if every word which has here been given utterance to had been printed and submitted to the Government, that Government would have been dishonored, if, from any possibility of their being thrown out of power, they had granted this Commission. But we find that a person of reputation in the Assembly, and who is the professional partner of the gentleman who defooded Dean (and no one has ever hinted for a moment that the gentleman who did defend Dean, and who has shown such marked ability in this inquiry, Mr. Meagher, did not defend him most ably, most conscientiously, and most earnestly), has made certain allegations. I say that, if the allegation of facts, of which Mr. Crick could know nothing, some of them implied, some of them hinted at, and minor ones expressed, which induced the Government to grant this Commission, had been proved here, I should have had a very simple and most agreeable task. But what has been done? I suppose it will at least be admitted that Dean knows himself whether he did attempt to poison his wife or not. It seems absurd to state it, but some persons require, as it were, self-evident tenets to be put before them. I am referring, of course, to persons who express an opinion upon a matter which they are not competent to decide, and to decide which they have not material sufficient to enable them to come to a judgment of any value. I suppose, however, they would not deny that this man, Dean, himself knows whether he did attempt to poison his wife. No one can deny that. A great many weeks, or a number of weeks, elapsed between the date of the trial and the commencement of this inquiry in this room, on the 13th May—now about a month ago. It is admitted (it is quite exceptional, but I do not regret it, quite the contrary) that Mr. Meagher, the solicitor, who defended Dean at the trial and at the Police Court, and who has been familiar with this matter from the very beginning, has had an opportunity without let or hindrance of communicating with the prisoner up to this very day, in order that he may not be prejudiced by the fact that he has been condemned. I want to point out this to the Commissioners first of all. Compare the statement that was put before you either on the second or the third day (it is not material which it is, but you yourselves will know it was early after this inquiry commenced), when it will be admitted I most reasonably asked, after pointing out the seriousness and the importance in every view of this inquiry, that, as this Royal Commission had been obtained upon statements which anyone—lawyer, layman, doctor, or artisan—would necessarily believe to be true statements, when evidence would be given in support of, first, the allegation of Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour having purchased poison.

Mr. Pilcher: What statements?

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I am referring now to the fact that, on the second or third day (I don't remember which) I pointed out what had led the Government to grant this Commission, and the time that had elapsed since the conviction, and that as the Commission was then granted (whatever might have been said before the Commission was granted as to not disclosing anything to the Government), and I had been instructed by the Government, through the Crown Solicitor, to come here and act as Counsel for the Crown, it was reasonable that they should state what was the case that was going to be made under this Commission; because, bear in mind (forgive me for saying this to you, gentlemen), I have no responsibility whatsoever in this matter, nor has my learned friend. Let that be well understood and known. The whole responsibility will rest upon you, the Commissioners; because, as I knew well (which this Commission when it was read showed), that the Commission was granted, as you can see from the language in it, to which I shall ask you to refer before I close, upon the assumption that new light could be thrown upon the case, and then as the result of such further inquiries made by you, that you could report whether Dean ought to be set at liberty, or to remain a prisoner. You will have noticed, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Commission, that my learned friend and I have once or twice been of a different mind entirely as to one or two small matters in this case. Why I say that is because you must judge whether my learned friend is right, or I am right, in what I am going to point out, but I submit to you that what I am about to state is a most important matter; because I do not think it possible to exaggerate the seriousness of the inquiry we are engaged upon and which has taken so long. I submit to you that, whether it be said in loud language or low language, whether it be repeated twice or

a hundred times, you must first of all be clear upon the point that this is not a prosecution of Dean for his offence. He was tried in the ordinary way according to law, and upon either the third or the fourth day the Jury, having considered this matter for I think over ten hours, found him guilty. I respectfully submit that with that as a trial you have nothing to do. Nothing. Our law knows of no trial by Royal Commission. A man must be tried by a jury of his Peers. He was tried by twelve men according to the course of common law, and was found guilty upon that charge. I hope the Commissioners will notice that I have faithfully adhered to the statement I made in the beginning that I, on behalf of the Crown, would not adduce any evidence whatever to confirm the finding of the jury. What I have done is this: Those who are defending Dean have called a mass of evidence, some of which to my mind has no bearing whatsoever upon this inquiry, and the greater part only the most remote bearing. But it is not the kind of evidence that the Commissioners can in any way regard, as I will point out before I conclude, because I admit my saying it is of no moment whatsoever unless I establish it to you. However, I suppose I will have your assent to this, in the face of the public agitation, that if I had taken an objection to their giving this evidence, it would have been said that the Counsel for the Crown, in fact, refused to allow them to give certain evidence, and then the unthinking or incompetent public, or those who express an opinion upon a serious matter of this kind which they have neither the training nor the intelligence to decide, would have said that the Commission had refused to do the thing which they ought to have done; therefore I saw that it would be better in the public interests to allow all the evidence which those who acted under the instructions of the Committee, or under the instructions of the solicitors for the prisoner, directly in the interests of the prisoner wished to give, to be put before you, in order that when you make your report you may annex this evidence to that Report so that those who are either members of the Committee, or belong to the general body of the public, who have formed an opinion upon this matter may, if they have a sense of the seriousness of what they are doing, and of the duties which fall upon them, although they have voluntarily undertaken these duties, compare your report with that evidence, and see whether there is anything in that evidence of the kind which it was indicated would be given if this Commission were granted. Forgive me asking one of the members of the Commission to take a note of this, because I do not intend to exhaust your patience, and as far as my personal convenience is concerned I would desire to be away from this room this moment, but I cannot shirk the duty that is upon me, and that duty my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher (I hope he will forgive me for saying so), has unconsciously—unintentionally, no doubt—misrepresented. I appeal to the Commissioners alone—not to my learned friend, nor to the reporters, nor to the public in any way whatsoever, for I do not desire in the least to be popular—to say whether I have said one word outside of what I am going to refer to now. I have come here to act as Counsel for the Crown on this Commission. It was reported that evidence could be given here which would make people's hair stand on end (I believe that was the expression used), and that the moment it was given this man would be set at liberty. Of course, in the face of that, I said distinctly that this not being a Court, and that although I appeared as Counsel for the Crown, I should not take up the position an advocate would in Court, that is to say, try to shut out evidence because it was technically not admissible according to the rules of law. In fact a great part of the evidence given on the part of Dean could not have been given in any Court of law. Although I might win the plaudits of the multitude, although possibly I might mount to the pinnacle of the highest popularity by sitting here and allowing you to form a conclusion without pointing out what I intend to point out, yet were I to refrain from doing so, I should sink certainly in my own self-esteem. Of course it must be borne in mind—forgive my repeating it—that this crime of poisoning is one easily perpetrated by a man within the precincts of his own friends or family. It is one most difficult and sometimes impossible to find out, and frequently to prove, but if it be that the Executive are of opinion that this man has cast no doubt upon this verdict, and that he is guilty of the offence which the jury have pronounced him guilty of, then no one can say that to allow him to regain his liberty would not be a most disastrous calamity in many points of view, because I regret to say there is no doubt whatsoever that most things in this Colony (I do not draw a distinction between this Colony and the other Colonies) are certainly going in a direction that the people must deplore, though hitherto the administration of justice has been free from reproach by anyone. Of course I am not saying for a moment, although he has been convicted, that if the kind of evidence that they foreshadowed could have been placed before us here, even at this late time, and after the trial was closed, and notwithstanding that it might affect the administration of justice, no matter what its consequence might be, that I should insist that he ought not to be set at liberty, because if he be innocent, no matter what the results might be to persons in the highest positions, or our most honored institutions, he ought not to be the victim of a mis-trial. But before you come to that conclusion you will examine the matter. What I want to point out is that the prisoner must know whether he is guilty or not. He must know whether his wife has been in the habit of using arsenic. Forgive me for drawing the attention of the two medical members of the Commission to this fact. I shall have to refer, I am sorry to say, though not in a minute way, to the evidence. I shall have to bring home to your minds beyond the possibility of doubt that some persons have been brought forward here whose evidence on the face of it is wickedly false. I do not mean erroneous or mistaken, but intentionally, wickedly, and treacherously false. Some of this evidence I shall point out. I suppose you all see that one of the great dangers of a Commission of this kind, where a man has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, is unfortunately the low-level of life that pervades our Colony, and to find its equal we need not go to England or other countries. Looking at that fact, it must be seen that there is very great danger of evidence being fabricated. Now, what I appeal to the medical members of the Commission for is this: I am going to assume that, even if they had obtained people who were willing, like Mrs. Reynolds (I refer specially to her), to defy, as it were, the administration of justice altogether, and to invent falsehoods—I appeal to the medical members of the Commission, who have had the great advantage of the valuable aid of my distinguished friend, Dr. Todd, to say whether I am right in this—that supposing they had brought these persons to prove (that is to say, to state falsely) that Mrs. Dean was an eater of arsenic habitually, they could not have obtained any medical men of repute to say that even if a person were an eater habitually of arsenic, the cessation of that habit would cause the symptoms that have ensued in this case. I am assuming for a moment that Dean was innocent. I beg of you, gentlemen, to take no mere assertions of any kind from anybody. I do not mention this because it is a matter of any importance. I mention it because whatever theory is put forward now as to why that statement was made, the case would be that Mrs. Dean was an habitual eater of arsenic, and that on ceasing the large doses she had taken, the consequences would be the illness from which she suffered.

suffered. You know I stated that I had obtained those papers from up the country, but I am contradicted upon that; but you, Mr. President, and the other members of the Commission are here to judge. I submit to you that you must see that the professional defenders of the prisoner—I do not mean my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, but those who are instructing him—have resorted to extreme courses, and unfortunately they are justified by the words of one of the greatest lawyers who ever lived—Lord Brougham—which I humbly dissent from, as to what persons who are defending a prisoner may do. I admit, however, there is a great warrant for that position—that is to say, to hunt about in some way or another and to set up some theory which may enable a Commission to satisfy the agitation which has sprung up in regard to any particular case. Of course those who think, and no doubt there are many who do think, confound the statements of what Counsel is instructed to say he can prove with actual proof. There are many, no doubt, who are at this very moment of opinion that evidence has been given here to establish the fact that Mrs. Dean was an habitual arsenic-eater. You, Mr. President, and the other members of the Commission know that not one word of evidence has been given here with regard to that theory. It is useless, of course, talking about whether such things could happen. I admit frankly that if any man had come forward here and stated that was a fact I would have asked him to refer me to some medical authority, which, it may be, it would be impossible for him to do, but I need not have stopped to inquire into that, because, although the base of the theory that Mrs. Dean was an habitual eater of arsenic was alleged in the first instance as the ground for releasing this man from this sentence, no evidence of the kind has ever been given. Does anyone suppose that with unlimited and unwatched intercourse between this unfortunate man's advisers and himself they would without his assent have set up such a theory? That is, I submit, impossible. If the Commissioners have any doubt that from the time he has been convicted under the ordinance of justice (which has not been denied, I admit) his advisers have had uncontrolled and unwatched intercourse with him daily; they can inquire into it—so that I mean he has not only known all that has been done here, but naturally, as his liberty, not for a year, but for his life is in question (although we know he would not actually be kept there for his life, but practically for his life) no one would have dared for a moment under this Commission to have gone into this inquiry without consulting the man who alleged he was innocent. It is utterly impossible to suppose so unless you are to be treated as you could not treat the most simple jury that was ever empanelled in the smallest Court. You are not to listen to anything that anyone says. You will exercise your own judgment upon that. The Government have been induced to grant this Commission upon representations that are open to you to find out, and which appear from inference on the very Commission, that is to say, this Commission is granted under the assumption that the case which was made at the trial can be displaced. This, we know, has often been done. There is a case now pending in the Supreme Court here where a verdict was obtained, and the Supreme Court granted (it is not an uncommon case) a rule to have a new trial. It was argued on the basis that one of the documents put in, which proved the plaintiff's case, was written on paper which was not made in the year in which it was dated. That would displace the case entirely, because it would show that the document could not then have existed. Therefore, if any evidence could have been given in the present instance to prove that Mrs. Dean was an habitual arsenic-eater to commence with, it would have been a case that would never have gone before the Jury. If you read the whole of the evidence from beginning to end, either at the Police Court or before the Court at Darlinghurst, you will find that not only in the evidence, but nowhere else, is there a hint that a defence of that kind was stated. I quite admit that if before you here they had called evidence to prove that Mrs. Dean was, in fact, an habitual eater of arsenic, and they had gone on to give evidence as to what they speak of as a medical theory, you would have had to consider that most seriously. I do not say for a moment that you would believe it, nor do I say for a moment that it would displace the case, but I quite admit that I could not say it was irrelevant—it would be most pertinent to the matter. First of all that it had been kept from the Jury that she was in the habit of eating arsenic, and then as to what the inference to be drawn from that would be. You all know that no evidence of that kind was given. Fortunately for, I hope, the satisfaction of the public mind, as well as for the perfect result of this inquiry, a very learned gentleman, who, out of no desire to flatter him, I may speak of as a man of very great ability, as far as I, with my limited knowledge, am able to judge—a learned gentleman who was formerly a medical practitioner, and who for private reasons has gone to the bar—came into the aid of my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher. I refer to Dr. Todd. Dr. Todd, or those with him on behalf of the prisoner (of course we do not know who it was), took up days of time with another theory, which I quite admit, if I had had to decide the matter, would have puzzled me, and I perhaps might not have been able to answer his queries. However, my learned friend, Dr. Todd, with the aid of many books, and with the advantage of his own intimate knowledge of medicines and of diseases, submitted this new theory that peripheral neuritis having developed since the conviction it was due to the gastro-intestinal form of influenza. On the contrary, I say it was a confirmation of the verdict of the Jury. I suppose you all know, gentlemen of this Commission, that no evidence was given of that kind at the trial. That arose afterwards. That peripheral neuritis *prima facie* was very strong additional evidence against the prisoner. But my learned friends on the other side, particularly my learned friend, Dr. Todd (because I am certain Mr. Pilcher will not be in anyway offended at my saying that he knows no more about those matters than I do), started a theory, backed apparently by a body of medical authorities, that this was a case of peripheral neuritis following gastro-intestinal influenza. I want to be perfectly fair. I understood in the beginning that sporadic cholera and other diseases were referred to. Since then I have been corrected as to that. I think it is a mistake on the part of those who corrected me, but I want to be on the most absolute side, and whatever the weight of the duty is, I am certain that you, the Commissioners, will, before making your Report, read the whole of the evidence from beginning to end of this case, as well as the evidence given at the trial and at the Police Court, because the result of your inquiry may be most momentous in its consequences. I admit that I may have misunderstood the matter. My distinguished and learned friend, Dr. Todd, limited himself to influenza of the gastro-intestinal type (which, I believe, was the expression used), and said that that may have given rise to this peripheral neuritis. I want to convince the Commission, whatever assertions are made by anybody to the contrary, that it must have been seen that the Commissioners could not possibly, on the case made here, under this Commission, recommend that this man be set at liberty. Looking forward, however, to the fact that you are not the final judges, and that this matter must ultimately be decided by the Executive, I quite admit that if you were to recommend it he would be, properly and rightly, at once discharged; but, although you do not recommend it, the ultimate decision is with the Executive Council.

Mr.

Mr. Pilcher has said the Government would have been turned out if this Commission had not been granted, it will be seen that great influence may be brought to bear upon the Executive Council, either by this Government, or by some succeeding Government; therefore the records of this case have been laden (and as to this I appeal to the medical Members of the Board) with a mass of evidence which is without any relevance whatever to this matter, and is utterly and absolutely useless. I will point out why. I mentioned this matter in appealing successively to my learned friend (Dr. Todd). I am not complaining that they did not yield the point, and I am not complaining of their trying to build up a public opinion for the Executive Council, but I want to point out that, as regards this Commission, it was idle. First of all, suppose for a moment that these symptoms in connection with the peripheral neuritis in the case of Mrs. Dean might be the result of the gastro-intestinal type of influenza or any other type. I understood, as I pointed out, that the Government, seeing that there was a matter here of poisoning, and that it was an inquiry in which medical knowledge would be most valuable, had appointed two of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the Colony, or perhaps in Australia, to sit with the President in this inquiry, so that if this theory in regard to peripheral neuritis following influenza of the gastro-intestinal type had been intended for this Commission, my learned friend (Dr. Todd) would, as I pointed out, have produced authorities, because there must be authorities upon this matter to support his theory. The opinion of no one would be of any value apart from either personal experience or printed authority. I pointed out that these books could be read and passages noted: that they could be reasoned upon, and that you could decide whether they had any value or force; but that was not yielded, and we sat here hour after hour when my learned friend (Dr. Todd) thought fit to have taken down here prolonged and minute inquiries as to these different diseases, and as to the action of these medicines. Of course I quite admit that if my learned friends had confined themselves to this inquiry, and had read books to you and argued upon them that would not have appeared in the evidence. I quite admit that it could not hereafter be used with any effect. Now, however, that it is taken down here I admit (I am indifferent to it) it can be used for any purpose they think fit. But I appeal to you, the President and the other members of the Commission, whether you have any more doubt than that you are now sitting on this inquiry, that the peripheral neuritis in this case was the result of acute arsenical poisoning, and that it has nothing to do with either influenza of the gastro-intestinal type or any of the other diseases that were mentioned in the course of this inquiry such as sporadic cholera, syphilis, lead poisoning, alcoholism, &c. They have no bearing of any kind upon it whatsoever. Therefore the influenza theory, I consider, has vanished entirely—absolutely.

Then another matter of medicine was set up, and never let this be forgotten, that when you have an inquiry like this, started after a man has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, you will always find plenty of persons in this community of both sexes, who either from an interested and substantial motive, or by reason of great intimacy and friendship, will come here and try to mislead you by giving false evidence. Take, for instance, that man Hans Bach, who was brought in here, apparently having no connection of any kind whatsoever with the prisoner, and who turns out to have been living with him at Mr. Konnecke's for some years. He comes here to try and puzzle us with this evidence, which I leave in the hands of the medical members of the Board. "Oh, this child was suckled by the mother." If the mother had taken this arsenic and this strychnine the child would itself have been affected by these two poisons. Then they try to puzzle us. I apologise for saying "us," because it seems to me it could not puzzle a child, the foundation upon which it is based being false. That is a pure invention of that man, which is now disproved absolutely by undoubted testimony—the pretence that he went into that room and saw the child in the bed with the mother, and that the mother was then giving it the breast. A very improbable thing. I shall point out other things with regard to him afterwards, but I am now at the theory which was set up about the child. I must rely upon the knowledge of Dr. Manning and Dr. Jones, on that matter, in connection with the evidence of Dr. Newmarch, and the other circumstances of the case. That is to say, it is plain that this child was fed from the bottle subsequently to this poisoning, and that there is no reason whatsoever from this case to infer that the child would be affected in the way you notice, by the mother having been poisoned. Forgive me for pointing out that all that evidence is on the assumption that she had not been poisoned by arsenic. I am not speaking now, for a moment, of who administered it to her. I am speaking of what produced the peripheral neuritis. I submit that no counsel that ever lived—though they had the legal knowledge of my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, and the medical knowledge of my learned friend (Dr. Todd)—could advance one step to prove to any reasonable man that this unfortunate Mrs. Dean has not been suffering from arsenical poisoning. Dr. Newmarch has stated that he has not the slightest doubt about it whatsoever. It must also be borne in mind that the doctors whom they have called, instead of aiding, have defeated them, because I asked Dr. Jenkins—and it applies to all whom they called—this question, that of course there are certain symptoms or results peculiar to peripheral neuritis when it is produced by arsenic, as compared with peripheral neuritis produced as the result of influenza—that is to say, the one is differentiated from the other. It is not denied that Dr. Rennie and the other doctors are absolutely correct; but you want no doctors, because you have got two medical gentlemen on the Board who know that when that disease arises from arsenical poisoning it is differentiated from peripheral neuritis which arises from influenza by the pigmentation of the skin, the falling out of the hair, the state of the nails, and other symptoms which I do not think it necessary, as there are medical men sitting on this Board, to refer to more in detail. Every doctor they have called, including Dr. Jenkins, who saw her, admits (although Dr. Knaggs and some of them have not seen her), that a doctor who saw her at an earlier period would be able to state what they could not state. Dr. Jenkins stated he could not say at the time he saw her what the peripheral neuritis arose from. You know, gentlemen, as I have pointed out, I have done nothing, and declined at any stage to do anything except to cross-examine their witnesses or to call witnesses to show that their statements were not true, not with a view of affecting your judgment, because it has no bearing on this Commission, but in order that when the evidence shall be printed the statements of the witnesses, who those witnesses are, and what they are, shall appear in the same print. Let me point out what I mean by that. A young woman was called here, who I admit frankly, won my absolute confidence, and I joined with my learned friend (Mr. Pilcher) in begging, as she seemed to be very much affected in the room and cried, that her name should be kept out of the papers altogether in order that no harm might be done to her through this inquiry. We, who represent the Crown, subsequently received information that she and her sister, and the husband, are persons of notoriously bad characters, and that they have been convicted before the Courts. In my view the whole of their evidence, except some
of

of it in a remote degree, has no bearing upon the kind of evidence which it was understood would be given under this Commission. It must be plain to anyone that if that young woman's evidence (I am taking that as an example) were printed in your Report, which will no doubt be laid upon the Table in Parliament, it would be said, "Oh, there are A, B, C, and D; look at all those witnesses," and there they would stand untouched. In order that great wrong may not be done, and persons, either innocently or wickedly, be the means of misleading the public mind, I saw that although their evidence has no bearing upon the evidence which it was said could be adduced, it was necessary in the interests of truth, and in the interests of the safe conduct of public affairs, that in the same print it should appear what they are and who they are. You may remember also with regard to a number of other witnesses what those witnesses have turned out to be, so that if anyone should say "Look at what Yorkey says. Who is Yorkey? Look at what Asbury says. Who is Asbury? Look at what Mrs. Sexton says. Who is she?" and the same of nearly all their witnesses. Then in the same print you may turn to Mrs. Reynolds, or witnesses of that class, and say, "What reliance can be placed upon them?" My learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, will forgive me for saying, although it was cleverly but not pertinently put on his part, that his remark, "You do not expect us to go to Government House for our witnesses," is idle, irrelevant, and useless, and has no bearing upon this matter. It is a matter for your judgment whether I am right in saying, that expressions such as this used by Counsel are of no weight and of no value. I was about to refer to the kind of evidence that was indicated would be brought in this matter. It must be admitted that in regard to the theory of habitual arsenic-eating, no evidence of any kind has been given. As to the theory that this peripheral neuritis is the consequence of a peculiar type of influenza—first of all, she never had influenza; secondly, the doctors who saw her at the time, Dr. Rennie and Dr. Newmarch, and who had opportunities of judging, have sworn to you positively, and have given their reasons for so swearing, that this was a case of arsenical poisoning, and that the peripheral neuritis in this instance can be absolutely differentiated from any other kind of case that my learned friend (Dr. Todd), referred to.

Then the only other matter they set up has equally fallen—with regard to an inference to the health of the child—except what I am now going to refer to, as far as my memory allows me at the moment, because, through a discussion that took place about the documents and other matters, I was called upon without a moment's reflection to address you; therefore, if I am a little more desultory than I otherwise would have been, I must be pardoned. The only other matter is this, and it is the most absolute waste of time and insult to a man's intelligence that can be imagined, they have given evidence about the character of Mrs. Seymour, and they have attempted to give evidence touching the character of Mary Seymour, now Mrs. Dean. If the conclusion as to Mrs. Dean being poisoned by arsenic depended upon her mother's evidence, and her mother's character at the trial was taken as being an honest character, I quite admit there would be very great force in the argument which has been put forward by that evidence; but what I want to draw your attention to is that you are not here trying the prisoner. The evidence at the trial, as I shall point out, was clear that Mrs. Seymour was a woman of bad character. That fact was not denied to the jury, and it appears upon the statements before you. Therefore, to show that she was worse than she was thought to be, is an utter waste of time, because it must be borne in mind that you are not, under this Commission, in the position of a jury trying the prisoner originally. This Commission was granted, it is apparent, under the representation and on the assumption that the case made at the trial could be displaced—not that you could get stronger evidence as to the character of Mrs. Seymour, because (I hope I am speaking to men who will decide this matter with judicial judgment) you will see that Mrs. Seymour's evidence has nothing to do with this conviction—I mean necessarily; that is to say, you may imagine Mrs. Seymour's evidence torn out of it, you may imagine that Mrs. Seymour had not been alive at the trial, and yet the evidence on which he has been convicted would stand exactly in the position in which it does now, as I will point out. I do not, as you can well understand, for many reasons, admit for one moment that Mrs. Dean's character has been touched in any way whatsoever by any witness who is worthy of credence. In this connection I might not inappropriately use the words of the poet, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," because they themselves, in trying to deal a blow at Mrs. Dean, have given you the greatest aid possible in seeing that she is a young woman of irreproachable character. I will show you what I mean, because I am talking, not to a jury, but to three members of a Commission who are competent to judge of the matter to which I am referring. There appear to have been two young men, both living in the city now, one named Brereton and the other named Clements, both of whom it is not denied were on the most intimate terms with Miss Seymour. She appears to have thought that she was, as she admitted, in love with one of them; and I regret very much that her letters were not read before the Commission and published by the Press. My learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, admitted, and it was stated by the President, that there was nothing in any of those letters that was of an improper or indecent character. They were the kind of thoughtless, unfinished, and foolish epistles that would spring from a young woman in this position in life. She was then it appears about 17 years of age. Gentlemen, do you not see that this man Brereton and this man Clements are persons who have no very nice scruples. As I am not addressing a jury, I will not use any stronger words about them than what I have just said. They actually gave up those letters, written by this girl of 16 or 17 years of age in the confidence of an unsullied affection. They gave up those letters because it must be admitted by everybody that there never has been in the history of the world a trial in which there have been such a number of able, persistent, astute, and eager searchers after matter, as there have been in this trial, in order to throw light upon it—a large committee, numbers of competent solicitors or those in their service, and two distinguished members of the bar to put before you the materials placed at their disposal. Mr. President, and gentlemen, do you not see that those two young men are without any scruples. It is admitted they are in Sydney. Do you not see that if they could have proved on their oaths that this girl was ever known under any improper name, or had ever been guilty of any wrong act, or had any associates of an unchaste or disreputable nature, my learned friend on the other side would have called them, because they have shown themselves to be men of the most unscrupulous character in giving up letters to those persons to assist them in this inquiry. As I have pointed out they have not called either of these witnesses. I beg of you, the two medical gentlemen on this Commission and the learned President, to notice that there were materials to come to a conclusion at once as to whether this young woman was what some of their witnesses most wrongly, most unjustly, and most untruthfully asserted that this girl was a frequenter of that brothel. It was admitted, and has ever been admitted (because I am speaking not only to learned men but men of the world), that a woman like Mrs. Seymour, who had gone through such a dreadful career as she appears to have done, would not view, as

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you or I might, the fact of her sending her daughter for any purpose to a house of that kind, and carrying on that small business, she did no doubt send over the daughter with messages there. I will have to take a little time to prove to you in reference to those men who have come here in this dastardly manner in order to try and take this man out of gaol, and in that endeavour have tried to destroy the character of Mrs. Dean, that their own evidence has internal proof that it is not true. It is not denied that there have been a great crowd of attorneys, or clerks to attorneys, in this case. It cannot be controverted that Mr. Meagher is a man of great ability, who has given the whole, or substantially the whole, of his time to this matter; and further that he has the interests of the assertions, or misleading statements, made by his own partner, who is in the Legislative Assembly. They have the aid of one of the most experienced and able men at the bar, and in addition the aid of a medical gentleman now at the bar, Dr. Todd. Do you not see, therefore, that they must have inquired whether Brereton or Clements could say one word against this girl, because those men voluntarily stooped to give over these letters from this girl, who was only 16 or 17 years of age at the time she wrote them, and which of course, it must be plain, they had kept as a sort of mementoes of affection between themselves and this young woman. If there is one sign more than another of the degradation of this community, and of the kind of people who are living here, you have it in the fact that two men come in to this inquiry, not called upon, mark you, as we are called upon, to discharge a most painful, tiresome, and unpleasant duty, but in order to aid the other side to injure the character of a young woman whom they had known. They do not come forward here to state anything of any kind whatever, but they come forward to give up these letters of affection which she had written to them some years back.

President: I suppose these young men are in Sydney?

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I asked the question distinctly of Mrs. Dean. One is a cutter at a tailors, and the other is a confectioner.

Mr. Pilcher: I believe Clements is in Brisbane.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I leave it to you the Commissioners, who will have the evidence, to say whether I am perfectly right in stating that I asked this question about them. The very fact of their giving up those letters proves they are in Sydney. How could they give letters over to them here if they were not in Sydney?

President: It is absolutely immaterial whether they are in Brisbane or in Sydney.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I hope the President, who has an experience that the other members of the Commission have not, will inform his colleagues that he constantly sees people who will come forward like Hans Bach, or that night-watchman, whose name I don't remember, or even that ex-constable, when there is a great public movement, either to act in aid of the popular voice, or to tack themselves on to a case of this nature, and bring themselves into some notoriety. They will come forward here, and unless you have some materials by reason of knowing before-hand that they are going to be called, you cannot touch them in any way whatsoever. I asked in the beginning for their names, but these were refused to me. On this matter I hope that while the medical members of the Commission will give the advantage of their learning to the President, the President, on the other hand, will, if it is necessary, tell the other members of the Commission that it is a common thing, particularly when there has been a committee to hunt about to find persons who will come forward and destroy a woman's character. Everyone knows that in a prosecution for rape all the dastardly ruffians who can be got will come forward to say they have known the woman for years, although there may not be one word of truth in it; but I want this to be known, and the Committee to notice it (and it has probably struck some of the members of the Commission) that if Mrs. Seymour's evidence were taken out of the case altogether, if she were dead, and if Mrs. Dean was a woman of the vilest character possible, it would not touch this conviction. I will point out why: Here is a counsel of very great ability, my learned friend (Dr. Todd), who started this theory in regard to the poison being found in the excreta. I beg he will forgive me for saying that his learning there led him into a most ridiculous position. True that the poison was found in the excreta, true that it was found upon her night-dress, true that it was found in other ways; but my learned friend has a courage which shows that instead of being in either of these professions he ought to have been a soldier. He had the courage to start before sane men the absurd and ridiculous theory that this woman had in some way, either with a squirt, or a pipe, or a brush, taken poison and mixed it up herself with her own excrement. I admit frankly, without any qualification, that if you give the slightest credence to that theory I address you in vain. No word that I can say can carry weight, or is worthy of being listened to, if it is thought that my learned friend amongst his other theories arrives ultimately at the one that in this case Mrs. Dean, or her mother, or both of them, mixed the poison with the excreta and thereby gave rise to the existence of the traces of poison which have been found by Mr. Hamlet. My learned friend, Dr. Todd, must not take what I have said as being in any way personally disrespectful to him, because I am quite aware counsel for a prisoner have a great, almost unlimited, license. They are not only justified in relieving him, but they are bound in some way or another if they can to relieve him from the penalty of his crime. They have no responsibility. One or more of you, the Commissioners, are as familiar as I am, I admit, with the records of many trials for poisoning, from the time of Dr. Palmer down to Madeline Smith, and on to Mrs. Maybrick, and even down to more recent cases, and you must know that eminent men and chemists are called to try and put forward some theory reconcilable with the innocence of the prisoner, but they do not succeed, with rare exceptions. No one in this world, however, ever heard of the position which my learned friend, Dr. Todd, has taken—that the existence of the poison here can be accounted for by some mode of mixing the poison with the excrement. Of course, as Mr. Hamlet said, it is not impossible, but it would require a person of very great ability to do it,—in fact the thing cannot be reasoned upon. It is, further, utterly inconsistent with the other evidence. Therefore, however onerous and unpleasant the duty may be, I hope you will not think I am wrong in suggesting that before you decide against this prisoner you will go carefully through the whole at least of the medical evidence, because it is plain that on that evidence the theory I have just referred to, and the other theories, are absolutely impossible. In one sense it is not impossible, of course, because it is possible to some philosophical writers that we are under a delusion in thinking that we are in this room now; but we have to act on the assumption that we are here, otherwise we should be able to do nothing. In that sense I say that the theory is utterly impossible. You have the evidence in regard to the vomiting, also in regard to the purging; you have other evidence which I may think it necessary to refer to hereafter. I hope you, Mr. President, and the other gentlemen of the Commission, will consider that, up to this very moment, no evidence has been given to displace the evidence given at the trial with regard to the matter of Mrs. Seymour being worse than she was thought to be there, and I hope, bearing in mind that this is

but

but my assertion, you will in the end look to the evidence, because it would be a great waste of time, and I understand Mr. Pilcher to take the same view, for us to go through as minutely as you would at a trial the whole of the evidence as it was given here and compare it. It would in fact be doing what you will probably do yourselves hereafter. I submit that you will see that the evidence which has been given at the trial has in no way been displaced by the case that has been made here—that is as to the fact that Mrs. Seymour was worse than she was said to be. The jury knew her character. Further, I appeal to you in this matter that if Mrs. Seymour were dead the conviction would still stand, and further, that much of her evidence cannot be shaken. For instance, I will take one part of it as a sample which comes to my mind at this moment. Although she is a person of bad character, although her life out of this Colony was as bad as in the beginning I admitted it to be, you must see clearly that she would not poison her daughter on that account, nor can you refuse to believe her when you find her evidence corroborated by other evidence of a similar character. Now bear in mind that the truth of it is proved not only by Dr. Newmarch but by Dean himself. I think he states that in the month of January Mrs. Seymour, as well as his wife, were suffering from this poisoned food. That, mark you, is proved, first of all inferentially by Dr. Newmarch, and then directly and absolutely by the prisoner himself, and I may be forgiven for saying that as some people do not seem to understand it—

President: I do not think they said that. How do you mean that it was proved by the prisoner himself?

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: The prisoner in his own evidence says that they had finished breakfast when he had got home; that his wife and mother both vomited. That was in January. I mean the allegation by the mother that she herself was vomiting after they had eaten these groats. Though the mother states it, it does not depend on her evidence alone. The prisoner himself confirms it and she herself states it. Another thing I want to say to those who have the responsibility of making the recommendation whether the prisoner shall be released or not is this: The assertion has been made (I believe there was some letter written), and misunderstood, that the strongest confirmation of the charge made against the prisoner is in his own evidence. I may point out why. Let me assume for a moment that the prisoner is innocent. If I were accused for instance of any crime of this nature, and it was stated, "It is a month ago. I remember that you held that plate, or that knife, or that instrument in a particular way. You held the cup by the bottom." (I am assuming I am innocent.) I would probably say, "I could not remember it," because I would have no reason to fix upon my mind how I held it. How could I say, for instance, how I held a plate, or a cup, or saucer at dinner yesterday. I could not state it. I should have no reason to remember it. But if I were concealing a poison from the person to whom I was giving the food, and that person gave evidence, then of course I would know how I did hold it. Now, you will notice in this case that Mrs. Dean swore that he held the glass in this way [*indicating*], so that the bottom of it was covered. You will find that this man in his evidence absolutely denied it. I want to point out that if he were innocent he would say, "Of course I am innocent of this; I do not know how I held it. I held it in the ordinary way." But if he were guilty he would say, "I held it this way." [*Indicating.*] How he held the glass is a very strong point against him. The consequence is that when he knows she has sworn he held it in a particular way, which she indicated with her hand—whether her hand was small or large I don't know—he swore, "I did not carry it as she swore," and he then shows how he carried it in the ordinary way with his finger and his thumb.

President: But you can hardly imagine a man who is going to poison a person holding the glass up so that the person could see it.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: But that was not her evidence. What I am going to state seems to have been overlooked by all the people who are subscribing and aiding to set this man at liberty, and, perhaps, may be overlooked by you. It is an accident that she is alive to prosecute him. It was almost a certainty that she would die, and, of course, if she had died, no one would ever have suspected Dean. He was a man, as far as the public know, of high and unimpeached character, and some people even think he is so at the present day. It was a million to one she would die. Numbers of people, no doubt, have been poisoned, and the persons who poisoned them have not been punished. It is a crime easy of perpetration. Of course, it was almost a certainty that these two poisons—arsenic and strychnine—would kill her. In giving the poisons in the way it is stated he did, I will point out what she says in her evidence. There is no impracticability of any kind in it. She treated the matter in the same way as Dr. Newmarch said he did. He said he scouted the idea when Gail came to him in a suspicious manner, and that he was in a rage with him for daring to think of such a thing. The wife acted in the same way. It was only when it was apparently brought home to her mind that she made a charge against her husband of having attempted to poison her. It must be borne in mind—I wish it to be noted, and I point it out in order that my learned friend may deal with it if he likes—that either he was innocent or he was guilty. If he were innocent it would be impossible for him to remember that he held the glass in the ordinary way between his finger and thumb. It would be impossible. He would not attach any importance to it. But if he had attempted to poison her, he would remember it, and he, therefore, went into the witness-box and contradicted the statement.

President: He appears to have thrown out that porter on the Sunday morning.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I understand you are referring to this. She says, "I raised myself up in the bed, and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler." Of course he would not have known she was going to raise herself up in bed, and when she raised herself up in bed she says she noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler, and that it looked like a powder. "The tumbler had nothing in it but the powder. He then turned his back to me and poured some porter into the tumbler. The bottle of porter was on the floor when he went out of the room, with the tumbler. He took the tumbler from the room into the bath-room. I heard the tap turn, and thought he was washing the tumbler," &c. "He then brought it back again. I had not put any powder into the tumbler. He then put the tumbler of porter to his nose, and he said it was sour. Prisoner had brought the bottle of porter into the room on Saturday night. It was then opened for me and I had some of it, and it did me no harm. He then threw it over the balcony." That is to say, if she had been lying down she would never have noticed anything of any kind whatsoever; but she, having raised herself up in bed, she noticed it, and then he threw it away. Let me make a remark here, which I think will have the sanction of every thoughtful person. If you were to try—being ignorant, mark you, of the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the person who was speaking, and who was attempted to be poisoned—to reconcile every fact in a case of poisoning with the preconceived ideas of what people would do, no man ever would be convicted. To try a case of this kind, you have got to take the salient important points and look at them.

I want to show, and I do that now in order that my learned friend may deal with it if he thinks fit, that the case is now ten times stronger than it was at the trial; because I quite admit that the learned advocate, Mr. Meagher, has properly and strongly dealt with the subject at the trial—that is to say, this strychnine is not a matter like arsenic. Where could he get arsenic? There is no proof that he ever had arsenic in his possession in his life. There is no proof that there is anywhere where he could get arsenic. There is no proof that it was even possible for him to obtain it. It has, however, been proved where he got the strychnine, and I intend to refer to it. I am going to satisfy, not my learned friend, but any impartial tribunal, that the strongest evidence in the case, apart from the evidence of the finding of the arsenic in the excrement, and apart from the medical evidence and Mrs. Dean's own evidence is the evidence of the Weyntons in regard to the strychnine having been buried in the ground. That evidence was not given at the trial. No person can now take up the position Mr. Meagher then did so strongly and say "How did he get it"? because the Weyntons know absolutely he had it and that he got it there. It is the same kind of strychnine as (Mr. Hamlet proved) is in the strychnine crystals which have been produced here. Secondly, at the trial it was argued with regard to the illness that peripheral neuritis had not developed. Since the trial she has developed peripheral neuritis, and now for the first time it is shown that that peripheral neuritis is accompanied by pigmentation of the skin, falling out of the hair, changes in the nails, and other symptoms, which prove absolutely that the poisoning in this case is arsenical poisoning. Thirdly, another ground which was taken up as bearing on the trial, and I admit it was a strong ground (though it seems to me, speaking frankly, it was not as strong as it was thought to be by the advocate for the prisoner), was—"What motive would he have for this"? No one can say that I have done anything with any pleasure in this case. No one can doubt that I have never seen this man in my life, and that we have been, as regards minor matters, to which I shall refer hereafter, at an enormous disadvantage—a most startling disadvantage—whereas on their side, even when they have been examining and re-examining their own witnesses, they have been able to communicate with the prisoner himself. I am not complaining. The Crown were prevented from holding any communication even with Mrs. Dean, which has, however, been of very great use to us, because she has been produced here after a most serious and painful illness, still not absolutely recovered, and gave her evidence in such a way, I submit, as must commend itself to the approval of everyone. However, what I particularly wish to refer to before we adjourn is that it is plain that Mr. Westgarth was not a voluntary witness. He stated that he came here under a subpoena, because this, I would point out, is a most material fact in the case, and I will direct your attention to other things in connection with it. I have pointed out about the strychnine in Weynton's evidence. I have also pointed out about the peripheral neuritis. Now it has fortunately come to the knowledge of the Crown that he had personally consulted a solicitor of high repute, on whose testimony no one would cast a doubt—in fact, the learned advocate, Mr. Meagher, when Mr. Westgarth gave his evidence said, "I will not ask you about it." No doubt Mr. Meagher has seen Dean since then. What I want to emphasize particularly is, that Mr. Westgarth's evidence must be taken as unimpeached and unimpeachable, and he states that on two occasions the prisoner spoke to him about whether he could obtain a divorce from his wife. Does not that prove absolutely that he wished to get rid of her? Does not Mr. Westgarth's testimony, that on two occasions the prisoner spoke to him in reference to getting a divorce by mutual consent, show to any fair-minded man that such is the case. In this connection I wish to point out that these two conversations took place either at the end of last year, or the beginning of this year, and that the poisoning took place in the month of March. I hope you will remember that that matter about the groats was in the month of January. Mr. Westgarth says that this man consulted him twice at night-time, mark you, on the boat, when of course there would be nobody to hear what he was talking about. I will admit it was only by accident it was known. Now we bring a person here of undoubted integrity, and who is an unwilling witness in the sense that he does not wish to do any harm to the prisoner if he can avoid it—we subpoena him, bring him here, swear him, and compel him to tell all he knows, and he then has to admit that Dean spoke to him twice with regard to this divorce which, of course, conclusively proves that the man desired to be free from his wife, and that he was not happy with her. There are other things in the evidence which show it. In one part the prisoner says she accused him of having illegitimate children, and in another part she says he accused her of having children not by him. That kind of happy home in which the husband and wife charge each other with having illegitimate children is a very peculiar form of happiness.

THURSDAY, 13 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 10 a.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Chas. Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS' ADDRESS—continued.

For a moment yesterday, when dealing with the evidence adduced by my learned friend, by putting in those letters written by this then young girl, I was a little warm, and naturally indignant at the idea that there could be two persons who would hand over those letters. I admit that, for a moment, my emotions overcame my strong desire to deal with this matter in a most calm and dispassionate way, because there is no doubt that that is the only safe mode of arriving at a sound conclusion. I must again, I do not say ask you, but warn anyone who wishes to form a judgment in this matter from being in the least influenced by things that are said in the streets or in the newspapers. I have noticed, for instance, that in this morning's edition of one of the daily papers, the grave mistake has been made of printing communications from an adjoining Colony, one from a medical man who is named, and another from a

medical man who gives no name, as if we had not, in this Colony, a body of skilled medical men without the aid of the opinions of persons outside the Colony, who may be strong partisans, and who may have formed opinions from false statements that have been published, and have no materials whatsoever.

President: You need not trouble yourself about that, because I speak for my colleagues as well as myself, when I say that we pay no heed to anything that appears in the papers, neither do we pay any heed to medical opinions that appear in the papers. I think the medical Members of the Commission have pretty well made up their minds as to the medical aspect of the question.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I hope, both on personal and professional grounds, that I may be pardoned for pointing out what I openly confessed yesterday, that nearly all I have said, and nearly all I can say is, in my view, unnecessary with regard to the Commissioners. I see clearly, however, that I have a further and a higher duty to perform, which is to prevent the possibility, when the evidence is reported, and a further agitation is got up by unscrupulous or misguided persons of their insisting that certain things were known at the time of the Commission, and that they were in no way denied or referred to. I mentioned yesterday that, from my point of view, the whole of the evidence, if it were not touched, of such persons as Mrs. Sexton and her sisters, and of the night-watchman, and others tending in the same direction, is useless, and has no bearing whatsoever upon this case, when you once establish the fact that the woman was suffering from arsenical poisoning. Once commence with that, and then all that evidence is worthless; but the majority of people out of doors (I am not speaking of persons of no character, nor of those who have a motive to thwart the ends of justice, but of persons of high respectability), and particularly those who have already, to use a common expression well understood, "given themselves away," or thoughtlessly, recklessly, and without any sense of responsibility or knowledge, given expression to strong opinions, and who, having no interest in the result of this inquiry, have committed themselves to a position to their families and friends in private and in public, cannot be expected, whatever you may report, to admit that they have been wrong. I am only occupying your time on this subject to prevent the possibility of persons who have an interest in obtaining the release of this man, and who may hereafter start a fresh agitation—which I have no doubt they will do—insisting, if these things are not pointed out, that they were admitted here. My original intention was to have spoken about fifty words, but thanks to the able aid which, in consultation, I have received from my learned friend, Mr. Wade, I admit that that course on my part would have been a grave error, and I further see now that it would not have been fair to the other side if I had reserved anything that I knew until the reply.

Mr. Pilcher: But I have not admitted your right to reply.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I intend, if possible, to refrain from exercising my right of reply, but why I wish to reserve this right is self-evident. Numerous theories have been started here, every one of which has burst, but it is quite possible that my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, might, in his address, put forward some other theory which I could easily put my finger through. Let me take an example of what I mean, which perhaps none of the Commissioners have noticed. My learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, said yesterday, no doubt in the best of faith, but carried away altogether by the desire to release this man if it is possible, that the jury, in drawing attention to a small discrepancy in the evidence, stated that it was on this evidence the prisoner was convicted. I quite admit it is not my discovery that he was making a mistake. One of the members of the Commission pointed out that that was evidence given at the Police Court, which was therefore not before the jury, and through that remark my attention was drawn to the evidence given at the trial, and instead of its being as represented, though it was of no moment, it appeared that Mrs. Dean had stated that this night-dress was taken off on a day different from the day stated now. Why I say of no moment is because, thanks to a most potent question (which I ought to have asked, but which I admit I did not think of asking) which was put by one member of the Commission to Dr. Newmarch, the information was elicited from him. It was on Dr. Newmarch's own uninfluenced suggestion that the search was made for the night-dress at all, and it was he alone who, without any action or word on the part of Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour, picked out this night-dress from the heap of soiled linen that was turned out of the clothes-basket. Although that is so, to show how careful we have to be even as to a small matter in ascertaining the truth, I will point out as a fact, first of all, that when Dr. Newmarch stated in his evidence at the trial that it was on a Thursday, my learned friend did not notice, or certainly did not point out, and I admit I did not notice, that that gentleman said it was on the 10th. He was under the impression that the 10th was on a Thursday. He said it was on the 10th. However, that is not what I am most desirous now of directing your attention to. It is that I find Mrs. Dean in her evidence says:—"The doctor took the night-gown away on the following Sunday, the 10th." That was the evidence given before the jury. The evidence given at the Police Court was not before the jury. I merely point this out now while the matter is fresh in my mind. Is not this case disposed of absolutely by this reasoning? I must be forgiven for again stating what I know is self-evident—that the prisoner knows whether he intended to cause the death of his wife by poison. At the trial the prisoner's advocate properly and most ably insisted that strychnine was a poison which could not be easily obtained like arsenic, because we know that arsenic is used in regard to boats in many ways. No one will deny that arsenic is as easily procurable as oatmeal. I admit in regard to strychnine that is not so. Therefore it was properly and wisely insisted upon that there was no ground for believing that it was possible even for the prisoner to have obtained strychnine, and as strychnine was one of the poisons here, and it was seen that the person who had administered the arsenic administered the strychnine, and the presumption was that Dean could not possibly have got strychnine without it being known, the fair inference was that he had not administered these poisons at all. Let it never be forgotten, and that is why I mentioned this self-evident fact, that Dean himself must know whether he is innocent or whether he is guilty; and never let it be forgotten either that the prisoner's legal advisers have had unlimited, unrestricted, and daily intercourse with the accused without any of the ordinary supervision that is necessarily used in the case of persons under sentence. The object I have in insisting upon that is that the able advocate (and no one has ever said that he was not most able, energetic, and efficient as far as man's efforts will go) who defended Dean, admitted at the trial that the woman had been poisoned by arsenic. I am coming in a moment to what my learned friend has stated about the position now. He admitted that the only potent question which arose then was whether arsenic had been administered by the prisoner. The theory set up was that it was administered by the mother or by the wife, or by both conjointly, or by both with the aid of a man named Gail. Now those who put forward that theory must have lost all power of reasoning, because, if you were to assume that Mrs. Dean was as bad in life as her mother, which would be altogether untrue, what evidence, what suggestion,

suggestion, what possibility can anyone put forward of why the mother should poison her only daughter, or why the woman should poison herself? What for? The absurd remark has been made in various places, "Oh, they did not intend to kill her, but they intended to poison her to such an extent that he would be imprisoned." There are some positions which cannot be treated seriously, and I admit that the man, whoever he may be, who is capable of listening to such a gross absurdity as that by reason of the husband objecting to the mother-in-law living there, or any other reason that can be pointed out, the mother and daughter should attempt to poison her, is capable of listening to anything. If the charge were poisoning him, I admit all these arguments would be most potent. Then, of course, I can see the bearing upon it, but that the mother would poison her own daughter is quite absurd. As to her care, as to her nurture, as to her education, and as to her clothing and bringing up, the evidence is conclusive. I am not speaking now from a moral point of view. That the mother's heart was wrapped up in this girl is beyond doubt. Is it supposed that she would, unknown to the daughter, administer these two poisons, or is it supposed that the daughter would join with the mother in poisoning herself? Further, let me beg of the Commissioners to bear in mind (and I am glad that my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, is present to hear me state it) that if this man is innocent, the crime that the wife has committed, and the crime that the mother has committed makes the charge against him sink into comparative insignificance, that is to say, that the daughter who is only married a year—a young woman—should have joined with her mother in attempting to commit such a terrible crime. In this connection I quite admit that your judgment has been better than mine in calling Mrs. Dean and seeing her, because from her manner, and the way in which she gave many matters in favour of her husband, and admitted things against herself which no one in the world could prove, she must have satisfied you that she is a person who, within the bounds of her memory, after this long illness is speaking the truth. She has been forced into one of the most awful positions that can ever fall to the lot of a human being—to charge her husband, the father of her child, with having attempted to destroy her by poison. If you reject that charge and say it is untrue, you must necessarily adopt the position that the learned advocate, Mr. Meagher, took up at the trial, that the wife alone, or the mother, or the two conjointly, have poisoned the daughter, and it is childish to talk about having poisoned her up to a certain point. You might as well talk about taking a person's head off up to a certain point with doses of that kind. It has no bearing upon this. I appeal to the medical members of the Commission if I am not right in stating that it is a wonderful thing that she was not actually destroyed—that she did not die. Then suppose that this mother has poisoned her own daughter, or that the daughter has poisoned herself, in order to do what? In order to make this charge against this man. Why, of course, if they had done that, their conduct from beginning to end would have been the very opposite to what it was, and none of the small difficulties that existed at the commencement would have existed at all. They would have made the charge to Dr. Newmarch against him in the beginning, instead of which it is plain that Mrs. Dean, like Dr. Newmarch, though suspecting, puzzled and perplexed by what was taking place, naturally was unwilling to take to her mind as an absolute thought her husband's trying to take her life by poison, bearing in mind also that the wife knew nothing whatsoever to touch her husband's character. It is not only horrible but senseless to believe that they would take poison themselves, or rather that poison would be taken by Mrs. Dean, and administered by her mother. In order to do what? To make the charge against him. Why, if they were willing to commit an impossible crime of that nature, would not they have poisoned him? I apologise to men for suggesting this, because it is an insult to their lowest intelligence to contemplate or reason upon such a thing, but I mention it as it was put forward, and may be put forward again, by those who are in dire distress to find some point to cast a doubt upon his guilt. If they did that, they must have had the strychnine and the arsenic. If so, would not they have preferred to have administered them to him, and have thus got rid of him? No one would have suspected the wife. Is it possible that the mother would at least jeopardise the life and health of her daughter, and cause her to pass through the agonies and the unknown illnesses that might spring from the taking of these two poisons? I want you to understand that I am not in any way reflecting upon the admission that Mr. Meagher, made at the trial. From no improper motive I state that even if the most skilled counsel that the bar of England ever knew had been employed for the prisoner I do not see how it would have been possible on the evidence to resist the conclusion that Mrs. Dean was in fact poisoned by arsenic, although, of course, it was denied that the prisoner did it. It is impossible to resist that conclusion. My learned friend was asked the following question by one or more members of the Commission, to which it seems there can be only one answer, "Do you admit that Mrs. Dean in fact was poisoned by arsenic, strychnine, or by one of those two medicines?" to which he replied, "Oh, we do not admit that"; and with regard to the admission made at the trial, my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, said that they were not bound by it, and that they were entitled to either repudiate it or to add to it something that would destroy it. As to that, I must leave the matter to the members of the Commission, because no doubt my learned friends will and are bound to do all they possibly can to obtain this man's release. I do say, however, as I am entitled to say, that I cannot reason upon that matter. Whatever persons of no authority and who have no responsibility may insinuate in the newspapers, be they small or great, the Commissioners must know that it is useless inquiring into any matter, because the human mind is an instrument of no value, and reason must be discarded if you can have the slightest doubt that this woman was in fact poisoned by arsenic. I would like to mention something with regard to a remark that was made about the notes. I will say this more to the President himself, who is an experienced lawyer. It may not have been noticed but probably it has been. At the trial, the admission being made that the woman was in fact poisoned by the administration of arsenic, it became quite immaterial whether it was on a Thursday or on a Sunday that the night-dress was taken away by Dr. Newmarch, or whether it was worn inside out or how. Those matters are only material when you uselessly raise the question of whether she was poisoned by arsenic, or whether the peripheral neuritis arose from influenza, or some other illness outside of poisoning by arsenic; therefore I draw the attention of the President to the fact (because it is a matter of which he would have more knowledge than either of the other members of the Commission) that when you make the admission that she was in fact poisoned by arsenic, these details as to whether the night-dress was worn inside out, or how she wore it, or when it was taken away, are minor matters, which are unnecessary. I ask you to notice that. Now, I am not in any way, either in fact or in form, complaining that my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher, being in this difficulty, wishes now to reargue the matter. I hope the Commissioners will understand that I am not going to object to it, nor will I object to it, I admit frankly. You would not allow me to object to it, because my learned friend is entitled to

use his knowledge, his rhetoric, and any material at his disposal to remove the difficulty if he can. It is absolutely demonstrated that this woman was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning. I ask your attention, Mr. President, to this important matter. One of the most experienced members at the bar, both in regard to time and knowledge, is now, with the aid of an able medical man who has honoured the bar by recently joining it, conducting the case here for the prisoner. I put myself in the position of my learned friend. Do you not see that if you once come to the conclusion that Mrs. Dean was poisoned by arsenic all these other matters are of no importance. I want to point out why my learned friend is wise in not making that admission, because I quite admit that no one can doubt it must be made, I do not mean as an admission, but that no man who has read this evidence, and knows the uncontradicted facts on the prisoner's own testimony, on the evidence of Dr. Rennie, on the evidence of Dr. Newmarch, and on the evidence of their own doctors—no one who has to pronounce a decision can doubt that the only rational conclusion is the one that was admitted at the trial, that she was suffering from arsenical poisoning. But my learned friend sees, which I as counsel also see, that if you once come to the conclusion that this woman has been suffering from arsenical poisoning, the case is at an end; because you have only to look at the prisoner's own evidence, and you will see that it was only possible that this poison could have been administered by three persons—the prisoner, the mother, or the victim. I decline for the present, with the greatest respect for my learned friend, till I hear him, to reason on that impossible position—a position which would make out that the prisoner's wife was a criminal of such a dye as to comparatively make the husband, even if he were guilty, a small criminal. That the mother would kill the daughter, or risk killing her, is absurd, because she could not possibly weigh and measure the poison as you would sugar, nor would she know the effect of it, as we know the effect of it. The doses were strong enough to kill, probably by the combination or rather by the quantity, but the result was that the purging and vomiting took place, which *prima facie* it was improbable would occur. If you were to assume that the mother has risked poisoning her own daughter, and has done it with the demoniacal view of getting the husband either hanged or imprisoned for a very long period, do you not see that you would have to find her guilty of committing a crime without rhyme or reason, before which his falls into comparative insignificance. I will not, however, pursue that any further. We all know that counsel cannot create the circumstances, and that counsel are compelled sometimes to reason upon and press a position to which the listeners would give no weight, because it is one which will not admit for a moment of being entertained or supported by those who have got to decide it. Why I am dwelling upon that at this moment is this: My learned friends have wisely decided not to make an admission now. They cannot be supposed to take up any other position than that the man they are defending is innocent, and they, with their extensive knowledge, must know, as the Commissioners must know, that if you once come to the conclusion that this peripheral neuritis did arise from arsenical poisoning there is an end of the case. I want to refer for a moment to something I said yesterday. At the trial there was no doubt great difficulty as to the strychnine. There was no evidence whatsoever from which it could be inferred where he got it. There was further, at that time, no development of that disease, with its accompanying symptoms, which is characteristic of arsenical poisoning, peripheral neuritis, nor was there evidence of any motive which could reasonably be assigned in the face of his statements. But now, apart altogether from her evidence here, I suppose I may safely assume that no one will have the folly to say that this woman was familiar with peripheral neuritis, and that she has deliberately set about to cause those symptoms. That would be as ludicrous as the other position. Therefore you see that, in the course of an illness of a painful and agonizing nature, these poisons have developed that disease in a form, and with accompanying results, which demonstrate the poisoning as due to the administration of one or more doses of arsenic. Then, in addition to that, there is what I mentioned about the strychnine, which I shall have to refer to more in detail directly. Then you have the peripheral neuritis in the form in which it has appeared, which is a conclusive proof that the admission Mr. Meagher made at the trial he could not help making, and now it is proved as strongly and as clearly as any fact of that nature can ever be proved. Of course it is not mathematically proved, which never can be the case in a criminal trial. With regard to whether he committed the crime, the position at the trial was that he could not commit it, because he could not get strychnine. I shall show before I conclude that that position is no longer tenable, and that all things point irresistibly to the conclusion that the Weyntons know as well as they know how to spell their names that this man did obtain this strychnine from them—I admit, not with any knowledge on their part that he was about to use it for a wrong purpose, but that on the morning following the day on which they hear of the suspicion that Dean's wife has been poisoned, they both (the father and mother), as it is admitted by the son, unknown to the family, get up at 6, as they said originally, or quarter to 7, as they say now (the contradiction is of no moment), and secretly bury that strychnine in the ground, and when the police come to make an inquiry about it they do two things, one of which demonstrates that they are strong friends of Dean and desire to save him, and the other of which demonstrates that that poison was used for that purpose. Not only do they bury it, but they tell the police they know nothing of poison. They say, "We have no poison in the house." I forced them to admit that they thought they would save their oaths, as it were, by putting it in that form, which is the most rascally and the most wicked form of lying possible—that is to say, if you have poison in the house, and know the police are coming, you take it and bury it in the garden, and tell the police you have none in the house, knowing all the time that you have got it in the garden, and that you took it out of the house. That is a form of lying which characterises the person using it as being of the greatest turpitude. Further than that, to show that they are perjurers, and that they knew this man did use this poison, or at least had possession of it, they then find out to their great horror that the woman is being poisoned, and they afterwards learn that she is being poisoned by arsenic and strychnine, the poison they had buried being strychnine. My learned friend's point as to the rosaniline has fallen to the winds, because it has been proved that the colour would have been discharged by the acid in the lemon-syrup and would disappear. The Weyntons then tried to frighten Mrs. Dean from going on with the matter. I admit that Mrs. Weynton and her son, taking a large view of human affairs and human nature, are no doubt entitled to great pity. The first step, often a venial one, in a wrong direction may force an honest person into a position that never in their lives will they be able to regret enough. I hope that you, the Commissioners, noticed Mrs. Weynton when she was giving her evidence. You remember that she was very much affected, and that she cried. Did you also notice that her son was in a state of great agony when he was giving that evidence. Let me venture, without any strong words, to indicate to you why. Dean, it is admitted, used to play cricket with their boys. I admit that they knew nothing that would ever lead them to suppose that Dean would commit this crime any more than would the

the highest person in the land. I submit to you that you must see from their evidence that the only explanation of it—with all my learned friend, Mr. Pilcher's, ability in stating another—is that they know, as their original statements admitted, that this strychnine was in an open wash-house for many months; and it is shown that it was there in the month of January, at the time that Dean was living next door. I will go to their alteration of the date hereafter. On the Monday night, as Mrs. Weynton admitted, they heard about this suspicion of poisoning by strychnine. I do not know whether it was known to be by strychnine at that moment—merely poison. Of course, if they previously had that bottle of strychnine which they had obtained for a perfectly innocent purpose, they would draw no inference or have no supposition of Dean not wishing to use it for some similar purpose. It appears Weynton got it to kill a dog, and he poisoned the dog on the very night of the day on which he received it, so that if Dean had said to Weynton, "I am troubled with this, that, or the other," Weynton would have let him have some of the strychnine; because we know, for instance, a man named Johnson was given some of this poison for the purpose of finding out the person who was stealing his vegetables—a most dangerous mode of making the discovery. As far as the Weyntons were concerned they would, of course, be innocent of any idea or thought that Dean was going to use it for an improper purpose. Johnson having returned the poison to them, they hear on the Monday night, as they admit, of the poisoning, and the next morning they secretly, and at an unusual hour, either 6, as they originally stated, or at a quarter to 7, as they now state, take that poison, and bury it in the yard. Let it be borne in mind that these persons who have spoken these falsehoods, are the only persons who say it was ever in the house at all. The probability is that this poison had been left in the wash-house, though it is immaterial whether it was left there or not, because it is admitted that at that unusual hour in the morning, unknown to the sons who are grown up, unknown to the son who procured it, and unknown to the family, the wife and husband came down together and buried this poison. They afterwards not only conceal the fact, but state falsely to the police that they have no poison. The husband denied to me, which I submit to you on the evidence is perfectly true, that he pointed out to Mrs. Dean what an awful sentence she might meet if she went on with the charge, but he admitted more than I required, because he admitted that he did tell her she might get herself into trouble. He spoke afterwards about some talk he heard, which fell to the ground, because he had admitted, on cross-examination, that he told her what might happen to her. Therefore, you will have no doubt whatever that Weynton—about whom I say nothing, because I can say nothing in his favour—tried to frighten Mrs. Dean from going on with the matter. He knew that poison had been kept in the wash-house for months. The inference to be drawn from the secretness of it, and from the falsehoods told about it, is that he, having heard of the poisoning, knew well that Dean had possession of the strychnine. With reference to what I was saying a few moments ago, you will remember that only a few months since, people here—respectable people, I admit—acting from no improper motive, asserted over and over again, that that man Archer, who protested his innocence on the scaffold, was innocent and wrongly convicted, and petitions and meetings were got up and held in regard to him. However, when the watch and chain which belonged to that woman were found, it conclusively proved that Archer was guilty of the crime. You gentlemen, who have read of trials that are notorious within the last thirty or forty years, must know that in many cases assertions have been made of the strongest nature in regard to the innocence of the prisoners. Take, for instance, the agitation in reference to Mrs. Maybrick, which is a matter of common knowledge. In that instance, even the Government of the United States were influenced to take the view from the President that Mrs. Maybrick was innocent; but the English Government have held that woman a prisoner to this day, because the only people who can judge of a crime are those who conduct the trial. To take the fact that a prisoner is outside the criminal classes, and the additional fact that you like that person, or that he is a person who is a public character, and whom it never entered your mind would commit a crime, is entirely useless. I wish to point out, in order that it may be known that I have done so (I admit it is not necessary to do so for the Commissioners, but it is necessary that it should be pointed out, and that my learned friends should know it was pointed out) that the reason, I submit, why Mrs. Weynton was in that mental torture which I so regretted she had to go through, was because she is plainly a respectable woman, of honorable motives, and with a respectable family, and I have no doubt similar language would apply to her son. I submit to you that the reason why she was in this dreadful agony (and one day you will find, when I am dead, this woman will admit it), is because by these small steps Mrs. Weynton and her son have been compelled to add to their former falsehoods—that is to say, they have, with the husband, having originally stated that this poison was there in the month of January, knowing that the Deans did not come to that house till the month of August, they now make a last effort to save him, and untrue state that that strychnine was obtained from Elliott Brothers prior to Dean's occupation of the house. Let me point out to the Commissioners a most important matter. It is plain here that a combined effort by a number of people, many of them skilled, has been made to go through any channel, however slight or however remote, to try and touch even the characters of the witnesses in this case. I think I am correct in saying, because I heard the President state it, and it is self-evident, that they even obtained an order to be allowed to search, or cause to be searched, the telegrams that passed over all this period to either Mrs. Seymour or Mrs. Dean, because they say, and I admit their great thought and ability in seeing it, that if the daughter were the character that one or two of their witnesses stated her to be, there would be numbers of telegrams passing to her of assignments with her. That is plain. Do you, gentlemen of the Commission, not see that why I am repeating this is that, as they have developed (I am not in any way whatsoever making a point of their having done so) such extraordinary thought and ability, even to the fact of going into this wretched matter about the fortune-teller, or this word "Rita" (I hope I won't forget to refer to and dispose of both of them); but as they have done this, do you not see that a most important matter arises? Is it not true that Mrs. Weynton originally stated, or her husband stated, or the son stated (you have got the statement put in) that this strychnine was in that wash-house during the period the Deans were next door, because you must see that if it were, it is an open wash-house, and the strychnine would be there, a coloured thing, with the label of poison on it. Unfortunately it is a fact that human nature is so weak, and the circumstances surrounding a man's life and real character so unknown to the outside world, that probably the very sight of this means of committing a crime may have been the first step in this awful tragedy—that that strychnine, being in that open wash-house with the word "poison" printed upon it, that unhappy man, finding he could not get a divorce, then wickedly began to ponder what use he might make of it. Do you, the Commissioners, not see that if that poison were obtained, as it is now pretended at the

eleventh hour it was—contrary to the original statements of Mrs. Weynton, her husband, and the young man—from Elliott Bros., at a time when the Deans were not living there, that this man who gave it being in Tasmania is simply an insult to ones thought? I hope you will see that. Is it not a most extraordinary coincidence that when we came up to that point about whether that new statement of theirs is true, then the man who was in Elliott Bros., and who gave that strychnine to young Weynton, goes away to Tasmania, and is not in the Colony?

President: It was stated that his wife died.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: He only went away on Monday. Mrs. Weynton had been called long before that. I beg your attention to this. Do you not remember that the son stated that on the very evening of the day on which he made his statement they found out at a meeting of the family that the statement was not correct? Months ago they found out that that statement was not right. That, I am sorry to submit to you, was the first step in falsehood, though perhaps taken with the best of motives. Once commence, although with the best of motives, to state falsehoods in order to throw the police off the track, and shield a prisoner, and you may be compelled in your own self-defence to go further, because you see if the Weyntons knew that this man had possession of this strychnine, though for a perfectly innocent purpose, and they found out afterwards that this woman had been poisoned by arsenic and strychnine, without speaking of law, it would not be denied that they committed a most grave wrong in not aiding the course of justice by stating that they had buried that strychnine. Directly they heard of it they buried the poison and told the police falsehoods. With regard to their statements that they found out that evening that there was a mistake made as to the date—seeing that it was admitted here, both by Mrs. Weynton and her son, that the police were in the house at the very time—I assume you know what persons under similar circumstances would do. They would immediately have told the police, “Oh, that is quite a mistake about the date we have given; this was before the Deans came to the house at all.” They not only never said such a thing, but their statements are the very opposite. What I was upon, which I do not think I have yet carried to the minds of all the members of the Commission is, that as they have given so much industry and so much ingenuity, misapplied, to go into matters, though they may touch the character of the mother, or even of the daughter. (I will show, however, they do not touch the character of the daughter as a matter of duty apart from this case), the most important matter is, “Was that strychnine in the possession of the Weyntons after Dean occupied that house, or was it before?” because if it was before he occupied the house, it would sweep away the whole matter entirely of this strychnine being in that wash-house or out of it, or have a great bent in that direction at least—that is to say, it would remove a great deal of the force of what I am now insisting upon. With reference to the man who gave young Weynton the poison, you must see, Mr. President, as clearly as that you are President here, that my learned friend could have examined him, that he could have applied to him at once, and not have to wait until he came back, or he could have got a Commission to examine him in Tasmania, or have taken some step in that direction if he thought it advisable to do so. They have not, however, taken any step of any kind. What I am insisting upon is that the reason Mrs. Weynton and her son were in the state in which you saw them here was that they have unfortunately got themselves into this position—a more painful one none of us can imagine—that the mother now unfortunately to the knowledge of the son, and the son to the knowledge of the mother, must go on through life knowing that each of them has committed perjury in order to save this man. I submit that this unfortunate lady broke down with great emotion in this room, and you yourself saw the state in which the young man was. As to Mr. Weynton, you remember his evidence and his manner of giving it. I submit that everything he has said, and everything he has done in the matter, not only disentitles him to any credit, but shows that he is keeping back from us a knowledge that he has. Do you remember, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Commission, that it has been stated here by my learned friend, that this man Weynton implored the Crown not to call him or his wife? Why did he do that? Here is a woman, mark you, of whose character he knows nothing,—neither does he know anything of the character of Mrs. Seymour—here is a woman, though humble, in respectable life, who has been in mortal danger from a mode of killing most insidious and most difficult to trace, and the most easy to perpetrate. They live next door. They know that that strychnine has been in that wash-house. It was not denied, because if it had been denied I should have asked you to go over and see the place. The poison was there in that wash-house, and it was admitted that there was a gate to the yard, so that any person playing cricket could go in there. It might be that the prisoner might go in with the idea of borrowing a bottle or to get a piece of wood, or anything else. He might then see that strychnine. It would be quite a waste of time to speculate upon that if the fact were not that this woman has been poisoned by strychnine, and that the evidence, apart from this, shows that Dean was the man who did it. Then, as you see, it is demonstrated that she was poisoned by arsenic also, and the evidence points to her husband now ten times as strongly as it did at the time of the trial, by reason of the development of that illness peculiar to arsenical poisoning, and also by reason of the motive which has been shown by Mr. Westgarth. Then you naturally begin to ask yourselves, cannot you answer the question which the jury were puzzled with at the trial by the learned advocate for the prisoner—“Where could he get the strychnine?” Remember that at the time of the trial the Weyntons knew they had buried that strychnine in the garden. Apart from the evidence of the doctors, and apart from the peripheral neuritis itself, this matter as to the strychnine being buried, and the Weyntons conduct in connection with it, is, in my humble view, perhaps the most important element in the present inquiry, because it cannot be denied that at the time the trial took place the Crown knew nothing whatsoever, and had no suspicion in the world that in the garden attached to Weynton’s house there was then lying buried a bottle containing the very kind of poison, the crystals of which had been found in the bottle of lemon-syrup. The Crown did not know of its being buried there. No one but the Weyntons knew it. It is probable the son did not know it. But Mr. and Mrs. Weynton knew it, and they also knew, as they have admitted, that he made these threats against Mrs. Dean if she went on with the matter. Do you not see from the fact of their begging that they should not be called, that they knew that if they were called the Attorney-General might force them (this is one of the drawbacks of this mode of inquiry for which no one is responsible) in that open Court, with the solemnity and sanctity of its surroundings, and with no Committee to draw attention to what I might call the “fringe” of the inquiry, to admit in the witness-box that Weynton had possession of the strychnine. But he was not called. Mrs. Weynton was called, and she denied that there was any poison in the house. Then you notice the police were put on the scent, and they examined the young man in the morning, when he was at business, before he communicated with his family,

family, and he said what I have drawn your attention to, as to when and where he got the poison. The police then immediately went further and dug up, in their presence, the very poison which it was so difficult to procure, which had been found in the lemon-syrup, and which constituted one of the most important elements in the charge against Dean. Therefore, I wish to impress upon this Commission the fact that, although at the trial the jury gave, and rightly gave, great consideration to the argument of Mr. Meagher (you may say, probably, that that was one of the matters which led them to stay out for nearly ten hours); there are three decisive circumstances which have arisen since that trial, the peculiar form of peripheral neuritis, the strychnine matter which was not known at the trial, and the motive which was proved by Mr. Westgarth, the solicitor. It will be noticed that if you take the dates out of either young Weynton's or Mrs. Weynton's evidence of when they got the strychnine, when they had it, and when it was moved inside, it will be found that these dates coincide with the time that Dean was living there. I admit that, what I suppose they saw was the truth, cannot be proved without their stating it, or Dean hereafter, under remorse, confessing it. That word reminds me of a matter which might mislead the Commissioners absolutely upon a vital point. I do not mean to say that the President is more competent to deal with what I am going to point out than the other members of the Commission, because the other members of the Commission may be familiar with trials for poisoning. It is this: This prisoner had, no doubt, entered upon, and was in, an honest and respectable position; I mean, he was not a person of the criminal classes. I am too sensible of the weakness of every man, and of the danger which the life of a late eminent Judge in England showed to boast of what may happen to-morrow. I am too sensible of that to do more here than my duty forces me to do in the face of this charge, and it was therefore perfectly possible that Dean, seeing his wife in this dreadful state, and being afflicted with remorse at what he had done, fell into tears and was deeply affected, and would probably have given his two arms if he could have undone what, unfortunately, he had done. But I must appeal to the President, if the other members of this Commission do not know it, if it is not notorious that in this very Colony trials for poisoning have taken place where—in one case an old man was poisoned by a woman, who after two trials ultimately died upon the scaffold—it has been proved that the person who has done a deed of this kind will first of all fondle and do every act from which you would infer that their whole life was bound up in the salvation of the life they were trying to take. This is a matter known in many countries, such as England, France, and Australia. It is a matter that must be known to the President himself, that there was a case tried here not very many years ago when the woman tore her own undergarments to pieces to use them in aid of the man, the poisoning of whom she was convicted of. It was mentioned in the case of Louisa Collins that she was stroking the head of the man and piteously crying and whining over him, and as far as you could see you would pledge your life that the very man she was destroying she was trying to save. Notwithstanding that those persons were convicted on the evidence, and some of them at least met with the penalty of death, and others with a term of life-long imprisonment. What I mean is this: That it is a matter that depends upon the organisation of the person who is charged. There is no ground for supposing that Dean was a drunkard, but it appears from a question which my learned friend asked in the course of the evidence, that he is not a person of absolute unbroken sobriety. I am not imputing in any way that he was a drunkard, but it may be that in some fit of depression, which no doubt is the truth and the key to the whole of this matter, this man, as he even now admits that he did not know the character of the mother, might reasonably have been led to believe that the woman he had married was no better than the mother. We know that he consulted Mr. Westgarth twice about getting a divorce, and remembering that he himself states that this so-called happy home was made unhappy by altercations in which the wife accused him, according to his own evidence, of having illegitimate children, and of taking the money which ought to have gone to her and the child to keep those illegitimate children, and on the other hand that she states he accused her of having an illegitimate child that was not his, do you not see that the key to the whole matter is in that, and that no doubt in some moments he may have given credence to these rumours about his wife. He may have come to the conclusion that he had bound himself to a body of crime as it were by this marriage, and coming in sight of the bottle of strychnine there—because arsenic can be used in any number of circumstances in connection with the boats in the harbour—he may have in a moment of depravity, or in what is termed a bad state of mind, first have contemplated the possibility of perpetrating this act. Everybody must know that arsenic is as easily got as oatmeal, but strychnine I admit offers a difficulty. Then we have got the evidence about the strychnine. Is not that the explanation of the whole affair? Here it is demonstrated that she has been poisoned by arsenic, and strychnine is found in the lemon syrup, the circumstances with regard to the strychnine pointing to the ease with which he could get it—that is, next door to the place in which he lived. He shows that he is of opinion that his wife has a child of which he is not the father. The evidence now here shows that he may easily have been told things which would lead him to believe that the daughter was no better than the mother, and it would have to be admitted, of course, that the mother was a person of bad character. It is plain that he was desirous of getting a divorce. That motive, of course, was not known at the trial. Then, unfortunately, he sees these means, and makes use of them, as we know numbers of persons who have suffered under similar circumstances have done in order to free themselves. My learned friend, in discharge of his, I admit, equally painful duty, submitted to you many possible theories. I would like my learned friends to listen to what I am going to say. There are certain matters which I see I ought now to draw your attention to, because I want if possible to avoid exercising any right of reply, but, of course, my learned friend (I do not say intentionally) in the heat of argument, or in the thoughtlessness of the moment, may put forth a statement which I can show to be erroneous, or he may start other theories with which I have had no opportunity of dealing. Apart, however, from mis-statements of that kind, or a new suggestion of how it happened, I think I ought to do what I frankly admit I did not intend to do—that is to say, to point out now one or two salient matters instead of stating them when my learned friend has stated all he can say.

Mr. Pilcher: I do not admit your right to reply.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I stated long ago that were it not for what took place here my learned friend would have had to commence. As far as I am personally concerned, I shall be delighted to be relieved from the duty of replying. But forgive me for again stating that it is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance, not only of your decision, but of what may spring from it, and on that account, however unpleasant and inconvenient it may be to me, I see that I must ask, not only as a right, but as a matter of fairness, that, as my learned friend has never to this moment stated any theory except those

those with which I have dealt, I must be allowed the right to reply. He has stated the theory about the habitual arsenic eating, the one about the influenza, with its surroundings mentioned by both of my learned friends, whether including or excluding sporadic cholera or these other possible diseases, and another theory which I am going to refer to in a moment, because I do not know whether my learned friend has abandoned it. I do not want him to commit himself to anything in a serious matter of this kind. I do not ask him to make any admission, but I am going to deal in a moment with a matter which I understood was absolutely abandoned—that is another theory which was set up. If it were true, it would be of great importance; but not only is it inconsistent with the whole of the evidence, but it has practically been abandoned, and has not the slightest basis of fact to go upon. I mean the pretence by that man Hall in the beginning, which, I submit, he went away from entirely, and which we have disproved absolutely by the evidence of Constable Sutherland, that Mrs. Seymour, the mother, had tried to buy arsenic at his shop. I have not yet dealt with it, but I will in a moment. That is abandoned, that is ludicrous; but why I am mentioning it now is that there are certain particulars which, I think, as I notice them, I ought to point out, in order that my learned friend may or may not deal with them. The reason I am insisting that the Crown must have the right of reply is because my learned friend might now, with the aid of the able and scientific junior that he has with him in this case (Dr. Todd), start some new theory. When I asked, "What is the case you are going to make?" it was stated that this matter about the habitual arsenic eating would be set up, and the evidence that could be given by the medical men as to the consequences of it. Do you not see that that has not the slightest basis of any kind. Although there are thoughtless persons who do not distinguish between the statements of counsel and actual proof, we know here that not one word has been given of any kind as to this medical theory, or a fact to support it, that Mrs. Dean ever took the arsenic in her life. The same with regard to the influenza theory and other theories. Therefore, if my learned friend should start another theory, I should have no opportunity whatever to deal with it; but I quite admit that if you were to say you would yourselves deal with it, I would be glad to be relieved of that duty. Let it be understood, however, as I mentioned some time back, that I am not imputing any want of faith on the part of my learned friends, or on the part of those who have instructed them, or on the part of the Committee, or anyone who has made statements in Parliament or out of it. I am not doing so, because no knowledge could be possessed by those persons of the thing itself. It could only be from information they had received, or from things they had read. I think every one who has the interests of justice at heart will regret that the kind of evidence which should be given under a Commission of this nature, or which every one would assume would be given if it were possible to give it, to displace the Crown case at the trial, has not been adduced.

Mr. Pilcher: You have more than once said that the undertaking was to displace the Crown case. The Commission was granted on the statement of Mr. Goddard. I can tell you that you are entirely in error in what you say.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: That is your opinion.

Mr. Pilcher: That is what was announced by the Premier.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I do not care what was announced.

Mr. Pilcher: I am speaking about what Mr. Reid said was the reason for granting the Commission.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: You, the Commissioners, before you make your report in this matter, are entitled to find out whether my learned friend is right, or I am right. I must implore that you, the Commissioners, will give attention to what I did state, and am now stating. I hope that you will ascertain what were the grounds which were put forward by Mr. Crick, a prominent member of the firm of solicitors which defended this man—Messrs. Crick and Meagher. I submit that if you wish to put beyond the possibility of doubt whether my learned friend is right, or I am right, as to the kind of evidence upon which this Commission was obtained, you should ascertain the facts yourselves. I am not speaking about what the Premier or Mr. Goddard said, and I do not mean to throw the slightest doubt upon Mr. Goddard's high character, respectability, and veracity. All I say is that what Mr. Goddard says has no bearing upon what I have been speaking about. I am not complaining of my learned friend's interruption, because if you show me at this moment any evidence of this nature, that evidence would be most cogent and weighty in this inquiry. If, Mr. President and gentlemen, you look at the terms of this Commission, which you will do, and also to the newspapers—as my learned friend has done;—if you also look at the records of the debates in Parliament, which will be the best guide, and the able speeches of Mr. Crick; and you can have no greater authority than one of the solicitors for the prisoner, who is a Member of Parliament, and whose speeches were made no doubt under the honest impression that they were perfectly true, you will be satisfied that the Commission was granted upon the supposition that evidence would be adduced, which would displace the case at the trial. I will show in a moment, as my learned friend has made the statement, that the Commission shows internally, and the facts are common knowledge to everybody, that it was contemplated that under this Commission the case made by the Crown would be displaced. I will give as an instance, the evidence of the witness Hall, who is a chemist carrying on a business which belongs to some one of the name of Swindale. I quite admit that had that evidence proved of any value, although it might not have demonstrated the innocence of Dean, it might have led you to say, "If you can show that Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour have been buying poison, although it may not be possible to reconcile his evidence before the Commission with that fact, it is a kind of evidence which we consider justifies us in saying that the case which the Crown made at the trial is displaced, that is, that the plea of guilty ought to be taken off, and the prisoner ought to be held not guilty, because we do not know in this country or in England the sentence "Not proven." I wish to refer now to a matter which I had entirely forgotten. Do you remember that early in this inquiry I was compelled to occupy a large part of your time in dealing with the evidence of three women named Cook, which had been printed in the public papers (no doubt this is how the public mind has been affected), and I took up an hour or two with Mr. Konnecke to prove what were the circumstances under which that evidence was obtained. You remember I traced out Konnecke's acquaintance with some member of the Committee with whom he went to the North Shore to one Mrs. Cook, then to a second Mrs. Cook, and finally to a third Mrs. Cook. Then you will remember that it was anticipated that Mrs. Seymour had gone up to one of those persons to get her as a witness to a purchase of poison. Why I took up so much time in the matter was to show you what was done with those Cooks, and I admit frankly, we had their names and were prepared to show what they were if they were called. Do you not see how the public mind is affected by things of that nature, in the same way as it is by what appeared in this morning's paper, which I have already referred to. If you read what my learned friend

invites

invites you to do in the newspapers published before this Commission was granted, you will find a number of statements made which, I admit, if proved, would at least show that you could not rely upon the verdict of the jury, and that you ought to allow the prisoner to be acquitted or set at liberty. If you were shown on the evidence of persons of reputable character—the evidence of known criminals would be utterly useless—that Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour had been about trying to get poison, but that they could not get it because it was not to be obtained without a witness, then, in that case no doubt a very large step would have been made towards proving what the other side undertook to prove. You will notice, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Commission, that this (*referring to terms of the Commission*) particularly shuts out anything about the verdict of the jury. I only referred to one matter before, but that my learned friend may not say that I have only touched on that matter, I will read every word in this Commission that bears upon the point of what the Commission was granted for.

President: We have read it very carefully.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: It is necessary, however, I see, to read it (*reading from Commission*): "And to report whether, in your opinion, as the result of such further inquiries made by you"—that is to say, hear, or make further inquiries; that if on those further inquiries you could find out, for instance, as was alleged, that there were numbers of people—these three Mrs. Cooks, for instance—who could prove that Mrs. Seymour had purchased poison, or if the evidence of the witness Hall was absolutely proved, then no doubt my learned friends would not only have complied with the promise made—I mean the inference properly drawn from what they said—but also with the terms of this Commission. I do not know whether, Mr. President, you have noticed this with regard to the additional evidence with reference to Mrs. Seymour's character, or even with reference to the evidence that was before the jury. I want to satisfy the Commission here beyond all question that no evidence has been given of any kind which would permit of anyone exercising judicial functions (I am not referring to counsel)—that is to say, that what has been done here has not displaced the verdict of the jury, or cast any doubt on it whatsoever, because it must be borne in mind that all the theories put forward by my learned friend, Mr. Pileher, or by my learned friend, Dr. Todd, apart altogether from the admissions made, have fallen to the ground. The question was put to my learned friends whether this was not a case of arsenical poisoning, but, as they were not in your position, they would not admit any such thing. When you see, therefore, that counsel are in such a position that they will not admit this, you must see it is possible that they may, in reply, set up some theory of which I have no notice whatsoever. In the beginning, when my learned friend said he would adduce that kind of evidence, it struck me that I would be perfectly justified in cross-examining upon it and commenting upon it. Supposing they had called these Cooks, or that that evidence had been supported. It was reasonable, of course, that they should put forth that evidence as to the purchase of poison by Mrs. Seymour, as they are trying to have Dean acquitted on the ground that there is evidence which will displace the case made by the Crown, or cast a doubt upon it. Then I said, which I would always say under such circumstances, "If you have that kind of evidence we can reply to it." I do not want to refer to any matter which would create the slightest acrimony between the counsel on the other side and the counsel on behalf of the Crown, but you know how it was that those depositions were brought from Narrandera, and you remember how my learned friend contradicted me on that matter. I was perfectly sure one way, and my learned friend was equally sure the other way. I saw clearly then that I must ask you if my learned friend should go into any matter which I have not dealt with to allow me to reply. But to avoid the necessity of doing so, I am going to refer to a few salient points in order that your attention may be drawn to them, and that I may not intentionally, if I reply reserve anything which I should now state. Apart altogether from the probabilities, apart from those circumstances which point and force you only to one conclusion, I want to point out one or two matters arising from the evidence. It will be noticed that Mrs. Dean, in connection with the matter of these groats, says "that about 13th January she and the mother had some groats at 9 in the morning; that both vomited and purged all day after it; that the prisoner was in the house at the time; that she had a pain in her head and stomach and cramps in her feet." Bear in mind that for the moment I am reading the doctor's evidence. You will see that the prisoner, in his own evidence, states, that "they had finished breakfast when he got home; that his wife and her mother both vomited and said they had eaten groats for breakfast; it is true what they say, except that I was not there at dinner." Do you not see, therefore, that there is the prisoner's own statement, on oath, because, of course, he had not the ingenuity or the skill of my learned friends, who now are attempting to put a complexion upon this case that it is impossible it can fairly bear. There, you see, the prisoner himself admits that there was vomiting and purging, both by Mrs. Dean and by her mother. I ask that a note be taken of what I have here pointed out. Then as to the beef-tea. Mrs. Dean, it will be noticed, says that on 12th January her mother brought her beef-tea, and that the prisoner was at home. She says, "It was bitter; I would not take it; my mother tasted it and took it away." The mother says, "About five days after that I prepared some beef-tea for Mrs. Dean; I put it on the stove early in the morning (8:30), and I seasoned it, and left it on the hob to cool till about 12; I seasoned it and tasted it, and it was what beef-tea ought to be; a little time after I strained it in a colander and put it in a basin, and when it was cool I took it up to my daughter; when it was cooling it was on the kitchen table; the prisoner was in the house that morning and about the house. I was ironing in a different room; in the dining-room. I took it up to her. She tasted it and could not drink it. Prisoner was sitting on the foot of the bed. She said she could not drink it; it was very bitter, and told me to taste it, and I did, and it was very bitter. I said it was not like that when I tasted it in the kitchen. My daughter asked prisoner to taste it. He took the spoon and put it to his lips, but I could not say whether he tasted it or not. He said it was all right." The prisoner says himself that the wife tasted the beef-tea and said it was bitter. He also says that he tasted it at Mrs. Seymour's request, and found it was all right, but a little salty, and that he asked Mrs. Seymour to keep it for his supper, but that she threw it away. As to the lemon-syrup, Mrs. Dean says, "On 25th February, I bought a bottle of lemon-syrup from Mrs. Adye," and that it was good then. I am not saying, for a moment, that this is absolutely for the Commission, but I think my learned friend should know that I am insisting upon this matter, so that if I reply I may not have to repeat it then. Mrs. Dean says, "I bought it from Mrs. Adye on 25th February," and that it was good then. Miss Adye says, "I tasted it on the evening of the 25th; it was quite right." Mrs. Dean says, "On 1st March last we had words about the baby." The prisoner admits this. Mrs. Dean says that "on 2nd March she took a few mouthfuls, and was sick after breakfast, that the syrup tasted bitter, and that she took it to Mrs. Adye at 2:30. Mrs. Walke also tasted it, putting

putting the bottle to her lips. I left the bottle there, and went for my baby, and returned and got the bottle again, and took it to Mr. Smith, the chemist, and then to Mrs. Gail, a neighbour. Smith tasted it. I went to Dr. Newmarch with the bottle. He was not in, and I left the bottle with Mrs. Gail. It was just as I took it off the mantelpiece. I went home, and went to bed about 7:30, feeling ill, with terrible pain in my head." Mrs. Abye, at page 7, and Mrs. Walke, at page 8, say that they both tasted it on 2nd March, and that it had a bitter taste then. A very plausible witness was brought here, who told you he could not read or write. I believe he is either a Norwegian or a Dane. His evidence is proved by a number of circumstances to be a pure invention on the material points. Let it be borne in mind that these persons are brought forward, like that man, as perfectly impartial witnesses. In his case, of course, it turned out that he is a most intimate friend of Dean's, with whom he was living at Konnecke's for years and years, and, if I am not mistaken, he admitted that he had been up to the gaol to see him. I wish to point out that the prisoner contradicts him absolutely as to his statements. It is perfectly plain, on his evidence, that Mrs. Dean's evidence is true that she washed the baby in the room, whereas he (Hans Bach) swore he washed it; but now, in order to have a reason you see there is a pretence that the cocoa did not come until a late hour. Of course I frankly admit that when you have cogent unanswerable evidence upon the main matters of the case, the conclusion from which can only be the certain conclusion of a man's guilt, the fact that they can point out, "Oh, he was washing the baby," because they want to make out that at that time the child was still being suckled, goes for little. It is a matter of common knowledge that when you are investigating a matter of this kind, apart altogether from the people being partisans, or persons who would tell things which are not true, you do not always find, perhaps by reason of the weakness of the memory, and the non-existence of any cause for taking notice of any of these trifles, such things as whether a man brought cocoa at a certain hour, or whether he washed up a cup, or whether there were two chops; but that man had the wickedness to swear that those two chops came down with only two bits of meat on them, and that there was only a small bit of bread on the plate, as if there were any reason in the world for a man noticing anything of that kind. Could any man tell what he himself left upon a plate last Thursday, much less this man, who had no reason to notice such a thing. They wanted him to prove that he was in this woman's bedroom, and saw her suckling the child in bed, and you heard the statement he made about his washing the baby. Mrs. Dean swore that the baby was washed in the bedroom, and, fortunately for the ends of justice, the prisoner himself at the trial made the same statement. Of course, unless you can suppose they were passing the whole of the morning in washing and rewashing the baby, you will give no credence to Hans Bach's statements, and I certainly give no heed to my learned friend's doing so. I shall not fatigue you by going through the notes as to the different dates and the different statements, and how they bear upon the matter, because I have already submitted to you the statement that when you once get to the position that the learned advocate, Mr. Meagher, had to admit—that the woman was poisoned by arsenic—you are in a position to ask "Who did it?" "Did the mother poison the daughter, or did the daughter poison herself?" The thing is not likely. I admit, then, all these details are useless. I should not like, whatever my learned friend might say in a heated moment, anyone to think that I would make any statement to this Commission were I consciously aware of its inaccuracy. I stated to this Commission yesterday that one of the great dangers of what I may call an irregular inquiry of this nature, after a man has been tried in the ordinary way—because it is not pretended that the jury had any prejudice against him, or that there were any enemies of his upon the jury—and is found guilty, is, as is self-evident, looking at the kind of people into whose lives and dealings we are inquiring, that there is a great risk of evidence being fabricated absolutely, which has not the slightest foundation of any kind whatsoever. Of course I admit that there are other people who, in a state of doubt as to some matter, and swayed by sympathy with the prisoner, without any corrupt motive, ultimately satisfy themselves that a certain thing took place, and come and state it here; but that you may know well that I have not made that statement, apart from your own experience, without good grounds, let me point out to you one or two proofs of it in this case. If you find that here is a man who knows whether he is innocent or guilty, who has competent, skilful, and numerous advisers, and that the persons who are giving information to the professional advisers of this man, and coming forward as witnesses, are only desirous of releasing the prisoner, it is then similar to a case that occurred some time since in India, where a Judge, through the interpreter, said to the witness who was prevaricating and stating things which were false, "Do you know what will happen if things go on this way?" to which the witness replied, through the interpreter, "I know what will happen, my lord; our side will win." There are persons like this who are absolutely indifferent to truth, and I want the Commissioners to see that, although the other side would not give us a list of their witnesses, and that possibly with regard to that night watchman, and one or two other witnesses, I may not be able to put before you evidence to show that they are worthless persons, yet if you see that there has been any possibility of this being done, you will look, as I will invite you to look, at the evidence given by those persons, and compare it with the evidence which no one can doubt about Mrs. Dean, and you will see that it is a wicked invention. I will take as a test of this matter this: A lady came forward, well and respectably dressed, not a young woman, but the mother of a family, the wife of a person who has either a hotel or a public-house, not far from where this house of assignation is, apparently a respectable person—I refer to Mrs. Reynolds. If it is necessary to argue that that woman had deliberately come here to mislead you and to pervert the course of justice, and to state things which she knows to be false as well as she knows her own name, I admit I needlessly address you, because it is evident on the face of it that her statement from beginning to end is a wicked fabrication. It is not like a statement in which she could make a mistake. They call before you, as I say, a woman outwardly respectable, occupying a respectable station in life, and she tells you that Mrs. Dean came to her house, where there are several servants, her married daughter, her husband, and other people. When? Not in the night, but at about 10 or 11 in the day. She says it was Mrs. Dean. It is not like as if she looked at her and said, "I think that is the person." Then you might say, "She is quite mistaken;" but there is not outlet on that ground, because the photograph was put before her, and it had Mrs. Dean's name upon it; but I am not insisting upon that, because I quite admit that if the matter had stood there you might say, "The woman is a stupid woman, and is mistaken," but she swore to you, which makes it clear she was wilfully perjuring herself, that this woman who came in told her she was the wife of a captain of a North Shore steamer, and that he was away at night. I submit to you that you must see from what I am now going to point to you that every word she swore is a wicked invention.

President: It is not necessary.

Sir

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I was only going to pick out two or three persons. I want to show you that there are persons—of course I do not refer to any member of the Committee, or anyone who is in this room—who started this matter about Mrs. Seymour buying poison, persons who got up this pretence about poison being bought from Hall, which turned out to be absolutely false. These persons are confronting you with witnesses, the character of any one of whom you cannot touch without seeing the person before you, but you saw persons like Mrs. Sexton, who came in here well-dressed and apparently respectable, and her sister, who afterwards turned out to be persons who had been convicted of criminal offences. I am not alluding to their moral characters, against which, in fact, there appears to be nothing.

Mr. Pilcher: There was no conviction against her.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: There was a charge against her and her husband—stolen goods were traced to her possession.

President: You need not elaborate; we have heard them.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: Why I am referring to this at all is because I want you to see that when you have an inquiry of this kind you will get a number of persons who will try to aid in the release of the prisoner, not, I mean, by evidence, because I am not saying for a moment that people like Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, or other witness, would wilfully come here to state what is untrue. They may make a mistake, as the best of people often do; but I want to say that there is a large body of evidence given here by people of the criminal classes, and by people who are not of the criminal classes, like Mrs. Reynolds, who have set their minds to work to get this man out of this difficulty. What is the conclusion you would draw from that? Would an innocent man, or those in daily contact with him, bring this woman, Mrs. Reynolds, here to state things about his own wife, which, when you come to look at the dates and the circumstances, show that they are a wicked fabrication? The reason I am more particularly referring to it is because I admit that, with regard to one or two matters as to the character of Mrs. Dean, I have not the materials to absolutely prove the untruthfulness of their witnesses, but I can come very near to doing it. I hope you gentlemen of the Commission see that unless I point these things out and they are reported it will be inferred that these statements could not be truthfully made. I want them made in order that my learned friend can deal with them in his speech if he thinks fit. I hope the Commissioners see, no matter what the character of Mrs. Seymour is, and even if her daughter is as bad as it is falsely pretended she is, that would not touch the case in any way whatever, because if the daughter was ever so bad that is no reason why the mother should poison her, or she poison herself. Let my learned friend point out on what hypothesis it can be relevant to this matter. Even supposing it was right that Mrs. Dean did go to this assignation house, which we absolutely controvert, that would not help the matter. Once for all, let me deal with the matter of Mrs. Dean's character, and with my learned friend's assertion that Mrs. Seymour's house was a blind for a house of ill-fame. First of all, let me point out to you that we have called the clergyman who married Mrs. Dean, and you will remember the time that his evidence spread over, and the character which he gave of this girl. I went out of my way also to call the teacher of the school. I went out of my way to call men from the markets to show you that Mrs. Seymour, whoever may state to the contrary, had been carrying on a *bona-fide* business since she came to Riley-street, and that this tale about the house being a blind, as I pointed out a moment ago, is utterly false, and still more false and malicious is the pretence of that night watchman who pretended that he had actually seen that girl over and over again—I think he said a dozen of times—going into this brothel, and once, I think, he said she drove up to the door in a cab. You know I have called before you Mr. Withers, the landlord, who has been through the place any number of times. I have called before you neighbours, and further, their own witnesses, whom they called on other matters, to whom I put the question, "Will you not admit frankly that you do not know of, and have not heard anything against the character of this young woman, Miss Seymour?" and they admitted that they did not. It is useless my learned friend saying anything about a person stating what he did not see. That is false argument. If you have a great number of persons testifying, some of them must know something about this girl if her character was not good. You know, fortunately, the want of charity that exists in many people, particularly with regard to faults in women's characters; so that if there were any grounds at all for believing that a girl were of an improper character, or given to a loose life, they could prove it up to the hilt, and the fact, which has to be admitted, that they have caused the Telegraph Department to be ransacked over all this period, proves that if Mrs. Dean was what they assert, they could have found any number of telegrams to establish their assertions. It is admitted that Madam Rose's house is an assignation house, not a house in which women of ill-fame live. They saw that that being so, there would be numbers of telegrams declaring that she had appointments to meet gentlemen there, but they could not find one single telegram bearing on the subject. They only found one telegram, which I put in, dated the 6th March. It was sent by Mrs. Seymour to Mrs. Johnson, saying that her daughter was very ill. I shall yield to the suggestion that has been made by you, Mr. President, in this regard, and ask the Commissioners to look at the man, and the number of witnesses, and further, to look at Mrs. Dean herself. I do not know whether you have noticed the fact that if she were a perjurer, still more if she were the vile criminal they want to make her out, she never would have made the statements which she made in his favour in this very room, and she might have invented any number of things to clinch the matter. However, she did no such thing. My learned friend, whom I think you will admit is as perfect and as skilled in the art of cross-examination as any man at any bar, examined her, and she was further examined by the different members of the Commission, who saw her manner and demeanour here after she had been brought from the hospital. They asked even that Mrs. Seymour should not be allowed to communicate with her without a nurse being present, and that no one else on our side should be permitted to communicate with her. You must have seen from her manner and from her evidence while she was here that the mother has brought that girl up respectably, and that she has cared for her, and tended her with love and affection, and any one who thinks that because women lead an unchaste life, or are persons who have been guilty of shop-lifting, or of pick-pocketing, that they would take the lives of their own family, or even of any one, is utterly unfit to reason with. Therefore, as I am not going into it in detail, I shall beg of you before you frame your report in this matter to say if I am not correct in stating that it is absolutely impossible that it can be true that any of these accusations which have been made against this girl's character have the slightest foundation. I think I am right in saying that that man Hodgson (I think his name is), the night watchman, altogether overdid it when he stated he had actually seen Mrs. Dean go to Madame Rose's house dozens of times between the hours of 10 at night and 2 in the morning. I hope you will forgive me for pointing out,

Mr.

Mr. President, that at this very time the prisoner was paying his addresses to Mrs. Dean. The question was asked Mrs. Dean, the object of which she could not have known any more about than of pigmentation, as to when he used to go there to see her, and she said he used to go at all hours in the day, and even late at night. You will notice that was the very time he was paying her his addresses, and yet this night-watchman dares to swear that this woman, between the hours of 10 at night and 2 in the morning, frequently went to this house of assignation—that is to say, that she would run the risk of the man who was paying his addresses to her, and was about to marry her, coming there and finding her at a house of assignation. The husband himself admits that he knew nothing against her character. Do you not see that if this house was a resort of thieves, or if there was any truth in the statement that it was a blind, or anything of that nature, that this man Dean, who went there for over eight months, must have seen it, because he was paying his addresses to this girl whom he was going to make his wife, and was admitted to the house under all circumstances, and at any hour, and, therefore, would have been certain to meet the people there. I want you to see clearly, from the evidence of the old woman going down to the markets at 5 or 6 in the morning, either twice or three times a week, and taking these things to the shop, and from the number of people we have called who say they dealt with her, that she was earning an honest living. It may be that she had been moved with remorse at the life she had been living, and for the sake of the daughter had determined to lead a new life. This woman had gone through a course of life which would no doubt be incompatible altogether with the standard we would conceive in an ordinary home. I admit that it is quite incompatible with our standard of respectability for a woman to send her daughter even with a message to a house of assignation, or to allow girls from that house to come where her daughter is; but you must remember the kind of woman she is, and the standard she would fix. She would think nothing of going over or sending her daughter there with messages, in all probability, nor would she think anything of the girls coming over to her place and buying things in the shop (she kept sweets and other things of that kind in the shop); but to infer from that that the mother was giving her own daughter over to pollution would be a conclusion not only horrible, but that not a word worthy of credence in this case would justify anyone believing. If you look at the evidence of these witnesses who have pretended that her house was either a brothel or a resort of criminals, I submit there is nothing to satisfy you on either point; and as to the character of Mrs. Dean, I submit that it is shown to be the character of a respectable, well-behaved, and properly brought up young woman, shielded from wrong so far as a woman of the low standard of Mrs. Seymour would think it necessary to shield her. I do not wish to weary you by going through the evidence of the numerous witnesses who have been called to testify on this subject, particularly as if there was a word of truth in it Dean must have known it, and the two men who gave up her letters would also know it. No matter what the mother may be, no matter what the daughter may be, the poisoning by arsenic and strychnine is proved by the evidence of Mr. Hamlet, by the evidence of Dr. Newmarch, and by the evidence of Dr. Rennie, quite independently of their characters—that is to say, if this man Dean had known (I apologize to Mrs. Dean for ever mentioning such a thing) that she was a well-known prostitute, and had been the associate of her mother in her criminal life, and he had chosen to marry her, that would not have touched this matter of the poisoning at all. It would only throw a thoughtless man off the scent. It was well known that the Attorney-General opened the case too strongly against both the mother and daughter in ignorance. My learned friend read two reports here, Nos. 6 and 7, and you will see that No. 8, the one qualifying the matter, which my learned friend did not read, is after the trial; so that the only information the Attorney-General had then is the information in reports Nos. 6 and 7, and I submit to you there has been nothing given in this case that is credible, that is stronger, than the statements there. I am not saying the Attorney-General or Mr. Wade read these reports at all. I was saying there was information given to the Attorney-General before the trial, which shows why he opened the case too strongly against both of them, not knowing the details of the matter. To show that the jury knew that Mrs. Seymour was a woman of bad character, and that anything she said would require confirmation from a purer source, you will find that she says on page 10 of her cross-examination, "I was convicted and served a sentence in Melbourne thirty years ago. I never kept an improper house. I once took charge of the house (that is Madame Rose's), and there was nobody there. I have taken notes, but did not know whom they were to. I took them to the lady of the house." I quite admit, of course, that the extent of her conviction was not known then, but that is of no consequence. It is not a matter of degree at all. It shows she was of the criminal classes. It was shown that she knew Madame Rose and her house, and had taken charge of it, and had taken things over there. That was known at the trial as well as it is known here, except in regard to the extent of her convictions. I now want to say one word about the fortune telling. I suppose I will have my learned friend's assent, when I say that as to what Madame Von states took place, you will not believe a word of it, because it has been shown that she herself is a person so notorious that it would be useless to speak about her. I was going to ask about her being known to the police, and I was stopped by somebody. She is a person who is as notorious as any person in the country. Mr. Tindall was asked whether she was known to the police, and he said she was. If the Commissioners desire to do so at any time, they can make whatever inquiries they like about her. There are some persons so notorious that no evidence about them is required. I quite admit that my learned friend is entitled to say what he has said, although it has no bearing upon the question of whether Dean poisoned his wife, but I admit that there is the fact of her going to a fortune-teller. As to that, you must remember that unfortunately these advertisements appear in numbers in the most respectable daily papers. You see them day after day. Ignorant people, of the class of Mrs. Dean, do not know that these persons are not what they represent themselves to be. Madame Von, she advertised herself as, whereas she says her name is Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Dean told you that before she was married she had visited other fortune tellers. These people would not pay their money for advertisements if they were not successful, which you can see they are from the number of advertisements which appear in the papers. Do you not remember a trial, which I am certain my learned friend will not object to my referring to, where one of those fortune tellers who was carrying on a most flourishing business said she was a palmist. She was then asked, "What is a palmist?" to which she replied, "A palmist is a palmist." The question "What is a palmist?" was then repeated, and she answered, "A palmist is a phrenologist." Then the question was put to her, "What is a phrenologist?" her answer to which was, "I do not know what a phrenologist is." There are numbers of people of this class. Mrs. Parker said herself in this room that there is some man in the "Australia" carrying on the same business. You can see from her letters that Mrs. Dean was of a poetic strain, and even writes poetry. She says that before she was married she had seen

these

these advertisements, and had gone to fortune-tellers. On the occasion on which she saw Mrs. Parker she was passing by and saw some card in the window and went in. I admit that from our point of view, or from the point of view of any sensible or sane person, anyone who goes into a place to try and obtain from such a person a knowledge which even science itself cannot give must be very weak-minded. But what bearing has this upon this matter? If you have got a mountain of proof that the woman was poisoned, and that she was poisoned in the way stated, what bearing has that upon the case? You might say, "It is a curious thing that she should go there at all; why did she go?" It must be remembered that none of us are putting her forward as a Joan of Arc, or as a person of an unsophisticated character, or of absolutely unblemished descent. You see what her mother is. Mrs. Dean admits that she has been often before to fortune-tellers. Under these circumstances she goes to the fortune-teller, and she says positively that the woman also came to her house. She says that the statements which appeared in *Truth* were absolutely false, and that the woman admitted that they were, and said that she had never made such statements at all. Mrs. Dean admits that she went to the fortune-teller, and she told you what she asked her, and that she came to the conclusion that it was useless, and went away. My learned friend reminds me that of course if she were the awful criminal they have tried to make her out to be, she would have been anxious to go to the fortune-teller. That is absurd. It is only one of the consequences of the kind of education that young people receive in this Colony, under the dangerous and false system of secular education in vogue, that we have young people growing up without any curb upon them of any kind whatsoever, who instead of going to people who might guide them and give them good advice, see these advertisements that Madame So-and-so, the well-known phrenologist, or the renowned clairvoyant, who has appeared before this great person or that crowned head, is now in Sydney, and will tell you what happened, is going to happen, or ought to happen (as if they had control over the whole universe), and as a result they go to see them. They are generally silly people who go to fortune-tellers; some people, however, go to be amused, or because they have the money to spend. The business must pay, therefore there must be thousands of people, whose characters no one could lay a finger on, who go stupidly to these supposed distinguished persons to find out what the cards will tell them. They go to these supposed distinguished persons, some of whom, as in the present case, it afterwards turns out are illiterate and of the vilest character. The only thing that can be said about Mrs. Dean having visited this woman is that she was silly and weak in doing so. She was told by people, "These fortune-tellers have prophesied certain things," and she believed it, and went to see this woman, and had this conversation with her, which has been admitted; but its bearing upon this matter is entirely beyond my comprehension. I wish now to say a few words with regard to the name "Rita." I desire to point out something which has not been noticed. I want to show you how you may be utterly misled. Do you, gentlemen, remember, that when Mrs. Dean came here she came straight from the hospital? I now appeal to the members of the Commission. I make no assertion, because I do not know. I only assume it is possible that after having gone through a most critical, lengthy, and serious illness, like that through which she has passed, and having gone through the ordeal of having to appear against her husband at the Police Court, and at the Darlinghurst Court, and having been interviewed by numbers of people, and examined by doctors, and then brought here from the hospital, that if she had used the word "Rita," which, perhaps, some of you members of the Commission know, is a well-known name—being that of a fiction writer—she would not remember allowing herself to be called "Rita," or that she had anything to do with this "Rita," who some washerwoman says used to be in the house.

President: It bears upon Mrs. Thompson's evidence. Mrs. Thompson says she did washing for a woman whose clothing was marked "Rita," and that she was a beautiful creature. The question is whether or not she was telling the truth.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: Not even to please anyone will I state that I have any reason to cast an imputation of any kind upon that woman's testimony. I have not one reason to justify my saying one word against Mrs. Thompson, even though she is in a humble position in life. But what I want to draw your attention to is that you are being hoodwinked by that man who came here yesterday. I admit from her manner that Mrs. Thompson believed what she stated to be true. It is quite different with that dentist who came here yesterday, and made a statement that an occurrence took place three years ago, and, mark you, he said that before he had come here he had seen his book. You know that he had in his pocket an extract from his book, and it was only on my saying, "Where is your book? Go and fetch it," that he said he had an extract in his pocket. He stated to you it took place three years ago. This turned out afterwards to be utterly false, because it was five and a half years ago that it took place.

Mr. Pilcher: What he said was, "I have a copy of an extract in reference to 'Rita,' and that on the face of it is 1890."

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I abandon the case if you believe that. Whatever time you take it I will prove there is not a word of truth in that statement. I appeal to the Commissioners as to whether I am right in this matter. He was examined, and the evidence will show that he stated this took place three years ago. I then asked him about his book. I want the Commissioners to assent to this matter about Miss Seymour—that when this man's book was referred to it turned out that the visit was made with a Mr. Wright. I appeal to every one of you, no matter what may be said by anybody, to recall the matter to your minds, and look at the notes of the evidence in order to satisfy yourselves as to the lengths they will go to try and get this man out of gaol. They go and hunt up this dentist, and he came here and stated that it was about three years ago that this woman "Rita" came there—not that I attach any importance to it. I wish, however, to satisfy your minds that I have not thoughtlessly spoken about the inconsiderate way witnesses will come here and make statements. This man then said his pocket-book was not here. Then he said he had this extract. The only entry, as one may see, referring to it was the entry about this Miss Rita. Then I admit he produced that extract. When I got that extract I pointed out that it was more than five years and five months ago that this took place. It was in February, 1890, nearly five and a half years ago, according to that entry. Then his book was produced, and in his book there was exactly the same as that. Then someone asked him—whom I do not remember—if he had any entry about Miss Seymour, and he then turned to an entry from which it appeared that it was not on the same occasion; it was about a week before, and it was an entry of what she admitted before he was called. I want to prove the truthfulness of Mrs. Dean wherever it can be tested. It is proved not only by her husband's own evidence but by that of Dr. Newmarch. It is quite natural that she should forget for a moment about the name of "Rita." She said in giving her evidence, before this dentist was called,

called, that she had been there, and that she went there with Mr. Wright, and it turned out that the entry of the week or so before was the entry where it said "to the care of Mr. Wright." I want to show you that it is nearly five and a half years ago. She then would be, as a number of witnesses have shown, a most simple child, of about 14 or 15 years of age, not even up to the level of the knowledge or intelligence of children of her age. He wanted to make it three years ago, whereas it was five years and five months ago. I am only pointing out that when she came here and said that she did not know this name "Rita," and that she had never used it, she forgot about it for the moment.

President: There is nothing in that.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: With regard to the matter of "Rita" being a person who lived in Mrs. Seymour's house. This is incorrect. Let me put the question: Suppose there was an actress living in the house, or any person of that character (there might have been, we do not know whether there was or not), would not those two young men who have been alluded to, or the man who was paying his addresses to Miss Seymour, have known it? It appears to me it is evident on the face of it that Vera Reece was the person who went to the dentist. She may have been playing under the name of "Rita." When she was there you will notice the name was not "Rita," but Miss Rita, and it may be that that actress was staying in this house for a day or a month—we do not know how long—but this girl would not know her character. How would she know it? This actress might have been on a visit. This girl has never said that no person stayed in the house. Supposing that the mother had allowed some actress of easy virtue, who came from Melbourne to stay there (which I admit is not improbable), how can you infer from that that the girl would know her character? When Mrs. Dean came from the hospital to this room she said the moment she saw those two letters, "Yes; I did write them." One of them, you will remember, was a poem. Is it not reasonable—when any man reflects that that girl is not like a trained lawyer—to suppose that she would have forgotten altogether about this word "Rita," because in that very letter in which she used the word "Rita" she signed "May Seymour." Let me take the bull by the horns. Supposing, for a moment, that she had remembered about "Rita," and for some reason denied it and told you an untruth about it (I will give the other side the benefit of the supposition, which, however, I do not admit), and that "Rita" was an actress of loose character who stayed in the house, and supposing that Mr. Wright was having illicit connection with her, will anybody who is quite sane tell me what bearing this would have on the case. I quite admit that it would have a bearing if there was no proof outside that this arsenic had passed through the kidneys (to use Mr. Hamlet's expression), and supposing there was no trace of arsenic found anywhere, and you had merely her word that sometime ago her mother had told her there was arsenic found; do you not see that whether she told an untruth or not the fact of the existence of the arsenic is proved by the analytical chemist, Mr. Hamlet? The disease she has been suffering from since is peripheral neuritis—paralysis of the hands and feet. Nobody will suppose for a moment that she brought that on purposely. No one will doubt that this matter about "Rita" is utterly irrelevant to the inquiry. I will put it to anybody in this room that if you have a great number of people engaged ferreting out the history of a person from early childhood is it not always possible to find out something, especially if it is not an educated person, which will, no doubt, be outside our experience or the experience of any respectable people;—that is to say, for instance, about her going to a fortune-teller, or using the word "Rita." I will ask the doctors on the Commission to consider whether I am not right in supposing that it is quite possible that after a very long lapse of time Mrs. Dean's memory about things of this kind may have passed away for a moment;—you must remember, of course, what she has gone through; the state in which she was brought here, and the numerous examinations to which she has been subjected. She is shown this letter, and she forgets it for a moment, and then says afterwards "I did write that piece of poetry," and so on. With reference to her not having at once charged her husband with trying to poison her, you will recollect that a most experienced doctor who heard these statements, and who saw her symptoms of vomiting and purging, had never for a moment thought it was a case of poisoning. Do you not, therefore, see that although the thought might go through the mind of this young wife, and although she might be suspicious, she would be most unwilling to come to the conclusion that this man was, in fact, trying to poison her? If you will look through her evidence you will see nothing that would justify anybody in saying that she knew her husband was poisoning her, and she still went on taking what he was giving her. You can see from her evidence, and from all of her statements, that she was perplexed at what was taking place, but that she could not believe it possible that he was attempting to poison her. The doctor never told her that it was poison at all. I will make the admission that, of course, if the existence of arsenic in her system depended upon her evidence alone, the fact that she did not charge her husband would be most potent, but when you have the evidence here of doctors and others outside her evidence altogether, absolutely demonstrative of arsenical poisoning, all these matters of how she should have acted, or whether she ought not to have done this or that, are utterly irrelevant. This is the point: Has she taken arsenic? You have that proved outside of her evidence altogether by most undeniable testimony, and that she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning. Whether she did what she ought to do, or whether she went to the police or not, is of no consequence if you come to the conclusion that it was a case of arsenical poisoning. I think the words she used were that she thought things were wrong, but that she could not bring herself to believe he would do it. Then, unfortunately, it turns out on undeniable evidence that this man was properly put on his trial, and that a jury, against whom there is no imputation at all, found him guilty. A Royal Commission has now been appointed, and from the facts my learned friend stated he was going to give, and from the promises he made, it was thought that a kind of evidence would be adduced that would make your hair stand on your head, and that the moment it was given Dean would be released. I want it to be known that I do not take the view in any sense whatever that the evidence of his having, when he was 13 or 14 years of age, been sent to Wagga Gaol for three months, or the fact of this unfortunate matter about the man who was, or ought to have been his step-father, or the fact that his brother was on the "Vernon," carries you one inch towards the conclusion that he had anything to do with this poisoning. Why I wish to have that known is because this agitation arose under the impression that he was a man of absolutely untarnished life and of the purest character. That was what was put forward. Now, as that was not true, it seemed to the Crown desirable, although it was not known at the trial, that you should know what the facts are in reference to that, though we admit that this is not proof in any way whatsoever of his having administered this poison. There is one little matter which may have been overlooked that I want to insist upon. I, therefore, ask

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the Commissioners' attention to it before I leave this subject. It is this: You must know of a very horrible crime which has lately been committed in England, and on which a conviction has followed. You must know that when you come to try a man for an offence which is proved by the evidence, the fact that he has been living apparently respectably, and that there has been nothing previously known against him, together with your favourable impression as to his character are utterly useless, because you do not know until he is convicted what his real character is. Nobody in the world ever suspected or dreamt, for instance, that this notorious criminal, who is now suffering imprisonment for his unnatural offences in England, had been leading that life.

Mr. Pilcher: A good many did.

President: It has been suspected for years.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: You must know, Mr. President, of innumerable cases outside that in which men were convicted, against whose characters nothing had ever been shown except the particular charges made against them.

President: I think Eugene Aram is the best instance.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: Yes. I do not know whether any of the Commissioners noticed this, or whether my learned friend was here when this took place. Do you remember one of the gentlemen who came forward conscientiously to give Dean a high character stating that he said to Dean in his admiration for him, "Go on like that." And he spoke in his favour and mentioned what he referred to. He said that this Dean, who is now convicted of this offence, told him that he had sent up the insurance premium to his mother, but that it had not reached her in time and the place was burned down; that his mother was living in a tent, and that he was then taking steps to put up a place for her to live in. There you have got a key to that man's character. There is not one word of truth in what he said to that gentleman. I have shown you from Mr. Konnecke's evidence that at that time he was living with him. He is living there with a respectable man, with a respectable and attractive family—living with Mr. Konnecke as a son, and they admitted to me that they never heard one word in their lives of his mother's place being burnt down; that they never heard one word in their lives about the insurance premium; and that they never heard one word in their lives of his mother living in a tent. Do you not see, therefore, that the statement which was made to that gentleman was false. I pointed it out at the time I examined Mr. Konnecke. That you must see is a pure invention. It is only when a man is being tried for a particular offence that you want to consider his character so very carefully. That was the reason I examined Mr. Konnecke. Dean was living with them as a son for years, and they admit they never heard a word of it. Miss Konnecke spoke about the child being in such perfect health and strength. You have heard the evidence since then of the doctor, who told us what state the child was in, and that it was emaciated. I regret to have taken up your time, gentlemen, so long, but am sorry that within the limited scope of my ability I have not found it possible to curtail my remarks any more than I have done. Before concluding I would like to point out, which I hope you will not think it impertinent on my part to do, that there are two modes of dealing with this Commission—that is to say, you may report merely what your opinion is, and annex the evidence; or you may take the course, which I respectfully admit without anticipating the result you will do, of stating whether she was poisoned by arsenic, which they deny—

President: I think it will be better to let us exercise our own judgment as to the Report.

SIR JULIAN SALOMONS: I beg your pardon. I will not say another word on the subject. I only hope that my learned friend will not from any reason whatsoever refrain from pointing out everything which I may have overlooked, or which I may not have referred to, that he thinks he ought to bring before the Commission. I further hope that my learned friend's speech may be taken down in shorthand, and that you may have a copy of it, in order that at your leisure you may see what are the grounds upon which my learned friend bases his case. I now leave the matter with perfect confidence in the hands of the Commissioners.

THURSDAY, 13 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wadd appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

MR. PILCHER'S ADDRESS.

MR. President and Gentlemen of the Commission,—I have listened with very great care and attention to the very long and exhaustive address of my learned friend which occupied him four and a half hours. Of course it may be that I am prejudiced, because I am here to attempt to show that this man should be released from imprisonment, or it may be my want of appreciation, or my want of capacity to understand him; but I fail to see one single reason adduced by my learned friend why this man Dean should be detained in gaol. I will deal presently with Sir Julian Salomon's reasons. He made what I conceived to be a most impassioned speech in appealing to report that Dean ought to be detained in prison. In the early part of my learned friend's remarks—I have to allude to this, because it becomes important in other matters I will mention presently—he spoke rather sarcastically, as I thought, of the public, I do not know with what object, and even further than that he tried to make out that the Commission came into existence from several different causes, which he mentioned. It appears to me, however, that the Commission came into existence upon the demand of the public, and that that demand arose from a feeling which, it is strange to say, distinguishes the British race from every other race in the whole world. The British race, wherever they are in all parts of the world, follow with the greatest care the administration of all public departments, including that of the Department of Justice, and have insisted, at all hazards,

hazards, that paramount above all other considerations is the liberty of the subject. The public have taken the view, rightly or wrongly, that in this case, for some reason or other, either because in their opinion the jury made a mistake or perhaps because a verdict was given which was not satisfactory to them, that justice has not been done, and they have adopted a course almost unprecedented in the annals of the administration of justice in Her Majesty's dominions, and compelled the Government to grant a Royal Commission. To their eternal credit be it said, that the public of Sydney took that stand, rightly or wrongly. This is not the mere ebullition of feeling which we sometimes see, and what I take the liberty of calling spurious sympathy with crime, that perhaps honest, well-disposed people sometimes give utterance to when a person is condemned to death. It is not that kind of feeling at all. This is a feeling that has emanated from a very large section of the community, perhaps an overwhelming majority; a feeling that has been actuated, rightly or wrongly, by a belief that justice has not been, and that feeling, to their eternal credit be it said, has resulted in their compelling the Government to have a calm, deliberate, and dispassionate inquiry into this case. I admit the Government, so far as the Commission is concerned, have done a very wise and sensible thing in some respects. They have given you powers which appear to me, as the President contended, to be unlimited. I do not wish in any way to draw your attention to what you know full well. They have given you power to take evidence which in any way may throw light, or which may vary, explain, or bear upon the evidence given in the case, and upon that evidence they have authorised you to report whether, in your opinion, Dean is to be further imprisoned or not. I admit that as far as the Commission is concerned, a larger, more comprehensive, or more full Commission probably could not have been issued, and in that respect I have no cause to complain. It may be—possibly it is so—that in the interests of the administration of justice this Commission ought never to have sat. It may be that the Government ought to have adopted a different course, that there was certain evidence then present to their minds, and that they ought to have said that, considering certain circumstances connected with the trial, it was in the interests of the public, and in the interests of the administration of justice, that whether the man be guilty or not, he should not suffer the penalty. It may be that they would have adopted a wiser course, had they remembered what we were taught in our infancy, that the administration of justice must be beyond question, and that it is of the utmost importance—never to be lost sight of—in the interests of the public that nine guilty men should escape rather than that one innocent man should suffer. It may be that, if the Government had acted on this principle, and had taken into consideration certain circumstances, public feeling would have been allayed, and real substantial justice done, and the administration of justice never have been sullied or interfered with. However, they have not only not done that, they have referred the matter to you, to state whether in your opinion the prisoner should not be detained in prison or set at liberty. I wish to say a few words to you before coming to the case, with reference to a remark that I made during the course of the inquiry. I am sure, gentlemen, you remember it. I referred to the public, and it is impressed upon my mind because you, Mr. President, I thought from your manner at the time, conceived that I was saying something offensive. I never had anything further from my mind in my life than being offensive to the Commission. What struck me was this, and it strikes me now, and I am perfectly certain I am stating it on sure grounds—that your Report must go to the Government; that the Government must adopt it or reject it, whether you report in favour of Dean or against him, and that act of the Government, like every other act of theirs, will be not only open to criticism, but the severest criticism, by the people, and may be an act for which they will be turned out of office, just as they might have been turned out of office if they had not granted the Commission. It is one of those public acts for which they are amenable to the public, and for that act they can say to the Government, and will say probably, "We either approve of your endorsing the decision of the Commission or disapprove of it;" and in order to show the importance of my reference to the Government in the matter, they may call the Government to account to the extent of saying, "We have nothing to do with the Commission, but you, the Government, are responsible for adopting that decision whatever it is. If we do not approve of it we can table a vote of censure against you, and you must go out of office." Therefore the matter I refer to is of the utmost importance. That was the train of thought that was passing through my mind, and it occurred to me to be a matter of paramount importance—it is a position that cannot be gainsaid. I explain this now, because I do not want to have it supposed that, in the slightest degree, I was attempting to make any reflection upon or to say anything disrespectful of the Commission. My learned friend in dealing with this case seems to me, in the heat of the moment, to have forgotten what I remember to have learned when I was studying the A B C of law. He has pointedly used an argument which cannot be denied, because my learned friend used it in this connection. He said, "Even supposing that Mrs. Seymour is as bad as my learned friend paints her to be;—even supposing that Mary Seymour is as bad as my learned friend represents her to be,—how does that affect the case, if you think the woman was suffering from arsenical poisoning?" And my learned friend over and over again impressed it upon you and said, "If you think the woman was suffering from arsenical poisoning that is an end of the case." My early recollection seems to bring back to my mind—perhaps I am so old I have forgotten—that in a criminal case, a rather material thing to prove is that the prisoner committed the crime alleged to be committed. You may prove the commission of the crime, but that is nothing. You may prove that a criminal offence has been committed—that is nothing. You must connect the prisoner with it, otherwise the case absolutely fails, and that is where my learned friend lost sight of what the bulk of our evidence is directed to. I am sure that matter must be quite clear to the Commission. It only requires to be stated, to be established that it is not sufficient to prove that the girl was suffering from arsenical poisoning. You must go further, and prove that the prisoner was the person who administered it; otherwise, if it was proved one hundred times over that she was suffering from arsenical poisoning, it proves no guilt on his part. Taking the case as it appeared at the trial, my learned friend over and over again admitted—though at one time he tried to draw a distinction between the trial and the Commission—that she had taken arsenical poison, and he complimented my friend, Mr. Meagher, for making the admission. It was admitted at the trial, he said, that she had taken arsenical poison. Then, at another time, he tried to make out that there was a difference between the trial and the Commission here, because, he said, "We have proved absolutely here that he had or could get poison," and then he referred to this matter of the Weyntous, to which I will come presently. Further than that, my learned friend said—I invite your attention, gentlemen, particularly to this—"If it were established here that the girl Mary, or the mother, Mrs. Seymour, had bought poison, I admit that the case for the Crown is displaced."

Sir Julian Solomon: I never said that.

Mr.

Mr. PILCHER: My note exactly of your words is this: "If you show that Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour had been buying poison, then I admit that you ought to find that the case made out at the trial is displaced." My learned friend is far too good a lawyer not to know that the very strong part of a case of poisoning is to prove the possession of poison, in some way or other, by the person accused. My learned friend admits it by saying, "If in point of fact you can prove that Mary Dean bought the poison, or that Mrs. Seymour bought the poison, then I admit that you ought to find that the case made at the trial is displaced." The inference, from what he says, is that they are guilty. Why? Because they bought the poison. I retort upon my learned friend, "Is the prisoner to be convicted without evidence that he bought or used the poison, or without evidence that he ever had poison in his possession?" I retort that on my learned friend, and he admits—and the reasonable inference from his admission is—that if it were proved that Mary Dean bought poison, or that Mrs. Seymour bought poison, then he would admit that Dean ought not to be held guilty, and one or other of these women ought to be. I retort that, and I say that is all very well for Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour, and I may tell my friend that I admit that his law is right; but how is Dean to be convicted without any evidence that he had poison, or bought poison, or that one atom of poison was ever found in his possession? On this point I may take the liberty of drawing your attention to a matter which I think strongly corroborates my learned friend's opinion in this matter of Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour. I daresay you will remember the Makin case. In that particular case evidence was admitted of other acts committed by Mrs. Makin which the Court afterwards held on a reserved case were rightly admitted. In that case one of the presiding Judges, who has gained a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, Mr. Justice Windeyer, communicated with one of the greatest living criminal authorities in the world, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and that gentleman wrote a letter to Mr. Justice Windeyer in reply. Any lawyer who reads that letter will appreciate it at once. It is held to be a good, sound statement of law. It has been considered to be so important that it has been bound up in our Law Reports, in the Appendix to the Makin case. It is not a very long letter, and I will take the liberty of drawing your attention to it, and its importance, for the reason which will appear when I read it:—

Dear Mr. Justice Windeyer,

5, Tilney-street, Park Lane, London, W., 25th May, 1893.

I have read with great care and interest your judgment and that of your colleagues in the case of the Makins, for murder. Of the soundness of the decision it would be impossible for a lawyer to entertain a shadow of a doubt. So far as there is a difference of opinion as to when or under what circumstances it is permissible on a criminal trial to give evidence of other transactions, or of crimes committed by the accused person similar to that under investigation, I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by you. The admissibility of such evidence must of necessity depend upon its relevancy to the issue before the jury, and this relevancy must necessarily depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. I have often heard this class of evidence described as an exception to the well-established rule that the evidence must be confined to the issue. I cannot look upon it as an exception at all, my own opinion being that such evidence, in strict accordance with this rule, is never admissible unless it be relevant to the issue, and is always admissible if it be so relevant. When I speak of evidence relevant to the issue, I mean that which, if believed by the jury, of itself establishes or forms a material element or link in the chain of evidence upon which they are to arrive at their conclusion of guilt or innocence. I illustrate this by supposing an indictment for murder, with a plea of not guilty. On this pleading, the sole issue raised on the record is whether the accused murdered the person alleged to have been slain. To support that issue three main facts must be established:—(1) That the alleged deceased was slain (2) by the accused (3) feloniously. And these essential elements in a charge of murder are, in most cases, established by an infinite variety of other facts which may be proved either by direct or circumstantial evidence. Evidence materially tending to the proof of any of such facts seems to me to be relevant to the issue.

To state a golden rule, which would infallibly define in every case, no matter how complicated, what evidence should be admitted as relevant and what rejected as not being so, is beyond the power of any human being. With the guiding principle, however, that, unless the evidence be material and relevant to the proof of some fact forming part of the chain of evidence, it cannot legally be admitted; it must be left to the intelligence, good sense, and legal acumen of the Judge trying the case to determine—as it is his province to do—whether the evidence does or does not fall within the principle. Of course no sensible person would contend that an accused person could be prejudiced on his trial by mere proof that he had been previously guilty of one or more crimes of a similar nature. The proof of his previous convictions could not *per se* be received as evidence against him. They would prove no facts which could assist in fixing him with the guilt of any crime other than those stated in the convictions. But many cases have occurred in which the facts and circumstances attending the commission by accused persons of other crimes have afforded very cogent evidence in support of subsequent charges. It would be idle in such circumstances to object to the admissibility of the evidence upon the ground that it might have a tendency to prove previous guilt. I dissent from the suggestion that such evidence of prior transactions involving criminality for other offences can only be admitted in corroboration of a *prima facie* case, which a Judge would be justified in leaving to a jury if it stood alone. The admissibility of evidence in itself material and relevant to the inquiry can never be dependent upon whether it is used to corroborate evidence already given or is offered as an independent piece of evidence.

Suppose a case in which A was charged with the murder of B by strychnine, in which the evidence adduced raised a very strong suspicion that A was guilty, but not such a case as ought to be or could be properly submitted to a jury for want of proof of the possession of strychnine by the prisoner. Would it not be irresistible evidence to prove such possession if it could be shown that about the time of the death of B the prisoner had administered a drug similar in appearance to strychnine to two or three other persons who had died immediately afterwards under undoubted and unquestioned symptoms of death by that poison. Could anybody reasonably doubt that this would be evidence of a very cogent character and very relevant to the issue? And could anybody be found to contend that it ought, nevertheless, to be rejected until the missing link had been supplied from other sources?

I do not know what I am reported to have said in Neill Cream's case, nor can I be held responsible for the language assigned to me in a report which was not submitted to me. In any view the evidence was undoubtedly admissible, and I never heard any lawyer dissent from the view I took. I delivered no judgment beyond announcing my decision for a reason appreciated by the prisoner's very able and learned counsel, Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Warburton, viz., that if I had commented upon the facts for the purpose of pointing out its relevancy my comments would have been calculated seriously to prejudice the prisoner. My reasons I could give you if you desire them, but I should have first to refer to my notes of the trial. As to the period in the trial at which the evidence becomes admissible, I can only say it seems to me to be the moment its relevancy is apparent to the Judge. Several curious cases have been tried before me in which such evidence has been admitted, and one in which I rejected it. In a case of R. v. Wheeler, tried before me at Chelmsford in 1880, the prisoner was charged with the murder of the deceased by shooting him in the head with a gun. The prisoner was in the act of committing a burglary in the house of the deceased, a farmer, near St. Albans, Herts. The deceased, from his bedroom, looked out of the window, was fired at, and fell dead. The gun with which he was shot was found in a shrubbery close by. The gun had been stolen from a neighbouring farm-house, which had been burglariously entered a short time previously. In each of the houses so broken into was found an iron implement which had been used to force an entrance. These two implements had been stolen at a still earlier period from a blacksmith's shop, and that robbery was proved to have been committed by the accused man. Through the medium of these two latter robberies evidence was afforded, by the finding of one of the implements in the house from whence the gun had been stolen, which justified the jury in thinking that the prisoner stole the gun, and the presence of the other of the implements in the house of the deceased afforded evidence that it was the prisoner who was committing the burglary, and used the gun when the deceased was shot. The accused was found guilty and hanged. Without the evidence of the two previous crimes the gun could never have been traced to the prisoner's possession. Who could be found to say this evidence was not relevant to the issue, or that it ought not to have been received until other evidence had established a *prima facie* case of murder.

In another case of murder by a woman named Berry of her daughter, tried before me at Liverpool, five or six years ago, it was proposed to prove that the prisoner had caused the death of her mother shortly before, also by poison, but a different poison from that with which the daughter's life was destroyed. I rejected the evidence, because none of the circumstances attendant upon the mother's death had the least connection with the death of the daughter. The poisons were different, the prisoner's action was different, and therefore I thought the circumstances of the mother's death were not relevant evidence to prove the murder of the daughter. Other evidence, however, satisfied the jury of the guilt of the accused, and she was executed.

But I must not weary you by writing more on the subject. Relevancy to the issue is, in my opinion, all that is required to make evidence—not otherwise objectionable—admissible.

Doubts will, of course, occasionally arise in considering questions of relevancy, but these are only difficulties which constantly require solution in the course of a trial involving the consideration of complicated facts, but such solution will become easy under a steady, practical application of the cardinal principle in the law of evidence, which I have, I am afraid, at too great length discussed. For this I must pray you to forgive me.

I am here in Paris spending my Whitsun vacation without a book or a note to refer to. I will not, therefore, attempt to discuss in detail the authorities to which the judgments refer.

Believe me, dear Mr. Justice Windeyer, most truly and faithfully yours,

H. HAWKINS.

I invite your particular attention, gentlemen, to this:—"Suppose a case in which A was charged with the murder of B by strychnine, in which the evidence adduced raised a very strong suspicion that A was guilty, but not such a case as ought to be or could be properly submitted to a jury for want of proof of the possession of strychnine by the prisoner." There is a statement coming from a gentleman who, I say advisedly, is perhaps the greatest criminal lawyer in the world. I ask you, Mr. President, as a gentleman who has had experience in criminal cases, to read it carefully. I will undertake to say that this letter from the beginning to the end bears the impress of what we might expect, on the face of it, from such a man. It is not written haphazard, but with a full knowledge of what he is talking about. He says:—

Would it not be irresistible evidence to prove such possession if it could be shown that about the time of the death of B the prisoner had administered a drug similar in appearance to strychnine to two or three other persons who had died immediately afterwards under undoubted and unquestioned symptoms of death by that poison. Could anybody reasonably doubt that this would be evidence of a very cogent character, and very relevant to the issue; and could anybody be found to contend that it ought nevertheless to be rejected until the missing link had been supplied from other sources.

Then he says, "I do not know what I may be reported to have said in Neill Cream's case." The Neill Cream case was the poisoning case analogous to Jack the Ripper's case. Jack the Ripper, as you know, was the man who conceived the idea of cutting up all the abandoned women, and Neill Cream poisoned them. The course adopted was to sleep with a woman one night, to make some remark about her skin, meet her next day and give her poisoned pills, that would kill her. This led to great excitement. At last one of the girls he slept with appointed to meet him on the embankment at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue. She took the precaution of taking a male friend with her. She met Cream under the lamp. He gave her the pills, she pretended to swallow them, but threw them behind her. Cream was arrested, and evidence was given by this girl in proof of the charge made against him of killing the girl he did previous to meeting this girl, and when he was arrested in his possession was found a large number of pills that would have caused death if administered. That is the Neill Cream case, and that is the case which Mr. Justice Hawkins refers to here. Mr. Justice Hawkins then says: "Nor can I be held responsible for the language assigned to me in a report which was not submitted to me. In any view the evidence was undoubtedly admissible, and I never heard any lawyer dissent from the view I took." In one of those cases the fact that the man attempted to murder this girl, coupled with the fact that he had the pills in his possession, was strong evidence that he murdered the particular woman he was accused of murdering. Then Mr. Justice Hawkins refers to the counsel who conducted the case. Then he refers to another case, *R. v. Wheeler*. That was a case of burglary resulting in murder, in which the man was found on the premises, and the burglarious instruments were also found on the premises. It was proved that the prisoner had stolen the gun from another house in the neighbourhood; it was further proved he had stolen the jemmy from a blacksmith's shop, and these two pieces of evidence were brought to show that he was the man who fired the gun and shot this man, and he was hung upon it. It seems to me that case thore of Mr. Justice Hawkins—"Suppose a case in which A was charged with the murder of B by strychnine, in which the evidence adduced raised a very strong suspicion that A was guilty, but not such a case as ought to be or could be properly submitted to a jury for want of proof of the possession of strychnine by the prisoner"—is a distinct, clear, and unmistakable enunciation of the law in a matter in which that eminent judge had his attention particularly directed to the question of the admissibility of certain evidence, in a case which was not *sub judice*, but which the Court had then decided, not by counsel but by a judge holding a high position in this Colony. At all events it was a case upon which Judge Windeyer wished to confer, with reference to the admissibility of certain evidence as to certain poisons, with as high an authority as he could find, and he chose Mr. Justice Hawkins, because he is admitted, and fairly admitted, to be the most able criminal lawyer in England.

President: That is put as a supposititious case. It says, "Suppose he was convicted."

Mr. PILCHER: I beg your pardon. It says, "Suppose a case in which A was charged with the murder of B by strychnine."

President: That is in this particular case. Take this case:—Supposing a person was absolutely paralysed, and could not get himself anything, and that I am attending on that person and giving him food and drink, and that that person was found to be suffering from strychnine poison, do you mean to say then that although you cannot prove the possession of the strychnine there would be no case?

Mr. PILCHER: I say unless you find that the person who is supposed to give it had possession of it, or bought it from other people.

President: I am putting the case. Supposing a person is paralysed and cannot attend to himself, and that that person dies from strychnine poisoning, do you mean to say there is no case against the only person in the house?

Mr. PILCHER: Extreme cases make bad law.

President: I do not want it to go forward to the public that in all cases of poisoning you have to prove the possession of the poison in the alleged murderer.

Mr. PILCHER: Nobody knows better than you that extreme cases make bad law. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule. There may be cases so cogent and impossible to explain in any other way that they would without evidence be sufficient; but certainly on that statement, even the case you put would.

would not be a case to go to a jury. In the case of the cripple you mention, he must be a man locked up in a room so that nobody could get at him but the prisoner. You must exclude the bare possibility of anyone else being able to get at him. If you put that case that would be an extreme case.

President: Supposing that under the circumstances I have mentioned I have a patient, and it is impossible for him to feed himself, or do anything, and that I supply him with all food and drink, and that that man afterwards is found to be poisoned with strychnine?

Mr. PILCHER: All of us know perfectly well of cases of poisoning that occur on stations in this country, where by accident a quantity of strychnine gets into the flour bags. Supposing I am on a station, and I have a person in my charge who is an imbecile. I have him in a room locked up, and have his food and feed him with the flour, and he dies. There you see at once you must exclude the possibility of the arsenic or the strychnine being put in intentionally. Does not that show cogently the force of what Mr. Justice Hawkins says here? We know that on stations in this country there have been wholesale poisonings by pure accident, where there was not a shadow of doubt that there was no criminality. I am not now dealing with extreme cases. Of course, when I express the opinion about extreme cases, I do not care whether I am right or wrong. It is sufficient for me to apply it to this case. In the case which was tried here, of which you have the whole of the evidence before you, the criminality of the prisoner depended on the evidence of Mary Dean and Mrs. Seymour. I am assuming now that she had poison, because every day there were other people who could have given it to her. She was a free agent. She could get it from other people, who might either accidentally or intentionally give it to her. Whether she got it out of that bottle at all, or whether it was Dean who put it there, or somebody else, or whether she got it out of that bottle by accident, are all possible cases. In the case that was tried at Darlinghurst I submit that that remark of Mr. Justice Hawkins applies exactly; because there are one hundred different possibilities which are not answered, explained, or negatived, which would account for Mrs. Dean having had the poison without Dean giving it to her. Therefore I say that the case I have just cited as applied to this case is good law; and we have his authority for it. We may fairly assume that, when Mr. Justice Windeyer, who is considered a very eminent lawyer, allows a private letter to him to be published in the Law Reports, he has a very high opinion of it. Any lawyer would say that that letter of Mr. Justice Hawkins is a clear, distinct, and marked enunciation of the law. If that is so, it would apply to the case at Darlinghurst. It may be that the Judge's attention was not drawn to it, and that, had this dictum of such an authority as Mr. Justice Hawkins been before him, he might have held that there was no case to go to the Jury. You know, Mr. President, that I can speak to you on this subject, because you have had an unusual experience in prosecutions. You know cases have occurred in which, if the Judge's attention had been drawn to certain matters, the case would not have gone to the Jury at all. How often has it happened in your own personal experience that, if the defence had been conducted on other lines, it would have led to different results? That being so, I apply that to what my learned friend said in reference to these two women. He said distinctly, "If you prove that Mrs. Dean or Mrs. Seymour had bought any of this poison, I admit that you ought to find the case made at the trial was displaced." Then I show that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it required that evidence to show Mrs. Seymour poisoned her daughter, if it required that evidence to show that Mrs. Dean took the poison intentionally, if it required that evidence to show that somebody administered the poison, then, I say, it requires the same evidence to show that Dean did it. Then my learned friend says, in order to get out of the difficulty, "Now we have got the evidence." To show the difficult position my learned friend is placed in in this appeal to you to keep Dean in prison, he does not seem to think one atom about other peoples' characters. The main object of the Crown seems to be to keep Dean in prison at all hazards. Anybody who ventures to come forward and say anything inconsistent with that theory is a perjurer, liar, and a disreputable character of the deepest dye. I will take his treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Weynton. He says, "Now we have the missing link; now we have got evidence that Dean had the poison." To begin with, I will point out that the evidence shows he could not have got it there at any rate. I will further show that if Dean could have got it, Mrs. Seymour could have got it, and Mary Dean or anybody could have got it. Then I will show that the poison which was in that bottle was pink; and the only evidence of anything that was seen by Mary Dean was that it was supposed to have been white. Now, what becomes of these double-dyed perjurers—the Weynton's?

President: The poison that was buried by the Weyntons, and that had been in their shed, was strychnine. That was pink, you must remember, in the powder. As to the evidence of poisoning by strychnine, that is very faint indeed.

Mr. PILCHER: I am dealing with my learned friend's arguments. He said this morning, "Now we are in a different position to that in which we were at the trial, because now we can show either that Dean got it, or the possibility of his getting it." He went the length of saying that these Weyntons knew he got it, and that he got it from them or from their bottle. He also took the liberty of saying that the Weyntons were not only perjurers, but perjurers of the deepest dye; and he gave his reason for it. I make this comment because, I say, my learned friend seems to think that this man Dean, at all hazards, must be kept in gaol, and that anybody who dares to say he should not be kept in gaol is a perjurer and a villain of the deepest dye. That is neither reason, common sense, nor truth. I will establish to demonstration that it is not truth to begin with. What is the evidence? It is all very well for counsel to come here and use all sorts of arguments not supported by evidence, and invite the Commission, or any other tribunal, to adopt a certain course upon their arguments. I am perfectly certain no such attempt will succeed here. I am certain that when an argument is used by any counsel the Commission will say, "Where is the evidence? That is what we are here to act upon. We are not a Commission here to form our opinions upon counsels' speeches, but upon evidence adduced." I may be prejudiced, but Mrs. Weynton appeared to me to be a most respectable lady. Mr. Weynton appeared to me to be an irritable man, but I could not see anything in his demeanour to indicate, in any shape or form, that he was lying. I admit that they did at the time a stupid thing in burying the poison, and they have admitted it. Nervous people like these, when they get wind that a charge of poisoning is to be brought against a person living in the next house, naturally think to themselves, "We don't want to be dragged into this." What they have done was a foolish thing to do, and they have admitted it. But beyond that, can any reasonable man, or any person who has any sense of justice about him at all, say that there was anything in Mr. or Mrs. Weynton's conduct, or the evidence they gave, to indicate that they were not telling the truth? Yet my learned friend chooses, for the purpose of keeping Dean in gaol, to stamp them as double-dyed

double-dyed perjurers—not single-dyed, but double-dyed perjurers—worse than ordinary perjurers. Then actually my learned friend thought fit this morning to comment upon Mrs. Weynton's crime. What does Mrs. Weynton say? Mrs. Weynton, who gave her evidence in the most clear and distinct way, says this:—"The strychnine was obtained from Elliott Brothers in February, 1894. It was used for the dog the same night. Sent Johnson (that is the bridge man) some strychnine in the end of May, 1894." The name was given and the date was given. Why did not the Crown, if they doubted that, call Johnson? Do you suppose for one moment that every witness that was mentioned, and every little detail that was given here, has not been followed by the police—by the bloodhounds of the law—and that they do not know that it is true? How dare my learned friend, then, make an attack like this upon respectable people, when he does not take the trouble to call Johnson? That was in May. Then she says, "The strychnine was removed from the shelf in the yard to the wardrobe in the bedroom at the end of June, 1894, and not touched again until 5th March. The Deans did not come until August." There is the distinct, clear, sworn evidence. What my learned friend, who is not upon his oath, chooses to suggest, surmise, or ask you to act upon is not evidence.

Sir Julian Salomons: I put in Mrs. Weynton's statements, and her son's evidence is in.

President: We cannot see anything in the Weynton matter.

Mr. PILCHER: My contention is that my learned friend made this one of the critical points in his address to you—that the inquiry before you had not the defects, in this respect, that were present in the case before the Judge. He said, "Now we have the missing link. These Weynton's knew that Dean had obtained it from their bottle, and that is why they are double-dyed perjurers." My learned friend made that argument to-day. I say that if I am right, as demonstrably I am right (and now the President intimates that that matter of the Weynton's does not weigh with the Commission), then his point fails that they have established anything in this Commission upon that point, which is a material one, with reference to the possession of poison. I admit, for instance, as a lawyer, that if my learned friend had shown here, in this Commission, that Dean did obtain that poison.

President: I say the evidence of the Weyntons has no weight in this way—that the strychnine was in the shed outside, and anybody could have got it there—not only the prisoner but other people, therefore it is a sort of thing that does not help us in any way.

Mr. PILCHER: I go further than that. It was sworn by those people that some of that stuff was sent to Johnson; that it was removed to her bedroom in June; and that Dean did not come there till August. I had your sanction for saying that the Crown has got to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, every material fact in the case. That being so, who on this evidence can say where he got it? Where is there a tittle of evidence to show he got it there? Every other point my learned friend makes about this fails. I say no more on the subject.

President: There is no evidence that Dean got it more than anybody else.

Mr. PILCHER: I say there is no evidence that Dean got it. I might have gone and got it, it is perfectly true; and, if I had happened to give her a cup of tea, and she was poisoned with arsenical poison, you might just as well say I was as guilty as he. Any one of you gentlemen might have got it. But the point I make (I want to impress this upon the Court) is—that every material matter must be established by the Crown beyond reasonable doubt; and if they do not establish that Dean in fact got poison, it is not sufficient to say he might have got it; because I admit he might have got it at Elliott's or any chemist's, just as I might have got it. But Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Gail, or any one of those people who gave her food, might have got it at the chemist's; but did they get it? You see, therefore, the importance of that question: "Did they get it?" Where is the evidence of it? They have to establish it, but they have signally failed. It is for that reason that I have adopted my learned friend's words with reference to the mother and the daughter, and I admit that, when he gave utterance to them, he stated what is true law—that that evidence would at once tell against Mrs. Seymour if it was brought home to her; or, if it was brought home to Mary Dean, it would convict her of the crime of trying to take her own life. If it had been proved against Dean it would have made a very strong case—just as strong as against the mother; but it was not proved against him at all, or against any of them. My learned friend made some reference to what he said was the case that it was understood was to be made. I do not know what he understood; I know what I understood. I know how the Commission was granted. I know the gentleman upon whose statement it was granted, and I know what the statement was; but I think that is immaterial. I am quite willing that the Commission should inquire exactly what Mr. Goddard stated to Mr. Reid, upon which he granted the Commission. You can see it in the *Hansard* reports. It appears to me that all this matter which my learned friend took fully an hour to discuss is entirely immaterial. It is utterly immaterial how the Commission came about, or what representations were made. I have already pointed out the very large powers the Government have given you, and directed your attention to what they want you to inquire into. My learned friend says that he understood me to make some reference at the commencement of the inquiry as to what we contemplated proving. I distinctly stated what I contemplated proving. I state, as I have already said over and over again, that my honest individual view of the case is that the strongest factor in bringing about this Commission was the statement that evidence would be brought before it which was not adduced at the trial as to the character of the persons upon whose evidence the guilt or otherwise of the prisoner depended. I also said it might be that we would give evidence of arsenic-eating. You know perfectly well that in cases of this sort some statements turn out to be unreliable, and that you cannot get evidence to support them. That information in reference to the arsenic eating did not come from Dean at all, as my learned friend thought, nor did it come from Crick and Meagher. It came from the Committee; therefore, any argument founded upon what Dean knows, or must have known, falls to the ground, because the information did not come to me in that shape or form. First of all, I invite your attention to a contrast between the evidence given at the trial about these two women, and the evidence given now. In the evidence at the trial there was not a word disparaging to Mary Dean. The evidence at the trial was (I think I may say it without contradiction) that Mrs. Seymour had been convicted thirty years ago, and served a sentence, with reference to some jacket that she would not say where she got it; and further than that she had been on some messages for Madame Rose, and had taken charge of that establishment when no one was there and it was an empty house. That is the whole of the evidence against her at the trial. I can quite understand that, under these circumstances, if any comment were made by counsel to the jury upon the character of a woman like Mrs. Seymour, the Judge would naturally say, "It seems hard to rake up against this woman a conviction of thirty years ago. It might have been a mistake. It might have been that she was improperly convicted."

convicted about some jacket, because she would not tell who gave it to her. As she said, "She took the blame upon herself." That is her explanation at the trial. I can quite understand a Judge commenting severely upon the views of any counsel who ventured to say anything against the character of the woman in the way of seriously criticising her. I can quite understand any Judge saying—and probably the jury would agree with him—that this evidence would not throw any discredit in any way whatever upon this woman. The jury would probably think that it was a matter which they ought not to take into consideration, and, if they did not take it into consideration, nobody could find fault with them. Any of you gentlemen might take the same view. If you had to prove the reliability of the evidence of anybody who had been convicted thirty years ago, and against whom there was nothing else, and who apparently had been living a respectable life since, you might say, "I will not allow that to weigh against her character, because she has been living respectably since. It may have been a slip in her life, and I will discard this evidence against her character altogether, and accept her evidence as that of a reliable woman." And in doing that anybody would say you were right. But now what is the evidence? First of all I take Mrs. Seymour. It is important to take Mrs. Seymour, not because of Mrs. Seymour, but because of Mary; and in order that I may enlist your attention to this matter, I want to show you what I am going to demonstrate. I am going to make out that that woman, Mrs. Seymour, was as bad as bad could be from the time she landed in Hobart as a convict; that she was as bad as bad could be in Melbourne; that she was as bad as bad could be in Sydney; and that this little child who, according to the certificate put in, is the offspring of two convicts (not that she is responsible for that, nor is she responsible for the fact that her father and mother were not married), and from the time of her birth up to womanhood was reared in an atmosphere of infamy of the deepest dye. I will demonstrate if that be so. It is only for that reason I will bother with Mrs. Seymour. If that be so, I have no hesitation in saying that the miracles mentioned in the Bible are nothing if she has turned out to be the character she is painted to be. The Crown calls her an unimpeachable witness of the highest character. If she has come through that ordeal, educated or not, and is worthy of the character that my learned friend gave her yesterday, then she is the biggest living marvel the world has ever seen since Adam. You know I am right in what I have said. I will demonstrate it. I won't bother about Melbourne, because that is all admitted. The little girl was there. She commenced her younger days with Mrs. Seymour, who was admittedly living a most wicked criminal life, consorting with thieves, rogues, and vagabonds of every description. Is it possible that even that little girl in her youngest infancy would have failed to receive some impressions from her low surroundings? It is impossible. I do not rest my arguments upon that, because it would have been all changed if she had been caught at that age and disciplined; but where there are people around her of that low type of humanity, what can you expect? She came here about six or seven years ago. What was the evidence as to the character of the house kept by Mrs. Seymour? We have the evidence of two people living in Sydney whose characters are unassailed—Kneen and Edgar—who spoke of the house as a place frequented by girls of improper habits. They speak of Mrs. Seymour and Mary. They speak of the house in which the girl has been reared as a disreputable place, and the resort of women of bad character. We had detectives in the Police Force of New South Wales who have been called here, and who swore that they have watched Mrs. Seymour's house for Melbourne criminals, for whom it was a resort, and they gave the names of a number. They further swore that one woman, who was unmarried, was confined in her house. They further swore that there was one man out on bail who was wanted by the police, and that they went there to arrest him, but he was too ill, and he died there. Can there be a doubt, on the evidence of those detectives, that characters of that class lived there. Now we go to old Jones, who was dug up from the asylum. Jones admits that there were three immoral girls living there. It is true that he speaks of the shop as being quite right, and gives Mrs. Seymour a very good character, and states that she was a highly respectable woman. I am much obliged to him for the information. He then says, however, "There were three immoral girls living there while I was there." He further said, although Mrs. Seymour was very respectable, that she was living with Millet. Then I put to him a question which I dare say you will recall. You will remember that I drew the distinction in examining him between living and lodging there; and I said, "Was Millet living with Mrs. Seymour—I do not mean lodging?" And he said, "Yes." Then I asked him if he was not living with Mrs. Seymour; and he said, "No; I was lodging with her." So he quite understood the distinction, and he said that this highly respectable woman was living with this man Millet, who was a criminal, and, if my memory serves me right, he was the very man who was out on bail and died in her house. Here is a criminal living in the house, with whom she was living. It may be said that Jones is a disreputable man—so are many of the witnesses that have been called here; but we did not call Jones. He was called at the instigation of the Crown, I think, by the Commission. I won't be certain of that; at any rate he was examined by the Commission first. It may be said that Jones is a disreputable man; he probably is. No doubt he is. There are many others whom we have had to call who are disreputable. But the Commission must remember that the class of people we have to call to speak about Mrs. Seymour must of necessity be disreputable. Those are the people with whom she associated. You cannot, for instance, prove that evidence by calling respectable people. You cannot prove that a brothel is a brothel without calling upon the whores who go there—unless you hit upon the men who go there—and possibly they would not care for the exposure. Necessarily this is the class of witnesses that has been called. I will give you a list now of the persons we have called who have proved up to the hilt that this woman's premises in Riley-street were nothing more nor less than a resort of thieves and a brothel: that was the house this little girl was reared in. Bolton, Edgar, Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Hughes, Hodgson, Jones, Kneen, Detective Roche, Saville, Sunners, Mrs. Esther Thompson, ex-Detective Williams, Mary Burns, and Mrs. Sexton, all give evidence on this point. If some of them had stood alone and were not corroborated, I admit you might say, "I do not care to act upon their evidence." I admit that; but, on the other hand, I think you know that people of most disreputable character may and do often speak the truth; and when you have to determine whether you must accept their evidence or not, you will look to find whether it is corroborated. And if you do, you will see that the same story is told by people to whom we can give credence. I admit you are right at first in saying, "I am not going to accept your evidence"; but, when you find that evidence built up by persons of known reputation who give a similar story, you will say, "Why should we discredit their evidence?" Bear in mind, too, that the difficulty in this case is to get respectable witnesses, because Mrs. Seymour did not consort with respectable people; or, if she did, she was far too cunning to give herself away. She was not a woman to go into the street and make a common bawd of herself, or make herself indecent or low in the streets, or do things that some women would

would do. She would never drive her business if she did that. She would never have been allowed in such a highly respectable place as Madame Rose's if she did that. Therefore, people meeting her out of doors or in the streets would say she was a highly respectable woman, and that they never saw anything wrong with her. My learned friend might call everybody in the room to give a similar account, and they would say they never saw anything wrong with her. He might call you, gentlemen of the Commission, and your evidence would be just as cogent evidence as that of the witnesses he did call. Respectable people, when they came in contact with her, did not see anything wrong. How often have you come across women of the utmost respectability in appearance, most respectable in their demeanour, conduct, and all that, not only in Sydney, but in other cities of the world. Take Piccadilly—some of us have been there. Walk along Piccadilly in the evening, and you will see ladies dressed in perfect taste, whose manners and everything about them are perfect. You could not tell them from the most virtuous women in the land, and yet you know what they are. If I asked you if you had seen anything wrong about one of those women, you would say, "I have seen her in Piccadilly hundreds of times." "Anything wrong with her?" "No." Therefore evidence of that kind is absolutely valueless. Take the evidence of that old woman Esther Thompson. I may take the liberty of saying she is a woman quite above the ordinary stamp of witnesses of her class. She is a very intelligent woman, and, apparently, a very respectable woman, and she gave her evidence of the character of this house, and said that, amongst other things, this little girl Mary, on one occasion when somebody came over from Madame Rose's for Rita (this little girl was not a little girl then, she was a good big girl), called to Rita up the stairs, and Rita came down and went over. That is very important evidence as to another part of the case which I am coming to by-and-bye. Is Mrs. Esther Thompson telling the truth? Is she a witness of truth? If she is, how can it be accounted for in any way whatever that this matter has entirely gone out of this girl's memory? Although she was living in her mother's house she does not know about it. Mrs. Thompson swears she called her Rita. That is the beautiful girl she saw behind the counter on one occasion. Then there is Mrs. Fairweather's evidence. Mrs. Fairweather says that Mary went round for girls for Madame Rose's. You will remember the evidence of an old gentleman who lived next door to Madame Rose's in Riley-street, who told you about this little girl—quite a little thing; probably she would not know anything wrong; perhaps not, or, if she did, at any rate one would not like to stretch a point against her; but I will prove the life she led, and that, when she got older, she must have known, seen, and appreciated what was going on. I admit that when she was a little thing playing with this little girl she was probably a well-conducted child. No doubt at that time, whatever the evidence may be, she was a pure girl. What did he say? He said that she was complaining about being called to be sent round to Crown-street for some girl. Mr. Heath, a wood and coal merchant, was called as a witness. He was asked, "Q. Do you remember when she was playing in your yard that she was called to go to Madame Rose's?"—A. Yes; she has been called several times. There was a window in Madame Rose's house from which they used to call her. Q. Do you remember, on any of those occasions, Mary making any reply?—A. No, I do not remember. Q. Never at "Pine Cottage"?—A. No, I do not remember. Q. Do you remember her saying anything, at any time, what she was wanted for, or having to go anywhere?—A. Yes; on one occasion she said that she supposed she would have to go round to "Pine Cottage", or 'It is a message for 'Pine Cottage.'" The two 'Pine Cottages' have been proved to be brothels, and she is called from Madame Rose's—one brothel—and sent with a message to another brothel. "Q. Cannot you remember what else she said?"—A. No, I do not. Q. Did he say anything about gentlemen then?—A. No. Q. Or about someone having come?—A. No." What I said was—and I am speaking from memory—that she complained about being sent these messages for girls. It turned out, in point of fact, that she was called from a brothel—Madame Rose's—and sent to a brothel—"Pine Cottage." That is what she said, and my recollection is that she did not like to be taken from her play for that purpose; and that it was to fetch girls round is a very reasonable inference.

President: It may be a reasonable inference, but I do not think there is any need to go into these details.

Mr. PILCHER: I quite admit at once that it is unreasonable to go into too much detail. What I want to really show you is the scheme of my argument, so that, when you are reading the evidence, you will see that I am right; because, remember, I have said I will show to demonstration that this house kept by Mrs. Seymour, in Riley-street, was a brothel and a resort of thieves and criminals of different classes. There is that very significant thing about old Mrs. Thompson when she saw those men coming in very late at night (she depends for her living upon washing). I will give you a list of the witnesses who can prove that. I admit some of them are more respectable than others. In regard to some of them I admit that if they stood alone you would rightly say, "I will not accept their evidence"; but when you get reliable evidence of the same character, and you have the history of the woman, is it not an irresistible conclusion that the house she kept in Sydney was what these witnesses describe it to have been? We have evidence further that people used to take girls there. We have also evidence that for some time men kept girls in this small house of four or five rooms. In addition we have evidence from another witness—Mrs. Fairweather—that Mary used to be sent round for girls, and that Mary said so. I think she says that Mary said she went round for girls when cabs came to Madame Rose's. Then there is the general evidence of the character of Mrs. Seymour's house. I am assuming that I am right in saying that that was the character of the class of people that I have described, and the evidence proves it to demonstration, bearing in mind the woman's previous character. She was a criminal of the deepest dye from the time she left England, and the police report from Melbourne about her described her character. Can there be any doubt that those people are speaking the truth when they say that that is the kind of house she kept? Take the night-watchman. His evidence is exactly the same. You may depend upon it that the police have done all that lay in their power to unearth that night-watchman's history, and prove that he was a bad character. You may depend upon it that if they could have found the smallest speck upon his character they would have laid it bare here. I am not alluding to Mrs. Seymour, because her character is as black as black can be. What other evidence is there about Mary, bearing in mind that Mary was reared in this hot-bed of iniquity? I appeal to you. Suppose I came to one of you to-day, and said, "Here is a little girl about 17 years of age—a nice little girl—and I want you to get her a situation. She is above the position of a servant. She can sing and play on the piano, and so on, and has some education." Would you think of taking her as a nursery governess? You would naturally ask, "Where has she been?" and I would tell you exactly the kind of house she was reared in. I say, would one of you dare to put that girl

girl to nurse your children? Why not? Because you would not believe that miracles happen in these days. If I told you she was a girl of whom the clergyman gave a good character; that she was a Sunday-school girl, that she was French educated, and could read and write and play on the piano, and that she had all the qualifications for a nursery governess to look after young children, would any of you dare to let loose that character with your children, when I told you her history from the time she was born until she came to the house? You would say, "No, Mr. Pilcher." Am I romancing? Would any of you dare to let a girl like that loose in your nursery, though you knew nothing wrong about her, and all I tell you is in her favour, except in regard to the mother and the house she lived in up to the time she came to your house? Can you doubt, unless the days of miracles have gone by, that that girl must have acquired the qualifications that are necessary for such a disreputable, wretched habitation as that in which she was reared? If I establish that, what follows? Several witnesses have given evidence as to her character—some respectable—some, I admit, not so respectable; and I admit that if they stood alone, you would say, "I should prefer to have your evidence corroborated." But it is corroborated. A number of these witnesses proved this girl's character. Again, of course, I point out to you the difficulty there is in a case of this sort in getting evidence of a high class. You cannot have it. I admit there is a difficulty. I admit that to that extent my evidence is entitled to be severely considered; and it is for that reason that I am taking the trouble to point out to you the atmosphere she was reared in; and, when you find persons coming forward then to say, "I saw that girl in Madame Rose's," like the night-watchman, for instance, against whom nothing can be said.

Sir Julian Salomons: I beg your pardon. I have said a great deal against him.

Mr. PILCHER: You have romanced—no more; but immediately I tackled you on your romancing there is not a word in the evidence to support you. I pointed out before that this Commission, as I read it, is for the purpose of receiving additional evidence. Upon that the Commissioners are to report, not upon the statements of counsel, which may be absolutely unfounded. I admit the truth of my friend's reference to me, that if I say anything unfounded it should be disregarded, and properly so; on the other hand, I fairly claim that, when you come to look at the evidence and report upon it, what I say must have due weight given to it. My learned friend fought to keep Dean in gaol; and with all the vigilance and ability of a counsel in a civil case. Now I take the night-watchman, because he gives a circumstantial reason why he remembers what he says. His evidence is: "Many times when I went for pay, one of my employers being Mrs. Seymour, I was referred, by girls at Mrs. Seymour's, over to Madame Rose's." And he said that, on some occasions (I forget how often—it is immaterial, because Mary says she was never inside) she has taken messages there. He says: "I have gone to the door, and Mary has opened it, and Mary has called her mother, and her mother has paid me." If that is true, Mary is not telling the truth when she says she was never there; because she says, "I have been on messages there, but have never gone in." If that is true, then, I say, it is exactly what you would expect to find from her training; and you must remember that it is not necessary for you to show that Mary was immoral in the sense of having gone with men, or anything of that sort. It is not necessary to say that; but I do say this, without fear of contradiction, that a woman who has been reared in an atmosphere of crime, and who has resorted to a notorious house of prostitution, either for business or pleasure, even though she be a virgin the day she is married, is a woman whose statements ought to be received with the greatest care and caution. I say advisedly that it would be doing the greatest violence to the administration of justice if any man were to be deprived of his liberty on evidence such as that, corroborated, too, by her mother, who lived in a sink of iniquity from the time she came here—some forty years ago or so—a sink of iniquity, reeking with every kind of criminality that is known to the law. However, this night-watchman is not the only witness as to Mrs. Dean's character. There are a number of other witnesses. There are Edgar, Florrie Clifford (I believe she is a lady whose evidence, perhaps, standing alone, one would expect some corroboration of), Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Hughes, Hodgson, Jones, Kneen, Konnecke, Palmer, Sunners, Thompson, Newcombe, and Waddoubs. Madame Von I leave for the present. I will just mention Mr. Newcombe, a clerk in the employ of the Asylums Branch of the Government service. There is nothing against him. The question was asked him: "Q. Do you remember ever seeing her on any occasion leaving Madame Rose's house?—A. Yes, once. Q. How long ago would that be?—A. Either the latter end of 1893 or 1894—I could not say which. Q. What circumstances impressed it on your memory—what time was it you saw her coming out?—A. It was 7 o'clock in the morning. Q. What day of the week?—A. Sunday. Q. Did she come out of the entrance that is opposite your place? A. There are two entrances—the door and the gate. Q. Which entrance did she come out of?—A. Out of the door. Q. (*Sir Julian Salomons*.) In what street?—A. Collins-street." That is Mr. Newcombe's evidence. He is a respectable witness. I will not mention the details. There are Mr. Kneen, the tailor, and several other respectable witnesses; but what I say is that if you find the evidence of persons of whom you would say, "I do not like their characters," corroborated by the evidence of persons whose story you ought to believe, then it follows that the persons who, apart from the corroboration, you would not believe, you do believe; and, that being so, I say there is abundant evidence made out here that Mary is not the paragon of perfection she is painted to be by my learned friend, or that she professes to be. But, when we find that this young girl is born in a hothouse of crime; that she is the result of crime, and is reared in crime; that her associates are criminals—not only criminals but prostitutes; that her mother is a prostitute, in the sense that she lives with a man to whom she is not married, although she may not be a prostitute in the ordinary sense. When you find that this girl is reared in that state of life, is it a monstrous thing, or a strange thing, to suppose that this girl, who knows that her mother is a *habitué* of that house of prostitution—Madame Rose's—that she goes there and takes care of it, and that she assists in the management of it both when people are there and when people are not there, I say,—is it a strange thing to suppose that this young girl, when she knows all that, would naturally think that a line of life that was not too bad for her mother was not too bad for her? If ever there was conduct on the part of a woman that would conduce to the degradation or the destruction of the morals of any young girl under her control or charge, then, I say, that Mrs. Seymour, although she is a clever woman, and appreciates the advantages of education, and most probably gave them to her daughter, if she had laid herself out studiously to demoralise that little girl, and bring her up to nothing more than a prostitute and a degraded creature, could not have conducted herself in a manner or led a life more conducive to that end. Just fancy a mother who is wrapt up in her daughter, as we are told Mrs. Seymour is—whose whole soul is wrapt up in her child, living on one side of the street with this virtuous little girl, and going and taking the management of this house of prostitutes! Are we mad? Have we lost our senses? Are we drivelling idiots that an argument of that kind can be used to us? That is what Mrs. Seymour did.

That

That is what we are told, and yet we are actually asked to believe that this woman is wrapt up in the character of her child. If she had been wrapt up in her she could have cut adrift from her criminal pursuits, and she could have cut adrift from her criminal friends. She might, years and years ago, when this girl was a little child, have made up her mind to lead a virtuous and respectable life for the future for the sake of her child, and all to her credit it would have been; but the life she did lead, and persisted in leading, was, that although she was on one side of the street with her little daughter, she was an habitual attendant in a house of prostitution over the road, when people were there, and when people were not there. How can it be said, any argument to the contrary, that that is not trifling with one's intelligence and ordinary common sense? Why, even the brute creation would resent such a suggestion as that, let alone intelligent men. One witness here speaks of Mrs. Seymour as suggesting to Mrs. Hughes—which exactly tallies with the evidence of Mrs. Seymour herself—that if she could only get a few girls to run in the same way she could make a good thing out of it. This is the amiable mother who brings up this virtuous girl. I say that the evidence proves to demonstration, first of all that the mother is bad; and next, that the girl is not quite so bad, because she is younger. She may never be so bad; let us hope she will not be. The evidence proves, however, that she has been brought up in an atmosphere that must demand of anyone who has to consider whether her evidence is reliable that it be received with great caution. As I stated in the commencement of this case, it appears to me that the strongest matter for consideration is the evidence as to the characters of these two women, because whether or not that girl was poisoned with arsenic the question remains, who administered it? Now I contrast the characters of these two women with that of Dean. A charge is made by two people against one; they allege it; he denies it. I say to you, "What is the character of these two people?" You say, "I admit they are very questionable characters." "What is the character of this man who is charged with this crime?" "As far as I can tell he is a man who has got a reputation that anybody might be proud of." Does anyone mean to say that that is not a consideration that is given full effect to every day in the courts of justice? Does anyone doubt that if this evidence which was given here during the sittings of this Commission about these two women had been given to the jury in that case at Darlinghurst that they would have hesitated or even have left the box without acquitting him on that issue alone? My learned friend referred over and over again to the jurymen having consulted together for ten hours. I wonder how that consultation was cut short at the tenth hour? Perhaps it is not material to consider that now. Perhaps too much must not be said about the ten hours consultation. Contrast their characters with the character of Dean. My learned friend properly admits now (I admit also that he did so before) that this matter of the conviction when Dean was a little boy of 11 or 13 years of age should not weigh against him, considering the age he is now and the life he has led since then. As to the matter of his stepfather living with a woman who was not his wife, he is a man about whom we know nothing except what my learned friend suggested. Assuming that my learned friend's suggestion is right, he seemed to me to be awfully outraged by the fact that Dean's father lived with a woman whom he did not marry. Yet we have it from the evidence of many of the witnesses that they do not think much of living with other people's wives, or other people's women, but when it comes to the case of a witness for Dean, then of course, it is a very improper thing. When anybody else does it, it is a peccadillo or something that happened incidentally in their lives. How this matter about the stepfather could affect Dean's character I do not know; or how the fact of his brother being a "Vernon" boy could affect his character I do not know. I do not see how that could affect Dean. It is suggested that Dean came down and was living with his stepfather, who is not altogether a respectable man. We have it in the evidence that Dean cuts the connection; he launches out for himself; he goes and works for his own living; he is at different trades; but he leaves his stepfather and works out his own career; and the strongest evidence to my mind of Dean's character is that of a very respectable man—Mr. Konnecke, a butcher—who has a family. One of his young girls, who was called here, is evidently well brought up, and a modest, retiring, nice girl. They all speak well of this young man Dean, who had been an inmate of their house for four years. I do not think any greater test of a man's real character can be given than the fact of a man living as a member of a family for four years. If he has any weak points they are then sure to come out. They all speak of him in the fondest and most affectionate terms, including the old man; because the strongest evidence of his opinion of him is that he takes this young man Dean into his family, where he has six girls, if I remember right, and treats him as a member of the family. I cannot imagine stronger evidence. I do not know anyone who would not be proud to have it said of him by a respectable citizen, whether a butcher or anything else—I do not care what his position may be—"I knew this young man. I looked upon him as a highly respectable man. He lived in my house for four years as a member of my family; and not only I but my family can tell you they found him a nice, honest, respectable young fellow." I cannot imagine anything stronger; and he is the man whose statements are confronted by the statements of Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour. I do not want, gentlemen, to go into the details of this evidence. You know there is a lot of evidence about Dean. I do not think it was my learned friend's duty to rake up an old conviction against a child. Therefore we have here on this question of whether Dean is guilty or not the evidence of two women whose characters I have dealt with. I have adopted your suggestion, Mr. President, and I know that in doing so I do not prejudice Dean's position in any way at all, because I am addressing gentlemen who will take the trouble to look through the evidence. If you do that, and bear in mind the form of it, and find that I am borne out in my arguments, I only ask that you give effect to them in the way I have suggested. If this is done, I feel convinced you will arrive at the conclusion that, at the time of the trial, although the Attorney-General opened it by mentioning that the two women did not bear the best of characters, it was not evidence. The only evidence was what was given.

President: Opened what?

MR. PILCHER: Opened the case by stating that both these women were bad characters. There is no evidence of it—not a word—although the Crown at that time had evidence in their possession (whether the Attorney-General or Mr. Wade had seen it or not, I do not know) to prove to the jury that these women were of that character. They did not, however, give it to the jury. If you want to see the impression made upon the Judge by the evidence which was given, you will read the Judge's summing up, and what he said to the jury about Mrs. Seymour. There was not a word about Mary Seymour at all. You will remember I put it hypothetically to you. Contrast that with the state of things now. Here we have the characters of these two women and Dean's character. The two say, "You did it," and one says, "I did not."

President:

President: It is evident the woman was poisoned. Is that admitted?

Mr. PILCHER: We will assume that she was. I do not say it is admitted.

President: The question is—who poisoned her?

Mr. PILCHER: Exactly.

President: Do you think it is likely she would poison herself?

Mr. PILCHER: I do not know at all. That is no part of my case. My case is that the Crown has to establish that Dean did it. It is not part of my case that Mrs. Dean did it, or that Mrs. Seymour did it. How can I take the responsibility of proving who did it? It is not exactly what Mr. Justice Hawkins says about where there are several people who might have done it. It is all very well to ask why should Mrs. Seymour do it? Then I say, why should not Mrs. Dean do it?

President: There is no evidence of Mrs. Seymour doing it.

Mr. PILCHER: How do we know that if she gave her syrup on Sunday night she did not give her syrup on other nights? What I want to point out is this: we are not called upon to prove who did it. I say advisedly it would be a barbarous thing if any such doctrine as that were laid down. We are not called upon to prove it. All we are called upon to prove by the evidence as it now stands (I do not want to lose sight of this, because it may be that this will be the material matter of the whole case) is that these two women are bad characters, and I will appeal to the evidence on every point that I state. They make the charge. Without that charge there is nothing to connect Dean with it. Dean says—"That is not true; I did not do it." Then, I say, what are the characters of these two women, and what is his character? I contrast them. Then, I say, under these circumstances it makes it all the more important what Mr. Justice Hawkins lays down here. He puts the case of where there is a strong suspicion; but where the suspicion is diminished by the characters of the persons making the charge, then it makes it all the more important to bring home to him that he administered the poison to the person taking the poison, or that he administered it to some other person at the same time. I find here, at page 79 of the evidence, that Mrs. Thompson speaks of another surreptitious visit in February. Mr. Thompson says the same on page 96. It was only by the purest accident that we knew about these visits. If it had not been for the Thompsons that would not have been known. This is the woman (Mrs. Seymour) who is denied access to the Deans' house, and who surreptitiously visits it at night while he is away at work on the steamer. According to the evidence of Mrs. Thompson these were surreptitious visits, connived at by somebody inside the house, because there was a light out as a signal in the window, and there was only Mrs. Dean in the house, and she was there conniving at these surreptitious visits. You will find all that on page 96—that the light was the signal that when the light was either put there or removed this woman went in; and if she visited the house twice surreptitiously, why not more frequently? A very remarkable thing occurred to my mind (I do not know whether it struck you in any way at all) quite apart from matters that have been commented on, about the conduct of this Mary Dean. What occurred to me is this—what the explanation is I do not know: On the Saturday she takes some syrup, and on the same day she goes to the chemist to get it analysed, and he wants 10s., which she will not pay. She takes it to Gail, and asks him to take it to the doctor. That is on the Saturday. On Sunday she suspects her husband. You would naturally suppose that a woman with no idea at all of getting rid of her husband, or doing him an injury, would say to him, "George, have you, by mistake, put anything into this stuff I have taken?" To my mind she would naturally say, "George, have you done anything with the syrup; I took some to-day, and it made me vomit?" Take your own household, for example. Suppose a member of your family took some syrup and it made them vomit, would not the very first thing they would say be, "Have you been doing anything with this bottle? I took some out of it an hour ago, and it was all right; and I took some out of it now and it made me sick." Why should she at once suspect that he was the guilty party, and rush off to the chemist and show the syrup to him? Why should not she say to him at once, "Have you by accident put anything into it. It is like poison. It made me vomit and purge, &c." The next day she suspects her husband. On Sunday she would be called upon to adopt some means for the protection of her life, because judging from her subsequent conduct one may fairly assume that Mrs. Mary Dean has far too keen an appreciation of her own life to lose it for the sake of her husband. If she suspected her husband of trying to poison her you would naturally suppose she would take steps to protect herself, and that she would say to herself, "I will take no more medicine from George." She has some friends coming to the house to whom she does not mention anything she had taken. On the Sunday when he brings her tea she does not like it—it is bitter; why did not she then say, "What have you been putting into it?" She sees white powder, but does not say, "What have you been putting into it?" She does not do that; but what does she do? she sends him away to get rid of him, and slips some of the tea into a tumbler and puts it away, and when he comes back tells him a lie—that she had taken it. Why does she do this? She admits that from the first she deliberately laid her plans to catch her husband and to convict him and let nobody into her confidence. Is that the kind of thing that should happen—that you would expect between man and wife? I can imagine an affectionate wife, if she thought her husband was base enough to do that, saying to him, "You gave me tea that I believe to be poisoned; I will go away and have nothing more to do with you; I will go to my friends, my mother, Mrs. Adye, or Mrs. Gail." If she had gone to a woman on the North Shore and had said, "I am afraid my husband is trying to poison me; will you take me and the baby in?" I believe there is not a woman who would not have done so; but she does not do that; she lays her plans to catch her husband. At whose instigation is that? Is that the virtuous modest little girl, or is it the old criminal, Mrs. Seymour, who puts that into her head—this girl of unimpeachable character—this girl whose character cannot be assailed in any shape or form? Is that the act of this virtuous young damsel, just married, who has not a single wicked thought, or is it more like the act of the old convict, Mrs. Seymour? And if Mrs. Seymour, why is she doing this? Why should not Mrs. Seymour, if it is she, be the person who does the whole thing? Why should not they poison Dean? For this reason: they could not poison Dean because he was not in the plot; if they poisoned Dean it would hang them. Their ignorance might lead them to give him more than they intended; but what strikes me as so peculiar that I cannot explain it in any way is this: Why should that woman, whose character my friend depicts, at once, after this having taken syrup, go away quietly without saying a word to her husband and get it analysed? Why, the next day after she had seen this white powder, should she not have remarked about it to her husband—at any rate after she conceived the idea that he was attempting to poison her? Instead of that she hid it away. She could not explain

explain it. It is too palpable. From the very moment she said she tasted it, and that it had this bitter taste, she conceived the idea (and who prompted her I do not know—it might have been Mrs. Seymour) of building up a case against her husband, and on that same morning she says this, "He brought some porter." That is Sunday. He brings the empty glass; she is lying on her back or sitting on the bed. She sees him bring a tumbler with his hand round it like that, and she sees a powder in the bottom of it; she suspects him of trying to poison her. She says that when he spoke of it being flat she said, "Put some sugar in it and liven it up." Then she says "He threw it away." He says he drank it—probably for the reason that not being a particularly rich man he would not have a stock of porter in the house, and would not allow a glass of porter because it was a little flat to go over the railing. By the way, I am reminded that she said to Dr. Manning, with reference to the bottle of syrup, that on the Saturday she thought it was her husband who had put the powder in, because there was nobody else in the house. What next takes place? On Sunday she has visitors there; she has Mrs. Adye and Mrs. Gail there, and I think that surprise party were there on the same day, or the party that was at the surprise party; she does not say a word to them or to her husband.

Mr. Wade: She does tell Mrs. Adye.

Mr. PILCHER: She made some comment to Mrs. Adye about the tea, and Mrs. Adye tasted it and said, "It is all right." That is what Mrs. Adye states she told at the Court. Now we have Mrs. Dean corroborating Mrs. Adye as to what she said at the time, and practically I think that was all that took place on Sunday. On the Monday morning she had some cocoa, which she says she had for breakfast; she said there was none in the house before this was bought, so there is no doubt whatever that what she got she got out of the tin that was bought. Mrs. Reay remembers that it was bought about 12 o'clock. Are Mrs. Reay and Mr. Kirk telling the truth? There is no doubt about the shop. It was the corner shop, and this shop is kept by the Reays. James Kirk says he saw her about half past 12 or a quarter to 1; she swears she had it for breakfast, and that there was none in the house before it was bought.

President: She also says her husband went out to get some at the corner shop.

Mr. PILCHER: Yes; there she is contradicted by Mr. Kirk. I forgot to mention one thing—that on the Saturday afternoon when she was on her way to leave this bottle of syrup she calls at the Adyes with her baby; she leaves the baby there, and she goes back at 4 or 5. This is in Mrs. Adye's evidence. When she came back Mrs. Adye swears she suckled the baby; she swears she did not. Mrs. Adye, Miss Adye, and Mrs. Walke all say she suckled the baby between 4 and 5 o'clock, when she came back from Gail's on Saturday afternoon. I will pass over Sunday and come to Monday. On the Monday morning Dean is there. He gives an account of what took place. It is said that because Dean gives a different account about washing the baby from that of Hans Bach that Hans Bach must be lying. With great respect, I do not see that at all. Of course it is a possible case that the baby was washed twice, but I do not know that it was; it is not necessary to establish that. It is much more likely that Dean and his wife, in giving an account of the baby being washed on any particular day, would be mixed as to a particular day than the man who was there for one day only. He says he got some hot water and a basin to wash it. What I want to point out is this: I do not know, of course, whether the baby was washed twice; but the question is—it is said that Hans Bach must be lying, because Dean and his wife say it was washed upstairs, and he says it was washed downstairs. My answer is that Dean and his wife, in speaking of the times and places where the baby was washed, would be much more likely to be mixed than Hans Bach, who was there for one day only and took part in the washing. Take the case of any mother or father who is at home: the baby is washed every day. I will undertake to say that unless the mother had one place in which she washed it every day, and you said, "Where did you wash the baby on the 7th June?" she could not tell where. She could only say she washed it because she washed it every day. On the other hand, Hans Bach was there only one day, and he takes part in the washing; he is much more likely to be right than they are. The fact of where it was washed is immaterial, except in so far as they rely upon it to discredit Hans Bach's evidence. Hans Bach says he was upstairs in the morning in the bedroom and saw Mrs. Dean suckling her child. If she suckled it on Saturday evening (she says she did not, three people say she did), is it a monstrous thing to say she suckled it on Monday morning, when one person says she did and she says she did not? She is contradicted by three witnesses on one occasion, therefore why should not Hans Bach be speaking the truth when he says he went upstairs with Dean? He is of the working class. Dean's wife being ill, and he knowing her, he went up to see her and to ask her how she was. There is no suggestion of anything wrong in any shape or form. People of that class we know do not, perhaps, recognise the distinctions other people do. He says she was suckling the baby; then he gives an account of the occurrences of that day. On the Monday evening another very significant thing happens. She admits that on the Saturday her husband asked her to get a doctor, she admits that on the Sunday he asked her to have a doctor, and that on Monday night he said, "I will stand no more of this nonsense; I will go for the doctor." At the trial before the Judge she said in her evidence, and this went to the jury, that although she was terribly ill on the Saturday vomiting and purging, that he either did not or would not do anything for her, and never gave her anything—I forget the exact expression. She says, "Prisoner came in while I was getting breakfast. We had breakfast together; after breakfast I started vomiting; I continued to vomit very hard and was very bad. The prisoner did not give me anything." Her account is now that the prisoner did not know she was ill—that she did not tell him until that night at half-past 7. She told him then. The account she gave at the trial was that he came in while she was getting breakfast, and they breakfasted together. "After breakfast I started vomiting; I continued to vomit very hard, and was very bad. The prisoner did not give me anything." I think those words would convey to your mind or to anybody's mind that he was a callous, cruel, unfeeling wretch, who did not pay the slightest attention to his wife being severely ill, and a matter of that kind being put to the jury had its effect, of course. Now, however, it turns out, as a matter of fact, that she did not tell him, and that he did not know—more than that, that he did not know until that night—more than that, it turns out that that very day he asked her to have a doctor, and she would not have one. On Sunday he asked her to have a doctor, and she would have not have one, and on Monday he said, "I will stand no more of this; I will go and fetch a doctor." I will put this to the Commission on the question of whether Dean is guilty or not. There is the total absence of evidence as to his having any poison, the total absence of evidence as to his having been seen with any poison, and the total absence of evidence as to his buying any or being connected with it in any shape or form. Suppose for a moment that he had committed this crime, do you believe it possible that a man who is trying to poison his wife would not only

only ask her once to have a doctor, but twice to have a doctor, and at last insist upon it and say, "I will stand this no longer, but will have a doctor," if the inevitable result of bringing a doctor on the scene would be to detect this poisoning? Yet he is the man who is supposed to have administered it. I say it is unfair, unjust, and un-Englishlike, to build up against a man possible suspicions, and not give him the credit of the actual and reasonable result of what he did and what he said. If, on the one hand, he had said to the woman, "I will have no doctor in this house," it would have been relied upon as strong evidence of his guilt. Why, therefore, when he has urged her to have a doctor, and insisted upon her getting a doctor, and finally got a doctor himself, should he not have the credit of it? I say it would be barbarous in the extreme if any inference was allowed to be drawn against what is the fair, plain, and unmistakable conclusion that should be drawn from evidence of that sort, when it is known that bringing a doctor on the scene was suicidal to the very project he was attempting to carry out. Immediately the doctor came—sooner or later—it must be found out. Exactly the same deception went on on the part of this woman at the trial with reference to that Monday. She says:—"I felt severe pains in my head, and a very heavy pain in the stomach—a burning pain—and a burning in the throat. I had no such symptoms before he gave me this food. I was feeling much better up till the time he gave it to me. No one else was in the house but us two. I lay down on the bed, feeling very ill. He was lying on the bed with me. I was dressed. The symptoms went on all through the day." She never said a word there about having gone out to Mrs. Adye's in the morning.

President: She not only never said a word about it, but evidently the idea of Sir Julian Salomons was that it was not true that she ever went to Mrs. Adye's that morning, because he cross-examined Mrs. Adye very severely about it.

Sir Julian Salomons: We were not allowed to communicate about it, and that is the reason why you sent for her. There is another difficulty, Mr. Pilcher—an argument somewhat in your favour, perhaps—that if she was purging and vomiting on this Monday morning so badly that she was unable to wash the baby, she was able to go down the street to Mrs. Adye's, but when she got there she laid down. She went there to get some soda-water, I understand.

Mr. PILCHER: A curious thing strikes me in reference to this German, Hans Bach. Hans Bach's account of it is, that Dean went up for a sleep after his breakfast; then he came down, and went out to get a feeding-bottle. While he was out Mrs. Dean came down, and went out to Mrs. Adye's; then Mrs. Dean came back, and he saw her going upstairs, and then after that a little girl came with some soda-water, which Hans Bach took upstairs, and said "Where shall I put it?" to which she replied, "Put it in here," and he shoved it inside the door. Then he says that he (Hans Bach) was present when the breakfast was cooked, and also when the dinner was cooked, so that this man Dean was actually poisoning his wife's food in the presence of a man who would have given him away if he had seen him doing any such thing; and, more than that, Hans Bach and Dean drank tea out of the same tea-pot that made the tea that went up to Mrs. Dean.

President: The difficulty is, where does the poison come from?

Mr. PILCHER: I admit that. Then I say what any lawyer must say, that the Crown has to make out their case, and remember the Executive have got to consider it now. You are now doing something for the assistance of the Executive, and the decision of the Executive is subject to public criticism just as much as any other decisions. They have got to consider it, and will not the Executive take this view? "The girl was poisoned (assuming she was). We cannot trace any poison to Dean, and we cannot trace any poison to Mrs. Seymour. We cannot trace any poison to Mrs. Dean. That she was poisoned is quite clear; we, the Crown, have got to prove that." The Executive, in the absence of that evidence, say: "If that man is guilty, we cannot say; he may be or he may not be." I say, advisedly, from that it would be the grossest farce in existence if the Executive were to hold that a man ought to serve a sentence in the absence of such cogent and necessary evidence as that. Whichever way you report, gentlemen, I have no doubt you will report what you think to be right, and I have no doubt that in determining the question you will give fair consideration both to my arguments and to those of my learned friend. When you do report, the Executive have either to say they will adopt or reject your Report. Take it that they do not adopt it; it is their act, not yours. The public cannot hold you responsible; they can the Executive.

Sir Julian Salomons: We have got nothing to do with the Executive Council here in any way.

Mr. PILCHER: I am pointing out that the same difficulty which you pointed out a moment ago the Executive will have; in other words, they must see the difficulty you see, that is, that although the girl was poisoned, who poisoned her? That is the question, because it is not enough to say she was poisoned. That proves no guilt; you must prove who did it, otherwise you cannot convict or keep anybody in gaol. I do not think I need say more than that to have the sanction of any person in the profession. It is not enough to prove—as my learned friend said over and over again—that it is a case of arsenical poisoning.

President: Of course you believe the girl did it.

Mr. PILCHER: That is another matter. That is why the evidence I have tried to give about the old woman and her daughter is such cogent evidence in this case. This is why I said at the outset it is a very rare case indeed in which lawyers believe a charge made by two people against a third, who denies it. I say you cannot accept it without evidence; and in a case of this sort I adopt Mr. Justice Hawkins' language exactly, "that it ought not to be, and could not be, left to the jury." That is a matter of law.

President: If you believe her evidence it is enough.

Mr. PILCHER: But she does not say what it was.

President: You know afterwards what it was.

Mr. PILCHER: We have no evidence that it was poison. The poison that was in it may have been in solution at the time at the bottom of the cup. The only evidence of powders in the house has entirely failed. Powders are found and then turn out to be perfectly innocent powders. If for instance, in looking for powders they had found poison similar in appearance to what was in the tumbler, then, with great respect what you say would be right. That would be evidence; but they looked for poison and they found nothing but innocent powders. Talking of the powders, does it not strike you as a very remarkable thing that when the question of the powder arises before doctor comes on the scene, their story is that the girl said to her mother, "Oh, there is some powder going into that medicine." They looked about and could not find these powders. Why did not they ask Dean what he had done with the powders then? Why did not they say to him, "What did you do with the powders for the medicine?" But they did not ask him till Wednesday. Assuming then that it was an innocent

innocent thing why did not they ask him for the powders? Why did not she say, "My mother and I are looking for the powders that the doctor said were to go into the medicine." Not a word was said to him about it. Therefore their conduct is unintelligible; you cannot appreciate their evidence. How can you get over the fact that this woman, who says that she suspected him on Saturday, on Sunday goes on taking her food from him, and does not say a word to her female friends? The doctor comes on Tuesday, and she does not say a word to him; but on the Wednesday she points out the glass to her mother under the chest of drawers. I say her conduct is very doubtful, and it is opposed to what one would expect under such circumstances. It is inconsistent. What strikes me so forcibly is that immediately she begins to feel any symptoms of anything being wrong on Saturday morning, without at once, as you would expect, saying to her husband, "Did you put anything in that bottle to make me ill?" she goes off to have it analysed for poison. On Monday morning, when she takes the stuff again, it makes her ill. Does she accuse Dean? No; but she quietly slips the cup under the chest of drawers, and tells him a lie. Why does she do that? Who puts that into this innocent girl's mind? It is perfectly clear that she is calmly and deliberately accusing him. Is that the evidence of a respectable wife? Calmly and deliberately, from the very outset, she is building up a case against her husband, and her charming old mother surreptitiously visits her while this is going on. On Sunday night she visits her surreptitiously. She may have been there on Saturday night, and every night, for all we know. She was there on Monday night surreptitiously.

President: She was sent for on Monday.

Mr. PILCHER: She was sent for, and waited until Dean went away, and then entered the house by a signal light.

Sir Julian Salomons: You are making a mistake—you are doing yourself an injustice. Mrs. Weynton told her to go in on Monday night. Dr. Todd will tell you so.

Mr. PILCHER: This is in evidence. On the Monday night she came after Dean went out, and she went away the next day.

President: There was nothing surreptitious in that.

Mr. PILCHER: Why didn't she stop?

President: She wanted to get back to her service; then she came back on Tuesday about 5 o'clock.

Mr. PILCHER: Then she stayed after that.

President: There is nothing surreptitious, so far as I can judge, about that.

Mr. PILCHER: She went to her work at "Brunswick Cottage."

President: But I do not think there was anything surreptitious then.

Mr. PILCHER: At any rate, as far as the evidence goes she came after he went to his work and went away before he came back. She then goes away as is said to her work at Mrs. Lee's at "Brunswick Cottage." She comes back afterwards and stays. I will admit there was nothing surreptitious then. Then it is said on both sides, what motive could either of them have? We have the evidence against Mrs. Seymour.

President: Do you mean where she said to somebody, "If he gets a term of imprisonment we will get her back again, and we will be able to get a divorce"?

Mr. PILCHER: Yes; that is what Mrs. Seymour said to Mrs. Hughes. There is the evidence of another person as to what Mary Dean said. She said, "He is an ignorant fellow;" and another expression she used was, "I wish I had been struck dead the day I married him."

President: That was when Miss Konnecke was staying there. She said he was an ignorant, stupid fellow.

Mr. PILCHER: No; that is another piece of evidence. The evidence I am referring to is where she said she wished she had been struck dead when she married him, and that he had £3 a week. It was Mrs. Hughes' evidence. Then it is said as against Dean that he showed a motive by asking Mr. Westgarth this question about getting a divorce by mutual consent. I was not here when Mr. Westgarth gave his evidence. My learned friend put it that he consulted Mr. Westgarth as to how he could obtain a divorce; that is not correct at all. He asked whether a divorce could be obtained by mutual consent. That is what Mr. Westgarth said. That is not consulting him in any shape or form. If there is the slightest doubt about it, I ask the Commission to recall Mr. Westgarth. It is just what happens to any lawyer who is knocking about in different places. People come up to him and put abstract propositions of law. It has happened to me hundreds of times. What I conclude was that there was some discussion going on in which the question arose, and seeing Mr. Westgarth there he might have asked him. I propose that the Commission should ask Mr. Westgarth about it.

Dr. Manning: Mr. Westgarth said distinctly in his evidence that he asked him twice.

Mr. PILCHER: That may be, but I happen to know that the complexion put upon it by my learned friend is entirely unfounded as to Mr. Westgarth's evidence—absolutely unfounded. If there is any doubt about it I ask the Commission to recall Mr. Westgarth. Then it is said because this man asked counsel in that way of a lawyer going over in the boat, that therefore it proves a motive, when there is nothing further to corroborate it. Is there any evidence that he ever suggested to his wife that there should be a divorce by consent, or that his wife ever suggested it to him, or that they ever talked about it? If there had been such a talk then importance might be attached to Mr. Westgarth's evidence; but it does strike one as remarkable that my learned friend should have wasted so much of the time of the Commission by saying, "Q. Were you in Sydney?—A. Yes. Q. Did you read the papers in this case?—A. Yes. Q. Did you attend at Darlinghurst?—A. Yes. Q. Did you give any information to the Crown to give effect to this evidence?—A. No. Q. Then you turned up at Messrs. Crick and Meagher's office?—A. Yes. Q. And you made a statement?—A. Yes. Q. And you came here?—A. Yes." For that reason my learned friend has tried to discredit these witnesses. Most of these are uneducated witnesses, who would not see the responsibility of coming forward to assist in the administration of justice. If that applies to them then if Mr. Westgarth's evidence is of any importance at all does not it apply with more force to an educated gentleman and a lawyer? Why did not he come forward at the trial? I am not saying that he should have come forward at the trial.

President: Because he said he looked upon the thing as nothing, and let it pass out of his mind.

Mr. PILCHER: And thought nothing of the case. He thought his evidence would not be of any assistance to anyone, and then the Crown bring him up and parade his evidence to supply a motive for keeping Dean in gaol. If that is the sort of evidence a man is to be kept in gaol on, God help us all.

[Adjourned till Friday, the 14th June, 2 p.m.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 14 JUNE, 1895.

[The Commission met in the Board Room, Chief Secretary's Office, at 2:30 p.m.]

Present:—

FRANCIS EDWARD ROGERS, Esq., Q.C. (PRESIDENT).

PHILIP SYDNEY JONES, Esq., M.D. | FREDERIC NORTON MANNING, Esq., M.D.

The Hon. Sir Julian Salomons, Kt., Q.C., M.L.C., and Mr. C. G. Wade appeared on behalf of the Crown; and the Hon. Charles Edward Pilcher, Q.C., M.L.C., and Dr. R. H. Todd, instructed by Messrs. Crick and Meagher, appeared for George Dean.

MR. PILCHER'S ADDRESS—*continued.*

MR. PILCHER: The Weyntons made prior statements with different dates, and when they gave evidence before the Commission they said they were mistakes, and gave distinct evidence of statements, and said that they had given to Johnson some of the stuff in May. Mrs. Weynton said that in June the poison was taken into her room and remained there after that. In addition to that I pointed out that the colour of this stuff was pink, and the stuff that Mrs. Dean said she saw was white. I have also pointed out that it was strychnine and not arsenic. Arsenical poisoning is the charge that is made, and the arsenic charge is the one upon which my learned friend relies. He does not rely upon the strychnine charge. It is the arsenic charge he relies upon. In the first place, there is no evidence of strychnine poisoning at all; none whatever, except that there was strychnine in the syrup. There is no evidence of strychnine poisoning, and my learned friend over and over again said what I pointed out to you yesterday, that if you thought that the woman was suffering from arsenical poisoning there was an end to the case. I pointed out to you that in that he was entirely in error, because he would not only have to prove that she was suffering from arsenical poisoning, but that Dean administered it, and that is the material point of the case—who administered it? When I referred to the Weyntons I said that it appeared to me from their appearance here in this room, the way in which they gave their evidence, and their talk generally, especially Mrs. Weynton, that they were speaking the truth. I admit Weynton is an irritable man, and seemed to resent any question being put to him, and to lose his temper over it, but Mrs. Weynton's evidence was given in a calm, dignified, and cool way, and she was the person who spoke of the dates, and whom Weynton said knew the dates. He said he did not. I mean the dates of the removal of the strychnine—most important dates. She spoke of those dates clearly, distinctly, and certainly in a way to impress upon one's mind that they, the Weyntons, were speaking the truth, although they acted foolishly, although in a moment of fright they thought this charge of poisoning, arising next door, might implicate them in some way and drag them into it, although in a foolish moment they buried this poison which they admitted was a foolish thing to do, because they well knew, in their own minds, that the poison had nothing to do with this case, and if it has nothing to do with the case, and if in point of fact that was not the poison that caused this illness, why should they trouble themselves about it? We all admit the Weyntons acted foolishly, and they admitted it themselves. They see now that what they did was foolish. But there is a vast difference between persons who are over anxious about their own reputations doing a foolish idiotic thing, and being perjurers, because it is charged against them that they knew that Dean had got this poison; I say there is not a scintilla of evidence in that.

President: I have a letter from Messrs. Elliott, Bros., in reference to this matter. In fact one of the firm called on me this morning, and made certain statements, which I said had better be put in writing, and he has sent me this letter. He stated that they were very much annoyed at something which Sir Julian Salomons had said.

Sir Julian Salomons: I never said a word against that firm.

President: They are very anxious that the letter should be made public, because they think that what has been stated by Sir Julian Salomons may injure their business. I will read the letter.

O'Connell-street, 14 June, 1895.

The President, Dean Commission, Macquarie-street,—

Sir,

Having reference to the evidence given before the Dean Commission by the youth Oswin Weynton, who was recently in our employ, in which he stated that the strychnine was given to him by another of our assistants (Mr. Butchart), we have to bring the following facts before your notice: When the question of strychnine first arose two detectives called at our office and interviewed Weynton, but notwithstanding that every opportunity was given him to say from whom the poison was obtained, he distinctly stated that he was quite unable to recollect. It was not until Mr. Butchart had left for Launceston to attend the funeral of his wife that Weynton decided to say that the strychnine was given him by Butchart, but from many years experience of the latter we feel quite confident that the statement is a pure fabrication. We need scarcely remind you that Sir Julian Salomons' remarks, having reference to Mr. Butchart's departure for Launceston, are calculated to seriously injure the latter, and in justice to him we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly bring these facts before the Commission. We may mention that Mr. Butchart will be back in Sydney in the course of a few days when he will be pleased to wait upon you.

Trusting you will accept our assurance that no efforts have been spared on our part to ascertain how the strychnine came into Weynton's possession, and regretting that we are unable to throw any light upon the matter.

We are, &c.,

ELLIOTT BROS.

Sir Julian Salomons: I only, of course, referred on his statements to Mr. Butchart. I believed him. Now they say that is wrong.

President: We shall think it necessary to see Mr. Butchart when he returns.

MR. PILCHER: I would like to be present, because I may have some questions to ask. All that does not appear to me—taking the worst view of it—to affect anybody's evidence but the boy's. My remarks remain the same with reference to what I said about the Weyntons and the strychnine—that the only evidence of strychnine was in connection with this syrup. It is not a case of strychnine poisoning. It is a case of arsenical poisoning. This is a material part. Suppose that is all true, what help is it to us, even supposing it was important to show he got the strychnine? It is quite as consistent that Mrs. Seymour got it, or Mary got it, or anybody else. What I pointed out yesterday, and insisted upon most prominently, was that in a case of this sort, with these very facts, you must have evidence that the person accused—if does not matter about anyone else—obtained the poison which caused the illness, the subject of the charge. It would not be sufficient, if you were to indict a person for poisoning by arsenic, to prove that he obtained strychnine, even supposing he had.

Sir

Sir Julian Salomons : That has been decided by the jury.

Mr. PILCHER : I have nothing to do with the jury, except that I think they made a great mistake. You will remember that yesterday I pointed out that one thing which struck me very forcibly was—and I admit I can see no answer to it—why did Mrs. Dean immediately begin to build up a case against her husband after she had taken the syrup? Now, it does strike one as being altogether peculiar. Why is it that two poisons were administered? Suppose a man were going to kill his wife, and wanted to get rid of her, you would naturally think that one poison would be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the object was not to kill, but to make her ill for some reason or other, it may be that the person who administered the poison would have sufficient knowledge to know that administering the two poisons would not kill, but that if they gave the same quantity of one kind it would. Why were the two administered? That is very significant. If a person intends to kill another person they give them one kind of poison, not two. Why were the two administered—not in trifling quantities, but in large quantities. Doesn't it look as if the person who administered them (if they did administer them) had some previous experience of poison, and that they wanted to make the person to whom they administered them seriously ill, but not to kill? Was there such a person in the neighbourhood? According to her husband's (Asbury) evidence, Mrs. Seymour has had a similar experience before of this character. They question Asbury's character. According to the evidence of Yorkey, who corroborates Asbury, this woman said to him that she intended to "put the b——y old dog away." He says further that it was the girl who gave the information on which the old man was arrested, and that he got three years, and that afterwards she said "she was quite happy in her mind that she had put the b——y old dog away." It may be said, can you accept evidence of the class of Yorkey's? I say you can. It is true that it comes from a man who is tainted, but it is spoken of a woman who is also tainted, and for that reason it is a thousand pities that the Crown saw fit to object to that report from the Superintendent of Police in Melbourne, which might possibly have thrown a great deal of light on that question—not from hearsay, but actual observation, and it might have gone to show that this statement of Yorkey's is absolutely true, and that Mrs. Seymour was putting away her husband. So that we have it from Asbury that he suspected at any rate, whether rightly or wrongly, that she was mixed up in an attempt to poison him. He has no doubt, according to what Yorkey says, that it was true that she did say she would put "the b——y old dog away," and afterwards she did put him away, and was glad of it. We have that same woman, who would stop at no crime—nothing, no matter how criminal it was that it was necessary to do, would stop her at that time—in the neighbourhood. We have a woman who was capable, I won't say of entering into a conspiracy, but of concocting a scheme for doing an injury to Dean, and it strikes me, as a layman, as very peculiar (I know I am addressing medical men, who understand the matter better than I do) that a person who wanted to poison another, and kill him, should give strychnine and arsenic in the way in which they were given in that syrup, because if I wanted to kill a man I would give him something that would kill him, and not mix two poisons up. We are told, however, by the medical men called by the other side, that they are antidotes, not in the way of destroying each other's effects, but by reason of the strychnine causing vomiting, and so relieving the stomach of the amount of poison that would otherwise kill. I believe I am giving, in effect, what the medical evidence was upon that point. That is what I understood. I do not know whether I am talking nonsense or not. I am simply repeating what I heard a medical man saying. That seems to me, therefore, to be another fact about this inexplicable case. I admit it is inexplicable. I admit that no one could put his hand upon the person who administered that poison. You cannot. I cannot. No one can. Except the guilty persons themselves, there is no person in the world who can say who did it. We may have our suspicions. We may think Dean did it. We may think Mrs. Seymour did it. We may suspect this person, or that person, but we cannot put our hands on the criminal. Why? Simply because of the lack of that piece of evidence which to any reasonable mind would have been conclusive to prove the case. Simply because we do not know of any person who had in their possession at the time the particular class of poison which was used for the purpose of injuring or destroying that girl. My learned friend referred to those two boys, and commented on the fact of my not calling them.

Sir Julian Salomons : What boys?

Mr. PILCHER : George Brereton and the other.

Sir Julian Salomons : There is no use calling them boys.

Mr. PILCHER : They were boys. I happen to know they were boys. I repeat it that they were two boys to whom these letters were written. They were boys then. What they are now I don't know. What actually was proved by them had been admitted. Can anybody suggest what they could have proved. I defy anyone to say what they could have proved except what I admitted with reference to their letters. I admitted the letters contained nothing of an immoral or improper character. If these young fellows had been called, it is probable they would have told us very much what the letters told us. What else? She appears to have been either in love, or fancied herself in love, with one of them, as young girls sometimes do, and she writes to the other evidently in the hope that he might use his influence to make this young gentleman pay her a little more attention. I am not going to take exception to that, because we know girls do foolish things sometimes. I would not rely upon anything of that sort against the girl. So far as these letters between this girl and these two young fellows are concerned I admitted at the time that I saw nothing in them, and certainly I knew of nothing, or any communication or transactions between them, that would give the slightest information to the Commission. For that reason I certainly did not think it necessary to call the boys, and in point of fact I may tell you that they never occurred to my mind. I would just as soon have thought of calling the old woman who sweeps out the Bank Court chambers. She would come here and tell all she knew exactly as these boys would have told you, except as far as the letters tell you; yet my learned friend saw fit to refer to them. I referred yesterday, if you remember, to Mrs. Seymour. It is a curious thing that the groats and the beef tea in January were prepared by her. Hers were the hands that did it. The other side rely upon the fact that Dean's were the hands that supplied some other stuff to Mrs. Dean which caused her to be ill; therefore I say I rely upon the fact that Mrs. Seymour might also have supplied stuff to her which made her ill. There again you have a striking fact coming into the case which I admit creates more than confusion; it creates doubts which prevent one from saying this person did it, or the other person did it. That is quite apart from the question of having poison in her possession. Now, passing on from what Mrs. Dean's conduct was in deliberately making a case against her husband, we have that contrasted with the fact that he was a good husband, which is proved by undoubted, reliable, and respectable witnesses. It is stated by Miss

Konnecke

Konnecke that he was a kind father. It is stated by another witness that when he was at home he was always doing something for his wife, making some little fancy carpentry, or something of that sort; that he was most regular in his attendance to his work. She stated that he supplied her with two-thirds of his small wages, and was keeping the rest to make a home for his wife and child. All this is on undoubted evidence. You have it that during her sickness on Saturday night—which I commented upon yesterday—he asked her to have a doctor; on the Sunday night he asked her to have a doctor; and on the Monday night he insisted upon her having a doctor. During all the time that follows upon that, he attends to and does all he can for her. Of course, a man worn out and enfeebled as he was by night-work, had to take his sleep in the day. We find, according to Mrs. Thompson's evidence, that he was lying on the bed crying, on the Tuesday night. We find that on the same day independent witnesses saw him on the way to the chemist, and that he was greatly excited and disturbed in mind; they asked him what was the matter, and he told them about his wife's illness. All these respectable, independent witnesses deposed to a state of things which go to show, mark you, that Dean was an affectionate husband; that he was a good father, although, of course, he may have had tiffs with his wife, which is quite possible and quite reasonable; but, contrast that with the case of a woman but newly married to her husband, the father of her only child, who, within twelve months of her marriage, immediately she gets this poison in her stomach, deliberately sets herself to work, quietly, to build up a case against him. Contrast these two characters. I say advisedly—even supposing Dean were guilty, which is putting the most violent supposition I can—that Mrs. Dean's conduct shows she was absolutely devoid of all those qualities that go to adorn women and make them dear to us. The first thing that happens she jumps at the conclusion that he is the guilty man. She does not go to him and charge him or seek the protection of her friends. She does not go to her female friends and ask them to protect her, but she remains in the house and allows him to go on feeding her for the purpose of quietly building up a case against him. There is an amount of treachery almost damnable in her character. If she believed that he was trying to poison her, why did she not accuse him of it? Why did she not go away to one of her friends or her mother, and take the baby with her, if she believed it? Of course, we have only her word for it, and it might not be true; but assuming it is true, her conduct is reprehensible in the highest degree—just the kind of conduct we would expect from a girl reared and brought up in such an atmosphere as she was. What do we find after that? We find that she is the principal witness against her own husband, the father of her child (not old married people, but newly-married people) at the very time when you would expect all the affection that might be in their dispositions to be exhibited—at the very time when, if ever they were fond of each other, that affection would be strengthened and cemented by the young life which had come into the world, even if there had been an estrangement before. We find, however, that she is the principal witness to prove his guilt. We find that, actually, when she is at the Police Court, she laughs immoderately, as the Police Magistrate states, because the solicitor who is conducting the defence has some peculiar way of pronouncing the word "arsenic"—a word that is highly suggestive of a very low, obscene, and beastly thought. This is the nice young lady. She not only laughs casually, but when she is in the position of prosecuting her own husband, and is the principal witness against him, she laughs immoderately. That is not all. Immediately she has got him safe in gaol, away goes the furniture. I admit that may be explained upon the assumption that she went to live with her mother, but it strikes me that, if she were going to live with her mother, one house would suit her just as well as another; however, I won't press that too hardly against her, because there may be reasons for it. The fact remains, however, that having got Dean safely in gaol away went all his portables. Next what do we find her doing? She tries to get all the money he has in the world—the money of this husband, mark you, who poisoned her, this husband whom she suspected, and was prepared to swear had poisoned her; this husband who had perpetrated such a gross outrage upon her, his own wife, as to try and take her life. This woman is not too high-minded, not too moral, to take money from the very man, who, of all others in the world, she should scorn and despise, and whose filthy lucre she should refuse to take. No; she actually gets an order from him, and goes to the Police Station, and gets his watch and chain and £3 15s. She also tries to get the money he had in the Savings Bank, but somebody, who it was we do not know, stopped her there. That is the class of woman she is.

Sir Julian Salomons: You know it has been sworn that the order was signed by Dean, and that the watch and chain were given over to his solicitors.

Mr. PILCHER: I am perfectly aware of that. The order was signed by Dean, but Mrs. Dean wrote for it. I am not complaining of Dean. He acted the part of a husband, and would probably have given her an order to get the money out of the bank too if he had not been stopped. I am contrasting his character with hers. He was conscious of his innocence; he knew he was in the right; he is a man who was fond of his wife and child, and although his wife had acted a brutal part to him he would not see them starve, as far as he could help it. But what do you think of the woman who, knowing she was to be the principal witness against him—who, knowing that if he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged it would be upon her evidence, actually goes and tries to obtain not only his portables in the shape of furniture—I do not press that,—but also all the money she can get out of him? I say that the woman who would do that is no woman—she is a disgrace to her sex. I make no mistake about this girl, and I use no meanly-mouthed language in speaking of her. If she is speaking the truth in stating what she did, I say she has degraded herself and the sex to which she belongs. You cannot find me a decent, respectable woman, with any sense of decency, who would take a shilling from the man who had outraged her, as she says Dean did. A woman who would do this is not a moral woman—she is a degraded beast. That is not all. She went to a fortune-teller. She admitted she had been to fortune-tellers before she was married. Did she think she was single again? Did it occur to her mind that now that she had got him pretty well tied up she would go to the fortune-teller to learn what she could? I gave her every opportunity to tell us why she went there. Of course fortune-tellers cannot tell you why you go to them; they may tell you other rubbish, and if they do, it is only what the people deserve who go to them. However I am not concerned now with Madam Von. My question is, why did she go there? You have the fact that she went to fortune-tellers before she was married. She says so herself. But she only went once afterwards, and that was on this occasion when she went to Madam Von. Why did she go? I gave her every opportunity to explain why she went. Of course we can easily surmise what weak-minded women do go for. They want to get some information, although everybody knows it is rubbish. They think they can get some information about some person of whom they may be fond. But what made her go to Madam Von? If she had asked about her husband, we could understand it.

A weak-minded girl might think that this woman could give her some information which was unknown to other people as to the future. If she had asked some question about her husband it would have done her credit, but she does not pretend she did that. She was asked here, "What did you go to the fortune-teller for?" She could not answer that question, nor could anybody else. What took her there? She declined to give a motive. That points most strongly to the conclusion, and, further, it supports the suggestion, that I have made, that her visit to Madam Von was not made in consequence of any solicitude for her husband's welfare, but was prompted by an entirely different motive. I admit that I cannot point to the poisoner, nor can my learned friend or anybody else. You may suspect or think anything you like, but you cannot say so-and-so did it. All the evidence strongly points to the suggestion that this old woman, well versed in crime of this particular class, and experienced in putting people away if it suited her purpose—this old woman who was the first person to administer things, which were prepared by her own hands, that produced vomiting and purging—that this old woman, who, if the suggestion be correct, administered two poisons which would not kill, but which would probably make the person taking them very ill, was the person who worked on this girl to carry out this scheme to the prejudice of Dean. Then we find the girl taking up the running, having, I admit, suffered severely. Immediately following that she gets all his portables, and all the money she can from him, and positively laughs at a time when he is under committal on a charge of poisoning her. To laugh alone without that word "arsenic" is bad enough.

Sir Julian Salomons: It is denied.

Mr. PILCHER: I know it is denied, but that is a matter for the Commission to consider. The Commission may think the constable who denied it was not telling the truth. The laughing is bad enough of itself, but when she laughs for the reason that is manifestly suggested and shown, of course it makes it very much worse. Then she follows that up with the different acts I have pointed out. I am sure, gentlemen, I shall have your sanction when I say that the strength of my argument from the beginning to the end has been that we have by the evidence called before you, whether this girl had arsenic or not, or assuming she had arsenic, made a case on which if it was submitted to any jury in the world they would not hesitate to return a verdict of acquittal. No one can say who committed this offence, if in point of fact it was not done accidentally. Assuming, however, it was done intentionally, no one can say who committed it. No one can say whether Dean committed it, or Mrs. Seymour, or the girl, or anybody else. They may suspect, they may think, they may believe, but that is nothing. Before you can fix a crime upon any particular individual that person's connection with it must be established beyond all reasonable doubt. It must be established so that your belief or suspicion becomes conviction. In this case I submit to you that where you have to report as to whether or not, in your opinion, Dean ought to remain in prison, and serve the rest of this sentence, you cannot, on the evidence, as it now stands before you, come to any other conclusion than that there is not sufficient evidence to show that Dean administered the poison. You are not called upon to say who did. You are not called upon to say whether Dean did it or whether Mrs. Seymour did it. If you could find the evidence here that in law would establish that any particular person did it, then, of course, I admit it would be a great public good, but there is no such evidence here. I submit it is inevitable, upon the evidence as it stands here—no matter what suspicions there may be, no matter what more or less properly-informed people may think—that you must come to the conclusion there is not sufficient evidence to show that Dean administered the poison which was administered to Mary Dean. That is a finding which I submit is the right one; that is a finding which I submit is the proper one; that is a finding which I submit will vindicate the law, and will be consistent with those great principles upon which British justice is administered, especially where the liberty of the subject is concerned. When a person is on trial for an offence which involves the question of his liberty the law demands that every material part of the allegation shall be established beyond all reasonable doubt. I mentioned to you yesterday, on the authority of perhaps the greatest criminal lawyer of the present day, that in his opinion one of the essential parts of a charge of poisoning, or attempting to poison, is the finding of the poison on the person of the prisoner, and that where that is absent (to use that learned Judge's own language) it is a case which ought not or could not be properly submitted to a jury. I do not care to go the length of saying, nor is it necessary for me to consider, whether that passage would refer to the extreme cases put by the President, but it certainly is good law when applied to ordinary cases. I submit, gentlemen, with the greatest confidence, that in this case your finding will be—whatever may be your suspicions, whatever may be your thoughts, or those of other people—that there is clearly not sufficient evidence to say whether Dean committed the offence charged against him. It was stated at the trial that Dean was not in the house on Tuesday, and I believe that had a great effect upon the jury. The doctor was called back and swore that Dean was not in the house on that Tuesday when he was there. It appears from Mrs. Thompson's evidence now that he was. I cannot refer to all these details of the evidence. As I stated to you yesterday I would do, I have pointed out the scheme of my argument. I know I am addressing gentlemen who will read, weigh, and consider the evidence, and who, as they may consider my arguments reasonable and fair upon the evidence, will give them due weight. I ask no more. My learned friend pointed out to me this morning that I was reported to have said that he acted the part of a "tiger" in this case. I never used the word "tiger." My learned friend will bear me out that what I did say was that I thought he had conducted the case as strongly as he could.

Sir Julian Salomons: I hope the Commissioners will say in their Report whether I said anything in my arguments to entitle this to be said against me. I want to point out that Mr. Justice Hawkins' letter does not support what my learned friend said it did support, but actually disproves what my learned friend has stated. Let me say, by way of parenthesis, that I am not likely to go out of my way to speak against a member of the Supreme Court of England, but there is not a word that my learned friend has stated with regard to the reputation of that Judge that he deserves. He is not known in any way as an eminent lawyer. He has been a great number of years on the Bench as Mr. Justice Hawkins, and he is only Mr. Justice Hawkins to-day. He has another epithet which I am not going to use. That does not prove he has any knowledge of law whatever.

Mr. PILCHER: I do not agree with you at all. He is considered the greatest criminal lawyer in England.

Sir Julian Salomons: I am going to show he is no lawyer. He does not give the slightest prominence to what my learned friend has stated. The thing on the face of it would be ridiculous. If he supported the position my learned friend took up he is unfit to be a Judge of any Court in the world. He does not do it. I admit he is a Judge of the greatest ability in criminal matters. There is the case. What does my learned friend say that the Judge would tell the jury? Do not listen to such a thing. I am going to
comment

comment upon the position my learned friend submitted to you, that if you were the Judges you would have to tell the jury, "Gentlemen, you cannot convict the prisoner unless there is evidence that he has had the poison in his possession." I shall beg of those members of the Commission, who are not lawyers—the two learned doctors—to read this case, which shows the very opposite of what my learned friend stated until I was tired of listening to him. No person could ever suppose that the law is that, unless you were to show that the accused person had the poison in his possession he could not be convicted. If that were so the consequence would be that no one ever would be convicted. To such an absurd position does he give sanction. It is a most improper thing to pretend that a gentleman of such eminence as Mr. Justice Hawkins, a great criminal lawyer in England, should have said it. As there is a distinguished lawyer on this Commission, I do not think it is necessary to say but a few words more. I mention the matter, however, because I do not want anybody outside of this room to think there is the slightest foundation for this statement. This learned Judge's letter was with reference to the case of the Makins, and the point was whether evidence of other crimes, with which the prisoner was not then charged, could be given against him in support of the indictment upon which he was tried. The learned Judge, in dealing with that says:—"I illustrate this by supposing an indictment for murder with a plea of not guilty. On this pleading the sole issue raised on the record is whether the accused murdered the person alleged to have been slain." To support that issue three main facts must be established. What my learned friend wants you to think, (I hope for his own reputation he does not think so himself) is that these facts have to be established by direct evidence. The facts are: "(1) That the alleged deceased was slain; (2) by the accused; (3) feloniously; and these are essential elements in a charge of murder." What? "Are in most cases established by an infinite variety of other facts, which may be proved either by direct or circumstantial evidence"; because, take one of them—"feloniously"—how in the world could you prove that by direct evidence? How is it possible? That is an inference from the fact, and so it is with regard to whether the act was done by the accused. The Judge then said, "It would be idle in such circumstances to object to the admissibility of the evidence upon the ground that it might have a tendency to prove previous guilt." My learned friend picked out those three lines, but did not read what follows. It is like the man, in the Bible, who says, "There is no God," but before that it says, "The fool hath said in his heart." If you leave that out it makes all the difference. The learned Judge says, "Suppose a case in which 'A' was charged with the murder of 'B' by strychnine, in which the evidence adduced raised"—what? "a very strong suspicion"; mark you only, "that 'A' was guilty, but not such a case as ought to be, or could be properly submitted to a jury." You cannot submit a case to a jury on mere suspicion,—"for want of proof." Of what? "Of the possession of strychnine by the prisoner. Would it not be irresistible evidence to prove such possession." What does he say will prove it? "If it could be shown that about the time of the death of B, the prisoner had administered a drug similar in appearance to strychnine to two or three other persons who had died immediately afterwards, under undoubted and unquestioned symptoms of death by that poison. Could anybody reasonably doubt that this would be evidence of a very cogent character, and very relevant to the issue, and could anybody be found to contend that it ought nevertheless to be rejected?" which is the point of the case "until the missing link had been supplied from other sources." That is to say, at the time he committed the crime no one in the world could show he had any strychnine, but if it could be shown that years before persons whom he had been attending had been poisoned by strychnine, and that strychnine was found in their bodies, then it might be inferred that those persons on whom he had been bestowing his care had been poisoned by him, like the late case in Brussels and numerous other cases. If, as in those cases, the strychnine was found in the bodies of other people who had been poisoned, and whom he had been attending, the inference would be that he administered the strychnine. To say that because he administered it he must have it in his possession is absurd. I apologise to the distinguished Queen's Counsel who is President of this Commission, for referring to it. I admit frankly that it is not my intention to convince Mr. Rogers. These things, however, go forward in the papers to the public, and people will get the idea that unless you can show that the man charged was in possession of strychnine, he must be acquitted. If so I had better leave the country.

President: We now have all the evidence before us, but before we can come to any decision we must consider it very carefully. The public sometimes are very anxious for a report on such a matter as this, but we shall not, in the interests of all parties concerned, hurry ourselves.

Sir Julian Salomons: I would like it to go forward that when I commented upon the extraordinary event of Mr. Butchart having left the Colony I believed what Weynton said. This letter from Messrs. Elliott Bros. states,—“It was not until Mr. Butchart left for Launceston to attend the funeral of his wife that Weynton decided to say that the strychnine was given to him by Butchart, but from many years experience of the latter we feel quite confident that the statement is a pure fabrication.” Under these circumstances I submit that you will do what you said you would do—as it is a matter to which I attach the greatest importance—wait until this gentleman comes back from Launceston. “We may mention that Mr. Butchart will be back in Sydney in the course of a few days, when he will be pleased to wait upon you.” Therefore I suggest that some notice be given to Mr. Pilcher and myself to attend some morning. It is a matter that cannot take more than 5 or 10 minutes. We only have to ask him whether that is true or not. Of course, it is to be understood, that no one on either side will interview Mr. Butchart before he comes before this Commission. We will not interview him in any way, and I hope no one on the other side will.

Dr. Todd: Do Elliott Bros. say they consulted Mr. Butchart about this statement?

Sir Julian Salomons: They say they feel confident that it is incorrect.

President: It is said now that Mr. Moodie had seen Mr. Butchart, and that he stated he had given the poison to young Weynton.

Sir Julian Salomons: If Mr. Butchart comes forward and says “I did give it to this young man,” then the matter will remain exactly as it did when I argued it; if, on the other hand, Mr. Butchart says he did not give it to this young man, then you can consider that. My argument, however, does not depend upon whether Mr. Butchart gave it to him or not, nevertheless, I think it is better that Mr. Butchart should have an opportunity of stating here whether he gave it to him or not, particularly as Mr. Moodie states he told him he did.

President: I have asked the Secretaries to request Messrs. Elliott Bros. to let the Commission know when Mr. Butchart returns to Sydney.

[For Mr. Butchart's evidence, see Minutes of Evidence, page 265.]

ROYAL COMMISSION—REGINA v. DEAN.

APPENDIX.

An experimental inquiry upon animals to determine—

- I. Does the simultaneous or previous administration of arsenic interfere with the operation of strychnia?
- II. Has strychnia any action to prevent or diminish the depressing influence of arsenic on the circulatory mechanism?

The animals chosen for the experiments were rabbits. These animals are of suitable size, and present a greater degree of similarity one with another than cats or dogs, so that the error duo to idiosyncrasy is minimised.

A 1 % solution of arsenite of soda and a .05 % solution of chloride of strychnia were employed. When the solutions were to be introduced directly into the circulation, they were made up with .75 % sodium chloride solution instead of distilled water.

As a preliminary step, the minimal lethal doses of the two poisons, when administered

- * (a) by the mouth,
(b) by injection into a vein,

were determined.

Seventeen experiments were performed with this object, from which I conclude that the minimal lethal doses for a rabbit of three pounds in weight are—

A. For Arsenite of Soda (in solution.)

By the mouth ... ..	.015 gramme.
Injected into a vein ... ..	.006 gramme.

B. For Hydrochloride of Strychnia (in solution.)

By the mouth ... ..	.007-.008 gramme.
Injected into a vein ... ..	.0007 gramme.

NOTES of Preliminary Experiments to ascertain the minimal lethal doses of Strychnia Chloride and Arsenite of Soda when administered—(a) By the Mouth; (b) Intravenously injected.

I.—STRYCHNIA CHLORIDE BY THE MOUTH.

Experiment I.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 2 oz.

Time.	
3 15 p.m. ... ..	.001 gramme strychnia, per os in 1 c.c. of water. No symptoms.

Experiment II.—Rabbit; weight, 2 lb. 14 oz.

Time.	
3 20 p.m. ... ..	.003 gramme strychnia in 1 c.c. of water, per os.
5 0 p.m.	Reflex response exaggerated.
6 0 p.m.	Do do

Experiment III.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb.

Time.	
3 25 p.m. ... ..	.005 gramme strychnia in 1 c.c. water, per os.
5 0 p.m.	Reflexes exaggerated and prolonged.
6 0 p.m.	Slight rigidity in hind legs when running.

Experiment IV.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 2 oz.

Time.	
3 30 p.m. ... ..	.006 grammes strychnia in 1 c.c. water per os.
5 0 p.m.	On removing from cage tetanus, which soon passed off on leaving the animal quiet.
6 0 p.m.	Rigidity in hind legs and back on trying to run.
Next morning	Well.

Experiment V.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 4 oz.

Time.	
3 30 p.m. ... ..	.008 grammes strychnia in 1 c.c. water per os.
5 0 p.m.	Immediately on touching the animal tetanus occurred. The first attack was recovered from, but on placing the animal back in its cage five minutes later, a second tetanus occurred which was fatal.

II.—STRYCHNIA CHLORIDE BY INJECTION INTO A VEIN (JUGULAR).

Experiment VI.—Rabbit; weight, 2 lb. 11 oz.

Time.	
11 27 a.m. ... ..	.000125 gramme strychnia in .25 cub. centimeters of salt solution (.75%). injected.
10 30 a.m.	No obvious effect.
1 2 p.m.	Well.

Experiment

* The stomach always contained a considerable amount of food. Rabbits retain food in their stomachs, even when starved, for forty-eight hours; accordingly the attempt to administer the arsenic always on an empty stomach was abandoned.

Experiment VII.—Rabbit; weight, 2 lb. 14 oz.

Time.		
11 40 a.m.	...	00025 gramme strychnia injected.
11 45 a.m.	...	Increased reflex response.
1 0 p.m.	...	Well.

Experiment VIII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 10 oz.

Time.		
12 15 p.m.	...	00075 gramme strychnia injected.
12 16 p.m.	...	Slight convulsions.
12 17 p.m.	...	do do
12 20 p.m.	...	Tetanus on stimulation (handling).
12 22 p.m.	...	Dead.

Experiment IX.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 8 oz.

Time.		
12 0	...	0005 gramme strychnia injected.
12 5 p.m.	...	Increased reflex response.
1 0 p.m.	...	do do
2 0 p.m.	...	do do
3 0 p.m.	...	Well.

Experiment X.—Rabbit; weight, 2 lb. 10 oz.

Time.		
12 40 p.m.	...	00065 gramme strychnia injected.
12 46 p.m.	...	Tetanus on stimulation.
12 50 p.m.	...	do do
12 52 p.m.	...	Dead.

III.—ARSENITE OF SODA BY THE MOUTH.

Experiment XI.—Rabbit; weight, 2 lb. 14 oz.

Time.		
June 5—10 0 a.m.	...	02 gramme arsenite of soda in 2 c.c. water per os; rectal temperature = 101.8° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	Very quiet; still can run; refuses food; rectal temp. = 99.5.
June 6—9 30 a.m.	...	Found dead; warm; rigor commencing.

P.M.—Slight injection of cardiac end of stomach. Slight injection of duodenum.

Experiment XII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 6 oz.

Time.		
June 5—11 10 p.m.	...	02 gramme arsenite of soda by mouth; rectal temp. = 101.6° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	Quiet; rectal temp. = 100.5° F.
June 6—10 0 a.m.	...	Very ill; tremor; temp. = 98.5° F.
3 0 p.m.	...	Very ill; incoordinate; temp. = 96° F.; passed some blood-stained fluid with hard feces.
3 15 p.m.	...	Convulsions.
3 17 p.m.	...	Dead; temp. = 94° F.

P.M.—Small scattered hemorrhages in mucous membrane of cardiac end of stomach. Two large hemorrhages in mucous membrane of pyloric end; rest of mucous membrane of a dirty sodden appearance. Mucous membrane of duodenum injected.

Experiment XIII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 6 oz.

Time.		
June 11—2 45 p.m.	...	02 gramme arsenite of soda, by mouth; rectal temp. = 101.5° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	Quiet; refuses food; temp. = 100° F.
June 12—10 0 a.m.	...	Ill; tremor after movement; rectal temp. = 100.2° F.
3 0 p.m.	...	Very weak; temp. = 100.2° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	do temp. = 98.6° F.
June 13—9 0 a.m.	...	Died during night; cold and stiff.

P.M.—Mucous membrane of stomach softened and echymosed all over, and shed in parts. Mucous membrane of duodenum injected.

Experiment XIV.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 7 oz.

Time.		
June 11—2 45 p.m.	...	015 gramme arsenite of soda, by mouth; temp. = 101.6° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	Very quiet; temp. = 101° F.
June 12—9 0 a.m.	...	Very ill; has not eaten; temp. = 100° F.
1 0 p.m.	...	do do temp. = 100.5° F.
6 0 p.m.	...	do do temp. = 100.5° F.
June 13—9 0 a.m.	...	More lively; eaten food; temp. = 101° F.

This animal recovered from the immediate effects, but became emaciated, and died four days later.

IV.—ARSENITE OF SODA INJECTED INTO A VEIN.

Experiment XV.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 2 oz.

Time.		
June 7—10 0 a.m.	...	02 gramme arsenite of soda injected.
11 0 a.m.	...	Very seedy.
12 30 p.m.	...	Incoordinate.
1 0 p.m.	...	Dead.

P.M.—Mucous membrane of stomach injected.

Experiment XVI.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 4 oz.

Time.		
10 0 a.m.	...	01 gramme arsenite of soda injected.
11 0 a.m.	...	Appears ill.
12 0	...	Fairly lively; runs well.
6 0 p.m.	...	Dead.

P.M.—Mucous membrane of stomach injected.

Experiment XVII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 7 oz.

Time.		
June 7—10 30 a.m.	...	0075 gramme arsenite of soda injected; rectal temp. = 101.4° F.
11 0 a.m.	...	Very quiet.
12 0	...	More lively.
6 0 p.m.	...	Ill; rectal temp. = 100° F.
June 8—10 0 a.m.	...	Lively; has eaten food.
June 9—	...	Appeared quite well, but became emaciated, and died four days after.

1. I endeavoured to answer question 1 in two ways.

(a) By administering by the mouth to rabbits of nearly equal weight, a lethal dose of arsenic, together with in one case a lethal dose of strychnia, and in another case a just sub-lethal dose of strychnia. At the same time two control rabbits received, one the lethal, and the other the sublethal dose of the strychnia without the arsenic.

Rabbit (α), weight, 3 lb. 4 oz., received 0·006 gramme strychnia, and 0·02 gramme arsenite of soda.
 Rabbit (β), weight, 3 lb. 7 oz., received 0·008 gramme strychnia, and 0·02 gramme arsenite of soda.
 Rabbit (γ), weight, 3 lb. 2 oz., received 0·006 gramme strychnia.
 Rabbit (δ), weight, 3 lb. received 0·008 gramme strychnia.

All four rabbits showed symptoms of strychnia poisoning when examined two hours later. They had slight tetanic convulsions on cutaneous stimulation, and rigid extension of the hind legs when they attempted to run. In the case of rabbits (α) and (γ), which had received a sub-lethal dose of strychnia these symptoms passed off in a few hours. Rabbits (β) and (δ), which had received a lethal dose of strychnia, both died from tetanus within three hours. Rabbit (α) which survived the sublethal dose of strychnia succumbed to the arsenic thirty-seven hours after its administration.

In these four experiments the arsenic did not interfere with the usual manifestations of the strychnia, and that animal which had received arsenic together with a just sub-minimal dose of strychnia succumbed to the former in just such time, and presented the same series of phenomena, as far as could be observed, as animals which had received the arsenic alone.

I next ascertained whether, when the depression due to arsenic was well pronounced, the poisonous effects of strychnia were interfered with. Three experiments were made with this object, and the experimental arrangements were such that a continuous record of the arterial blood-pressure and of the respiratory movements was obtained. In two of the experiments the arsenite of soda was introduced into a vein. In one experiment it was given by mouth. When the records above-mentioned indicated very marked depression both of the circulatory and respiratory mechanisms, strychnia was introduced into a vein. In every case a minimal lethal dose or less than that quantity occasioned death from tetanus.

An account of individual experiments (XXII, XXIII, and XXIV) is appended.

Experiment XXII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb.

Time.		
10 0 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure in carotid artery equal to 90 millimetres of mercury-pressure.
10 2 a.m.	...	0·02 gramme arsenite of soda in 2 cub. centimetres of 75 per cent. salt solution injected into jugular vein.
10 11 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure in artery = 43 m.m. mercury pressure.
10 12 a.m.	...	0·00375 gramme strychnia in 75 cub. centimetres of 75 per cent. salt solution injected into jugular vein.
10 13 a.m.	...	Tetanus.
10 14 a.m.	...	Dead.

Experiment XXIII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 8 oz.

Time.		
10 20 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure in carotid artery equal to 116 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
10 21 a.m.	...	0·25 gramme of arsenite of soda in the salt solution injected into jugular vein.
12 35 p.m.	...	Corneal-reflex absent. Blood-pressure equal to 13 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
12 36 p.m.	...	0·00375 gramme of strychnia in solution injected into jugular vein.
12 37 p.m.	...	Tetanus.
12 38 p.m.	...	Dead.

Experiment XXIV.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 10 oz.

Time.		
12 40 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure in carotid artery equal to 90 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
12 50 p.m.	...	0·4 gramme of arsenite of soda in solution administered <i>per os</i> .
2 0 o'clock	...	Blood-pressure equal to 64 m.m. mercury-pressure.
2 5 o'clock	...	0·0075 gramme of strychnia in solution injected into femoral vein.
2 5½ o'clock	...	Tetanus.
2 7 o'clock	...	Dead.

From the above experiments it is seen that arsenic is quite unable to mask the poisonous action of strychnia, either when they are both administered together by the mouth or when the strychnia is introduced directly into the circulation of an animal already suffering from the effects of arsenic.

On the contrary, it would appear that those animals which are already poisoned by arsenic succumb more readily to strychnia than normal animals.

2. In answering the second question, I have taken the arterial blood-pressure as an indication of circulatory efficiency. After ascertaining the effect upon the arterial blood-pressure both of the direct introduction of arsenite of soda into a vein, and the slower method of giving a solution of arsenite of soda by the mouth, I determined that the latter method of administration of the poison was the more convenient for the present purpose.

The experiments were arranged so as to obtain a record of the arterial blood-pressure and of the respiration. The arsenite of soda was then administered by being passed to the back of the throat. The animal always swallowed the whole dose. 0·4 grammes of the arsenite of soda was given in every case, dissolved in 4 cub. centimetres of water. The depression of the circulation commenced about 45 minutes after the administration of the dose.

The solution of strychnia was introduced directly into a vein from a small burette, so that the quantity could be accurately graduated. The amount of strychnia injected varied in different experiments, and was introduced at different stages of the arsenical poisoning.

Notes of these experiments (XIV, XXV, XXVII) are appended. They show that when the strychnia is introduced before any decided depression has been produced by the arsenic it occasions (as is the case in a normal animal) a small increase in the original blood-pressure; but that once the depression due to the arsenic is at all pronounced, strychnia is quite unable to counteract this depression; and if the injection of the strychnia be continued, it causes tetanus and the death of the animal when or before an amount sufficient to kill a normal rabbit of the same weight has been introduced.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, B.Sc., M.B., Lond., &c.

14 June, 1895.

Experiment

Experiment XXV.—Rabbit; 3 lb. 10 oz. in weight.

Time.		
12 25 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure in the carotid artery, equal to 86 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
12 30 p.m.	...	·04 gramme arsenite of soda administered <i>per os</i> .
12 45 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 85 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
12 50 p.m.	...	·00025 gramme strychnia in solution injected into femoral vein.
1 0 o'clock p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 92 m.m. mercury.
1 5 p.m.	...	" " 96 m.m. "
2 0 o'clock p.m.	...	" " 70 m.m. "
2 5 p.m.	...	·00025 gramme strychnia injected into femoral vein.
2 10 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 68 m.m. mercury.
2 30 p.m.	...	" " 66 m.m. "
2 31 p.m.	...	·00025 gramme strychnia injected into femoral vein.
2 31½ p.m.	...	Tetanus.
2 33 p.m.	...	Dead.

The first dose of strychnia was injected before any decided depression had been caused by the arsenic. It produced a temporary rise in blood-pressure. The second dose, which was given after the arsenic had depressed the circulation was without effect.

Experiment XXVI.—Rabbit; weight, 4 lb. 4 oz.

Time.		
10 0 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure in carotid artery equal to 110 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
10 1 a.m.	...	·04 gramme arsenite of soda in solution administered <i>per os</i> .
10 45 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 100 m.m. mercury; ·000125 gramme of strychnia in solution injected into femoral vein.
10 46 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 98 m.m. mercury.
11 15 a.m.	...	" " 74 m.m. " ·000375 gramme strychnia injected in femoral vein.
11 17 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 74 m.m. mercury.
12 0 o'clock.	...	" " 56 m.m. " ·00025 gramme strychnia injected into femoral vein.
12 1 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal 54 m.m. mercury.
12 35 p.m.	...	" " 26 m.m. " ·00025 gramme strychnia injected in femoral vein.
12 37 p.m.	...	Tetanus.
12 39 p.m.	...	Dead.

This animal received strychnia at four periods during the arsenical poisoning. It had absolutely no effect on the blood-pressure, and when a minimal fatal dose had been introduced the animal died of strychnia poisoning.

Experiment XXVII.—Rabbit; weight, 3 lb. 7 oz.

Time.		
11 0 a.m.	...	Blood-pressure in carotid artery equal to 138 m.m. of mercury-pressure.
11 2 a.m.	...	·04 gramme arsenite of soda administered <i>per os</i> .
12 15 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 112 m.m. mercury. ·00025 gramme strychnia injected in femoral vein.
12 30 p.m.	...	Blood-pressure equal to 108 m.m. mercury.
12 45 p.m.	...	" " 80 "
12 46 p.m.	...	·0005 gramme strychnia injected into femoral vein.
12 47 p.m.	...	Tetanus.
12 48 p.m.	...	Dead.

In this experiment also the strychnia failed to improve the circulation after it was affected by arsenic, and when it was pushed to the extent of a minimal fatal dose, it occasioned tetanus and death.

Police.

SCHEDULE A.

1874. Births in the District of Melbourne North, Hotham Branch, in the Colony of Victoria.
Registered by Garrett Flood Nagle,
10,564.

No.	Child.			Parents.			Informant.	Witnesses.	Registrar.		Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
	When and where born.	Name, and whether present or not.	Sex.	Father.		Mother.			When Registered and where.	Signature of Deputy Registrar.	
192	10th May, 1874, Rosbank Cottage, Abbotsford-street, Bourke Ward, City of Melbourne, Co. Bourke.	Sarah Annis. Not present.	Female.	Denis Gaynor, Carpenter, 37, London, England.	2nd May, 1867, Baharat. No previous issue.	Caroline Gaynor, late Asbury, w. n., Odans, 40, London, England.	G. Brown, Stepanister, Abbotstord street.	W. H. Cutts, Mrs. Brown, Denis Gaynor.	11th June, 1874, Melbourne, North.	G. F. Nagle	

I, Richard Nicholas Dowling Tracey, Assistant Government Statist of the Colony of Victoria, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Entry in a Register of Births kept in this office.

RICHARD N. D. TRACEY.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 23rd April, 1895.
Examined—W.J.S.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH FOR MARRIAGE.

Name and surname of persons—Denis Gaynor to Caroline Asbury (?), Odans (?), or Brown.
Date of marriage—2nd May, 1867.
Birthplace—Victoria.
Date—24th April, 1895.
No record, January, 1863, to December, 1874.—W.J.S., 24/4/95.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF GEORGE DEAN.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE DEAN, PRAYING FOR PARTICULARS WITH REFERENCE TO AN ANSWER GIVEN BY A MINISTER OF THE CROWN, RELATIVE TO HIS CASE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 September, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, George Dean,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That he was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, at Darlinghurst, on the 6th day of April last past, of having administered poison to his wife, Mary Dean, with intent to kill, and was sentenced to death, which sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

2. That a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the case, and to call evidence to throw light upon or vary the evidence given at the before-mentioned trial.

3. That after hearing the evidence adduced before such Royal Commission a majority of the Commissioners found as follows:—

“After bestowing on the case much anxious thought, and viewing it in every conceivable aspect, not forgetting the bearing of the evidence given by Mr. Westgarth, we have grave doubts if George Dean committed the offence with which he was charged, and of which he was found guilty, and we therefore recommend that he be released from further imprisonment.”

4. That in accordance with the finding of such Royal Commission, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directed the release of your Petitioner, and a free pardon was granted and issued to your Petitioner.

5. That the Honorable the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council, on September the 19th instant, when asked, by the Honorable Henry Edward Kater, the following questions:—

“1. Is there any foundation for the rumour that he has received a communication respecting an admission of guilt alleged to have been made by George Dean, lately convicted of administering poison with intent to murder?”

“2. Does he believe in the truth of the communication, and if so will he give the House particulars of it?”

Answered as follows:—

“Whatever communications have been made to me were of a confidential character, and I cannot, therefore, give any information or particulars. I must courteously decline to answer the second question.”

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that he may be furnished with such particulars as to the author of such statement, and the evidence upon which it was made, as will enable your Petitioner to clear his character from the undeserved stigma which such a statement by a Minister of the Crown has cast upon him.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Sydney, 24th September, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST DANIEL GREEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 November, 1895.

Question.

5. CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST DANIEL GREEN:—MR. HENRY CLARKE asked THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—

- (1.) Is it a fact that a warrant was issued for one Daniel Green in connection with the charge brought by the Crown against Mr. Crick, M.P., and others, and on that charge was he remanded on bail to the extent of £3,000?
- (2.) Was he then, and while under such heavy bail, charged, on 15th October last, with conspiracy in a matter known as Mrs. "H's" case?
- (3.) Was he remanded from 15th October to 22nd October, on further bail of £2,000, in Mrs. "H's" case?
- (4.) Did he appear to his bail on 22nd October, and was not the case further adjourned on the application of the Crown, to 25th of same month, and was not this application opposed by Mr. Green, who desired the charge to be proceeded with at once?
- (5.) Did Mr. Green appear on 25th October, and on application made on behalf of the Crown again remanded to 29th October, Mr. Green opposing the application, and again insisting that the Crown should go on with the case?
- (6.) Did Mr. Green again appear on 29th October, and the case further postponed to 5th November on an application on behalf of the Crown, and again opposed by Mr. Green, who insisted that the case be proceeded with if the Crown had any evidence to offer?
- (7.) Did Mr. Green again appear on 5th November, and was the case again postponed to 12th November on the application of the Crown, and did not Mr. Green again oppose such postponement?
- (8.) Is it not a fact that Mr. Green appeared on 12th November, and was not the charge against him withdrawn by the Crown, no reason whatever being given for such a course?
- (9.) Did the Crown have sufficient evidence to justify it in issuing a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Green, and, if so, why was not such evidence offered at the Police Court, and why was the case withdrawn without any evidence being given to show any justification for the arrest and the numerous adjournments before referred to?
- (10.) Who advised that the charge be withdrawn, who advised the issue of the warrant, and who advised the numerous adjournments, and did the Crown in the first instance oppose bail being granted to Mr. Green?

Answer.

Mr. Gould answered,—I will presently reply to the longer Question by laying a return upon the Table.

(1. to 8.) Yes. The adjournments were made in consequence of another case in which Green was involved being then under investigation.

(9.) Yes, there was ample evidence to justify the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Green, as will be shown by the following statement of one Timothy Hill, the principal witness in the "Mrs. H" case. This was signed by Hill, and is as follows:—

Central Police Station, Sydney, 25 September, 1895.
 I, TIMOTHY HILL, make the following statement voluntary.—I went to Brisbane by train, which I took from the Hawkesbury; I went from Sydney by boat to Kyde, where I got a train to the Hawkesbury; I was in Brisbane about five days, and returned to Sydney by the steamer "Aramac" on 23rd inst.; I got the trousers and vest I'm wearing from Dan Green; I don't know why Dan Green gave the articles to me; after Mrs. Heaven's committal I heard Green was looking for me; I saw him one night in Power's hotel, King-street; he spoke first and, in the course of conversation, said he wanted me to go away, and that he would give me a "tenner" (£10) if I went; he made an appointment to meet him near Power's hotel some days afterwards; I met him, and he gave me £10 in notes and the price of my fare by train to Brisbane; he said

said the money was for to not give evidence against Mrs. Heaven; he asked me where I was going to, I said, Brisbane, and he said the best way to get away was to take the boat to Ryde, and take the train from there to the Hawkesbury River, where I could catch the Brisbane train; I know Green is in the employment of Messrs. Crick and Meagher; I also know that Mr. Meagher defended Mrs. Heaven in the abortion case at the Central Police Court; the day I left Sydney, Green and I had several drinks together in different hotels in Sydney; previous to seeing Green in Power's I had heard that he was inquiring for me about Erskineville; there was no person present when Green gave me the money.

TIMOTHY HILL.

This was corroborated by two other respectable witnesses. This written statement was partially confirmed by Timothy Hill when giving evidence in the "Mrs. H" case at Darlinghurst, such evidence being as follows:—

On the Jury retiring in the case against Myra Heaven, Mr. Wade asked that the witness Timothy Hill should be again called and placed in the witness box. This was done, when the following examination took place:—

Mr. Wade: You told me before Hill that you were bound over in this case against the defendant? Yes.

And you were bound to appear at the Central Criminal Court on the 30th of September? Yes.

Do you know a man named Dan Green? Yes, I know him.

Mr. Edmunds, who had been appearing for the defence in the case against Heaven, asked whether this examination should be proceeded with in the absence of the parties who might be affected by it.

His Honor: You can suggest anything you want to ask. Until there is something affecting you, I don't think you need trouble about it. The Crown suspects that there has been some attempt to do something. I need not say what it was, and they are perfectly right to call my attention to it. That clearly comes within my jurisdiction.

Mr. Wade: Do you know in whose employ that man is? I believe he is in Crick and Meagher's.

Have you not heard it from his own mouth?

Mr. Edmunds: Would a proceeding of this kind, taken behind the backs of the people who might be implicated?

His Honor: As to his statement implicating other people, certainly there was a man named Dan Green quite independently of the statement that he was employed at Crick and Meagher's.

Mr. Wade: Did you see him towards the end of September? No.

In the middle of September, if you like;—did you see him during September? I spoke to him.

Did he give you anything on that occasion? No.

Where did you meet him on that occasion? In King-street.

Where about? Near Castlereagh-street, I think.

In the street or the hotel? In the hotel.

Was it by appointment? I don't know.

Did you receive a certain message? I don't know.

His Honor: Without hearing anything about it at all? Yes.

Mr. Wade: You say without hearing about it? Yes.

Had you not heard that the Crown was looking for you; just think before you answer? I don't know whether it was before I met him or after.

Did you make a statement after your arrest? Yes.

Is it true? No.

What is not true? [No answer.] You had a conversation with Green that day didn't you? That part is true.

Listen to my question; did you have a conversation that day? Yes.

Did you see Green again a short time after that? Yes, I think I did.

Where did you meet him that day? I don't know where I met him.

It is not so long ago; was it not ——— hotel? Yes.

That is at the corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street? Yes.

Did you see him inside the hotel? Yes.

I want to know what he told you? I don't know what he told me; I don't recollect.

Didn't he say this—that he wanted you to go away? He said something to that effect.

Are not those the very words? I don't recollect what he said.

Did he also say that he would give you a "tenner" if you went away? I made that statement to Detective West when he arrested me.

You made a deliberate statement? Yes; because I told him the truth at first and he would not believe it.

Didn't Green actually give you ten pounds? No.

You will swear that? I will swear that on my oath.

You will admit that you told West that Green gave you ten pounds? Yes.

That he gave you the ten pounds in notes? Yes.

And the price of your fare by train to Brisbane? Yes.

His Honor: Is that untrue? Yes.

Mr. Wade: Did you not also say this to West,—that the money was for you not to give evidence against Mrs. Heaven? Yes; I told him that.

Did you invent that? Yes; because I thought I was not going to be arrested. I thought that when I made that statement he would not arrest me.

Were you under any charge? Yes; I was charged, but thought he would let me go, as there was no charge against me.

Did you not say this to West,—that Green asked where you were going to, and you said Brisbane? Yes, I said that.

And that the best way to get away was to take the boat to Ryde, and go in the train from there to the Hawkesbury? Yes.

Where you would get the Brisbane train? I don't know.

Did you not go to Brisbane? Yes.

Did you not go to Ryde first of all? Yes.

Did you not catch the slow train at the Hawkesbury;—did you not change your train and get the mail train to Brisbane? Yes.

Was not that the very same day that you had seen Green? I had seen him that morning.

It was true that you told West that you would go by way of Ryde? Yes.

Where did you find the money;—did Green find it? I decline to answer that; it is my business.

I want you to answer, unless you admit that you got it by a crime? I don't wish to answer it.

Did you steal it? I don't wish to answer.

If you told me you committed a crime in getting it I would not ask you? I did not get it honestly.

What was the crime;—conspiring to defeat the ends of justice? I won't say.

His Honor: You have been told that no proceedings will be taken against you for any part you might have had in defeating the ends of justice. If it is only in that way that it is a crime you are bound to answer? It was not in that way.

Mr. Wade: Was it outside of Green altogether? Yes; it had nothing to do with Green whatever.

How long were you in Brisbane? A few days.

Where is all your money;—have you spent it all? Yes.

Did you not come back to Sydney for more money? No.

What brought you back? I had to be here by the 30th.

Tell me why you went to Brisbane? Because I wanted to go to Brisbane.

On what business? I want to look for work.

How long were you away—a week? Yes.

What class did you travel—first or second? Second.

What was the fare by train;—was it not £7, or something like that? Three guineas.

You know what the fare by steamer is—£1? Yes.

Why not go the cheap way when looking for work? Because I wanted to go by train.

Why did you not start from Sydney? I don't know.

What

What reason had you for going to Ryde by boat and then on by train? Because I wanted to go that way.

What were your special reasons? I won't tell.

His Honor: Had it any connection with this other matter? Yes.

Mr. Wade: Were you going away to avoid the police? I decline to answer that.

His Honor: He says that it was in regard to another crime of which we know nothing. As far as I can see I have no reason to doubt his *bonâ fides*.

Mr. Wade: That is your signature is it not? Yes.

His Honor: Mark that document one.

Mr. Wade: That is the statement you made to West and signed? Yes.

When West first questioned you did you not say that you had not been away at all? I don't know what I said when I was arrested.

Do you recollect saying that? I don't recollect what I said.

You had been in the cells all night? Yes.

You were sober next morning? I was not sober.

Had you been remanded by the Magistrate? Yes.

Didn't Mr. Meagher come to see you in the gaol? Yes.

Did you in any way send for him? I did not send for him.

Mr. Edmunds: Ought not such things to be said in the presence of the third parties if it is for the guidance of the Court in dealing with the matter. Of course I am not instructed, and I shall have to collapse if objection is taken to my appearing.

His Honor: It is simply this, if the Crown thinks there has been some attempt to interfere with the proper administration of justice that is a matter I am bound to inquire into, not that I am to deal with it at once myself, but to refer it to another court.

Mr. Edmunds: My friend ought to refrain from asking questions which reflect on another person without that person being before the Court.

Mr. Wade: If there is anything to answer, no doubt your Honor will give Mr. Meagher an opportunity of replying.

His Honor: I will give Mr. Meagher an opportunity.

Mr. Wade (to witness): You had no money to pay for your own defence? No.

So far as you are concerned you had not engaged him? No.

At that time when Mr. Meagher came first to see you did you not know Mrs. Heaven had been arrested? No.

Had you not heard it? No.

Did not Mr. Meagher tell you? Yes; I did not know before that.

Did he not offer to defend you then? He said he was going to defend us.

Both you and Mrs. Parkes? Yes.

You knew you could give evidence against Mrs. Heaven? Yes.

Were you not taken to the Police Court a few days after that? Yes.

Did you not then decline to give evidence? Yes.

Was not that a suggestion of Mr. Meagher? No, it was not.

Whose idea was it? My own.

Did you tell him you were going to do that? No; I did not tell anyone. I told him I did not want any defence, I could defend myself.

Are you aware that he went and saw Mrs. Parkes after that? No.

How long was Mr. Meagher with you? About ten minutes.

Now, was it not half an hour, and did he not go through all your papers with you? He went through all my papers, but did not take long.

Now this is the only thing I have to ask you;—where did you get that trousers and waistcoat from? [No answer.]

Who gave them to you—come, it is an easy question, who gave them to you? Green gave them to me.

How long before you went to Brisbane;—how many days? About seven.

They were new then? Yes.

He gave them to you as a present? He bought them.

You had no money then? No.

Come, did you pay for these trousers? No.

Did not Green give them to you the same time as he asked you to go away? No, he did not ask me to go away then.

Are you sure? I would not be sure.

How came you to meet Green when you got the trousers? I just dropped across him.

How did you come to get them;—did you go to the shop with him? No.

Come, tell me, I want to know how you came to get the trousers and vest from Green? [No answer.]

His Honor: There is nothing dishonest as far as I can see. Did he give you the trousers and vest, or did he give you the money to buy them? He bought them.

Mr. Wade: Did you ask him? Yes.

What reason did you give Green when you asked him to buy them? Because I did not want to go into the street myself and buy them.

Where did you see him, and where did the conversation take place about the trousers? In the street.

What street? I don't know the name of the street.

It was in the street, then? Yes, in the evening time.

Why did you not buy the trousers yourself? Because I did not want to.

You were out in the street, why could you not have gone into Oxford-street? Because I did not want to go into Oxford-street.

His Honor: If you have any explanation or answer I will hear it, Mr. Edmunds.

The case against Green was withdrawn, as Green was already committed for conspiracy on another serious charge, and because the witness Hill refused to give the evidence to support his original statement, and without this principal witness it was deemed unwise to proceed further at that time. The Crown Law Officers then advised that the case should be withdrawn.

(10.) The Clerk of the Peace who had charge of Mrs. H's case advised the issue of a warrant for Green in consequence of Hill's written statement, and the evidence corroborating witnesses as to Green's guilt. The Crown Law Officers advised the adjournment, and opposed bail because Green had admitted that he had for some weeks been in hiding to evade the warrant that was issued for him.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF THE LATE JOHN COPP.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 September, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th September, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the death certificate in the case of John Copp, together with
“any other papers relating to the dispensing with an inquest in the case
“referred to.”

(*Mr. Haynes.*)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Memorandum from The Medical Superintendent, Prince Alfred Hospital, to The City Coroner.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 1 December, 1891.

I have to report to you the death of John Copp, who was brought to the hospital this morning, at 6.30 a.m., by the police, in an unconscious condition. A *post-mortem* examination will be necessary.

Awaiting your instructions.

I remain, &c.,

CECIL PURSER.

Prince Alfred Hospital, 2 December, 1891.

WE certify that the dead body examined at the dead-house of Prince Alfred Hospital, and identified by us as that of the late John Copp, chemist, Darlington, exhibits no marks of violence, and from our previous knowledge of deceased (medically) we are of the opinion that his death was due to natural causes.

WILLIAM JOHN MUNRO, M.B., C.M., &c.

ROBERT HUNTER, L.R.C.P. & S.

Redfern Station, 1 December, 1891.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE SHAW begs to report for the information of the City Coroner:—

That about 8.30 a.m. this date John Copp, age — years, a chemist, a native of ———, and residing with his family at Darlington Road, Darlington, died at Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown.

It appears deceased, about 1 p.m. 30th ultimo, called at Thornton's "Half-way House Hotel," Botany Road, Botany, where he was served with liquor by James Thornton, the licensee; then complained of feeling queer, and laid down on a couch in the parlour till 7, and left the hotel at 9.30 p.m.

Nothing further is known of him until 5 a.m. this date, when he was found by Sydney Braun and Robert Spence, in an unconscious state, in a paddock off Botany Road, Alexandria. Braun informed Constable Emanuel, who conveyed him to the Prince Alfred Hospital, where he died as above stated.

J. C. Woore, Esquire,

WM. DAVID SHAW,

City Coroner.

Senior-constable.

After making inquiries of Constable Emanuel, hearing the statements of the deceased's wife and Thomas R. Butler, his assistant, and reading the certificate signed by Dr. Munro and Dr. Hunter, appended hereto, I am of the opinion that an inquest is unnecessary, and, therefore, dispense with it.—
J. C. WOORE, C.C., 2/12/91.

No. 2.

Anonymous Letter to The Inspector-General of Police.

Inspector of Police,

Singleton, April.

You have heard so much about Deeming killing women, why do you not see about the men? Copp, the chemist, of Darlington, near Sydney, dropped dead coming from Botany a few months ago. A boy also died in his shop. Copp was buried without examination. A week after, his museum was for sale. Try Butler, who has been living there with Copp's wife, and is carrying on the business. Have Copp's body taken up and examined, and see was poison the cause of his death. Something wrong, we are sure.

Yours,

ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO GO TO COURT.

To Inspector of Police, Sydney. Urgent.

Re the late John Copp, referred to in attached Letter.

No. 2 Police Station, Sydney, 26 April, 1892.

DETECTIVE WEST reports that he has made inquiry re attached letter referring to the late John Copp. It appears he was brought to Prince Alfred Hospital on 1st December last by the police (*vide* police report to Coroner attached*) in a state of coma, and never recovered, until death ensued. An inquiry was held in the case by J. C. Woore, Esq., City Coroner (no jury being empanelled), and on Drs. Munro and Hunter stating, after having viewed the body, that "they believed that death was due to natural causes," the Coroner gave an order for the burial of the body. The doctors are unable to state from what natural cause the deceased died, but come to the above conclusion from their knowledge of deceased having suffered from fits of epilepsy for years, which they state must end in insanity or death. Dr. Purser (Medical Superintendent, Prince Alfred Hospital) refused to certify to the cause of death without holding a *post-mortem* examination, but it appears Mrs. Copp was very much averse to it being held, consequently the other doctors were called in. Drs. Munro and Hunter state that they could not certify to the cause of death without first holding a *post-mortem* examination, but that they have no moral doubt but deceased died from the effects of the disease from which he suffered, and Dr. Service, who also knew deceased, states that he would not be surprised at having heard of Copp's death, as he was liable to die at any time from a fit of epilepsy. Some people in the locality of Copp's late place of business, and which his wife is now carrying on, assisted by Butler, Copp's late assistant, believe that an inquest should have been held, which feeling no doubt is prompted by the rumoured intimacy of Mrs. Copp with her assistant, Butler. As far as can be ascertained, no person saw Copp from the time he left the "Half-way House Hotel" until he was found by the persons named in the attached report. The boy referred to in attached letter died from the effects of a severe cold a considerable time previous to Copp.

W. J. WEST,

Detective.

Geo. Read, Esq., Superintendent.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General.—G. READ, 27/4/92. Referred for the City Coroner's perusal and information.—EDMUND FORBERRY, I.G.P., B.C., 27/4/92.

On making inquiries of Detective West and interviewing Dr. Munro, Dr. Hunter, and Dr. Service, I am confirmed in my opinion that an inquest was quite unnecessary, and therefore do not intend to take any further action in this matter.—J. C. WOORE, C.E., B.C., 30/4/92. The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Inspector-General's office, Sydney, 3/5/92.—Memo. for Supt. Read's information.—E.F. Noted and returned.—G. READ, Supt., 4/5/92. The I.G.P.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE JOHNSON PERJURY CASE.

(PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 November, 1895.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, That an Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with the Johnson Perjury Case.”

(Mr. Watson, for Mr. Sleath.)

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THE JOHNSON PERJURY CASE.

No. 1.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

Subject:—Regina v. Johnson—Perjury.

IN view of the important revelations made upon the trial of the case Regina v. Peake, Davis, and Butler, conspiracy, I shall be much obliged if your Honor will favour me with a full report of the case tried before you, in which prisoner Johnson was convicted of perjury alleged to have been committed in the divorce case of Butler v. Butler.

The Honorable The Chief Justice.

A.J.G.,
13/8/95.

E. J. B. Macarthur, Esq., Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 14/8/95. Report and notes sent forward previously.—FRANK M. DARLEY, C.J., 20/8/95.

No. 1A.

Mrs. Butler to The Minister of Justice.

65, Church-street, Newtown, 13 August, 1895.

THE Petition of Mary Jane Butler for the release of her brother, John Foster Johnson, convicted of perjury at Sydney, about 13th December, 1894.

To the Honorable Albert John Gould, Esquire, Minister of Justice,—

I, Mary Jane Butler, humbly petition and beg that you will be pleased to cause a full and searching inquiry to be made into the credibility of the witnesses who gave such evidence at the divorce matter in which I was respondent, and my husband, Thomas Richard Butler (now a prisoner in Darlinghurst Gaol for conspiracy in connection with the said divorce), the petitioner, and on whose statements my brother was mainly convicted, and that you will cause such other inquiry to be made as may show additional evidence, if obtainable, in my brother's behalf. I humbly draw your attention to the late conspiracy case tried before Mr. Justice Simpson, and the affidavits filed in Divorce Jurisdiction.

Firmly convinced of my brother's innocence, I trust in your assistance to obtain for my brother the same justice I have lately obtained, and that his character may be vindicated as mine has been; and your petitioner will ever pray.

MARY JANE BUTLER.

Forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. The Private Secretary.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 13/8/95. The Minister of Justice.—FRANK M. DARLEY, Lieutenant-Governor, 13/8/95.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Butler.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 August, 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your petition praying for an inquiry into the case of your brother, John Foster Johnson, and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 3.

Mr. B. Cooke to The Minister of Justice.

Re John F. Johnson.—“Perjury Release Petition.”

Sir,

126, Phillip-street, Sydney, 23 August, 1895.

Having made inquiries on behalf of the prisoner John F. Johnson, now undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment for perjury, and gathered together the evidence contained in the seven statutory declarations herewith attached, I now beg to submit the same, hoping that the new additional facts may be sufficient to obtain the prayer of Mrs. Butler's petition. I may say that writing for myself and the six witnesses whose statements follow, all concerned have worked in this matter without any remuneration whatever, and at great personal inconvenience and expense to assist the course of true justice.

I beg leave to draw attention to the special points of new evidence—

1. The night of occurrences forming the subject of the perjury prosecution is fixed as the 27th June, 1890—twenty-two days after Mrs. Butler went to the hospital, and fourteen days before her return from it. These dates are proved by Butler's own entries in shop books.

2. Six witnesses, none of whom gave evidence at the perjury trial, prove Johnson's version to be the true one.

3. Four of these prove Butler had a horse months before the 13th of September, 1890.

4. Mrs. Greenfield proves it was in Butler's yard in the month of June, as Johnson swore it was. Mrs. Butler proves the horse had arrived there before the 11th of July, the date of her return home after five weeks in the hospital.

5. Mr. and Mrs. Trethewey corroborate Mrs. Greenfield and Mrs. Butler, as they both declare Butler had a horse and cart, and drove his wife to their place just after she came out of the hospital. Mr. Trethewey further proving that Butler told him that he had a horse on hire, the date being fixed by Butler's own entries of the rubber stamps orders.

6. Butler's version that "No horse was at King-street, Newtown, until the 13th September, therefore Johnson was guilty of perjury," is positively contradicted by four new witnesses.

7. Butler's version that Johnson's evidence relating to Butler's conduct with the unknown woman in the shop at midnight was a concoction got together to assist Mrs. Butler at the Divorce Court, is disproved by the evidence of two independent and respectable citizens—Mr. F. Jones and Mr. F. Hillier—strangers to each other, who show that, Johnson in relating his sister's troubles with Butler, told them nearly a year before the divorce cropped up of Butler's misconduct with this woman.

8. The two witnesses who swore at Johnson's trial they saw Butler using a horse during his wife's illness in the hospital—which Butler denied—are supported by four new witnesses to the same effect.

9. All doubt as to the correct dates of these occurrences is dispelled by the fact that we have the entries made by Butler's own hand in the shop books of the year 1890 to refer to.

10. The evidence of Mrs. Butler was, of course, available at the perjury trial, but her brother's lawyers—wisely perhaps, in view of the discrediting of her version just before in the Divorce Court, and the serious trouble Johnson had got himself into by swearing to certain facts on her behalf—did not deem it prudent to call her on his behalf.

11. Hillier might have also been called, but I understand that however convincing his evidence may be as a matter of justice, that as a matter of law at the trial for perjury it was deemed inadmissible, and in addition was unsupported, as Mr. Jones, not knowing anything of the precise words on which Johnson was indicted, was unaware of the value of his statement to the prisoner.

12. The length of time that elapsed between the occurrences on which the perjury charge was based and the trial of Johnson—namely, four and a half years—taken together with his limited means, and the short time to prepare his defence, no doubt prevented him from securing the evidence now adduced.

13. As Butler led the Court and the jury to believe he had never even used a horse at King-street, Newtown, in the year 1890, until he purchased one on the 13th of September of that year, and he produced the payment receipt of the horse as the first he ever had there, the whole case seems to have turned on the possession of a horse by him at that time. If he had one before September, 1890, he must have perjured himself, and Johnson is innocent, and he wilfully misled the Court and jury against Johnson as he did against his wife.

14. In conclusion, I beg to state Mrs. Butler is at present dependent on the kindness of a few friends for her maintenance, and otherwise I should not be writing this to assist a man whom I firmly believe to be innocent, as had she been able to employ skilled legal assistance my services would have been unnecessary.

I am, &c.,
B. COOKE.

[Enclosures.]

A.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, MARY JANE BUTLER, of 65, Church-street, Newtown, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am the sister of John Foster Johnson, now in goal under sentence for perjury.
2. In the year 1890, with my husband and brother, I went to live at 105, King-street, Newtown.
3. On the 5th June, 1890, I was taken to Prince Alfred Hospital, and remained there until the 11th of July next, evening.
4. When I went to the hospital there was no horse at our place.
5. When I returned my husband had a horse and cart. This horse was kept in a shed in the yard—the cart on the green at the rear.
6. Immediately after my return from the hospital my husband drove me to Mr. Trethewey's, to Lady Robinson's Beach, and other places in this cart.
7. Shortly after my return home from the hospital a girl named Alice was doing the housework, as I was too ill. This girl complained of the horse dirtying the washing on the line.
8. Alice left our service on the 4th of August, 1890.
9. I always understood from the conversation of my husband that his brother did not come to our house from the ship "Pifeshire" until the day my husband bought books for him, viz., 30th June, 1890.
10. The books now in the custody of Mr. B. Cooke, of 126, Phillip-street, are the books relating to the business at 105, King-street, Newtown, in the year 1890. The entries in these books are all entries made at that time.
11. Mrs. Peter Greenfield, now of Summer Hill, lived in the adjoining shop, No. 103, King-street, Newtown, in June, 1890. She had, from the closely-built situation of the premises, and the fact of her attending me in my own house when ill in June of that year, and having charge of my child Nita, the best of opportunities of seeing the horse referred to by my brother in his evidence as being there at that time.
12. The whole of the evidence now adduced on my brother's behalf has been collected free of charge, and the makers of all the statutory declarations have, at personal inconvenience, and at their own expense, assisted solely in the interests of justice to my innocent brother.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations, taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 21st }
day of August, 1895, before me, — }

MARY JANE BUTLER.

S. T. WHIDDON, J.P.

B.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, MARY ANN GREENFIELD, wife of Peter Greenfield, of Grosvenor Crescent, Summer Hill, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. In the year 1890 I resided with my husband and family at 103, King-street, Newtown, where we kept the shop adjoining that occupied by the Butlers and Johnson.
2. The kitchens and outhouses of both places were so built that they looked directly into each other.
3. I saw Mrs. Butler taken very ill in the yard about June, 1890. I went into Butler's place, and gave her assistance, and closed the place until Butler came home.
4. Mrs. Butler was shortly afterwards taken to the hospital, and during her absence Butler placed his child, "Nita," with me, and paid me weekly for her.

5. During the time Mrs. Butler was at the hospital Butler brought a horse and cart there. The horse was kept in a shed in his yard, only a few feet away from our kitchen—both yards were very small. The cart was left on the green at our back gate. When Mrs. Butler came out of the hospital I saw her get into this cart, and when Butler started to drive off she nearly fell backwards, as there was no back to the seat of the cart, and would have done so had not her brother, Johnson, who was in the back of the cart, caught her. I think they went to Lady Robinson's Beach. I saw them drive out on other occasions.
6. There was a servant named Alice there, and I heard her telling Johnson one day if he did not keep the horse from dirtying the clothes she had on the line she would not wash his shirts. This horse also chewed our clothes on the line over the fence during the time Mrs. Butler was in the hospital.
7. I introduced the girl Alice to Mrs. Butler's service.
8. I remember Butlers having three horses at 105, King-street, Newtown.
9. There was a woman with a boy working at Butler's during the time Mrs. Butler was at the hospital, when the horse used to chew our washing.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Summer Hill, this 21st }
day of August, 1895, before me,—

M. A. GREENFIELD.

E. J. WILSHIRE, J.P.

C.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, HENRY TRETHERWEY, of 184, George-street West, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, rubber stamp maker, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I know the man John F. Johnson, now in gaol under sentence for perjury. I first saw him at Butler's shop, 105, King-street, Newtown, in the year 1890.
2. About the month of June or July, 1890, Butler asked me to join him in making rubber stamps, for which he was to collect orders and I was to manufacture.
3. I remember Mrs. Butler being very ill in the hospital, and a few days after her return I was called on by Butler, who drove up to my house in a cart, having his wife and children in the vehicle standing outside while he came in and spoke to me. My wife also saw the horse and cart, and remarked how ill Mrs. Butler looked. This visit was between the first and second stamps Butler had made by me.
4. Butler told me he had a horse on hire about this time, and I knew him to have different horses.
5. I am positive beyond a doubt that Butler had a horse a long time before the month of September, 1890. I also saw him riding on a horse.
6. My wife, Louisa Emma Tretthewey, also clearly remembers so. She informs me that Butler drove his wife to our house when I commenced making the stamps first for him.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 20th }
day of August, 1895, before me,—

HENRY TRETHERWEY.

THOMAS LAW, J.P.

D.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, LOUISA EMMA TRETHERWEY, of 184, George-street West, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am the wife of Henry Tretthewey, rubber stamp manufacturer.
2. I remember the man Butler driving his wife in a cart to our house in the year 1890. They were then living at 105, King-street, Newtown. Mrs. Butler was then just out of the hospital and appeared ill.
3. This occurrence took place at the time my husband was commencing to make rubber stamps to Butler's orders.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 20th }
day of August, 1895, before me,—

LOUISA EMMA TRETHERWEY.

THOMAS LAW, J.P.

E.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, BENJAMIN COOKE, of 126, Phillip-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I have made a search in the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper for the month of June, 1890. In the issue of the 28th day of June, 1890, there appears an account showing the smoke concert referred to by John F. Johnson as having been attended by Butler and he on the night of the date in June he swore he was attending to a horse at King-street, Newtown, took place at Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on the night of the 27th of June, 1890, and was given by the East Sydney Football Club to the Carlton and North Melbourne team of footballers then visiting Sydney.
2. That in the same issue of that newspaper, in the shipping intelligence, there is a notification of the "Fifeshire" (s.), 3,720 tons, Captain W. A. Millar, having arrived in Sydney Harbour on the 27th of June, 1890, this being the ship on which a boy named Edward Butler, a witness against Johnson, arrived by.
3. That I have searched the entries in the books of the "Butler" business, at 105, King-street, Newtown, for the year 1890, and find the pair of boots (referred to by Mary Jane Butler) entered as having been bought for Ted Butler on the 30th of June, 1890.
4. That there is an entry, "Hospital and cab," 17s., for Mrs. Butler, 5th of June, 1890.
5. There is also an entry, cab for M. J. (Mrs. Butler's return), 11th of July, 1890.
6. That entries show that the girl "Alice" entered Butler's service about the 20th of July, and left about the 11th August, 1890.
7. That entries also show that rubber stamps payments (referred to by the Trettheweys) commenced on 29th of July, the second on the 1st of August, then on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 11th of August, 1890.
8. That the last tram would arrive at the part of King-street, Newtown, where Butlers live, about 11:40 or 11:45 p.m.
9. That, according to the meteorological report of the above newspaper of the above date, the moon did not set for two hours after the arrival of the last tram at Newtown, and was within five days of reaching "full moon" period.
10. That, according to usual practice, the street lamps would be also alight on the 27th of June, 1890.
11. That having visited the shop then occupied by the Butlers, and having stood where Johnson must have stood, and having in view the conditions of the night, I am of opinion, with the light in the background, and standing as he did in the dark, and as there does not appear to be any shutters to the shop window, that he could distinguish what was taking place in the shop about midnight on that night.

12. That the yards of the old residence shops of Butler and Greenfield are very small, and looking from the kitchens and sheds directly face each other, and the buildings are only about 8 feet apart.
13. That entries in Butler's books show the child "Nih" to have been with Mrs. Greenfield in June, 1890.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 24th }
day of August, 1895, before me,— }
WALTER CHURCH, J.P.

B. COOKE.

F.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, FREDERICK WILLIAM JONES, of 37, Watkin-street, Newtown, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am a commercial traveller for H. Johnston, of Alexandria, boot manufacturer.
2. I know the man, John F. Johnson, now undergoing sentence for perjury.
3. In the year 1893 I resided at 79, Church-street, Newtown. The prisoner then resided at No. 77 of the same street.
4. I often took a walk with him after tea of an evening.
5. On or about the New Year's Eve, 1893-4, I was walking with him past 105, King-street, Newtown. He then said to me, "We used to live there one time with Butler. On one night, after being out with Butler, I came home and we found a woman standing in the doorway. I left Butler with her and went round to the back to feed the horse. When I came into the house again I found Butler with the woman." (Johnson then described in his own language to the effect Butler was having connection with the woman when he returned.) He further said they put the woman out after a lot of trouble, as she wanted to stay. When she got outside she made a row and threatened to break the windows. A cab then came along; she got in. She came back again and wanted the cab fare or some money, but after some talk she cleared out.
6. I often talked in a confidential way with Johnson, and it was during one of these chats this conversation took place.
7. This occurred nearly a year before the perjury trial, and had I known the nature of the case I could and would have given this statement on oath.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 20th }
day of August, 1895, before me,— }
J. B. WHITEWAY, J.P.

FREDK. JONES.

G.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, FRANK HILLIER, of Railway-street, Petersham, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I have known John F. Johnson, brother of Mrs. Butler, for about four years. I first met him in Melbourne, in connection with an invention in which as a brass finisher he assisted me.
2. In the year 1893 I had frequent conversations with him in reference to his sister's troubles with her husband. He often confided in me, and asked for my advice.
3. In the month of December, 1893, he was at my cordial factory, Newtown. In the course of relation of some of the "Butler family" troubles at that time, he told me that on one occasion he came home with Butler from a social, and he (Johnson) went to the back of the shop in King-street, Newtown, to attend to a horse, and that on coming through to the front he caught Butler having connection with a woman.
4. He told me Butler manufactured pessaries at the King-street shop. He also told me they (Butler and he) killed a snake and brought it from the bush to the shop, and it was to be exhibited as having been killed in the shop yard as an advertisement.
5. He also told me he on one occasion had a bit of a fight with Butler in consequence of Butler's treatment of his sister.
6. It was nearly a year before the divorce proceedings in Butler v. Butler that Johnson made the statement to me regarding Butler's conduct with the woman at the shop.
7. I was subpoenaed and attended at the trial for perjury of John Johnson, and was ready to prove the above statement, but I was not called as a witness to that effect.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 23rd }
day of August, 1895, before me,— }
WALTER CHURCH, J.P.

FRANK HILLIER.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 24/8/95.

An Executive minute may be prepared recommending inquiry, and appointing Judge Backhouse to conduct it. Declarations may be referred to the Inspector-General of Police for favour of inquiry and report upon character of declarants, and such further information as may be pertinent to the inquiry.—A.J.G., 27/8/95.

The Inspector-General of Police.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 27/8/95.

No. 2 Police Station, Sydney, 30th August, 1895.—Detective West reports that he has seen all the persons whose names are subscribed to attached declarations, and as far as the detective can ascertain they are respectable, hard-working people. Mrs. Greenfield left Newtown about four years ago. Peter Greenfield, husband of Mary Ann Greenfield, and at present residing at 47, Grosvenor Crescent, Summer Hill, states that he was living at 103, King-street, Newtown, in 1890, next door to Butler's. When in bed one night between 11 and 12 o'clock he heard loud voices in front of the house, and got up and looked out of the window, and saw a cab turning round from the front of Butler's shop, and heard a woman talking very loudly, and saw the cab drive away. This occurred during the time Mrs. Butler was in the hospital.—W. J. WEST, Det. Geo. Read, Esquire, Superintendent.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Supt., 31/8/95. Forwarded for the information of the Minister of Justice.—EDMUND FOSBERY, 31/8/95. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice. Submitted.—A.C.F., 31/8/95.

No. 4.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Case of prisoner John Foster Johnson.—Inquiry under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883."

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 August, 1895.

The accompanying papers, respecting the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, are submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council, and it is recommended that His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse, a District Court Judge and a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, be directed in terms of section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Victoria No. 17, to inquire into the statements contained in the statutory declarations herewith, representing a doubt or question as to the guilt of the prisoner beforenamed, and to summon and examine on oath any person likely to give material information on the matter suggested, and that a Commission be issued to His Honor for the purpose of such inquiry.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

The Executive Council advise that His Honor Judge Backhouse be empowered to hold the said inquiry in terms of section 383 of the Act referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 95-43, 27/8/95. Approved.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lt.-Gov., 27/8/95. Confirmed, 3/9/95.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Butler.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 August, 1895.

Referring to your petition, dated the 13th instant, asking for an inquiry into the case of your brother, John Foster Johnson, who was recently convicted of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," being held into the case in question by His Honor Judge Backhouse, and that you will be duly apprised of the date fixed for holding same.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, Thursday, the 5th proximo, has been fixed as the day upon which the inquiry will commence at Darlinghurst Court-house, at 10 o'clock.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to His Honor Judge Backhouse.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," being held into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, who was recently convicted of perjury, and that, in anticipation of your concurrence, Mr. Gould recommended to the Governor-in-Council that a Commission be issued empowering you to hold such inquiry at Sydney on a date to be subsequently appointed.

I am to add that Mr. Gould will be glad if you will signify your willingness to hold the inquiry in order that the necessary arrangements may be made as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 7.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Re inquiry Johnson's case.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 August, 1895.

JUDGE BACKHOUSE has seen the Minister, and arranged to hold inquiry at 10 a.m. on Thursday next, 5th September, at Darlinghurst Court-house, of which all persons should be apprised.

Writ of *habeas* to be obtained for prisoner to be present at inquiry.

Mr. Roberts, deposition clerk, to attend with typewriter.

Inquiry to be an open court.

Papers to be sent under cover to Judge Backhouse (private residence) not later than Saturday next.

T.E.M'N.

Crown Solicitor, if not yet, instructed to have Crown represented and police informed. Judge Backhouse contemplates opening inquiry on Thursday.—A.J.G., 30/8/95.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise His Honor Judge Backhouse to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into

into the case of John F. Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to invite you, therefore, to be good enough to cause the necessary steps to be taken to enable the prisoner to be brought before His Honor at Darlinghurst Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time it is proposed the inquiry shall commence.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of a Commission being issued to His Honor Judge Backhouse, empowering him to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to invite you, therefore, to be good enough to move the Attorney-General to instruct Mr. Wade, Crown Prosecutor, who prosecuted in this case, to represent the Crown at such inquiry, which will be commenced at Darlinghurst Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Sheriff.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise His Honor Judge Backhouse to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to request you, therefore, to be good enough to cause one of the court-rooms at Darlinghurst to be placed at His Honor's disposal for the purposes of such inquiry.

I am, at the same time, to state that His Honor has fixed Thursday next, the 5th proximo, as the date for holding such inquiry, and to ask that a Sheriff's officer may be in attendance upon His Honor at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that date, at which time the inquiry will be commenced.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise His Honor Judge Backhouse to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to request you, therefore, to be good enough to instruct the police to assist generally at such inquiry, and secure the attendance of witnesses who are subpoenaed to attend thereto.

I am to add that such inquiry will be commenced at the Darlinghurst Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise His Honor Judge Backhouse to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, of perjury, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to ask you, therefore, to be good enough to instruct Mr. H. F. Roberts, Deposition Clerk in your office, to be in attendance upon His Honor at Darlinghurst Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, for the purpose of taking depositions in typewriting at the inquiry, and rendering such other clerical assistance as His Honor may require.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to His Honor Judge Backhouse.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 27th instant, and subsequent personal interview with you respecting the inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," to be held by you at Darlinghurst Court-house, on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the necessary steps will be taken to enable the prisoner to appear before you at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of that date, and that Mr. H. F. Roberts, Deposition Clerk at the Central Police Court, has been instructed to be in attendance at such inquiry, to take depositions and render you such other clerical assistance as you may require.

I am also to inform you that a Sheriff's officer will be in attendance for the purposes of such inquiry, and that the Police authorities have been requested to assist you in securing the attendance of the witnesses summoned.

I am to add that the Attorney-General has been asked to instruct Mr. Wade, Crown Prosecutor, to watch the case for the Crown at the inquiry, and that the papers in the case and the captions and subpoenas, together with your Commission, duly signed and sealed, are forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

By His Excellency the Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To His Honor ALFRED PAXTON BACKHOUSE, District Court Judge, and a Justice of the Peace of the Colony of New South Wales,—

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," it was, by the 383rd section of the said Act, amongst other things, enacted that whenever after the conviction of a prisoner any doubt or question arises as to his guilt, it shall be lawful for any Justice, by direction of the Governor, on the petition of the prisoner or some person on his behalf representing such doubt or question, to summon and examine on oath all persons likely to give material information on the matter suggested: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, do hereby direct and appoint His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse, a Justice of the Peace of the said Colony, to make a full, diligent, and searching inquiry into the allegations contained in a certain petition presented on behalf of the prisoner therein named, John Foster Johnson, representing a doubt as to the guilt of the said prisoner, who was lately convicted under the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883" (46 Victoria No. 17), upon a charge of perjury, with power to summon to Sydney, before him, His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse, and to examine upon oath, the following persons, for the purpose of the said inquiry, namely:—Mary Jane Butler, Mary Ann Greenfield, Henry Trethewey, Louisa Emma Trethewey, Benjamin Cooke, Frederick William Jones, Frederick Hillier, John Foster Johnson, and such other persons as in the discretion of His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse may, or are likely to, give material information, or by whom he may be better informed of the truth in these matters, and to inquire of the truth of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And I further direct that His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse, after due examination of the aforesaid persons, do transmit to the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Minister of Justice, every deposition taken by him, as soon as shall be practicable after the date of this Commission.

Given under my hand and seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this 2nd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, and in the fifty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,—
ALBERT J. GOULD.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 17, page 84, this 2nd day of September, 1895.
For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
GREGGORY WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk Associate to Mr. Justice Simpson.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Hon. Mr. Justice Simpson, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," being held by His Honor Judge Backhouse at Darlinghurst Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, who was convicted of perjury at the Central Criminal Court, in December last, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; and I am to ask you, therefore, to invite Mr. Justice Simpson to be good enough to cause a copy of his notes in the recent conspiracy cases (which arose out of the case in *Divorce, Butler v. Butler*) to be furnished to this Department for use in connection with such inquiry.

I am to add that, as the matter is one of urgency, the Minister would be glad if the copy of the notes in question could be furnished as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 August, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to authorise His Honor Judge Backhouse to hold an inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," into

into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in December last of perjury and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and that the Crown Solicitor has been requested to cause the necessary steps to be taken to enable the prisoner named to be brought before His Honor at Darlinghurst Court-house at Darlinghurst the 5th proximo next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time it is proposed the inquiry shall commence.

I have, &c.,
ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 16.

The Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, to His Honor Judge Backhouse.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 31 August, 1895.

The accompanying papers in connection with the inquiry to be held by you on Thursday next into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, namely:—

- Petition for inquiry—Mrs. M. J. Butler.
- Copies of statutory declarations made by Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Greenfield, Henry Trethewey, Mrs. Trethewey, Benjamin Cook, F. W. Jones, and Frank Hillier, with covering letter from Benjamin Cook.
- Copy Judge's notes bearing on assigned perjury of prisoner Johnson.
- Copy Judge's notes in *Divorce, Butler v. Butler*.
- Copy Chief Justice's notes in *Regina v. Johnson, perjury*; and
- Depositions in conspiracy case are forwarded for your perusal as desired by you.

THOS. E. MACNEVIN.

No. 17.

Notes of Evidence (in part) of Mr. Justice Windeyer.

Supreme Court of New South Wales, 13th November, 1894.—Cor. Windeyer, J.

In Divorce.—Butler v. Butler; George Williams, co-respondent; Caroline Copp, intervener.

Mr. Rofe for petitioner; Mr. Ralston, instructed by Mr. Rofe, for intervener; Mr. Dwyer, instructed by Mr. Osborne, for respondent.

Issues:—1, marriage, 3rd September, 1885; 2, adultery with George Williams. *Cross Issues*:—1, petitioner's adultery with an unknown woman about June, 1890; 2, adultery with Caroline Copp between January, 1891, and August, 1891; 3, collusion between co-respondent and petitioner to accuse respondent of adultery with co-respondent.

John Johnson, brother of respondent, a brass-finisher:—When petitioner went to England respondent was dependent on me and her father; in 1890, I went to a social at the Oddfellows Hall, in June; I returned with petitioner from that party at 12.30 a.m.; a woman was in the doorway; she said she was waiting for an answer; I went off to the horse, and was away quarter of an hour; on returning to the shop I found petitioner having connection with her on the counter; I was walking from the back of the shop; it was against the counter; she was partly on the counter; she was partly sitting on the counter, her feet were off the ground; I had words with him about it; I put her outside; she caused a bit of a disturbance in the street; she went off in a hansom cab, and came back and struck him in the eye, and asked would he (the petitioner) pay the cab; my sister was then, I think, in the Prince Alfred Hospital; after that he went out of the business and went over to Melbourne; the housekeeper and her child were at the shop on the night I spoke of, upstairs in bed; petitioner was living at the shop at the time; he had a bedroom there; his brother was not staying there that night; he did not let us in that night; we had the key; he did not make a cup of coffee for us that night; she was a short stout woman, with long hair, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches; she was slightly intoxicated; I did not notice that her dress presented the appearance of having been lying in the mud; she bruised my shoulder as I was putting her out; next morning I did not show it to the petitioner and his brother; the young man now in court was not in the shop on the night in question; only the housekeeper and her child were there; this was the first horse that we bought, I think; I fed it and prepared its bed; the woman was at the counter, a few inches from the door, when he was having connection with her; I was coming into the shop from the back when I first saw him; they were in the act of connection; I went through the house to the back yard to the horse; you can see right through when the doors are open; there was no light in the shop; there was no light on the ground floor of the house; it was a clear starlight night; the counter was not fixed to the floor, and in the morning it was 18 inches out of its position; it was about 12 feet long; I did not tell the petitioner about it; I never mentioned it in any of the Police Office evidence or sworn to it before; petitioner asked me to say nothing about it, and I thought for my sister's sake I would say nothing about it.

Thomas Richard Butler:—I heard Johnson's evidence about the alleged adultery at the shop; I bought the horse from Horatio Jones, and it was the first of the two horses I bought; I bought it on 13th September, 1890; in June, 1890, Johnson and my brother were living at the house, and a woman and her child; on the night of the entertainment I returned to the shop with Johnson; it was a drizzly night; on getting to the shop a woman was standing in the doorway, apparently seeking shelter; she was intoxicated, and leaning against the wall; her dress was all wet; I rang the bell and had to move her, saying, "Pardon me," to get to the bell; my brother opened the door; whilst the door was being opened she asked could we give her a drink of water; I said to Johnson, "I want to go down the yard; give her the water, but don't let her into the shop"; my brother had turned to go to the kitchen; I said, pushing past him, "Let's go quick, I am bursting"; I pushed past him; there was no light in the shop or dining-room, but the kitchen was lighted, and the kitchen stove was alight; my brother had been making some coffee for us; when I returned from the back I found Johnson had not entered the kitchen, and was still in the shop; I looked into the shop; the door was ajar; when I got into the shop I found the woman sitting near the back counter; I asked him, very angrily, why he allowed her to enter the shop; he said, "She rushed me"; I said, "What nonsense, that you should allow the woman to rush you"; he said, "She hit me"; I said, "All right; now get her out"; we both had a great deal of trouble to get her out; she refused

refused to go, and said she was going to stay all night, like a drunken woman; I said I would not allow her, and she had better go; I said, "Anyhow, let us get up to the door; there we can talk better," and after a deal of persuasion we got her that far, both of us supporting her, one on each side; my brother came to the shop when I spoke angrily to Johnson; I stood at the shop door till she went away; she stopped a cab, and asked me to pay the cab fare; I said, "I shall certainly do no such thing"; she then made some arrangement with the cabman, and I came in and shut the door; I complained to Johnson again that he allowed her to come into the shop, all three of us sitting in the kitchen, complaining how it would look us having a drunken woman about the door at that time of night; his story of my having connection with her is quite untrue, and if the woman were here anyone would see it was unnecessary to ask such a question.

Edward Butler:—Am working on a station at Young, and brother of petitioner; I came here on the 27th of June from England; I went to stay at my brother's, at 105, King-street, Newtown; it was a shop; I and my brother and Johnson lived there, and a woman servant (Mrs. Bates) was there; I remember about the woman being there one night; it might have been a week after my arrival; one night after my brother and Johnson went out, and about ten minutes before they returned, I heard a noise at the door, and I went and saw a woman having a row with a cabman; she wanted to take it, but would not, as she could not pay her fare; seeing what it was, I went back and shut the door and made some coffee; about five minutes after petitioner and Johnson came; I opened the door to let them in; when I opened the door I went back to the kitchen to the coffee; I was half-way down the passage when my brother ran down the passage, saying, "Look out, I am bursting"; I went into the kitchen, and my brother returned from the yard and said, "Where is Johnson"? I said he had not returned from the shop; the stove was alight, and there was gas in the kitchen; my brother went into the shop, and was there about three minutes, and I heard him kicking up a row; I went up the passage as far as the door of the dining room of the shop; I heard my brother getting on to Johnson, and scolding him; the woman was there, standing in the shop, and they were all talking together; as far as I could see, Johnson and my brother, after a bit of a struggle, got the woman out; from what I could see, she was a low sort of woman, and was drunk; I went back to the kitchen and poured the coffee out; after three minutes, my brother came in and got at me for letting the coffee get cold; next morning my brother at breakfast got on to Johnson for letting the woman in the shop, and from what I understood, she rushed him; after a few more words, Johnson opened his singlet and showed him where the woman had marked him; there was no horse on the premises at that time.

Cross-examined: I came here as a stowaway, and went to my brother's the day I arrived; the incident about the woman did not occur the night I arrived.

A. J. TRAILL,
Associate.

No. 18.

Notes of Evidence (balance) of Mr. Justice Windeyer.

Supreme Court of New South Wales, 1st November, 1894.—Coram. Windeyer, J.

In Divorce.—Thomas Richard Butler v. Mary Jane Butler and George Williams, co-respondent.

Mr. Rolfe for petitioner; Mr. Ralston for Caroline Copp (respondent), intervener; Mr. Dwyer for Mrs. Butler.

Issues:—1, marriage, 3rd September, 1885; 2, adultery with George Williams. *Cross Issues*:—1, petitioner's adultery with unknown woman about January, 1890; 2, adultery with Caroline Copp between January, 1891, and 6th August, 1894; 3, collusion between co-respondent to accuse respondent with adultery with co-respondent.

Dwyer asks that the issue may be amended by adding a prayer for divorce. I grant his request.

12 November.

Thomas Richard Butler:—I am the petitioner, a chemist; married 3rd September, 1885, at Carlton, Victoria; marriage admitted by Dwyer; we lived together five years, then as we had been disagreeing so much we arranged that on my giving her all the property I possessed there that we should live apart, she agreeing not to molest me [*copy deed of separation put in 17th January, 1891*]; the agreement was drawn up by John Copp [husband of intervener], a chemist at Darlington, a shop with a going business; about the same time that we agreed to separate I had [*my agreement produced*] apprenticed myself to John Copp, to learn a chemist business [*articles put in*]; I went to live at Copp's, and my wife came there to see me after our separation; on friendly terms to see me; Copp was living with his wife at the time; Copp died in December, 1891; Mrs. Copp continued me on as an apprentice, she being an expert dispensing chemist, and I remained then in the shop; about two or three months after Copp's death, in February, 1892, respondent took proceedings against me for desertion in the Police Court; I appeared, but had no solicitor; I asked for an adjournment, but it was opposed, and the case went on, and I had an order made against me; I paid her 15s. a week for a year under it; next year I applied, and again relied on the separation deed, but the J.P. said there was no desertion, but persuaded me to consent to a small order of 8s. a week; in 1893 the respondent tried to get the order increased, but failed; she then abducted the children; desertion order was made against me, and it was put aside on application; I fell ill of influenza; Mrs. Copp's sister arranged that my wife and I should renew cohabitation, and my wife took a house at the Glebe, and we lived together again; it is a cottage in Glebe; to the back lane is a two-storied house; you go down stairs to the dining-room, and turn to the right to enter the kitchen; the house is on a hill; we lived there a month, the two children with us; I continued to go to the shop, leaving home at 8.30, and returning at 10.30, or 11 o'clock; the shop was at Darlington; on the night of 30th July I returned home to tea at 5 p.m.; I left again at 5.40, and returned to the shop, and got there about 6; I then went to Dr. West with the analysis of some wine he had left; on my way on the Glebe-road I met Mr. Goodyear, and he went with me home to get a book I was to lend him; when near 7 p.m. on getting to the house it was all in darkness; I had left my wife at home; she saying she thought of going to her brother's, and had refused to give me the key (which I usually took with me); for this reason I pulled the bell; got no reply; looked through the keyhole; saw no light; thought she had gone; went round to the back; the gate

gate was fastened in unusual way; had some difficulty in getting in; then saw the glimmer of a light; I burst the back kitchen door open; there was a candle burning on the table in the dining-room, and I saw my wife and a man spring off the sofa; she rushed towards the stair, and took the candle; I caught her three steps up, and brought her down; I then could not see the man; I said to Goodyear, in respondent's hearing, "Where is the man"? I then saw him under the table; they sprang off the sofa not as if from a sitting position; the man went to run away; I rushed at him to strike him; Goodyear interfered; I did not know the man at the time, but have since found his name was George Williams; I had run him into the corner; I said to him, "You scoundrel, what have you been here for"? he made no answer, but said to respondent, "Come along with me; I'll keep you better than he can"; she said, "Oh, what will become of the children; I said was it because she wanted to have this man in that she would not let me have the key; she made no reply; instead of giving me the man's name, she rushed at Mr. Goodyear, fell on her knees, and said, "Oh, Mr. Goodyear, haven't you got any pity for me; what will I do"? he said, "Well, I know what I should do if I came home and caught my wife in the position I found you—I'd choke her"; she got up off her knees, and said, "Give them your name, George," I having said I would not let them go till he had; he then said, "Oh, my name is Williams"; "What is your other name"? he said, "George"; I noticed he had been trying to button up his trousers; I then said, "Now, you, both of you, get out of here at once"; respondent started to scream; it roused the children, and they screamed; I sent the man and her out; they started to go; I went to the bedroom to quieten the children; respondent caught the first off the bed, and ran out; I ran after her; a crowd collected, but let her go as the crowd collected; on returning to the house I found a piece of paper on the floor of the bedroom; I then searched, and found some soluble pessaries in a box; I did not know she was using such things; they were to prevent conception; I also found a knitting-needle tipped with sealing-wax; I also found some pills; I looked for the slippers mentioned in the letter, but could not find them, but I found two pairs of boots; she only had two pairs; next day I was arrested for wife desertion, at the instance of respondent, and locked up all night, 31st July, Glebe lockup; next day, after 9.30, when I got out, I found the key of my house had been given to my wife, and the house had been cleared of everything, and some letters that I had left in a bag, which I found in the house, were gone; I have not seen Williams since.

Cross-examined by Dwyer: I went to England, with my wife's consent, in 1889; she saw me off; was away nine months; she had the rights coming from a patent I had in Victoria, and a house of my own to live in; if you sell one of the rights a week, it brought £8; they cost 25s. to make; on my return I came here, and she joined me here; in 1890 I went to a social with my wife's brother; I remember once meeting a woman; I did not invite her into the shop; I deny most emphatically having connection with her; I did not cohabit with my wife when we lived together again after our separation; I had been away from her four years, and I felt estranged from her and was reluctant; after the 4th July, I believe Mrs. Copp's sister, acting under the advice of my solicitor, acted as mediator, as he thought it better that I should live with her than waste my time in Police Office proceedings; I gave my wife £2 8s. 6d. during the fortnight we lived together before the 30th July; she did not show me the pessaries.

Herbert Goodyear:—I am an engineer, Member of the University Examination Board; I know petitioner and respondent since 1890; Copp introduced him to me; on evening of 30th July, I met petitioner; he had promised to lend me a book; he was going to Dr. West's, and he said, "I could have it, and went to his house with him; he rang the bell twice, getting no answer; we went to the back and found the gate fast; we got in with difficulty after taking out something which secured the gate; a piece of pipe and a piece of wood in the catch; found the back door fast, pushed it in; on entering the room, respondent and a man jumped from the sofa; an altercation took place between petitioner and respondent; she took the candle and attempted to rush away; petitioner upbraided her with having a man in the house; she said she was innocent; petitioner asked who the man was; neither of them would give the name, but after a little while the name was given; petitioner asked repeatedly where the man was; I said he was under the table; petitioner tried to get him out, and he came out, and they had a scuffle; she ran upstairs; I said it was no use your running away; why don't you tell Mr. Butler who the man is, and what he wants here; she went upstairs, and the man and petitioner and I after; she got the child out of the bed, and ran out screaming, petitioner following; I noticed the man fastening up the front of his trousers, after the altercation with respondent; he repeatedly urged Mrs. Butler to go away with him, and said he would do better for her than petitioner; she kept saying "what will become of my children; I am done, I am done"; when protesting her innocence she went on her knees to me, and asked me if I had any sympathy with her; I said I had, previous to seeing what I had seen, but that if it had been my wife, I would have strangled her without doubt; after petitioner's return to the house he sat down and was very much excited; his excitement appeared to me genuine; anger and distress both combined; after sitting a few minutes, he proceeded to search the house; he picked up a letter [*produced*] at the foot of the bed; I read it; this is it; petitioner was very much excited; he opened a box and found a knitting needle, and some pessaries in a box; two pessaries were out of the box and some pill boxes; he found two pairs of boots and no slippers; he was arrested on 31st July; on his release, I went to his house, and found the house cleared out except his clothes.

DEFENCE.

Mary Jane Butler, respondent—wife of petitioner:—He went away with my consent to England; on his return he lost everything in the land boom; I discontinued the summons for maintenance that I took out on 4th July, Mrs. Copp's sister came to me saying that Mr. Butler was crying, and wanted to live with me again, and I went to live with him at the Glebe, fourteen days before the 30th July, and did not get on well at all; I waited up till 11 o'clock the first night; we went to the house on the Monday; he gave me no money till Tuesday; from the first he brought up the old cruel matters; I said, but those were to be bygones; he said "No, as long as I have your d---d face in front of me I'll never forget; I am going to give you three years torture for the three years you have given me, and to go and take it out with Delohery and Mr. Abigail, as that was the way I paid them for getting my orders"; I remember Williams coming to my house; he came first on the Wednesday in the second week; I had never seen him before then; this was not the night Mr. Goodyear came there; it was about 11 a.m.; he said, "Excuse me Madame, there was a lady knocking at your door and she said she would come back in an hour; I saw you go across the street, and I knew you had not gone far because you had got your apron on"; I told petitioner this at dinner time; he said it was no woman for me; I could not go out without Williams coming

coming to talk to me; on Saturday morning petitioner was talking to me about Mrs. Copp; I said I need your protection and sympathy in reference to a man, he wanted me to go out with him, and that he knew Butler wanted to get a divorce; he said, don't tell me that any man is after you d——d bitch, after you are old and withered and dried up; I went to Mr. Rofe and said, I want to write a letter to the man Williams in front of my husband and for my husband to meet him with me; Mr. Rofe said, the man means no good, Mrs. Butler, and told me not to mention about the man to my husband, but I had told petitioner before that, and told Mr. Rofe what my husband's answer was; I wrote a note to the man on Saturday evening, and told him not to molest me, that I and my husband were going to get on all right; I sent my little boy with it, and I went to a friend as I was afraid the man would come to the house; Williams had a room across the road; I wrote to the man about 6 p.m.; at 4 p.m. he had come to the back door, and sent the child to say he wanted me; I sent word back by the child that mamma did not want to see him, or have anything to do with him; he then walked into the dining-room, and said, I want to see you a minute; I came down to the kitchen; he wanted me to go out with him, and offered to buy me clothes, and I could say my brother bought them; I refused; he sat on the dresser and said he would not stir until Butler came, and would tell him he loved me and wanted to marry me as he knew Butler wanted to get a divorce; I went out in the yard; he said will you send me a note; I said "Yes"; I was to say whether I would go out on Saturday night with him; my husband gave me 1s. 6d. on Saturday morning; he came home to dinner at 1 o'clock, and said he would not have come only he thought he would be able to give me some money; he was very nice Saturday afternoon; we were up in the back room looking over private matters; I showed him the box of pessaries, and said, "Tom, you read the French on it whilst I read the English; he read it; I was going to sell them, and he knew who I was selling them for; I told him who I was selling them for; he put the labels in his pocket; I said, "Don't do that, because the lady might be here for them"; the lady I was going to sell the box to; he said, "I will give it to you back again"; I asked him again for them on Monday; he refused to give it to me, and said he had not got it; on Saturday night he brought some pigeons for the children but no food; he said it was more than I could do for him, and said, "Go to Delohery and Abigail, and take it out of them," and called me bad names, and that his sister and brother were coming to live there, and I was to be their slave, and that his sister was to take me across her knee and give me a thrashing, and he would fold his arms and only laugh at it; on Saturday he said he would be back to dinner, but he did not return till 11, and we only had dry bread; on Monday morning he left home, taking the key with him; returned to dinner and tea, and when leaving said he would not be home till late, and wanted to take the key; I said, "No, I am going to my brother's, and I am going to leave the key with a lady next door, as she could look after the children if they cried, but I won't be away more than an hour"; he left about 6.30; I had got the children to bed and I just washed myself when Williams came to the back gate; I said, "Who is there?" he said, "It is me"; I asked him what he wanted; he said, "I am going to your brother's with you"; he would come in and stand in the kitchen; I went upstairs; I came down dressed; Williams had taken the light out of the kitchen and gone into the dining-room; he had the album on the table; he said, "Who is this?" I said, "My grandfather and grandmother"; nothing more was said; the door was burst open; I screamed; I tried to get out of the dining-room door; Butler said, "What is this—where is the man?" and said, "Look! there he is under the table," and lifted up the tablecloth; he pretended to fight the man; Goodyear went to interfere, and said, "Don't take the law into your own hands"; I went to take the candle out of Goodyear's hands as he went to separate them, but Goodyear would not let me; the man stood near the dining-room door; petitioner said, "What is his name?" I said, "Ask him yourself"; he said his name was George Williams; petitioner said, "This is the game you have been carrying on for three years"; I did go on my knees to my husband, but not to Mr. Goodyear, and I said, "Before God and you I am innocent of what you accuse me of; this is what you brought me here for; it is a put-up job with you"; Goodyear said, "If you were my wife I would strangle you"; I went upstairs to the bedroom and took my child and went to the police station; my husband told me to leave the house else he would kick me out; I afterwards went to Dr. Kingsbury, who examined me at 9 p.m. on the 30th; the furniture I took was mine; I gave one of the pessaries away, and one my husband wanted for testing; the needle was not used for any illegal purpose; Mr. Delaney, of King-street, gave me the pills; I got them from him because my husband is a bad medical man that I would not take anything from him, and would not think twice of poisoning me; they were strengthening pills; I did not commit adultery with Williams; to my knowledge he never had his trousers open, and had not tried to say a wrong word to me; nor did I on any other day; I don't know how the letter got into my bedroom, unless my husband brought it there; I think it is in my husband's hand; I recognise the words "I will find that" as his handwriting on the fourth page; all through my married life I have had to go to my father for support, not my brother, but he has helped me the last year.

Cross-examined: Mrs. Copp has repeatedly given me medicine for nothing; Mr. Copp told me he never dispensed my medicine for me; Mr. Butler's brother stayed with us in 1890 at Newtown; I was in the hospital for typhoid, and a premature birth at six months and a fortnight; it was during the time I was in the hospital that I had the premature birth; I was there between 5th June and 11th July, 1890; petitioner came from England first week in January; my brother never mentioned the charge of adultery with a woman till now; he never stated he knew of such a thing in any of the police proceedings; Mrs. Copp advised me to sign the deed; I did not say, "I'll sign it, but he will have to keep me when I go through his property"; I have had three miscarriages—two in Melbourne, and one in November, 1890. Before 24th March and April, 1891, I don't know what I was in Prince Alfred Hospital for; it was for a womb trouble; the doctors said it was brought on by the miscarriage in 1890; I never accused Mrs. Copp of adultery with my husband in any of the Police Court proceedings; I did not make the charge at Redfern Court in your presence; the grounds for my believing that Mrs. Copp has committed adultery with my husband is that my child has blue eyes, and Mrs. Copp's has, and that I have seen Mrs. Copp walking in the street with my husband; they are alike as to mouth and nose besides the eyes; I never examined the children, and did not say to Mrs. Copp that I could see no similarity between them; I did not tell you in your office that I had examined the children, or that Mrs. Copp had given me every opportunity for examining them, and I could trace no likeness between them; the first photograph is Mrs. Copp's Lucy; I do not know who the other is; "G" is Mr. and Mrs. Copp; "H" is my child; I knew one Barker, now dead, only to speak to; I did not know that I know of, tell Mrs. Copp anything about him; he is 18; I asked his mother to let him come and sleep at the house as I was alone; I know

Mrs.

Mrs. Jones ; I did not tell her that Barker was terribly struck on me, and that he wanted to marry me ; I don't know one Ross ; I never was offered £1 by a man ; I have been offered money by men, but have refused ; they were men I knew ever since I have been in Sydney ; I will not tell his name ; I do not know a woman at 59, Regent-street, and have not frequently visited her ; I was not with one Ross the night I met my brother, and I did not tell Mrs. Jones that I had been to a newly furnished house with one Ross, and that he had given me 10s., and that he had had connection with me, and had used a French letter, and that on the second occasion I had used a syringe ; I might have told Mrs. Jones about a man on the 15th August last ; I told Mrs. Jones I was offered 10s., and did not take it ; she has been very kind to me ; I did not say, "Blast it ; I will go and earn the 10s. to-night" ; on the 5th July I went to your office with Mrs. Copp, and I told you we had agreed to live together again ; I got a bottle of medicine from Mrs. Jones to bring on the menstrual period ; Bellamy recommended the pills [*produced*] to strengthen me ; I did not tear the labels off ; I believe the child did ; there was only a label on one side ; I tore a bit of it off ; I'll say I did, to oblige you ; I gave the one pessary to Mrs. Morgan ; I know one Jansen ; he lived at my place for a few weeks ; I did not tell Mrs. Barker if he came to her not to believe what he said ; he threatened to tell my husband of me then ; he was a bad wicked man ; I have known Williams since petitioner brought him to the house ; I say he is colluding with him ; I don't remember swearing that I first knew his name on the night of the 30th ; Williams has never come in by the front way ; the children went to bed between 7 and 8 ; Williams from the first was repeatedly giving the children money—pennies and half-pennies ; on the Thursday he bought a kite and some lollies at the corner shop ; he gave them money four or five times ; I told my husband that he had given them a penny and a half-penny ; I did not tell Lionel he must not tell father a man came ; on the night of the 26th I went to my brother's, down Glebe-road up Newtown-road ; I did not go through the park that evening ; Williams was with me going to my brother's ; he met me as I was going there ; I did not go through the park with Williams ; I reached my brother's at 7.25 ; I left home at 7.10 ; he met me again as I returned ; I did not return through the park ; I returned as I went ; I was not in St. John's-road on that evening ; I did not embrace him there—I hated him too much ; I got home at 8 ; I did not leave home at 6.30 ; Williams did not see me again that night ; he did not give the children the money that night for the lollies and buttons ; on the 27th July (Friday) Williams did not see me again ; no man came to my house that night ; the man locked the back gate ; I did not, nor did I put the earthenware pipe against it ; the man must have locked the back door, I did not ; I did not hear the bell ring ; it never rang ; if it did I would have heard it ; I was about half way from the Bench to the clock in the Court when he shut the gate ; I did not see a pair of slippers in the house that night ; I left in a pair of boots ; I left a pair of boots and a pair of rugs ; I don't know whether I swore, at the Glebe, that I saw a pair of slippers on the table, but I saw the slippers on the dresser in the kitchen ; he said to me, "Have you got your slippers?" that is how I know they were slippers ; they were in a parcel ; I never answered him ; he said, "Have you got your slippers?" when Goodyear and Butler were there they heard it ; he said, "Come along with me ; I'll treat you better than he does ; have you got your slippers?" I said I would not go with him ; the parcel was then on the dresser in the kitchen ; he said to me, when he came, "Here is a parcel for you," and I took notice he did not tell me what was in the parcel, and he had no reason to suppose that I knew what was in the parcel ; I did not look at the parcel whilst the man was there ; he said, "Have you got the slippers that I brought?" I last saw them on the kitchen dresser ; I swear I did not wear them when I went out ; I went out in the only pair of boots I had fit to go out in ; I only had two pairs of boots—one I went out in, the other was not fit to go out in ; I left no boots in my bedroom of any kind, and left the old pair in the cupboard down stairs in the kitchen ; the lace-up boots were not left in the dining-room ; I went out in them ; I did not leave my new pair of lace-up boots in the dining-room by the fire-place ; a baker's cart called at my house on the morning of the 30th ; he saw me speak to Williams. [*The witness had just before said, in answer to me, that she last saw Williams on the Saturday.*] he was speaking to me in the street ; I told him I was going to leave my husband ; this was the morning of the day when Goodyear came ; Williams was in the house on the afternoon of the 30th July ; my brother asked him in ; my brother did not know him ; I introduced him to my brother ; all that I remember he said was that he knew Butler wanted a divorce, and he wanted to marry me, and that he would pay all expenses of a divorce ; my brother told him to go to Mr. Abigail (13th November) ; at the Glebe Police Court I swore I saw a pair of slippers on the parlour table ; I don't remember what I said ; I don't know who left them there ; if I swore I fastened the back gate it was a mistake ; I was examined there three days after the occurrence ; I never wrote a letter to the man ; I never did ; I wrote a note ; I never denied writing a note to the man ; I said at the Police Office that I had mentioned to petitioner about this man ; I did not expect my husband home that night ; I had no idea he was coming back ; he told me it would be a busy night, and that he would not be back till late ; I introduced Williams to my brother after the 30th ; they did not shake hands ; he was not going that night with me and my brother to Abigail's ; I did not make that arrangement that afternoon ; there was no arrangement for Williams to go to Abigail's ; my brother was going ; I said, finding that the man said he loved me, and if I got a divorce he would marry me ; Williams did not know my brother was going to Abigail's ; he knew I was going to my brother's ; if I swore I was going to Abigail's that night with my brother it is not true ; he was going alone ; the man was in the house about quarter of an hour altogether before my husband came ; Dr. Scott-Skirving treated me in the Prince Alfred Hospital in June, 1890 ; I was ill for three weeks before I went to the hospital ; I had a pain in my head and side, no appetite, great thirst ; I had no discharge ; I was alone in the hospital between March and April, 1886 ; I was suffering from the way the petitioner kicked me in the side on the stairs ; I believe that was the cause of my illness ; I don't remember that I said I had a kick three months before March, 1886 ; I did not tell the authorities there of petitioner's ill-treatment of me ; I was living at 105, King-street, Newtown—my own home ; I told the hospital authorities that I had had four children—one 7 months, and one in hospital ; I gave the paper [I], which is in my hand-writing, to my husband in July or August, 1890 ; I gave him that paper, because he turned me out of the house, and I went to Newcastle ; I gave it to him before he turned me out ; he thrashed me with a stick, because I gave his brother meals ; I can't explain why I did it ; I can't say why ; in August, 1890, petitioner's brother was staying in our house ; after coming out of the hospital my husband did carry me upstairs to bed night after night, and my brother also when my husband was not there ; he would not call in a doctor at first, but when he did no man could be kinder to me, and he did not change his clothes the whole time I was sick ; at night-time he waited on me so constantly ; I have

have had three miscarriages in addition to the four children mentioned in "I"; I don't count the child born in the hospital as one of the miscarriages; Dr. Foreman treated me at the hospital, both 11th June, 1893, and 25th June, 1893—no, I think it was Dr. Skirving; it was some uterine trouble; I was back in the hospital in February for the same trouble.

Cross-examined: In the first week in June, 1891, petitioner kicked me in the ribs; I suffered great pain, and my arm was black and blue—parts between elbow to shoulder; he has assaulted me many times before that at Melbourne and here; he has blackened my eyes; during the Queen's Jubilee I had a pair of black eyes; he assaulted me before the birth of the last living child; he kicked me between the legs in bed.

Examined by Ralston for Mrs. Copp: The paper No. 1 is in my hand; it was written when we made it up before he came to live with me; this was written in my house in Cleveland-street; Mrs. Copp was not in the house when it was written; I sent it up to her; I had been in her bedroom to see her husband; I said to her, "I blame you; you keep him here; you bring the best of everything, and only give him 10s. a week"; she then ordered me out of her bedroom (she did not order Butler out as she should have done); I left her house, and went home; next day he called me names and I thought he was angry because I spoke to her as I did, and as I wished to live on the best of terms with my husband, I wrote the note, and I am sorry I did; I wrote No. 2; it was written on 28th July; the petitioner said to me, "Mrs. Copp has sent a note saying she was sick, and asking him to come and work that day." [He had thrown up his job through the week, and was only going to work when he liked.] He said at breakfast that I ought to send an apology to Mrs. Copp—that she deserved it; that if I sent it up it would do him a lot of good, and me also, as she could do a lot of business; you can see there is no likeness in the children; I said Mrs. Copp's sister told me that she saw a likeness; I consulted Mr. Rofe after this, and mentioned the matter to him; he dictated the letter for me, and I wrote it; he said he thought Mrs. Copp did deserve an apology, and I said, "I will do anything to live happily with the petitioner; I did it for his sake, not for mine"; I believe petitioner went to Mrs. Copp's on Saturday morning; I sent my letter on the night of Saturday, 28th July.

Examined by Rofe: On or about the 10th July I got the letter (J) from petitioner; I had a photograph of petitioner; I stuck the eyes out of it and scratched the face, and gave it to Mrs. Copp, but did not say to her, "Tell him I wish it was him I did it to." [The witness here says, in a violent way, she wished she had done all sorts of things to him.]

James Kingsbury, duly qualified medical practitioner:—I know Mrs. Butler; she came to me on 30th July, at 9 p.m. (objected to); her brother was there with her; I examined her; the result of the examination was entirely negative; I could discover no evidence of a recent connection; I cannot say one had not taken place; I can pronounce no opinion whether connection had taken place or not—absolutely none.

Cross-examined: She had a pair of loose slippers on; I have treated her for *pelvic cellulitis*; it may proceed from miscarriage, attempt to procure abortion, and other quite innocent causes. [I stop Dwyer examining, saying I attach no importance to the evidence.]

Goodyear, recalled by me: We found a pair of new laced-up boots, very slightly worn, in the place of the dining-room floor where the sofa was; we then found an old pair, considerably worn, I think, in the kitchen in the back; they both appeared to be jumping off the sofa as we got in; the sofa was too far from the table to be used by people sitting at the table and looking at anything on it; I can only say they were on the sofa, but whether lying or sitting I cannot say, as they were in the act of getting up when I got sight of them; the bell-handle was pulled twice, and I heard the ringing twice; the house was in darkness in front.

Cross-examined: I don't know where the bell was; it sounded in the distance from the back part of the house; I noticed nothing on her head; I don't think she had anything on her head; the dog barked when we were in the yard.

Re-examined: I saw no parcel on the dresser; there was no album on the table—only the cover; the blind was close to the frame of the window, and was dark, and I could not see in—only the light through the blind.

John Johnson: [NOTE.—The first part of this witness' evidence is already in the possession of the Crown.—A.J.G.] After that he went out of the business, and went over to Melbourne; on 4th July petitioner said he was quite willing to live with Mrs. Butler for the children's sake, and also was I willing; I said, "No"; I would not agree to her going back to him, unless an agreement was witnessed before a Police Magistrate; petitioner agreed to that, but on the Thursday backed out of it, and would not sign it; she then took a house, and I gave them all my furniture; on the Wednesday she complained of not having sufficient food; I gave her 2s. 6d.; I know Williams; respondent complained to me on the Saturday evening of him; I first met him on the Monday afternoon (30th), about 4 p.m.; I met him first in the front of petitioner's house; I beckoned him to come to me; I asked him inside; I asked him his business; he said, "I am quite agreeable to marry Mrs. Butler and pay for a divorce"; and then he asked me to go and see Butler and ask him whether he agreed to a divorce; I did not answer him; I asked him did he know anything about a divorce or about Mr. Butler; he said he was certain that Butler would agree to a divorce—he was certain of it—and he arranged to meet me at 8:30 at my place to go and see Butler; in the meantime I went and asked Abigail's advice about it, as I thought petitioner and he were acting together; I saw the man once since in George-street; I can't tell the date, but it was on the same day as the Police Court proceedings after respondent left petitioner; I jumped off a bus and went after him; he saw me; he got into a public house—Carter's Hotel, corner of Park and George Streets; he avoided me, and I have never seen him since; I have seen petitioner ill-treat respondent frequently; he has blacked her arms; she applied to me half a dozen times here; in Melbourne he was always ill-treating her; last December, on New Year's Eve, I went to petitioner, and asked him to supply medicine, as the boy was ill; he did so; I asked him why he had not supplied his children; he said he would not; that he would clear out and leave them without a penny when he finished his studies at the University; I had nothing to do with moving the furniture; I drove with my sister to the doctor on the night of the 30th July; she had lace-up boots on; I know it, because I unlaced them at Mr. Abigail's before she went to the doctor's, as she was in a faint; I did not take them off—only cased them—and she went straight from Abigail's to the doctor in the same boots; she had her boots on all the time; they could not, by any mistake, be mistaken for slippers.

Cross-examined:

Cross-examined: The social was one in connection with the football club and the Carlton Club; the plan (T.) shows the shop; she was on the counter close to the door; Butler had only one horse at this time; the horse cost more than £5; the cheque-book produced; the horse was bought in September; the housekeeper, &c. [already in possession of Crown—see No. 17]; I know nothing of the authorship of the anonymous letter charging Mrs. Copp with Deeming's kind of crime; I was not here when Copp died; I only returned from Melbourne in September, 1893; I went to Melbourne in November, 1891, or the end of October.

Sophia Barker, married woman:—I know Mrs. Butler; I remember being asked by her to allow my son to stay in the house at night.

Julia Hughes:—I lived next door to petitioner at Glebe-street; she complained, about 28th July, of a man trying to get into the house; she complained, on the morning of the 28th—a Saturday—of his being over at the house; he cautioned her against the person he had taken a room off on the other side of the street—not to have anything to do with her, as she was a mischief-making old woman; I told her not to have to do with her, as I considered he was watching her; she complained of his watching her—he watching her movements in an unfriendly, hostile way; she described his manner to her as hostile; she took refuge in my house from the man; she described him as spying on her on the night of the 30th; I had a conversation with petitioner—not before that; he said he had put a detective and a female relative to watch his wife; that he had been watching for her some time, and he asked me if I could swear to the man, and whether I saw him come out; I said I had not seen him come out but I have seen him go in, and I could not swear to him; he went in at the back door; the gate was barricaded to keep dogs out; she went up to the gate; I think she thought it was her brother, as she expected him that evening; she asked me in the morning to take charge of the key.

Cross-examined: She came to my house on Saturday, between 11 and 12, to take refuge from the man.

Ellen Stephens:—I know respondent; I never had any transaction in pills with her; in the latter part (November) of 1893, Mrs. Butler had a box of pessaries from me on commission; she only got one box from me.

Ellen M'Dougal:—I know petitioner and the respondent since July last; on the night of the 30th petitioner said he had two men watching her, and he came home immediately to her and found a man in the place with her, that he had a suspicion on her for some time previous to that.

Ellen Dufaur:—I lived opposite respondent at the Glebe; I had no man living in my house; knew Williams; he took a room off me in July; I think he was only ten days there; it was a furnished room; he did not stay at night in it; he was there some hours during the day; he said he was from New Zealand, and was going to work at the Kauri Timber Works when the boat was in; he did nothing but sit on the verandah reading a book; on the tenth night there was a noise over the way.

Richard Thomas Bellamy, a chemist, member of the Pharmaceutical Society:—I know respondent; I have supplied her with medicine five or six months ago—Lund's pills, used as a tonic and prescribed by every medical man; she was suffering from anæmia.

INTERVIEWER'S CASE.

Caroline Copp, widow of John Copp:—We lived together till he died, 1st December, 1891; I think it was in November, 1890, he took Butler as an apprentice; at the time of my husband's death he was at the shop under the indenture, and he remained helping me in the shop after his death; I was pregnant at the time of his death, and three or four months after my second child was born; it is by my own wish I have been made a party to this suit; there is no foundation whatever for the charge made against me by Mr. Butler in her answer; there has not been the slightest intimacy between us; I would have at once dismissed him if he had annoyed me in any way.

IN REPLY.

Thomas Ernest Rafe, solicitor in the Supreme Court, and for the petitioner:—On the 30th of June last I was instructed to appear at the Central Police Office to defend petitioner on a charge of deserting his wife; I went on the 4th July; the case was postponed, as my client was laid up with influenza; I advised Mrs. Copp, who brought me the medical certificate of illness, that as either party would be ruined by the litigation that the best thing she could do would be to bring petitioner and respondent together; on the 1st July, in the afternoon, respondent and Mrs. Copp came to my office; I at once said to Mrs. Butler, as I was acting for Mr. Butler, I had no right to see her, "You have your own attorney, Mr. Abigail"; she replied, "It is alright, Mr. Rafe, the matter has been arranged between my husband and myself," and she asked me almost in the same breath whether her husband suspected her; I said, "What do you mean, Mrs. Butler"; she replied, "Oh, it is alright," and added, "I will require a letter signed by petitioner to the effect that he agrees to live together with me, and that letter I want approved by Mr. Abigail"; I drew the letter and sent her with it to Mr. Abigail, to which he replied, sending me her draft, which I had sent to get signed; she said she was going to a chemist to get a bottle of medicine at Soul's; on the 18th I saw her again; she complained that petitioner had not provided her with sufficient money; she said that he had given her 8s.—that it was too small; I asked his wages; she said £1 1s. a week; I found he paid her more than he got; I said I would write, asking him to give her more cash if he could; she asked me not to do so, saying she would go back and see how he treated her; on the 28th July (Saturday) about 12 she came again; I said, "How has your husband been treating you?"; she said he had not given her more cash, but complained that he did not sleep in the same room with her, that she would like him to take a larger house, so that she might take in lodgers; that a Mr. Milner, and her brother, and a man named Williams and two others were prepared to come to the house as boarders; I said I would object to boarders, and I suppose petitioner does; she then asked me whether I knew petitioner had been discharged from Mrs. Copp's, but I should not be surprised to hear that he was, "You place yourself in her position, and Mrs. Copp in yours; Mrs. Copp makes a charge against you of adultery, and you know the charge to be false, what would be your duty as a woman to another woman? however, you had opportunities of satisfying yourself whether the children by your husband and Mr. Copp's are any way alike"; she distinctly said that Mrs. Copp in her shop had said, "Here are my children; examine them to your heart's content, and see if there is any similarity between them"; I said, "What is the result of your examination?" she said, "I can find no trace of any likeness between my child and hers";

I said, "Do you, or do you not, believe the charge against her"; she said, "I do not, Mr. Rofe"; I said "Your duty to Mrs. Copp, as a woman to another woman, is to apologise for what you have said"; she said, "Will you draft a letter"; she said, "I have already apologised"; I said, "In what way"; she said, "I have told her I don't believe that she has been living in adultery with my husband; don't you think that sufficient?" I said, "I would not think that sufficient; would you?" she said, "No"; I said, "Suppose she is visiting friends, and the charge is made by a visitor in the house, and Mrs. Copp says, 'Oh, but Mrs. Butler has withdrawn the charge,' and the visitor says, 'That is your statement; I should like to hear Mrs. Butler's'; she said, "What would you advise?" I said, "Your duty is, if you believe the charge to be untrue, to write to Mrs. Copp, saying so"; she asked me to write the letter; I then wrote a copy of the letter "F" which she took away; she did not copy it in the office [*called for and produced*]; she said she would copy it and send it; I said the effect of the letter may be to reinstate your husband at Mrs. Copp's; she stamped her foot and said, "If this is to get my husband into Mrs. Copp's shop I will not write it"; I said, "Your duty, Mrs. Butler, is to lay aside all consideration like that when you know the charge is false"; she then said that there was some person who wanted her to get a divorce, and if she did he would marry her; I said, "Mrs. Butler, I am surprised to hear a married woman talking like that; the sooner you have nothing more to do with that man the better for yourself and your husband; you had better take the earliest opportunity of writing to the man and telling him you will have nothing further to do with him"; she said she would do so, but you know, Mr. Rofe, I can earn a pound or two when I like, and that several men had offered her much more; I said, "If you talk like that, Mrs. Butler, I will very probably tell your husband what you say, and if you continue talking like that the sooner you leave my office the better"; she then left. [*Witness here ejaculates "You have spoken most falsely in that box."*] I, immediately she left, took notes of what she said.

Richard Butler:—I did not ever employ Williams directly or indirectly; Williams was not got to my house that night; my going back to my house that night was purely accidental in consequence of my meeting Goodyear when on my way to Dr. West's; there is no truth in respondent's statement that I kicked her or punched her; once in bed I pushed her with my knee in Melbourne; her arms were never black as she described; I never gave her a black eye; I heard Johnson's evidence. [*The portion of witness' evidence following here is already in possession of the Crown.*] I never was in the Artillery; I was in the Volunteer Engineers in Melbourne; it is not true that I used to kiss the caovassers.

Examined by me: I rang the bell; I heard it sound twice; the bell hangs in the kitchen; respondent did not tell me she would leave the key with a neighbour; my habit coming home late was to ring the bell.

Cross-examined: My brother came to my house on June the 27th, 1890; I don't know how long he was there before the incident about the woman.

Re-examined: The brother never spoke to me about a divorce; I would have thrashed him if he had; I struck her once when she threw a cup in my face; I slapped her face.

Edward Butler: [*The evidence of this witness is all in possession of the Crown, except what follows.*]

Cross-examined: I came here as a stowaway, and went to my brother's the day I arrived; I knew of no quarrel between petitioner and his wife because she gave me food; I swear there was no quarrel on that account.

[*Deposition of respondent, dated 2nd August, 1894, put in.*]

Dwyer says he leaves the case to me.

Ralston applies to dismiss intervenor Copp from the suit, and asks for her costs against respondent; Dwyer says "respondent is suing as a pauper, and that he had abandoned her case against Mrs. Copp"; I dismiss Mrs. Copp from the suit, there not being a tittle of evidence against her; I say she is entitled to her costs, but as it is useless making an order for costs, do not make one; I find the petitioner's issues of adultery with Williams proved, and I find the charge against petitioner not proved, and I grant a *decree nisi* with costs against Williams, with custody of children; I commit John Johnson to take his trial for perjury at the sittings of the Central Criminal.

No. 19.

Notes of Evidence of The Chief Justice.

Thursday, 13th December, 1894.

THE QUEEN v. JOHN JOHNSON.

DID on 13th November commit perjury before Mr. Justice Windeyer—1st. "I went through the house to bed, and feed the horse, and when I returned I saw the petitioner (meaning one T. R. Butler) having connection with the woman on the counter in the shop."

Plea:—Not guilty.

Mr. Teecs and Mr. Jamieson for accused.

Mr. Wade opens case.

Certificate of Prothonotary of suit. [*Exhibit A.*]

Arthur Paton, examined by Mr. Wade:—I produce papers in suit Butler v. Butler and Williams; I produce petition, answer, and issues in suit. [*Put in, Exhibit B; suit was in forma pauperis.*]

Mr. Teecs does not raise any question as to the direction to prosecute by the Judge or of any certificate.

Oscar Hughan, examined by Mr. Wade:—I was acting as usherman in the Divorce Court; I administered the usual oath to the accused in the suit of Butler v. Butler and Williams before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer; I afterwards heard him give evidence in the case.

Thomas Ernest Rofe, examined by Mr. Wade:—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court; I know Thomas Richard Butler; I acted for him in a Divorce suit brought by him against his wife, and I appeared for him before Mr. Justice Windeyer on the 1st, 12th, 13th, and 14th November; the signature attached to petition is that of Thomas Richard Butler; the answer of respondent, Mary Jane Butler, is dated 6th September, 1894, and bears her signature; there are the issues tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer; there is an issue on behalf of respondent "whether the petitioner committed adultery with a woman unknown to respondent about the month of June, 1890"; I heard all the evidence in the case; before

before the above issue the accused gave evidence; I took notes of the examination in chief, and I cross-examined him afterwards; I saw him sworn; he said he was living at 105, King-street, Newtown, during month of June, 1890; that on a night in June, 1890, he and Thos. R. Butler had been to a smoke entertainment at the Oddfellows' Hall; they reached home at 12:30; he (Johnson) opened the door, and outside the door they met a woman who said she was waiting for a hansom; Thos. R. Butler and the accused went into the shop; accused said he immediately went out at the back and fed and bedded a horse which was in the backyard, and returned into the shop about ten minutes afterwards; His Honor here asked him if it took him ten minutes to feed and bed a horse; the accused replied, "No, a quarter of an hour"; just as he got to the shop, he saw the same woman he had seen outside, and Thos. R. Butler, the woman being on the counter, while Thos. R. Butler was having connection with her; His Honor said, "what?" accused said she was not on the counter, she was leaning against the counter while Thos. R. Butler was having connection with her; His Honor again said "what," and the accused said she was not leaning against the counter, she was supported on the ledge of the counter by Thos. R. Butler, while Thos. R. Butler was having connection with her; he then said he reprimanded (or used an equivalent word to reprimanded) Butler, and turned the woman out of the shop; I asked the accused who were on the premises on this particular night; he replied, a servant who was sleeping upstairs, a little child also sleeping upstairs with servant, himself, and Butler; I then asked accused whether young Mr. Butler was not on the premises on this particular night; the accused replied he was not; I had young Mr. Butler brought into Court, and I asked accused whether that young man was not on the premises on the night referred to; the accused replied he was not; I then asked accused whether young Mr. Butler did not actually let him in at the front door on that particular night; the accused said he did not; I then asked accused whether young Mr. Butler was not engaged in making him and T. R. Butler a cup of coffee in the kitchen; the accused replied he was not; I asked him was there a light in back kitchen; he said there was no light in back kitchen, the whole of the ground floor was in darkness; I then got accused to identify a plan [*this is it*]; I asked the accused to work on the plan where he was standing at the time he said he caught T. R. Butler having connection with this woman; he marked where he was standing with a X, and also put a X near counter where Butler and woman were. [*Plan put in marked "C."*] The accused said Mrs. Butler was at time in Prince Alfred Hospital suffering from typhoid fever; I asked him how many horses T. R. Butler had at the time he was at the Newtown shop; accused said two; I asked him if both were there at one time; he said, "No"; I asked him if he knew what first horse cost; he said, "With first horse we bought a cart and horse, and cost £8"; I asked him if he knew from whom horse and cart were bought; he said it was bought from a person living at Erskineville; I asked him if he was certain it cost £8; he said, "Yes"; I then asked accused what second horse cost; he said, "about £5"; I then on four different times asked the accused whether he would swear that that horse and cart was on the premises in June, 1890, or for three months after, and I warned the accused each time; he said he would swear it was on premises in June, 1890; I then showed the accused the butt of that cheque, dated 13th September, 1890; he read it, and I asked him again if he would swear that the horse and cart were there in June; he said he would. [*Butt of cheque put in, Exhibit "D."*] I then handed butt back to accused, and said to him, "Look at the date on that butt, and now will you swear that that horse and cart were on the premises in June, 1890?" he said, "It was on the premises in June, 1890"; I then asked him whether this horse and cart was not bought from a man named Horatio Jones; he said he did not know, but it was bought from a man at Erskineville; to make sure of it, I asked him if there was any doubt as to which horse was bought by Butler first; he said, "No, the £8 horse and cart was bought first"; he said that night they had been at an entertainment held in the honor of the Carlton and South Melbourne football team.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tcece: I have acted for Butler on several occasions; there have been several maintenance orders; I was engaged in all, and succeeded on appeal; I asked Butler how long he had the horse; he said about a month—he bought it in September and sold it in October; he did not say he had the horse two or three months; the accused, in answer to his Honor, said that Butler had the horse nearly six months, and that he could produce a receipt showing when the horse was bought; I then said to accused, "Leave that box, and search through the papers, and if you have that receipt show it to the Court"; the accused did not do so, and again, before His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer committed the accused, I asked His Honor not to commit him before giving him an opportunity of searching amongst the papers, and if he had receipt, producing it to His Honor; His Honor asked him if he had the receipt; he said he had not, but had a receipt showing when it was sold; mentioning 12th October, 1890; he did not state that he had given the receipt to his solicitor; he said his solicitor had all the papers.

Thomas Richard Butler, examined by Mr. Wade: I am a chemist's assistant, now living at Darlington Road, Darlington; in 1890 I was living at 105, King-street, Newtown; I was married then; my wife's name was Mary Jane; I lately obtained a divorce from her; this was in November last; accused is a brother of my late wife; he gave evidence in the divorce suit; he said on the 27th June, 1890, he and I were returning from a concert, and on arriving home he opened the door with a latch-key; he said there was a woman at the door; he said he went straight through the house to the back, and fed a horse and made its bed; in reply to the Judge he said there was no light about the place, but that the night was a bright night, and he did not need a light; when he came back, he came into the shop, and saw me on the counter on top of a woman having connection with her; the Judge asked him, was I at the beginning, or end, or middle; he said that I was in the middle; this was false; there was no horse on the premises in June, 1890; I bought a horse that year, and gave a cheque for it; I bought it from a man living in Erskineville called Horatio Jones; the man brought the horse in the afternoon, and I gave cheque same day; I paid £8 for horse and cart; this is it. [*Mr. Tcece has no objection, put in Exhibit "E."*] I got a receipt from the man I bought the horse from; that was the first horse I bought; I bought another some little time after that; I do not know the month; I gave a cheque for it, £4 18s.; this is the cheque, 20th October, 1890. [*Put in—Exhibit "F."*] I sold the first horse before I bought the second; there was a woman there one night; I do not know the date; Johnson was with me; it was probably about 11 o'clock; when I got to the door I found a woman standing in angle; I asked her to stand aside till I could ring bell; she appeared like a woman who goes about the street; she was half tight; it was then raining; I rang the bell, and my brother, Edward Butler, opened the door; he walked away from door; I followed, and went down the yard; I think I said to accused, "I am going to the back"; the woman asked if we would give her a drink; I told Johnson to give her a drink at door;

Johnson was at door; we were manufacturing a new stove polish at this time; I was outside perhaps three minutes; I came back into kitchen; my brother was then making coffee; there was a light there; accused was not there; I looked up shop, and saw woman sitting on a pile of something; I saw accused, and said, "What did you let the woman into shop for; I told you not to let her in"; he said, "She rushed me"; I said, "That's nonsense"; I said to woman that she must go out, and she replied she was going to stay there all night; both of us then put her out; I waited for a little while till she went away; she hired a hansom, and went away in it; I complained next morning about his allowing the woman in; he then showed me a bite on his chest; this was at breakfast time in morning; my wife was then in Prince Alfred Hospital; I recollect the Judge committing him for trial; he said he was sure it was 27th June, because it was on the day my brother arrived from England.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teece: I am 31 years of age; I have two children, youngest 7 years of age; two maintenance orders obtained after this; there was a separation deed drawn up between me and my wife; my brother arrived here on 27th June, 1890; I said I was almost certain that it was not the 27th that the woman was there, because it was not likely that my brother would be making coffee for us on the night of his arrival; I cannot fix the date of the woman being at the house, nor of the social; I went with Johnson to one social in June; I sent my brother to see my wife; my wife went to hospital on 5th June, 1890, and was discharged 11th July; I do not remember seeing Miss Ducker on night of football social; I think the night I saw woman outside shop we had been to Mr. John Copp; Johnson said he was bitten by the woman in Divorce Court.

Thomas E. Rofe, recalled: When accused committed for trial he told His Honor that he had since ascertained that the concert was held on same night that T. R. Butler's brother arrived in Sydney.

Edward Butler (examined by Mr. Wade): I am a brother of T. R. Butler; I came out from England some years ago; I know accused; I came here in the s.s. "Fifeshire," and arrived on 27th June, 1890; I recollect house in Newtown, where my brother lived; I recollect an occurrence about a woman; this was two or three days or a week after my arrival; I was in the house by myself, with a nurse and a child, in the early part of the evening; I heard a row between a woman and a cabman outside about a fare, close to the house; I then went back into the kitchen; I was making coffee; I recollect my brother coming home; this was about ten minutes after I saw woman and cabman; my brother came to the door; the bell was ringing; I opened the door, and saw my brother and Johnson; I opened the door and walked away; I was half-way down passage when my brother passed and went out in the yard; I went to kitchen; my brother went through kitchen to go out; did not see Johnson there; my brother came back from yard and went into shop; I heard Johnson and my brother quarrelling; when my brother went back I went into door of dining-room; I saw my brother talking to Johnson—getting on to him; I saw a woman; she was standing in shop; the woman was talking too; accused and my brother put the woman out; that is the last I saw of her; we all went to kitchen, and I got the coffee ready; all I recollect about the conversation was that my brother asked what accused meant by letting woman into shop; Johnson said she rushed him; I could not state what condition woman was in; I know she was intoxicated; the next day the same subject came up and Johnson opened his shirt and said "She rushed me, and there is where she bit me."

Cross-examined by Mr. Jamieson: When I landed from the ship I walked away up George-street with my brother; it was about dinner-time when I left ship; my brother got me a fit out at the tailors; I think they did not go out that evening; I can swear they did not go to an entertainment that night; I do not remember them going to a smoke concert; I cannot tell where they had been; the night woman was there; I think they came back at 10:30 or 10:45; there was no horse on the premises; the night-woman was there; the woman may have been there two or three days after, or a week after I landed, but I am not certain; the Wednesday after 27th June I went to hospital to see Mrs. Butler; it was said at breakfast next morning that the woman rushed him and bit him; I think the servant's name was Gosnell; I am not sure; I know a Miss Pugh; I have spoken to her outside the Court; I did not say to her not to give evidence which might put Tom in gaol; I know Miss Ducker; I said to Miss Pugh, "What are you coming up against Tom for?" she said she did not know what she was subpoenaed for, she would not do Tom any harm; I did not say that if accused was acquitted at the trial Tom would have to take his place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wade: When I was speaking to woman accused came up and said, "Better come away and not be talking to him"; Mr. Rofe was not there at the time; I was talking to them a little way down roadway towards gate; I may have been a month at my brother's place after I came out; there was no cart or horse there all that month; first horse and cart I saw there was on Eight Hour Day; I am not certain.

Horatio Jones, examined by Mr. Wade: I am a dealer, living in Erskineville; was there in 1890; I had a transaction with Butler over four years ago—a horse, spring cart, and harness, the amount was £8, paid by a cheque; I got the cheque on a Saturday afternoon; I delivered the horse and cart same day I got cheque; I left cheque with Radford; I got cheque on 13th September, 1890.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jamieson: He might have had horse two months after I sold it.

To me: I wrote "H. Jones" on the cheque; that is my writing; I wrote that day I got cheque.

George Radford, examined by Mr. Wade: I am a grocer, carrying on business at Newtown; I know Jones; his mother-in-law dealt with me; I received a cheque for £8 from him; this is the cheque; I endorsed it; that is my name on back; I paid cheque to my account.

Grantley Sheridan, examined by Mr. Wade: Clerk in the Bank of New South Wales; I produce two cheques; £8, that was received on 15th September, 1890; the £4 16s. cheque was received and paid on 22nd October, 1890.

Herbert Hewlett, examined by Mr. Wade: Clerk in English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; the £4 16s. cheque passed through our bank on 22nd October, 1890.

George Radford, recalled: I paid in cheque shortly after I received it.

Alfred Ernest Withey, examined by Mr. Wade: I am a clerk in Crown Solicitor's Office; I have made inquiries and cannot find payee of £4 16s. cheque.

Case for the Crown closed.

DEFENCE.

John Johnson, examined by Mr. Jamieson: I am the accused; I was a witness in Divorce Court in *Butler v. Butler*; it was on 27th June, 1890; on the evening of that night Butler and I were at a smoke social in Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, given by East Sydney Football Club; after it was over we crossed over to the waiting-room at corner of Elizabeth-street and Liverpool-street; there was a friend of ours in tram called Miss Ducker; we were speaking to her on way home; she got out near Blind Asylum; we got out at Essington Road, Newtown; on arriving home we found a woman in doorway, standing in doorway; the door was a bit back from footpath; I inquired how it was she was there at that time of night; I opened the door with a key and walked through to the back; I left Butler at the door; went out to the back; went to a water-closet, and bedded and fed the horse; I came again into the kitchen and walked straight through into the shop; I was away ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; the kitchen and shop and all downstairs in darkness; I went into shop; on arriving there I saw Thomas Butler having connection with this woman; I knew by her appearance that it was the same woman; it was pretty light in front of the shop; the door was shut; the woman was leaning against the counter [*describes it*], and Butler was standing up supporting her in that position; he had his arms round her standing in front of her; her clothes were up about her middle; I was quite positive that he was having connection with her, and remonstrated about his disgraceful conduct; I said his conduct was simply disgraceful; as soon as they heard me in the shop they separated; I then caught hold of the woman and put my arm round her, and in doing so she bit me on the arm—not the chest; I opened the door and put her out; she stayed out there, using very filthy language; after that a cab passed and stopped; a cab passed, and I am not sure if it was stopped by Butler or myself; then the woman asked Butler to pay the cab fare; he refused to do so; the woman entered the cab, and Butler spoke to cabman; cab drove on 40 or 50 yards; I went into shop; the woman came back again without cab; Butler standing in the doorway; he called out to me, "Here she is coming back"; I went out of door, and she came up and asked Butler, using very filthy language, how it was he did not pay the cab fare; in coming up to Butler she struck him in the eye with her fist closed; she was using bad language and calling Butler very bad names, and after abusing him for a while she went back to cab again and drove off; we went inside, and I spoke to Butler again about his conduct; he said, "Oh, there is no use in making a fuss about it," and after that we went upstairs to bed; the front door is three parts glass; no one else present except ourselves and this woman; housekeeper and her child upstairs; Edward Butler was not there; I recollect his coming to the house; I think it was on Monday he first arrived; I had never seen Edward Butler before that date; I was professional umpire to New South Wales football during that time; I was goal umpire at the football match next day; I do not remember having supper that night, and had no coffee; no fire in kitchen that night; we had a light after woman had gone; as to horse, the colour of horse was either a light bay or a chestnut; this was a horse that was up in a raffle held by a man named Pierce, and Butler had the loan of that horse for a while; he was in the raffle; I think this was the horse that was there that night; Butler purchased two horses while at Newtown; the first horse he bought was purchased from Jones; the second horse was purchased from a man named Goldberg; he also had this borrowed horse, one that was raffled; I could not say how long he had it, whether a week or a fortnight or what time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wade: This woman was using disgusting language; I put the woman out; I stood in the doorway; she appeared to have been drinking, and I would take her to be one of the ordinary street women; I gave evidence on behalf of my sister at Divorce suit, and I have no respect for a man who would break his marriage vows; I would not countenance this; I was a witness on behalf of my sister in Police Court; I thought a great wrong was done my sister; I recollect speaking to a friend of mine before last Christmas, 1893; I was asked this question in the Divorce Court, and said I had never mentioned it to a single soul; I think all maintenance cases since the beginning of the year; I was in Police Court in a case last year also; I said in Divorce Court we got home about 12 or 12:30; it would not be what you would call a dark night; no moon; the tram is 30 or 40 yards from house; the concert was a smoke concert, beginning at 8 o'clock; I think we caught last tram home; these two people were having connection; they were 15, or 16, or 18 feet away; I did not slip along on all-fours; they had not stopped when I paused; I then walked on again, and they separated; I spoke to them as I walked on; I did not admit that the young Butler was in the Colony the day after the occasion; I knew what evidence I was going to give in Divorce Court; I had seen it written down and read; examined and cross-examined for some time before lunch hour; I said I could find the receipt for the sale of the horse, not the purchase; I swore that this horse and cart (H. Jones') were on the premises in June; I was asked a good many questions about the horse; I did not breathe one word throughout about the raffled horse; I did not breathe one word about the horse and cart; I mean the horse and cart belonging to Pearce; Pearce kept a crockery shop; I do not know who won the horse; I do not know where Pearce is now; the cart was kept on a vacant piece of ground at the back; there was a blind in front window; this may have been there in June; glass on door was painted blue; and window painted blue on top; highest part of blind was as high as me; lowest part of window covered with blind; part of the woman's body was resting on the counter; her behind was on edge of counter; I believe her feet were off the ground; the woman was of medium height; the shop was in the name of Butler; we had business between us; I left business end of October same year; since I have been in Sydney I have lived a good deal with my sister; she was in Sydney after petition served, and I saw her daily; I knew I would be required as a witness after 6th September.

Re-examined by Mr. Jamieson: I knew I would be required as a witness before my sister filed her answer; when I gave evidence in Divorce Court I admit I made a false statement about the horse; I now recollect Butler using a horse before 15th September; I attended to the horse; I also stated at Divorce Court that I had not stated this matter before to anyone; that is also not true; I now recollect speaking to a man named Hillier.

To me: We had Pearce's horse and cart and harness for about two or three weeks, and I do not recollect his paying anything for it; he did not buy the horse.

Henry Headley, examined by Mr. Jamieson: I am a basket-maker, and manager of the Blind Asylum, Boomerang-street; I take part in football sports; I played the game for some years; I knew accused for last three years; he was professional umpire for New South Wales; I knew him as an umpire; so far as I know, he bears a good character; do not know anything to the contrary; I recollect a concert being given on 27th June, 1890; I believe accused was there, but I would not be sure; could not swear it; never saw Butler to my knowledge.

Cross-

Cross-examined by Mr. Wade : Would meet him at football matches once a fortnight ; I belong to East Sydney.

Sarah Gosnell, examined by Mr. Jamieson : I am a dressmaker ; I know accused and Butler ; I was in Butler's employ at one time, over four years ago ; I was in his employ in 1890 ; I recollect Mrs. Butler being in hospital ; I was in his employ then ; I was some months in his employ before Mrs. Butler went to hospital, not long afterwards ; I was canvassing for electric stove polish ; Butler and the accused lived over the shop ; I was daily in and about shop ; did not live there ; I used to have a cup of tea there occasionally ; sometimes I would have it by myself and sometimes with others ; I was on friendly terms with all there ; I recollect a horse being there ; could not say if it was bought or not ; I saw it in yard, and Butler riding it on one or two occasions, and laughed when I saw it ; can't fix when I saw a horse there ; I saw a horse there when Mrs. Butler was in hospital ; I recollect a smoke concert being held ; I recollect hearing of this from Butler next day ; it was part of Johnson's work to attend to horse ; I think I left employ at end of July or August, and I have seen Johnson before that attending to some horse on premises ; I recollect Edward Butler coming to him ; could not say when he arrived ; he was there during portion of time I was there ; I was then married to my present husband, but passed under the name of Miss Pugh ; I have been at Court since Monday, and I have seen Edward Butler about Court ; I have spoken to him and he to me ; this was on Monday last ; Edward Butler came up to me and said, "I want to speak to you a moment ; you are not going to say anything against Tom, are you, for if you do he might get clear, and Tom might get into it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wade : I spoke to him in passage ; I said I was here to tell what I knew about a horse ; I may have said, "I do not know what I am here for" ; I said, "I am here to say all I know about a horse" ; I said I did not wish to do any person any harm ; so far as I know he is a respectable man ; I have been in Mrs. Butler's company every day the last three weeks ; I have not been in hotels with Mrs. Butler ; I have not seen Gosnell for a year ; he has been travelling ; I took my maiden name ; out of respect to my husband's family I took my maiden name and I left my wedding ring off ; Mrs. Butler hunted me up only since divorce proceedings ; I was working for tailoring in 1892 ; I was frequently at the house after Mrs. Butler came out of hospital ; I never saw horse in cart ; I saw Mr. Butler riding it ; I would not swear it was a horse or a pony, but it was a chestnut ; I laughed at him when I saw him riding ; I sent a girl called Annie Johnston, who I knew represented herself as my sister, or called herself Annie Pugh—I sent her to Butler to borrow £5 ; she came back and said he could not lend the money, as he had no spare cash, as he had just bought a horse ; I had seen a horse with him before I got that message ; he never told me whether he bought a saddle or not ; I may have said I did not know what I was there for ; if I said it I was not speaking the truth ; Mrs. Butler is with me here now, and Miss Ducker also.

Elizabeth Ducker, examined by Mr. Jamieson : I am a nurse ; I know Butler and Johnson ; I knew Butler four years ago ; I have attended Mrs. Butler ; I knew Butler in 1890 ; I helped to take Mrs. Butler to hospital ; I was in Butler's house when Mrs. Butler was in hospital ; I was there, it might have been, six or seven times ; if disengaged, I would walk up to see him ; I stayed five days with Mrs. Butler till I got her to hospital ; Butler had a horse which he drove down to my place, and asked me what I thought of it ; he said he had bought it ; I think it was a light sort of horse—chestnut ; it looked very small in harness ; I met Johnson and Butler one evening in Elizabeth-street, corner of Liverpool-street ; they got into tram with me, and said they had been at a smoke concert ; could not be certain of the date.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wade : I was visiting at Mrs. Butler's in 1890, and frequently at Butler's house after she came out of hospital—the same house ; I do not know that she was in hospital in April, 1891 ; I was in Darlington in 1890, moved to Moore Park in 1891 ; I went to England in 1891 ; I now say he did not drive to my place, he rode to my place ; the horse was not in harness, but had a saddle on ; I have never seen Mrs. Butler since she came out of hospital till now, when I came to speak for her ; I do not know where she lives now ; I know she lives in Pine-street ; I have been speaking to Mrs. Butler about the matter ; I saw the case in the papers ; did not think Mrs. Butler deserved what she got, and now I have come here to give this evidence.

Frank Hillier, examined by Mr. Jamieson : I am a cordial-maker at Newtown ; I know Johnson, accused, for about four years ; I have known him intimately for two years of that time ; I have a high opinion of his character ; proved him to be an upright, honorable man.

Alexander Martin Milne, examined by Mr. Jamieson : Member of firm of Milne Bros., brass founders ; I know Johnson ; he was in my employ as a brass finisher some months ago ; in my employ for seven or eight months ; I saw him every day ; he was a first-class workman, and a decent sort of man, and truthful in what I had to do with him.

Case for the defence closed.

Butler, re-called, examined by Mr. Wade : I have not had the loan of a horse, cart, and harness from Pearce ; I had no saddle in June and July ; I bought a saddle on 29th September, 1890 ; I gave for saddle and bridle, £2 2s. 6d. ; it is not true that the woman struck me in the eyes ; there is no stable where Mrs. Gosnell says ; there is a w.c. ; Mrs. Gosnell said she did not know what she was brought here for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jamieson : She said nothing about coming to give evidence about a horse ; I never borrowed a horse in my life till six months ago ; I had a horse lent to me six months ago, but never before that.

T. E. Rofe, re-called, examined by Mr. Wade : Mrs. Gosnell said nothing about a horse, or coming to give evidence about a horse, in my presence.

Case in reply closed.

Mr. Jamieson addresses jury.

Mr. Wade replies.

I sum up.

Jury retire at 8:43.

Jury return at 8:50, and find that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence : Three years' penal servitude.

No. 20.

Depositions.

LETTER from Bench of Magistrates at Glebe transmitting depositions in the case of Regina v. Charles Davis *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake *alias* Davis, conspiring together with divers other persons to defeat the course of justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Glebe, 31 May, 1895.

I have the honor, by direction of the Bench of Magistrates, to transmit herewith the depositions and the other documents in the case of Davis *alias* Williams and Peake *alias* Davis, who have been committed to take their trial at the Gaol Delivery to be held at Sydney on Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1895.

The accused are confined in Darlinghurst Gaol.

The witnesses bound over are:—James Draper, William Smith Arnott, Isabella Davis, Minnie Fowler, Walter Webb, Mary Poole (husband away), Nicholas Dufour, also his wife Eliza, Hans Jansen, Mary Jane Baker, Robert Bear, Mary Newman (husband away), Alfred Edwards, James Allanson.

Those not bound over are:—John George Leary, John Howarth, James William Abigail. These latter persons could not wait until the conclusion of the case, but the police are looking them up.

George Alfred Lloyd, C.P.S., will attend if required.

The exhibits enclosed are:—

- A. Letters, elector's right, copy of respondent's appeal against decree *nisi*, and memos.; twenty-four documents.
- B. Supreme Court documents—case of Brady, thirty-three documents; and case of Butler, thirty-five documents.
- C. Supreme Court document, case of Brady.
- D. Supreme Court document, case Brady.
- E. One letter and eight other documents—nine in all.
- F. Small book, green cover, memos., 1894.
- G. Envelope and enclosure addressed T. E. Rofe.
- H. Black pocket-book.
- I. Five cards (in book H).
- J. Photo. woman; also one black handbag, containing tooth forceps, photo., two memo. books, one felt hat, and eight boxes containing pills, hair dye, toothache cure, face powder, empty pill-boxes, and numerous small similar articles.

I have, &c.,

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUNR., J.P.,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

The Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.

Glebe, }
to wit. }

THE examination of James Draper and John George Leary, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales; William Smith Arnott, Post Office, Park-street; Isabella Davis, Pyrmont; Minnie Fowler, of Redfern; Walter Webb, Forest Lodge; Mary Poole, Paddington; Nicholas Dufour and wife, Glebe; Hans Jansen, of Alexandria; George Alfred Lloyd, junr., J.P., C.P.S., Glebe; John Howarth, solicitor, of Randwick; Mary Jane Butler, of Newtown; James William Abigail, solicitor, Stanmore; Robert Bear, North Sydney, bookseller; Mary Newman, of Woolloomooloo; Alfred Edwards, of Glebe, lamplighter; and James Allanson, constable, of Sydney, in the said Colony, taken on oath this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Glebe, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Charles Davis *alias* Williams and Elizabeth Susannah Peake *alias* Davis, who are charged this day before A. Money Fisher, S.M., for that they, the said Charles Davis *alias* Williams and Elizabeth Susannah Peake *alias* Davis, at Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, within divers days and times during the year 1894 did, amongst themselves and with divers persons unknown conspire together to defeat the course of justice.

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

(No. 170).

WARRANT.—INFORMATION (General purposes).

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

BE it remembered that on this 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Glebe, in the Colony of New South Wales, Mary Jane Butler, 57, Church-street, Newtown, in the Metropolitan Police District, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that within divers days and times during the year of our Lord 1894, at the Metropolitan Police District, in the aforesaid Colony, one George Williams and a woman named Mrs. Peake or Davis did amongst themselves conspire together to defeat the course of justice, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Mary Jane Butler prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law and issue my warrant for the arrest of the two accused before named. If this course of action is not adopted the ends of justice may be defeated.

Sworn at Glebe, in the said Colony, on the }
day first above written, before me, — }
GEO. A. LLOYD, JUNR., Justice of the Peace.

M. J. BUTLER.

WARRANT TO APPREHEND A PERSON CHARGED WITH AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE.

To the Superintendent and a Constable in the Police Force for the Colony of New South Wales, and to all other Constables in said Force.

WHEREAS George Williams and Mrs. Peake or Davis, of Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, hath this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that within divers days and times during the year 1894, at the said district in the aforesaid Colony, they did amongst themselves conspire together to defeat the course of justice.

These are, therefore, to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said George Williams and Mrs. Peake or Davis, and to bring them before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Glebe, in the Colony aforesaid.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUNR.,

Justice of the Peace

CHARLES

CHARLES DAVIS ALIAS WILLIAMS (45), AND ELIZABETH SUSANNAH PEAKE, ALIAS DAVIS.

Within divers days and times during the year 1894, at the Metropolitan Police District, in the Colony of New South Wales, did amongst themselves, and with divers persons unknown, conspire together to defeat the course of justice.

Mr. Sullivan appears for the prosecution; Mr. M. Williamson appears for the defence.

Detective Officer James Draper, on his oath, saith:—On Friday night last, the 17th instant, in company with Constable Allanson, I went to a house No. 156, Riley-street; I saw accused Davis, and asked him if his wife was in; he said, "Yes, she's upstairs"; I asked him if he would tell her that I wanted to see her; he said, "She's upstairs"; he led the way; I followed him upstairs, and in a bedroom he showed me the accused, Mrs. Peake, as his wife; we all came downstairs to a room and I read the warrant produced to both of them; neither of them made any reply; out on the street, a few minutes afterwards, Davis went back to put a collar on, and Allanson went with him; Mrs. Peake said to me, "When was this information laid"; I said, "I think it was laid to-day"; I said, "Did you expect it?" she said, "No, the unexpected always comes first"; she said, "Whatever they can do to him they can do nothing to me"; I said, "How long have you been living with Davis as his wife?" she replied, "About five years"; I then brought them to the Central Police Station, and charged them by virtue of the warrant produced; I searched the premises and I found the letters produced (*Exhibits "A"*) in the bedroom occupied by the accused.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

JAMES DRAPER.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *John George Leary*, on his oath, saith:—I am a clerk in divorce at the Supreme Court; I produce the papers (*Exhibit "B"*) of the cases of *Butler versus Butler* and *Brady versus Brady*, tried at the Supreme Court.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

JOHN GEO. LEARY.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *William Smith Arnott*, on his oath, saith:—I am the acting postmaster at the Park-street Post-office; I reside at Manly Beach; I know Davis; he has been coming to the post-office to receive letters addressed "C. X. Davis," and also for letters addressed "3A"; he does not get letters in the name of Sinclair; I can't swear if accused received the letters produced (*Exhibit "A"*); I am positive he receives letters marked "C. X. Davis"; I have seen accused in company with Mrs. Peake.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

WM. S. ARNOTT.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *Isabella Davis*, on her oath, saith:—I am wife of accused Davis; I reside at 15, Bunn-street, Pyrmont; I was married to accused in Auckland, New Zealand, in the year 1883; I have three children; I have been residing in Bunn-street seven and a half years; accused's name is Charles Davis; I can't swear if my husband has spoken to me about a case *Butler v. Butler*; my husband has spoken to me about money he had received in the *Butler* case; I cannot remember the exact words; accused said he "had received about £1 or £2 in the *Butler* divorce case"; I can't swear what occupation he has been following; when he was living with me he was following the occupation of a photographer.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

ISABELLA DAVIS.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *Minnie Fowler*, on her oath, saith:—I am a single woman, residing at No. 5, Pitt-street, Redfern; I was a servant to Mr. Rofe, solicitor, at Redfern last year; I have seen the accused Davis come to Mr. Rofe's house.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

MINNIE FOWLER.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *Walter Webb*, on his oath, saith:—I am a plasterer, residing No. 2, Ross-street, Forest Lodge; last year I was working on a building at Church-street, Newtown, for a Mr. Jansen; it was about the 26th or 27th day of July, 1894; I remember accused coming to me; he called round two or three times; he wanted to see Mr. Jansen; accused said to Mr. Jansen, "Do you know Mrs. Butler?" Mr. Jansen said, "If you want to say anything say it before all those that's here"; he wanted to speak to Mr. Jansen in private; Jansen walked away and accused followed him.

By Mr. Williamson: I am no relation of Mrs. Butler; I am no friend of Mrs. Butler; I knew Mrs. Butler, because I worked on the job three days; I spoke to Mrs. Butler after the divorce proceedings were over.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

WALTER WEBB.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

This deponent, *Mary Poole*, on her oath, saith:—I am a married woman residing with my husband, William Henry Poole, at 19, Walter-street, Paddington; I know the female accused three years back last March; she worked with me at business; I know Mrs. Butler for a good number of years; I know the female accused as Miss Warren; the male accused used to meet her coming home from business; I can't recollect the name she called him; I lost a child, and the female accused called on me; I addressed her as Miss Warren; she said, "I am not Miss Warren, I am Mrs. Peake"; I asked her about the accused; she said, "He was a married man with a wife and children"; she said her husband was doing seven years in Hobart; she said he was doing the seven years for a rape on a child; she said, "I'm not doing anything in the tailoring now, that she was selling pills, and that her address was 3A, Park-street Post Office"; she said that Williams had to do with her in the selling of the pills; I saw Mrs. Butler after this conversation, and I again saw Mrs. Peake afterwards; I said, "Are you in any divorce cases, or are you ever mixed up in any?" she replied, "I have not, but a man named Butler came to her, and offered her £20 if she would go and prove that she had sold white pills to Mrs. Butler"; she did not tell me what the pills were for; from what accused told me I believe the pills were for procuring abortion; I asked who Mrs. Butler was, and she said, "A Mary Jane Johnson, of Carlton, Melbourne"; I said, "I know a Mary Jane Johnson, of North Melbourne, that married a Mr. Butler," and she said, "That's the same party, it was my mistake, she lived in North Melbourne"; I saw the accused Peake again last Friday; she came to my place; there was a friend of mine, Mrs. Brown, came in; I brought up the *Butler* divorce case, and she denied about the £20 in the *Butler* divorce case; she said, "I sold the pills to Mrs. Butler, but I don't say that they were for Mrs. Butler herself."

By Mr. Williamson: It is about two months ago since I had the conversation with Mrs. Butler about the £20; I knew the *rule nisi* had been granted in the *Butler* divorce case.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

MARY POOLE.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Nicholas Dufour*, on his oath, saith :—I am a van proprietor, residing at 124, Glebe-street, Glebe ; I know the male accused ; he rented a room off my wife, with whom I live ; the house is right opposite where Mrs. Butler resided ; he came to my place soon after Mrs. Butler resided opposite me ; accused disappeared ten days after he came, and the day on which the disturbance took place at Butler's ; accused rented a bedroom ; I saw him at my place during the day-time ; accused did not have a key of the room ; accused sat on the verandah reading a book ; accused did not sleep at my place at night-time.

By Mr. Williamson : I was living in the house with my wife at the time the divorce proceedings were taken ; my wife was a witness.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the
23rd day of May, 1895, before me,—

NICHOLAS DUFOUR.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Remanded till Tuesday next, at 2 p.m. Bail as before.
Glebe, 23rd May, 1895.

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

THIS deponent, *Hans Jansen*, on his oath, saith :—I am a builder and contractor, residing at Laurence-street, Alexandria ; I was building a couple of cottages in Newtown, next to the residence of Mrs. Butler, in July last year ; Webb, the plasterer, was working for me ; accused called to see me one day ; he wanted to speak to me privately ; he wanted to speak to me in the lane ; I asked accused to speak to me publicly, that I was frightened ; he asked me, " Did I see anyone knocking at Mrs. Butler's door ? " ; I told him I took no notice who knocked at the door ; I don't remember accused saying anything about me doing him a good turn ; I don't remember anything else accused said to me.

By Mr. Williamson : I spoke to accused in the building ; men present could not hear me, because the carpenters were making such a noise.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the
28th day of May, 1895, before me,—

HANS JANSEN.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *George Alfred Lloyd, junior*, on his oath, saith :—I am Clerk of Petty Sessions at the Glebe Police Court, residing 33, Glenview-street, Paddington ; I know Mrs. Butler ; Mrs. Butler called on me on the 30th July, 1894, and made a complaint to me ; this took place during office hours ; in consequence of the complaint I made certain inquiries ; I sent a message to Mr. Maxted and to Mr. Abigail.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the
28th day of May, 1895, before me,—

GEORGE A. LLOYD, JUNR.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *John Howarth*, on his oath, saith :—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court ; I reside at Church-street, Randwick ; I was the solicitor for the petitioner in the case *Brady versus Brady* ; in that case there were two affidavits made by one Charles Davis ; one was dated 27th June, 1894, and the other the 27th July, 1894 ; accused Davis was the person who signed those affidavits ; I saw the accused sign the affidavit dated 27th day of June, 1894 ; I saw accused sign the other affidavit, and my clerk took it to be sworn.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the
28th day of May, 1895, before me,—

JOHN HOWARTH.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Affidavit signed
by Davis marked
"D," Exhibit
"B."

THIS deponent, *Eliza Dufour*, on her oath, saith :—I am the wife of Nicholas Dufour, and reside at 124, Glebe-street, Glebe ; I have resided at 124, Glebe-street, for two years ; I let one of my rooms, in July last year there was a cottage opposite mine empty ; I remember the Butler family moving into it about July last year ; I remember the accused Davis coming to me ; I had a card on the wall intimating that I had a room to let ; when he came he said, " Have you a room to let ? " I replied, " Yes," and Davis engaged it ; he said he came from New Zealand, and he was waiting to work at the Kauri boats when they came in ; he said he had a sister, and that she was travelling, and he would bring her, that she was then residing at Surry Hills ; the same evening accused Davis brought a woman to my place ; I believe the female accused is the woman ; the following Tuesday Davis came to my place and stayed a few hours in the morning and a few hours after dinner ; this took place every day while accused Davis had the room ; accused did not sleep at my place ; Davis did not bring any luggage or clothing with him ; he had no key of the house ; he could not sleep at my house without I knew it ; he stayed at my place ten days altogether ; I did not see Davis on the evening of the row at Mrs. Butler's ; that was the last I saw of Davis.

By Mr. Williamson : I gave evidence in the case of *Butler versus Butler* in the Divorce Court ; I gave evidence for Mrs. Butler.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the
28th day of May, 1895, before me,—

ELIZA DUFOUR.

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

THIS deponent, *Mary Jane Butler*, on her oath, saith : I am the wife of Thomas Richard Butler ; I reside apart from my husband at Church-street, Newtown ; I went to live in Glebe about 16th July, 1894 ; that's when I first knew accused Davis ; I saw Davis first when he came to my back gate and sent my little boy in for me ; I went outside ; he said, " Good morning, madam " ; I said " Good morning " ; he said, " Excuse me, but there was a lady knocking at the door ; I called out and told her that you were not in " ; he said, " I told her that you hadn't gone far as I (meaning me) had my apron on " ; he told me the woman said she would call back in two hours ; he said, " Excuse me for coming in the back way " ; he said something about the people opposite where he was staying ; I had not seen the accused Davis before ; two days later my children were kite flying ; I went out to clean the verandah ; I saw accused Davis sitting on Dufour's verandah, and when he saw me he jumped off ; my little girl came over to me, and the accused Davis also came over to me ; Davis remarked what beautiful eyes and hair my little girl had ; he said my child's hair would turn the same colour as mine ; he asked me why did I coil my hair so tight ; I went inside ; I did not speak to him ; he was paying attentions to me ; I saw my husband next day ; I went out that evening, the evening I saw my husband ; a minute or two after I got out I met Davis ; he said, " Going out " ; I said, " Yes, to my brother's in Cleveland-street " ; Davis replied, " I am going in the same direction, I'm going to Darlington Road " ; we walked along together ; in the course of a conversation he said he was working at the Kauri Timber Company—that he was doing detective work ; accused walked with me as far as Cleveland-street ; accused was calling me " Dear," and said he had fallen in love with me ; he said he had fallen in love at first sight ; I went on to my brother's ; I did not stay long at my brother's ; I met accused when I left my brother's, and he walked back with me ; he asked me to go out with him, and I refused ; accused left me near my place ; accused wanted to come in and sit with me ; I had previously told accused my husband had gone out ; he again wanted to come in and sit with me, and I refused to let him ; he did not come in and sit with me ; in consequence of this man's conduct, I went and saw Mr. Delohery, Stipendiary Magistrate, at the Water Police Court ; I complained of Butler's conduct, and the accused Davis' conduct ; on the same day I came to this office and saw Mr. Blackmore, clerk in this office, and I made a complaint about the man Davis' conduct ; the next day, Saturday morning, I complained of Davis' conduct to my husband ; in the afternoon accused Davis paid me another visit ; I saw Davis in my dining-room ; Davis had walked into my dining-room while I was upstairs ; accused called out to me, " I want to speak to you a minute " ; I came down stairs and walked into the kitchen ; accused followed me, and wanted to know if I was going out with him that night ; I said " No " ; accused said " I want to buy you some clothes " ; I said, " No " ; accused said, " You can say your brother bought them " ; I said to accused, " If you don't go out I will get some one to put you out," and he went and sat on the dresser and said he would wait till Butler came and tell him he (accused) wanted to marry me, that he loved me ; I walked into the yard ; he said, " Will you write a note and let me know if you will go out with me " ; I said, " Yes," to get rid of him ; I got upon the fence and told Mrs. Hughes something ; I saw accused again the following Monday at 11 o'clock p.m. ; I was coming

coming from this Court to my own place, when I met accused Davis; I told Davis that my brother was going to see him; accused left me at my place; about 3 o'clock p.m. the same day I met my brother, and he went down to my house with me; Davis was sitting on Dufour's verandah; in consequence of what my brother told me, I called accused over to my place; we all went inside; I was acting under the advice of Mr. Abigail, my solicitor; when we got inside, Davis said, "I want to marry you"; he said, "I don't mind being a co-respondent; I know Butler wants to get a divorce"; my brother wanted accused to go and see Mr. Abigail, and he (Davis) did not want to go till Wednesday; my brother asked Davis to meet him at his house, Cleveland-street, that evening; my brother asked accused not to molest me, and he promised to leave me alone; after accused left me, myself and brother came up and told Mr. Lloyd something about the man Davis; my brother went to work, and I went back home; Butler usually came home between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m.; on the Monday Butler came home about quarter-past 6 o'clock p.m., had a cup of tea; he remained about quarter of an hour and went away; about 7 o'clock p.m. I heard some one at the back gate; I called out, "Who's there?" accused said, "Me"; I knew accused's voice; he said, "I am going with you to your brother's"; I reminded accused of his promise; I went upstairs to get my bat, and when I came down accused had taken the light from the kitchen into the dining-room; he was looking at my photographic album, and asked some questions about them; he said, "You haven't been long dressing"; there was a rush through the kitchen into the dining-room; it was my husband; he said, "What's this? where's the man?" Butler said, "What's this?" and looked behind the door, and lifted up the table-cover, and said, "There's the man"; Butler said something to accused Davis, and they pretended to be fighting; accused laid back on the floor as if wounded; Goodyear came in, and tried to separate them, and said to Butler, "Don't take the law into your own hands"; Davis' clothes were not disarranged; Davis did not have connection with me; I heard my husband swear Davis' clothes were disarranged; if his clothes were disarranged, they were done so while he was under the table; accused said, "Come with me, I'll treat you better than he will"; I refused to go with him; afterwards my husband ordered me out of the house; I did not lock the kitchen door, the man Davis must have locked it; I saw the accused Peake while I was packing my things in Cleveland-street; she called on me, and said she was selling pills for females at 1s. 6d. a box; I said, "I don't want any, thank you," and then shut the door; I again saw her on the Thursday before the Monday at my place in Glebe-street; she called on me selling pills; she said the pills were 5s. a box; she also said she had an instrument for bringing on an abortion; I did not buy any pills; I told her I did not want any; she again called on Saturday, and said, "Is your friend O.K.?" I had previously sent her to a friend; I said, "Excuse me asking you to go out the back way, as there is a man opposite who molests me"; she turned round and looked out the window, and said, "I know George Williams; many a fine pound he put into my pocket to get girls out of trouble; all girls fall in love with him"; I said, "I'd be long sorry to fall in love with him"; she then went away; I went on my knees, and declared before God and my husband that I had not done wrong.

By Mr. Williamson: I won't swear that the evidence I gave to-day is the same as I gave in the case of Butler versus Butler; I did not think at the time that the woman Peake was connected with Davis; at the time I gave my evidence in the Divorce Court, I told the Judge in the Court that I went on my knees before my God and husband, and declared that I had not done wrong; I am taking these proceedings to prove my innocence; I have had to sell my bed to buy the clothes I am wearing; I have never asked the proprietors of any newspapers to open a column in their papers for me, so as I could obtain money to prosecute the two accused; I never received slippers from accused Davis; I went from my home when I was ordered out by my husband to Cleveland-street; I did not change my clothes at my brother's; I went from my brother's to Dr. Kingsbury's, and submitted myself for examination; I did not take any slippers from my husband's house; I did not destroy any slippers.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
28th day of May, 1895, before me,—

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

M. J. BUTLER.

Remanded till Thursday next. Bail as before.
Glebe, 28th May, 1895.

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

This deponent, *Isabella Davis*, recalled, on her oath, saith:—I have never acted with my husband as a private detective.
By Mr. Williamson: It is three years since I have lived with my husband; I have spoken to my husband, but have not lived with him.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me,—

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

ISABELLA DAVIS.

This deponent, *James William Abigail*, on his oath, saith:—I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court, residing at Stammore; I was solicitor for Mrs. Butler in maintenance proceedings and an appeal and a second maintenance proceedings; Mr. Thomas Rofe, junior, acted for the defendant in all those proceedings; Mrs. Butler called on me on a Tuesday evening in July, 1894; prior to that she had called to my office and made certain statements; in consequence of the statements I gave her certain advice, which she did not take.

By Mr. Williamson: I was acting in July last for Mrs. Butler; I gave Mrs. Butler certain advice to bring Williams up to me to test his sincerity, I telling her that it was a trap, and further, that she had one or two things to do—to either leave Williams alone, have nothing to do with him, or to connect her husband with what he was doing, and to lay an information against them for conspiracy; it was either in June or July, 1894, I gave Mrs. Butler the advice; it was certainly prior to the divorce proceedings; divorce proceedings at that time had not been initiated; Mrs. Butler had not spoken to me about divorce proceedings; I told Mrs. Butler, as she had gone back to her husband, and I doubted his sincerity in getting her back, I told her not to trouble me any more; after living with her husband for two or three days she called on me; I acted for Mrs. Butler in a case afterwards, and the case was withdrawn.

By Mr. Sullivan: On the 30th July, 1894, when Mrs. Butler called on me, and she took a fit in my house, to the best of my belief Mrs. Butler had boots on.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me,—

A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

J. W. ABIGAIL.

This deponent, *Mary Jane Butler*, recalled, on her oath, saith:—

By Mr. Williamson: As far as I remember, Judge Windeyer said I hadn't committed adultery; the man was there for that purpose; I was served with a *rue nisi*; I did not read it; I also alleged that my husband had committed adultery with a woman named Copp; I believe his Honor decreed against me, and left Mrs. Copp to come in and get costs against me; I did not lock the kitchen door before I went upstairs on the 30th July, 1894; I did not pull the blinds down; the blinds were down before; I swear the street bell did not ring; I was standing by the dining-room door when my husband came in; I screamed when my husband rushed in; there was no letter on the table; I did not receive a letter about some slippers; I saw the accused Davis put a parcel on the dresser; he said, "There's a parcel for you"; I believe they were slippers; I remember in my evidence in the maintenance proceedings in August last; I don't remember saying that I didn't know who put the slippers on the dresser; I did not tell my husband that I had met Davis on the morning of the 30th July, 1894; I never complained to my husband that Davis wanted to come in and have supper with me; I never complained to my husband that Davis wanted to buy me clothes; I never told my husband that Davis had walked from Glebe-street to Cleveland-street; I told my husband I was molested by a man; I did not walk to my brother's or from my brother's through Victoria Park; I went through Newtown Road; on the 30th July, 1894, I would not give my husband the key; I told him, "I wanted to give it to a neighbour, so as she could look after my children"; on the 30th July, 1894, I was going to my brother's; I did not promise to go with Davis; I can't say why I remained in the house; I did not call out for assistance when Davis was in the house; I did not lock the back gate; I don't remember saying I did lock the back gate; as far as I remember, I did not lock the back gate on the night of the 30th July, 1894; I told my husband to ask the man his name himself; I did know his name; when I met Davis on the morning of the 30th July, 1894, it was not for the purpose of making an appointment with him; I had a good memory last November; I can't swear if the evidence I gave to-day is the same as I gave in the Divorce Court; pessaries and pills were found on a box in my bed-room; I told my

my husband I got the pessaries for a lady ; I never used any of the pessaries ; I did not use the pessaries, neither did my lady friend ; I had a knitting-needle that was broken in two, and it was fastened with sealing-wax ; I told the female accused I did not require the pills, as I was living apart from my husband, and subsequently I recommended her to a lady friend of mine ; I never wrote a letter to accused (Davis) ; I wrote a note to accused (Davis), telling him not to molest me ; I sent the note by my little boy ; Davis had come once that day ; Davis was never unkind to me ; Dr. Kingsbury attended to me prior to going into the Prince Alfred Hospital ; neither of the accused ever gave evidence against me in any Court ; on the 30th July, 1894, I told my husband I was going out ; I told him I wouldn't be an hour.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me,—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

M. J. BUTLER.

THIS deponent, *Detective Officer James Draper*, recalled, on his oath, saith : I visited the residence of the accused yesterday morning, in company with Constable Allanson ; I found the letter (produced) and several other papers ; the papers are in accused's (Davis's) handwriting, and they bear his initials ; I produce a book I found in the bedroom lately occupied by the two accused ; I turn to the second entry in the book, dated Monday, the 30th July, 1894 ; I see the private address of Mr. Rofe ; I believe the handwriting is the accused (Davis's) ; I turn to the page "obstetric appointments" ; there is an entry of an appointment with Mr. Rofe at 8 p.m., 2nd August ; under heading "Cash account," there are entries, "6th August, Mr. Rofe, £10 ; 4th December, Cross, £5 ; 19th December, B, £5" ; under heading 3rd December, there is an entry, "Cross began expenses, £5 ; on report, £5 ; *rule nisi*, £10 ; absolute, £5" ; I produce a letter, dated 1st December, 1894 ; on Monday, 22nd December, received letter from Mr. Rofe for Mr. Cross ; I found the pocket-book produced on the table in the accused's bedroom ; I believe the entries are in accused's handwriting ; I found four cards in the name of C. Davis, and one of Mr. T. R. Butler's in the pocket-book produced, marked "H" ; I found the photograph produced in exhibit "H" ; I produce a hat I found in a tin hat-box ; I produce six boxes of pills without labels on them, which I found in a tin hat-box ; I also produce a box containing from twenty to thirty pills ; I also produce several bottles and boxes of patent medicines which I found in the bedroom of accused ; I also produce a tooth-extractor.

E.
F.
Marked page 1.
Exhibit 1.
Marked page 2.
Exhibit 2.
Marked page 3.
Exhibit 3.
Marked page 4.
Exhibit 4.
G.
H.
I.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me.—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

JAMES DRAPER.

THIS deponent, *Robert Bear*, on his oath, saith : I am a bookseller, residing Arthur-street, North Sydney, and carrying on business at 18, Park-street, Sydney ; I had a suit in the Divorce Court this year ; I had dealings with accused (Davis) prior to those proceedings ; accused acted as a detective for me, for which I paid him £3 ; he said "he had some women in his employ," and he said "he could do the case well" ; he said "he had a wife who was smarter than he was."

By Mr. Williamson : Accused's evidence did not help me in getting my divorce ; I knew accused was telling me lies, and I stopped paying accused ; he had told me my wife had been drinking, and I knew it wasn't true.

Taken and sworn, at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me.—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

ROBT. BEAR.

THIS deponent, *Mary Newman*, on her oath, saith : I reside with my husband, Robert Newman, who is at present in Melbourne ; I reside 136, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo ; I know the two accused ; they were living with me for eight months up to the time of their arrest ; they were living as man and wife, and occupying the same room ; the two bags and hat do not belong to me ; I never saw them before.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me.—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

MAY NEWMAN.

THIS deponent, *Alfred Edwards*, on his oath, saith : I am a lamplighter, residing at 103, Glebe-street, Glebe ; I light the lamps in Glebe-street ; I know the accused Peaks ; I know her by sight ; between the 25th and 30th July, 1894, I saw her at the corner of Norton-street and Broughton-lane standing close up to a fence ; I have seen her standing there on three or four occasions ; Mrs. Butler's back gate could be seen from that place ; she wore a similar hat to the one produced.

By Mr. Williamson : I was subpoenaed here ; I never saw the hat since I saw it on the female accused ; I recognise the hat by the colour and shape.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me.—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

ALFRED EDWARDS.

THIS deponent, *Constable James Allanson*, on his oath, saith : I know Mr. Rofe ; I saw him on one occasion defend Davis at the Central Police Court for an alleged assault on Mrs. Butler ; I know Mr. Rofe resides at Ravenswood House, Castle-rough-street and James-street.

Taken and sworn at the Police Office, Glebe, on the }
30th day of May, 1895, before me.—
A. MONEY FISHER, Stipendiary Magistrate.

JAMES ALLANSON.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

CHARLES DAVIS, *alias* WILLIAMS, stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 30th day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1895, for that he, the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, within divers days and times during the year 1894, at Metropolitan Police District, in the said Colony, he did conspire with Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, and with divers other persons unknown, to defeat the course of justice ; and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice (by or) before whom such examination has been so completed ; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat ; and the said charge being read to the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and the witnesses for the prosecution, James Draper, John George Leary, William Smith Arnott, Isabella Davis, Minnie Fowler, Walter Webb, Mary Poole, Nicholas Dufour, Hans Jansen, George Alfred Lloyd, junior, John Howarth, Eliza Dufour, Mary Jane Butler, James William Abigail, Robert Bear, Mary Newman, Alfred Edwards, James Allanson, being severally examined in his presence, the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, is now addressed by me as follows :—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge ? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so ; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial ;" whereupon the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, saith as follows :—"I reserve my defence."

Taken before me, at Glebe, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned,—

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

ELIZABETH SUSANNAH PEAKE, *alias* DAVIS stands, charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 30th day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1895, for that she, the said Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, within divers days and times during the year 1894, at Metropolitan Police District, in said Colony, she did conspire with Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and with divers other persons unknown to defeat the course of justice; and the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to her by me, the said Justice (by or), before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given her clearly to understand that she has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to her to induce her to make any admission or confession of her guilt, but that whatever she shall say may be given in evidence against her upon her trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, and the witnesses for the prosecution James Draper, John George Leary, William Smith Arnott, Isabella Davis, Minnie Fowler, Walter Webb, Mary Poole, Nicholas Dufour, Hans Jansen, George Alfred Lloyd, junior, John Howarth, Eliza Dufour, Mary Jane Butler, James William Abigail, Robert Bear, May Newman, Alfred Edwards, James Allanson, being severally examined in her presence, the said Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial;" whereupon the said Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, saith as follows:—"I reserve my defence."

Taken, before me, at Glebe, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned,—

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

REGINA *versus* CHARLES DAVIS, *alias* WILLIAMS, AND ELIZABETH SUSANNAH PEAKE.—OFFENCE, CONSPIRACY.

THE accused stand committed to take their trial at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney on the 3rd day of June, 1895. Bail allowed the accused in £250, and one surety in £250.

Dated at Glebe Police Office, Sydney, this }
29th day of May, A.D. 1895. }

A. MONEY FISHER, S.M.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

RECOGNIZANCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of June (May?), in the year of Our Lord, 1895, James Draper, a detective of the Police Force, James Allanson, of the Police Force of the Colony of New South Wales, William Smith Arnott, of Manly, in the said Colony, and Mary Jane Butler, of Newtown, in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fall in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Glebe, in the said Colony, before me,— }

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

JAMES DRAPER.
JAMES ALLANSON.
WM. SMITH ARNOTT.
MARY JANE BUTLER.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, were this day charged before A. M. Fisher, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with conspiracy. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 3rd day of June next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

RECOGNIZANCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of June (May?), in the year of Our Lord 1895, Walter Webb, of Forest Lodge, plasterer, Alfred Edwards, of Glebe, in the Colony of New South Wales, Hans Jansen, of Alexandria, in the said Colony, and Nicholas Dufour, of Glebe, in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fall in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Glebe, in the said Colony, before me,— }

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

WALTER WEBB.
ALFRED EDWARDS.
HANS JANSEN.
NICHOLAS DUFOUR.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, were this day charged before A. M. Fisher, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony with conspiracy. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 3rd day of June next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

RECOGNIZANCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of June (May?), in the year of our Lord 1895, Nicholas Dufour, of Glebe, in the Colony of New South Wales, vanman, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her heirs, and successors, if Eliza Dufour, the wife of the said before-mentioned person, shall fall in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Glebe, in the said Colony, before me,— }

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

NICHOLAS DUFOUR.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Charles Davis, or Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, or Davis, were this day charged before A. M. Fisher, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with conspiracy. If, therefore, Eliza Dufour, the wife of the before-mentioned person, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 3rd day of June next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Charles Davis and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Charles Davis and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

RECOGNIZANCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

BE it remembered, that on the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, Isabella Davis, of Pyrmont, May Newman, of Surrey Hills, in the Colony of New South Wales, Minnie Fowler, of Redfern, in the said Colony, and Mary Poole, of Paddington, in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

ISABELLA DAVIS.
MAY NEWMAN.
MINNIE FOWLER.
MARY POOLE.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Glebe, in the said Colony, before me, — }

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, were this day charged before A. M. Fisher, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with conspiracy. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 3rd day of June next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Charles Davis and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Charles Davis and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

New South Wales, }
Glebe, to wit. }

RECOGNIZANCE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

BE it remembered, that on the 31st day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1895, Robert Bear, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, }
at Glebe, in the said Colony, before me, — }

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

ROBT. BEAR.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake or Davis, were this day charged before A. Money Fisher, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with conspiracy. If, therefore, he, the before-mentioned person, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 3rd day of June next, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as he knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, or Davis, for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Charles Davis, *alias* Williams, and Elizabeth Susannah Peake, *alias* Davis, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

GEO. A. LLOYD, JUN., J.P.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 31 August, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 29th instant, respecting the inquiry, under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," to be held into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson by His Honor Judge Backhouse, on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward to you for service the accompanying subpoenas, and copies thereof, for the persons named in the margin, together with a few forms of subpoenas signed by His Honor, in blank, for service as may be required.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

Mary J. Butler,
Mary A. Green-
field,
Henry Treth-
eway,
Louise E.
Tretheway,
Benjamin Cook,
Frederick W.
Jones,
Frank (or
Frank) THURter.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 31 August, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 29th instant, respecting the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," to be held into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, by His Honor Judge Backhouse, on Thursday next, the 5th proximo, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward to you the accompanying parcel of captions for use by Mr. Roberts in taking the depositions at such inquiry.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 23

No. 23.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 September, 1895.
 Referring to my letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting the inquiry under the 388rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," to be held by His Honor Judge Backhouse, on Thursday next, the 5th instant, into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will be good enough to cause the necessary steps to be taken to enable prisoner Thomas Richard Butler to be brought before His Honor at Darlinghurst Court-house on that date for the purpose of giving evidence at such inquiry.

I have, &c.,
 ARCH. C. FRASER,
 Under Secretary.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 September, 1895.
 Referring to my letters of the 29th and 31st ultimo, respecting the inquiry under the 388rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," to be held by His Honor Judge Backhouse on Thursday next, into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request you to cause the necessary steps to be taken to procure the attendance of Edward Butler to give evidence at such inquiry.

I have, &c.,
 ARCH. C. FRASER,
 Under Secretary.

No. 2 Police Station, Sydney, 10/9/95. Detective West reports that Edward Butler, referred to in attached communication, was traced by police to Narrandera, and informed of the nature of the inquiry being held by His Honor Judge Backhouse into the case of John F. Johnson, convicted of perjury, and in which case Edward Butler gave evidence. His Honor informed the detective that he had no special reason for examining Edward Butler, but as he gave evidence in the case he should be informed of what was taking place.—W. J. WEST, Detective. George Read, Esq., Superintendent.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 10/9/95. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.—E.F., Inspector-General of Police, 10/9/95. Seen.—A.C.F., 11/9/95.

No. 25.

G. Bird, Esq., J.P., Victoria, to The Minister of Justice, Sydney.

Sir,

Court-house, Richmond, Victoria, 28 August, 1895.
 Referring to my letter to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, about six months ago, relative to what I then believed to be a "put-up job," the famous Butler case of conspiracy, and in my second communication on the same subject to that gentleman. The last paragraph of my letter was as follows:—"When you have perused this correspondence, I request you will be good enough to forward it at once to the Hon. the Minister of Justice in Sydney, in order that that gentleman may take such steps as he may deem necessary in the interests of justice."

Subsequent events have shown that you have directed that the necessary steps have been taken, with the happy results that justice has been vindicated, that the conspirators have been convicted, and the honor and integrity of an innocent, but grossly maligned, woman (Mrs. Butler), vindicated.

Under the circumstances above narrated, I believe that her brother, John Johnson (the son of the late Geo. Johnson, of this city, a man of rare integrity, an honest man—the noblest work of God), who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for alleged perjury when giving evidence on behalf of his innocent sister, would, as a matter of course, be at once liberated from gaol. In this morning's issue of the *Argus*, as per clipping in the margin, I regret to find that the course of justice in Sydney is slow, or as Shakespeare so tersely and graphically terms it, "the law's delay." Now, I respectfully and earnestly request that you may be good enough to mount and stand firmly on the platform of justice, and direct that the innocent prisoner, Johnson, shall be at once liberated. As an innocent man, he has suffered much; the verdict of the jury which exonerated his sister should, as a sequence, be all sufficient to exonerate Johnson from guilt.

THE SYDNEY CONSPIRACY—INQUIRY INTO
 JOHNSON'S CASE.
 Sydney, Tuesday.
 THE Executive Council yesterday decided to hold an inquiry, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with regard to the man Johnson, brother of Mrs. Butler, who was found guilty of perjury in making certain allegations against Mrs. Copp during the hearing of the divorce case, *Butler v. Butler*. The inquiry will probably be conducted by Judge Backhouse.

I have, &c.,
 GEORGE BIRD, J.P.,
 Central Bailiwick, Vic.

Submitted.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 30/8/95. Seen.—A.J.G., 31/8/95.

No. 26.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 2 September, 1895.
 In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 29th ultimo, No. 95-1,165, I beg to inform you that the attention of the police will be given, as desired, in connection with the inquiry to be held into the case of prisoner John F. Johnson.

I have, &c.,
 EDMUND FOSBERY,
 Inspector-General of Police.

No. 27.

No. 27.

His Honor Judge Backhouse to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

District Court Office, Sydney, 3 September, 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 95-11,655, respecting Johnson inquiry, and of the Commission, and other documents enclosed.

I have, &c.,

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE.

Seen.—A.C.F., 4/9/95.

No. 28.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 3 September, 1895.

In reply to your communications on the 29th ultimo and 2nd instant, requesting me to issue writs of *habeas corpus* for the appearance of John F. Johnson and Thomas Richard Butler at the inquiry to be held at the Darlinghurst Court-house on the 5th instant, I beg to inform you that these writs have been forwarded to the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 29.

His Honor Judge Backhouse to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

District Court, Judges' Chambers, Sydney, 9 September, 1895.

I have the honor to forward, for transmission to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the depositions taken at the inquiry in the case of John Foster Johnson, together with the original papers sent to me.

The inquiry was held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.

It will be seen that, in addition to the persons named in the Commission, William John West, detective; George Long, printer; Kate Page and Harriett Jeffries, married women; S. Blackmore Banfield, solicitor; William James Skoman, computer; and Thomas Richard Butler;—were examined.

The girl referred to in the declaration as Alice—now Alice Gribble, married woman—a doctor's certificate, which is annexed to the papers, showed to be too ill to be able to attend. From what was told me I gather that if she had been called she could have given very little information.

As to the man Pierce—a most important witness if there is such a person—I had as diligent a search made for him as the short time at my disposal allowed, but he could not be found.

The information given is so vague, and the lapse of time so great, that there is considerable difficulty in tracing him, or proving his non-existence.

The document referred to by Jones as a duplicate receipt, and by Butler as a statement of Jones' evidence could not be found. The exhibits in the perjury case have been mislaid during the late moving of the Crown Solicitor's Office, and it may have disappeared in the same way.

I allowed Thomas Richard Butler to be present at the inquiry, and to suggest to me any questions he wished the witnesses asked. This will account for the depositions showing at times answers to me having very little bearing on the matters inquired into.

Edward Butler's whereabouts I only discovered on Thursday morning last. I did not think it desirable to wait for his attendance, the brother being able to give me all the information Edward could.

In some cases I have admitted evidence not strictly admissible, thinking that a slight relaxation of the rules of evidence is often advisable in inquiries under the Act of 1883.

It was suggested that Thomas Rofe should be called to show that Jones was not an entirely disinterested witness, but considering that he has lately been committed for trial, I thought he ought not to be examined.

I have, &c.,

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 10/9/95. For favour of report of the Honorable the Chief Justice.—A.J.G., 10/9/95. E. J. B. Macarthur, Esq., Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 10/9/95. Report herewith.—FARDE. M. DARLEY, C.J., 16/9/95.

No. 30.

Depositions of Witnesses taken in the Inquiry as to the guilt of a Prisoner named John Johnson, lately convicted of perjury.

COURT-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST, 5th, 6th, and 7th SEPTEMBER, 1895.

New South Wales,)
to wit.)

The deposition of Benjamin Cooke, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I am an inquiry agent, carrying on business in Phillip-street, Sydney; I produce a copy (No. 1) of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 28th June, 1890; on page 7 there is a reference to a smoke concert at the Oddfellows' Hall in Elizabeth-street; on page 11 there is a notification of the arrival of the steamship "Fifeshire" from London; I produce a book marked on the outside "General and various accounts" (book marked 2); on the 5th

June

June there is an entry "Hospital and cab, 17s.;" on the 30th June there is an entry "Boots—Ted, 5s. 6d.;" on 11th July there is an entry "Cab for M.J., 1s. 6d.;" on the 23rd July an entry showing the payment of the first week's wages to a girl named Alice; I also produce a cash-book (marked 3); on 5th June there is an entry "Hospital and cab, 17s.;" that is in a different handwriting from that in the other book produced (marked 2); these books were handed to me by Mrs. Butler; I also produce account of sales book (marked 4); on 29th July there is an entry, "One rubber stamp, 3s. 6d.;" that is the first entry of a rubber stamp; the next is August 1st, then August 1st, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th—rubber stamps; these entries all refer to August, 1890; the book is stamped inside "Household Novelty Company King-street, Newtown"; I have made inquiries as to what time the last tram from Sydney to Newtown would arrive at the stopping-place nearest to 105, King-street, Newtown; it would be about a quarter to 12 o'clock at night; according to the newspaper produced (marked 1) the moon set on the 28th June, 1890, between 1 and 2 o'clock; it rose at 1:45 p.m., and set at 1:41 a.m.; I have visited the shop occupied by Butler on the Newtown Road.

By Bench: It had a shop window at the side of the door, and also a window facing the street running along the front; the door is glass down to about 2 feet 6 inches of the ground; the door at present is frosted over; there is no casing whatever inside the shop window at present.

By Mr. Sullivan: Having read Johnson's evidence as an expert, I stood in the position he stated he stood in; standing in the dark in the room behind the shop, and looking out towards the street where the light was, I should say he could see the figures in the shop thrown out in relief against the light.

By Bench: I have not made that test at night-time; the door between the shop and room behind has also a glass panel in it; you pass from that room to another before gaining the yard; the yard is a very small one, and very close to the adjoining shop formerly occupied by Greenfield.

By Mr. Sullivan: The space between Butler's back premises and the adjoining premises is about 8 feet at the outside; the kitchens of the two premises face each other; on the 7th and 11th July, 1890, in the book produced and (marked 2), and also on the 28th June in the same year, there are entries referring to the child Nita, "Care of child," showing the payment of 5s. on each occasion.

By Mr. Wade: I have read the notes of counsel taken at the trial of Johnson; I did not see in them that Johnson swore that Ted Butler was not present; I do not know that Johnson swore that Butler and himself were the only persons present; I have never heard that it was contended by Johnson that Ted Butler had not arrived in Sydney then; I heard from Mrs. Butler that such was the case; I heard from her about that some months ago; it was in consequence of what she told me that I inserted in my affidavit the entry as to boots being bought on the 30th June, 1890; I know that there is an entry on the 27th June, showing that Butler had purchased clothes for his brother; the red pencil marks in the book are mine; the horizontal marks in it refer to Ted, and the cross to a servant; I know that there is an entry on the 27th June, showing the purchase of clothes for Ted, £1 7s. 6d.; I have heard that Butler said Ted was present on the night of the alleged adultery; I did not insert that in my affidavit, because it had nothing to do with Mrs. Butler's evidence; I knew from her affidavit that she understood that the boy did not appear till 30th June; I was aware of that when I made my declaration; I have not suppressed it, but marked it in red in the book I have produced; I did not send any books to the Minister of Justice in reference to this inquiry; there are references to servants named Alice and Harriett in the book; I have found out who Harriett is; she is Harriett Jeffreys; I did not see her before I made my declaration; I have seen her since and obtained a verbal communication from her; her address is 330, Crown Road, Ultimo; I have been looking for her for the last two months—since I got the books; she was the servant supposed to be at Butler's while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital; she recollects Butler having a cart, and thinks he went out with it with goods; I do not know that Johnson swore that it was a moonlight night; I do not know that he swore it was a starlight night; I do not know that Butler swore it was a wet night; I understood it rained in the afternoon, then cleared off for some hours, and then began to rain very heavily at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 29th June and rained very heavily till about 2 p.m. on the 30th; when I saw the shop the upper part of the window was painted while the lower part was unpainted; if the lower part had been covered with a blind that would further help to exclude the light; the counter now runs up the middle of the shop; I stood about 4 or 5 feet inside the door of the room behind the shop; if there were no light in the street, nor in the kitchen behind the room, it would be very difficult to see any figures in the shop; it never struck me to look where the nearest lamp was when I was at the shop; I thought of that afterwards; I knew that the adultery was supposed to have taken place at night—nearly midnight; I had not time to go and look for the nearest lamp when I thought of it; I never sent any of my officers to look where the nearest lamp is; the space between the two kitchens of the two houses is about 8 feet; there is no space between the two houses in the front; there is paling fence between the back part of the two premises; it is about 6 feet high; I saw the witnesses in this inquiry since the conviction of Davis and Butler; the name of Greenfield had been mentioned to me before that; I made no effort to find these people before the conviction of Butler and Davis; I was not specially engaged to find these witnesses; I did nothing in this matter before the conviction of Butler and Davis; the books produced were given to me after the conviction of Butler; I never saw them before his conviction; Mrs. Butler brought them to me at my office about a fortnight after his conviction; I asked the witnesses I saw to give me nothing but the absolute truth—that I did not want anything else; Mrs. Butler suggested to me to make inquiries about her brother in April last; I would not have anything to do with it then.

By Bench: I was not engaged on behalf of Butler at the same time as I was making inquiries for Mrs. Butler; ten months before Mrs. Butler came to me, Butler came to me, and I was engaged making inquiries for him for a fortnight; I was never engaged on behalf of the two at the same time; very little light could come from the kitchen into the shop if the gas were burning in the kitchen.

By Mr. Wade: There is a shed in the yard; it is about 3 or 4 feet from the kitchen door, and about 20 feet from the room behind the shop; I do not know, from what I have read of the notes of the trial, that Butler's contention was that this alleged adultery took place not on the 28th June, but some nights after.

By Bench: I have made great efforts to find the man Pearce mentioned in the trial, and advertised for him; I did not see Mrs. Jeffreys till two days ago; I have been unable to find the man Pearce.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
5th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

B. COOKE.

New

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Benjamin Cooke*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1893," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I have been through the books produced; I look at the sales-book produced; there is an entry dated 15th October, "Horse and cart, £10 10s."; there is an entry in the cash-book on the debit side of "horse, £5," on the 12th January, 1891; on the 13th September, 1890, there is an entry in the cash-book of a cheque for £8; on 20th October there is an entry showing a cheque for £4; there is no other entry of any sale or purchase of a horse or cart in any of the books except those two; I said yesterday that Mrs. Jeffreys had told me that to the best of her recollection Butler used a cart while she was there, and that it stood on the green at the back; I can find no entries in any of the books showing the purchase of any horse-feed; I have searched carefully for such an entry.

Taken and sworn, at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 6th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

B. COOKE.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Benjamin Cooke*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1893," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I produce a plan (marked 6) of the premises at what was originally 105, King-street, Newtown; there are measurements on the plan; the plan represents the premises as they are now; I heard Butler give evidence yesterday that there was a curtain of Turkey twill in the window, and that it was very impervious to light; I produce a piece of Turkey twill (marked 7); I have made inquiries of several drapers, and they say that width of the piece produced is the only width it is made; the width of the twill is 1 ft. 9 in.; there would have to be a hem for a string to run through in the curtain; there is a permanent bed or bottom of wood to the window 18 inches deep; that would make the top of the curtain 3 ft. 3 in. from the floor; to the underside of the roof of the awning in front of the shop is 12 ft. 6 in. in height next to the shop, and 11 ft. 2 in. at the kerb; the burner in the nearest lamp is 12 feet from the footpath, so that the light from it would come under the roof of the awning in front of the shop; there is another lamp 60 yards from the shop door on the opposite side of the street.

By Bench: A piece of wood might have been put across the window, and the curtain tacked to it.

Taken and sworn, at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 7th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

B. COOKE.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Frederick William Jones*, of Newtown, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1893," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a commercial traveller, residing in Watkin-street, Newtown; I know the man Johnson; in the year 1893 I lived in Church-street, Newtown; that is about five minutes' walk from 105, King-street, Newtown; while I lived in Church-street Johnson lived next door to me; I was on very friendly terms with him, and intimate with him; I remember going for a walk with him about the end of the year 1893; we had often taken walks together at night; I remember on one occasion going along King-street, Newtown, with him; I remember something being said to me about a shop in King-street, Newtown; it was either at the end of December, 1893, or the beginning of January, 1894; I fancy it was New Year's eve; I had never known Cooke before this inquiry was begun; on the particular night referred to Johnson and I were walking along King-street, Newtown; we passed a shop at No. 105, King-street, Newtown; when we got opposite to it Johnson said to me, pointing to the shop, "On one occasion, when Butler and I came home we saw a woman standing at the shop door; I went round to the back to feed a horse; when I came in again from the back I found Butler and the woman inside; he said Butler had connection with the woman; I cannot recollect his exact words, but they meant that; he also said that they turned the woman out, and she made a bit of a row outside; that a cab came along and they put her in the cab and sent her away; that a little later she came back in the cab and threatened to break the windows if they did not pay her or give her some money; I cannot recollect whether he said she went away or whether they paid anything; I knew Johnson was being tried for perjury, but did not know the nature of it; I only knew from the newspaper reports that he was being tried; I had not seen Johnson for some considerable time before the divorce case; I did not know that the perjury had reference to the woman being caught in the shop; had I known that I should have come forth in his behalf.

By Mr. Wade: I cannot say which it was—the *Herald* or the *Evening News* that I read the report of his trial for perjury; I was living in George-street West at the time; I left Church-street in February, 1894;

1894; Mrs. Butler and Johnson were living there at that time; I remember we were talking about football the same night as Johnson told me about Butler and the woman; I had thought of the conversation several times since Johnson told me of what had occurred; Johnson did not tell me that they were lying down having connection; he did not fix any year; he said that it was when they had the shop there; the statement was made to me in ordinary conversation—he did not appear to give any great heed to it; he spoke of it in just the same way as the football; I knew that Butler and his wife were living apart at the time; I knew it because Johnson and Mrs. Butler were living next door to me; one of them told me—I cannot say which; I made no comment when he told me of the affair in the shop; I took little notice of it at the time; I had been down King-street many times before that with Johnson; Church-street is down near the Railway Bridge at Newtown, and the shop, at 105, King-street, is down near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; I was first asked to make a declaration in this matter after the conspiracy case; I saw Cooke; Mrs. Butler asked me to call at his office; I had only seen Mrs. Butler a couple of times this year; I did not hear from Johnson that the horse was one he had bought from a man named Jones; I know nothing about the horse; he did not say the woman was standing there out of the rain; he merely said she was standing in the doorway.

By Bench: I can remember doing nothing during the divorce proceedings; I made a statement to Mr. Rofe on the understanding that neither myself nor my wife was to give evidence; Mrs. Jones was subpoenaed to give evidence at the conspiracy trial, but was too unwell to appear; I did not speak of Mrs. Butler's moral character when I made the statement to Mr. Rofe; I said nothing against her character; I only spoke of her as a neighbour; Butler told my wife that he was going to make me the co-respondent in the divorce suit and that I had better go down to him at Copp's to meet Rofe; I then went to Copp's, but cannot say what statement I made to Rofe; I heard after Johnson's trial, from my wife, that Butler had told her about Johnson and the perjury case; I believe she said that Butler told her that after Johnson's trial.

By Mr. Wade: I know nothing against Mrs. Butler's moral character; all I could say against her was that she talked too much; in 1893 I had been told that Butler had ill-used her; I cannot say whether I told Butler or Rofe about this alleged adultery Johnson had told me of; my wife was not present at the divorce case; I was not there; I saw Rofe twice; I never went to his office; I saw him at Copp's shop once and once at my own house; I saw him at my place before the divorce case; he came to see my wife then, and got a statement from her; I saw the account of the divorce case; I believe I read it; I read the account of the Judge's finding, granting the decree; I saw that Johnson had been committed for perjury; I saw that Mrs. Butler charged Butler with committing adultery with an unknown woman; I also saw that Johnson was called by her to prove the adultery; I saw that he was committed for perjury on account of the evidence he had given; I did not go and see Mrs. Butler then.

By Bench: The conversation about the woman and Butler arose in this way; we were passing the shop, and Johnson pointed it out to me and said they used to have a shop there at one time; he then proceeded to tell me about Butler and the woman.

By Mr. Sullivan: I often spoke with Johnson about his sister's domestic affairs; I had his confidence; I suppose I remember the conversation because I took an interest in the affairs of Johnson; I heard quite recently that the perjury he was alleged to have committed was in connection with the adultery with the woman by Butler.

By Mr. Wade: When I was charged with adultery by Butler, and threatened to be made the co-respondent, I did not make a charge of adultery against him.

By Bench: Butler did not say that I had been seen in the University paddock with his wife, and that if I did not explain matters he would take proceedings against me; when Butler came and saw my wife, and told her I had better go and see him I went down and saw Butler; he said I had been seen on the University paddock with his wife; I laughed at him, because at the time he alleged I had been seen with his wife I was looking at a football match, and Mrs. Butler came over and spoke to me for about a half minute; my employer is H. Johnson, boot manufacturer, Waterloo.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, } FREDERICK WILLIAM JONES.
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of Frederick William Jones, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:— My wife was not present with me when Mr. Rofe interviewed me; he took my statement down then and there; I saw him write it down; I said in that statement that soon after Mrs. Butler came to live next door to us she began to tell me about her troubles; I also said that Mrs. Jones took very ill, and Mrs. Butler looked after her very kindly; I do not remember Mrs. Butler saying that she had told my wife she knew Bellemy, and that he had told her she need never want a few shillings; I did not tell Rofe that Mrs. Butler had told my wife that she stayed in a nicely furnished house with Bellemy, and he had given her 10s; I never told Rofe that Mrs. Butler had told my wife that she had had connection with Bellemy; I did not say that Mrs. Butler had told my wife that Bellemy had offered her 10s. another time, but she had not time to stay; I did not tell Rofe that Mrs. Butler had told me that when she went to live at the Glebe, the man Williams went to live opposite to her; I said that a man named Taylor used to call at Mrs. Butler's house in Church-street; I do not remember saying anything to the effect that Mrs. Butler said she was going to Summer Hill, and while in the railway car a gentleman offered her £1; I did not say that Mrs. Butler had given my wife a bottle of medicine to procure abortion; Mrs. Butler did give my wife a bottle of medicine, but not for that purpose; as far as I know those statements are without foundation.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, } FREDERICK WILLIAM JONES.
this 7th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Frank Hillier*, of Petersham, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a cordial manufacturer residing in Railway-street, Petersham; I have known Johnson about four years; I first met him in Melbourne, where he assisted me in connection with an invention I had in hand at the time; I saw Johnson in 1893 frequently; during that year I had conversations with him about his sister's affairs; in December, 1893, he was at my factory frequently; I was then carrying on business in Richard-street, Newtown; he used to visit me there; we were then on very friendly terms; I remember his having a conversation with me about his sister's affairs about December, 1893; he said that at one time he and his brother-in-law had been out to a social, and on returning late at night he (Johnson) went round to the back to feed the horse, and on coming back through the shop he saw his brother-in-law having connection with another woman; he told me that he had had a difference once or twice with his brother-in-law; I was subpoenaed to attend the trial of Johnson for perjury; I attended; I was prepared to give the same evidence then as I have given now; I was called by Johnson's counsel to give evidence as to character; that was before the verdict was given; I was about to be asked a question by Johnson's counsel, but it was objected to and disallowed; I was about to be asked a question as to what Johnson had told me when it was disallowed; I have frequently seen the witness Jones previous to the conviction of Johnson; I have never spoken to him about what evidence I could give nor he to me about what evidence he could give; I do not know that Jones knew of the statement I have made.

By Mr. Wade: I have known Jones about twelve or eighteen months; I have no recollection of knowing him before the conversation I have spoken of took place; I have never told Cooke that Jones and I were absolute strangers; I saw Jones outside the Court at Johnson's trial; he was standing about; I believe he was there to give evidence; I am not certain it was at the criminal trial that I saw Jones outside the Court; I do not remember having a conversation with Jones between the divorce and the trial; I have seen Jones several times since the conviction, and have had conversations with him; he may have asked me of what Johnson was convicted; he did not tell me that he knew of what he was convicted; I suppose the conversation with Johnson arose through his telling me about his family troubles; I cannot recollect him saying anything more than what I have stated; I made no comment and asked no questions when he told me; it was first brought back to my memory when he came out and told me he had been committed for trial for perjury; he told me he had had a fight with Butler in consequence of his behaviour to his wife; in December, 1893, he did not tell me, as far as I can remember, that Butler had made charges of infidelity against his wife; there was nothing said about a divorce case at that time; I knew that Mrs. Butler was suing her husband for maintenance, and that it was causing Johnson a lot of trouble; Johnson did not say what kind of weather it was when this alleged adultery took place; he told me something with reference to young Butler having just landed, but I cannot remember what it was.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

FRANK HILLIER.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Henry Trethewey*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a rubber stamp-maker, carrying on business at 184, George-street West; I knew the man Johnson; I have seen him in Butler's shop; the shop was situated at 105, King-street, Newtown; that was in the year 1890; I know Butler; I called on him canvassing for an order for rubber stamps; I took an order from him; that was before the 16th June, 1890, either in June or May, but before the 16th June, 1890; I fix the time through living at No. 5, Francis-street, Enmore, and on the 16th June removed to No. 8 in the same street; the order was taken before I removed; I delivered the rubber stamp afterwards, and was paid for it; I cannot tell how many stamps I made; the first was a business one for himself, but I afterwards got a number of orders through him, he getting the orders and I making the stamps; between the time I made the first stamp for himself and my making stamps for the trade he came to my place several times; he came both to the old and new houses several times alone; he was riding when he came alone; he came afterwards with his wife and children to the new house; he was riding a horse before the 16th June, 1890; he was driving when he came with his wife and children; I noticed Mrs. Butler and the children sitting in the cart; that was before I started making stamps for the trade; I am positive as to that; I think it would be in July; Mrs. Butler looked very ill at the time; I know that she had just come out of the hospital; Butler asked me the value of a horse on one occasion; it was a bay horse, very thin; the horse was outside his shop at the time; it was either in June or July; it was before I made stamps for the trade; the horse was standing tied up to a post at the time; I told him that in Queensland the horse would be simply worth his hide, and he laughed; he said something about sending the horse back again; I asked him would the man take it back again, and he said he would be glad to get it back if he could get nothing else; he asked me was it worth £7 10s.; Butler about this time had another horse which was very low in the back; I cannot swear as to the date of that; he had three horses to my knowledge—the bay,

the low-backed one, and the pony; it was before he had the pony that he had the low-backed one; between the time I began to make the rubber stamps and September, 1890, Butler had two horses to my knowledge; I saw him at my place with them, and also saw them at his shop.

By Mr. Wade: I could not say whether the bay horse was a gelding or a mare; I do not remember it having any white on its face; it might have had a star; I do not remember whether the pony had a blaze in the face; I cannot tell the sex of either the pony or the bay nor of the low-backed horse; the vehicle was an old gig, with some yellow streaks about it; it was a spring gig; I cannot say whether it was painted green, with yellow lines on it; he had another cart when the pony was bought; I cannot remember the colour of the cart; I have no means of fixing the date he had the pony; I dare say I saw Butler 100 times between the time I first took up the rubber-stamp making and December; I saw him frequently every week; I saw Mrs. Butler after she came back from the hospital several times; she came to my place with orders; she came there up to the end of the year; she was in delicate health up to the end of the year; she was always in delicate health; the first order I got from Butler was for himself; that was before the 16th June; making stamps for the trade meant that I made them on his orders, and he sold them to people again; when I first got the order for the stamp Butler told me his wife was in the hospital; the bay horse was that which was all hide and framework; Butler did not say he had bought it; he asked me was it worth £7 10s.; that was before the 16th June; I think there was a sack on the horse when I saw it; I cannot remember whether he said he had only just got possession of it; I believe it was tied up with a bridle; I cannot say whether he mentioned the name of the man from whom he had got it; I fix the dates by the fact of my removing on the 16th June; I went to work at the carpentry some time in July; I was working for a builder, and making stamps for Butler at night; I do not remember Butler saying he had a horse on hire; he gave me to understand he had the first one on hire; he did not say so, but said he would send it back, and the man would be glad to get it back again; I am not prepared to swear anything at all about the saddle; when I first saw him riding he had a sack, and not a saddle, on the horse; that was before I removed from Enmore; I have no documents by which I can fix the dates I have spoken of; the facts were brought back to my memory after my return to Australia, about two months ago, when I met Mrs. Butler in a tramcar, and she told me it was a pity I was not in Australia, as I could have saved her brother; I had been away from Australia three years; I gave a statement to Cooke, and it was afterwards brought out to me by a Magistrate, and another gentleman read it out to me and I signed it; Cooke did not show me any books when I made the statement to him; he did not show any papers to me either; the last time I saw Butler was in Copp's shop; I cannot say in what year that was; I did not remember the year I was connected with him till I had seen my landlord, and ascertained from him when I removed; I have seen a horse in Butler's back yard; it was loose; it was before I began the carpentry, and that was in July; I think that was the dark bay horse, with the black points—the thin one; I do not know a man named Pearce keeping a crockery shop in Newtown; I never heard of him: when Butler drove to my place with his wife and children the children stayed in the cart; they were in the front of the vehicle; there was no back seat to the vehicle; I cannot say whether the seat had a back to it.

By Bench: I cannot fix the interval between the time I made the stamp for Butler himself and the first I made for the trade; it was about two months, I think; I cannot remember the class of stamp I first made for the trade; one stamp I made was for the servant girl for Butler; the agreement was that I should receive a certain amount for each stamp, and Butler was to advertise them and pay all expenses in disposing of them; the advertisement was to send twelve 1d. stamps for a rubber stamp; I was making stamps for a considerable time before the advertisement appeared, and before the circulars were put out; the orders came in before the advertisement appeared, through a large card displayed in Butler's window; the first cart I saw Butler with was when he came to my house with his wife and children.

By Mr. Sullivan: That was the only occasion on which Butler drove his wife and children to my place; that was within a few days after Mrs. Butler had left the hospital.

By Bench: Butler came to my place usually on horseback; he hardly ever walked; I remember on one occasion he had a hole in the seat of his trousers, and there was some remark made about it.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst }
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

H. TRETHERWEY.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. "

The deposition of *Louisa Emma Tretthewey*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am the wife of the last witness; I know Butler; I do not know that I have ever seen Johnson; I may have, but do not recollect it; I do not remember anything about dates; my husband left the Colony about two and a half or three years ago; I remember just when Mrs. Butler came to our place, shortly after she had left the hospital; she came to our house in a trap with Butler; we were living then in Francis-street, Enmore; there was a horse in the trap; Mrs. Butler looked very ill; I remarked to my husband how ill she looked, and he said she had just come out of the hospital; my husband was making rubber stamps for Butler at the time; that was what brought Butler to our house; I do not remember how long my husband continued to make stamps for Butler after Butler had called at our house; I think he was making stamps at the same time as he was employed at the carpentry.

By Mr. Wade: I cannot fix the time he went to work at the carpentry by the hot weather; I have never seen Mrs. Butler before she called on this occasion; I saw her several times after that at her own house; she only came to my place once in the cart; it was a brown or bay horse in the cart; I cannot say whether it had a white face or not; I know that Mrs. Butler was in the hospital more than once; I cannot say whether I saw Mrs. Butler after being in the hospital the second time.

By Bench: I cannot say whether it was after the first time she had been in the hospital that she came to our house the first time.

By

By Mr. Wade: I cannot say whether I saw her in the beginning of the year 1891; I am not at all certain about any dates; we had been in our new house a month or six weeks when Mrs. Butler came there in a cart; I cannot say whether my husband was working at the carpentry at the time she called; Butler was continually coming to our house; I never saw him driving except on the one occasion; he used to come on horseback.

By Bench: I cannot say whether Butler used a saddle or not; I may have seen Mrs. Butler before she drove there with Butler and the children; I was present in the evening, when arrangements were made between Butler and my husband; I believe I had coffee and biscuits at Butler's shop; I think Mrs. Butler prepared the refreshments; the arrangement about the rubber stamps was made while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital; our visit to Butler's may have been in connection with stamps; I cannot say; our visit must have been after Mrs. Butler had called at our house in the cart.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, } MRS. LOUISA EMMA TRETHERWEY.
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me, — }
ALP. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Mary Ann Greenfield*, of the district of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:— I reside with my husband, Peter Greenfield, a labourer, at Summer Hill; in the year 1890 I lived at 103, King-street, Newtown, where I kept a fruit and vegetable shop; that was next door to Butler's; I remember Johnson living there; I remember Mrs. Butler being taken ill one morning; I asked her what was the matter with her, and she told me she was ill; I went into her house and put her to bed; I attended to her till her husband came home at night; I locked up the house; she went to the hospital, I think, on the 5th June, 1890; that was about four days after she had been taken ill; while she was in the hospital I looked after the child Nita, and he paid me for keeping it; in the beginning of June a horse and vehicle were brought to Butler's; the horse was kept on the premises, and the vehicle on a green near; the horse was kept a few feet from my premises; Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, I think, six weeks; I remember the day she came home; I could not say what the day of the month was; I cannot say how she was brought home from the hospital; one Sunday after she had left the hospital I saw her, Butler, her brother, and the two children go out in the vehicle; someone in the cart gave the horse a lash, and Mrs. Butler nearly fell out of the cart, but was caught by her brother; I cannot say how long she had been out of the hospital then; I fancy it was more than a couple of days; it was less than a month after; the horse I saw in the trap was the same as had been kept in the yard; I did not see Butler or his family using that horse after that occasion; I remember Butler having a servant girl; her name was Alice Leinster; I have heard her say that she was annoyed with the horse, because he used to dirty the clothes; that was while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital; the horse was removed afterwards into another yard; on one occasion the horse tore up a pillow-case of mine, and very often he used to dirty the clothes when they blew over the fence; I know Butler made an exchange in horses, but cannot remember what kind of horses they were; I think there were three horses, but am not quite sure; I have never given evidence before in any Court.

By Mr. Wade: I have no idea when Johnson left the house; it was in the year 1890, but have no idea what the month was; I cannot remember the month we went to live there, nor what month we left; we left when the year was up; there was another little girl there after Alice; I cannot say what her name was; I saw Mrs. Jeffreys there, but had no conversation with her; it was not after she left that the horse and cart arrived there; I never saw more than the one cart there; I do not know what colour it was; it was a very dirty old cart; it was a spring cart; up to Christmas, 1890, I always saw the one cart there; there was no exchange of carts that I know of; it was kept at the green at the back; the horse was fed in the yard; I do not know on what they used to feed him; it was a dark bay horse; I do not remember any of the other horses except that one; I should not have noticed that one, I suppose, if it had not dirtied the clothes; the girl was kept at the house because Mrs. Butler could not do the work; Mrs. Butler was ill and not strong enough to do the work; I never had any conversation with Butler about the horse; I was living where I am now when Mrs. Butler's case was being heard; I saw her just after the divorce case was over; I saw in the paper that her brother had been committed for trial for perjury; I did not ask Mrs. Butler what the perjury was; she did not tell me; Mrs. Butler and I have often spoken about the horse when we have met since the divorce case; I saw Mrs. Butler between the divorce case and the trial of her brother; I think the reason she did not call me was because she thought she would have no trouble; I have told Mrs. Butler that I could prove there was a horse there; I cannot say whether it was before Johnson's trial or not; I was never asked by her to come and give evidence on Johnson's trial; Johnson came out and saw me, and asked me to give evidence before his trial; he spoke to me about this horse also on that occasion; that was after the divorce case; it was when he was out on bail that he came to me; I do not think he asked me anything about the cart; he only asked me did I remember the horse being there while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, and I said I did; I know Mrs. Butler was in hospital more than once; I never knew a man named Pearce living in Newtown; I cannot say how long Butler had the first horse before he changed it; I do not remember what kind of horse came in its place.

By Mr. Sullivan: I did not pay extra attention to the cart, and it may have been changed without my knowledge; I cannot say whether Butler and his wife were living together when she went to the hospital the second time; Butler had left the shop next to me before I left, and left Mrs. Butler behind him.

By

By Bench: I did not know when Johnson's trial was coming on; I got no subpoena to attend, and did not know when the case was on until I saw the result of it in the paper.

By Mr. Wade: The horse was a very poor one; I cannot say whether it had a long coat or not.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

M. A. GREENFEALD.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Mary Ann Greenfeald*, of the district of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—
In answer to Mr. Wade: I never saw a horse or cart at Butler's before Mrs. Butler went to the hospital; I never saw Butler use a horse or cart before that time.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

M. A. GREENFEALD.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *George Long*, of the district of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a printer, residing in Abercrombie-street, Redfern; in 1890 I was carrying on business as a printer; I was doing business with Butler in King-street, Newtown; in consequence of something that happened there, my wife took care of a little boy from there; Mrs. Butler was going to the hospital, and wanted someone to look after her children; I then took the little boy; I understood that Mrs. Butler had gone to the hospital then; while she was in the hospital I had occasion to visit Butler at his shop in King-street, Newtown; he also called on me at my place of business in Market-street; he generally came to my place either in a cart or on horseback; he asked me what I thought of the horse; Mrs. Butler was in the hospital at that time; I am certain Mrs. Butler was in the hospital while he used to come to my place on horseback or on the cart; he drove the same horse in the cart as he rode; I do not think he told me what he had paid for the horse; I often saw him riding about on horseback while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital.

By Mr. Wade: I often went to his house; Butler had a horse before Mrs. Butler went to the hospital; he had it a full month, if not more, before she went there; nobody has told me the date she went to the hospital; I do not recollect the date—it was some time in June; it was a poor kind of horse—in poor condition; he had a horse in May, before she went to the hospital; they were both had conditioned horses, as far as I can remember; it was a spring cart he had; it was a dark blue or green cart; I do not remember any yellow stripes or strokes on it; I always saw him with the same cart; I do not recollect ever seeing him with a different cart; we kept Butler's boy about a week I think; his name is Lionel; I remember Mrs. Butler going to the hospital again; I have no idea when that was; I saw Butler then; he was always riding or driving whenever he came to my place; I cannot give any opinion as to how he came to my place when she was in the hospital on the second occasion, whether riding, driving, or on foot; Butler was living in King-street, Newtown, in January, 1890; he had a cart then; he exchanged the horse about May, 1890, I think; I have no entry or memorandum to show what kind of a horse he came to my place on; the entries in my book show that I was doing work for Butler; I was printing for him from the year 1887, I think; I was first spoken to about this matter by Cooke last week; he came to my residence; I knew that an inquiry about Johnson's case was being talked of; I knew that Johnson had been convicted of perjury; the conspiracy case brought back these facts to my mind; Johnson's trial also brought it back to my memory; I know that Johnson was convicted of perjury; I knew that Butler swore he had no horse at that particular time; I heard that after the conspiracy case; I was told that by somebody; Butler may have told me where he had got these two horses, but I cannot remember; I never saw him with more than two horses all the time I had transactions with him; he used to ride on a saddle in coming to my place; he first had a horse and saddle, then a horse and cart, and then the horse was changed for another horse; I do not think I ever saw Mrs. Butler come to my place with him on those occasions; I have seen her at home; I saw the horse at Butler's before June, 1890; it was in the yard; I cannot say whether Mrs. Butler was at home when I saw the horse in the yard; as far as I could see the horse was kept there; Butler never mentioned the name of Jones as the person from whom he had bought the horse; he may have mentioned the price to me, but I cannot recollect; I think I saw Mrs. Butler at the end of July, 1890, after she came out of the hospital; I have no reason for fixing that date any more than the end of August or September, 1890; I would not swear it was not at the end of August or September that I saw her after coming out of the hospital; I cannot swear that it was not at the end of September that Butler used this horse.

By Bench: I am certain he was using the horse before she went to the hospital; I do not think there was a stable in the yard; there seemed to be a temporary shed there; I did not see the cart there that night; it was about the middle of 1889, I think, that Butler first came to me with an order; he had not a horse then; I think he first came there on horseback about December, 1889; I did not notice the colour of the saddle; Butler had stirrups; one day it was raining Butler had leggings on; it was a poor horse—a dark bay or brown one; it used to rear when Butler got on its back.

By

By Mr. Sullivan: I know the time Mrs. Butler was in the hospital; I had charge of her child, and it was while she was there that Butler had the horse; for all I know Butler may have had three or four horses and vehicles.

By Mr. Wade: It seemed to be the same trap he came to my place in always; I never knew him to have more than two horses.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

GEORGE LONG.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSER, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Mary Jane Butler*, of the district of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 883 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a sister of Johnson; in the month of November, 1894, a decree was granted against me at the instance of my husband; in the year 1890 I was living with my husband and brother in King-street, Newtown; I was not called as a witness on the trial of my brother for perjury; while I was living with my husband and brother in King-street I was taken ill; Mrs. Greenfield attended to me on that occasion; I went to the hospital on 5th June, 1890; I was taken there in a cab; when I left for the hospital there was not a horse or trap at our place; I had two children then, Lionel and Nita; Lionel stayed at home, and Nita was taken care of by Mrs. Greenfield; I returned home some time in July; I returned in a cab; on my return from the hospital there was a horse and cart on the premises; the cart was kept on a green at the back, and the horse in a shed in the yard; at times the horse was kept in a yard with a stable in it about two doors from our house; the yard was opposite the green where the cart was kept; I do not know the name of the man who occupied the premises where the horse was kept at times; after my return from the hospital my husband drove me about in a cart; I do not know where he got the cart from; he used to take it off the green; he drove me to Trethewey's shortly after I returned from the hospital; it was more than a week after I had left the hospital; I think it was less than a month after I had left the hospital; it was the first time I had been out in the cart; we went there about rubber stamps; I remained in the cart with the children while Butler went inside; a girl named Alice was working for me after my return from the hospital; Butler's brother, as far as I can remember, came to see me at the hospital on the Wednesday after he had arrived; Butler told me that his brother had come out as a stowaway, and that he had some trouble in getting him off the boat; Butler's brother expected to find Butler in Melbourne; I believe Butler did not say anything about the captain to me; he said something about the steward coming to tell him his brother was there; that he had to go and buy everything for his brother, and he took him to have a bath; I do not remember anything being said directly as to when the brother left the ship; I do not remember whether he said the captain wanted to keep him on the ship to work out his passage or not; I have been through the three books produced (marked 2, 3, and 4), since the entries have been marked; the entry on the 5th June, in exhibit No. 2 is in Johnson's handwriting; on the 27th June, is in Butler's handwriting; the entry of the 28th is in his also; that of the 30th June is also in his writing; that of the 7th July is in his writing also; that on the 4th July is in Butler's also; that on the 28th July is in my handwriting; the "M.J." mentioned thereto refers to myself; the entry in exhibit No. 3 of 5th June is in Butler's writing; the entry of 27th June, "House, £1 8s. 4½d." is in Butler's handwriting; the entry of 29th July in exhibit No. 4, referring to rubber stamp, is in my writing; that of the 1st August is Butler's; that of the 2nd his; that of the 4th, mine; that of the 6th, mine; that of the 7th, Butler's; those of the 8th, 9th, and 11th August are all his; I produce a "rubber stamp book" (marked 5); on the 28th July and 29th July there are entries in Butler's handwriting; in August there is an entry by him also; there are eight entries in his writing about rubber stamps in August; Mr. Greenfield lived next door to me in King-street, Newtown.

By Bench: I do not remember the agreement between Butler and Trethewey; I have not seen it among Butler's papers; some stamps were made by Trethewey for Butler while I was in the hospital; I know there was some agreement between them, but cannot say what it was; Trethewey came to our house at night to see Butler about the stamps; Mrs. Trethewey came with him sometimes; I remember them having coffee on one occasion at our house; I went to Trethewey for stamps after Butler had left me; he left me on the 7th or 9th January, 1891; It was after that I went to Trethewey's by myself for the stamps; I never saw Mrs. Trethewey before I drove there with Butler in the cart; I had not seen her at our house before that; it was after I had been to Trethewey's house in the cart that they came to our place in the evenings; I had seen Mr. Trethewey at our house before I went to the hospital; he was making stamps for Butler himself then, I think; when I came out of the hospital Butler was taking orders for Trethewey, and some time after that advertisements were inserted in the papers about the rubber stamps; I have been present when Butler and Trethewey were talking about the rubber-stamp business; I cannot describe the horse that was in the yard when I returned from the hospital; I do not know what was paid for it; I do not know whether it was paid for by cheque or cash; I do not remember the colour of the horse; I know the cart was a ricketty one; it had no seat; a piece of wood was put across the cart for a seat; I do not know anything about any trouble Butler had in getting a seat for the cart.

By Mr. Wade: I do not know where he got the seat; I think Butler had two carts; I remember him painting a cart; I do not remember what colour the cart was; I have no idea what the horse was like; it was a dark horse, but I cannot say what colour; I do not remember any mark about it; I remember Butler having three horses altogether; one horse that I used to look after and feed was there when Butler left me; it was a wild horse; I can only recollect that about it; I never saw a horse or cart on the premises before I went to the hospital; my little boy came to me in the hospital and said, "We have

have a horse and cart, we can wheel it into the ward and take you home; it is not such a nice horse and cart as we had in Melbourne"; there was nobody living on the premises two doors from us, where the horse was kept at times; it was only a stable; the horse was not always kept in that stable but in our yard; there was a complaint made about our having the horse in our yard, and we used to keep it in the stable; it was kept both in the yard and in the stable; there was a stable in our yard; there was a large shed for keeping a horse in in our yard; it was open on one side; I cannot say how long we kept the horse in the stable two doors off; I believe there was a notice in the window of our shop about the rubber stamps when I came out of the hospital; there was a large card with a written notice upon it; I saw Mrs. Greenfield before my brother's trial; the four books produced (marked 2, 3, 4, 5), have been in my possession since my husband left me; I gave them to Cooke last week; I never showed them to him before then; I had not shown Cooke the books before I made my declaration on the 21st August last; I cannot remember whether I had or not; I do not remember when I took those books to him; I have heard of a man named Pearce, who, I always understood, lived at Waverley; I did not know of a man named Pearce living at King-street Newtown; as far as I know he lived at Waverley; there was no complaints about the horse before I came back from the hospital; it was Mrs. Page who made the complaints; she lived on the other side of us to Mrs. Greenfield; I believe she is now living in Enmore; she was living next door to me for a long time, until after Butler left me; I know the witness Jones who has given evidence to-day; I have seen him since he lived in Church-street mostly this year; I did not see him between the divorce case and the trial of Johnson; I have not seen his wife; she was not present at the divorce case; Mrs. Jeffrey's left our place the day after I went back home; I saw her yesterday at her residence at Ultimo; I first knew her address yesterday, when Cooke gave it to me; my brother never told me what he said he saw take place in the shop between Butler and the woman; he never gave evidence for me in any of my maintenance cases; I think he did give evidence on my behalf in one case, but am not sure about it; Butler had never charged me with anything improper before the year 1894; I have no recollection of having any conversation with Butler about buying the horses; I never asked him why he got the horses; he got them for the purposes of his business—for carrying stove polish; I do not remember whether the cart had any yellow lines or strokes on it.

By Bench: It was not the landlord who made the complaint about the horse being on the premises; I remember no sale of any horse except that I made myself after Butler had left me in January, 1891; I do not remember Butler having a horse not broken to harness at all; as far as I know there was never any horse on the premises unbroken to harness; I remember his having a horse and no cart at one time; that horse may not have been broken to harness; I know he had a frisky horse which used to jump about when he got on it; I cannot say whether it used to rear when he used to get on it; I do not remember my brother going into the yard one night with a man to examine it and selling it for £10; the horse I sold I sold to Mr. Duval; it was not the saddle I sold; I remember Butler serving a notice on me dispensing with service on the co-respondent; I was at Jones' house at the time in the dining-room; Mrs. Jones admitted Butler; I cannot say whether my brother gave evidence in the appeal case in the maintenance matter at the Quarter Sessions.

By Mr. Wade: The frisky horse was that which I sold to Mr. Duval.

By Mr. Sullivan: I know that a man named Pearce was trying to raffle a horse.

By Bench: I have not been able to trace Pearce; I was never certain where he lived at any time.

By Mr. Sullivan: I fancy I gave some books to Cooke on the morning of the 30th ultimo; I heard Butler swear at the Divorce Court that he would not have left his brother to go to a smoke concert if his brother had arrived that same day.

By Mr. Wade: I do not know that Butler and his brother swore that this occurrence took place two or three nights after his brother's arrival.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst,)
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

MARY JANE BUTLER.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales,)
to wit. }

THE deposition of *William John West*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 5th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt; and this deponent on oath states:—I am a detective officer; I have made inquiry and have found that in 1890 the lamps were not lit in Newtown on the nights of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, the 29th and 30th June in that year; the lamps have not been moved either, but the number of the shop has been increased from 105 to 115; the nearest lamp is about eighteen paces from the shop on the western side of the shop; the next is about 50 yards from the shop on the the opposite side of the street; the former lamp is fixed in the outer edge of the kerbstone; there is a verandah over the three shops, of which Butler's is the centre; between them and the lamp there is no verandah; the glass in the window fronting the road is clear and not frosted.

By Mr. Wade: The verandahs of the three shops run out to the edge of the kerb; the verandah would offer no obstruction, or very little, to the light from the lamp; the light from the lamp would shine obliquely on the window of the shop.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst,)
this 5th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

W. J. WEST.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

Inquiry adjourned till 3:30 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

Sydney, 5th September, 1895.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Horatio Jones*, of the district of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt; and this deponent on oath states:—I am a dealer, residing in Erskineville; I remember selling a horse and cart to Butler, but cannot remember the date; I believe the cart was painted green with yellow lines on it, and had the name of H. Jones painted on it; it was a chestnut horse with a white blaze.

By Mr. Sullivan: I have known Butler from the time I sold him the horse and cart; I remember the time Johnson was under committal for trial for perjury; Butler came down to my house then two or three times looking for me, but I happened to be out; when he saw me he said to me "You are the very man I want;" I said, "Yes;" he said "Yes; don't you know me?" I said, "No," and he replied, "I am Mr. Butler; I bought a horse and cart from you; I want you to come down home with me;" I went home with him, and he then asked me would I give him another receipt for the horse and cart; I said to him, "I can't write," but he wrote out one himself, and asked me to sign my name to it; I did so; he read it out to me, but I could not say whether he read out to me what he had written.

By Bench: I could not recollect the date the receipt bore; it was mentioned at the trial but not produced.

By Mr. Sullivan: I saw that receipt in the possession of some one for the Crown Solicitor; Butler told me he wanted the receipt on account of a falling out between him and his brother-in-law; he told me if ever I wanted a favour done to go to him, and he left me his card with his business address on it; I never wanted a turn done, and never went to him; I only went past there selling fruit; he did not want to buy anything from me at that time; his brother wanted to buy the pony I was riding at the time, and asked me what I wanted for it; his brother was with him at that time; he did not mention any woman to me; I believe he told me something about a divorce case he was having, and that his brother-in-law had sworn something against him; I had not known Butler any length of time; I advertised the horse and cart for sale; I did not recognise him when I met him in the street.

By Bench: My mother-in-law gave Butler the first receipt; she wrote it out, and I signed it; there was a stamp on it; there was no stamp on the second document; Butler's brother was present when I signed the second receipt.

By Mr. Wade: Butler asked me questions before he asked me to sign the paper; after he had read it over to me and I had signed it he went away.

By Bench: I am perfectly certain Butler asked me for another receipt when he came to me; he did not ask me anything else before he wrote out anything; the piece of paper was like a piece of note-paper.

By Mr. Wade: I gave the cheque to Mr. Radford, the grocer, either the same day Butler paid it to me or the day after.

By Bench: Mr. Johnson came and saw me after Butler had seen me and asked me did I remember selling Butler a horse and cart; I told him yes, and that he had been down after me; he asked me what for, and I said for a receipt for the horse and cart; Johnson said he would subpoena me; on the same day as he told me that a constable came to my place and told me to go down to the Crown Solicitor's Office as soon as ever I could; he told me to take a cab and go down; I took a cab and went down; when I went down I received a subpoena; I saw Johnson again and told him I had got a subpoena; when I went to the Crown Solicitor's Office I asked was the subpoena for Johnson's case, and they told me no, that it was for the Crown; when I saw Johnson I told him that, and he said, "Oh, it is just the same."

By Bench: Nobody but those two came to me and asked me any questions about the horse and cart.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, }
this 6th day of September, 1895, before me, — }

HORATIO JONES.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Thomas Richard Butler*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I went and saw the last witness Jones after Johnson had been committed for trial; I went down there to find his place, and after some difficulty in finding it, I afterwards met him in the street on horseback, and asked him to go down to his house; I told him who I was; I went to the house with him, and he invited me and my brother inside; I asked him did he recollect selling me a horse and cart; he said, "Yes"; I then asked him did he accept payment on delivery, or did he give credit; he replied, "Oh, no fear; I can't afford to give credit; I only gave credit once, and the bloke would not pay me, and I had to take the horse back"; I explained to him that it was of importance for him to recollect whether he had accepted cash on delivery or not; I then asked him if he had any objection to giving me a written statement to that effect, just to say that he had accepted cash on delivery"; he replied, "Oh, no, as I do not give credit I don't mind"; as he said that I wrote it down, he signed the paper; I afterwards gave that paper to my solicitor; I had gone to Jones, and obtained that statement from him on the advice of my solicitor; my brother did not write to me announcing his arrival in the "Pifeshire"; one of my sisters wrote to me from England, telling me my brother was a stowaway on the "Pifeshire"; my brother came

came to my place on the 27th June, 1890; I had no difficulty in getting him off the steamer; he was acting as servant or something to the cook; I took him on shore, and not liking the clothes he was wearing, took him into a shop, and told the man to give him a fit out; he got to my place before dinner; I am not certain whether I went to the social or not on that night; I could not fix any date for the woman being there; I had nothing to fix it by, except by what Johnson said; my brother let me into the house when I went home; I cannot fix the date when I first knew the Copps; I am perfectly certain it was before Mrs. Butler went to the hospital the first time—the 5th June; Copp's prescription book will show when the first prescription was made up for her; I first met Copp through going to his shop to buy a box of pills for myself; I have an idea that the night the woman was there was one night I was returning from Copp's place; there was no horse at my place before the horse I bought from Jones; there was none there between the 5th June and 11th July; Trethewey had been to my place before Mrs. Butler went to the hospital; I do not recollect going to his place with Mrs. Butler at all; Trethewey had seen Mrs. Butler before she went to the hospital; I cannot say whether he had spoken to her; I am quite positive that Mrs. Butler and Trethewey first met at my house; I have heard Johnson's description of the window of the shop; the frosting came down level with the curtain; the curtain was made of red Turkey-twill, very impervious to light; it can be used for photography on that account.

By Mr. Sullivan: Johnson was committed for perjury at the instigation of His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer; the case was then in the hands of the Crown; I collected evidence of Jones in the matter on the instructions of my solicitor, Mr. Thomas Ernest Rofe; an affidavit by wife was served upon me in which my wife said that I employed a man named Davis; I recollect she said in that affidavit, she said that I employed a man named Davis, or that someone in my behalf did so; I swore an affidavit in reply to that that I never employed the man Williams or Davis, nor did I know that any friend of mine had employed him for the purpose of watching, &c.; I went to the shipping office about the "Eifeshire" before the perjury trial; I went there in order to fix the date she arrived here; I went there because I did not think my brother was here in June, 1890, and told him so; he said he was present on the night when the alleged adultery took place; I told him I did not think he was here then, and he said he was; the "Eifeshire" was lying at the western end of the Circular Quay; I brought my brother ashore, took him along George-street to the clothier's, and got him a suit of clothes; I cannot remember when I bought the boots; I did not buy them when I bought the clothes; I do not know the name of the shop I bought the clothes at; it was on the left hand of George-street going from Circular Quay, and between the Quay and Post Office; I left the old clothes at the shop; we did not go back to get them; my brother wanted to go back for them, but I told him not to trouble; he said he had come away and left his knife in his pocket; when I first bought the horse, I got a receipt the same day; it described all the marks on the horse; I left the receipt at my shop; I do not think I swore at the divorce case that I went to a social in June with Johnson; I will not swear now that I did not go to this football social with Johnson; I was not in the habit of going to these different socials; I used to go out at night; I was not in the habit of going out to smoke concerts; I was in the habit of going out to suppers; it was an unusual occurrence for me to go to a football concert; although I remember about my brother in the early part of the day, I cannot remember whether I went to the smoke concert in the night; I have told you how I found out about my brother; the reading of the paragraph in the paper produced (marked No. 1) does not refresh my memory at all in the matter; I made the acquaintance of Copp through talking about a skeleton; he afterwards lent me a book; I was going to lend my witness, Goodyear, in the divorce case, a book on the night he came to my house; I cannot fix any date when the drunken woman was at my shop; I do not know a man named Pearce to my knowledge; I do not think that a man of that name came to my shop at Newtown in the year 1890; he did not come to me to let me know he was Pearce; I do not remember whether a man having a horse to raffle came to my shop in 1890; I think I can swear no such man came to my shop for such purpose; I cannot remember that any such man came there for such a purpose; therefore I do not think he did; about six months ago a man came to me and sold me a ticket for a raffle for a cab and horse; that is the only raffle of a horse that I remember; I never used a horse before I bought the horse from Jones, except trying Jones' horse before purchase, and within half an hour of it; notwithstanding what all the witnesses have sworn in this inquiry I still swear that I had no horse before that I bought from Jones; I never had a horse at all before that; the butt of my cheque showing the payment of the cheque to Jones shows the purchase of the first horse I had in New South Wales; I do not remember my brother swearing either at the trial or the Divorce Court that he did not go straight to my place from the steamer; I cannot tell the date of the complaint of my neighbour about the horse; I do not know where I was coming from on the night I found the woman standing outside my door; I cannot fix the time I saw the woman; it was near midnight after the shops were shut; it was while my wife was in the hospital; I was on friendly terms with Copp while my wife was in the hospital; I was friendly with Copp from the time he spoke to me about the skeleton till his death; it is more than probable that I would stay at Copp's till a late hour, although I had known him only a short time.

By Mr. Wade: I met Jones about the horse through an advertisement; I was getting the medicine for my wife from a chemist opposite before going to Copp's; the entry in the rubber stamp book mentioning Copp's name refers to John Copp; I had known him a good bit before that.

By Mr. Sullivan: I delivered the stove polish in a bag before I got the horse and cart; I did not sell large quantities; I used to carry about two or three dozen packets of it at a time in the bag; they would weigh about 3 lb.; I never carried as much as fifteen dozen of the polish at once; there was no one sale for that quantity; the entries in the book produced (marked 4) of the 20th and 27th June show the total sales for the day in the shop, and by the canvassers; I have carried as much as eight dozen under my arm on horseback; my brother-in-law and myself were going out with it as well as the sales in the shop.

By Mr. Wade: I would not in selling in large quantities split a dozen and sell one as shown in the entry of the 27th June.

By Bench: I did not land in Sydney from England till after the 7th January, 1890.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst,)

THOS. R. BUTLER.

this 6th day of September, 1895, before me,— }

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

Inquiry adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, Sydney, 6th September, 1895.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

THE deposition of *John Johnson*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—As far as I can recollect I said, in the divorce case, that I thought it was a clear night—the 28th June; if I remember rightly, I think I said I thought it was a starlight night; as I passed out to the back place was in darkness; I cannot remember whether I lit the gas in the kitchen on returning to the house; supposing the light in the kitchen were burning, and all the doors between the kitchen and the shop open, the light from the kitchen would be a very small one; there was some blue frosting on the door, and a blind on the window; the blind was about as high as my neck; the blind was back from the window; I could look over it into the street; the glass in the window went to within about 18 inches of the floor, and the blind started at the window-sill; the glass in the window was about 9 feet high; the frosting on the window was about 3 feet deep; the blind would cover about 3 feet in depth of the window; the clear space of glass between the frosting and the blind is about 3 feet; the shop is about 14 feet wide; I could see the figures of both Butler and the woman quite clearly; I said at the trial that the horse had been bought from a man named Jones; I can explain that by the fact of being a great deal upset about three or four days before the divorce case through my father's death; I was also upset on account of the slander hanging over my sister's name; the horse was to be raffled, and Butler got it off Pearce; I was not at home when Butler got it; I know nothing of the arrangement between Pearce and Butler as to the horse; we kept the horse till it was raffled; I believe Butler had a ticket in the raffle; I had none; I do not know whether the raffle took place; I was frequently away in the country travelling about that time, and the raffle may have taken place while I was away; all I know of Pearce was that he kept a crockery shop in Newtown, about two blocks from Butler's shop in King-street; I do not think I ever spoke to Pearce; I do not think we were acquainted with the Cops at the time of the alleged adultery; to the best of my recollection, I do not think we knew them till just before I went to Melbourne; I cannot say with any certainty; I became acquainted with John Copp about the time I went to Bulli with Butler; we went to Bulli together, in the cart we bought from Jones; I cannot say how long before we bought the cart from Jones I met him; three weeks before we bought the cart was the earliest we could have known the Cops; on the 29th June—a Sunday—the steward or cook from the "Fifeshire" came to Butler's place, and told Butler that if he went down to the ship on the following day he would most likely be able to get his brother off the ship on the following day, the 30th June; the steward of the "Fifeshire" had written to Butler saying that Edward Butler had no clothes, and Butler bought a suit of clothes, and took them down to the boat; Butler told me that when I went home to the shop in the evening; I think Edward Butler did not come to the shop till the Monday, the 30th June.

By Bench: I did not go to Copp's before my sister went to the hospital; I did not get a book from Copp; I believe the clothes for Edward Butler were bought at Mark Poy's, in Oxford-street; I only know that from what Butler told me; I met Butler at the end of 1889, or the beginning of 1890, on the day he landed in Pitt-street; I was not asked in a general way whether I had mentioned the fact of what I had seen in the shop till after I had been committed for perjury; it was not until after Butler had instituted proceedings in divorce against my sister that I mentioned the matter to any one; I do not remember swearing at the Divorce Court that Butler had only two horses in New South Wales; the horse that Butler had in June had to be fed by Butler; I generally fed the horse; Butler had to provide the feed; when I was called upon before sentence I said, "I am innocent of this charge; I thought too much of the honor"; at that moment I was interrupted by the Judge, who said, "I am surprised at a man of your character saying such a thing"; I never finished the speech; before we had the horse we carried out the stove polish in hand-bags and a box and parcels.

By Mr. Wade: The light from the nearest lamp would be shining obliquely on to the large pane of the window; the light would strike the window and not the door; the counter was away from the door nearest the wall.

By Bench: The rough sketch I produce (marked 8) is one of the shop, and rooms on the ground floor.

By Mr. Wade: I said at the trial that I did not remember it raining that night; it was not raining when we got out of the tram nor when the woman got into the cab; I could not see the feet of either Butler or the woman; I cannot say that I saw the woman's feet off the ground; I said at the criminal trial that her feet were off the ground; that I inferred from other things; the top of the blind on the window did not join on to the blue paint on the window.

By Bench: The blind was some feet back from the front of the window.

By Mr. Wade: I had just come in the back door of the shop when I saw Butler and the woman having connection; I had walked in through the back room from the yard; they were in the act of connection when I saw them; I had my boots on; Mr. Rofs asked me a number of questions about the horse in the divorce case; Rofs repeated the same question over to me two or three times, and I answered the same way every time—that the horse was the horse that was bought from Jones; Rofs showed me a butt of a cheque, showing that it could not have been the horse bought from Jones; I did not change my story then; I could not say that I knew Pearce at all; I never remember speaking to him; I saw him once or twice; he was going to raffle a horse, cart, and harness; I believe he had been travelling in the country for some time with the horse and cart; I do not know how Butler met Pearce; I met Copp through our going to his shop one Sunday night to buy some medicine; I do not remember Butler selling him some rubber stamps; in a letter which I gave my sister I told Mr. Delohery, the attorney, about the alleged adultery with the woman; that was after the commencement of the divorce proceedings; I know what evidence I was to give before I went into the box in the divorce trial; I had thought over my evidence before I went into the box; I had written it down; I had not thought about the horse particularly; I remember my sister saying yesterday that on one occasion when she was going out for a drive she fell back when the horse started, and I caught her; I do not remember her falling in that way; I never drove with my sister to Trethewey's.

By

By Bench: I believe Butler applied to Mr. Banfield, my sister's solicitor, for particulars of the alleged adultery, which were supplied to his solicitor, Mr. Rofe.

By Mr. Sullivan: Over four years elapsed between the time we had the horse in King-street and my examination in the Divorce Court; I answered the questions then to the best of my belief.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
6th day of September, 1895, before me,—

JOHN JOHNSON.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *William James Sloman*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a computer at the Sydney Observatory; the day begins for making observations with regard to the rainfall at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ends at 9 o'clock the next morning; I produce a record showing the total rainfall between 9 o'clock a.m. on the 27th June, 1890, and 9 a.m. on the 28th June, 1890; it commenced very lightly at 5:15 p.m. on the 27th June; it commenced to rain heavier at 8:25 p.m.; from 8:25 p.m. till 8:45 a.m. it was heavy rain in showers; there was a very heavy shower at 10:45 p.m., then light rain, then another heavy shower at 12:15 a.m.; between those showers there was a drizzling rain; at 9 p.m. on the 27th June the sky was completely overcast with rain clouds; we do not take cloud observations during the night, but at 9 a.m. on the 28th the sky was completely overcast with clouds.

By Mr. Sullivan: The record I have is the record taken at the Sydney Observatory; I cannot swear it was raining at King-street, Newtown, within 15 minutes of 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th June.

By Mr. Wade: It is probable that if it were raining at the Observatory heavily it would be raining at King-street, Newtown.

By Mr. Sullivan: The moon often shines through heavy clouds.

By Bench: The moon set at 1:43 a.m. on the 28th June; it was within four or five days of full moon.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
6th day of September, 1895, before me,—

WM. J. SLOMAN.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Kate Page*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent on oath states:—I am a married woman, residing at Enmore; I remember living in King-street, Newtown; we lived there about two years, from 1890 to 1892; we lived next door to Butler, on the opposite side to Mrs. Greenfield; I know there was a horse at Butler's; I think Butler had a horse at his place while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital the first time; I believe he had a horse there at that time, but have no distinct recollection; that was in 1890, as far as I can remember; I have no recollection of 1891; I recollect Mrs. Butler being in the hospital in 1891; I saw Detective West last night; I told him I could not recollect the time the horse was there, nor the date.

By Mr. Sullivan: To the best of my recollection, it was while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital the first time.

By Bench: I think the horse had been there a few weeks when my husband made a complaint about it; I am not at all certain about the time; I remember Butler going to my husband and asking him why he did not complain to him and not to the landlord.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
6th day of September, 1895, before me,—

KATE PAGE.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of *Harriett Jeffreys*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 6th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under Section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:—I am a married woman; my maiden name was Harriett Page; I was in the employ of Butler for about a fortnight, in the year 1890; Mrs. Butler was at the hospital when I went to his service; that was the only time I was in Butler's service; I do not remember seeing a horse while I was in Butler's service in Butler's yard; there was no horse kept in the stable while I was there; I am quite sure about that.

By

By Mr. Sullivan: I never saw a cart there; I never saw Butler using a cart; I do not remember seeing a cart on the green at the back; I never saw a horse there the whole time I was there; I went to Butler's house once or twice after I had left; I cannot say how long after I had left there that was; I have not a very good memory; I cannot remember at all how long after I had left it was that I called there again; I went there to make a friendly call on Mrs. Butler.

By Mr. Wade: When I paid this visit I went into the house and think I remained in the house the whole time I was there; I saw Cooke one day last week, and made the same statement to him then as I have now, as far as I can recollect.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
6th day of September, 1895, before me,—

HARRIETT JEFFRIES.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

THE deposition of *Samuel Blackmore Banfield*, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1895, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in reference to the case of the prisoner named John Foster Johnson, lately convicted of perjury, and in pursuance of a direction by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated the 27th day of August, 1895, to the said Justice to summon and examine, on oath, all persons likely to give material information, arising on certain petitions in favour of the said prisoner, as to his guilt. And this deponent, on oath, states:— I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; I acted for Johnson in the perjury case; I think a subpoena was issued for Mrs. Greenfield, on behalf of Johnson, but afterwards I did not think her evidence would materially affect the case; I know her name was among the list of names of witnesses.

By Mr. Wade: It was after due consideration that the subpoena was not issued, and not because it was overlooked.

By Mr. Sullivan: I supplied Mr. Rofe, Butler's solicitor, with particulars as to the alleged adultery at 105, King-street, Newtown; I produce a letter which I sent to Mr. Rofe. [*Copy put in, and marked 9.*] I instructed Mr. Teece in the perjury case; he appeared till the Court adjourned for lunch, after which Mr. Jamieson appeared; Mr. Teece did not appear at all after lunch; Mr. Jamieson had been instructed the day before.

By Bench: There was nothing about a horse in the particulars I sent to Mr. Rofe; I think it was two days before the case that I instructed Mr. Jamieson.

Taken and sworn at the Court-house, Darlinghurst, this }
7th day of September, 1895, before me,—

S. B. BANFIELD.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE, J.P.

Copp's prescription book is produced, and shows that the first prescription made up for Mrs. Butler by Copp is entered under date 1st June, 1890.

The indictment for perjury against John Johnson is also put in evidence. [*Marked 10.*]

A newspaper report of the rider of the jury in the case against Butler and others charged with conspiracy is put in by Mr. Sullivan. [*Marked 11.*]

Copies of affidavits produced in evidence in the same case are also put in evidence. [*Marked 12.*]

Mr. Sullivan asked to have noted the entry of the 15th October in Copp's prescription book. Sydney, 7 September, 1895.

The Daily Telegraph, Saturday, 10 August, 1895.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.—THE THREE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.—LONG TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

THE charge of conspiracy arising out of the Butler divorce suit was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Simpson and a jury. The three accused were found guilty, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The indictment charged that, on 30th July, 1894, Elizabeth Susannah Peake, Charles Davis, and Thomas Richard Butler did conspire together to prevent the true course of justice; (2) that they conspired together to do certain acts whereby Mary Jane Butler might be falsely suspected of committing adultery with Charles Davis; (3) that they conspired together to do certain acts which might be given in evidence against Mary Jane Butler of having committed adultery with Charles Davis, in the course of a divorce suit; (4) that they conspired together to procure Mary Jane Butler to do certain acts which might also be given in evidence against her, of having committed adultery with Charles Davis, in the course of the divorce suit; and (5) that they conspired together to procure Mary Jane Butler to have illicit carnal intercourse with Charles Davis. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. G. Wade prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Mason (instructed by Messrs. A. Rofe and Sons) appeared for Butler, and Mr. Mark Williamson for Peake and Davis.

His Honor summed up. The prisoners were charged, he said, on five counts, with doing certain things. It was a matter for regret that there were so many counts. The first count charged conspiracy to prevent the due course of justice. The next three counts seemed to be practically the same—to show that accused had conspired together to bring about a certain state of things which might be given in evidence in the course of the divorce suit of Butler against his wife, in order to induce the Judge to come to the conclusion that adultery had been committed. If the jury were satisfied that those three people, or two of them, had conspired together to prevent the due course of justice in the way mentioned—to bring about a state of facts, circumstances, and position in which Mrs. Butler might be found which might be given in evidence in the course of a divorce suit, and which would, of course, affect the mind of the Judge or the jury against her, then there would be conspiracy to prevent the due course of justice, and the accused were guilty. Such a conspiracy was as atrocious as could well be imagined. Everything depended on the due and proper administration of justice. In thinking the case over, he could hardly realise any worse crime amongst these people, the husband of the woman being one, to bring about a state of things and deliberately put them before the Judge to induce him to grant a divorce. If they came to the conclusion that the Crown case had been made out, not only had there been a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, but the ends of justice had been actually defeated. Butler had obtained a *decree nisi*, but it had not been made absolute. Mr. Rofe, the attorney for Butler, did not dare to attempt to have it made absolute when certain facts were brought to light. He had not the slightest doubt, and he was sure the jury had not, that the Judge of the Divorce Court had been imposed upon, and that, so far as he was concerned, justice was defeated by the way in which the case had been conducted. On the evidence before him, the Judge could have come to no other conclusion than he did. The jury had heard Mr. Rofe's evidence, his cross-examination, and his explanation, and the fact was staring them in the face—although it was competent for Mr. Rofe to call it what he liked—that the facts in regard to the private detective were not brought to the knowledge of the Judge. The fact that a private detective had been employed by Butler to watch his wife was suppressed from the Judge. Had the Judge known that—known that the private detective had been employed—he would probably have more closely scrutinised the circumstances of the case. Mrs. Butler seemed to have said from the beginning that the man Williams, the co-respondent, was the man who had been watching her. She had asserted, as Mr.

Rofe

Rofe himself said, that there was collusion from start to finish. Detective Cooke had said that Butler had offered him £20 if he could get evidence against his wife, and had said that the money was safe in his attorney's hands. That, however, must not be taken as evidence against Mr. Rofe, who had solemnly and sincerely sworn that he knew nothing whatever about a conspiracy, or anything in connection with the conspiracy. His Honor had been very glad to hear him say so. He thought there was little evidence to support the fifth count, but the jury must judge of that themselves. Having briefly stated the law in regard to conspiracy, His Honor said to pervert the ends of justice was bad enough, but if this man had conspired to bring about the debauchery of his own wife, they could hardly imagine how really bad he must be. It was almost impossible to prove conspiracy directly, but the jury, looking at all the circumstances, must say whether they believed the accused, or any two of them, had conspired to defeat the ends of justice. If so, they would find them guilty. If they had a reasonable doubt, they would give the accused the benefit of it. Had the Crown proved their case to the satisfaction of the jury? Passing on, His Honor clearly and concisely set out the evidence, dwelling on the material points. Cooke, they would remember, had wanted his money in advance; Davis, until the catastrophe (as he would call it) occurred, received nothing. Mr. Rofe knew that Butler had had Cooke in his employ, but had said that he did not know that Davis was employed until after 30th July. They had heard what had been said about the woman, about her being in the locality, and other things. If they thought she was aiding and abetting the others, then, if they were guilty, she, too, was guilty. Dealing with Mr. Rofe's examination of Mrs. Butler, on the report, His Honor asked, did he say to the Judge he handed him a report from the private detective, and His Honor could look at it. Of course not. He asked her about the dogs barking and other things, he supposed. Then there was a letter said to be found in Mrs. Butler's bedroom. If deliberately placed there to be used against her, was it not part and parcel of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice? Fortunately, if no adultery had been committed, there had been an intervention of Providence, as it were, to shield the woman from any further injustice being done her. Then there was the important point—did Butler know on that night that the man was his own detective? Their knowledge of human nature and the world must guide them in answering that. He had been associated with Butler for some time, had seen him, and conversed with him for some twenty minutes in a strong gas light, and had seen him on other occasions. Yet he did not know him on that particular night. Davis had never told Butler how he came to know all that was contained in the last paragraph of the report, things which could not have been known unless a man was actually peeping through the key-hole, or been somewhere where he could have seen. "She was on her knees, and calling Goodyear, Ross." If so, why was not the detective subpoenaed to prove those things before the Judge? His Honor complimented Mr. Williamson on his able conduct of the defence, and Mr. R. H. Sullivan on the way he had assisted Mrs. Butler, saying that if the thing was a conspiracy, a great deal of the result would be due to energies displayed by Mr. Sullivan. They would remember that the husband allowed the man to escape. If there was not, as the Crown charged, a conspiracy, would Butler have allowed the man to escape whilst he looked after his wife, whom he could get at at any time? It was for the jury to say whether they thought so or not. After placing clearly before the jury what he considered the indiscreet parts of Mrs. Butler's conduct throughout the matter, His Honor again directed the jury as to what was necessary before they could convict, and impressed upon them the necessity of giving the accused the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at 1:20, but were recalled into Court shortly after 2 o'clock, at Mr. Mason's request, in order that His Honor might clearly direct them in regard to certain points in Butler's favour. The final retirement was at 2:20.

At 5:10 they returned into Court, saying they found the three accused guilty on the first four counts in the indictment. They added the following rider:—"We find that Mrs. Mary Jane Butler is not guilty of committing adultery or agreeing to commit adultery with Charles Davis at any time. In reference to the conduct of Mr. Rofe, solicitor in the divorce suit Butler against Butler, the jury are of opinion that his conduct in the suppression of important evidence from the judge on that occasion was iniquitous and severely censurable."

Prisoners were then called upon in the usual way previous to the passing of the sentence. Peake said, "I am innocent"; Davis, "I am the only guilty party—no one else knew anything of the occurrence from first to last"; and Butler made a somewhat lengthy statement, in which he said the Crown had suppressed certain facts which would have told in his favour.

Mr. Williamson asked His Honor to reserve the point that the indictment was bad, inasmuch as there were inserted therein more than three counts against each individual accused.

His Honor: That is a point which should have been taken long ago, if there is anything in it.

Mr. Mason took the same point on behalf of Butler.

His Honor, in passing sentence, said:—"Prisoner Butler, you have been convicted by the jury, after a most careful hearing, and it is my duty to pass sentence upon you. The offence of which you have been convicted is as gross a one as possibly could be committed by any man. You have been convicted of conspiracy to pervert the ends of justice, and of the other offences mentioned in the three succeeding counts of the indictment. You stand in a worse position, if possible, than that of your fellow-conspirators. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a period of seven years. The sentence upon you, Davis, is that you also be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for seven years. Peake, as far as you are concerned, I am inclined to take a more lenient view of your case. It may be that, although you have been convicted, that you were induced to enter into this conspiracy by Davis. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in Darlinghurst Gaol for four years with hard labour."

His Honor, addressing Mr. Williamson, said he would consider the point of law, and, as he was bound to do, reserve it. He hoped, however, he and Mr. Mason would consider whether they thought it was a point worth being reserved. If they made up their minds, after due consideration, and, perhaps, after consultation, they would probably inform him, in order to save him the trouble of reserving it or the Court considering it. If they thought there was anything in it he would, of course, reserve it as asked.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES—IN DIVORCE.

In re Thomas Richard Butler, of Darlington Road, Darlington, in the Colony of New South Wales, chemist, petitioner; Mary Jane Butler (formerly Mary Jane Johnson), his wife, respondent; and Geo. Williams, co-respondent.

On this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, Mary Jane Butler, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, the above-named respondent, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

1. That in the month of July, 1894, respondent having applied for a maintenance order against petitioner, the petitioner induced respondent to go and live with him at a house he had rented at No. 115, Glebe-street, Glebe, and opposite the house of the Du Four family, who had a room to let. The petitioner did not furnish the house, and the respondent removed her brother's furniture to it.

2. That petitioner resided in the house with the respondent under the pretence of living with her as his wife, but refused to cohabit with her there.

3. That shortly after removing to Butler's house, Glebe-street, the respondent noticed a man frequently sitting on the verandah of Du Four's cottage opposite, and he appeared to be watching.

4. That the said man, who has since given various names, including Williams and Davis, never lodged in the house of Mrs. Du Four, where he paid for a room for fourteen days, but I am informed, and verily believe, came there solely to watch Butler's house, arriving at Du Four's at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and leaving again before tea-time, and was in the pay of Butler or some friend of his. And the said man introduced a woman to Mrs. Du Four as his sister, who afterwards came to Mrs. Butler offering medicines to her of a compromising nature, and alleged she knew Williams well.

5. That subsequently to this, in the street and at her house, the man Williams forced his presence upon respondent in such a peculiar manner she could not, at the time, suggest a motive for.

6. In consequence of this behaviour the respondent went, on Friday, the 28th July, 1894, and complained to Mr. C. Delohery, Stipendiary Magistrate, who had previously advised her to return and live with her husband, and in consequence of the man Williams' conduct on Saturday, the 29th July, 1894, the respondent went to G. A. Lloyd, Esq., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Glebe Police Court, on Monday, 31st July, 1894, and laid a complaint against Williams. In consequence, Mr. Lloyd telephoned to her then solicitor, Mr. Abigail, who sent her brother to see the man.

7. That the man George Williams, *alias* Davis, was employed by the petitioner, or some person authorised by him, in his (Butler's) interest, to watch respondent, and failing to detect any improper conduct on her part, he himself forced his company upon the respondent, and on the night that Butler found him in the house he had forced his way in by the back entrance with the assistance and knowledge of the petitioner, or some person authorised by him, and that the petitioner, having been advised of what was proceeding, then rushed in.

8. That the man Williams or Davis, in addition to acting as a spy for Butler on the house in Glebe-street, and before he forced his way into the house as alleged, also went, about the 26th of July, 1894, to a builder at Church-street, Newtown, who had some time previously been engaged building a house adjoining where Mrs. Butler and her brother then lived in Horder-street, Newtown, and had lodged with them, and there interviewed, in the presence of witnesses, the said builder, one Jansen, and said that if he, Jansen, would tell anything against Mrs. Butler's character, he would be doing him (Williams) a good turn, and would also be doing Butler a good turn.

9. That this visit was before the man Williams was found under compromising circumstances in the house in Glebe-street, but about the same time; and he (Williams) must have been instructed to make such inquiries by Butler or some person in his interests, otherwise he could have had no interest in doing so, and could not have known where the Butler family lived, or who was working near their old residence except by information supplied by Butler.

10. That immediately after the night when the man Williams was found in the house, Glebe-street, he kept out of the way until the *rude nisi* was granted against Mrs. Butler.

11. That shortly after that he was seen by Mrs. Butler in Sydney, who immediately spoke to him, but he denied his identity, and assaulted her to force her off; she, however, followed him until she fainted from exhaustion; and that she then subsequently obtained a summons against him for such assault, but as he had given a fictitious name she had to obtain another summons, to which he attended at the Police Court under the name of George Williams, alias Holahan.

12. That he was there defended by the petitioner's solicitor, a Mr. Rufe, who seldom appears in Police Court cases.

13. That he there admitted he was the co-respondent in the case Butler v. Butler and Williams, and said his real name was George Davis.

14. That the said Williams or Davis is a man of bad repute, and has been for a length of time conducting a class of betting known as a "tote" under the name of "Highborn" on the footway in King-street, Sydney, and has been repeatedly under the notice of the police; and at the present time there is a summons against him for loitering.

15. That the said Williams or Davis is and has been living with the woman who was alleged to be his sister; when introduced to Mrs. Du Four, of Glebe-street, Glebe, and that he has been living with the said woman as his wife for three years past, and was so doing at the time he was engaged watching Mrs. Butler; that the said woman came to try and sell "abortion medicines" to Mrs. Butler, and tried to prepossess Mrs. Butler in favour of the man she had been, and was then, and since is, living with.

16. That this woman is the wife of a criminal now in gaol, and gets her living through the work of the man Williams, and by selling medicines.

17. That the respondent has numerous witnesses who can testify to the truth of the statements contained in this affidavit, and expects to produce more direct evidence of collusion and connivance of Butler and Williams.

18. That the compromising position in which the respondent was found by petitioner was a pre-arranged affair between Williams and Butler, or some friend acting for him.

19. That the respondent did not at any time commit adultery with the co-respondent George Williams.

M. J. BUTLER.

Sworn by the deponent on the day and year first above written, at Sydney, before me,—

FRED CHAPMAN,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—IN DIVORCE.

Between Thomas Richard Butler, petitioner; Mary Jane Butler, respondent; George Williams, co-respondent.

On this 22nd day of May, in the year of Our Lord 1895, Thomas Richard Butler, of Darlington Road, Darlington, in the Colony of New South Wales, chemist's assistant, being duly sworn maketh oath, and saith as follows:—

1. I have read the affidavit of Mary Jane Butler, sworn and filed herein on the 16th day of May instant.

2. Referring to the first paragraph of such affidavit, I say that a Mrs. Banks, of Newtown, during the beginning of July last year arranged the settlement of all differences between myself and my wife—it was not until this had taken place that I saw my wife. I was for some time previous to such date opposed to such settlement, the first suggestion of a settlement coming from the said Mrs. Banks, and not from me.

3. Referring to the said first paragraph, the house referred to therein, was taken by the respondent and not by me, she having refused to live in a house on which I had paid a deposit, whereupon I told her to find a suitable house, which she did, choosing the said house in Glebe-street.

4. Referring to the said paragraph, I have seen a copy of the evidence sworn by the said respondent at the Glebe Police Court, on the 2nd day of August last year, the original depositions being put in as an exhibit in the divorce proceedings, wherein the respondent swore as follows:—"I (meaning the respondent), then took a house and put my furniture in it." The respondent also swore at the Divorce Court, in the said divorce proceedings, as follows:—"The furniture was mine (meaning the respondent), the furniture always was mine—my money bought the furniture"; but her brother swore that the furniture was his.

5. Referring to the said first paragraph, I say that I verily believe that the furniture referred to is the same furniture I gave the said respondent on the 17th day of January, 1891, when she executed a deed of settlement.

6. The whole of the matters raised by the first paragraph of the said affidavit, were very fully gone into at the Divorce Court in the said divorce proceedings.

7. Referring to paragraph 2 of the said affidavit, I say that when I and the respondent went to live together at Glebe-street aforesaid, I treated her in every respect as my wife, with the exception of having some reluctance in cohabiting with her. The whole of the evidence respecting this was also gone into very fully in the said divorce proceedings.

8. I am unable to admit or deny the truth of the statements contained in paragraph 3 of the said affidavit. I never at any time saw the man referred to on the verandah of the said cottage of Mr. Du Four.

9. Referring to paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 15 of the said affidavit, I absolutely and unequivocally deny that the man referred to was in my pay, or in the pay of any friend of mine for the purpose of concocting a charge of adultery against the respondent, nor did I know that any man was paid by anyone for such a purpose, and I verily believe no one was so paid, nor did I know that any woman had been introduced to Mrs. Du Four, or that such woman had been or was offering such medicines as alleged. I further say that the respondent went very fully into the evidence of the man's doings and the matters herein alleged, and called the following witnesses:—Eliza MacDougall, Eliza Du Four, and Mrs. Hughes, relating to the questions raised in such paragraph.

10. I am unable to admit or deny the statements contained in paragraph 6 of the said affidavit, respecting Mr. Delohery, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Abigail therein referred to, but I say that the 26th day of July was not a Friday as stated therein, nor was the 29th day of July a Saturday as therein sworn.

11. In further answer to the said paragraph 6, although I have searched the evidence given by the respondent at the Glebe Police Court and at the Divorce Court, I cannot find that she said anything about the said Mr. Delohery, Mr. Lloyd, or Mr. Abigail as she in such paragraph now swears.

12. Referring to the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the said affidavit, I absolutely and unequivocally deny that the man George Williams alias Davis alias Holahan alias Highborn was employed by me, or by any person authorised by me, or in my interest to watch the respondent for the purpose of concocting a charge of adultery against the respondent, or that he forced his way, as alleged, either with my assistance or knowledge, or of any person authorised by me, or that I was advised of what was proceeding, or that anyone advised me that the co-respondent was in the house with my wife as alleged.

13. Referring to the said paragraphs 7 and 8 of the said affidavit, in which the respondent swears that the person named George Williams alias Davis forced his way in the back entrance on the night I discovered the respondent engaged in an adulterous connection with the co-respondent. I respectfully refer this Honorable Court to the evidence of the respondent, taken at the said divorce proceedings, wherein the respondent admits that she allowed the co-respondent to come in at the back entrance on the night referred to, and also to the evidence of one of the witnesses called by the respondent, who swore that she saw respondent let the man in, describing the letting in as follows:—"The gate was barricaded up, and Mrs. Butler went up and pushed the pipe aside and let the man in, and then Mrs. Butler put the pipe up against the gate again." The respondent also swore at the Glebe Police Court on the 2nd day of August last year, "A man named Williams walked into my house at 7 o'clock, and said, 'Going to your brother's?'" The respondent also swore that the co-respondent, while in the dining-room, was being shown by her through an album which she said was lying on the table, and that she informed him that the photos he was looking at were her grandfather and grandmother.

14. Referring to the said paragraph 7, it was proved conclusively at the Divorce Court by the respondent's own evidence that she not only let the man in by the back gate, but also let him in by the back door. It was also proved at the Divorce Court by the evidence of the respondent, myself, and Herbert Goodere that the back gate was barricaded up with a large earthenware pipe, also by means of a stick, and that the back door was securely locked and the windows securely fastened by means of locks and darkened by dark blinds tacked down.

15. Referring to the said paragraph 7, I crave leave to refer to the evidence of myself, Herbert Goodere, and the respondent as to what took place on the evening I caught my wife in an adulterous intercourse with the co-respondent.

16. Referring to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the said affidavit, I deny that the man Williams or Davis was authorised by me, or by anyone with my consent, to see the person Jansen referred to therein. If the said Williams or Davis did see the person Jansen, it must have been on the respondent's behalf, as the respondent swore that the man Williams or Davis wanted her to marry him if she would get divorced. The first time I heard of the man Williams or Davis having seen the said Jansen was on perusing the affidavit of the said respondent.

17. Referring to paragraph 9 of the said affidavit, I had no recollection that the said respondent was living in Hordern-street until some time after the petition was filed herein.

18. Referring to paragraph 10 of the said affidavit, I say that the respondent swore at the said Divorce Court that she saw the man Williams while the hearing was proceeding, and also swore that she had seen the man Williams repeatedly since the petition was filed, and an application was made by the learned counsel for the respondent to postpone the hearing to enable the co-respondent to be subpoenaed.

19. I am unable of my own knowledge to admit or deny the statements in paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the said affidavit.

20. Referring to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the said affidavit, the first I heard of the said Police Court proceedings was on perusing the said affidavit.

21. Referring to paragraph 17 of the said affidavit, I say that the respondent at the divorce proceedings went very fully into nearly all, if not all, the matters referred to in her affidavit, and also attempted to prove that I had acted in collusion with the co-respondent, which I absolutely and unequivocally denied in my reply, as also in my petition, as also in my evidence, and I do so again in this my affidavit, and this Honorable Court, after hearing the evidence of the respondent and her witnesses, entirely disbelieved them.

22. The divorce proceedings lasted four days or thereabouts, the respondent being represented by two learned counsel, who examined, cross-examined, and re-examined witnesses at great length, as also did my solicitor, Thomas Ernest Rofe, and in consequence of the numerous times she contradicted statements made within the previous half hours in the course of the lengthy cross-examination of the respondent, brought forth the following remarks from the very learned Judge trying the case, viz. :—"She (meaning the respondent) did not appear to recollect statements she made in the witness-box after the lapse of half an hour."

23. The respondent, in her statement of defence filed herein, swore that I committed adultery with a woman unknown, calling as evidence in support thereof her brother, John Johnson, who committed deliberate and wilful perjury, for which he was convicted and is at present serving his sentence.

24. The respondent also, in her said statement of defence, swore that I had committed adultery with my employer, Caroline Copp, but which charge she practically abandoned at the trial and had to admit was not true.

25. The respondent in her examination said that she did not receive from the co-respondent a pair of slippers, and that she was not wearing them when she visited Dr. Kingsbury on the evening of the day on which she was caught in an adulterous intercourse with the co-respondent, and whom she said examined her that evening. The said Dr. Kingsbury was called as a witness for the respondent and swore that "the evening she visited him she was wearing a pair of loose house slippers, and not laced-up boots as the respondent had sworn." Dr. Kingsbury has since said that the reason he was so positive that the respondent was wearing the said slippers was that the respondent "apologised for coming in slippers, as she had to leave her house in a hurry."

26. I crave leave to refer to all the papers, petition, statement of defence, exhibits, documents filed, and evidence given and decrees made in the said divorce proceedings.

27. If any person had suggested to me that they would concoct evidence to procure me a divorce from the respondent I would have immediately knocked that person down whether he were a man or a woman.

28. I absolutely and unequivocally deny any collusion or connivance with any person, man, woman, or child, to bring about a divorce from the respondent, or to bring about the adultery with which the respondent has been found guilty, or to concoct evidence for such a purpose.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first within }
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,—

THOS. R. BUTLER.

FRANK SENIOR, JUN., J.P.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, SYDNEY.—THE QUEEN AGAINST JOHN JOHNSON.—INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY, UNDER 46 VIC., New South Wales, }
to wit. }
No. 17, SEC. 281.

The Honorable George Bowen Simpson, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony of New South Wales, who prosecutes for Her Majesty in this behalf, being present in the Supreme Court at Sydney, on the 26th day of November, in the year 1894, charges that John Johnson, on the 13th day of November, in the year 1894, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, before His Honor Sir William Windeyer, did wilfully falsely swear in substance as follows, that is to say, I (meaning the said John Johnson) went through the house to bed and feed the horse, and when I returned I saw the petitioner (meaning thereby one Thomas Richard Butler) having connection with the woman on the counter in the shop.

And the Attorney-General aforesaid charges that what the said John Johnson then so swore was on an occasion when the truth of the same was material, and that the said John Johnson did not go through the house to bed and feed the horse, and did not see the said Thomas Richard Butler having connection with any woman, as the said John Johnson well knew.

Coram C.J., 13/12/94. Regina v. John Johnson. Charge, perjury. Plea, not guilty.

G. B. SIMPSON.

Jury.

James Campbell.
John Tasman Hagon.
Thomas Purcell.
Frank Yates.
Arthur James Cole.
James Henry Norton.
James Leavers.
Alfred Harrison.
William Wright Williams.
Samuel Solomon.
Colin Pitt.
Robert Burrowes Hartley.

Crown Witnesses.

1. Bean Hughan.
2. Arthur Paton.
3. Thomas Ernest Rofe.
4. Thomas Richard Butler.
5. Edward Butler.
6. Horatio Jones.
7. G. Radford.
8. Grantley Bingham Sheridan.
9. Herbert Hewlett.
10. Alfred Ernest Withey.

Prisoner's Witnesses.

1. John Johnson.
2. Henry Hedger.
3. Clara Gosnell.
4. Elizabeth Tucker.
5. Frank Hillier.
6. Alexander Milne.

Verdict, guilty.

Sentence, three years' penal servitude.

B.M.,
Clerk of Arraigns.

Crown in Reply.

1. Thomas Richard Butler.
2. Thomas Ernest Rofe.

EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Butler v. Butler, Williams, co-respondent.

Dear Sir,

No. 8, Deanman-street, Glebe, Sydney, 7 September, 1894.

In answer to your letter of the 5th instant, which I did not receive till this afternoon, I may state that the locus of the adultery referred to by you in your letter is No. 105, King-street, Newtown, Sydney, and that it happened soon after the return of the petitioner and his brother-in-law (Johnson) to that address after a smoke entertainment held in honor of the Carlton and South Melbourne football teams.

Messrs. Alfred Rofe and Sona, solicitors, 92, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Yours, &c.,

S. B. BANFIELD.

No. 31.

Mr. B. Cooke to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

18 September, 1895.

I beg to submit herewith the statutory declaration of Clara Gosnell in support of the petition for the release of John Foster Johnson, now under consideration.

Clara Gosnell was a witness at the perjury trial, but although she commenced to give this evidence it was objected to by the prosecution. She subsequently made the statement to Mr. Banfield, solicitor, and to two police officers who called on her. As her statement in a measure corroborates Johnson and two of his witnesses, and also negatives Butler's version, I deem it only fair in Johnson's interest and the interests of justice to bring it under your notice.

I am, &c.,

B. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, Clara Gosnell, wife of George Gosnell, engineer, of 50, Macquarie-street South, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—In the year 1890 in consequence of the great strike, my husband was out of work, I was compelled to do some work to assist in maintaining our family; about the month of March, 1890, I saw a notice in the window of Mr. Butler's shop, 105, King-street, Newtown; I made certain arrangements with Butler, and entered on work as a canvasser for orders; in the month of June, 1890, while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, and the day following a smoke concert, I was in Butler's shop; Butler said to me in conversation, "I thought we were going to have a row here last night, I was afraid 'Harriett' would hear it; when Jack and I came from the social, there was a woman standing in the doorway, and as I opened the door she went into the shop, and she would insist on showing me her beautiful shaped legs; she was a dirty faggot—she wore no underclothing; we put her into a cab, and she drove away down the street, but came back again and used some very bad language, and told me to pay her cab fare, and said I know where you live you b — take-down, this is not the last you'll hear of me." I said, "Mr. Butler, I wish you would treat me with a little more respect, I don't like such talk"; he said "Oh, you need not be offended."

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of, the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this 18th
day of September, 1895, before me,—

CLARA GOSNELL.

JAS. MACINTOSH, J.P.

No. 32.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

2 October, 1895.

Butler v. Butler—Wife Desertion.

ORAL depositions in the several cases heard in the Police Court; one case August, 1894.

A.J.G.

No. 33.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

2 October, 1895.

ASCERTAIN from Prince Alfred Hospital date of Mrs. Butler's admission to hospital in 1890, and subsequently, and nature of her illness.

Urgent.

A.J.G.

No. 34.

Telegram from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Medical Superintendent, Prince Alfred Hospital.

2 October, 1895.

MISSTER would feel much obliged by your informing him, in time to reach him by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, date of Mrs. Butler's admission to hospital in 1890, and, subsequently, nature of her illness.

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary of Justice.

No. 35.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 3 October, 1895.

Submitted.

The Medical Superintendent, Prince Alfred Hospital, telephoned the following particulars respecting Mrs. Butler this morning:—

Admitted 5th June, 1890, suffering from septicæmia. Discharged 11th July.

Admitted 24th March, 1891, suffering from diarrhoea. Discharged 1st April.

Admitted 4th February, 1893, suffering from endometritis.

Admitted 11th January, 1893, suffering from pelvic tettilitis.

A.C.F.

No. 36.

Minute for the Cabinet.

Regina v. Johnson.

20 September, 1890.

THIS prisoner was tried before the Chief Justice, on the 13th December last, on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in the case of "Butler v. Butler," a suit for divorce brought by husband against wife, on the ground of alleged adultery. The wife, whilst denying the adultery on her part, made a counter-charge of adultery with a person unknown against her husband, who was the petitioner. The issues settled on the part of the respondent being whether the petitioner Butler had, with a woman unknown to the respondent, about the month of June, 1890, committed adultery. The prisoner Johnson, who was called in support of the allegation of adultery on the part of Butler, stated that on the evening of the 27th June, on coming home at 12.30 a.m. from a concert which he and Butler had been present they found a woman under the influence of drink standing in the doorway, that when the door was opened he went through the shop, which was all in darkness, out into the yard, and bedded down and fed a horse, and that on coming back in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, the shop being still in darkness, he found Butler having connection with this woman.

He stated that Butler's brother had arrived that day from England, but was not at the shop.

Butler stated that he had been at a concert; that on his return home they found a drunken woman in the doorway who asked for a drink of water; that he told prisoner to give her some water, and went through to the yard to ease himself; that on coming back he found the prisoner had let the woman into the shop; that he was much annoyed at this, and that he had difficulty in getting her to leave; Butler further stated that this did not occur on the 27th June, but two or three days afterwards; that his brother, who had arrived from England on the 27th June, came to stay with him at the shop on that or the next day; and that his brother was there when the woman came. In this he was fully corroborated by the brother.

So far it is the prisoner against Butler and his brother. Johnson stated with reference to the feeding and bedding down of the horse, when giving evidence before Mr. Justice Windeyer, in the divorce proceedings, that this was the first horse that Butler had bought. It was then proved by independent testimony that the first horse was bought from a man named Jones in the month of September following; that a horse, cart, and harness were bought at the same time; the cheque paid for the horse, dated in September, was produced, and Jones proved the sale to have taken place in that month. The prisoner Johnson upon his trial for perjury altered his story, and said that the horse in question was not the one bought from Jones, but was borrowed from a man named Pearce, who had put his horse and cart in a raffle, and that whilst this raffle was proceeding, Butler had the use of the horse and cart, but whether Butler had the horse for a week or a fortnight or for what time he could not say. He further stated that he had never mentioned anything about this borrowed horse until he gave evidence upon his trial for perjury; that he believed Pearce kept a crockery shop, but he could not tell where he was, or anything about the man. When asked how he was able to see all he did in the shop on the 27th of June without there being any light in the place he could make no explanation.

Shortly after Mrs. Butler left the hospital, she and her husband quarrelled, and she on two or three several occasions, took proceedings against him in the Police Office, yet the prisoner swore before Mr. Justice Windeyer, that he never told his sister or anybody else about the matter, nor alluded to it in any of the proceedings in the Police Court. When giving his evidence, however, upon the trial for perjury he admitted this was not true, and said he had told a man named Hillyer. Johnson called two women as witnesses respecting the horse. One, a Mrs. Gosnell, *alias* Pugh, who spoke to a horse being there whilst Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, and spoke to Butler riding the horse, and her laughing at him. It was proved, however, that Butler did not purchase any saddle or bridle till September, and for that he paid in that month £2 2s. 6d. This witness also stated the horse was a chestnut. The horse purchased in September, 1890, was a chestnut with a white blaze. The other witness, a Miss Ducker, spoke of seeing Butler riding a horse, but could not fix the time. Both these women were friends of Mrs. Butler's, Johnson's sister. Mrs. Butler was living with her brother.

It will thus be seen that the case against Johnson did not depend solely upon the evidence of Butler and his brother, but it being necessary that Johnson should be out of the way for a short time, he made a statement with regard to the horse, which was clearly shown to have been palpably and demonstrably wrong. The jury returned a verdict against Johnson, after a retirement of seven minutes.

Since this trial Butler himself has been tried and convicted on a charge of conspiracy to bring about adultery on the part of his wife, and it has therefore been urged that the evidence of Butler should not be relied upon. Apart from this evidence, however, was the further statement with regard to the horse made by Johnson in support of his allegation of the adultery of Butler, which was shown by testimony apart from Butler's to be entirely false. Mrs. Butler, however, who had naturally taken a good deal of interest in her brother's case, petitioned for an inquiry, and in consequence of certain declarations substantially alleging that there was a horse at Butler's place during the month of June, it was deemed advisable to have an inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883." This inquiry was held before Mr. District-Court Judge Backhouse, who examined a number of witnesses. Amongst others was Private-detective Cooke, but as his statements had no direct bearing, either upon the question of the alleged adultery of Butler or the possession of a horse in the month of June, beyond repeating certain alleged statements made to him by a Mrs. Jeffreys, which, however, was contradicted by this lady when examined, his evidence may be placed on one side.

There was also the evidence of Mr. Hillyer and Mr. Jones, both of whom alleged that, in conversation with Johnson about the end of 1893 or beginning of 1894, Johnson had substantially related to them the circumstances of the alleged adultery on the 27th June, 1890. This evidence would have clearly been inadmissible on the trial.

During the Divorce Court proceedings, Johnson distinctly swore that he had never mentioned the circumstance to anyone, and, furthermore, had never mentioned it in any of the Police Court proceedings or to his sister. While he was upon his trial for perjury Hillyer was the only man whose name was mentioned by Johnson as to whom he had made any communication, and Jones appears to have been somewhat mixed up with the divorce proceedings, though he denies statements he is alleged to have made to Mr. Rafe, solicitor, detrimental to Mrs. Butler's character.

A Mr. Trothewey, who had been absent from the Colony for some years, and his wife, were examined as to the possession by Butler of horses during the months of June and July. Trothewey speaks of Butler having three horses and says the vehicle was an old gig with yellow streaks. He further said that Butler came to his place on horseback. It would appear quite possible that what these witnesses say took place in June or July took place in September or October, or possibly after Mrs. Butler's return from the hospital the second time.

A Mrs. Greenfield was also examined. She states that in the beginning of June a horse and vehicle were brought to the Butler's place. The horse was kept on the premises and the vehicle on the green, and one Sunday, after Mrs. Butler returned from the hospital, she saw her with Butler, Johnson, and two children go out in the vehicle, and that the horse was the same as had been kept in the yard. She further states that the horse and cart were there while a Mrs. Jeffreys was in service with Butler. She further states that Johnson saw her and asked her to give evidence before his trial, and that he then spoke to her about this horse. A subpoena was issued for Mrs. Greenfield on behalf of Johnson when being tried for perjury, but Mr. Banfield, solicitor, who appears to have been acting at this time on behalf of Johnson, states that he did not think her evidence could materially affect the case, and that after due consideration the subpoena was not issued, and there was nothing about a horse in the papers he sent to Mr. Rofe, who subsequently acted for Johnson. It will thus be seen that there are very grave reasons to doubt the correctness of this witness's evidence.

Another witness—George Long—states that Butler had a horse in January, 1890, and exchanged it in May, 1890, and says that he is certain Butler was using the horse before Mrs. Butler went to the hospital. It has not been alleged at any time, either by Johnson, Butler, or any other witness other than Long, that Butler possessed or used a horse prior to Mrs. Butler going into the hospital. It may, however, be that Long is confusing dates, and is speaking of the possession of a horse prior to Mrs. Butler going to the hospital a second time.

Mrs. Butler, who gave evidence on the inquiry, supports the statement as to the possession of a horse by her husband at the time she was discharged from the hospital, but states clearly there was no horse prior to her going to that institution. If Mrs. Butler's evidence be correct, it is a matter for remark that when she must have known that the crucial test of her brother's evidence was the possession of a horse whilst she was in the hospital, she upon both occasions during the divorce proceedings, and again upon her brother's trial for perjury, abstained from giving evidence. If Mrs. Greenfield's evidence be correct, Mrs. Butler and she had often spoken about the horse when they had met in the divorce case, and that she had seen Mrs. Butler during the divorce case and the trial of her brother. Yet neither of them were called upon the trial.

Among the other witnesses examined by Judge Backhouse was Mrs. Jeffries, who was in service in Butler's house in June and July, 1890, while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, and until the day after Mrs. Butler's return from the hospital. She says, "There was no horse kept in the stable while I was there; I am quite sure of that; I never saw a cart there; I never saw Butler using a cart; I do not remember seeing a cart on the green at the back; I never saw a horse there the whole time I was there; I saw Cooke last week, and made the same statement to him then as I have now, as far as I can recollect."

Since the date of the inquiry a declaration of Mrs. Gosnell has been forwarded by Mr. Cooke, in which she states that in the month of June, 1890, while Mrs. Butler was in the hospital, and the day following a smoke concert, she was in Butler's shop, when he said to her in conversation, "I thought we were going to have a row last night. I was afraid Harriet (now Mrs. Jeffries) would hear it. When Jack and I came home from the social there was a woman standing in the doorway, and as I opened the door she entered the shop, and would insist on showing me her beautiful shaped legs. She was a dirty faggot. She wore no underclothing." Mrs. Gosnell, when examined upon the trial of Johnson for perjury, made no allusion whatever to this alleged conversation. With regard to the statement that the horse obtained in June belonged to a man named Pearce, although diligent search has been made for such a man, both at Newtown and Waverley, it has been found impossible to obtain any information whatever as to the existence of such a person, nor does the prisoner Johnson or his friends appear to have been more successful.

It may here be remarked that the vehicle spoken of by Trothewey is described by him as an old gig, with "yellow streaks," that spoken of by Long is described by him as being a "dark-blue or green cart," the vehicle sold by Jones to Butler in September was described by Jones as "green, with yellow lines."

Certain books of account kept by Butler were produced at the inquiry, although not at that trial, and in these books during the months of June, July, and August, appear accurate daily accounts of the family expenditure down to the smallest items, but during the whole of this period when this accuracy prevailed, there is no single item paid for horse feed, nor has any evidence at all been tendered to show the purchase of horse feed during this time. After the return of Mrs. Butler from the hospital, in July, the book appears to have been kept by her, but not with the same accuracy that it was kept before.

It does not appear, after a very careful consideration of the facts as adduced both at the trial for perjury and at the subsequent inquiry, that any such doubt or question exists as to the guilt of the prisoner, or as to any mitigating circumstances in his case which will justify the discharge of Johnson from custody.

It must be borne in mind, as clearly shown by the reports of the learned Chief Justice (herewith), who presided at Johnson's trial, that the alleged perjury was in no wise connected with, nor did it in any way form part of the charge of conspiracy in respect of which Butler was convicted.

In submitting this minute for the consideration of my colleagues, I would also direct their attention to the very strong report of the Chief Justice, which was forwarded to me prior to the inquiry before Judge Backhouse, and to his additional and still stronger report forwarded after the evidence taken at that inquiry had been submitted for his consideration.

I should further like to direct the attention of the Cabinet to the evidence of Johnson upon his trial for perjury, in which he says, in addition to the statements I have already alluded to, "I swore that this horse and cart, H. Jones', were on the premises in June. I was asked a good many questions. I did not breathe one word throughout about the raffled horse. I did not breathe one word about the horse and cart. I mean the horse and cart belonging to Pearce. When I gave evidence in the Divorce Court, I admit I made a false statement about the horse. I now recollect Butler using the horse before 15th September. I also said at Divorce Court that I did not state this matter before to anyone. This also is not

not true. I now recollect speaking to a man named Hillyer." From this it will be seen that until Johnson discovered that the horse and cart purchased from Jones could not have been on the premises before September, not one word was uttered, as suggested by Johnson, as to any horse and cart having been in the possession of Butler other than two which were shown to have been purchased by him in September and October, 1890.

A.J.G.

Cabinet do not consider that the verdict of the jury should be disturbed.—G.H.R., 8/10/95.

No. 37.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Prisoner John F. Johnson.—Result of inquiry under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883."

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 October, 1895.

REFERRING to minute of the Executive Council No. 95-43, confirmed the 3rd instant, under which His Honor Judge Backhouse was authorised to hold an inquiry under section 383 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Victoria No. 17, respecting the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, I beg to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council the papers in connection with such inquiry, and I recommend for the reasons disclosed therein, that the verdict of the jury be allowed to stand, and that no further action be taken in regard thereto.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

The Executive Council advise, after careful consideration of the papers in the inquiry into the case of Prisoner John F. Johnson, that the verdict of the jury be allowed to stand.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieutenant-Governor. Min. 95-54, 8/10/95. Confirmed.—15/10/95.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary of Justice to His Honor Judge Backhouse.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 October, 1895.

Referring to your report dated the 9th ultimo respecting the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," recently held by you at Darlinghurst, into the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the verdict of the jury being allowed to stand, and of no further action being taken in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 October, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 29th August last, respecting the case of the prisoner John Foster Johnson, and to the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," recently held into the matter by His Honor Judge Backhouse, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the verdict of the jury being allowed to stand, and of no further action being taken in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

No. 40.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 October, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 29th August last, respecting the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, and to the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," recently held into the matter by His Honor Judge Backhouse, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the verdict of the jury being allowed to stand, and of no further action being taken in regard thereto.

I am at the same time to forward herewith the papers in the case, and to request that you will be good enough to apprise the prisoner of His Excellency's decision.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

51

No. 41.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk Associate to the Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 October, 1895.

Referring to the case of prisoner John Foster Johnson, and to the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," which was recently held by His Honor Judge Backhouse in the matter, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Justice, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the verdict of the jury being allowed to stand, and of no further action being taken with regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 42.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Butler.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 October, 1895.

Referring to my letter of the 28th August last, respecting the case of your brother, John Foster Johnson, and to the inquiry under the 383rd section of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," recently held into the matter by His Honor Judge Backhouse, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the verdict being allowed to stand, and of no further action being taken in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

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1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE UPON SEPARATE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1895.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 9 September, 1895.

Owing to certain statements made in the public Press by Francis Abigail, lately a prisoner in H.M. Gaol at Parramatta, with regard to the treatment of prisoners, especially with regard—1st, to the effect of separate or cellular treatment on their mental condition; and 2nd, as to insane prisoners being retained in gaol,—I think it necessary to place the following facts before you for the information of the Chief Secretary, and, should he deem it advisable, for the information of the Minister of Justice:—

1st. As to the treatment of prisoners in gaols conducing to insanity.

It appears from returns kindly furnished, at my request, by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, from the various gaols, that 373 prisoners were in separate or cellular treatment (A Division) during the year 1894, and that 211 entered upon this treatment during that year.

These numbers, it appears, vary but little from year to year, and may be taken as about the average undergoing separate or cellular treatment (A Division) for several years past. The separate or cellular treatment is continued for nine months in the case of all prisoners serving sentences of three years and upwards, but it appears from the returns that a number of prisoners whose sentence includes the separate or cellular treatment for nine months are exempted from the whole or a part of it by the Visiting Surgeons, owing to special reasons, of which the condition of bodily health, epilepsy, evident mental weakness, or instability are the most usual.

On turning to the observation wards at Parramatta and Darlinghurst, it appears that on the 1st of August, 1895, there were 19 prisoners in these, taken together, and that their status was as follows:—

(a.) Under remand from Police Court	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b.) Awaiting trial	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c.) Detained during the Governor's pleasure	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d.) Serving sentence of from 3 months to 2 years and 9 months (all under 3 years)	...	...	...	...	...	7
(e.) Serving sentences of 3 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	7

19

Of the total number, only 7 were liable to separate or cellular treatment, and of these, only 3 had passed through the nine months—1 in 1882, 1 in 1891, and 1 in 1894—whilst 1 had passed through six months in 1894. The others had been exempted for special reasons.

At the same date, 1st August, 1895, there were 52 patients in the Hospital for Criminal Insane at Parramatta, whose status was as follows:—

(a.) Awaiting trial for murder or other serious offence against the person	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b.) Found insane on arraignment for murder or other serious offence against the person	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c.) Acquitted on ground of insanity and detained during the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	27
(d.) Serving sentence in all cases for life for murder or rape	...	...	...	...	...	11

52

Of the total number, only 11 could have been subjected to separate treatment under their sentences, but not one of them was so. In every case they had been sentenced to death, and this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, owing to their mental condition, so that they were exempted from separate treatment, and in most instances were only a short time in gaol before being sent to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

We have, therefore, at the present moment, only 4 prisoners who have undergone separate treatment—3 for nine and 1 for six months—under observation, and of these only 3 can be certified as insane, 1 of these having served his cellular treatment in 1882, 1 in 1891, and 2 in 1894, although an average of something like 370 prisoners undergo separate treatment annually, and have done so for some years past.

I have repeatedly examined these 4 prisoners, and am unable to say that the separate or cellular treatment is directly responsible for the present mental condition in either of them. One of the prisoners is a Chinaman, and I think it probable that his mental peculiarities would have been discovered before the separate treatment was commenced if he had been able to speak English more fluently. Two of them are more or less congenitally defective, and the remaining one led before admission to gaol a very dissipated life. All three of the Europeans are serving sentences for sexual offences.

These facts, I think, sufficiently disprove the somewhat random statements as to the causation of insanity by the separate or cellular treatment which have recently been made.

The separate or cellular treatment is no doubt severe, and is made so with a definite object. Looked at from an outside point of view, it might be supposed to have a tendency to produce insanity, but such has not been shown to be the case either in England or in other countries where a similar system is carried out, or in this Colony. Much, however, must depend on this system being carried out under the safeguards of efficient medical supervision, exercised both in excusing manifestly unfit subjects altogether and watching the effect on those undergoing it. I find on examining the records of the Department of Prisons that a number of prisoners whose sentence carries with it separate or cellular treatment are exempted altogether by the Visiting Surgeons, whilst others are exempted by the gaol regulations as being over 60 years of age.

The removals from separate treatment, when once commenced, on account of symptoms indicating insanity are few, but after its termination the prisoners are sometimes found to be dull and lethargic, a condition which passes off in a short time, and which is apparently due rather to a return to the use of tobacco (which is chewed) and tea, which are given under the prison regulations on the cessation of the separate treatment, and are sometimes taken in excessive quantity, the craving for them being great, and other prisoners giving up some part of their allowance to those newly released from separate treatment.

That occasional cases of insanity occur during, and apparently by reason of, the separate treatment is not to be wondered at, but when the close alliance, hereditary and otherwise, of some forms of insanity and crime, and the number of people who are on the borderland are considered—when it is clearly shown that a number of prisoners are insane at the time they committed offences, though this insanity is not apparent till a subsequent date, and when the very irregular lives led by a number of prisoners before committal is taken account of—the wonder is that the number of persons found to be insane in prison is not larger than it is.

2nd. As to insane prisoners being retained in gaols:—The places where insane prisoners are kept in gaols are the observation wards at Darlinghurst and Parramatta.

These wards are proclaimed under the provisions of section 67 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, which are as follows:—

Section 67, Lunacy Act.

The Governor in Council may, by notification published in the *Gazette*, set apart a ward, cell, or cells in any gaol or penal establishment for the detention of any prisoner who may be supposed to be insane, or who, from mental imbecility, may be supposed to be unfit for penal discipline, in order that he may be there placed under observation until it be certified by two medical practitioners, one of whom shall be either the Inspector-General or the Superintendent or Medical Officer of an Hospital for the Insane, that he is of sound mind, or is insane and a fit subject for detention in an Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Section 4, Lunacy Act Amendment Act.

If any person whilst imprisoned in any gaol, prison, or penal establishment, under any sentence of hard labour or imprisonment imposed otherwise than on the conviction by order of Justices, shall appear to be insane, the Comptroller-General of Prisons shall direct that such prisoner be placed under observation, as in section 67 of the Principal Act, and the Colonial Secretary may, on receipt of certificates from two medical practitioners in the form of Schedule two of the said Act, direct, by order under his hand, that such person be removed to and kept in an Hospital for the Criminal Insane, &c.

It will be seen that the provision is for temporary observation and treatment only, with a view to gauge the mental condition of the prisoners and to defeat malingering, which before the establishment of these wards was very common.

The observation wards have served the purpose for which they were intended in an admirable manner. They are under my inspection, and I have reported year after year as to the satisfactory manner in which they have been managed. As trained and experienced warders with considerable practical knowledge of insanity are placed in charge of them, as gaol discipline in them is somewhat relaxed, and as they are made as comfortable as circumstances will permit, they have been used under departmental arrangements and instructions from the Prisons Department, and with the full consent and co-operation of the Visiting Surgeons, for the detention, care, and observation of prisoners who exhibit symptoms of insanity whilst under remand or awaiting trial, and I am unable to see any objection to this course, especially as the observation by trained warders enables the Visiting Surgeons to acquaint themselves with the mental condition of these persons more fully than they would otherwise be able to do, and to give evidence of value as to their mental condition when they are brought again before Justices or at their trial at the superior courts, and at the same time places those prisoners whose sanity is doubtful in a better position for their recovery and less under the severities of ordinary prison discipline than they would otherwise be.

Lately, however, the observation wards have been used for prisoners who, after full observation, are shown to be undoubtedly insane, and in whose cases medical certificates could and should be signed. This is owing to the fact that the Hospital for the Criminal Insane is quite full, that the buildings cannot be extended on the present site, and that any vacancies which occur are filled by admitting patients acquitted at their trial on the ground of insanity and those who are found insane on arraignment or awaiting trial.

The number of such prisoners is now 8, and it has at times, within the past two or three years, somewhat exceeded this.

In my report for 1887 I placed before the Chief Secretary my views on this matter, and, as an Appendix to this report, attached a memorandum from the Director of Convict Prisons in England bearing on this subject. Copies of these I now forward.

My

My proposal, in short, was to retain the present Hospital for the Criminal Insane for persons acquitted on the ground of insanity, and those found insane on arraignment or whilst awaiting trial, in all of whom the insanity probably preceded the crime, and who belong to a special class, and build a new ward in connection with the Gaol at Parramatta, but outside its present boundaries, and more on asylum than prison lines, in which those prisoners who had a criminal history, and were criminals first and insane subsequently, and were all still serving sentence, might be treated according to asylum methods, as was done at Woking in England. [See Memo.]

To meet this view, the sum of £6,000 was placed on the Loan Estimates and voted, and I believe is now available to carry out plans which the Government Architect has drawn.

It is quite clear that prisoners serving sentence who can, after observation, be certified as insane should no longer be kept in the observation wards or in the ordinary prison wards. In the former they serve as patterns for the malingerer, in the latter they do not get the special surroundings and general treatment which their malady demands, and in either or both they are a danger and trouble to the management.

It appears to me very advisable that steps should be taken to provide special accommodation for this class which now, including those already in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, numbers some twenty persons.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING.

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

On 31st December, 1886, there were 56 patients (48 males and 8 females) in this Hospital. During the year 1887, 19 were admitted (16 males and 3 females), making a total number under care of 75. Of these, 3 recovered, 10 were transferred to other hospitals on expiry of sentence or other termination of criminal disability, and 62 (53 males and 9 females) remained at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 58. The percentage of recoveries was 15·78, being much lower than during preceding years. There were no deaths, and the only serious accident was an attempt at suicide; a very melancholic patient, who had attempted murder, having made serious wounds in his throat and abdomen by means of a piece of sharpened iron hoop.

The following table shows the classification of the patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1887:—

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes of Patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta on 31st December, 1887.

Name.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.															Total number in Hospital, 31st December, 1887.		
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Released on the ground of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	2	...	2	2	1	3	10	1	11	...	...	...	6	1	7	20	3	23
Attempt to murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8	...	...	...	4	1	5	11	3	14
Rape .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Unnatural offence .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Indecent assault .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burglary and housebreaking .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sheep and horse stealing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Larceny and petty thefts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Arson and malicious burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Piracy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vagrancy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Attempting suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total	5	...	5	5	1	6	21	5	26	...	...	...	23	3	25	53	9	62

The Statistics of the Hospital will be found with the Report of the Medical Superintendent (*Appendix D*).

The Hospital was visited for the purposes of inspection on January 20th, June 8th, August and November 12th, and November 25th, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's book on the two last of these occasions:—

November 12th.—I have to-day visited this Institution, accompanied by the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer. The number of patients on the register is 62 (53 males and 9 females). I saw and spoke to all the males, those in the ward and those employed in the wood-yard, tailor's shop, &c., under charge of attendants, and marked off all the names in my list. On my next visit I shall collect and see all the women.

I found two patients in restraint for reasons which, on inquiry, seemed to me good and sufficient. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no complaints of any kind were made, although several were as usual urgent in their requests for discharge. From the returns it appears that 36 (29 males and 7 females) are usefully employed. The majority of the males employed are engaged in sawing and chopping wood in the yard specially set apart for the employment of this class of patients, and considering their history I think that special and stringent rules should be drafted and given to the attendants in charge of them. A large portion of this yard has now been trenched and manured, and a quantity of vegetables are being grown. I found the corridors, all three stories of which I visited, clean, free from offensive smell, and in good order, and the ventilating openings to all the rooms which have recently been cut, add very much to the healthiness and ventilation. The new bath-room and day-room are said to answer well and to be a great improvement. The latter is bare and dreary looking, and will be much improved by painting in light colours and by the supply of pictures. The airing courts are very neatly kept.

November 25th.—I saw the whole of the female patients under criminal disability, and checked off the names on my list. They are eight in number, and none of them are in a condition in which their discharge can be recommended or their transfer to the free division made.

I consulted with the Medical Superintendent as to the criminal patients awaiting trial, and in one case, an imbecile boy, we agreed that the Attorney-General should be recommended not to take further proceedings.

I saw and signed the statutory books for this division, and saw the orders for the reception of the only two patients received since the last official visit.

The Medical Journal for this Hospital has not been written up since the end of October, but the admission and discharge registers are in order.

This Hospital has been visited about once a month by the official visitors, but there is nothing in their reports to call for special remark. It will be seen from the figures above given that the number of patients is slowly increasing, there being an addition of six during the year. The existing accommodation, very limited in extent, is now fully occupied, and there is no reason to think that the number of admissions will in any degree diminish. The patients belong to a somewhat incurable class, and on reviewing the cases now in the Hospital it appears that the majority of the "Governor's pleasure" cases have committed such serious offences, or are so incurably insane, that they are likely to be inmates all the remainder of their lives, whilst of those serving sentence some are committed for life, and a number of the others for long periods, so that there is not likely to be any great diminution in numbers by discharge on expiry of criminal disability. We are met therefore by the necessity of providing additional accommodation, and it becomes a question whether this accommodation should be provided in connection with the Hospitals for the Insane, or whether the class of patients who become insane whilst undergoing sentence in gaol might not be more fitly provided for in a special wing in one of the prisons, as has been done in England during the last eleven years in connection with the prison at Woking.

In Appendix E to this report will be found a Memorandum from the Medical Inspector, Dr. R. M. Gover, on the lunatic division of the Woking Prison, which shows that this arrangement has much to recommend it, and that it is on the whole more satisfactory than the system of transferring these prisoners from the Penal to the Lunacy Department.

When prisoners undergoing sentence suffer from bodily ailments they are treated in hospitals in the prison, and there appear to be no valid reasons why arrangements should not be made for treating those suffering from mental diseases also. It should be borne in mind that prisoners becoming insane whilst undergoing sentence belong to a special class; they are prisoners first and insane afterwards, and differ altogether from those who are insane first, and who commit crime by reason of their insanity. These latter, for the most part acquitted on the ground of insanity, and detained during the Governor's pleasure, are, without doubt, fit cases for special asylum care and treatment, but it is in many cases a hardship to them that the convict class should be associated with them, and the presence of this class by reason of the retention of prison habits and propensities, and by constant attempts at escape, renders the whole asylum in which they are placed more repressive and prison-like than it might, and in justice to the other inmates, should be.

The number of patients now under sentence in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, is 25, and the removal of these would afford room for the Governor's pleasure class for some time to come, and render it possible to effect changes in the arrangements of the Hospital, which are highly desirable.

REPORT of Directors of Convict Prisons for 1885-6.—Lunatic Division of Woking Prison.

Memorandum by the Medical Inspector.

7 July, 1886.

As the convict lunatics now in the lunatic wing of Woking Prison are no longer to be under the management of the Directors of Convict Prisons, a short account of the circumstances that led to the opening of this wing for the reception of lunatics of the convict class, together with a statement of the results of the system pursued in dealing with them, may perhaps not be out of place. I therefore submit the following remarks in the hope that they may be of interest, and possibly of service.

In setting apart a wing of the convict prison at Woking for the reception of convicts becoming insane while undergoing sentences of penal servitude, the Directors of Convict Prisons were aware that they undertook an onerous duty, and one which would entail upon them and their staff much labour and responsibility. The reasons that induced the Secretary of State to accept the proposals of the Directors that they should charge themselves with this new duty may be found in the published annual reports of the Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, prior to the year 1875, and in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Lunacy.

Up to 1874 Broadmoor received for treatment two very distinct classes of criminal lunatics, who differed from each other, not only in respect of the sentences passed upon each, but in many other particulars. The two classes are very clearly defined in the report of the Superintendent of Broadmoor for the year 1872. "One class," he says, "consists of those who, having been charged with the commission of some criminal act, have, either whilst awaiting trial, or when arraigned, or when tried, been found to be insane, and have in consequence been ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The other class consists of those who have been removed on the ground of insanity to Broadmoor from convict prisons whilst undergoing various terms of penal servitude." The Superintendent goes on to state that the former class consists mainly of persons whose offences have been isolated criminal acts, the direct results of their insane state, and who, up to the time of the outbreak of their insanity, have in many cases led honest and industrious lives. They are criminals as regards the particular act which brought them into confinement, but they are not of criminal disposition, and the description of treatment which they require is similar, in most respects, to that approved in the case of other insane patients. On the other hand, the patients of the convict class consist chiefly of those whose offences against law and order are part of their every-day life. Many of them have led a life of crime; they have acquired "habits of lawless violence, of antagonism to order, of contempt for honest work"; they use language of the foulest description, and their management, where they are aggregated in considerable numbers, presents special difficulties not encountered in dealing with other patients. The Superintendent does not raise the slightest doubt that the convicts sent to Broadmoor as insane were unfit subjects for penal discipline, but he considers it "open to question whether it is either just or expedient to permit these other inmates, whose lives have not previously exposed them to such evil influences, to be contaminated by the degraded habits and conversation of the convict class, or to cause those belonging to one class to suffer from restrictions which are only necessary for the other class, and yet this is what at present happens in consequence of the intermingling of the two classes." In

In his report for 1872, the Superintendent states that the assaults committed by male patients upon their custodians, calculated upon the average number of each class resident, were in the proportion of 17·85 per cent. for the convicts, as compared with 3·32 per cent. for patients of the other class, that is to say, those found insane on arraignment or acquitted on the ground of insanity. There is also a remarkable difference between the two classes with regard to the proportional number of attempts at escape. The Superintendent reports that of the fourteen persons who up to that date had effected their escape, and had not been recovered on the same day, "twelve belonged to the convict class, and only two belonged to the class detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, those not retaken having all been persons under sentences of penal servitude. As the convict inmates form only one-third of the total population, it thus appears that in proportion to numbers the instances of escape have been twelve times as frequent from the convict class as from the other."

Without entering into further detail it may be stated that it appeared abundantly clear that the state of things so forcibly described by the Superintendent was not such as to conduce either to the interests of the public on the one hand or to the welfare of the patients on the other, inasmuch as two classes of persons who, by reason of their great difference of origin, habits, and character, required different modes of treatment, and who should be kept separate, were mingled together under one roof, were necessarily subjected to the same system of treatment, and by frequent contact reacted unfavourably the one on the other. An important consideration to bear in mind was that convicts are sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment, and that the provisions necessary for their safe custody must be such as it would not be usual to meet with in an establishment of the type of a public asylum.

The Secretary of State having carefully considered the strong representations made by the Superintendent of Broadmoor and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Directors of Convict Prisons having expressed their readiness to give any assistance in their power to meet the difficulties referred to, it was determined in 1873 to make provision in one of the convict prisons for the accommodation of convicts becoming insane during a sentence of penal servitude. The removal of such patients to Broadmoor was accordingly stopped. After much inquiry and consideration it was found that the requisite provision could be best made by giving up a wing of the invalid prison at Woking for use as a "Lunatic Division." The invalid convicts occupying this wing were accordingly removed to other prisons, and steps were taken in 1874 to render the wing fit for the reception of persons who were at once convicts and lunatics. Those preparations consisted mainly in making provision for out-door and in-door employment, and for rational amusement; as well as for that classification of cases which is necessary in order to deal successfully with criminal lunatics, especially those of the convict class. As the buildings were originally constructed for the accommodation of invalid prisoners, but little structural alteration was necessary.

As already stated, it had been determined in 1873 to send no more insane convicts to Broadmoor; and, inasmuch as no permanent arrangement had then been made for their reception into any convict prison, or elsewhere, they were allowed to accumulate at Millbank Prison (which had for some time been used as a place of observation of convicts suspected to be insane), where they were temporarily accommodated until the requisite arrangements were complete at Woking. The first batch of patients, numbering thirteen, was received into the Lunatic Division at Woking, in April, 1875, and after that date all convicts becoming insane while undergoing a sentence of penal servitude were removed to Woking instead of to Broadmoor, though convict lunatics already at Broadmoor were not transferred to Woking. With increase of numbers there was development of organization of the establishment, and the management of the division finally approximated, so far as was desirable, to that of an ordinary public asylum.

The proper employment of those patients who are fit for labour is one of the points to which special attention is paid in every well-managed asylum; and its importance was not overlooked at Woking. Many patients were employed upon the prison farm and in the laundry, while others were occupied in a variety of ways in and about the prison buildings. It may be mentioned that the laundry work of the whole prison, with a population of nearly 600, was done in a very satisfactory manner by the inmates of the Lunatic Division. Soon after the division was opened a spacious and cheerful day-room, commanding a fine view, was provided for all but violent lunatics. This room was comfortably furnished, and was supplied with interesting books, with the means of playing quiet games, with pictures and other decorations, and with all that could be required to afford mental occupation to patients admitted into the division.

It may be interesting to mention that the mark system, which has been found so efficacious in maintaining order in the prisons of this country and in promoting the reformation of their inmates, was introduced into the Lunatic Division with good results. The object of the mark system, as carried out in an ordinary prison, is to stimulate the prisoners to obtain certain advantages by the exercise of self-control, by industry, by the formation of orderly habits, and, in a word, by general good conduct. It was considered that the effect of such a system, so modified as to be of suitable application to convicts of unsound mind, could not be otherwise than beneficial and even curative in a certain degree and in certain cases. The following order was therefore issued on the 17th January, 1882:—

"Standing Order No. 444.

"Convict Prison Department, Home Office, Whitehall, 17 January, 1882.

"Advanced Class of Convicts in Lunatic Division of Woking Prison.

"1. In order to encourage industry and good conduct among the convicts in the Lunatic Division of Woking Prison, it is decided that marks shall be given to such of them as perform useful labour of any kind.

"2. The marks will be carefully apportioned by, or under the direction of, the medical officer, with some reference to the patient's capacity for labour, and to the regulations of that part of the prison in which he is placed, and when such convicts earned the marks assigned to their respective sentences for remission, they will be granted certain privileges and indulgences.

"3. If the medical officer should have reason to believe that the loss of marks, prior to any convict's admission into the Lunatic Division, resulted from disease, he will, when the period arrives at which the prisoner could, but for such loss, have earned his full marks, report his opinion to the directors for decision as to the granting of part or all of the marks not gained.

" 4. The privileges and indulgences referred to are :—

- (1.) To wear special clothing.
- (2.) To take meals in a separate room.
- (3.) An improved diet.

" 5. If any prisoner fails in good conduct and industry while in this class, the medical officer may, with the concurrence of the governor, stop any or all of the abovenamed privileges and indulgences; and any prisoner is also liable to be removed from the advanced class if it should be shown to the satisfaction of the directors that he so conducts himself as to prove that the above privileges cannot appropriately be continued in his case.

" E. F. DU CANE."

The success or otherwise of such a system as that pursued in the Lunatic Division at Woking must, of course, be judged by results, and these it may be well now to state very briefly.

Firstly, as regards the mutual relationship of officers (acting as attendants) and patients, and as to attempts at escape, the results, considering the character of the patients, will probably be deemed to be not otherwise than satisfactory. Four officers have been seriously assaulted, but no patients have been injured since the opening of the division eleven years ago, although many of the patients have been violent and have required manual restraint. The training received by a prison warder, especially in a convict prison, and the experience acquired in the performance of his ordinary duties are such as to confer upon him special qualifications for dealing with convict lunatics; he learns to exercise patience and self-control, and to maintain order among those whose tendency is to be disorderly by the power of command acquired by the enforcement, under the eye of superior officers, of a strict though beneficial system of discipline.

There have been no successful attempts at escape, and no patient has ever transgressed beyond the bounds of the prison. This speaks well for the security of the establishment for patients of this class, and it is matter of interest and importance to the public.*

Secondly, as to cures: Of 422† patients admitted from the date at which the lunatic wing was set apart for convicts of unsound mind up to the 21st June, 1886, as many as 105 recovered and were returned as cured to the prisons from which they were received. In the great majority of cases they have proved the genuineness of the cure by the self-restraint implied by good conduct, and by a rational fulfilment of their duties, no doubt irksome duties, many of them, as convicts sentenced to penal servitude. A better result than this has never yet been attained, and probably never will be, whatever system may be pursued in dealing with patients of this class.

When an insane convict is removed to an asylum conducted after the manner of a county asylum, and then recovers, it is to his interest not to allow his recovery to be evident, but to appear still to be a lunatic in order that he may remain in the asylum until the expiration of his term of penal servitude. He does not wish the Superintendent of the Asylum to see too much improvement in his condition lest he should be discharged as cured, and exchange the comparatively luxurious life of the asylum for the hard labour, hard bed, and hard fare of a prison. Not that the labour, bed, and fare of a convict prison are severely penal, but they are distinctly less enjoyable than the *otium cum dignitate* of an asylum. He therefore conceals his improvement, and remains in the asylum, if he can, till near the end of his sentence, when a motive to recovery begins to appear, and his symptoms of unsoundness are gradually thrown aside unless he has brought about a genuine relapse by persistent imposture. In the Lunatic Division at Woking, though provided with everything calculated to promote his recovery, the insane convict is in a prison, and the contrast between his condition as a lunatic and his condition as a convict in an ordinary prison is not such as to suggest to him the desirability of postponing his recovery until near the termination of his sentence. On the contrary, inasmuch as he is unable, while an inmate of the lunatic division, to earn that amount of remission of sentence which is accorded to convicts who are industrious and well conducted in prison, he is at a disadvantage in that respect as compared with his fellow prisoners, and it is to his interest that any improvement in his mental condition should be patent to all with whom he has to do. The following remarks by Dr. Orange, in his report for 1873, put in a clear and forcible manner the consequences which, according to his experience, result from treating insane convicts in an asylum conducted after the manner of an ordinary public asylum:—

" Persons belonging to the latter class" (*i.e.*, convict lunatics) " who recover before the expiration of the term of their sentence are liable, in the ordinary course, to be returned to a convict prison to complete the term, so that instead of having the bright prospect of release to promote recovery, recovery becomes to them a thing scarcely to be desired, inasmuch as it would be attended with penal consequences; and, lest the exercise of self-control and orderly behaviour might, when the more acute stage of insanity had passed, be interpreted as indicating recovery, interest as well as inclination appear to lead towards an opposite line of conduct, and thus disorderly habits are apt to become more and more strongly confirmed, and, for the safe custody of such inmates, arrangements such as those of an ordinary asylum do not suffice."

The history of the Lunatic Division at Woking warrants me in stating that the objects which were in view when it was set apart for the reception of insane convicts have been fully attained, and that the evils arising from intermingling different classes of lunatics, and from treating convict lunatics in an asylum of the type of an ordinary public asylum, have been entirely avoided. The period, now drawing to a close, during which these patients have been under the charge of the Directors of Convict Prisons is one which they will be able to look back upon as a period during which they and their staff made great efforts to discharge an important and difficult duty, and were rewarded with what they may be justified in regarding as a substantial and gratifying degree of success.

R. M. GOVER, M.D.

Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E., &c., &c., &c.

* It may be added that only two patients have committed suicide, and that only one has died in an epileptic fit during the eleven years that the wing has been open for lunatics. In these respects the lunatic wing compares favourably with most asylums.

† This number includes readmissions.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(MINUTES, REPORTS, AND CIRCULARS RESPECTING THE TREATMENT OF SEVENTH-CLASS PRISONERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 October, 1895.

The Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, 7 June, 1895.

Referring to certain allegations made by ex-prisoner Abigail and the Visiting Surgeon to the Parramatta Gaol, in connection with the treatment of prisoners of the seventh-class, I have the honor to report, from my experience of the working of this system since its inception, I have no hesitation in stating that the ex-prisoner's assertions are totally misleading, and the Visiting Surgeon of Parramatta Gaol would appear to have lost sight of the object the Honorable R. E. O'Connor had in view in framing the Seventh-class Regulations, viz., that they should be sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent to young offenders, and prevent their contamination by association with confirmed criminals, and to tend to prevent them from coming within the operation of the Seventh-class Regulations again.

The object contemplated by Mr. O'Connor when framing these Regulations has been to a large extent obtained without any undue hardship, and certainly nothing about the treatment of the seventh-class prisoners calls for such a term as "cruel," "inhuman," or "stupid."

The beneficial effect of the treatment is disclosed by the fact that the reconvictions of youths coming within the scope of the seventh-class have fallen from 201 to 122 (79) from the starting of its operation to the end of the year 1894.

With regard to the alleged insufficient dietary, I am in a position to assert that, while on the one hand it has a deterrent action by reason of its low scale, yet, on the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that prisoners do not deteriorate physically or mentally while under its operation; on the contrary, from a careful analysis which has been made of all prisoners serving three months and upwards in the seventh class, the result is that there is an average gain in weight of 1·2 lb. per man; and how can a dietary that produces such a result be productive of the physical and mental degeneration spoken of by Dr. Violette?

To quote one instance, which may serve to illustrate the effect of this particular diet for a lengthened period, I invite attention to the case of a prisoner named W.H.H., who served twelve months in the seventh class. This prisoner weighed on reception 130 lb., and on discharge 143 lb.; increase, 13 lb.

Again, with regard to the alleged inhumanity or cruelty in the treatment of seventh-class prisoners, I must distinctly deny there being any real ground for such an assertion. Of course if such an amount of severity in their treatment as will lead to a dread of prison life, and an earnest desire to follow some honest calling, be termed cruelty or inhumanity, what term would apply if such young offenders were freed from the seventh class, and placed in association with the more confirmed class of criminals, and in other ways treated with such leniency as would tend to lead to their further contamination, and to lose all dread of prison life?

The prisoners are seen daily by the Visiting Surgeon and myself, as well as by several other officers, and any necessity which may arise for the modification of the treatment in any particular case it is at once adopted.

There is no case on record of a seventh-class prisoner having been carried on a stretcher from his cell to the hospital at any time in consequence of the effect of the treatment.

In the cases of the few seventh-class prisoners subject to epileptic fits, the Regulations are relaxed to meet the exigency of their case; they are employed during the day in a cell with the door left wide open, and by night placed in charge of keepers in the epileptic ward; and in other cases calling for more attention, prisoners so afflicted are exempted altogether from the operation of the seventh class.

I have, &c.,

P. HERBERT,

Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

For the Minister's information.—G.M., 11/6/95. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

Minute by The Minister of Justice.

Subject :—Seventh-class Prisoners.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 June, 1895.

I HAVE read Mr. Herbert's report upon the working of the Regulations for the treatment of seventh-class prisoners with much interest, and I shall be glad if the Comptroller-General will obtain reports upon this subject from the Governors of the other principal gaols of the Colony. The system has now been in vogue for more than two years, and a fair opportunity now exists, in view of the experience thereby gained, to say how far it has operated as a deterrent to crime, and whether any changes or modifications appear advisable.

A.J.G.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 14/6/95.

Reports from the Governors of the gaols at Darlinghurst, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Parramatta are forwarded herewith. No report has been obtained from Berrima, owing to the very small number of seventh-class prisoners who have been confined there.—G.M., B.C., 1/7/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, 18 June, 1895.

In compliance with your circular memo. of 15th instant, regarding the treatment of seventh-class prisoners, I have the honor to report that on the 7th instant a complete and comprehensive report on this subject was forwarded, and from which it may be gathered that the assertions made by the Visiting Surgeon of Parramatta Gaol and Mr. Abigail are without foundation, the convictions being considerably less than prior to the initiation of the Seventh-class Regulations, dated 17th April, 1893; and it may also be noted that the assertions as to the effect of the dietary are not borne out by facts, the average gain in weight of prisoners under the seventh-class treatment, serving three months and upwards, being 12 lb. per man.

As to whether any change or modifications appears advisable, perhaps I may suggest the desirability of magistrates being requested, when passing sentences on youths under 15 years of age, to distinctly specify (in open Court) the nature of the punishment to be awarded—as, for instance, "fourteen days bread and water with plank bed, under the Seventh-class Gaol Regulations,"—the object being to bring fully before the minds of the adjudicating magistrates, when considering the duration of the punishment to be inflicted, its special severity.

I have, &c.,

P. HERBERT,

Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

(B.)

Parramatta Gaol, 14 June, 1895.

Sir,

With reference to certain letters that have recently appeared in the Press from Francis Abigail, discharged a few days ago from this gaol under a remitted five-years' sentence, and bearing on the treatment of juvenile offenders classified in the Gaol Regulations as seventh-class, and which statements are said by the Press to be borne out by the Visiting Surgeon of this gaol, I beg to state that, having had many years' experience of prisoners, and this class in particular, that these statements are quite unwarranted and untrue.

The object of this treatment was to redeem, if possible, these boys, and to save them from a life of crime; and while the prison authorities had no desire to be cruel to them, their object was to make prison life so deterrent as to preclude these boys seeking it, or at least not fearing it, and not as a place in which to while away their time.

I am thoroughly conversant with the system, and in fact, I think I may say without egotism that the idea of this treatment emanated from Parramatta Gaol. When I took charge of the gaol in September, 1886, I found that this class of prisoner, more particularly known as the "Flying Gang," or North-end larrikins (in the neighbourhood of the gaol) simply had control of that end of the town (Church-street North), and no female, child, or Chinaman dare pass that quarter after dark for fear of molestation or insult. This class of prisoner was repeatedly convicted for such offences as obscene language, assaults, and drunkenness, and were sent here. To obviate this state of things, I asked the Comptroller General of Prisons, the late Mr. Harold McLean, to allow me on each case, on conviction, to place them in modified separate treatment, which was approved of, and hence, I believe, emanated this classification as a rule.

The treatment in itself I consider most judicious, as at the time I speak of these prisoners (youths) were herded with the older criminals, and desirous reformation was quite useless.

From my observation of this reformatory system, this gang most particularly known to me has become entirely broken up. While on this particular question, I will instance one case that occurs to me—that of a C. M.O. He had been convicted many times among this Flying Gang, and while serving his last sentence in the modified separate treatment, I advised him as to what the probable result of his mispent life would happen, and he stated that if he could get away he would gladly quit them. He had served his apprenticeship as a carpenter to Messrs. _____, carpenters and builders in this town, and asked me to help him by getting a pass to Bourke, where he was informed work at his trade could be easily procured. This I obtained for him, taking the precaution that he should not trade with his pass, and sent a warder in plain clothing to hand him the railway ticket two days after his discharge (allowing him time to collect his tools of trade and take leave of his family), so that no deceit should be practised. He got employment there (Bourke) shortly after his arrival, and continued in honest employment there till his death from typhoid fever some time afterwards. These statements can be verified by his father, a pensioner from the Hospital for the Insane, or his mother, if either are living.

While the prisoners complain of the treatment being severe, I would beg to say that it is the intention of the Regulations to make them feel that they are sent to gaol as a punishment. They are visited daily by the surgeon, who has, at times, increased their rations, &c., or even recommended their release entirely from this treatment, and in all these circumstances I see no reason for any alteration of the existing rules, more particularly as it was only arrived at after most mature consideration by eminently qualified medical officers of the prisons, and approved of by the Executive and the then Minister of the day, Mr. R. E. O'Connor (always credited as being kindhearted), and adopted with success by yourself.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BARNETT,

Governor.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Parramatta Gaol, 25 June, 1895.

In reply to your circular memo. of the 15th instant, I have the honor to report that the system of treatment of seventh-class prisoners is, in my opinion, most judicious, and has certainly acted as a deterrent to this class of prisoner returning to gaol, as each year in this gaol there has been a falling off of this class of prisoners.

Prisoners are not likely to suffer either mentally or physically, as they are visited daily by the Visiting Surgeon, who has often increased their rations and has recommended their release from the treatment, and are seen each day at different times by myself and the Deputy Governor, and can make any representations they wish regarding their treatment.

I see no necessity for any modification in this treatment, and would most strongly advocate its continuance.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BARNETT,

Governor.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

C.

3

(C.)

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Goulburn, 17 June, 1895.

I have the honor to report that, after over two years working of the present system of seventh-class treatment, I beg to state that the system is a good one, and that it does, as a rule, deter youths from returning to prison.

A change in the system is, in my opinion, not necessary.

I have carefully watched the prisoners under this system, and have not found any of them losing their health under it. There were ordinary cases of illness, which were immediately reported to the doctor, and were treated by him. Some of these cases were of prisoners received into gaol in bad health.

The system, as carried out at this gaol, is almost perfect in its working.

These prisoners have a wing to themselves. They are kept apart from old and vicious criminals, and have no way of conversing or communicating with old offenders. They are kindly and firmly treated. They are taught to be industrious, and are instructed by the school-master, and are advised in every way to reform. They are frequently visited by the Chaplains, who do all they can to improve them.

They have never complained of their treatment.

The food is good, and sufficient to retain them in good health.

The attached list of weights, which are taken on admission and discharge, and in sentences of longer periods than six months, when they have completed six months of their sentence, show that more of them lose weight than those who gain. This is not caused by the want of food, but by being kept under proper restraint. When at their liberty they are not used to restraint, but are allowed about where they choose and how they please.

In gaol they have not that liberty and they feel it.

I am glad to say that under the present system most youths will and do reform. Some of them, from their very nature, will never reform, having been brought up under surroundings, and who are naturally bad.

During 1893, from the date of present system, sixty-three of this class were received—twenty-two of them were local. Of these two were returned twice, and six returned once. Their offences were for misconduct as apprentices and running away from their work, and not the usual street larkins.

During 1894, eighty-seven were received; eighteen of them were local. Of these one returned once, and two returned twice.

During 1895, up to the present date, thirty-four were received; seven of these were local. None returned.

In conclusion, I may add that many of the seventh-class, especially those from Sydney, are very troublesome and badly behaved, and require the strictest treatment to master them. Any alteration in the system of treatment in their favour would only add to the trouble in the gaol.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PATON, V.C.,

Governor.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

(D.)

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Maitland, 18 June, 1895.

I have the honor to report, *re* the working of the Regulations for the treatment of seventh-class prisoners, that since the system has been in vogue 282 prisoners have been received in this gaol.

Under the old system, when they received a meat ration daily, there was a considerable amount of trouble with them, the punishments then being frequent; now there are scarcely any.

The new treatment has, no doubt, acted as a deterrent to crime with this class of offenders. I submit a table showing the reconvictions since its operation.

	First Conviction.	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	Fourth Conviction.
1893	73	2	1	.....
1894	129	12	1	1
1895	57	6	1	1
Totals.....	259	20	3	2

I would respectfully suggest that there be a minimum age, as sometimes very young boys have been sent to gaol.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. GRAHAM,

Governor.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

All these cases when brought under notice, in terms of G.O. 163, would be considered. The surgeon has discretionary power.—G.M., 21/6/95.

(E.)

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Bathurst, 21 June, 1895.

In reply to your circular memo. of 15th instant, asking for a report on the working of the regulation of the seventh-class treatment, I have the honor to state that the number of lads who have been received into this, their first gaol of entry after conviction between the 17th April, 1893, and this date is fifty-one. Of these, two have been twice re-convicted, and one has been once re-convicted under this treatment. I am of opinion that while the treatment is severe (to some, of course, more so than to others, which cannot be helped) it is decidedly a step in the right direction. Hereafter, with prisoners of the first, second, and third classes, sentences may be shortened, the yard system done away with, and separation during non-working hours may be adopted.

The lads on the whole do not seem depressed under the treatment, while they considerably dislike it; the general effect must be good.

I would respectfully suggest:—

- (1) That all judges and magistrates should be informed of the nature of the treatment so that they shall know, previous to passing sentence, the features of the course. This information may already have been circulated.
- (2) That the prisoners may be permitted to attend school during bread and water week.
- (3) That lights be allowed in their cells for one hour in summer, and two hours during winter months.*
- (4) That there may be a specially selected library for this class of prisoners—apart from the general gaol library.

I have the honor to enclose the Visiting Surgeon's report. You will perhaps notice the small number of prisoners whose rations have been changed from No. 5 to No. 9—only 7 out of 116.

I have, &c.,

G. H. STACE,

Governor.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

* Subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

Minute by the Minister of Justice.

Subject:—Seventh-class Prisoners' Dietary, &c.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 June, 1895.

In view of certain statements recently made as to the insufficiency of the dietary scale for seventh-class prisoners, the Comptroller-General will please obtain from the surgeon of the principal gaols (other than that of Parramatta) full reports upon the system now in operation more than two years, and whether, in their opinion, and as the result of observation, any reasonable grounds exist—(a) to modify or to amend the system; and, if so, in what direction; or (b) to regard the system as inimical to present or future health.

health or strength of prisoners, and especially in the case of growing prisoners, to the development of bone, muscle, or brain; and to submit tables showing the alterations in weight between date of reception and discharge of prisoners; when discharged not later than at the expiration of six months, or where prisoners are discharged from gaol at a later period; when they have served six months under separate treatment.

A.J.G., 12/6/95.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 14/6/95.

Reports from the Visiting Surgeons to the gaols at Darlinghurst, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Maitland are forwarded herewith. No report has been obtained from Berrima owing to the very small number of seventh-class prisoners who have been confined there.—G.M.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 1/7/95.

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Darlinghurst Gaol, 25 June, 1895.

WITH reference to an extract from the Minister of Justice, dated 15 June, 1895, I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, the seventh-class system of treating juvenile offenders might advantageously be amended by defining the minimum age of the prisoner. I consider that boys of very tender years might be dealt with more satisfactorily under the provisions of the Reformatory Act.

The system so far has not proved inimical to the present health of the prisoners incarcerated in this gaol under the "seventh-class" regime, as the accompanying table of loss of weight will show. As far as the remote effect upon the health of such prisoners is concerned regarding growth and development of bone, muscle, or brain, it depends upon the respective age of the prisoner, but I consider No. 9 dietary scale sufficient for all requirements. Out of the 354 persons undergoing imprisonment from April, 1893, to April, 1895, I found it necessary in only fifteen cases to alter the dietary scale as provided for in the Regulations. As I have said before, the minimum age ought to be accurately defined, and as I do not think it conducive to future reformation or the well-being of the boy to be incarcerated in a solitary cell, which in many cases would lead to the formation of a sullen, morbid habit of mind, the consequence of which might later on lead to very serious consequences. Again, in relation to sleeping accommodation. Sleep, as is well known, has as strong a relation to perfect health as sufficient food, and, in my opinion, it is quite impossible to obtain sound and refreshing sleep lying on a hard plank, especially in the case of children and youths of tender years. I think, too, that the period allotted for exercise might with great advantage be extended. An extra hour or so in the sun and air would be very little out of the twenty-four.

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR,

Visiting Surgeon.

The Governor, Sydney Gaol.

Forwarded to the Comptroller-General of Prisons.—P. HERBERT, Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol, 26/6/95.

(B.)

Bathurst Gaol, 21 June, 1895.

IN compliance with the circular memo. dated 15th June, 1895, I have the honor to state, in respect to the dietary scale for seventh-class prisoners, having in view the latitude allowed the Visiting Surgeon to modify the ration should the condition of a prisoner, in the surgeon's opinion, demand such modification, that I do not consider that the system calls for modification or amendment. Neither do I consider, from any facts observed by me, that any reasonable grounds exist to regard the system as calculated permanently to injure the health or strength of prisoners by arrest of development of bone, muscle, or brain.

As no change in the amount of food is made for age or size, the youngest growing prisoners receive, as a rule, proportionately, a more liberal allowance than older prisoners more nearly approaching full development and adults' age.

Although in my experience I have not hitherto met with such, it is quite conceivable that cases may occur, from early age or otherwise, unfit to undergo the seventh-class treatment, whether reference be had to the dietary or the solitary portion of the sentence; but, should such present themselves, it would be the duty of the Visiting Surgeon to bring them under the notice of the authorities, with the view to securing a remission of such part of their sentence. As among other prisoners, irrespective of class, an occasional case of sporadic disease has presented itself among the seventh-class prisoners requiring hospital treatment. These cases, amounting in all to seven, were treated as ordinary patients in hospital. Excepting these, with respect to the proportionate number of seventh-class prisoners, whose condition, in my opinion, called for interference, the number amounted to twenty-three out of a total of 115. Of the twenty-three sixteen received a small temporary increase of bread. In the case of seven the periodical weekly alteration from bread and water to No. 9 ration was anticipated by a few days, bread and water being resumed when such ration would have fallen due had no interference on my part been called for. Attached are tables showing the alterations in weight between date of reception and discharge and of the seventh-class prisoners.

W. T. BASSETT,

Visiting Surgeon.

(C.)

Sir,

H. M. Gaol, Goulburn, 18 June, 1895.

In reply to your circular re the dietary of seventh-class prisoners, I have the honor to report that I have witnessed its effect ever since its introduction, and I know of no reasonable grounds why there should be any alteration. I have never, so far, seen any injurious consequences resulting from it, and in no case did I deem it necessary to alter the dietary scale. Most prisoners find the pound of bread quite sufficient, or, at any rate, never complain; but an odd one may ask for more. If I thought the health suffered I certainly would allow more, but on careful observation I have never come to that conclusion. No doubt some feel the want more than others, and may experience to a certain extent the pangs of hunger occasionally; but, to my mind, this has a very beneficial effect, and acts as a deterrent, and discourages them from again placing themselves in the hands of the law. On looking over the tables of weights on admission and discharge of seventh-class prisoners, I found, out of 126 prisoners, eighty-one lost weight, but many only a few pounds. Some who lost most weight were those who were punished by being placed in a dark cell, and others who lived a fast and intemperate life outside, and were suddenly pulled up. The temperament of a prisoner has a good deal to do with the gain or loss. Some chafe and fret under discipline and are always discontented and unruly, and others are quite content to take things as they find them. As a rule, seventh-class prisoners, having served their six months, soon put on flesh and make up rapidly for the temporary loss of food. As these prisoners are not allowed to mix with old criminals, or even talk to each other, I see no possible way their morals can be contaminated. Doubtless there is a degradation in being sent to a gaol, but that cannot be avoided until there is an Industrial School for criminals of that class. I cannot suggest any better system than the present except the establishment of a reformatory, or school of that kind, where young lads could be sent; but, even then, I question very much whether their minds would not stand a greater chance of being corrupted by association with worse characters than themselves. I consider prisoners have a sufficient safeguard that their health will not be seriously interfered with in the visits of the surgeon, who cannot have any object in allowing them to receive more punishment than they can bear safely. In conclusion, I may say that in all probability prisoners on No. 5 diet are not so strong at the time, but I do not consider their treatment inimical to present health or future health and strength, and does not prejudicially interfere with the development of bone, muscle, and brain.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT M'KILLIOP,

Visiting Surgeon.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

(D.)

Maitland Gaol, 18 June, 1895.

In answer to your circular memo. of 16th June, 1895, I beg to report that of thirteen prisoners* doing seventh-class treatment who have served a sentence of six months or over, I have found it necessary to relax the treatment in three cases, and in nearly all to carefully watch the prisoners' condition.

With the exception of three, all have had a considerable loss in weight, while of these three one was allowed No. 9 ration during the last fourteen days.

From my observation, I am led to believe that No. 5 ration is insufficient, and that in the case of growing prisoners the treatment may prove inimical to the development of bone, muscle, and brain.

I have, &c.

ROBERT GEO. ALCORN,
Visiting Surgeon.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

They were probably youths who had been in the habit of drinking either malt or spirituous liquors when at large.—
G.M.

* The average age of these thirteen prisoners was over 20. The minimum age was 18.

Minute from The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Subject :—Seventh-class Prisoners—Reports of Governors and Visiting Surgeons of the principal Gaols where prisoners of this class are confined.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

I BEG leave to make the following remarks as to the disciplinary and deterrent effects of the existing system of treating seventh-class prisoners, as introduced in April, 1893, after careful consideration by the then Minister of Justice (Mr. E. E. O'Connor).

With regard to the medical aspect of the case, as disclosed in the surgeons' reports, I presume the Minister will further consult the Medical Adviser.

I submit that the tenor of the reports of the Governors of the gaols is strongly in favour of a continuance of the present system.

It is most essential to preserve uniformity of treatment according to classification; therefore, all youthful offenders committed to gaol for periods not exceeding twelve months should be subjected to the same regulations, so long as proper safeguards (such as those that are now in existence) are provided against injury to health, by the powers given to surgeons as to exemptions in cases of physical or mental inability to stand the full treatment, and as to alteration of diet in cases where a surgeon might deem it necessary to order such a change.

Of course, the length of the sentence, according to the gravity of the offence, is a matter which is dependent upon the good judgment and common sense of the different magistrates who preside at the courts, to each of whom a circular, fully explaining the stringent conditions of the treatment of seventh-class prisoners, was sent at the time the Regulations were gazetted. The age of the offenders should weigh greatly with those magistrates in determining the length of sentence to be awarded.

Officers in charge of gaols are required by General Order 163 to report the cases of all youths under 16 years of age received into their gaols, and to furnish particulars of the same. If any of these reports disclose what may appear to be a hard case, it is forwarded by me to the Minister for his consideration.

I consider it to be most necessary that very disorderly, mischievous, or criminally-disposed youths and boys should know that certain and severe punishment will be inflicted upon them if they persist in their lawlessness. The deterrent effect of the penal discipline to be enforced upon such offenders against law and order must not be lost sight of, for, in the case of this class of offenders, when they are sent to a gaol, we must look to deterrence more than to reformation in their treatment. As far as practicable reformatory measures are adopted, but it is hopeless to attempt to carry out full reformatory treatment in a gaol. Careful separation must be maintained so as to prevent contamination, and the treatment should be of such a character as to make the youthful offenders dread a repetition of it. This is the object of the Regulations now in force. If the gaol treatment be made in any way comfortable and attractive, the effect of the imprisonment will be much worse than useless. To anyone who has carefully studied the subject, this should be apparent. The punishment must be a genuine one. This is effected by the plank-bed and low diet.

I am dealing with this matter as one who is responsible for the prison treatment of boys whom the Courts may sentence and commit to the custody of this Department, not as the manager of a fully organised reformatory with ample land space, where no offenders of any other class are confined. In such an institution, under long sentences, a much milder discipline could be carried out on a progressive principle of relaxation according to the conduct and general bearing of each inmate.

When a reformatory of this kind has been established in the Colony for the treatment of boys of criminal instincts, and those who have been corrupted by evil association in free life, I trust that the Prisons Department will be relieved by the Magistrates who deal with the cases from a large number of those who are now sent to gaol as seventh-class prisoners.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 1/7/95. Submitted.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 1/7/95.

Papers may be referred to Medical Adviser to the Government for favour of his views on the working of this system from a health point, and whether he would suggest any, and, if so, what modification, and whether there should not be a minimum age as suggested by Dr. O'Connor.—A.J.G., 3/7/95.

The Secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 3/7/95.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1895.

Mr. SCRRA and myself have carefully scrutinised the annual returns for 1894 of seventh-class prisoners, furnished from all the gaols in the Colony, with the following results:—

The total number of prisoners who came under the treatment during 1894 was 1,367. Of this number, 164 have been subjected to the treatment twice, and 111 more than twice.

Two

Two hundred and thirty-four of the prisoners had convictions recorded against them prior to the date when the Seventh-class Regulations came into force, and of this number 112 have been convicted more than once since the date of the Regulations.

Six hundred and seventy-two prisoners came under the short and sharp treatment specified in Regulation 21, and of these 101 were again convicted during the year.

From the above figures it will be seen that the principal part of those who have been subjected to the treatment more than once, are prisoners who possessed criminal tendencies prior to the inception of the present Seventh-class Regulations. In other words, one out of every two, who had convictions prior to the Regulations in question, has returned to gaol, whereas only one in every seven, who had no convictions prior to the present treatment, has been reconvicted.

F. J. WILLIARD.

Professor Anderson-Stuart to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 29 July, 1895.

THE evidence of these papers is, on the whole, in favour of the system as at present in force for seventh-class prisoners, so that, in my opinion, there is certainly no immediate need for any alteration. The provision that the Gaol Surgeon can in any case alter or suspend the treatment is amply sufficient as a safeguard against possible harshness in particular cases, but, in order to set the matter at rest, I would suggest that during the next six months all prisoners undergoing their punishment be weighed, and their weights recorded—first, on the day before their bread, &c., treatment, and on the last day of that treatment in each case. Then, if the Minister would submit the data so procured to me, I would go into the matter and be able to give a definite opinion. In the meantime, all that I care to say as regards the treatment is that I see no sufficient reason to consider it as injurious to the health and development of the prisoners.

A. STUART, M.D.,

Medical Adviser.

Submitted.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 31/7/95. Suggestion of Medical Adviser to the Government to be acted upon so far as the prisoners at Darlinghurst and Parramatta are concerned. Comptroller-General of Prisons for his information, and return to me.—A.J.G., 6/8/95. B.C., 7/8/95. T.E.M.N. (for U.S.)

I have seen Medical Adviser to Government. He desires the weights to be taken each week during the period and at the gaols named in my minute, and will, together with Dr. Thompson, periodically visit and see prisoners.—A.J.G., 8/8/95. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, B.C., T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 8/8/95.

Let a memo. be sent to Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols.—G.M., 9/8/95. Done.—F.J.W., 9/8/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—G.M., B.C., 9/8/95. May be filed.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 9/8/95.

Circular Letter from The Under Secretary of Justice to Benches of Magistrates.

(Circular. Papers 95-1,137.)

No. 192.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 July, 1895.

Referring to circular letter of 10th April, 1895, from this Department, relative to cases under the Industrial Schools Act, 30 Vic. No. 2, and the Reformatory Schools Act, 30 Vic. No. 4, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that a Reformatory School for Boys has been established under the name of "The Carpentarian Reformatory School for Boys," and is now available for the purposes of the Reformatory Schools Act.

I am at the same time desired to invite your attention to section 4 of that Act, the provisions of which are that, "Whenever any person whose age shall, in the opinion of the Court, or Justices, by or before whom such person shall be convicted, as hereinafter mentioned, be under sixteen years, shall be convicted of any offence punishable by law, either upon information before a jury, or on summary conviction by imprisonment for the period of fourteen days, or any longer period, such Court or Justices may, in addition to the sentence which may be then and there passed as a punishment for such offence, direct such offender to be sent at the expiration of such sentence, or instead of passing upon such person the sentence prescribed by law for such offence, direct such offender to be sent forthwith to some one of the aforesaid reformatory schools, to be there detained for a period of not less than one year, and not exceeding five years, &c., &c."

I am further directed to bring under your notice the necessity of exercising the same care in dealing with cases under the Reformatory Schools Act as in cases under the Industrial Schools Act, as explained in circular letter of 18th August, 1890.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

Circular Letter from The Under Secretary of Justice to Benches of Magistrates.

(Circular. Papers 95-11,581.)

No. 194.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 September, 1895.

Referring to circular letter from this Department, dated 23rd July last, intimating that a reformatory school for boys has been established under the name of "The Carpentarian Reformatory School for Boys," and is now available for the purposes of the Reformatory Schools Act, 30 Vic. No. 4, and inviting your attention to the provisions of section 4 of that Act, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that, in his opinion, it is undesirable that young boys should be sent to gaol in cases where such course can be avoided, more especially as the reformatory system is now available, and at the same time to invite your attention to the fact that in cases where it is thought inexpedient to retain boys for the minimum term of twelve months, as provided in the section referred to, His Excellency the Governor can at any time approve of their discharge.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,

Under Secretary.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th December, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“ Copies of all papers in the Department of Justice relating to the question
“ of identifying and registering habitual criminals, and of adopting in
“ this Colony either the Bertillon or the Galton system.”

(Dr. Graham.)

SCHEDULE.

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IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 26 December, 1888.

In submitting the enclosed pamphlet and appendix, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to report, that having in view the extreme difficulty which is invariably experienced in the Australian Colonies in identifying offenders by their photographs and ordinary personal descriptions, I inquired in the course of my investigation in Paris into the means employed by the authorities there of determining the identity of their offenders, whose recorded number now amounts to about 70,000.

Their system, as shown in the pamphlet and appendix, was fully explained to me by its author, and tested practically by an offender received into gaol at the moment, who asseverated that he had never been previously in the custody of the Police. His measurement and description were taken on the spot, and in a few moments I was enabled to select without difficulty the corresponding description (with photograph) from a large range of tabulated pigeon-holes.

The system is so simple that I suggest it should be adopted by the prison authorities here, to whom I request that this report may be submitted through the ordinary official channel.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Minister of Justice.—H.P., 4/1/89. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 7/1/89. Submitted. Might be referred to the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the favour of any observations he may wish to offer hereon.—A.C.F., 8/1/89. Comptroller-General of Prisons.—W.C., B.C., 10/1/89. A.C.F.

I have given this subject attentive consideration, and am persuaded that the Inspector-General of Police has not overrated the advantages that would accrue by the adoption of the system; neither do I see any unsurmountable difficulty in carrying it into operation. I think, moreover, with M. Bertillon (see page 26 of the pamphlet), that those advantages would be minimised by the introduction of the system separately, and with varied modifications, by one or each among neighbouring executives, and that the aim should be a simultaneous introduction into all the Australasian Colonies. To this end I would suggest that this correspondence, with the pamphlets (which contain full information), be forwarded in the first instance to the Government of Victoria, with a view to their being passed on in circulation through the other Australasian Governments, who might be invited to communicate their views to this Government, the papers and pamphlets (of which other copies are not available) being returned by that last receiving them.—HAROLD MACLEAN, Comptroller-General of Prisons for New South Wales.

B.C., 25/7/89. Under Secretary of Justice. Submitted with reference to the minute of the Comptroller-General of Prisons of 25th instant.—A.C.F., 26/7/89. I approve the suggestion of the Comptroller-General.—A.J.G., 27/7/89. Forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary, with a view to the necessary action being taken.—A.C.F., B.C., 30/7/89.

It is suggested by the Comptroller-General of Prisons that this pamphlet should be sent to the Government of Victoria, with a view to its being passed on in circulation to the other Australian Governments.—C.W., 5/8/89.

Put on hand.

No. 2.

Mr. Justice Windeyer to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Slattery, Judge's Chambers, Supreme Court, Sydney, 5 March 1894.

Before your predecessor in the office of Minister of Justice, Mr. O'Connor, resigned, I was in communication with him on the subject of introducing the metrical mode of identifying prisoners in the management of our gaols. Mr. O'Connor expressed himself as very favourable to the idea and promised to communicate with me on the subject. His sudden resignation, however, put an end to the project as far as he was concerned, but I would strongly urge it upon your attention.

The present system of photographing criminals is of little use unless the man is remembered, as it is impossible to hunt over three or four thousand photos. every time you require an identification.

Only the other day the importance of this matter was forced upon my attention by a mistaken identification of a prisoner who was sworn to by a warder as having been twice convicted before, whereas he was not. If you will instruct the Comptroller-General of Prisons to introduce the system I shall be very happy to give him information on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

WILLM. WINDEYER.

Please see paper herewith—borrowed from Colonial Secretary's Department, 9/3/94. Submitted. These papers will show how this matter stands.—A.C.F., 10.

Inquiry might be at once made as to what England and other countries have done in this matter, and the Chief Secretary might be requested to have carried out the recommendation of the Principal Under-Secretary of 5/8/89.—T.M.S., Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 March, 1894.

No. 3.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

[Urgent.]

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 March, 1894.

THE within papers are forwarded for the perusal of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, who may perhaps be in a position to state from his own knowledge what has been done in England and other countries in the matter referred to.

A.C.F., B.C.

I cannot say with certainty whether the Bertillon system of determining the identity of criminals by anthropometrical descriptions has been brought into full operation in any other country in Europe than France, where a central "Bureau of Identification" has been established at Paris, and where the necessary instruments are manufactured under the special personal superintendence of M. Bertillon himself. I have no reports to show that the system has yet been adopted by the British Prisons' Department, but I assume it is not in operation there yet, because in a work which has just been published by Major Griffiths (one of H. M. Inspectors of Prisons), the following passage occurs:—"It would not be possible with us to subject an accused, and in the eyes of the law still innocent person, to the long minute physical measurements of the Bertillon method of identification, and this has prevented our adoption of the no doubt useful anthropometric system now largely used abroad. But on the Continent, justice usually proceeds from a different starting point, and holds an arrested person guilty until he can prove his innocence." Nor can I discover that the system has yet been actually introduced into America, although from a report of the proceedings of the Mutual Prison Association of the United States, at the Annual Congress held in November, 1889, the system appears to have been carefully considered, and its advantages recognised. To make it effective, the different states would have to adopt a uniform method. I frequently send photos. and descriptions of prisoners to one or other of the Australian Colonies with a view to identification, as criminals frequently migrate from one Colony to another. If a modification of the Bertillon method were introduced in the Australian Colonies, it would of course be very desirable and necessary that all the Colonies should adopt a uniform system of identification, with a view to assisting each other.—GEORGE MILLER, Comptroller-General, B.C., 31/3/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 April, 1894.

SUBMITTED in reference to Minister's minute of 20th ultimo. From the within report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, it would appear that the Bertillon system of anthropometrical identification is not in operation in England, and it is doubtful whether it has been adopted in America or in any European country other than France.

Personal inquiry has been made of the Inspector-General of Police, who stated that the system is well known and spoken of everywhere, but he could not say positively whether it has been adopted in any country but France, and from the descriptions of criminals received by him, is of opinion that it is not in operation at any rate in the principal countries of Europe (France excepted), or in America.

Mr. Fosbery suggested that a trial of the system on a modified scale might perhaps be made by the Prisons Department here, and a report obtained at the end of a few months as to its success.

The Minister will perhaps say whether further inquiry is desired before the instructions contained in the last paragraph of his minute of 20th ultimo are carried out.

A.C.F.

No. 4.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Identification (or Recognition) of Criminals.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, 4 May, 1894.

THE accompanying Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals is a valuable and interesting document, and is, I think, deserving of consideration by the Prisons Department if the Chief Secretary sees fit to refer it to the Minister of Justice.

When in Paris in 1888 I carefully inquired into the Bertillon system, and transmitted a pamphlet, &c., explaining the same to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, but no action has been taken since that time in relation thereto. Sir William Windeyer recently wrote to the Minister of Justice on the subject.

Drawing special attention to the recommendations of the Committee, it would, in my opinion, be desirable to amend the present system in force here at least in some respects,—

- (1) By photographing offender's side face. (See page 31)
- (2) By adding to the personal description the five measurements on Bertillon's principle.
- (3) In cases of criminals charged with serious offences, to take the finger prints also on the description.

Probably it will be found advisable before long to establish a special bureau in connection with this Department for the registration and arrangement of such records as a centre for general reference.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted, 7/5/94. The Minister of Justice.—G.R.D., 11/5/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 12/5/94.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 May, 1894. Submitted. The Department is now taking action in connection with the matter referred to herein, and consideration of the suggestions made might be deferred, pending receipt of certain information asked for from the Inspector-General of Police and the Comptroller-General of Prisons.—A.C.F. Approved.—T.M.S., 29/5/94.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 May, 1894.

REFERRING to my minute of the 10th ultimo, it would, I think, materially assist the Minister in arriving at a decision as to the action it would be most desirable to take in the matter of adopting some improved system of identifying habitual criminals if answers were in the first instance obtained from the Inspector-General of Police and the Comptroller-General of Prisons to the questions set out in the within Schedule.

A.C.F.

Submitted. Approved.—T.M.S., 14/5/94.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney 15th May, 1894.

The question now being under the consideration of this Department as to whether it is not advisable to adopt some improved system by which the identification of habitual criminals may be facilitated, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to ask you to invite the Chief Secretary to be good enough to obtain from the Inspector-General of Police the information specified in the accompanying Schedule.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SCHEDULE of information desired from the Inspector-General of Police.

1. Whether personal recognition by police or prison officers is not the basis of identification of habitual criminals?
2. Whether the scope of identification is extended by means of photographs?
3. Whether the system in vogue in this Colony for identifying such criminals is directed from a central agency?
4. What method is actually employed by members of the Police Force for identifying persons in their custody who are not personally known to them, but who are suspected of being old offenders?
5. What means are adopted for ascertaining from other colonies whether identity of a suspected criminal can be established?
6. Whether a register is kept of the names of all criminals?
7. Whether a register is kept of distinctive marks?
8. Whether a register is kept of habitual criminals?
9. Whether an alphabetical register is kept of tattoo initials and names?
10. What registers are found to be the most useful for tracing the antecedents of criminals?
11. Whether photographs are found to be of great service in establishing the identity of old offenders?
12. Whether photographs are taken of accused persons before trial?
13. If not, whether it would materially assist in the identification of suspected old offenders, if photographs of such persons were taken after their arrest?
14. Whether photographs of all criminals are kept in the Police Department?
15. If so, what mode of classification is adopted, and how many photographs would it be necessary for a searcher to look at in ordinary cases before he could be satisfied that that of a person suspected of being an old offender was not in the collection?
16. If photographs are not kept in the Police Department, what facilities have the police for seeing photographs of criminals, for the purpose of establishing the identity of a person suspected to be an old offender?
17. Whether an estimate can be given of the average time occupied in making a thorough search for this purpose?
18. Whether an estimate can be given of the number of searches made annually?
19. Whether an estimate can be given of the number of unsuccessful searches made annually?
20. Whether an estimate can be given of the annual number of suspected habitual offenders who are not identified, and who are in consequence dealt with as being first offenders?
21. Whether an estimate can be given of the proportion of serious crimes committed by local criminals and by criminals who come from other colonies or countries?
22. (a) Whether an estimate can be given of the annual number of persons arrested for serious offences; (b) the number suspected to be old offenders; (c) the number identified as such before conviction; (d) and after conviction?
23. What facilities are afforded the police of personally identifying suspected old offenders awaiting trial, or of identifying or becoming acquainted with criminals after they have been convicted?
24. Whether it is not possible that under the present system a prisoner may suffer undeservedly through a mistake of identification?
25. Whether it is not probable that a considerable proportion of old offenders are successful in concealing their identity when arrested for a fresh breach of the law?
26. Whether the process of identification is not somewhat slow and cumbersome?
27. Whether any cases have been known during the past few years of mis-identification?
28. Whether the present system of identifying criminals will satisfactorily answer all the requirements of an increasing criminal population, combined with the present facilities for travelling from one locality to another?

The Inspector-General of Police might be requested to furnish the information herein asked for by the Department of Justice.—C.W., 26/5/94. Approved.—G.R.D., 5/6/94. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 5/6/94. Replies herewith.—EDM. FORBERRY, 8/6/94. The Principal Under Secretary. Inform Department of Justice.—C.W., B.C., 11/6/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.

Re Identification of Habitual Criminals.—Replies to questions in Schedule of "Information desired."

1. Yes; aided by photos. and personal description.
2. Yes.
3. Yes, to a certain extent, Police and Prisons Departments.
4. Searching police records, photos., &c., and inquiries at Prisons Departments.
5. Furnishing to police of other colonies minute description, and photo., if obtainable.
6. Police black books and photo. registers contain names of persons convicted for all serious offences.
7. Not separately.
8. See No. 6.
9. Names only. See No. 6.
10. *Police Gazette*, photo. and black books.
11. Yes.
12. Sometimes.
13. Yes, decidedly.

14. Not all.
15. No classification by police. Photos. kept in books of 300 with alphabetical index. Unless name of offender known general search must be made.
16. Only by obtaining order from Prisons Department, and then name of person searched for would have to be furnished.
17. No.
18. No.
19. No.
20. No; but such cases are infrequent.
21. No.
22. A. See yearly return of offences. B., C., and D. No.
23. Facilities are afforded at lockups, courts, &c., only.
24. Yes, possible under any system.
25. Possibly.
26. Yes.
27. Yes.
28. No.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 May, 1894.

The question now being under the consideration of this Department as to whether it is not advisable to adopt some improved system by which the identification of habitual criminals would be facilitated, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will be good enough to furnish, so far as you are able, the information specified in the accompanying Schedule.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

SCHEDULE of information desired from the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

1. Whether personal recognition by police or prison officers is not the basis of identification of habitual criminals?
2. Whether the scope of identification is extended by means of photographs?
3. Whether the system in vogue in this Colony for identifying such criminals is directed from a central agency?
4. What registers are kept in the Prisons Department for use in tracing the identity of habitual criminals?
5. Whether a register is kept of the names of all criminals?
6. Whether a register is kept of distinctive marks?
7. Whether a register is kept of habitual criminals?
8. Whether an alphabetical register is kept of tattoo initials and names?
9. What registers are found to be the most useful for tracing the antecedents of criminals?
10. Whether photographs are found to be of great service in establishing the identity of old offenders?
11. Whether all criminals are photographed?
12. Whether the photographs are taken side-face as well as full-face?
13. Whether all photographs are kept, and if so, what method of classification has been adopted?
14. Whether an estimate can be given of the number of searches made annually for the purpose of identifying suspected old offenders?
15. Whether an estimate can be given of the average time occupied in making a thorough search for this purpose?
16. Whether an estimate can be given of the number of photographs it would be necessary for a searcher to look at in ordinary cases before he could be satisfied that that of a person suspected of being an old offender was not in the collection?
17. Whether an estimate can be given of the number of unsuccessful searches made annually?
18. Whether prisoners are frequently identified after conviction who have not been identified before their trial?
19. (a) Whether an estimate can be given of the annual number of persons convicted of serious offences; (b) the number suspected of being old offenders; (c) the number identified as such before conviction; (d) and after conviction?
20. What facilities are afforded the warders of one goal of personally identifying suspected old offenders awaiting trial or criminals confined in other goals?
21. Whether it is not possible that, under the present system a prisoner may suffer undeservedly through a mistake of identification?
22. Whether it is not probable that a considerable number of old offenders are successful in concealing their identity when arrested for a fresh breach of the law?
23. Whether the process of identification is not somewhat slow and cumbersome?
24. Whether any cases have been known during the past few years of mis-identification?
25. Whether the present system of establishing the identity of habitual criminals will satisfactorily answer all the requirements of an increasing criminal population, combined with present facilities for travelling from one locality to another?

No. 8.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sydney, 18 May, 1894.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Minister of Justice, that I have already taken steps to improve the system by which criminals are identified in this Department, and that answers to the questions which accompanied your communication will be sent with as little delay as possible. Received yesterday.

I should be glad to be afforded an opportunity of perusing a report which the Inspector-General of Police has informed me he has recently made on the subject, and which, I understand, is in the Department of Justice.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

Seen. The report referred to was lent to Mr. Miller on the 21st instant.—A.C.F., 23/5/94.

No. 9.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 21 May, 1894.

Sir,

Referring to your letter, dated 15th instant, and to my communication of the 18th idem, I have now the honor to furnish herewith answers to the questions which accompanied your letter.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

[Enclosure.]

REPLIES to questions.

1. Yes; aided by photographs and personal descriptions.
2. Yes; fifteen copies of each photo. are sent to the Inspector-General of Police for distribution to police districts.
3. There is no "central agency," but Darlinghurst Gaol is the place where the negatives and copies of all photos. are kept. Copies, with descriptions attached, are also kept in guard books in the Comptroller-General's office, with indexes, and, as before stated, fifteen copies of each photo. are sent to the Inspector-General of Police for distribution. The negatives are lent to the Police Department as required. Photos. and descriptions sent to other colonies are covered by a letter from the Comptroller-General.
4. Entrance book, description book, and photographic register.
5. Yes; entrance and description books.
6. Yes; this information is contained in the description book and the photographic register.
7. Yes.
8. No.
9. The description book and the photographic register, and the "black book" for prisoners from the higher Courts. A "black book" is also kept by the police.
10. Yes. It was upon a photograph taken in Darlinghurst Gaol in 1832 that the police were able to identify Deeming in Western Australia ten years afterwards.
11. No. Prisoners from the higher Courts only are photographed, and many prisoners awaiting trial to assist in the administration of justice.
12. Hitherto the photographs of full faces only have been taken, but on 30th April last, I gave instructions that two photos. of each prisoner, should be taken, showing respectively full face and side face.
13. All negatives are kept in alphabetical order and an index thereto is also kept. I have recently approved of a new method of classifying the photos. which will be a very great improvement on the old method.
14. Searches are made almost daily. No record is kept, but several searches have frequently to be made in the one day.
15. I am not in a position to say.
16. In the case of a prisoner being quite unknown, under the old system probably some hundreds of photographs would need to be examined, but the improved system now in use will reduce such searches by at least 90 per cent.
17. About 99 per cent. are successful.
18. No, not frequently.
19. Yes. An annual return could be given showing the number of prisoners convicted of serious offences, &c.
20. Owing to the vast area of the Colony and the necessity for keeping up gaol establishments at great distances from each other, it is not possible to send warders from gaol to gaol for the identification of prisoners, on account of the inconvenience and expense; but a general order is in existence which directs warders to communicate with gaolers any former convictions against a prisoner which may not be known in the gaol office.
21. It is possible but not probable. One case of mistaken identification has been reported to me, but the mistake was found out before the sentence was passed. Even if a mistake were made and the prisoner sentenced under the belief that he was a previously convicted man, he would have an opportunity of writing at once, or at any other time, to me, and in such a case I would send the matter on for full inquiry; so that if it were afterwards found out that a mistake had been made, the case could be sent to the Judge with a view to reduction of sentence.
22. It is not probable, although upon first entering prison numbers of old offenders deny having been previously convicted. In almost all cases of this kind, the previous convictions have been established. I frequently, in suspected cases, send photos. and descriptions to other Colonies, with inquiries. Of course, before the prisoner is brought before a court for trial, the police have instituted searching inquiry, so that, before he reaches the hands of the prison authorities, his identity is looked into by the police.
23. Yes, under the old system, but under the new one recently approved of by me, it should be quick and easy.
24. I can remember one only (see reply to question 21).
25. The old system was not satisfactory, but it was retained on ground of economy. I anticipate that the new system for taking photographs, which embodies both full and side face, classification as to nationality, colour, and special classification as to height measurements, will be a very great improvement, but I cannot say positively whether it will answer all requirements. The circumstances of the Colony render a perfect system a matter of very great difficulty, if not an impossibility. Much will depend upon the improved system which may be adopted by the other Colonies, as habitual criminals frequently migrate from one Colony to another.

G.M., 21/5/94.

No. 10.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney 26 May, 1894.

REFERRING to within report from the Comptroller-General of Prisons respecting the system now in force in the Colony for identifying habitual criminals, he might be asked to furnish particulars of the new method of classifying photographs recently adopted by him, and to give an estimate of (a) the annual number of persons convicted of serious offences; (b) the number suspected of being old offenders; (c) the number identified as such before conviction; (d) and after conviction.

A.C.F.

Approved.—T.M.S., 26/5/94.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney 28 May, 1894.

Referring to my letter of the 15th instant, and your reply thereto, dated 21st idem, relative to the proposed adoption of some improved system to facilitate the identification of habitual criminals, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request you to be good enough to supply particulars of the new method.

method of classifying photographs recently adopted by you, and also to furnish an estimate of (a) the annual number of persons convicted of serious offences, (b) the number suspected of being old offenders, (c) the number identified as such before conviction, (d) and after conviction.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 12 June, 1894.

Sir,

In inviting attention to the second paragraph of my letter dated 18th ultimo, I have the honor to ask, as requested therein, that I may be afforded an opportunity of perusing a report which I understand the Inspector-General of Police has made on the subject of the identification of criminals.

I have, &c.,

GEO. MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

Forward copy of I.-G.P.'s report to the C.-G. of Prisons for his information.—A.C.F., 15/6/94.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 June, 1894.

Referring to your letters of the 18th ultimo and 12th instant, in which you ask that you may be afforded an opportunity of perusing a report recently made by the Inspector-General of Police upon the subject of the identification of criminals, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report referred to for your information.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 12 June, 1894.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the new method which has recently been introduced for facilitating the identification of criminals consists of a classification and subdivision of photos., with descriptions attached, as shown hereunder.

The photos. are classified in four series, viz. :—

- 1st. English-speaking races.
- 2nd. Known foreigners.
- 3rd. Females.
- 4th. Coloured races.

The first series, which comprises by far the largest number of criminals convicted in the Colony, is also subdivided into four sets according to height of prisoners, as under :—

- 1st. 5 ft. 5 in. and under.
- 2nd. 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 7 in.
- 3rd. 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 9 in.
- 4th. All over 5 ft. 9 in.

Under the old method there was no classification of photos. with descriptions, and the full face only was taken. Under the new method, both the full face and profile are taken. I attach sample copies of two photos. This improved system will, of course, greatly increase the work of the photographer, who had but one assistant (a warder), and, in order that the duties of printing, classifying, registering, and indexing the photographs may be properly and effectively performed in future, I have appointed another man, who is an experienced photographer to Darlinghurst Gaol, with the status of a warder and subject as such to the regulations, but his duties will be confined to assisting the Acting Photographer (Mr. Howden), who ranks as a senior warder.

Mr. Howden will in future visit periodically the following gaols, for the purpose of taking photos. of such prisoners as fall within the class to be photographed, viz. :—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Berrima, Dubbo, Goulburn, Maitland, Parramatta, Tamworth, Young.

Hitherto Armidale, Tamworth, and Young have not been visited by him.

Under the Act just brought into operation for the treatment of certain first offenders, it will be necessary occasionally to employ local photographers to obtain likenesses of the prisoners who may be discharged on probation, in order that proper and complete descriptions may be furnished to the Police.

The Return as to (a) the annual number of persons convicted of serious offences, (b) the number suspected of being old offenders, (c) the number identified as such before conviction, (d) and after conviction, will be furnished at an early date. The delay is caused by the necessity of careful checking.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

No. 15.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 20 June, 1894.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the report made by the Inspector-General of Police to the Chief Secretary on the 4th May ultimo, upon the subject of the identification of criminals, forwarded to me with your letter of the 15th instant.

I

I now desire to make the following observations on that report for Mr. Slatbery's information.

As regards Mr. Fosbery's suggested amendments, I may say that, prior to his making his report to the Colonial Secretary, I had issued instructions to the officer in charge of the photography at Darlinghurst Gaol that in future all prisoners should be photographed so as to show both full face and side face. This is now being done. I had also already approved of an improved system of classifying the photographs with descriptions of prisoners, which will make it an easy and simple matter to search for a suspected criminal. This system is described in my letter to you of the 12th instant.

I venture to suggest that it would be advisable to await the action of the Secretary of State and the Prisons Department in England in order to see what improved means of identification will be finally adopted before taking steps to introduce the measurements of M. Bertillon and the finger prints of Mr. Galton into the prison system of this Colony. If these methods of identification be added to the present system they will form a compound method which will not only largely increase the work but also the expenses of this Department. The services of experts will have to be obtained, as the success of these new methods depends entirely on the *exactness* with which they are carried out. The taking of nicely exact measurements could hardly be entrusted to ordinary prison officers, who would further be expected to decipher the papillary ridges which cover the tips of the human fingers if the Galton method be also introduced. That system would require experts to discriminate between the various types of "arches," "loops," "radial loops," "ulnar loops," or "whorls."

These methods are certainly not so simple in their effective adoption as Mr. Fosbery seems to think. No doubt the application of the Bertillon method seemed to be an easy matter when seen by him in Paris under the immediate personal management and direction of the inventor himself (M. Bertillon), but the widely scattered positions of our courts and gaols would, I think, make it a very troublesome and expensive matter to effectively carry out the method here with a central "bureau of identification."

As I have previously pointed out, it is most desirable that the Australian Colonies should adopt a uniform system of identification, in order to assist each other.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
 Comptroller-General.

No. 16.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sir,

Sydney, 25 June, 1894.

Referring to your letter, dated 28th ultimo, and to my reply of the 12th instant, I now have the honor to forward herewith a return, from which it will be seen that during the last year 856 persons were convicted of serious offences at the higher courts, of whom thirty-five were suspected of being old offenders, 293 were identified as such before conviction, and thirteen after conviction.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
 Comptroller-General.

[Enclosure.]

Gaol.	Number of Prisoners convicted at Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions during 1893.	Number suspected of being old offenders.	Number identified as such before conviction.	Number identified as such after conviction.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners convicted at Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions during 1893.	Number suspected of being old offenders.	Number identified as such before conviction.	Number identified as such after conviction.
Darlinghurst.....	380	.....	161	.....	Cobar	1	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	28	1	10	.....	Cooma	2	.....	.....	1
Goulburn	21	.....	9	.....	Coonabarabran	4	.....	.....	.....
Maitland	36	2	15	1	Coonamble	6	2	.....	.....
Parramatta	19	.....	10	.....	Cootamundra	10	.....	4	.....
Albury	14	2	3	1	Cowra	7	.....	1	.....
Armidale	14	1	4	.....	Glen Innes	8	2	2	.....
Broken Hill	25	1	6	.....	Gundagai	3	1	.....	.....
Deniliquin	13	1	5	1	Gunnedah	6	2	1	.....
Dubbo	36	1	12	2	Hillston	1	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	25	1	4	.....	Inverell	3	.....	2	.....
Grafton	9	.....	1	.....	West Kempsey	4	.....	.....	.....
Hay	17	2	3	1	Moree	5	.....	.....	2
Mudgee	6	.....	.....	.....	Murrumbidgee	4	.....	1	.....
Tamworth	12	2	4	.....	Narrabri	6	.....	3	.....
Wagga Wagga	19	2	6	.....	Orange	11	3	3	3
Wilcannia	22	2	1	.....	Port Macquarie	7	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	16	.....	3	.....	Queanbeyan	5	.....	.....	.....
Yass	3	.....	.....	.....	Singleton	2	.....	.....	.....
Young	7	1	2	.....	Tarco	2	.....	.....	.....
Bega	5	.....	2	.....	Tenterfield	2	1	.....	.....
Bingera	4	2	2	.....	Walgett	6	.....	3	.....
Bombala	3	.....	.....	.....	Wellington	2	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	17	3	3	1	Wentworth	1	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood	4	.....	2	.....	Windsor	2	.....	.....	.....
Burrows	3	.....	.....	.....		
Campelltown	4	.....	3	.....				
Casino	9	.....	2	.....				
					Total	856	35	293	13

No. 17.

The Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, 25 June, 1894.

Being aware that it is your wish to inspect, with the Under Secretary of Justice, the new system of photographing prisoners and the taking of their descriptions, I beg to report that from inquiries made I find that the books in which the photographs are to be placed will not be ready for delivery by the Government Printer before Thursday next, and after that it will be some days before the photos. are arranged in the books and ready for inspection. I would therefore respectfully suggest that your visit may be deferred until the arrangements are complete, when I shall report.

I have, &c.,

P. HERBERT,

Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

For Mr. Fraser's information.—G.M., 26/9/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.

No. 18.

Extract from Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

PROOF NO. 46. QUESTION NO. 2. TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1894.

(2.) SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS:—Dr. Graham asked the Minister of Justice,—Have the prison authorities considered the advisability of introducing into the prison system of this country, for the more accurate identification of criminals, a scientific system of measurements, such as the "Bertillon system," that has worked so successfully in France, and is now being introduced into the prison system of Great Britain?

Mr. Brunner answered,—The whole question as to the identification of criminals by the "Bertillon and Galton systems" has for some time been receiving careful consideration in the Department of Justice. Improvements have recently been made by the Prisons Department in the system prevailing in New South Wales for securing the identification of prisoners; but it is thought that before adopting either system in its entirety, or in a modified form, or a combination of these systems, the other colonies should be consulted, with a view to the establishment of an improved and uniform system upon the lines of that recently adopted in England.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 7/12/94. Seen.—A.J.G., 11/12/94.

No. 19.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Subject:—The registration and identification of habitual criminals.

THE late Minister, Mr. Slattery, verbally requested me to report fully upon the method in force in this Colony of registering and identifying habitual criminals, and the advisability of adopting an improved system.

The question of introducing the anthropometric system of classified registration and identification as used in France under the direction of M. Bertillon was first brought under notice by the Inspector-General of Police, who, when in Paris in 1888, had an opportunity of personally inquiring into M. Bertillon's method, and subsequently recommended its adoption here.

The then Comptroller-General of Prisons, the late Mr. M'Lean, recognised the advantages that would accrue from the adoption of such a system, and considered that there would be no insurmountable difficulty in carrying it into operation, but suggested, as the advantages of its introduction would be greatly increased if the same system were adopted simultaneously by all the Australian colonies, and would be minimised by its introduction separately, and with varied modification, by one or each of the neighbouring colonies, that the papers should be forwarded to the other Australian Governments for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject, and with the idea that concerted action, if any, should be taken in the matter.

This suggestion was approved by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Gould, when formerly in office, and the papers were forwarded on the 30th July, 1889, to the Chief Secretary's Department for necessary action to be taken, but no effort appears to have been made by that Department to carry out the suggestion, and the matter remained in abeyance until March last, when the question of introducing the anthropometric system was brought under the notice of Mr. Slattery by the Honorable Mr. Justice Windeyer.

Inquiries were then made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the system of M. Bertillon was used in any European countries other than France, but in the meantime, namely on the 30th April last, there came under the notice of the Department a copy of a report furnished to the Home Secretary by a Committee appointed in England to inquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals. In this report the whole question has been exhaustively dealt with, and special consideration given to the anthropometric system of M. Bertillon, and the finger-print system of Mr. Galton, and the introduction into England of M. Bertillon's system somewhat modified, with a final classification and check upon identification by means of finger-prints taken under Mr. Galton's method, is recommended by the Committee.

On the 14th May, a further communication from the Inspector-General of Police, together with a copy of the same report was received in the Department, with a recommendation by Mr. Fosbery that the system in force in this Colony should be amended in the following respects—(1) by photographing offenders side face as well as full face; (2) by adding to the personal description the five measurements—length and breadth of head, length of left middle finger; length of the left forearm, and the length of the left foot—according to the method of M. Bertillon; and (3) by taking the finger-prints of criminals charged with serious offences.

With the view of ascertaining definitely what our present system is of registering and identifying habitual criminals, and to what extent that system may be considered to answer its purpose, reference has been made to the Police and the Prisons Departments. From the information thus obtained, it is understood that the basis of identification is personal recognition by police or prison officers aided by photographs and personal descriptions. In the Police Department, a register is kept of the names of all persons convicted of serious offences, and a book containing their photographs and personal descriptions. Police Gazettes are also filed, which contain the descriptions of persons wanted; and in the event of anyone being arrested who is supposed to be an old offender, but is unknown, search is made in the above-mentioned records, and, if necessary, inquiry is made at the Prisons Department.

No classification is made of the photographs, which, prior to May last, were full face only, but an alphabetical index of names is kept. Thus, should a name be given by a prisoner which cannot be found in the index, general search amongst the photographs must be made in an endeavor to trace his identity as an old offender. If inquiries are considered advisable in another Colony, a minute description with photo., when obtainable, is forwarded to the police of that Colony.

The only facilities the police have of personally identifying or becoming acquainted with criminals while in custody are those afforded at the lockups and Courts during the time of their arrest and trial.

In the Prisons Department photographs are taken of all prisoners convicted at the higher Courts, and frequently of persons awaiting trial, in order to assist in the administration of justice, fifteen copies of each photograph being supplied to the Police Department.

It was the practice, prior to May last, to take such photographs full face only, and to place them without classification in books together with personal descriptions of the prisoners, and to keep an alphabetical index of the names; but on the 30th April last, the Comptroller-General of Prisons gave instructions for the introduction of a new system, under which the photographs are to be taken profile as well as full face, and are to be classified in books under the following definitions, namely:—(1) English speaking races, (2) known foreigners, (3) females, (4) coloured races, a sub-division of those included in the English speaking races being made into four classes arranged according to the height of the prisoners.

Under this arrangement, by far the largest number of criminals will be included in the class of English-speaking races, and it is probable that their subclassification according to height will not be found to give entirely satisfactory results by reason of the unreliability of height measurements. (See evidence of Chief Inspector Neame, of the London Police, and Dr. Clarke, Medical Officer of Wakefield Prison, pp. 38 and 40 of Report to Home Secretary.)

The system is, however, one that has been used by the London Police, and is, perhaps, the best that could have been adopted by the Prisons Department under our present conditions.

In addition to this classification of the photographs, corresponding photographic indexes, containing on each page the photographs of six persons, have been prepared as an easy means of reference when making searches.

Under the old system it must be apparent that identifications have frequently been established only by the expenditure of much labour, and many fruitless searches have doubtless been made, involving considerable loss of time; but under the recently-introduced arrangement of classified photographs, which I have had an opportunity of inspecting, the work of searching has been very much reduced; and this system would be capable of further extension as the number of photographs increases by subdivision according to age.

It would appear, therefore, that without effecting a radical change in our present system, the Comptroller-General of Prisons has added to it such practical and useful improvements as are suggested by the Committee in their report to the Home Secretary in respect of photographic application in identifying criminals. It is understood, also, that more particular attention is being paid to the recording of personal marks and descriptions.

It is, of course, recognised that identification by photographs is not entirely satisfactory, as by reason of similarities of appearance or facial changes, cases of misidentification might occur, and failures to recognise are frequent. The misidentification of criminals is undoubtedly a matter of considerable importance, inasmuch as a person represented to be an old offender would under ordinary circumstances receive a heavier sentence than if treated as a first offender; but it may be stated in this respect that no cases appear to have arisen in this Colony in which a prisoner has actually suffered additional imprisonment through a former conviction having been erroneously imputed to him, although instances of mistaken identity have occurred, as witness the case referred to by the Honorable Mr. Justice Windoyer in his letter of 5th March last. One case is, however, mentioned in the Committee's report to the Home Secretary, in which a man was wrongly convicted of being an incorrigible rogue through his identity being mistaken; and other cases are referred to in which errors have been made but discovered in time to prevent injustice being done to the prisoners. Cases have also occurred in which a criminal has acquiesced in an erroneous identification, knowing his own record to be worse than that of the person for whom he has been mistaken.

From information supplied by the Prisons Department it will be seen that last year 856 persons were convicted of serious offences, of whom 293 were identified as old offenders before conviction, thirteen after conviction, and thirty-five (about 4 per cent. of the number), though suspected of being old offenders, could not be identified. It is probable that the number of failures to identify is in excess of that stated, and that a fair proportion of old criminals annually escape recognition when arrested for fresh offences. This is perhaps the chief defect in a system that depends upon photographs as the channel through which identity is to be established. Another defect is the loss of time and labour involved in making searches, the means of classifying photographs being limited, and quite inadequate when applied to a large number.

With a denser population, and a corresponding increase in the number of criminals, a larger proportion of old offenders would no doubt escape recognition under our present system, the ineffectiveness of which would then become more apparent; but with our comparatively small criminal population it may not be unreasonable to conclude that all necessary requirements will for the present be sufficiently met by the improved system now in operation.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons, when reporting upon the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Police, pointed out that he had already given instructions for photographs to be taken profile as well as full face, and had approved of the new system of classifying them. He suggested that it would be advisable to await further developments in England before taking any decisive action in the matter here, and urge the desirableness, should a change be made, of all the Australian Colonies adopting a uniform system of identification in order to assist each other.

Mr.

Mr. Miller also expressed the opinion that if a combination of the Bertillon and Galton systems were introduced, it would entail much labour and expenditure by the Department, as it would be necessary to obtain the services of experts, as the taking of exact measurements, upon which the success of the Bertillon system depends, could not be entrusted to ordinary prison officers, who would be further expected to decipher the finger prints, and he stated also that owing to the widely scattered positions of our courts and gaols it would be very troublesome and costly to effectively carry out such a system in this Colony, with a central bureau of identification. The Comptroller-General has, I think, somewhat overrated the difficulties in this matter. Although inexperienced persons could not be trusted to take the necessary measurements with accuracy, there appears to be no reason why prison warders of ordinary intelligence should not, after a little training and practice, perform the duties satisfactorily. The Committee of Inquiry in England were thoroughly satisfied on that point, after seeing the process in operation in France, and hearing the opinions of those who have had practical experience in such matters.

Beyond the initial expense of procuring a trained warder from England, or sending an officer there to learn the system, as was done in Ceylon, and of purchasing instruments for use in the various gaols and of subsequently bringing warders for a few weeks to Sydney to learn the methods of measurement, the operation of the Bertillon system, if introduced, would be inexpensive. The duties of the warders in the country gaols would merely be to take the measurements and forward them to the central office, where they would be properly classified.

The cost of the necessary instruments may be estimated at about £6 per set.

It is understood that the Home Secretary has recently given instructions for the introduction of the Bertillon system into England, and after reading the Committee's report and the evidence given before them, also several articles published in magazines, and other works bearing on the subject, I am quite satisfied as to the advantages of such a system and the benefits that would result from its adoption into these colonies.

It should perhaps, be stated that the Bertillon system has been for some years in force in France, the Argentine Republic, and Japan, and has been adopted in Ceylon, India (Province of Bengal), Russia (St. Petersburg and Moscow), Roumania, Norway, Switzerland (Berne, Zurich, and Geneva), Paraguay, and several other countries and places.

The advantages of such a system are that it is easily understood and simple in its application, and while it is capable of being administered inexpensively it would be accurate and effective in establishing the identity of previous offenders, so that many intercolonial, foreign, and travelling criminals, who now escape recognition, would speedily be identified, while it would be practically impossible for a case of misidentification to arise, but in considering the question of its introduction into this Colony it is to be borne in mind that if applied to all persons convicted of serious offences the number would not exceed 1,000 per annum, while if applied to those only who are convicted a second time of such an offence, the number would not be more than 400 per annum.

Viewing our probable requirements in the near future, and the recent improvements that have been made in our system by the Prisons Department, which could with advantage be extended to the Police Department, I do not think the necessity exists for any immediate change to be made of a radical nature without the co-operation of the other Colonies.

The adoption moreover of the Bertillon or any similar system by any one Colony, independently of the other Colonies, might possibly prejudice the chances of joint action being taken, and I am firmly impressed with the desirableness of a uniform system, somewhat on the lines of that of M. Bertillon, being established throughout these Colonies.

The necessity for some such action being taken will be apparent to those who have observed the facilities existing for foreign criminals to come to Australia, and for all persons of that class to travel between the various Colonies.

The matter appears to be one in which federal interests being involved, united action might well be taken; and I would therefore suggest, if any action of a federal nature is thought to be desirable, that steps be at once taken, through the Chief Secretary's Department, to approach the other Australian Governments, with a view to the establishment of an improved and uniform system upon the lines of that recently adopted in England.

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary, 14/11/94.

May be referred to the Chief Secretary with the view of ascertaining the opinions of the other Australian Governments.—A.J.G., 25/4/95. The Principal Under Secretary.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.) B.C., 26/4/95. The Governments of the other Colonies may be asked for their opinion in the matter.—C.W., 29/4/95. Approved.—J.N.B., 29/4/95.

No. 20.

The Chief Secretary to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1895.

In transmitting herewith for your perusal a copy of a minute received from the Minister of Justice, advocating the expediency of concerted action being taken by the several Australasian Colonies, with a view to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to request that you will be kind enough to favour me with an expression of the views of your Government upon the question.

I have, &c.,
JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Similar letters, with copy of minute of Minister of Justice, addressed to the Honorable the Prime Ministers of Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and New Zealand.—6th May, 1895.

No. 21.

The Prime Minister of Victoria to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir, Government of Victoria, Premier's Office, Melbourne, 8 May, 1895.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting a copy of a minute received from the Honorable the Minister of Justice of New South Wales, on the subject of the registration and identification of habitual criminals.

The matter will receive careful consideration.

I have, &c.,
GEO. J. TURNER,
Premier.

Seen.

No. 22.

The Prime Minister of Queensland to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 15 May, 1895.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and its enclosure, on the subject of the expediency of concerted action being taken in the several Australasian Colonies with a view to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, and to inform you that it will receive the careful consideration of this Government.

I have, &c.,
HUGH M. NELSON.

Seen.

No. 23.

The Prime Minister of Tasmania to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Office, Hobart, 4 June, 1895.
In reference to your letter of the 6th ultimo, on the subject of the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to forward copy of a memorandum (21st May, 1895) from the Secretary to the Law Department of this Colony, pointing out an omission in the papers enclosed therewith.

May I ask you to be kind enough to cause the missing sheet to be supplied.

I have, &c.,
WM. MOORE
(For the Premier, absent).

Registrar.—F.K., 11/6/95. Not a Treasury matter.—A.L., 11/6/95. The Under Secretary.
The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., the Treasury, B.C., 12/6/95. Forward another copy.—C.W., 18/6/95.

[Enclosure.]

(Memo.)

Attorney-General's Office, 21 May, 1895.

THE minute-paper of Mr. A. C. Fraser, Department of Justice, Sydney, dealing with the subject of the registration and identification of habitual criminals, having been referred by the Honorable the Attorney-General to the Commissioner of Police for his observations, that officer points out that in tying up the type-written sheets of the paper, the last sheet but one has apparently been omitted. The sheets are not numbered. The last line and first line respectively of the two concluding sheets as the paper reached this office are as follows:—Concluding line of last sheet but one: "Bertillon being established throughout these Colonies." The first line of the last page: "for foreign criminals to come to Australia and for all per."

The Chief Secretary's office, New South Wales, can doubtless supply the missing sheet.

The Secretary to the Premier, Hobart.

EDW. D. DOBBIE,
Secretary, Law Department.

No. 24.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Prime Minister of Tasmania.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 June, 1895.
In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, representing that an omission occurs in the minute enclosed in my despatch of the 6th of May on the subject of the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have now the honor to transmit to you a complete copy of the document in question.

I have, &c.,

(For the Chief Secretary),
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 25.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir, Premier's Office, Wellington, 6 July, 1895.
In reply to your letter of the 6th May last, and accompanying copy of a minute from the Minister of Justice, advocating the expediency of concerted action being taken by the several Australasian Colonies, with a view to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to forward a minute by the Inspector of Prisons and Commissioner of Police of this Colony, the suggestions contained in which are concurred in by this Government.

I have, &c.,
R. J. SEDDON.

These papers may be forwarded to the Department of Justice.—C.W., 16/7/95. The Minister of Justice.—J.N.B., 16/7/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 17/7/95. Submitted. Might wait receipt of other reports on this subject. T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), 29/7/95.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Minute by the Inspector of Prisons.

Subject.—The registration and identification of habitual criminals.

Department of Prisons, Wellington, New Zealand, 27 May, 1895.

WITH reference to circular 95/6528, dated Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th May, 1895, referring to a new and improved uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to point out that the system in force in this Colony is, that when the Police Department require a prisoner photographed they make application to the Prisons Department who have the likenesses at once taken, with a full face view, showing both hands spread out across the chest, and these, with a carefully prepared descriptive return, showing when and where tried, offence, sentence, where born, trade, year of birth, height, complexion, hair, eyes, nose, where photographed, and date, and any marks or scars, and carefully filed in both the Prisons and Chief Police Station of the District, and for future reference are known by a number which corresponds to the photograph. I am now also having these likenesses taken profile as well as full face. I may state that up to the present time, this means of identification has proved ample for the requirements of this Colony, where there are so few criminals; but in view of a considerable increase of population before many more years, and therefore a corresponding increase in criminals, it is thought that the time has now arrived when Mons. Alphonse Bertillon's system of taking descriptions of the identification of criminals and others, by means of anthropometric indications might be adopted in the Australasian Colonies with great advantage, as it appears vastly superior to anything yet suggested or attempted in this direction, and as the question appears to me to be one of so grave importance, it is suggested that a conference of the Departmental Heads of the Police and Prisons of the various Colonies should be assembled at some convenient place and time to consider and report upon Mons. Bertillon's system, and to quote from that gentleman's own words, "I beg of the Police and Prison authorities of other countries who are disposed to adopt the anthropometric system, not to introduce special modifications of their own, which would tend to destroy the uniformity of the system, when it is an easy matter for all to act in concert as regards the different measurements to be taken, the choice of instruments, and the *modus operandi*." I may add that I, like Mr. Maclean, can see no insurmountable difficulty in carrying it into operation, as also the finger-print system of Mr. Galton. I am not inclined to agree with Mr. Miller in his opinion that if a combination of the Bertillon and Galton systems were introduced it would entail much labour and expenditure by the Department, as it would be necessary to obtain the services of experts; but it appears to me that if there were one, or at most two, officers in either of the Colonies who thoroughly understood the working of these systems, any intelligent prison officer could very soon be initiated into and made to comprehend the duties and satisfactorily carry them out under a short tuition by such experts, and this appears to be the conclusion arrived at by the Committee of Inquiry in England after seeing the process in operation in France, and hearing the opinions of those who have had practical experience in such matters.

In conclusion, I may state that I too am firmly impressed with the desirableness of a uniform system on the lines of Mons. Bertillon and Mr. Galton being established throughout the Australasian Colonies.

A. HUME,

Inspector of Prisons and Commissioner of Police.

No. 26.

The Prime Minister of Queensland to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 9 July, 1895.

In further reference to Mr. Brunker's letter of the 6th of May last, enclosing copy of a minute of the Minister of Justice, New South Wales, advocating the expediency of concerted action being taken by the several Australasian Colonies, with a view to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to inform you that this Government is prepared to join that of New South Wales in the adoption of a system on the lines indicated in Mr. Fraser's minute.

I have, &c.,

HUGH M. NELSON.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.—G.H.R., 16/7/95. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 16/7/95. The Minister of Justice.—J.N.B., 25/7/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 26/7/95.

Submitted. See also 95/10107. Might wait receipt of other replies. See memo above.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 30/7/95. Chief Secretary might be asked if he will kindly have reminders sent to the Governments who have not yet replied.—A.J.G., 5/8/95.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 August, 1895.

Referring to your blank cover communications of the 17th and 26th ultimo, forwarding reports received from the Governments of New Zealand and Queensland, upon the subject of joint action being taken by the Australasian Colonies to establish an improved system of identifying and registering habitual criminals, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request you to ask the Chief Secretary if he will kindly have reminders sent to the Governments who have not yet replied to the communication sent them on the subject.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. FRASER,

Under Secretary

(Per T.E.M'N.)

No. 28.

The Prime Minister of Victoria to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Melbourne, 6 September, 1895.

With reference to your letter of the 6th May, relative to the proposed adoption, by the several Australasian Colonies of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to inform you that the matter has received careful consideration, and I now forward herewith a copy of a report on the subject which I have received from the Honorable the Chief Secretary, and which is, as you will observe, to the effect that it is not considered necessary at present to adopt the Bertillon system.

I would add, however, that if the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies are favourable to the proposal contained in your letter, this Government would have no objection to join in a conference of the Heads of Police and Penal Establishments to consider the whole question.

I have, &c.,
GEO. J. TURNER,
Premier.

The Minister of Justice.—J.N.B., 17/9/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 17/9/95. Submitted. Might await receipt of reports from other Colonies on this subject.—A.C.F., 21/9/95.

[Enclosure.]

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 19 July, 1895.

The question of adopting the Bertillon system of identifying prisoners was brought under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, and of the Chief Commissioner of Police last year, and they considered that the system at present practised in Victoria of taking photographs (full and side face), and measures of height, &c., with descriptions of appearance and particular marks, was sufficient to meet present requirements, and that there was not justification for incurring the expenditure necessary to carry out the Bertillon and Galton methods with efficiency. The question has again been referred to these gentlemen for consideration, and they are still of the same opinion; their views indeed seem to be similar to those held by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, New South Wales, as stated in the minute of the Under Secretary of Justice.

The Chief Commissioner points out that so far as the search for, and arrest of criminals is concerned, the Bertillon system is of no advantage, as, of course, the tests for identification cannot be applied until after an offender is in custody. He also observes that "the introduction of, and carrying out of this system, would cause much trouble and some expense, and that if the measurements, &c., were not taken by experts, and most accurately, they would often be used to prove that the prisoner was not the man wanted." This seems a very important consideration.

Mr. Chomley admits that there are, however, occasions when the photos and description leave the identification doubtful, and then, no doubt, the system would be found useful, and he concludes his minute: "Shortly, my opinion is that if the system was perfectly carried out it would occasionally be useful, but if imperfectly carried out it would not only be useless but dangerous."

The Inspector-General of Penal Establishment reports: "Whilst I have little doubt as to the greater facilities and reliability afforded under the Bertillon and Galton systems, still, I think the methods now in vogue here of relying on photographs, personal descriptions, marks on body, &c., are for all practical purposes sufficient."

He also calls attention to the following passages in the report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State:—"It is essential to the complete success of the registry to secure the services of an expert practised in the methods of scientific anthropometry"; again, "Unless perfect accuracy be observed, the system would be only a snare, and lack of care or intelligence is an ever present danger—if the task be committed, as it sometimes must be, to warders and police of perhaps doubtful zeal, or who have no experience. Then a prolonged search, and with dubious results, would be rendered necessary when measurements were on or near the margin of primary divisions."

Captain Evans proceeds: "To carry out the system would involve additional expense—certainly the pay of one officer. Again, to work it effectively persons specially instructed, and records would have to be available at the several prisons throughout the Colony. I do not think the time has yet come for justifying such expenditure, nor has the necessity for it manifested itself."

He further states that experiments are now being made with mirrors to obtain photographs of the face of various definite angles.

In view of the opinions expressed by the officers having the largest experience in connection with this subject, and most deeply interested in adopting all necessary means for securing the identification of offenders, the Government does not consider it necessary, at present, to adopt the system of measurement of criminals introduced by M. Bertillon. Approved.—A.J.P., 3/9/95

No. 29.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Prime Minister of Victoria.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the proposed adoption by the several Australasian Colonies of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals.

I have, &c.
(For the Chief Secretary),
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 30.

The Prime Minister of Tasmania to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 19 September, 1895.

In reference to your letter of the 6th May last as to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to forward herewith, copy of a communication received from the Attorney-General, concurring in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Police that any alteration of the system at present in force in Tasmania is unnecessary.

I have, &c.,
C. BRADDON.

The Minister of Justice.—J.N.B., 25/9/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 26 September, 1895. Submitted in connection with previous papers.—A.C.F., 30/9/95. Seen.—A.J.G., 2/10/95.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Attorney-General's Office, Hobart, 11 September, 1895.

With reference to the request of the Hon. the Chief Secretary of New South Wales to be forwarded with an expression of the views of this Government upon the question of the expediency of concerted action being taken by the several Australasian Colonies, with a view to the adoption of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to say that I caused the minute upon the subject, transmitted with Mr. Brunker's letter, to be submitted to the Commissioner of Police for his observations, and I am now in receipt of a report by that officer, in which he says that the introduction into Tasmania of any other system than that at present in force, and which he describes, is neither necessary or desirable, inasmuch as it would be of no practical utility either within the colony or beyond its boundaries.

Mr.

Mr. Shaw points out that the insular position of this Colony, and the limited field it affords for the operation of criminals of the worst kind, renders Tasmania almost, if not quite, free from the presence of that class of habitual criminals who move from place to place, and who seek scope for the exercise of their talents in communities where they are not known, with the result that the number of persons to whom the several more or less complete systems of registration and identification detailed in the correspondence could with any advantage be applied, is so small as to render the adoption of any one, even in a modified form, unnecessary.

I am compelled to express my concurrence with these views, especially as the only two habitual criminals of the most confirmed type in the colony are both serving long sentences—in one case the imprisonment being for life.

I return all the papers, and I also forward the report of the Commissioner of Police.

I have, &c.,

A. INGLIS CLARK,
Attorney-General.

The Hon. E. N. C. Braddon, Premier, &c., &c.

No. 31.

The Prime Minister of South Australia to The Chief Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Adelaide, 28 September, 1895.

Referring to your letters of 6th May and 19th August, on the subject of an improved and uniform system for the registration and identification of habitual criminals, I have the honor to inform you that after careful consideration of the question, this Government has concluded that our existing system is sufficient for present purposes, and that the additional trouble and expense involved in the carrying out of the suggestion would not be altogether commensurate with the resulting advantage to this province.

Permit me to express my regret that your communication was not replied to earlier, and also allow me to thank you for the very interesting minute on the subject by your Minister of Justice.

I enclose copy of a memorandum on the subject received from our Commissioner of Police.

I have, &c.,

C. C. KINGSTON.

Mr. Ross.—F.K., 2/10/95. Acknowledged.—M.J., 8/10/95. The Honorable the Minister of Justice.—G.H.R., 8/10/95. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K., 8/10/95. Submitted in connection with previous papers.—A.C.F., 15/10/95. Might await consideration until a reply is received from Western Australia, which is the only Colony that has not yet furnished a report in regard to this matter.—A.C.F. Approved.—A.J.G., 18/10/95.

[Enclosure.]

MEMORANDUM from the Commissioner of Police.

The system in vogue here has been found equal to present requirements. Criminals' photos, full and side face, upon forms giving minute description and impression of both thumbs, are periodically exchanged between this and other Australian Colonies, bound in book-form and indexed, thus forming easy modes of reference.

This method may not be quite infallible, but with good photos and minute descriptions very little difficulty has been experienced here hitherto.

Doubtless the anthropometrical system is more reliable, and is found of great value in Europe, where large centres of population exist, and where criminals can more easily escape recognition when photos alone form the only means of identification. This difficulty does not exist here, owing to the sparseness of the population. These forms are furnished by the gaul authorities in some of the other Colonies, but here this work is performed by the police, and every care taken to make descriptions and records as complete as possible.

The Judges in this Colony do not allow previous criminal history out of South Australia to make any difference in a prisoner's sentence. He is treated as a first offender, and the value of a more elaborate system of identification is lost.

A system so elaborate as that mentioned above must entail considerable additional labour, and naturally expense.

WM. J. PETERSWALD,

Commissioner of Police.

27th August, 1895.

No. 32.

Minute of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Subject:—The registration and identification of habitual criminals.

25 September, 1895.

REFERRING to the enclosed replies received from the Governments of New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, it will be seen that the Government of New Zealand is favourable to the adoption of an improved system of identifying criminals, on the lines proposed in my minute of 14/11/94, and suggests that a conference of the heads of the Police and Prisons Departments of each Colony might be held at a convenient time and place to consider and report upon the whole matter, and the Government of Queensland is prepared to join this Colony in adopting the proposed new system, while the Government of Victoria, though considering the adoption of the Bertillon system at present unnecessary, would be willing, if the other Colonies are favourable to concerted action in the matter being taken, to join in a conference of the heads of police and penal establishments to consider the whole question.

No reply has yet been received from the Governments of South Australia, Tasmania, or Western Australia.

It would no doubt be necessary, before the adoption of a uniform system throughout the Colonies, to hold a conference of police and prison authorities, and in the meantime it would appear to be desirable to obtain the latest possible information respecting action taken in other countries; and I would therefore suggest that the Chief Secretary be asked to obtain from the Agent-General a detailed report of what has been done in England and a few copies of such pamphlets and reports as are procurable, having reference to the Bertillon system and its adoption in British dominions and in other countries, and the results arising therefrom.

A.C.F.

Submitted. Approved.—A.J.G., 10/10/95.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 October, 1895.

Referring to previous correspondence upon the subject of introducing into the Australasian Colonies an improved system of registering and identifying habitual criminals, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to ask you to invite the Chief Secretary to move the Agent-General to furnish a detailed report as to what has been done recently in England in the matter of adopting the Bertillon or the Galton system, or both systems, and to forward a few copies of such pamphlets and reports as are procurable having reference to those systems and their adoption in British dominions and in other countries, and the results arising therefrom.

I have, &c.,
ARCH. C. FRASER,
Under Secretary.

No. 34.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1895.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to state, for the information of the Minister of Justice, that the necessary communication has been made to the Agent-General, requesting him to furnish a detailed report as to what has been done recently in England in the matter of adopting the Bertillon or the Galton system or both systems, and to forward a few copies of such pamphlets and reports as are procurable, having reference to those systems and their adoption in British dominions and in other countries, and the results arising therefrom.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Seen.—A.C.F., 23/10/95.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN EQUITY JURISDICTION.)

 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Section 81, 44 Vic. No. 18.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

Friday, the 20th of September, 1895.

In pursuance of the several powers vested in us in that behalf we order and direct that, from and after the 23rd day of September, 1895, Rule 259 of the "Consolidated Equity Rules of 1891" be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following shall be Rule 259:—

"All moneys paid into Court, in any estate, cause, or matter in Equity, shall be forthwith deposited in such Bank as may for the time being be named by the Government of the Colony in that behalf, to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer, at the rate of interest as arranged between the Court and the Colonial Treasurer: Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, invest any of the aforesaid moneys in Government Debentures or Stock of this or any other of the Australasian Colonies, or on real security in this Colony, or by deposit at interest in any incorporated Bank carrying on the business of Banking in Sydney, which shall have been approved by the said Court."

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.

W. C. WINDEYER, J.

WM. OWEN, J.

C. J. MANNING, J.

H. E. COHEN, J.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Section 112, 54 Vic. No. 25.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Probate Jurisdiction.

The twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1895.

From and after this date the charge for copying any will or other document in the above Jurisdiction shall be fourpence per folio, and in addition to such charge a fee of two shillings and sixpence shall be paid by the person ordering any such copy, such last-mentioned fee to include the search and the examination of the copy with the original.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.

WM. OWEN, J.

C. J. MANNING, J.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ACT, 1895.—58 AND 59 VICTORIA, CH. 44.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING).

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 November, 1895.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 11th September, 1895.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

[Circular.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 September, 1895.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an Act passed in the late Parliament (58 and 59 Vic., cap. 44), intitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council."

This Act, by providing for the inclusion in the Tribunal of Ultimate Appeal from the decisions of Colonial Courts of Judges or former Judges of those Courts, meets a wish which has been frequently expressed, and is, I believe, generally entertained in the Colony, and I trust that its enactment will tend to preserve and strengthen the bond of union between all parts of the Empire.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHAPTER 44.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. 6th July, 1895.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Provision as to persons being or having been Colonial Chief Justices or Judges.

1. (1) If any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, or of a Superior Court in any province of Canada, of any of the Australasian Colonies mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or of either of the South African colonies mentioned in the said schedule, or of any other Superior Court in Her Majesty's Dominions named in that behalf by Her Majesty in Council, is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(2) The number of persons being members of the Judicial Committee by reason of this Act shall not exceed five at any one time.

(3) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, any other enactment for the appointment of or relating to members of the Judicial Committee.

Short Title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

Australasian Colonies.

New South Wales,
New Zealand,
Queenland,
South Australia,

Tasmania
Victoria,
Western Australia.

South African Colonies.

Cape of Good Hope,

Natal.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 August, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th September, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, reports, and other correspondence relating to the
“reduction and removal from Narrandera of Senior-sergeant Vaughan, in
“June, 1888.”

(Mr. Chanter.)

The Municipal Council of Narrandera to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Narrandera, 9 June, 1887.

I have been instructed by the Narrandera Borough Council to bring before your notice the necessity of an additional police constable for night duty in this town.

For some considerable time, and during the small hours of the night, numerous robberies and other offences have been committed, and being no police protection after a certain hour, this practice is carried on with impunity, and to such an extent that has caused the townspeople to solicit the custody of their property.

The Council, therefore, beg to make the foregoing application, and trust that it will receive a favourable consideration at the hands of your Department, as the complaint is certainly one that should be attended to.

Yours, &c.,

P. HIGGINS,

Council Clerk.

Referred to Superintendent Battye, Albury, for report.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 11/6/87.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 15 June, 1887.

FORWARDED to Inspector Harrison to report on. The numerous robberies and other offences alluded to have not been reported by Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

E. M. BATTYE,

Superintendent.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 20 June, 1887.

I HAVE the honor to report, *vs* the attached letter from the Municipal Council, Narrandera, that I have seen the aldermen and other residents of the town, and find that the robberies referred to are fowl-stealing and petty larcenies, together with a burglary at Mr. Smith's store, and an attempt at the same the same night (the burglary was reported at the time). The applicants for extra police protection allege that the police go off duty at 11 p.m., and are not about any more till after breakfast the following day; that some of the public-houses sell nearly all night, entailing any amount of drunkenness and rowdyism, which the police make no apparent effort to check, as also the sale of liquor on a Sunday to both whites and blacks. I regret to say that I believe there is a great deal of truth in these complaints, and that

65—A

Senior-sergeant

[395 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £17 11s. 6d.]

Senior-sergeant Vaughan has not had the duties at this station performed in a satisfactory manner. I have on more than one occasion had to call Vaughan's attention to irregularities at his station. As regards the public-houses selling after hours and on Sundays, he (the senior-sergeant) pleads ignorance. I may mention that the lockup-keeper performs no town duty, even though the lockup may be free from prisoners for more than a week at a time. As Senior-sergeant Vaughan informed me the duty performed was by order from the Superintendent (in circular), which he could not find, I made no change. As to an additional constable being required, I do not consider that at the present time there is full employment for the men that are there. The fault lies in the way the duty has been performed, and I fear it will not improve under Senior-sergeant Vaughan's control.

The reverse.—
E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 22 June, 1887.

FORWARDED for Senior-sergeant Vaughan to reply. No such circular was ever issued by me *re* lockup-keeper; quite the reverse is the custom here when there are no prisoners; even warders at police gaols are, and can be, called upon when necessary (*vide* circular, Prisons Department, 18th December, 1883).

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent

Senior-sergeant Vaughan for report.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 23/6/87.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Police Station, Narrandera, 4 July, 1887.

WITH reference to the application of the Narrandera Municipal Council for extra police protection, and Mr. Inspector Harrison's report thereon, Senior-sergeant Vaughan begs leave to report that the reports of robberies and larcenies undetected are entirely exaggerated. The only cases reported to the police being the burglary at Smith's store, and an attempt at Hodge's store the same night, and some time afterwards a blanket stolen from Gough's hotel. There were one or two cases of fowl-stealing, but they were not reported promptly. In the case of the burglary, the police acted promptly, searching camps of suspected persons, watched departure of trains, arrested six men as suspected persons, and convicted one man for vagrancy. Although the suspects were not convicted, it had the effect of clearing the town of a gang of suspected persons and thieves. Although the duty of the town duty-man is to 11 p.m. (making eight hours), his instructions always were to remain on the town until the public-houses were closed. Senior-sergeant Vaughan often patrolled the town after 11 p.m., and the state of things reported by Mr. Harrison never came under his notice. With regard to drunkenness and rowdiness, Narrandera can compare favourably with any town in the Colony in this respect, and as to the sale of liquors to whites and blacks on Sunday, it is very much exaggerated. With fourteen public-houses and the town so scattered, with the best police supervision some of these irregularities must occur; and although a good many blacks come into Narrandera from time to time, cases of drunkenness among them are not frequent. If Mr. Harrison thinks there is any truth in the complaints he mentions, in justice to the senior-sergeant they ought to be proven. Senior-sergeant Vaughan does not remember Mr. Harrison calling his attention to any irregularities in the performance of the duties on the station; he did with reference to correspondence and accounts, altering the practice which the senior-sergeant followed for years.

With regard to the lockup-keeper doing no town duty, Senior-sergeant Vaughan acted on circular from Superintendent's Office, dated 8th April, 1883, which the senior-sergeant could not then lay his hands on, and not having seen it for some time, was under the impression that it contained what he stated to Mr. Harrison. However, with the exception of one week, ending 14th May last, there were prisoners constantly in the lock-up, and the lockup-keeper's time fully occupied serving summonses, attending court, post, emergency duty, &c., which could not be detailed in the duty-book. A glance at the criminal returns from Narrandera station for the last three years will show the importance of the station compared with other stations with a larger staff, showing many important cases successfully dealt with. During Senior-sergeant Vaughan's first year at Narrandera £430 was paid in fines for sly grog-selling alone, besides others convicted, who went to prison—completely putting a stop to that offence at the Chinese camp and other places—also important convictions for robbery at the Chinese camp, which had the effect of placing the inhabitants of the Chinese camp completely under the control of the police. The duty is now being performed as arranged by Captain Battye, which, no doubt, will give increased satisfaction.

In conclusion, Senior-sergeant Vaughan is satisfied that he has the confidence of the Bench of Magistrates and the public of Narrandera and district, as he has had at all other stations that he had charge of.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 9 July, 1887.

WITH reference to the Borough Council's letter from Narrandera, asking for additional police, I beg to inform the Inspector-General that Inspector Harrison visited that station on the 19th ultimo (whose report and that of Senior-sergeant Vaughan is attached). I also inspected station on the 25th of same month, and find that an additional constable is not required if the duties are properly performed by Senior-sergeant Vaughan, who, I regret to say, has been extremely lax and inattentive in the performance of his duties, which the various documents attached will show—so much so that I recommend his removal from that station to some other district, and trust the Inspector-General will send me some smart, strictly steady, and intelligent sergeant to relieve him, as I have not one, out of the four I have, to spare.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Telegram

Quite the reverse, *vide* circular 7th April, 1883, attached.—E. M. BATTYE, Superintendent.

Telegram from Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

WHEN at Narrandera recently, I issued written orders, *re* duty, to be copied by Sergeant Vaughan, and forwarded to you; that document I now require.

Albury, 7 July, 1887.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Forwarded in accordance with Captain Battye's telegram. It was only received here 5th instant.—
C. E. HARRISON, Inspector.

Memo. by Mr. Superintendent Battye.

I FIND on looking through the weekly duties that the lockup-keeper never appears to have performed any town duty, even when robberies and burglaries have been reported, and also I find that the constables have knocked off duty every night after 11. For the future, the mounted men will assist in town duty when at the station by attending the arrival and departure of passenger trains (mounted), and perform foot town patrol from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. The lockup-keeper will invariably and daily take his share of town duty when he has no notorious or violent prisoner in the cell. The night duty will continue up to 2 a.m., and even later, should the senior-sergeant consider it necessary, but one constable must invariably be at the Barracks. Every instance of an offence reported to police must briefly be entered in the duty book and weekly returns.

Narrandera, 25 June, 1887.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

When copied to be sent to Inspector Harrison, Wagga Wagga.—E. M. BATTYE.

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

THERE are few non-commissioned officers who are so well qualified to perform police duties as Sergeant Vaughan. If Captain Battye thinks, however, that a change is desirable, he must consider what change would be most advantageous for the Service. I cannot find a station in another district. Sergeant Vaughan should be informed in what respect he has been neglectful, and warned that he cannot expect to retain his position in the force if he does not evince greater attention and energy.

Sydney, 11 July, 1887.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Mayor of Narrandera.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, 11 July, 1887.

With reference to your letter dated the 9th ultimo, drawing attention to the necessity for an additional constable for night duty in Narrandera, I have the honor to inform you that I regret I am not in a position to increase the strength of the force at that place, but I have given instructions which will, I trust, have the effect of causing the police there to show greater energy in the performance of their duties in future.

Yours, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 17 July, 1887.

THESE papers are sent to Inspector Harrison for him to read Inspector-General's remarks, then they will be returned to me. On receiving Senior-sergeant Vaughan's explanation to mine of this date, and whatever remarks Inspector Harrison may have to make on senior-sergeant's explanation or any other matter regarding him, I will communicate again with the Inspector-General and make some suggestion.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Senior-sergeant Vaughan (through Inspector Harrison).

Albury, 17 July, 1887.

I REQUIRE at once, from Senior-sergeant Vaughan, a full explanation for the following neglect and delay in transmitting returns and replying to queries sent him, *viz.* :—

- (1.) The doctor's certificate asked for twice as to senior-sergeant's illness—not yet received.
- (2.) The Aboriginal's Jubilee Accounts—not yet received.
- (3.) The Quarterly Accounts ending 30th June—not yet received.
- (4.) Why senior-sergeant returned to Inspector Harrison Constables Ray and Davison's travelling allowance claims to 30th June, without replying to the queries of that officer when they were returned to him for explanation.
- (5.) Why the Narrandera weekly returns to 2nd July were not despatched by senior-sergeant so as to reach Wagga before the 10th of that month.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan's weekly returns, 2nd July, only received last night; he has sent no medical certificate, called for by telegram on the 4th instant, as ordered by Captain Battye.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Wagga Wagga, 11/7/87. Superintendent Battye, Albury.

Medical certificate required *re* your illness.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 4/7/87. Senior-sergeant Vaughan, Narrandera. Superintendent

Superintendent Battye on copy of foregoing telegram, notes that the object of receiving the medical certificate was to see if Senior-sergeant Vaughan could carry on duties, or whether necessary to send another sergeant to perform them.—E. M. BATTYE.

Medical certificates herewith.—P. L. VAUGHAN, Narrandera, 15/7/87. Inspector Harrison, Wagga Wagga. Forwarded.—CHAS. E. HARRISON, Inspector. Superintendent E. M. Battye, Albury. I hereby certify that Mr. P. L. Vaughan has been suffering from a severe cold since 25th June, and unable to attend to his duty.—JAMES MITCHELL, M.R.C.S.E., Narrandera, 28/6/87.

I hereby certify that Mr. P. L. Vaughan was ill from 29th June to 2nd July, owing to relapse of previous illness, being on duty during wet weather attending inquest at Colombo.—JAMES MITCHELL, M.R.C.S.E., Narrandera, 13/7/87.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Narrandera, 21 July, 1887.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN begs to explain with reference to Captain Battye's minute, the doctor's certificate was delayed owing to the fact that, although the senior-sergeant resumed duty on the 29th ultimo, he had to lay up again through getting wet attending an inquest at Colombo, and after two days resumed duty again, but was so unwell that he delayed getting a second certificate fearing he would have to lay up again—certificates were forwarded on the 15th instant. The Jubilee accounts were delayed through not being able to get the account from Ferrier & Co. for some time after the completion of the order, and when received, the other Aboriginal accounts were mixed up with it. The account which was sent back is not yet rectified, although pressing for it on several occasions; clear instructions were given them when giving the orders. The quarterly accounts are delayed through the above cause.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan did not notice Mr. Harrison's queries in the night-allowance claims when first returned—only observing one mark against the totals, which was rectified. The duty returns were delayed through being unwell, and very busy during race week—a good deal of Court and other duty having to be attended to. As Senior-sergeant Vaughan is now almost quite well again, he hopes in a few days to be able to finish up all arrears of work, and that then he will be no cause of complaint in future.

Were it not for the state of the senior-sergeant's health, the irregularities would not have occurred.

P. L. VAUGHAN,

Senior-sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 27 June, 1887.

I OBSERVE from the weekly duty returns that Senior-sergeant Vaughan does not insert the hours that he performs any town duty. This will be done for the future, and, moreover, he will be instructed then to appear in uniform, and upon all occasions when out on duty.

E. M. BATTYE,

Superintendent.

To be noted by Senior-sergeant Vaughan and returned.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 28/6/87. Noted and returned.—P. L. VAUGHAN, Senior-sergeant, 4/7/87. Returned herewith.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 6/7/87. Captain Battye.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 2 July, 1887.

WILL Mr. Harrison be good enough to expedite the accounts from Narrandera in connection with the recent special relief to Aborigines Jubilee Celebration. Also the return to this office of paid accounts from the same station, forwarded to Senior-sergeant Vaughan for payment on the 29th May last.

E. M. BATTYE.

Telegram from Mr. Inspector Harrison to Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

Wagga Wagga, 6 July.

No weekly duty returns have been received here since 11th June from Narrandera. Senior-sergeant Vaughan will report cause of delay at once.

C. E. HARRISON,

Inspector.

Extra Jubilee rations.—Aborigines accounts re the above have not yet been received from Narrandera, although telegraphed for on the 30th ultimo. No weekly duty returns received since 11th ultimo.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Wagga Wagga, 6/7/87. Captain Battye, Albury.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan had not time to attend to the duty returns during Jubilee week, and the delay since then was caused through the senior-sergeant's illness.—P. L. VAUGHAN, Senior-sergeant, Narrandera, 6/7/87. Inspector Harrison, Wagga Wagga.

Forwarded for Captain Battye's information; Jubilee week did not commence till the 20th. The return for week ending the 2nd instant has not yet been received. The return for week ending 18th I have had to send back, being full of omissions. For Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th, no duty whatever for men and horses was entered or number of rations issued to horses.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Narrandera, 7/7/87. Superintendent Battye, Albury.

Forwarded by to-day's post all accounts for quarter ending the 30th June. I have kept them back two posts waiting for those from Narrandera, which have not yet arrived. Senior-sergeant Vaughan pays not the least attention to my complaints on this subject, and as I generally have to send them back to him for completion, I am compelled to call Captain Battye's attention to it.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Wagga Wagga, 8/7/87. Superintendent Battye, Albury.

Mr.

Every other Station Accounts (quarterly) received and posted to Sydney.—E. M. BATTYE, 25 July, 1887.

They have occurred since the 1st January.—E. M. BATTYE

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 25 July, 1887.

I AM still without the Narrandera quarterly accounts or the Aboriginal Jubilee accounts from Senior-sergeant Vaughan, and the only explanation given is a severe cold since the 25th June, the very day I visited the station, when he was perfectly well. On the 4th instant I called for a medical certificate; not receiving it, I telegraphed a second time; it took the senior-sergeant eleven days before he sent it, and then he sent two. Had I truly known he was unfit to perform his duties I should have caused an efficient senior-constable to have been sent there, but I looked upon it as a trumpety excuse for not having up to then forwarded his quarterly accounts and other accounts. In fact, Inspector-General will see by Inspector Harrison's return attached that the senior-sergeant has been most careless and inattentive to all duties since first of the year—so much so that I deem his removal and disrating necessary as early as possible, to carry out which I would suggest his removal to Corowa, and Sergeant Jones from there to Narrandera.

Sergeant Jones is a strictly steady man, and one I can thoroughly depend upon. To satisfy him on removal from so comfortable a station as Corowa, with his large family, I would strongly recommend him to be made senior-sergeant, which rank Vaughan should lose for his neglect.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Sydney, 26 July, 1887.

I CANNOT deal so severely with an old officer, who has borne a high character, without some more specific charge proved against him. Senior-sergeant Vaughan should be called upon for his defence. What he has said at present is not unreasonable.

Corowa is almost as important a station as Narrandera, and more distant from observation. Sergeant Jones has twenty-six seniors on the list—some with far stronger claims to promotion. If Captain Battye thinks that Vaughan should be removed I will approve of it, but I have my doubts about Corowa being the best station for him. I should suggest Junee, which is an important place now, and close to Wagga Wagga.

EDMUND FOSBERY.

Forwarded to Inspector Harrison for Senior-sergeant Vaughan to be called upon for his defence, and for Inspector Harrison's opinion *re* Senior-sergeant Vaughan's transfer to Junee.—E. M. BATTYE, Superintendent, Albury, 28/7/87. Inspector Harrison, Wagga Wagga.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

Wagga Wagga, 1 August, 1887.

THE attached papers are forwarded to Senior-sergeant Vaughan for his information and defence.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

[Enclosure.]

LIST of returned documents to Senior-sergeant Vaughan since 1st January, showing carelessness and inattention to his duties, 1887.

- 5 January—Constable Birch's night-allowance claim for correction.
- 6 " Duty return for completion.
- 7 " Constable Birch's night-allowance claim again returned for correction.
- 20 " Duty sheet for correction.
- 25 " Duty sheet for completion.
- 5 February—Telegram sent *re* stolen dog (found unnecessary).
- 17 " Mrs. Anderson applied for railway pass. Senior-sergeant Vaughan had given one at Narrandera.
- 23 " 107 stock and crop returns sent back for correction and completion.
- 11 March—Duty sheet for correction.
- 14 " Senior-sergeant Vaughan gave requisition for himself and Constable Ray *re* Quarter Sessions.
- 7 April—Forage return for March for correction.
- 9 " Vouchers for correction; eight requisitions for correction and completion.
- 18 " Voucher *re* cesspit, and medical voucher for correction.
- 8 May—Size roll for completion.
- 6 June—Hodgo's account returned for voucher.
- 6 July—Voucher of Senior-sergeant Vaughan returned for name and district and night-allowance claims *re* Vaughan and others for completion. Received telegrams *re* prisoners too late. Sub-district circular returned to be noted and signed.
- 8 July—Duty return of 18th June for insertion of duty of men and horses on 17th and 18th, and for insertion of rations drawn during the week.
- 17 July—Constables Ray and Davison's night-allowance claims again sent for correction. Papers returned again for brands of cattle found with one Lynch.

TELEGRAMS sent by Superintendent Battye and Inspector Harrison to Senior-sergeant Vaughan to expedite return of papers and carry out certain duties.

- 1887.
- 5 January—Telegram why names of collectors of rolls had not been sent as telegraphed for.
- 5 " No vouchers of accounts or criminal statistics arrived; send them at once.
- 14 " For criminal statistics—the whole district returns kept waiting.
- 21 " To forward stock and crop returns, and why delayed.
- 7 May—To forward special report *re* John Davis, deceased. No report had been sent in.
- 2 July—To furnish report *re* additional police called for on 23rd June.
- 30 June—To forward, as per circular, at once Jubilee accounts, &c.
- 6 July—To forward at once delayed duty returns and cause of such delay.
- 18 " Why did Senior-sergeant Vaughan fail to forward report of committal of Charles Crisp?

I forward this list of entries in the correspondence book to show that Senior-sergeant Vaughan's carelessness is not a matter of the last few weeks.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 22/7/87.

Senior-sergeant

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Narrandera, 21 July, 1887.

SENIOR-SERGEANT did not report Crisp's case, as he did not think it of any importance, and it not being a police prosecution.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Narrandera, 6 August, 1887.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN has read these papers, and begs leave to state that he has very little to add in defence to his two reports already attached, which are true.

A series of omissions and neglects are attached by Mr. Inspector Harrison, most of them frivolous and previously explained by the senior-sergeant, which explanations might also be attached. These neglects in almost every case were due to local duty interfering, which could not be neglected; and Senior-sergeant Vaughan would again repeat that very few stations of the strength of Narrandera could show better results, and where the public are better satisfied. Senior-sergeant Vaughan regrets that Captain Battye, for whom the senior-sergeant has the highest regard as a superintendent and a gentleman should doubt the fact of senior-sergeant's illness. The truth is that the sergeant resumed duty before fit for it, and the pressing duty during the month of July, and the worry of memos. *re* returns and accounts which could not possibly be completed (*vide* previous report), further delayed matters.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan hopes that the Inspector-General, in making any change, will bear in mind the senior-sergeant's long service, all in Riverina, a very warm climate and expensive to live in, performing important duties, for which he was often complimented by judges, magistrates, and the public, and see fit, if a change desirable, that it should be to an important station, where there would be plenty police duty and court work, the latter being what the senior-sergeant is best fitted for.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 9 August, 1887.

I HAVE the honor to forward the papers *re* Senior-sergeant Vaughan, which have come to hand from Narrandera this day.

The removal of Senior-sergeant Vaughan from Narrandera will, I think, be for his own good as well as the district.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 11 August, 1887.

RATHER than recommend the exchange of stations between Senior-sergeant Vaughan and Senior-constable Johnston of Junee, I would prefer leaving them as they are for the present, trusting that the senior-sergeant will pay more attention to his duties, and show greater dispatch in completing and forwarding all returns and replies to queries. Moreover, Senior-constable Johnston, who has a large family, has only recently moved to, and settled himself at, Junee at great expense, where he has four rooms, whereas at Narrandera there are but two (until new quarters are built) occupied by Senior-sergeant Vaughan, who has no child.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

This may be allowed to stand over for greater convenience.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, 12/8/87. Superintendent Battye, Albury.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 22 April, 1888.

I AM compelled to again call Captain Battye's attention to the disgraceful laxness of police duties at the Narrandera Station. Up to the present time no quarterly accounts or returns have been received, and it is quite useless my issuing instructions, as Senior-sergeant Vaughan pays not the slightest attention to any censure or admonition, either from the Inspector-General or yourself; mine he has long since disregarded. It is a well-known fact that the best part of his time is passed in public-houses, and that he is more or less constantly in a muddled state. When in the witness-box giving evidence on Friday it was apparent and was noticed by the Crown Prosecutor and others; he also stunk abominably of stale grog. I do not say he was drunk, but his appearance indicated a man who drank heavily and was in a half stupid state.

There is another very serious matter, reflecting on the senior-sergeant and Constable Davison, in a case of rape tried at the late Wagga Assizes, and to which both the Chief Justice and Crown Prosecutor called my attention, the Chief Justice expressing his approval of further inquiry being made at Narrandera at once; so I intend leaving for there in the morning.

The report of the case cannot reach you till Tuesday morning.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.
Mr.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Captain Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 22 April, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to bring under Captain Battye's notice the following facts connected with a case tried at the Circuit Court here on the 20th instant. James Drewitt (aboriginal) was charged with committing a rape on a child three years old, at Narrandera, on the 1st October last. The prisoner, Drewitt, was arrested by Charles Middleton and Joseph Ross and handed over to Constable Davison, who locked him up. Previous to the arrest Ross caught the prisoner in his tent with only his shirt on, and had a struggle with him and cut him under the right eye, which cut Ross states the prisoner had when in Court the following day; the fact of the cut also appeared on the depositions, but at the trial neither Senior-sergeant Vaughan nor Constable Davison could remember anything about the cut being on the prisoner's face, although both in Court, senior-sergeant conducting the examination. In answer to the Chief Justice Senior-sergeant Vaughan said he could not remember, and Constable Davison said he thought there was a cut but he was not sure. Joseph Ross swore that the prisoner when in his tent was in his shirt only; that he made him dress himself in coat, trousers, and boots—he had no hat. The prisoner afterwards escaped from Ross and was re-arrested by Ross and Middleton, and handed over to Constable Davison, but in answer to the Crown Prosecutor Davison could not remember how the prisoner was dressed, or whether he had anything on other than a shirt and trousers. He stated the prisoner was bareheaded, and on being questioned by the Crown Prosecutor about the prisoner's hat he said the prisoner had lost it up the road in the struggle. Now as the defence set up by the counsel for the prisoner was mistaken identity, the corroboration of Ross's evidence by the police was of vital importance, and the Chief Justice commented on this strange loss of memory in his address to the jury. Directly after the trial I questioned Joseph Ross in the presence of Senior-sergeant Vaughan and Constable Davison; Ross there informed me he had found a strange felt hat the morning after the rape under the bed where the child was sleeping, and he gave it to Constable Davison the same day, telling him the particulars. In reply to my question on this subject Constable Davison admitted its truth, and that he had taken the hat to the prisoner in the yard of the lockup and given it to him. The prisoner said, "I've got a better one and don't want it," and threw it away. He, Constable Davison, did not know where the hat was now, nor did he or any other constable make any inquiry as to the ownership of the hat. He could not say what hat the prisoner wore down to Wagga; and on inquiry at the gaol here I found it was an old one, which had been thrown away the morning after the prisoner's arrival, and of which the gaol officials could give no description. On my questioning Senior-sergeant Vaughan on the subject of the hat, he said, "This is the first I have heard of it. It was not my case." It is meant from the above that neither Senior-sergeant Vaughan nor Constable Davison troubled themselves the least in seeking for evidence to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused; they simply took the man into custody when arrested by Ross and Middleton, and had the child examined by a medical man; and had it not been for the blood on the lower part of the blackfellow's shirt, I am sure the jury would have given him the benefit of the doubt as to identification, and so prove the remissness or incapacity of the police in charge of the case. A terrible crime would have gone unpunished; and even now the prisoner, though guilty, may escape hanging through this culpable conduct of the police. The hat found in Ross' tent belonged, no doubt, to the offending blackfellow, if not the prisoner some other, and every effort ought to have been made to trace the owner. In a conversation with the Chief Justice, after the trial, he expressed himself strongly in the case, and concurred in my going to Narrandera and making further inquiry. The Crown Prosecutor directed me to bring the matter under Captain Battye's notice.

C. E. HARRISON,

Inspector.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 30 April, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith several statements made *re* the prisoner James Drewitt, now under sentence of death for a rape on Louisa Ross, a child of 3 years old, at Narrandera, on the 1st October, 1887.

In consequence of remarks made by his Honor the Chief Justice and the Crown Prosecutor, I proceeded to Narrandera, on the 24th instant, to inquire into the action taken by the police in connection with this case, and I find that the want of energy and positive neglect in Senior-sergeant Vaughan and Constable Davison, in not procuring the evidence to bring the charge home to the offender, is most disgraceful.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan evidently never troubled himself about the matter *re* my former statement—"That it was not his case"—and Constable Davison actually kept back evidence (the finding of the hat) of the greatest importance; and, further, if the statement of Ross and the woman Roberts are to be believed, he has lied about it on every occasion when questioned since.

Then, as regards the cut on Drewitt's cheek, Constable Bell, who was lockup-keeper at the time, and who is a sober constable, saw the cut at the time, and denies Constable Davison's statement about the hat *in toto*. The gin, Queanbeyan Nellie, left in charge of the child by the mother on the night of the outrage, was never spoken to by the police, and she was about Narrandera for months afterwards, but is now somewhere near Queanbeyan. There is one significant fact, that the first place the man Ross goes to, to look for a constable, when he has Drewitt in custody, is a public-house, and he there finds the police-tracker.

Not only on account of this case, but from the many matters I have brought under Captain Battye's notice *re* this station, I do again most urgently recommend the removal of Senior-sergeant Vaughan, for in his constantly muddled state he is quite unfit to have charge of a station.

C. E. HARRISON,

Inspector.

[Enclosures.]

REPORT.

28 April, 1888.

CONSTABLE BELL begs to report for the information of Inspector Harrison, *re* the attached, that when Constable Davison brought Drewitt to the lockup on the night in question Drewitt had neither hat or boots, and the constable did notice a slight cut or scratch on Drewitt's right cheek, about midway between the cheek-bone and ear, which appears to have been bleeding slightly, but the constable does not remember Constable Davison bringing a hat of any description and giving it to Drewitt, nor did Drewitt ever throw a hat away while at the lockup. The constable also begs to state that when Drewitt was taken before the Court on the Monday following he was still without hat or boots.

BELL,

Constable (1st Class).

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENTS.

CONSTABLE JAMES F. DAVISON states:—That the hat Ross gave me he said he found in his tent on the Sunday; I took it to the lockup and said to Constable Bell, "Here's a hat found there I believe belongs to the prisoner"; I can't say whether the prisoner was in the cell or the exercise yard at the time I gave the hat to the prisoner; I cannot recollect what the prisoner said in reply, or what he did with the hat; I never saw the hat to my knowledge afterwards; on the Sunday morning I went to Roberts' tent as I was going to the train, and told him and his wife to bring the child to the Police Court on Monday morning; I also told Middleton (who was there); I went to them on my own account; I was not sent; I saw Queanbeyan Nellie in town under the influence of liquor twice on the Saturday night, and I ordered her off to the camp; I think she was camped near and on the other side of the show-ground; I don't know where Drewitt was camped; I cannot say when Drewitt was given into my custody by Roberts whether he had boots on, or how he was dressed; he had on some kind of trousers and shirt; I think he had a coat on and no boots; he struggled all the way to the lockup; I handed him over to Constable Bell a few minutes before midnight; when I spoke about the hat in Court I meant the prisoner must have lost it up the road in the struggle, as he had none on when I arrested him; I made no inquiry as to who the hat belonged to found in Roberts' tent; I only asked the prisoner; I cannot now recollect what the prisoner said; what I told you in Wagga about the conversation I had with the prisoner about the hat was incorrect; I cannot remember anything about it, or what became of it; he may have worn it when removed to Wagga Gaol; I escorted the prisoner to Wagga; Queanbeyan Nellie was about the town till a few weeks ago; I was told by Mrs. Roberts the child was left in Nellie's care (the next morning); I don't remember speaking to her (Nellie) about it; I don't know whether any other constables spoke to Nellie about it; Nellie was not a witness; I don't know of any other making inquiry into the evidence in the case; I cannot recollect whether the prisoner claimed the hat or did not claim the hat when I took it to the lockup.

25th April, 1888.

JAMES F. DAVISON.

TRACKER DICK WESTON states:—On the night of the assault there were three camps of blacks, about sixty in all, within half a mile of Roberts' tent; they had met to hold a corroboree; Drewitt belonged to the camp of Singleton and Narrabri blacks; I saw Drewitt the same evening before the assault; he was dressed in dirty moleskin trousers, a bluish kind of coat, old boots, and a brown felt hat (old); I never saw that hat afterwards; the hat the prisoner Drewitt went to Wagga Gaol in was an old black shell hat; the night (Saturday) of the outrage, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I met Ross in town; he asked me if I could take a man in charge; I said, "No"; he did not say what for; I never heard of Drewitt's case till after it was over in the Police Court; I never was told to make any inquiry about the case; I believe I could have got evidence if I had been told to do so; I was on intimate terms with all the blacks camped here; the mob Drewitt came with left about a fortnight afterwards.

25th April, 1888.

RICHARD WESTON.

GEORGE ALLAN (Aboriginal) states:—I belong to Narrabri, and have camped here about six months; our camp is over by the show-ground; on Saturday, the 1st October, Drewitt and I knocked off work, chopping wood, and came into town; as we passed Roberts' tent (at the back), and when about 100 yards away, Mrs. Roberts whistled and beckoned to Drewitt, who turned back and went to her; he did not go into the tent; he stopped about ten minutes; as I was coming back from purchasing tucker I gave him (Drewitt) a shilling, and cautioned him not to go back to Mrs. Roberts, as he might get into trouble; I said this, as Drewitt told me what she wanted; I did not see him go back to the tent; I did not see him afterwards; I was looking for him all the night; I heard of his arrest the same night; he wore on that night dirty moleskin trousers, blue coat, boots, and hat; I would know the hat if I saw it; the police have never asked me anything about Drewitt or the case; I have not heard of them asking any of the blacks; Queanbeyan Nellie camped with us near the show-ground and on the other side; Nellie did not come back to our camp at all that night—she was away drinking; our camp numbered about a dozen; the other blacks were camped on the flat; I don't associate with them, as I don't drink; my children are at the Mission; my wife and I camp here; I can earn 8s. a day chopping wood; I cannot write.

25th April, 1888.

GEORGE ALLAN.

JOSEPH ROSS states:—On the night of Saturday, the 1st October, 1887, I was knocking off work (wood-cutting); went home to my tent, which was used by Mrs. Roberts and the child; when about 100 yards from the tent I heard the child screaming and calling "dada"; I dropped what I had in my hand (rations) and ran over to the tent and said, "Who is here?" when half in and half out of the tent I struck a match, but, before I could see who it was, someone dashed at my throat; I drew back and struck him on the face with my fist; he tumbled over a box on the ground; I then struck another match, and by its light I saw the man was a blackfellow; I made him dress himself; he was in his shirt only, and said he was doing nothing; I kept on striking matches till he had put on his clothes; his clothes consisted of trousers and coat; I can't say whether he had boots; he had no hat; not knowing that anything had happened to the child I was about letting him go, when he said, "I'll fetch the tribu down and give you a hiding"; I said, "What?" and closed with him, intending to take him to the lockup; we fought for about five minutes; finding I could not take him I asked him to come to Foley's public-house and have a drink (Foley's was in the direction of the barracks); when we got to within a few yards of Foley's he stopped and refused to go any further, and haunted off and hit me, knocking me down, and then ran away; I ran round another road to try and meet him, but failed to do so, so I went back to the tent and found the child sleeping and quiet, so I left again and went and sat on the fence; a few minutes afterwards Middleton came up and told me about the child screaming before, and having seen a blackfellow on the bed with the child; I then for the first time thought something might have happened the child, and we started to look for him, and we met him coming from the town and going in the direction of his camp; he was dressed the same; I cannot say whether he had boots on, but he had no hat; I cannot possibly be mistaken in the identity of the man, as, while he was dressing himself in the tent, I noticed an old scar on the left cheek-bone under the eye; he also had the cut on the right cheek, close under the eye, which I gave him in the tent; there was blood on it; when Middleton and I met him, we collared him and took him towards the lockup; he struggled to get away; we met Constable Davison on the road, and I gave the prisoner in charge for being in my tent undressed and alongside of the child; neither Middleton or I went into the lockup, but after the prisoner was locked up, Constable Davison told me to go back and see if the child had been interfered with; Constable Davison did not go with me; when I got to the tent I found the mother, Kate Roberts, sitting in the tent, crying; she told me about the child being injured, and I examined the child; I then started back for the lockup, and met Senior-sergeant Vaughan in the street; I told him about it, and he said to fetch the child up to the chemist; I did so, but the chemist was closed; I then went and fetched the sergeant again, and he returned with me and knocked the chemist up (Daval); the only question Senior-sergeant Vaughan asked me about the case, or anyone in my hearing, was who was the father of the child, and who was with her in charge, at the time of the occurrence, while I and the mother was away, and I told him Black Nellie; I did not see the sergeant again till he came to the tent with the doctor (Mitchell) about 8 o'clock on the next night; Constable Davison called at the tent on the Sunday, and told Mrs. Roberts and me to be at the Police Court the next morning, and take the child with us; neither the senior-sergeant nor any other constable asked me any particulars about the case, and the first account of it I gave was my evidence before the Court on the Monday.

By Inspector:—The case was heard with closed doors; Senior-sergeant Vaughan conducted the examination; I cannot say what other constable was present in Court; when asked how I identified the prisoner, I said by the cut under his eye; I meant the scar under the left eye, but he also had the cut on the right cheek, which showed quite fresh in Court; I had never seen the prisoner to my knowledge before the Saturday night; it was while going to Foley's with the prisoner that, in passing another public-house, I asked the landlord if any of the police were there; he said the tracker was, and he called him out; I asked the tracker to lock the prisoner up; he said he could not, and advised Drewitt to go home; I found a brown felt hat and part of a bottle of beer in our tent on the Sunday morning; Kate Roberts was present; the same day I showed Davison the hat and bottle, and offered them to him at the tent; he did not take them; he said something, I don't recollect what; some days afterwards I noticed tracks of a horse up to the tent, and Kate told me Constable Davison had been for the blackfellow's hat; I was not asked any questions about the hat in Court, and I gave no evidence about it.

28th April, 1888.

JOSEPH ROSS.

CHARLES

CHARLES MIDDLETON states:—It was about 10 o'clock on the night of the Saturday, the 1st October, 1887, I think, that I heard Roberts' child crying; I was in the paddock looking for my horse; I went over to the tent and saw and heard what I have stated before the two Courts; the night was showery, but the moon shone out bright at times; it did so when I was at the opening of the tent, and I had a good opportunity to see the man when he rushed at me with the bottle; the man was the prisoner Drewitt; I am positive of that; Drewitt had his clothes on—trousers and coat; he was dressed the same when Ross and I arrested him; the prisoner had no hat on in the tent or when we arrested him; I cannot say positively whether Drewitt had boots on in the tent or when we arrested him and handed him over to Constable Davison; I noticed a fresh cut on the prisoner's cheek, it was bleeding slightly; I noticed the same cut on prisoner's cheek in Court the Monday following; I do not know anything about a hat or a bottle of beer being found in Roberts' tent the next day; when I left the tent the blackfellow was still there; I went to look for Ross to tell him what had occurred, and on returning towards the tent I saw Ross sitting on the fence of Ferniers' paddock; I told him, and we proceeded to look for the blackfellow, and found him coming along the Wagga Road from the direction of the town; Ross and I collared the prisoner; I said to Ross, "This is the man I caught in your tent, and I believe he has committed a rape on your child"; the prisoner replied, "Well, I don't know, I was drunk"; the prisoner tried violently to escape; Constable Davison came up and asked what the row was about; Ross said, "This man was in my tent stripped, with a child, and I give him in charge"; on the road to the lockup Drewitt kept repeating, "You can't charge me"; Ross told me afterwards the child had been left in charge of Black Nellie; I saw Black Nellie about town that night drunk; I don't think I ever saw Drewitt before that night; I am not in the habit of drinking; I was perfectly sober; no questions were asked me by any of the police about the case at any time; when the blackfellow was locked up I told Constable Bell and Davison about hearing the child cry in the tent; they told me to go back and see if anything was the matter with the child; we (Ross and I) did so, and he found Mrs. Roberts sitting in the tent crying; she said, "Oh, Joe, look at Louie" (the child); Ross and I then made back for the lockup, and on the road saw Senior-sergeant Vaughan in the street, and we told him about it; he said we were to take the child to the chemist; we fetched the child there, and soon afterwards Senior-sergeant Vaughan came up, and knocked the chemist up, who examined the child; while in the chemist's shop I told Senior-sergeant Vaughan all I knew of the case, and he told all of us to come down on the Monday morning to Court, and bring the child with us; in cross-examination Drewitt asked me, "Did not you ask me to go down to the public-house and you'd shout for me?" I replied, "No, I never shouted for a blackfellow in my life"; I believe this is in the depositions.

C. D. MIDDLETON.

3rd May, 1888.

KATE ROBERTS states:—I was camped at Narrandera in a tent on the 1st October, 1887; the tent was occupied by me, Ross, and the child; Ross had not come home when I left the tent at 8 o'clock that night; I left Queanbeyan Nellie in the tent with the child; the child was in bed; the tent was 10 feet by 12 feet, and the bed was made of boxes, and stood on the right-hand side of the door; the head was farthest from the door; I had known Nellie about a week; she came about 6 o'clock, and asked me to let her leave some Government rations she had received, as it was raining, and she had tea, and stopped till I went out at 8 o'clock; I gave her half-a-crown, and told her to stop till I came back; I have never spoken to her since; she was about the Court when the blackfellow was committed for trial; I did not get back to the tent on the Saturday night till after 11 o'clock; there was only the child there; she was sitting up in bed crying; I went up to her; she speaks very imperfectly; she lifted her chemise and put her hand on her stomach; I saw it was all over blood; Ross came in directly afterwards, and I told him, and we took her to the chemist (Duval), and he examined her; Senior-sergeant Vaughan was present, and asked me who was in charge of the child; I told him Nellie; he asked me if I encouraged the blacks; I told him no; Senior-sergeant Vaughan came to the tent the next night with the Dr. (Mitchell), and examined the child; neither the senior-sergeant or any other constable made any inquiry of me about the particulars of the case, or what I knew about it; on the Sunday morning Constable Davison rode up to the tent, and told Ross and I to be at the Court the next morning; on the morning after the prisoner was arrested Ross and I found a dark felt hat under the bed, and part of (a brandy bottle) a bottle of beer in the tent; they did not belong to us; I on the same day, when Constable Davison called to tell us to go to Court, showed him the hat and beer, and told him where I found them; he (Davison) said, "Let them stop till another time"; the day the prisoner left Narrandera for Wagga Gaol, Constable Davison came to the tent and asked me for the blackfellow's hat; I gave it to him; it was before the train left for Wagga; it was from 2 to half-past 2 in the afternoon; I don't recollect speaking to the prisoner as he passed my tent on the Saturday afternoon; to the best of my belief I never saw him before; the doctor told me to remove the chemise from the child on the Saturday night; I did so, and gave it to Senior-sergeant Vaughan; I want to correct the first part; Ross and I left the tent together at 8 o'clock.

KATE ROBERTS.

Wagga Wagga, 29th April, 1888.

WARDER DAVID OLIVER, Wagga Wagga Gaol:—Prisoner James Drewitt was received from the Narrandera police on the 6th October, 1887; he was wearing an old, torn, brown felt hat, to the best of my belief; he wore the hat for a considerable time after he had been received; it was thrown into the rubbish can as being useless, and supplied from gaol store with a gaol hat.

DAVID OLIVER, Warden,
3 May, 1888.

Witness—THOMAS BARKIN, Gaoler.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 30 April, 1888.

REFERRED to Senior-sergeant Vaughan and Constable Davison for a separate explanation from each, touching their neglect with reference to charge of rape *versus* James Drewitt, tried before His Honor the Chief Justice.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

I would have called for this before, only I expected further report from Inspector Harrison.—
E.M.B.

As I have posted to-day the further report of this case, I return these papers to Captain Battye, instead of sending them on to Senior-sergeant Vaughan.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Wagga Wagga, 30 April, 1888. Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 30 April, 1888.

FORWARDED to Senior-sergeant Vaughan for explanation, reminding him of the Inspector-General's remarks dated 11th July last, wherein he states:—"Sergeant Vaughan should be informed in what respect he has been neglectful, and warned that he cannot expect to retain his position in the Force if he does not evince greater attention and energy." This was read to Senior-sergeant Vaughan by Mr. Harrison, and returned to me on 22nd July.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Forwarded to Senior-sergeant Vaughan, Narrandera.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, 1 May, 1888.

Mr.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Senior-sergeant Vaughan.

Albury, 2 May, 1888.

As it appears that no statement of Senior-sergeant Vaughan's was taken on this inquiry, or that he was present during the same, I forward the entire papers for his perusal, and require an immediate answer, and whatever explanation he may have to offer for the gross dereliction of duty therein described, before I forward them to Acting Inspector-General for his information and that of His Honor the Chief Justice.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Police Station, Wagga Wagga, 4 May, 1888.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN begs to report in reply to Mr. Inspector Harrison's report of the 22nd April last—

(1.) With reference to the cut on prisoner's face, it must have been a very small scar when the doctor who examined him could not notice it, and Constable Bell, who was the closest, says it was a slight cut or scratch which would not be very noticeable; the following day, however, Ross identified him from the mark, and that was sufficient.

(2.) Mr. Harrison makes a mistake as to what Senior-sergeant Vaughan stated about the hat. This is the first we have heard of it—it was not mentioned in the case. Senior-sergeant Vaughan considered every case is his when he conducts the prosecution.

(3.) As to what was done to obtain evidence, now what was done as soon as Senior-sergeant Vaughan heard of the case he directed the child to be brought to Duval's chemist shop to be examined by Mr. Duval in the absence of the doctor, the senior-sergeant being present, and on arrival of the doctor took him to examine the child again, and procured the chemise worn by the child, which was produced in evidence, then took him to examine the prisoner, and procured the shirt which prisoner wore, which was the strongest corroborative evidence for the prosecution, and which secured his conviction. It is unfortunate that Constable Davison did not secure the hat and mention the matter to the senior-sergeant, when all the necessary inquiry would have been made, but the constable was inexperienced, not being long in the Service.

(4.) Now, as to Senior-sergeant Vaughan not troubling himself about the matter, what are the facts—Middleton states, while in the chemist's I told the senior-sergeant all I knew about the case, and he told us all to be down to the Court on Monday morning; Senior-sergeant Vaughan made note of all the particulars from Middleton, Ross, and the woman Roberts, which Mr. Duval, the chemist, can prove. The statement of the latter two witnesses is not correct in this respect. Senior-sergeant Vaughan also saw Nellie, the black gin, and asked her why she left the child alone in the tent; she merely said she was lonely and could not stay—she could not give any evidence bearing on the case.

A statement of the tracker and Allen, the aboriginal, could not bear on the case unless the hat was introduced into it; had it, the senior-sergeant would have made every inquiry in that direction; the witnesses Ross and Roberts were to blame not mentioning the finding of the hat to Senior-sergeant Vaughan, as they could see he was trying to find out all the particulars of the case.

In conclusion, Senior-sergeant Vaughan most respectfully submits that he has done all he could in connection with the case, and that he is free from all blame in the matter.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Wagga Wagga, 4 May, 1888.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN begs to report with reference to Mr. Inspector Harrison's report, of the 30th ultimo, that he went through all the statements in the correspondence attached, and fails to find in it any want of energy or any neglect which is not explained fully in first report of this date.

As to what the senior-sergeant done is also explained, and nothing more could be done unless the hat mentioned was produced to the senior-sergeant. He could not anticipate a hat to be in existence unless it was shown to him. Senior-sergeant Vaughan did not say it was not his case. What he said was the hat was not in the case. Of course, the hat would be a strong ingredient in the case.

Re the gin, Nellie, see first report. As to where Ross went to ask for the police, that is his business. If he went to the barracks he could have found them. He found one afterwards in his proper place.

As to the senior-sergeant being constantly in a muddled state, that he most emphatically denies. And as to being not able to take charge of a station, the senior-sergeant has done so for many years, and with as good results as any man of his rank in the Colony.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan hopes Captain Battye will carefully consider the whole matter, and fairly lay it before the Inspector-General.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Wagga Wagga, 4 May, 1888.

I HEREWITH transmit to Acting Inspector-General Inspector Harrison's reports and proceedings of inquiry made by him relative to the charge of rape *versus* Aboriginal Drewitt, tried at Wagga on Friday, April 20, also Senior-sergeant Vaughan's explanation to each of those reports, as called for by me on 2nd instant. My opinion is, that I consider great blame is attributable to the careless and indifferent way in which Senior-sergeant Vaughan got up the case, in not sifting the most important evidence of identification, or exerting himself in any way to obtain it prior to committal, apparently because offender was arrested by civilians, hence he stated to Inspector Harrison, "It was not my case." A senior-sergeant who thus acts is, in my opinion, totally unfit to have charge of a station, nor can one expect him to instruct or set a proper example to young constables, but rather to ruin smart and intelligent ones desirous of performing their duties.

The

The Acting Inspector-General is aware that this senior-sergeant has had previous warnings from the Inspector-General regarding neglect of duty, and I have moreover officially and privately cautioned him what the result of such neglect must inevitably be.

Up to this moment I have not received the Narrandera March quarter accounts; all from the other stations long since received, examined, and posted to Sydney on the 20th ultimo.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Telegram from Captain Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

4 May, 1888.

SENIOR-SERGEANT can give no evidence to identify offender. Mr. Harrison will explain how neglectful he has been in conducting case.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Telegram from Captain Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

4 May, 1888.

MR. HARRISON has shown me your telegram of Wednesday; he and Constables Bell and Davison will reach Sydney to-morrow morning. I shall post you important papers, statements, and reports *re* case this evening, and intend ordering Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Sydney by Monday, to answer personally for his conduct in that matter and on other occasions.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Telegram from The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Sydney, 5 May, 1888.

Re Drewitt, rape.—Yourself and the constable, or constables (it said two constables), are required in Sydney early Tuesday morning next, to appear before the Executive Council, with reference to Drewitt's identity. A report of all the facts tending to establish identity will also be required; this should reach me on Monday. I am informed a second constable can afford some information on the matter. Reply whether yourself and constables can be here.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Sydney, 5 May, 1888.

Re Drewitt.—Unless Sergeant Vaughan can give evidence as to identity of offender, or otherwise assist the Executive Council in inquiry now pending, there is no necessity of his being sent to Sydney at present. Wire me reply.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Telegram from Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

4 May, 1888.

CHARLES MIDDLETON will accompany Inspector Harrison to Sydney, as he can corroborate evidence as to identity of prisoner, which evidence was not given at trial.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 5 May, 1888.

ON arrival here, received following from Acting Inspector-General:—"Have received reports *re* Drewitt. They relate mainly to misconduct of police. Executive desire to be certain with regard to offender's identity. What is wanted is brief report of evidence on this point; if there be any circumstances tending to disprove identity they should be noticed. No reference need be made to police negligence, which can be dealt with separately." I have informed him that a witness accompanies you who corroborates witness Ross, and who was not examined on point at trial. That you will explain all on Monday morning.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Sydney, 5 May, 1888.

Reports to Colonial Secretary for information of the Executive Council re Drewitt's identity on 7th May, 1888.

HAVE received reports re Drewitt. They relate mainly to misconduct on part of police. The Executive Council desire to be certain with regard to offender's identity. What is wanted is a brief report of the evidence on this point. If there be any circumstances tending to disprove identity, they should be noticed. No reference need be made in this report to police negligence, which can be dealt with separately.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Wagga Wagga, 5 May, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Acting Inspector-General of Police, re Drewitt, aboriginal, now under sentence of death for rape, that I proceeded to Narrandera, where the offence was committed, on the 23rd ultimo, and made every inquiry, but failed to obtain any information as to the probability of some other blackfellow being the offender. On the contrary, the further evidence is strongly against the prisoner.

George Allan (a most intelligent aboriginal) warned the prisoner the same evening not to go to the woman Roberts' tent.

Charles Middleton, who first heard the child cry, could have confirmed the evidence of Joseph Ross as to the cut on the prisoner's face (given by Ross in the tent) being visible when he was arrested, and when appearing in Court on the Monday following.

Constable Bell, who was lock-up keeper at Narrandera at the time, also confirms the statement of the cut. Both Bell and Middleton have furnished statements, and they are also ordered to Sydney in case they should be required. I may mention that a hat and a pale-brandy bottle containing beer was found by Ross and the woman Roberts in the tent the morning after the outrage. These were handed to the police, but were not put in evidence, although the hat, a brown felt one, answered the description of the one the prisoner was in the habit of wearing and had on the same evening.

The gin, Queanbeyan Nellie, had left Narrandera before my arrival for her own district (Queanbeyan), so I was unable to question her as to the prisoner coming to the tent before she left it. Roberts and Ross state they left the child in her charge when they left the tent at 8 o'clock that night.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Narrandera, 15 May, 1888.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Vaughan begs leave to report, re Mr. Inspector Harrison's report of the 22nd ultimo, that the delay in forwarding accounts and returns was caused (as already explained) by the difficulty in getting medical and aboriginal accounts, and other claimants being absent from home, thereby delaying the completion of the accounts.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan pays every attention to the orders and instructions received from his superior officers, but some cannot have immediate attention for many reasons—the inability to complete inquiry necessary for report, &c.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan denies being a frequenter of public houses and constantly in a muddled state, and that his general appearance does not bear out any such assertion.

As to the time the Senior-sergeant gave evidence at the Wagga Circuit Court, the Senior-sergeant denies *in toto* Mr. Harrison's accusation, as he, the Senior-sergeant, had not tasted grog of any kind that day. There were several well-known respectable people in the Court, and on the jury, who can state impartially the Senior-sergeant's general appearance and demeanour.

As to the Crown Prosecutor making any remarks, the Senior-sergeant would have grave doubts about it if not supported by word of mouth in the Senior-sergeant's hearing, or in writing from himself. During the sitting of the Court, the Senior-sergeant had constant communication with the Crown Prosecutor, who at all times was courteous.

The other part of Mr. Harrison's report is already dealt with in Senior-sergeant Vaughan's previous report, re Drewitt case. This report was delayed to enable Senior-sergeant Vaughan to get an expression of opinion from some persons on the jury and in the Court at the time Mr. Harrison makes this gross charge.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan would respectfully beg of Captain Battye that in submitting this correspondence to the Acting Inspector-General, with the Inspector-General's minute of 11th July last, that he would also request him to read previous and subsequent complaints by Mr. Harrison, Senior-sergeant Vaughan's replies, and the Inspector-General's decisions thereon.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Senior-sergeant.

Forwarded. This explanation, called for by Captain Battye, has been sixteen days reaching this Station.—C. E. HARRISON, Inspector, Wagga Wagga, 17/5/88.

Forwarded to the Acting Inspector-General of Police, *vide* previous papers. My full impression is that it would be very much better if Senior-sergeant Vaughan was removed to some other district, *vide* Defaulters' Sheet.—E. M. BATTYE, Superintendent. Albury, 18/5/88. The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

I see no reason for altering my decision with regard to Sergeant Vaughan. These papers to be placed with others.—GEO. READ, Acting Inspector-General of Police, 19/5/88. To Captain Battye, Albury.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE.—DEFAULTERS' SHEET.

Register No.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Age.	Height.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	Country.	Single or Married.	Calling.	Religion.
1,591	Vaughan, Patrick L.	July 4, 1886	31	ft. in. 5 9½	Blue	Black	Fresh	Ireland ..	Single. Married	R. Irish Con- stab. Clerk.	R.C.

Transferred to Murray District.—J. D. BROWN, Superintendent, Deniliquin, 29 May, 1888.

Reduced to 2nd-class sergeant, 17 May, 1888.

Reduced to 1st-class constable, 11 July, 1889.

Promoted to senior-constable, 1st November, 1889.

Promoted to 2nd-class sergeant, 1 January, 1891.

Reduced to senior-constable, 20 June, 1892.

Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.	Plea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (Signature).	Remarks.
6 Aug., 1887.	Neglect to forward police report of inquest on fire at Colomaba, held on 29th June, until called for on this date.	Papers called for by Inspector-General of Police.	Expressed regret, and excuses himself; plea of illness and overwork causing report to be overlooked.	Papers, Y 1,107/87..	Neglect altogether inexcusable. Should he be again found fault with he will certainly be reduced. Enter of D. F. SHEET.	Inspector-General of Police.	
18 Nov., 1887.	Neglect of duty by failing to promptly furnish particulars re reported case of child desertion at Narrandera, and suspected of falsehood in excusing such neglect.	Inspector Harrison.	.....	Papers, Y 1,989/87..	Neglect to be recorded with an admonition. If repeated Sergeant Vaughan will not be retained in his present position.	Inspector-General of Police.	
9 April, 1888.	Apathy and mismanagement in prosecution case against James Drewitt (aboriginal), charged with rape and sentenced to death at Wagga Circuit Court, and further charged with general inattention to his police duties at Narrandera.	Inspector Harrison.	Not guilty	Evidence taken at inquiry held by Inspector Harrison. (Vide papers.)	Reduced to the rank of 2nd class sergeant, and to be transferred from Narrandera.	Acting Inspector-General of Police.	Vide papers, A 425/88
29 June, 1889.	Drunkenness at Tumut, where he had been sent to perform temporary duty, and inability to ride his police horse in consequence of such intemperance, having to be conveyed to his station at Gundagai in a vehicle.	Sub-Inspector Cornett.	Admits having taken drink, but states horse threw him, injuring his back.	Reported by Sub-Inspector Cornett, Constable Field, Sergeant Coveney, Constables Bulmer and Winch.	Reduced to the rank of 1st class constable, and to be transferred to Albury or some contiguous station.	Inspector-General of Police.	
16 June, 1892.	Neglect of duty in keeping book returns and other important documents since December, 1891; disobedience of orders in not transmitting duty returns to Superintendent's Office, and intemperance.	Capt. Battye	Not guilty	Investigation by Superintendent at Albury. (Vide papers.)	Reduced one grade in rank and pay, and to be transferred with a caution to some minor station where he will be under closer observation.	Inspector-General of Police.	
16 July, 1892.	Neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and no longer to be trusted as a constable.	Capt. Battye	Guilty	Vide papers	To be discharged	Inspector-General of Police.	

Discharged accordingly on the 20th July, 1892.

E. M. BATTYE,

Albury, 21st July, 1892.

Captain and Superintendent.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Sydney, 17 May, 1888.

No case has ever come under my notice in which neglect, mismanagement, and want of energy were so conspicuous as in this instance. The moment Senior-sergeant Vaughan became aware that a crime of such exceptional atrocity had been committed, he should either have taken charge of the case himself or carefully instructed Constable Davison with regard to procuring evidence, &c.; but he manifested so little interest in his duty that he did not even trouble himself to accompany the man, Ross, to bring the child to the chemist to ascertain the extent of the injury it had sustained. Every witness (including Constable Davison) in so important a matter should have been carefully examined before going into court, not only for the purpose of ascertaining what they were prepared to prove, but also to discover whether there was any defect in the evidence which required to be supplied. Had this been done, information of the hat having been found in the tent would in all probability have been elicited.

The apathy and indifference shown after the Police Court investigations appear to me to be quite as inexcusable as that manifested previously, as the necessity for every legitimate means to strengthen the evidence of identification could not fail to be apparent to any person of ordinary intelligence. The fact of the offender being without a hat should of itself have suggested the probability of its having been left in the tent or lost in the scuffle, and have led to careful inquiry and search by the police, but no steps appear to have been taken to obtain additional evidence.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan's conduct in the matter from beginning to end certainly goes far to support Mr. Harrison's statement that his mind is in such a condition as to prevent him performing his duty efficiently. Any trouble and anxiety the Executive Government may have experienced in coming to a decision in the case, and the expense of bringing four witnesses to Sydney, is attributable to the negligence of the police, for which Senior-sergeant Vaughan is mainly responsible. When matters of such vital importance are neglected, it is not surprising that his officers have to complain of his inattention to the ordinary duties of his station, and that they express the opinion that he is entirely unfit to continue in his present position.

With

With regard to Constable Davison, although his gross negligence has some excuse in his not having been properly instructed, I have some doubt whether he is mentally fit for the Police Service. His want of ordinary observation in failing to notice how or to what extent the offender was dressed, and his forgetfulness of important matters connected with the case when giving evidence at the trial, together with his admission that a statement he made to his Inspector was entirely incorrect, indicate an amount of inattention and indifference that are without example in my experience. The exercise of the most ordinary common sense in collecting the evidence would have prevented many of the mistakes. In December last Senior-sergeant Vaughan was admonished by the Inspector-General, and informed that if again reported for neglect, he would not be retained in his present position. He is reduced to the rank of 2nd class sergeant, and will be at once removed to another station, where he can be more frequently visited by an officer than he has been of late.

Constable Davison is fined £2 for his gross misconduct in connection with the case, and will be removed. He should, if practicable, be brought to Wagga Wagga, and if, after a few months, he does not show a marked improvement in aptitude for his work, he will have to be discharged.

Captain Battye will select a thoroughly trustworthy man for Narrandera. It is, I think, immaterial whether he is a sergeant or senior-constable, if he possess the necessary qualifications.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Albury, 20 May, 1888.

THESE papers, *versus* Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Davison in connection with the mismanagement and want of energy displayed by them in getting up the case of Drewitt, together with other matters, and the Acting Inspector-General's decision thereon, are forwarded for each of them to read. Sergeant Vaughan will hold himself in readiness to be transferred to some other station or district that the Acting Inspector-General may decide on, within this week, and Inspector Harrison will relieve and order Constable Davison into Wagga.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

I think it advisable for Inspector Harrison to proceed to Narrandera with these papers, and bring them back with him.—E.M.B.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 23 May, 1888.

I HAVE the honor to report having visited Narrandera Station as directed. I read the Acting Inspector-General's decision to Sergeant Vaughan and Constable Davison.

Constable Davison will be relieved at Narrandera by Constable Anderson of this station. I have directed both constables to travel by rail, leaving horse, arms and accoutrements for their successor.

All papers *re* the constables and the prisoner Drewitt returned herewith.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

Telegram from Sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Narrandera, 23 May, 1888.

BEFORE leaving Narrandera Sergeant Vaughan expects an investigation into Mr. Harrison's charges. He can find sufficient evidence to refute all the charges levelled against him by Mr. Harrison.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Sergeant.

Telegram from Mr. Superintendent Battye to Sergeant Vaughan.

Albury, 23 May, 1888.

ACTING Inspector-General's orders must be obeyed. He directs your removal from Narrandera at once to Gundagai; hence I sent senior-constable to take charge. Any further investigation you may require *re* cause of removal, apply in writing through proper channel.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

Telegram from Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Wagga Wagga, 25 May, 1888.

RE transfer. Have just received reply from Narrandera. Sergeant Vaughan laid up with cold. Says he cannot possibly arrange his affairs and leave till fourth proximo. Sergeant Bedingfeld leaves on Thursday, thirty-first instant. He applied for that date to prevent serious loss.

C. E. HARRISON,
Inspector.

Superintendent Battye says dates given will answer. Sergeant Rootes will reach Wagga from Urana on Friday next.—E. M. BATTYE, 25 May, 1888.

Sergeant

Sergeant Vaughan to Mr. Inspector Harrison.

Narrandera, 25 May, 1888.

SERGEANT Vaughan most respectfully begs leave to apply to the Acting Inspector-General of Police for three weeks' leave of absence, and hopes his Superintendent will be good enough to recommend the same, the leave to date from the 1st June next.

The leave is required to proceed to Moama to sell some property there, circumstances of sale being urgent on account of unsatisfactory treatment by an agent at that place.

The last time the Sergeant had leave was five years ago (one month) before taking charge of this station.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Sergeant.

Forwarded to Captain Battye.—C. E. HARRISON, 26/5/88.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 28 May, 1888.

I CANNOT recommend this application. Sergeant Vaughan was to have left Narrandera before now, but he asked by telegram to be allowed till the 4th of June, being laid up with a cold and finding it impossible to arrange his affairs before then. This request I granted. Then again by telegram he asked for a further investigation before leaving Narrandera. *Vide* my reply dated 23rd instant.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Captain Battye.

Sydney, 29 May, 1888.

I CANNOT grant this leave at present. Sergeant Vaughan must proceed at once to his station. Has Captain Battye fixed the date of his removal? If not, this should be done at once.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 30 May, 1888.—Sergeant Vaughan informed through Inspector Harrison, and route to be sent to Vaughan. To leave Narrandera on Tuesday, the 5th proximo; to Cootamundra and to Gundagai by train on the 6th.—E. M. BATTYE, Superintendent.

Telegram from Sergeant Vaughan to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Narrandera, 31 May, 1888.

LEAVE not being granted, involves serious loss. Pray you may reconsider matter.

P. L. VAUGHAN,
Sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to Sergeant Vaughan.

Albury, 31 May, 1888.

UTTERLY impossible. Inspector-General's orders must be obeyed. You will reach Gundagai, Wednesday, the 6th.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to Sergeant Vaughan.

Sydney, 31 May, 1888.

No application for leave can be considered until you have obeyed orders and remove to Gundagai, which you must do at once:

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

D. Turner, Esq., to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

Narrandera, 22 May, 1888.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan, who is in charge of this town, called on me to-day, and represented the great injustice that has been administered to him by the report of some of his superior officers, in connection with the framing and accumulating evidence of the aboriginal Drewitt's case, who is now under sentence of death, the report being of such a nature to cause his immediate removal, also to be disgraced in rank. All Mr. Vaughan asks is that he may have an opportunity to reply to numerous condemning paragraphs in such report, also to bring evidence. He is then perfectly willing that the case be dealt with fairly and impartially.

It is a great blow to such an old public servant as Vaughan, who has been twenty-five years in the police. He has always been known here as a most diligent and conscientious officer. A general feeling of regret prevails at his misfortune, and am sure he would come out of an investigation perfectly clear, as several of our most prominent townsmen were got by the sergeant in properly working the case up.

I would deem it a particular favour if you would kindly mention this to the Minister of Justice, and get him to reopen the case with the object of enabling Vaughan to defend himself.

Apologising for troubling you.

I am, &c.,

D. TURNER.

Presented by G. R. Dibbs, M.P. The Inspector-General of Police for report.—C.W., B.C., 29/5/88.

The

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sydney, 30 May, 1888.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Vaughan's conduct has been very unsatisfactory for a long time past, and he was informed by the Inspector-General, only a few months ago, that if he was again complained of he would not be permitted to retain his rank. His gross neglect of duty in connection with the case of the aboriginal Drewitt, in failing to obtain and submit to the magistrates material evidence which was available for the prosecution, necessitated the bringing of four persons to Sydney, to be examined by the Executive, before the case of the offender could be satisfactorily disposed of.

Superintendent Battye and Inspector Harrison have repeatedly complained of his gross negligence and inattention, and represented him to be in a constant state of muddle. In his own interests and those of the public and the Department alike, I considered it necessary to remove him from Narrandera and reduce him to the rank of an ordinary sergeant. He has been afforded ample opportunity of replying to all these complaints made against him.

GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Petition from Residents of Narrandera to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Narrandera, 28 May, 1888.

We, the undersigned residents of Narrandera and district, have the honor to bring under your notice the following facts, and ask you to kindly give the same your favourable consideration:—

- (1.) Senior-sergeant Vaughan has been in charge of Narrandera station for the past five years, and as far as we are aware has satisfactorily carried out the duties of his office.
- (2.) We hear with great regret that he is under orders for transfer, and it comes on us as a surprise to hear that he is not only to be removed but also reduced in grade.
- (3.) We venture to think if Senior-sergeant Vaughan is afforded the opportunity, he can satisfactorily account for any apparent laches of duty.
- (4.) While not presuming to interfere with departmental regulations, we desire to place upon record our esteem and appreciation of Senior-sergeant Vaughan's services.

Respectfully soliciting your kind reconsideration of the matter.

We have, &c.,
BRUCE KENNEDY,
Mayor.

And 71 signatures following.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to B. Kennedy, Esq., and others.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 May, 1888.

In acknowledging the receipt of your petition of the 28th instant, I beg to inform you that Sergeant Vaughan's removal from Narrandera has been decided upon after very mature consideration, and is deemed necessary in his own interests and those of the public and the Department alike. He has been afforded ample opportunity of replying to the complaint made against him. I regret, therefore, that I cannot reconsider my decision.

I have, &c.,
GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

R. H. Ferrier, Esq., to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

My dear Sir,

Narrandera, 29 May, 1888.

By to-day's mail a petition goes forward to Inspector-General of Police on Sergeant Vaughan's behalf, specially asking that his case should be re-opened, with the object of enabling himself an opportunity of further explaining away the various departmental charges made against him.

I would deem it a favour if you would kindly wait on the Inspector-General and do what you can, as the people here deem the sergeant fully worthy of the trouble they have taken in him.

Yours, &c.,
Per R. H. FERRIER,
D.F.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police,—I should like you to give this matter your favourable consideration.—G. R. DIBBS, 30/5/88.

The Acting Inspector-General of Police to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 May, 1888.

With reference to the letter addressed to you by Mr. R. H. Ferrier, of Narrandera, respecting the transfer of Sergeant Vaughan from that place, I beg to state that the sergeant's removal has been decided upon after careful consideration, alike in his own interest and that of the public and the Department. He is being sent to a better station, but does not appear to understand that the change will be to his advantage.

I have, &c.,
GEO. READ,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Superintendent Battye to The Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Albury, 15 June, 1888.

PAPERS now returned, instructions having been duly carried out.

E. M. BATTYE,
Superintendent.
Mr.

Mr. Inspector Harrison to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

List of correspondence returned to Senior-sergeant Vaughan in consequence of carelessness and inattention to his duties:—

1887.
 24 July —Inquest report *re* McCarthy returned for correction.
 9 Aug. —Criminal arrest notice returned for correction.
 11 „ —Inquest report *re* Butcherine returned for completion.
 12 Oct. —Duty returns of 1st and 3th October returned for report *re* delay.
 21 „ —Voucher for rations returned for correction.
 23 „ —Voucher for Farriery returned for correction.
 10 Dec. —Forage return returned for correction.
 15 „ —Duty return returned for correction.
 1888.
 13 Jan. —Account *re* Clarke for stabling and forage for completion.
 16 „ —Account *re* Clarke again returned for completion.
 24 „ —Account *re* Ferrier & Co. returned for completion.
 15 April—Forage return returned for correction.

C. E. HARRISON,
 Inspector.

6th May, 1888.

List of general matters returned to Senior-sergeant Vaughan in consequence of carelessness and inattention to duties:—

1887.
 28 July —Memo. warning Senior-sergeant Vaughan *re* his general neglect of duty.
 6 Aug. —Telegram *re* fire at Colombo—Superintendent's censure *re* neglect.
 6 „ —Telegram *re* forwarding report of inquest.
 2 Dec. —Telegram complaining of neglect to reply if Ferrier carrying on business as brewer when asked by telegram.
 15 „ —Memo. *re* neglect to gazette warrant *re* Watts and Peacock.
 1888.
 5 Feb. —Telegram *re* delay returning tenders sent on 19th ultimo.
 5 „ —Criminal statistics received in very bad state.
 5 Mar. —Memo. complaining of non-receipt of account *re* Aborigines.
 6 May —Paid accounts for quarter ending 30th December, 1887, not received to date.
 6 „ —Medical and aboriginal accounts not received for quarter ending March, 1888.

C. E. HARRISON,
 Inspector.

6th May, 1888.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1893.

I beg you will pardon me for again addressing you with reference to my case, and beg to repeat a statement in my letter of the 18th January last, the unjust treatment I received at the hands of Captain Battye and the late Mr. Inspector Harrison, at Narrandera, in May, 1888, ruined my prospects in the service, and the worry and annoyance caused thereby entirely undermined my health, which caused all my subsequent troubles, and would have driven many a man into a lunatic asylum.

At that time I had twenty-three years' service, and a career of usefulness and efficiency which few men of my rank in the service had.

The three addresses (copies attached) are sufficient proof from the public, and they can be borne out by ex-Superintendent Brown the present Superintendent Brennan, and Sub-Inspector Baker, now of Kempsey. One or other of them were close observers of my conduct in the service for over twenty years previously.

At the time I speak of, Narrandera was very busy, I had only three constables and a lock-up-keeper all inexperienced, one of whom caused all the trouble that was charged to me, and which the best officer in the service placed in my position could not avert, and I was cunningly kept from coming to Sydney when I could have successfully justified myself before the Executive Council, and was refused an impartial inquiry which I strenuously tried to obtain, see Exhibits (A, B, C, and E attached), I was only refused leave of absence which I was entitled to (see Exhibit D), by which I lost household property which I could have saved, value £500, together with the terrible pecuniary loss my reduction and removal entailed, my application for leave of absence is amongst the records of your office.

About that time I applied for a foot senior-constable at Narrandera, which was badly required, but was refused, being objected to by Mr. Harrison, but strange to say there is one stationed there now, and for some time past when the work is considerably less which the criminal returns can show. During all the time I was in the Murray District, neither Mr. Harrison nor Captain Battye made an adverse entry in my books on their inspections, but what do we find after I left Germanton, Captain Battye takes his clerk to Germanton to examine my Clerk of Petty Session books.

The idea of Captain Battye thinking he could find out any dishonesty in my accounts, who could produce living evidence of my honesty from infancy. See what the Treasury Inspector says of my public accounts (copy attached), and Mr. T. A. Brown, Police Magistrate, who are infinitely better judges than Captain Battye.

This visit to Germanton was, no doubt, intended, and did cause some scare as to the state of my public accounts. Why not do this while I was on the scene, to explain if necessary? No. Captain Battye did all he could to get me away before I had time to complete my accounts. See the papers in the case where he imperatively ordered me away on a certain date, although I urged reasons why I should remain to complete my quarterly accounts, &c.

I am entirely dependent on my wife's friends for support, all my means having dwindled away by reasons already explained, and not having an opportunity, as other men in the force had, of investing earnings in profitable speculations, being all my time in the service constantly and busily engaged in police duty, and in parts of the country where living was expensive.

I find also that the ordinary avenues of employment open to retired policemen are closed against me, not having a discharge.

I have not sought press or political influence, but I rely entirely on redress from the Service; and I depend on the fairness which you are reputed to be even yet do me some justice for the way I have been treated after my long service, and which, I feel certain, could not have occurred had you been at the head of affairs in May, 1888, when the Narrandera affair occurred.

I beg you will take the trouble to read this correspondence.

I have, &c.,
P. L. VAUGHAN.

[Enclosures.]

[Copy of Illuminated Address.]

To Senior-sergeant Patrick L. Vaughan.

Dear Sir,

We cannot permit you to leave Narrandera without expressing our consciousness of your many sterling qualities. During your residence here you have discharged the difficult duties of your position with impartiality, ability, and wise discretion, and you have formed friendships both true and lasting. Your assiduous efforts in the establishment and promotion of various local institutions have contributed in no small measure to the success which has resulted, notably the Hospital and Mechanics Institute. Permit us, in conclusion, to beg Mrs. Vaughan's acceptance of the accompanying testimonial. Wishing yourself and Mrs. Vaughan many years of uninterrupted happiness.

We remain, yours very faithfully,

M. Slattery, C.C.	A. Lynch, agent
D. Mooney, C.C.	B. Kennedy, storekeeper
C. Hunt, storekeeper	S. Richards, storekeeper
J. Hancock, contractor	Thos. Lincoln, brewer
Wm. M'Mahon, freeholder	Thos. Gough, hotel-keeper
Jas. Patterson, hotel-keeper	Geo. Beeby, sawmill owner
J. J. O'Farrell, watchmaker	Sam Yet, Chinese merchant
J. Campbell, railway station-master	Sheldon Smith, surveyor
James Mitchell, M.D.	Percy Higgins, council clerk
Jas. Moulton, hotel-keeper	J. Flemming, hotel-keeper
N. M'Callum, J.P., station manager	Nicholas Roch, farmer
J. T. Condile, forest ranger	J. Foley, hotel-keeper
J. W. Elworthy, stock inspector	A. Clark, farmer
S. M. Smith, storekeeper	H. B. Keimander, M.D.
Robt. Forrier, merchant	Donald Turner, agent
J. Jackson, squatter	R. Forbes, hotel-keeper
J. W. Keegan, hotel-keeper	W. J. Eriamster, do
H. T. King, stock and station agent	H. C. Tingeombe, bank manager
W. Solway, bank manager	John O'Shaughnessy, farmer
G. Spicer, agent	G. Eldred, newspaper proprietor
A. G. Duthie, do	J. Mahony, farmer.
N. Levoi, accountant	

Narrandera, June, 1888.

[Copy of Illuminated Address with Purse.]

To Senior-sergeant P. L. Vaughan.

Dear Sir,

Your many friends in this district, whilst deeply regretting your removal from our midst to Narrandera, have sought this opportunity of presenting you with this address and accompanying purse as a mark of esteem, and expressing their approval of the efficient and courteous manner in which you have discharged the duties appertaining to your office.

They would bear testimony to the judgment and tact displayed by you in the execution of your police court duties.

As a friend and townsman they feel they will lose in you one who has responded cheerfully both socially and charitably to the claims upon your time and purse.

We sincerely trust that, entering upon your new sphere of duty, you will meet with all the success possible; that your relations with men, as a citizen, may obtain the approbation of all who you may come in contact with, so that they can assent, as we have the pleasure of doing now (after an acquaintance of nearly eighteen years), to your urbane and gentlemanly demeanour, and that their acquaintance with you may be equally as cordial and pleasant as it has been with us.

Accept this as our assurance of good-will, together with best wishes for your future, and health to enjoy it.

And believe us, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

William M'Kenzie, Mayor	W. W. Moorhead, Royal Hotel
J. G. Evans, alderman	David Tennant, Secty. D. & M. Ry. Co.
Wm. H. Allanson "	A. B. Rex, storekeeper
J. D. Hatch "	M. O'Loughlin, "
A. Jamieson "	A. Rosenfeld, merchant
Richard Marum "	Wm. Oliver, furrier
James Jeremy, junr., auctioneer, &c.	James Baxter, watchmaker
M. M'Kenzie, storekeeper	And others.

Darlington, 18th May, 1888.

[Copy of Illuminated Address with Gold Watch and Chain.]

To Sergeant Vaughan, Moama.

Moama, 8 October, 1879.

We, the undersigned residents of Moama and Echunga, wish to convey our high opinion of you as a public officer during your seven years' residence among us.

The feeling is that of regret at your leaving.

Your uniform courtesy and kindness, both private and public, have made you many friends, who wish you to accept the accompanying small token of their esteem.

Wishing you and Mrs. Vaughan every happiness and prosperity.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Lester S. Donaldson, P.M.	Gen. Redman, J.P.
Geo. Langford, J.P.	A. McCollough, J.P.
Henry Crossen, J.P.	W. H. Cairnes, J.P.
James Shackell, J.P.	Elliott Chas. Rendell, J.P.
James Mackintosh, J.P.	John Garlick, Ch. of Eng. clergyman
Walter W. Moore, J.P.	James J. McGillieuddy, C.C.
H. Lath, J.P.	John P. Carleton, R.C.C.
C. M. Seward, J.P.	John C. Johnston, Presn. minister
H. Butcher, M.B.C.	Chas. E. Pascoe, town clerk, Echunga
Philip Nolan, J.P.	A. C. Akhurst, sol., B.C., Echunga
C. C. Palmer, J.P.	F. R. C. Hopkins, Peericoota Sta.
P. H. Callan, J.P.	Robert Barbour, M.P.

[E.]

[E.]

Dear Sir,

Mr. Lakeman and myself called on the Acting Inspector-General of Police this morning. He stated he would not agree to an inquiry before Captain Battye, and that he considered it would be to your advantage to be removed to Gundagai. After the decided statements made we felt that it would be useless to urge the matter further, but we testified that from our knowledge you had acted as an efficient officer in the discharge of your duties.

Senior-sergeant Vaughan, Narrandera.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY, M.L.A.

Police Office, Germanton, 16 October, 1893.

I HAVE this day completed my inspection of the accounts of Senior-constable Vaughan, acting in the capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Germanton, and have much pleasure in stating that I found the books neatly kept, and in every way satisfactory.

E. H. REILLY,

Acting Treasury Inspector.

"Petty's Hotel," Sydney, 7 January, 1893.

MR. P. L. VAUGHAN, ex-Sergeant of police in the Albury district, has been known to me as being in charge at Germanton and Bowna. Personally I have found him highly capable in the discharge of his duties, and I am aware that his departure from the district was generally regretted.

T. A. BROWNE, P.M., Albury.

The Inspector-General of Police to Captain Battye, late Superintendent of Police, Albury.

Sydney, 11 September, 1893.

BEFORE replying to this application I think it proper to transmit it to Captain Battye for his perusal, and for the favour of any observations he may think fit to make.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Captain Battye to The Inspector-General of Police.

12 September, 1893.

IN returning these papers to Inspector-General, connected with ex-Sergeant Vaughan's reduction and final dismissal, I beg to state I have no observations to make, beyond referring Inspector-General to ex-Sergeant Vaughan's defaulter's sheet, and the various reports against him which caused those reductions, and his ultimate removal from the Service.

I know of no man in the Service who had greater consideration shown him, or greater chances of recovering his lost position, after his removal from Narrandera, where up to a certain date I held a high opinion of his steadiness and ability, but he gradually became worse, and not to be trusted in charge of a station.

I may say he was never in charge of Bowna; his family resided a few days there. From Germanton he was ordered by me into Albury to explain matters, and to complete his missing quarterly accounts at my office, which he was incompetent to do.

E. M. BATTYE,

Captain.

The Inspector-General of Police to ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Sydney, 13 September, 1893.

THE Inspector-General of Police regrets to inform ex-Constable Vaughan, in reply to his letter of the 11th instant, that the case cannot be re-opened; the ex-constable was treated with exceptional leniency and consideration owing to his former good conduct and efficiency.

Captain Battye reports that he knows of no man in the Service who had greater consideration shown to him or greater chances of recovering his lost position as had the ex-constable.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 27 September, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and must take it as a final decision of the department not to further consider my case.

With reference to your statement that I have been treated with exceptional leniency, I beg again to state that for twenty-three years I did not require any leniency. All that time I was actively engaged fighting hard for the department, and always treated with justice by yourself and your predecessor, and it scarcely bears the stamp of common sense that after that length of time, and having your own promise of speedy promotion, and even Captain Battye's recommendation, that I should so suddenly change front to what I was painted by Mr. Harrison and Captain Battye, and at a time, too, when you were absent from the Colony. I think I can yet prove to the country that it was Captain Battye who changed front, for which he is noted, and that it was my consistent honesty and boldness to attempt to differ from Mr. Harrison in police duty and law that caused my downfall. A mere reprimand at that time would equal a fine of £100 to me, as it would materially delay my promotion.

I cannot pass over the part of your letter referring to Captain Battye's report that he "knew no man in the Service who had more consideration shown to him," without remarking that his memory must be very defective if he now thinks so.

I would mention some names that he could not help remembering, and also the reasons for dealing with their cases differently to mine, which are facts, and his own statement; and some of those men never earned their salt for the Service.

I am sorry Captain Battye's report compelled me to make the above statement, as the treatment other men in the Service have received is no business of mine.

I beg most respectfully to apply for copies of all papers in connection with my reduction and transfer from Narrandera in May, 1888, including my applications for an inquiry into the case, and my applications for leave of absence and replies thereto.

Apologising for troubling you so much, which I would not do only my reputation of twenty-seven years is involved.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

The Inspector-General of Police to ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Sydney, 28 September, 1893.

The Inspector-General of Police begs to inform ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan, in reply to his letter of the 27th instant, that it is contrary to established rule to furnish copies of official documents, but the ex-constable may be allowed to see the papers if he apply to the Secretary.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 October, 1893.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg to thank you for your courtesy in allowing me access to papers in my case of May, 1888, which I saw at your office on the 3rd instant, but there was not attached to the papers my telegrams and applications for an investigation into my case before leaving Narrandera, nor my application for leave of absence with Captain Battye's remarks and replies thereto, which I beg to request you will now cause to be attached, and also my application for a rehearing after your return to the Colony and resuming control of the department, and also all applications for redress from the time of my discharge to the present time.

On a perusal of the papers I fail to find anything to prove neglect of duty on my part, except the statement of the unfortunate woman Roberts and the man Ross, which do not correspond with their sworn testimony in the case nor borne out by witness Middleton, who goes as near as he was permitted to the truth.

As a sample of how these statements were taken by Mr. Harrison, I will quote one. The tracker, Weston, was made to say, "I think I could find or get further evidence if asked to." Would any sane man believe such a thing? And again the man Middleton told me at Wagga that Mr. Harrison tried in taking his statement to make him say things that were not true, to implicate me. Why did not Mr. Harrison take the statement of Mr. Duval, the chemist, Dr. Mitchell, the Police Magistrate who tried the case, and others (which he refused to do), who could prove beyond doubt that I had done all I possibly could to obtain all the evidence possible in the case, taking carefully the statements of the woman Roberts, the man Ross, and the other man, Middleton, at Mr. Duval's chemist's shop, on the night of the occurrence, where I had the child taken for examination, in Dr. Mitchell's absence? I then closely questioned them, and they never mentioned anything about a hat, nor subsequently at the Police Court hearing. There was nothing strange in an aboriginal appearing without hat or boots. Such a gross case of convicting a man behind his back on doubtful and unsupported statements I never heard of before, and the wonder is that Mr. Read, at my persistent request, and that of the Narrandera public, who were incensed at the treatment I received, did not grant a proper inquiry into the case at the time, which would set everything at rest, and save me the terrible loss of position and pay, and exposing me to the persecutions which followed, causing terrible mental worry, which almost broke down my health, and caused my ultimate removal from the Service.

No wonder Captain Battye safely guarded the papers from my perusal, instructing Mr. Harrison to come on to Narrandera, and read to me the Acting Inspector-General's decision. He did not then allow me to see his own remarks, nor Mr. Harrison's grossly incorrect statements in the case, which, had I been known, I would rather take my dismissal than leave Narrandera without proper inquiry.

The commonest soldier in the ranks would be allowed the benefit of a court-martial, but I, a man of twenty-three years' faithful service, was refused a proper inquiry.

I beg to refer to petition from the residents of Narrandera in my case, presented by Sir George Dibbs, and Mr. Read's reply, "That it would be to my advantage to be removed from Narrandera, and that I had ample opportunity to answer the charges." Now, is that statement correct? The actual pecuniary loss I explained in my application to you soon after your return and resuming duty, I cannot remember the date; and how I was treated at Gundagai, although there were sergeant's quarters I was not allowed to occupy them, as I expected (they being occupied by a constable); before I could get any place to live in I had to put up at an hotel for a month, at considerable expense, for which I was not recouped, and when I did succeed in getting a cottage I had to pay 4s. per week in excess of my lodging allowance, and the place being at an inconvenient distance from the police station. As to whether I had an opportunity of answering the charges, the papers abundantly prove the contrary.

Reference was made by Mr. Harrison to the remarks of the Chief Justice and the Crown Prosecutor. It can be proved by dozens of witnesses, besides the Jury in the case, that neither the Judge nor Crown Prosecutor said one adverse word to me during the hearing and my examination in the case.

Would the Chief Justice spare me in open court if he thought I was guilty of any neglect? Most certainly not. See Mr. Moran's letter attached to my application, which I mentioned after your return and resuming control of the department.

Again thanking you and apologising for again having to trouble you.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

Are

Are there any other papers at Albury relating to Vaughan's case, if so, please forward them?—
EDMUND FOSBERY, Sydney, 6th October, 1893. Superintendent Creaghe.

Herewith I forward all the papers which can be found in my office relating to ex-Sergeant Vaughan, whose reputation in this district is that of a confirmed drunkard.—RICHARD CREAGHE, Superintendent, Albury, 10th October, 1893. The Inspector-General of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police to ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 October, 1893.

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that some papers having reference to your case, which were filed in the Superintendent's office at Albury, have now been returned here, and you are at liberty to peruse them should you call.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 October, 1893.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to inform you that I called at your office yesterday, and saw the papers in my case, recently returned from Albury, which thanks to you are now complete.

I would not again require to address you on the subject were it not for the grossly false statement contained in Mr. Creaghe's memo. forwarding the papers.

It is to refute such insinuations that I endeavoured, without success, both in and out of the Service, to have a proper inquiry into my case, which I soon hope to get, when I can prove to the world the falsity of Mr. Creaghe's cruel unasked for libel, and other several charges contained in the papers. Mr. Creaghe's remarks calls to my mind one of many incidents which happened me at Narrandera.

A constable applied for a station which was about to be formed, and he being a deserving man, I recommended his application. To Mr. Harrison's remarks he said, "I cannot recommend this application, as Constable Ray is a confirmed tippler." In due course I got back the application with a severe snub from Captain Buttye for making such a recommendation. I simply replied that wherever Mr. Harrison got his information from it was not correct. Mr. Harrison did not dare to follow up and prove his statement. The constable's application was granted, and he is now a trusted and efficient officer. That man's reputation would be blasted had I not the courage to protect him. But I was paid off for it by the numerous false accusations from time to time made against me, not attempted to be proven, and which I was not allowed to disprove.

These are facts on record and not idle, false insinuations.

Apologising for having again to trouble you.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 December, 1893.

Mr Chanter, who is interesting himself in my case, has informed me that you would approve of me making a specific application; but I was not able to gather from him the idea you had in view. He advised me to see you, but I decided to write you instead, not wishing to trouble you when perhaps busy.

I would like to meet your views if possible, and would beg a suggestion from you in the matter.

Apologising for addressing you privately.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

The Inspector-General of Police to ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Sydney, 11 December, 1893.

The Inspector-General of Police informs Mr. P. L. Vaughan, in reply to his letter of the 10th instant, that if he make application for any employment for which he would be suitable, the Inspector-General of Police should be glad to assist him in obtaining it.

EDMUND FOSBERY.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 December, 1893.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and referred it to Mr. Chanter; but, after carefully considering the whole thing, I feel I would not be doing justice to my conscience and reputation if I did anything else than forward the accompanying specific application.

Therefore, under the circumstances, it would be hypocritical of me to at present accept your kind offer of assistance, which I consider valuable.

Owing to the present political crisis, I might have some delay in obtaining redress, and, while the grass is growing the horse might starve, but if I do 'perish I will do so in the cause of justice and truth.

Thanking you for your personal courtesy and kindness to me on all occasions.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 December, 1893.

I have the honor to make an application for re-instatement in my rank in the Police Force, which I lost at Narrandera in May, 1888, through no fault of mine, but on false statements and assertions, which I was not allowed to disprove, although making repeated applications to do so, and which I can even now disprove by numerous respectable witnesses.

This application, if granted, will only slightly recompense me for the pecuniary loss and mental wrong which I have suffered since the time referred to, not to mention the other persecutions which followed.

I have, &c.,

P. L. VAUGHAN.

The Inspector-General of Police to ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Sydney, 19 December, 1893.

Mr. P. L. VAUGHAN is informed, in reply to his letter dated the 15th instant, that the Inspector-General of Police is unable to accede to his application for re-instatement in the Police Force.

EDMUND FOSEBRY,
Inspector-General of Police.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SENIOR-SERGEANT VAUGHAN.

(FURTHER RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1895.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th September, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, reports, and other correspondence relating to the
“reduction and removal from Narrandera of Senior-Sergeant Vaughan, in
“June, 1888.”

(*Mr. Chanter.*)

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan to The Chief Secretary.

Honorable Sir,

43, Oxford-street, Paddington, 19 March, 1894.

It is with great reluctance I write to request a favour of you, and would not do so only that necessity compels me, as the redress I am seeking may be somewhat delayed owing to the state of political matters at the present time.

In order to make you conversant with the matter it will be necessary to state my case briefly.

I am after serving a time of twenty-seven years in the Police Force of this Colony, and advanced as rapidly as I could expect, until when senior-sergeant in charge at Narrandera I came in contact with a Mr. Harrison, Inspector, of Wagga, who had charge of that district.

For some reason or other he took a personal dislike to me, and imported it into his official capacity, annoying me in every way he could, and I, being of a sensitive temperament, naturally resented his interference, having a good knowledge of my duty.

In 1888, when the Inspector-General was absent from the Colony on leave of absence, and Superintendent Read Acting Inspector-General, Mr. Harrison brought a charge against me of neglect of duty in connection with a case that I had no control over, the result being that I was disgraced and transferred to Gundagai, at a time, too, when I was entitled to promotion to sub-inspector. I tried every means in my power to have an investigation into the case, as I could completely prove my innocence, but was refused. The people of Narrandera seeing how I was treated prepared a petition, numerous signed, and forwarded it to you for presentation by Mr. R. H. Ferrier, which you did. But Mr. Read refused to entertain it, so I was not allowed to disprove the false charge brought against me, which would not be refused to the greatest criminal in the country, but denied to me, who held the rank of senior-sergeant, with twenty-two years' service and not a scratch of a pen against me; but on the contrary, having the approbation of the public, judges, benches of magistrates, and all with whom I came in contact. Please see copies of testimonials attached.*

The wrong treatment I received naturally embittered my mind, causing great mental worry; and one thing after another followed, until I was discharged from the Service, about twenty months ago, without one penny compensation or pension, after paying into the Police Reward Fund for twenty-seven years.

On the Inspector-General's return I applied for reinstatement in my rank, setting forth the details; but he refused to reopen a case dealt with by Mr. Read while Acting Inspector-General.

After my discharge, also, I had some correspondence with the Inspector-General, with a hope of redress; but he declined to reopen the case, on the grounds above stated, although I may state that in the correspondence and on all previous occasions the Inspector-General treated me with the greatest courtesy; and I am sure, had he been in the Colony at the time, I would be allowed to defend my character against false accusations, and be now enjoying the position of sub-inspector, which I had earned by hard work.

When

* See pages 18 and 19 of former correspondence, ordered to be printed on the 21st August, 1895.

When all appeals to the Inspector-General had failed I saw Mr. Chanter, M.L.A., who knows me for many years, and he consented to take up my case and get a Select Committee to inquire into the case; but you will see by his letter (attached) that in the existence of the present Parliament there would not be sufficient time to obtain a Select Committee to finally deal with the case.

These are the reasons which compel me to apply to you for something to do, while waiting till after the elections and meeting of the next Parliament, when I have not the slightest fear but I will be able to justify myself before a Committee of the House, and obtain the redress which I am entitled to.

I would not trouble you, only my means are exhausted. Being all my time in the Service in a hot and trying climate, and being actively engaged in police duties, I had not an opportunity, as other members of the Force have had, of turning my earnings to profitable account; and I have a wife and grown-up girls to maintain.

I would be of use in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, having been an expert, collecting and compiling the electoral lists for over twenty-five years, or railway or post office detective, or some such employment.

Hoping you will do me the favour of placing me in some position where I would be usefully employed while waiting.

I have, &c.,
PATRICK LAURENCE VAUGHAN.

P.S.—Mr. Chanter has the correspondence with the Inspector-General. The other papers *re* Narrandera case are at the Inspector-General's office, where I was allowed to see them.—P.L.V.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—21/3/94. H.T.D. (*pro* Sec.).

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., Sydney, 1 February, 1894.
Yours to hand. I am sorry to hear of your illness, and hope you will soon recover. In reference to your case, the time this Parliament lasts will be too short to obtain a Select Committee to deal with your case, as it will be at least a month or six weeks before I would have a chance of reaching a motion.

Therefore the only thing that can be done is to let the matter remain until after the election, and then, if I am returned, I will give notice of motion for a Select Committee, and have your case fully inquired into.

Ex-Constable P. L. Vaughan.

Yours truly,
J. M. CHANTER.

Minute of the Inspector-General of Police.

[Confidential.]

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 20 March, 1894.

UNTIL the time that Vaughan obtained the rank of sergeant he was a most efficient officer. Had he continued to behave well he probably would have been made an officer; but, unfortunately, he gave way to intemperate habits, and, in spite of repeated warnings, he got worse instead of better, and it became impossible to retain him in the Service. The charge dealt with by my *locum tenens* did not affect his position so as to cause his discharge; but he was repeatedly reported for misconduct subsequently, and was twice reduced in rank by me and cautioned. A copy of defaulter's sheet is attached.* He was treated with every consideration.

I should be glad, however, to assist him to obtain suitable employment, on account of his former good service, if he could be trusted to continue temperate in his habits. He appears to be reclaimed now. His education is above the average. He would make an intelligent messenger.

EDM. FOSBERY.

* See page 13 of former correspondence, ordered to be printed on 21st August, 1895.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
20 *November*, 1895.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

1895.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 15. TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1895.

19. DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK:—Mr. Fegan moved, pursuant to Notice:—
 (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the charges made against, and the dismissal of, Constable Easterbrook.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Brunker, Mr. Levien, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Russell Jones, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Afleck, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Barnes, and the Mover.
 Debate ensued.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 23. TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1895.

4. DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK:—Mr. Fegan presented a Petition from Nathaniel Easterbrook, of Singleton, praying that he may be represented by Counsel or Attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon his dismissal from the Police Force, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the said Committee.
 Petition received.
 Mr. Fegan (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 42. WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1895.

4. DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK:—Mr. Fegan, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 17th September, 1895; together with Appendix.
 Ordered to be printed.

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1895.

DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 17th September, 1895, "to inquire into and report upon the charges made against, and the dismissal of, Constable Easterbrook,"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose *See List, p. 5. evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

1. That Nathaniel Easterbrook and another Constable were dismissed from the Police Force on the reports of Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken, for having, while on duty, misconducted themselves with two women, named respectively "Burns" and Gale.
2. That Easterbrook denied having been found under the conditions reported by Skinner and Aitken.
3. That both Skinner and Aitken give the girl "Burns," with whom Easterbrook was alleged to have misconducted himself, a bad character.
4. That other witnesses, including Senior-constable Meehan, in whose service the girl "Burns" had been employed, deny the statements of Skinner and Aitken as to her personal character and identity.
5. That Easterbrook, previous to the charge being brought against him, was considered a sober, truthful, and efficient officer, and that Police-superintendent Larkins states that he would be prepared to recommend Easterbrook's reinstatement.

Your Committee consider that Easterbrook's case should be reopened, and beg to recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Government.

JOHN LIONEL FEGAN,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
20th November, 1895.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carroll,	|	Mr. Fegan,
	|	Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. Fegan called to the chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceeding appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1895.

The House continued to sit during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, therefore no meeting could be held.

TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.		
Mr. Carroll,	|	Mr. Russell Jones.

Senior-constable William Skinner called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at a quarter past *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.		
Mr. Affleck,	|	Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Carroll,	|	Mr. Travers Jones.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to Nathaniel Easterbrook to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Present:—Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook.

George Read (*Superintendent of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Nicholas Larkins (*Superintendent of Police*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Constable James Aitken called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.		
Mr. Affleck,	|	Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Carroll,	|	Mr. Travers Jones.

Present:—Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook.

Constable James Aitken recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Emma Louise Ashton sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Senior-constable Michael Meehan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at *half-past Two* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.		
Mr. Affleck,	|	Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Carroll.	|	Mr. Travers Jones.

Present:—Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook.

Constable Joseph Devlin called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Senior-constable John Ford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Senior-sergeant

Senior-sergeant Thomas Stanwix called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Sergeant Lavington Roope Orr called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Constable George Hezlett called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.
 Mr. Affleck, | Mr. Anderson,
 Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Carroll,
 | Mr. Gillies.

Present:—Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook.
 Nicholas Larkins recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Henry Stanton called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.
 Mr. Anderson, | Mr. Barnes,
 | Mr. Carroll.

Present:—Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook.
 Nathaniel Easterbrook sworn and examined.
 Witness *hauled in* copies of testimonials as to character, &c. (*See Appendix*)
 Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.
 Mr. Carroll, | Mr. Travers Jones.

Committee deliberated as to their Report.
 Re-assembling of Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Fegan in the Chair.
 Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Travers Jones.

Chairman submitted draft Report.
 Same read, and agreed to.
 Chairman to report to the House.

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1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK.

TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

MR. FEGAN,

MR. RUSSELL JONES,

MR. CARROLL.

JOHN LIONEL FEGAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Senior-constable William Skinner called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are a senior-constable, stationed at Petersham? Yes.
2. You were senior-constable, I believe, when Easterbrook was there? Yes.
3. What was Easterbrook in the Force? He was an ordinary constable.
4. Do you remember anything as to his character, his efficiency, and so forth? It was the very best.
5. He was truthful? Yes.
6. Honest? Yes.
7. Attentive? Yes.
8. Do you remember anything to his detriment which occurred while he was in the Force? Just on one occasion.
9. What was that? Being found lying down with a woman.
10. Do you remember the date when that occurred? It was on New Year's morning, 1892.
11. At what time in the morning? As near as I can recollect, from 1'45 to 2 o'clock.
12. He was supposed to be on duty at the time? Yes.
13. Did you see him that night whilst he was on duty prior to the occurrence to which you have just referred? No.
14. What were his hours on duty? From 9 to 6 that night, I think. They came out at 9 o'clock, it being New Year's eve.
15. He had been on duty five hours when you saw him in this position? Yes.
16. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] I suppose he was sober? Yes.
17. Did you charge him straight away? Yes.
18. Did he make any denial? He made no reply.
19. Do you know the name of the woman he was with? She gave the name of Burns.
20. Did you see her? Yes.
21. Did you know her? Yes.
22. *Chairman.*] Did you know anything to her detriment? Yes; she would always be about the streets.
23. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] Was she a prostitute? Yes.
24. Had she ever been convicted? Yes; they were both loose girls.
25. You say that the woman Easterbrook was with was a prostitute? She was a woman I look at as of loose character. I am not aware that she has ever been convicted. She is a larrikiness, as we term them.
26. What grounds have you for saying that she was a loose character, if she was never convicted? There are any amount of them loose that have never been convicted.

Senior-
constable
W. Skinner,
8 Oct., 1895.

Senior-
constable
W. Skinner.
8 Oct., 1895.

27. *Chairman.*] I suppose it is your duty when you find such characters to summon or arrest them? They should certainly have been arrested that night. They were both under the influence of liquor.
28. It is your duty as a constable and an officer to arrest such people? We do when we are in a position to get evidence against them.
29. You are supposed to arrest them if you know them? It often takes some time before you can get evidence against them, even though you see them about the streets.
30. Cannot a woman go about the streets without being a loose character? Most decidedly.
31. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] How long did you know this woman? She gave the name of Burns. I had seen her about for some time—her and this girl Gale. They were both together on this night, and for some time afterwards. I see Gale about still.
32. Where did Burns live? She gave her address as Westborne-street; but I do not think she lived there.
33. Did you know her previously? I had seen her before.
34. Did you know whose servant she was? No.
35. Did Constable Mehon ever tell you that she was his servant? No; he never spoke to me about the matter.
36. Do you know that she was in Constable Mehon's service for some time previously? No.
37. Do you know her people in Westborne-street? No.
38. Where did the alleged offence occur? Just off Crystal-street.
39. At the corner of Westborne-street? Just at the back of Mr. Bodford's fence.
40. That would be just where she lives? Gale lived in Westborne-street.
41. But you said that Burns lived in Westborne-street? I do not know whether she lived there or not.
42. You did not know where she lived? No.
43. Did she live in Leichhardt? I know a family of Burns of which I believe she is one. Sometimes she lived in Leichhardt—sometimes in other places.
44. She was never convicted at any time? Not that I am aware of.
45. What age was she at the time we are speaking of, do you think? She looked to be a woman. She was lying on her back, and I put my foot against her and pulled her over.
46. To know that the woman is a prostitute you must see her several times and know the company she keeps;—had you seen Burns several times? Yes.
47. Then what age should you think she was? From 18 to 20 I should say.
48. You do not think she was nearer 15? She did not look like that.
49. She looked older than 15? She did.
50. How would you describe her if you wished to lead to her identification? She looked to me to be of dark complexion.
51. With what coloured hair? It is very hard to be asked what coloured hair a woman has four years after the offence occurred.
52. Well, you do not recollect? I do not recollect.
53. *Chairman.*] If the woman were here could you identify her? I doubt if I could.
54. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] In your report you said that you were very close to them? Not very far away.
55. *Chairman.*] You said just now that you touched her with your foot? That was in lifting her off the ground.
56. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] You saw her on her back and you saw Easterbrook having connection with her? I did not.
57. You did not see Easterbrook committing any offence with her? I did not.
58. Where was he when you saw them? Sitting on the ground.
59. By the side of her? Yes. Of course when I observed them first I did not know that it was Constable Easterbrook.
60. You stated in your report that you were 20 yards away when you saw them lying down? I do not remember every word that I wrote in my report. I was not far off.
61. As far as this woman is concerned you never knew of her being prosecuted? No.
62. Had you seen her about with other girls besides Gale? Not that I am aware of.
63. Gale was her companion? About that time she was.
64. Had you ever seen the girl committing an offence like this at any other time? No.
65. This is the only time that you saw Burns guilty of improper conduct? I do not see that there was much that was improper about it.
66. You do not see anything improper about it? What I mean is this. She was sitting down and I did not see Constable Easterbrook having hold of her in any way. They appeared to be sitting together.
67. The serious part of your statement is that this woman was a prostitute. If you have never seen her behave in an indecent manner, how do you know that she is a prostitute? Because I have seen her about the roads, and followed about by larrikins, both before this time and soon after.
68. But you have never been able to catch her? She was never convicted.
69. You never saw anything wrong about her? I never had her convicted.
70. Constable Aitken was with you? He was.
71. How many reports have you made against constables since you have been at Petersham? Take Constable Easterbrook first. How many have I made against him? I am not aware of any other; I never reported Easterbrook before. Constable Easterbrook did his duty most satisfactorily.
72. Have you reported many other constables at Petersham who have got off? If you will state their names, I will reply.
73. I want to know the number of times, if any, that you have reported constables, besides Constable Easterbrook and Constable Stanton? What are the constables' names?
74. Have you made any other charges against constables in the Force since you have been at Petersham? Yes.
75. Will you give me their names? Bentmore.
76. What was he reported for? For being found loitering in the Lewisham railway-station.
77. Was he suspended? No.
78. Was he reprimanded? No.
79. He got off? On one occasion, and he was fined on another occasion.
80. You laid two charges against him? Yes, during four years service.

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81. Were both charges for loitering? No; one was for being off his beat for three or four hours.
82. Were there any other constables against whom you made charges? I might say that Benmore has been fined on three occasions since he left Petersham.
83. Against how many other constables have you laid charges or complaints? Four, or it might be more. I may have reported one man more than once.
84. Were charges preferred against six constables besides Stanton and Easterbrook, and the men exonerated? No; they were not let off.
85. Do you recollect the case of Constables Jarvis and McRae? Yes; but that was not while I was at Petersham. That was in Newtown, eight years ago.
86. Did you lodge a charge against Jarvis and McRae? Yes; eight years ago.
87. For what? For being found in a gambling saloon.
88. Were they both exonerated? I do not know what was done with them.
89. Did you lay any charge against Constable Freeman? Yes.
90. What for? One was for being in his quarters when he should have been on duty.
91. What was done to him? I think he was fined a half day's pay.
92. Did he get off any of the charges? No.
93. He was convicted on every one of them? Yes.
94. Did you lay a charge against Mannell? He was simply charged with sending in a communication to the Superintendent by a 'bus-driver without it being covered in an envelope.
95. Did he get off? I think so.
96. The case was not proved? I do not know about the proving of it, but the charge was a very frivolous one, and he did not get anything for it.
97. The inspector did not believe in it? There was nothing done to the man.
98. Was there a charge made against Spencer? Yes.
99. What for? Sitting down on his beat.
100. Was he exonerated? He pleaded guilty and was fined.
101. Constable Aitkin was always with you? No.
102. On two or three occasions he has supported you when you have preferred these charges? No; he was not with me in connection with these charges.
103. Did he make a report similar to yours against Constable Benmore, of Newtown? He was not in company with me then.
104. Did he assist you in making the report? Yes; and there were other men doing the same thing.
105. And your superiors did not believe the other men or you? Yes, they did; Benmore was convicted.
106. Reports have been made against you? Yes.
107. I suppose you got out of some of them? There were not many.
108. Was a report made against you by Constable Spencer? Yes; for walking to and from Canterbury races, and charging 4d. for the fare. I was entitled to the 4d.
109. What was done with that charge? It is still undecided.
110. Was it made lately? Three years ago.
111. *Chairman.*] That means that it is dead? No; I do not think so.
112. *Mr. Russell Jones.*] Easterbrook states that he was not doing anything indecent to these girls;—would you not believe that he had not connection with them? If I were to give my own opinion I would say that he had not.
113. All you know is that you saw him sitting down with the girl? Yes.
114. You did not see anything else? Afterwards I saw her lying down.
115. Then, when you charged the constables "for behaving in an indecent manner with two prostitutes," you did not mean that they were having connection with the girls? Stanton was having connection.
116. But Staaton was some distance away? Yes.
117. Then that part of the charge did not refer to Easterbrook? It did.
118. But you did not see him doing anything? I did not see him having connection.
119. You did not see him behaving in an indecent manner? Having hold of her, and sitting close by her.
120. The indecency complained of in regard to Easterbrook was that he was with another constable who was behaving in an indecent manner, and was sitting down with the girl? Yes.
121. You had nothing to say against Easterbrook for behaving in an indecent manner with this other girl? Not to my knowledge.
122. I believe that Stanton resigned at once? He was dismissed.
123. He acknowledged his fault? Yes.
124. Did Easterbrook say anything to you when you asked him, "Who is it you have been lying with?" I do not think he made any reply.
125. *Chairman.*] You said, I believe, that Easterbrook was a good all-round man? He was; I was very sorry to see him leave the Service.
126. I suppose you think he is fit and capable for further service? He looks all right, at all events.
127. How many years have you been in the Force? Thirteen years in New South Wales; and I was four years in the English police.
128. Of those charges that you made, some were proved, but others were dismissed, I suppose, as frivolous? It often happens that when a man is reported that he is not fined, but simply admonished or cautioned.
129. I suppose you make these charges as part of your duty? Yes.
130. If you did not lay these charges you would be complained of by your next superior officer for not informing him? If he saw anything wrong, the matter would be brought under my notice.
131. If you did not report a thing, and it got to the ears of your superior officer, he would want to know why you did not report to him? Most decidedly.
132. You look upon this as part of your duty? Yes.
133. Have you ever asked for promotion? Never since the day I joined the Service, sixteen years ago.
134. You did not ask for promotion two years since? Never. That can be proved by my superior officers.
135. You believe that your officers know when a man should be promoted? That is my belief.
136. Do you remember another constable being reported for being with this woman? I believe that it was her then.

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137. Having seen this woman so often and so long you would know her if she was brought face to face with you? I doubt whether I would know her or not.
138. A constable is looked upon as a smart man when he has a good knowledge of faces? Yes.
139. That is really one claim to promotion in the Service? I do not know whether it is or not.
140. When a murder or robbery takes place a description of the supposed criminal is sent round? Yes.
141. Have you ever made arrests from such descriptions? I have arrested men of whom a description has been given.
142. Is it not a good thing for you to be able to identify a character whom you have often seen and occasionally spoken to? Within a reasonable time.
143. Then you would call a detective exceedingly smart if he could remember a person for four years? A young person, if you do not see her for two or three years, will grow out of your knowledge.
144. Do you remember a paper in England called the *Hue-and-Cry*? I do.
145. That paper gives descriptions of criminals, stating the colour of their hair, of their eyes, and so forth? Yes.
146. Some of the police have made clever captures acting upon the descriptions given in the paper? Yes.
147. Six, seven, and eight years have sometimes elapsed between the date of the publication of the description and the arrest of the offender? Yes; I believe that men have been arrested in that way by men engaged in that special line of duty.
148. Do you not think that it is far easier to arrest a person whom you have seen and spoken to than to arrest a person on a description? Yes.
149. It is only reasonable that we should ask if you would be able to identify this woman if she were brought before you? I might know her or I might not.
150. You said that she had a dark complexion and that she was supposed to be a prostitute, and that you knew her character because she went about Petersham with larrikins every night? About that time—her and Gale. I knew Gale better than her. Gale is still in Petersham.
151. Gale is a prostitute? I do not know if she has been convicted for prostitution.
152. If you were put to it, I suppose you could prove that she is? I would prove that I have seen her continually with larrikins.
153. You have never reported her? She was sent to some Government asylum for some years after the occurrence I have referred to—at least, so I was informed. She was away from Petersham for two or three years.
154. She is now back at her old trade again? She is back about the roads, and has had a child since.
155. You could not say anything about this woman Burns, except in relation to this occurrence? And what I had seen before and after. Both women were continually about the streets about that time.
156. And you have had occasion to come to the conclusion that Burns was a prostitute? I see her about the streets in company with larrikins, and about the paddocks.
157. Do you never see decent respectable women about the streets? Yes.
158. You never see other young ladies about the streets? Yes.
159. You would not consider them anything but virtuous, I suppose;—you would not like to interfere with them? No.
160. For the simple reason that you know nothing wrong about them? No.
161. Then, how can you come to the conclusion that this woman is a prostitute, seeing that there has not been a case brought against her during the seven years that you have been in Petersham? She has not been there all the time; but I have never made a charge against her.
162. And no other constable has done so? Not that I am aware of.
163. You do not really know that she is a prostitute? I do. She was loose then.
164. The only reason you have for saying so is that she was sitting on the grass with Constable Easterbrook? At first when I saw her, and she was lying down afterwards.
165. After Constable Easterbrook left her? Yes.
166. And it was too early in the morning to be picnicking; but is it not a usual thing for respectable people to be out at that time on New Year's morning? Yes, they might be. I have seen them out at that time.
167. She was out with others? She was out with another woman.
168. She was, perhaps, like others, keeping the New Year? She was there at all events.
169. How far is the paddock from the road? It adjoins the road.
170. There were more convenient places, if Easterbrook wanted to have anything with the woman than the place that was chosen, that he could have taken her to? Yes; I should say so.
171. It is not unusual for one constable to go off his beat to assist another? No.
172. You have a whistle to signal for assistance? Yes.
173. You have heard whistles similar to your own which were not constables' whistles? Yes.
174. So that Easterbrook could very well have put it that he had gone off his beat to give assistance, having heard a whistle in a certain direction, supposing he had wanted to have had anything to do with this woman? Yes; he might have done so.
175. You say that Easterbrook's word is to be relied upon? I always relied upon his word.
176. Would it be discreet for a man in his position to have anything to do with the girl near the roadway? No; he could have found a more suitable place.
177. I suppose you have always found Easterbrook level-headed? Yes.
178. When you sent him on special duty he was able to mind himself? Yes.
179. Do you think that his conduct in committing an offence like this, within 2 or 3 yards of the road, is the conduct of a level-headed man? Well, there had been nothing before against the other man Stanton either.
180. We are only dealing with Easterbrook now;—would you not have thought that he would have been sufficiently discreet to go beyond the reach of detection? Well, I would have done it.
181. If you had been given to conduct of that kind, you would have had a clear track before committing such an offence? I do not know.

WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

Mr. AFFLECK,
Mr. ANDERSON,Mr. CARROLL,
Mr. TRAVERS JONES.

JOHN LIONEL FEGAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook appeared in person, on his own behalf.

George Read, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

182. *Chairman.*] You are a Superintendent of Police? Yes; I am the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Metropolitan District. Superintendent Read.
183. I suppose that the charges laid against Constable Easterbrook by Senior-constable Skinner came under your notice? Yes. 9 Oct., 1895.
184. Do you remember anything about that case? I remember perusing the reports, and writing a minute on the subject, and forwarding them to the Inspector-General.
185. I suppose that Easterbrook never came under your notice previous to that? Not very much. He was stationed in the suburbs.
186. Nothing to his discredit at any time? Nothing whatever. I and all the officers had a very good opinion of his character and efficiency.
187. At no time, with the exception of the occasion when the charge was made by Senior-constable Skinner against him, was any complaint made against Easterbrook? No complaint whatever, with that exception.
188. How long have you been in the Police Force? About forty-five years altogether. I have been forty years in the Police Force in Sydney, and previous to coming here I was an officer of the London Force.
189. That makes you a good judge of the men whom you think fit to be in the Force? I should be a fairly good judge, after that long experience.
190. And, with this exception, there was nothing whatever against Constable Easterbrook? Nothing.
191. I supposed you were surprised when you heard of this charge? I was surprised. He being a married man, and being considered a well-conducted promising constable, I was very much surprised.
192. And it was just on the evidence of Senior-constable Skinner that this man was removed from the Force? Yes; in conjunction with that of Constable Aitken.
193. I suppose you are aware that several charges have been made against constables by Senior-constable Skinner? Yes; I am aware of that fact, but that is a common occurrence.
194. And I suppose it is a common occurrence for some of the charges to be treated by you as frivolous charges? Yes. I probably deal with about 200 breaches of discipline of all descriptions in a year. Some, of course, are trivial, and others are more important. I may say that this case is to me a perfectly unique one.
195. Do you remember the name of the woman with whom Easterbrook was charged with having misconducted himself? I think her name was Burns.
196. Have you any recollection of this same woman being charged with anything? It was represented to me that she was identical with the woman who some time previously brought a charge against another member of the Force.
197. For what? I think for taking indecent liberties with her. To the best of my recollection this was the charge.
198. Do you remember that constable's name? His name was Senior-constable Wright. He has since left the Force.
199. Was he dismissed from the Force on account of that? I think he was either dismissed or discharged—I am not quite sure which.*
200. How many years do you think that is ago? I think eight or nine years ago, probably.
201. You have not seen the woman, I suppose? No.
202. *Mr. Carroll.*] Was that constable's name George Wright? No; Elias J. Wright.
203. *Chairman.*] What age was she supposed to be then? She must have been quite a young person—I think about 16 years of age. I did not see her.
204. But if it were reported to you that one of your officers had had connection with a girl, seeing the charge is such a serious one, is it not a fact that the first thing that you would ask is, "What is her age"? I might do so. It would all depend upon the nature of the reports. In reading the reports sometimes it is apparent that the person is a woman.
205. And the report satisfied you on this occasion that she must be a woman? I thought she was a woman, or pretty nearly so.
206. This is the point to which I wish to draw attention;—as one of the most efficient officers in the service, which you have the name of being, you would consider it your duty to ascertain the age of the person if a criminal assault was committed upon her? I have no doubt that her age was ascertained; but it is a long time ago, and I cannot recall the fact. No doubt the papers would afford all necessary information.
207. You never saw this woman? No.
208. Therefore, you could not identify her? No.
209. What would you think of an officer of yours who could not identify a woman after a lapse of four or five years—five years at the most? It would depend very much on circumstances. If she was a growing person, her appearance would have materially altered in the course of four or five years.
210. But if she were a grown up woman, what then? It would entirely depend upon circumstances. Sometimes the lives persons lead effect a very great change in their appearance in a very short period.
211. But if he saw this woman regularly, say, for six months, and spoke to her, and heard the tone of her voice, and saw the company she kept, and so forth, you would think that your officer ought to be able to identify her? Yes.
212. And if he were not able to identify a character like that, he would not be of much service in the Force? I should form an unfavourable opinion of his efficiency.

213.

NOTE (on revision):—This answer is erroneous. The charge was not considered proved, and the senior-constable was simply transferred to another station and subsequently called upon to resign for other misconduct.

Superintendent Read.

9 Oct., 1935.

213. You first sent the charge, I believe, to Inspector Larkins to report to you upon it? The papers would come to me from Inspector Larkins. He was in charge of that division, and the reports in the first instance would be made to him, and he would forward them to me with any remarks he thought fit to make.
214. In reading this report did it ever strike you that Easterbrook displayed a want of knowledge and foresight in taking this woman such a short distance from a principal street? No; because at that hour of the morning—between 1 and 2 o'clock, I think it was—a policeman in the suburbs, if he purposed committing an improper act, would think himself pretty secure from observation.
215. There are not many people about at that hour? There would not be about 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.
216. Is it not a fact that a large number of people were out on this particular morning? On New Year's morning there is usually a large number of people out—not so many, of course, in the suburbs as in the city.
217. But there is a large number out that morning compared to any other morning in the year? Generally.
218. And, on those grounds, you would think that an officer of the standing that Easterbrook occupied up to a certain time, would be more mindful of publicity? If he purposed to commit an act of that kind, he would probably give some thought to getting away from public observation.
219. I suppose that when any disturbance takes place in one part of a town or a district, the usual way of calling assistance is by means of a whistle with which you provide your constables? Usually, yes.
220. And I supposed you have noticed that whistles, which do not belong to constables, make a similar noise to whistles which constables have? Yes; there is a similarity in the sound of whistles sometimes.
221. So that if Easterbrook wished to get to a secluded place away from publicity, he might make the excuse that he heard a whistle, and went in that direction in order to give assistance to a brother officer? If it occurred to him he might; but being on the beat, he was at liberty to go anywhere he thought fit. He was responsible for the beat.
222. So that really there was no need for Easterbrook to get just down by the roadside? No; I understood that he was some distance from the road.
223. Can you tell me what the distance was? I could not be sure. It was some distance. I think that the two officers, Skinner and Aitken, walked some distance across the vacant piece of ground before they came to them, so they must have been some considerable distance away from the footpath.
224. And did Skinner, to your knowledge, swear that he found Easterbrook committing any offence? No, he did not swear it—he reported it.
225. Did he report that he found Easterbrook committing an offence? He did.
226. On this piece of vacant ground with a woman? Yes.
227. Would it surprise you for me to tell you that Skinner has sworn before this Committee that he never saw any indecency on the part of Constable Easterbrook towards this woman? Any indecency?
228. Yes, or any offence committed? As far as I can remember, his report was to the effect that he saw Easterbrook getting up from the woman. Dealing with so many cases, and so many reports, I could not remember precisely the wording of that report, which I think you have.
229. Do you remember the defence set up by Easterbrook? I could not repeat it.
230. But it is a fact that he had nothing whatever to do with her? I know he denied it.
231. He denied the charge *in toto*? Yes.
232. And it is a fact, on the other hand, that the constable that was with him gave into the charge made against him at once? He admitted it at once.
233. And denied that Easterbrook had anything to do with the woman? Yes.
234. He denied that Easterbrook had anything to do with the woman? Yes.
235. And said that he was the only guilty party? He said so.
236. Going back to Burns, I take it for granted that, as far as your memory will allow you at the present time, you say that she was a grown-up woman at the time the assault was committed by Senior-constable Wright? Well, I think she was described as a girl, but it is so long ago that I could not remember. Complaints against constables pass through my hands every day, and I could not recall every circumstance.
237. Would it not be a peculiar thing if the papers brought to light the fact that a constable in the position of Senior-constable Wright had committed an offence upon a girl of 13 or 14 years of age, and the police authorities overlooked it, and only dismissed him from the Force? It would all depend upon the circumstances. There might be a complaint of that kind, but there might not be sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.
238. And yet sufficient evidence to justify a dismissal? Yes; to justify the head of the Department in either discharging or dismissing him from the Service.
239. And you believe that if the papers are looked up they will be found to give the age of the girl? I think there will be something about her age.
240. I think you will admit, as an experienced man, that if the age of the girl Burns, with whom Easterbrook is alleged to have misconducted himself, and the age of the girl with whom Constable Wright had something to do, do not agree, it looks like a trumped-up charge? I do not know. They might be mistaken in regard to her age. They might accept her own statement with regard to her age, without testing it.
241. They might be mistaken with regard to the age, but not with regard to the person? It often happens that the age of a person is entered in our records as, perhaps, 15, when it is pretty nearly 20, or perhaps as 15, when it is only 13. Mistakes with regard to age are of very common occurrence.
242. The dismissal of Easterbrook, and the dishonor attached to him as a married man, rest on the evidence of those two men as against the other two men? Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken.
243. Against these two men? Yes; against the two men, Stanton and Easterbrook. Of course, Stanton admitted that he had grossly committed himself, and Easterbrook, according to the statement of Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken, was *particeps criminis*.
244. You would not refuse to take him back again? I would not have anything to say in the matter. If the Inspector-General appoints a man to the Force, it is my duty to make the best I can of him.
245. And you would not be afraid to make the best you could of Easterbrook as an efficient officer? As regards his efficiency, I should not.
246. Did you ever find Easterbrook to be untruthful? No. There was no complaint whatever made against him until this charge was preferred.
247. When this charge was preferred against him, had he the right to face those other two men, or was it simply done by writing? If he had requested that he might be confronted with them in the presence of

of his superior officer, his request would have been complied with; but when a man is reported, the usual course is to call upon him for his defence in writing.

248. Can he see every item of the charges made against him? The report made against him is read to him.

249. Not given to him? If he wants to refer to it he can do so. If he is in doubt, for instance, after having it read to him, about any part of it, he can request to have it read again, and his request would be complied with.

250. But it would not be placed in his hands? Sometimes that course is adopted, and sometimes reports are simply read to the person complained of.

251. At the commencement, I think it was pointed out that Senior-constable Skinner has made various charges on several occasions against men under his control? He has reported several men. But that is common to a large number of non-commissioned officers. That would not be at all exceptional.

252. Did it ever strike you the similarity of the charge made by Skinner and Aitken? No.

253. If they came from them together very often it would strike you? I do not think they were ever before associated in making any charges against members of the Force.

254. You would not swear that? No; but as far as my memory serves me they were not associated together before in making any charge, unless it may have been a very trifling matter.

255. Since Easterbrook was dismissed from the Force has Senior-constable Skinner ever asked you for promotion? Not to my recollection; but applications for promotion are very numerous, and I may, possibly, have forgotten.

256. Depending on your knowledge, without reference to papers, you do not think so? I do not remember that he ever did.

257. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] It is more than three years since this offence happened? Yes.

258. And your memory is quite fresh as to the reports and the evidence given? Fairly so.

259. Is it a breach of discipline in the Force for constables to commit this offence? Most certainly—a most serious breach of discipline. I might add that constables have important duties to perform in relation to these women, and the last thing that would be permitted would be to allow them to place themselves in their power.

260. It is a serious breach of discipline in the Force? Yes.

261. What was done with Constable Stanton? He was dismissed.

262. Do you look upon Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken as reliable and truthful witnesses in this case? I cannot help regarding them as such, because neither of them, as far as I am aware, ever led me astray; therefore, I was morally compelled to believe their statements.

263. Are you aware of any previous ill-feeling existing between these constables who gave the information and Constable Easterbrook? No; it was never alleged that there was any ill-feeling existing between them.

264. They would have no object in trumping up this charge? I could not discover any. If I had discovered any motive for their acting corruptly I would have hesitated to express the opinion I did when forwarding the papers to the Inspector-General.

265. I suppose you are aware that it would be a very difficult thing to prove that this man actually had connection with the woman? I suppose it would be; under the circumstances, no doubt it would.

266. If the men swore so, or reported so to you, would you believe them? I believe they spoke to the best of their belief. For instance, it is alleged in one of the reports that one of the men (Stanton) was actually seen lying on one of the women; and with regard to the second woman—the woman with whom Easterbrook was alleged to have miscondacted himself—that when the constable went up to her, her clothing was lifted up above her knees as she lay on the grass.

267. It is not a criminal offence to have connection with a woman of mature age? Well, it would be a rape if she did not consent.

268. But in this case there is nothing to show that the women did not give their consent? I presume they did. The only offence they could be punished for is indecency—that is, indecently exposing themselves in view of the public. It would not matter whether the public saw them or not. If they were in view of a public highway, where they could be seen by any passer-by, they would be committing an offence for which they would be liable to a penalty.

269. Were they within view? It was admitted so.

270. According to the reports? Yes.

271. Have those two Constables, Easterbrook and Stanton, denied the charge made against them by Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken? Constable Stanton frankly admitted it; Easterbrook emphatically denied it.

272. The weight of evidence was against Easterbrook on the reports of Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken? Yes.

273. And Constable Easterbrook was discharged upon the reports of those two officers? He was.

274. *Mr. Carroll.*] I remember your saying that Senior-constable Skinner never to your knowledge asked you for promotion? I do not remember that he did; he may have done so.

275. Did he put in a written application? I do not remember; he may have done so. We have a great many applications for promotion.

276. *Chairman.*] How do you come to the conclusion that a woman is a prostitute? Generally from seeing her compassioning with a considerable number of different men, and visiting houses reputed to be common brothels; but of course a woman might be assumed to be a common prostitute for other reasons.

277. Men being seen with her and so forth? Men coming and informing us, possibly, as low-class men do sometimes, saying "You know so-and-so; she is a common prostitute. I have had her, and Jones and Thompson have had her."

278. The reason I asked you that was because you said that your officers have special duties towards these women? Yes.

279. What duties are those? They frequently arrest them for using indecent language in public highways when soliciting men to accompany them to brothels—that is, to use them for a price. If that solicitation is made in indecent language, they are liable under the Vagrant Act, and they are frequently committed under that Act for indecency committed under such circumstances.

280. Is it not a fact that if you know they have asked men, whether in indecent language or not, that comes under the category of soliciting? The Magistrates generally would not regard solicitation, if made in ordinarily decent language, as an offence against the law.

Superintendent
Read.

9 Oct., 1895.

Superintendent Rosit.
9 Oct., 1895.

281. But you, as one of the heads of the Police Department, would do so? I think it should be so regarded, but the Magistrates do not think so. We have brought scores of persons before the courts. When people loudly complain of being annoyed in the public thoroughfares, of course these women get to know it, and they are circumspect in the way they make their solicitations, and we have brought them before the courts simply for soliciting, saying "I shall be glad of your company for the night," or something of that kind, and the Magistrates have said that it was not indecency, and they have frequently dismissed the case.

282. Another important consideration in coming to the conclusion that a woman up before the Court for using indecent language is a prostitute, is the fact of her having been seen with men, and in brothels, and so forth—that is the principal consideration? Not always. There are some women who are very quiet prostitutes. They do not drink to excess, and conduct themselves quietly, and they are very rarely before the court; still we know that they are prostitutes. There is a considerable number of what we term clandestine prostitutes about Sydney. They go about at night and get men, but they do not fall into our hands; and if told that they were prostitutes they would very likely complain.

283. And they might have an action against you at law? Yes.

284. They could do so if they liked? Yes.

285. How did you come to the conclusion that you should call Burns a prostitute? That would depend upon the knowledge of her general conduct possessed by the constable who represented her to me as a prostitute.

286. But have you not seen young women who are more like big boys, with no wickedness in any sense about them, but who jump and romp about like big boys;—would you call such a girl a prostitute? Certainly not, unless we could adduce some evidence that she was going about at unseasonable hours of the night. Sometimes it cannot be proved that a woman is cohabiting with different men, but she is seen about at 12 or 1 o'clock at night with, perhaps, a dozen different men. It often happens that a woman may be seen going about the centre of the town with half a dozen different men in the course of a few hours.

287. And with the same men? That may happen sometimes if they get hold of the right sort, as they term it, with money to spend.

288. It is a fact that the theatres let the people out at a late hour at night? Yes; about 11 o'clock on the average.

289. And if any people were to walk to Petersham or Lewisham, or any part of the suburbs that distance, it would be after 12 o'clock before they got there? It would be, no doubt.

290. And you would not put a girl down as a prostitute for that? Certainly not. There would be nothing against her character.

291. Could you give us any evidence against Burns as a prostitute? I could not personally, but I have no doubt that some of the police in the district where she plies her calling if they were examined on the subject could give very material and conclusive evidence as to her character.

292. In the absence of such information, then, this woman's word ought to be taken—in the absence of information to prove that she is a character that cannot be trusted? If any woman is being referred to, and one of my officers says, "She is a loose woman," I accept that statement. He is a responsible officer, and I assume that he can adduce evidence to substantiate his statement.

293. Have you never found out that your officers have misled you? Never in a single instance.

294. By the prints, have you not found out that officers have misled their chiefs? I have seen matters of the kind mentioned in some of the English papers; but after my long experience I accept what the newspapers say about these matters with a very great deal of caution.

295. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] I see by the reports that these women were reported to have been drunk, and it was not Easterbrook who was pulled off the woman? No; it was Stanton. It was represented, I think, that Easterbrook got up, and when he was spoken to he was standing, I think, some yards from the woman.

296. Is it not possible that these women, in cases of drunkenness, might expose themselves, and this woman might have stripped herself above the knees? It is possible, of course.

297. And is it not possible that Easterbrook may have gone to this woman to lift her up and move her on, as the saying is? If he had made that defence I should have thought that it might deserve consideration, but he made no such defence.

298. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] When Mr. Larkins forwarded the report to you, you forwarded it to the Inspector-General, and put this memo. upon it: "Burns is the girl who some years ago complained of ex-Senior-constable Wright"? I may have done so.

299. I should like to ask why you put that memo. there? I put it there, because I was so informed by the officer.

300. Would you mind telling me which officer informed you? I think it was Mr. Larkins.

301. Would you be surprised to hear that it is not the same girl at all? I should not be very much surprised. I should think it is possible that a mistake may have been made. He may have made the report to me possibly from something that was said to him by some member of the Force who might not have been fully informed about the matter.

302. Do you remember my asking you to allow the girl's evidence to be taken when I was in your office? No; I do not.

303. Will you swear that I did not ask that? No, I will not; it is a long time ago.

Nicholas Larkins, Esq., called in, sworn and examined:—

Superintendent Larkins.
9 Oct., 1895.

304. *Chairman.*] You are a Superintendent of Police? Yes.

305. How long have you been in the Force? Thirty-two years.

306. You were inspector when the case of Nathaniel Easterbrook and Henry Stanton, constables, came before you? Yes.

307. Since then you have been promoted to be Superintendent? Yes.

308. And left that portion of the district? I went to Deniliquin.

309. Where are you now? I am in charge of the detectives in Sydney at present.

310. Do you know Mr. Easterbrook? Yes.

311. Is that the gentleman sitting at the end of this table? Yes.

312. You were inspector of the district where he was constable at that time? Yes; he was doing duty immediately under me at that time.

313. Do you know how long he was under you? As far as I can recollect he joined the Force about the middle of the year 1890. He continued in it until he was reported on this charge.

314. From the time he joined the Force to the time when this charge was laid against him, had you any occasion ever to find fault with him? No, I think not—not to my knowledge; on the contrary, I had a very good opinion of him.

315. You thought he was in his right place? He appeared to me to be an efficient, well-conducted man.

316. You were sorry, of course, when this charge was laid against one of your men? Yes; I was sorry for various reasons. In the first place, because he was an efficient and well-conducted man as far as I knew; and secondly, because he was a married man. I regretted very much, for the sake of the Service, and for himself, that such a charge was made against him.

317. You, as an officer, wished to have the best-conducted men in the Service? Yes.

318. A charge was laid against Easterbrook? Yes.

319. By whom? He was reported by Senior-constable Skinner.

320. How long had Senior-constable Skinner been under you? I could not say exactly from memory, but a considerable time. I think that Senior-constable Skinner was under me from the time he joined the Service.

321. Long enough for you to have every confidence in him? Certainly; he was promoted to the rank of senior-constable on my recommendation.

322. You have had to deal with some reports made against other constables, I suppose, by this same senior-constable? Yes.

323. I suppose you had to deal with a charge laid against Senior-sergeant Macnamara? I cannot call it to mind.

324. Can you call to mind any charges made by Senior-constable Skinner against men in the Force? I know that he repeatedly reported men, subordinate members of the Force, for breaches of discipline; but I could not call to mind the particular charges, except I were reminded.

325. Have any men been dismissed on his reports? I could not say without looking at the records.

326. But I suppose that in a short time you could get the records? Yes.

327. And ascertain the charges made by him against those men? Yes; it would take me a very long time to ascertain all the charges he ever made against various members of the Force.

328. You had no reason to suspect Easterbrook of being other than a truthful person? No.

329. A sober person? I think if I can recollect properly that that was the first time that he was brought under my notice for any breach of discipline, and though he was only young in the Service, he appeared to me very energetic in bringing offenders to justice.

330. Do you remember the name of the woman with whom Easterbrook was charged with having had connection? I think her name was Burns. It is such a long time ago, and so many things come under my notice, that the matter has pretty well gone from my memory, I having been removed from the district.

331. Did you know anything in connection with Senior-constable Wright at any time? I did; he also was under me.

332. A similar charge to that against Easterbrook, was it not? Not exactly similar.

333. Will you tell me the difference? It was a similar charge, but the offence was said to have been committed in a house.

334. In Senior-constable Wright's case, the woman was the person who charged him? Yes.

335. And charged with indecent assault? Yes.

336. What would be the first thing that you would think of when a charge of that kind was made? I would not think anything at all about it until there were explanations from both sides.

337. Is it not a fact that you would think of the age of the girl first? Decidedly. If it were a girl who was under age, I should, of course, take steps to have the doctor to examine her. It would all depend on the circumstances.

338. Then it appears that the first thing which you, as an officer in the position you hold, would think of is, "what is the age of the girl who has been assaulted?" If she were a girl under 16 years of age, of course, it would make all the difference.

339. Say that a charge was laid to-night against any individual of criminally assaulting a girl, the first thing a man trained in your profession would ask would be, "What is the age of the girl?" Of course, that would be one of the first things I should ask.

340. Because if she were under a certain age it would be a criminal assault? If she were under a certain age it would not matter whether she was a consenting party or not. In that case the matter would be very different. If she were over 16 years of age, and the woman was a consenting party, the individual charged could not be punished legally.

341. But naturally a woman will not lay a complaint if she has been a consenting party? No.

342. So it appears that you ascertained the age of this woman Burns when this charge was made? I do not know that I did. I hardly think so. Presuming that the report laid before me was true—that they were people of not very good character—and taking the hour of the morning into consideration, and the place where the occurrence was alleged to have taken place, I should presume that the senior-constable's statement was true.

343. I am not dealing with that now—what I want to find out, as far as your knowledge will guide you, is when this woman reported that Senior-constable Wright had criminally assaulted her; first of all there must be some report of the case in your department? Yes.

344. And the age of the woman taken down? Yes.

345. Because dismissal from the Force would not amply repay the woman for a serious assault being committed upon her? Of course it would not. If a serious assault were committed against the woman's will the man would be prosecuted.

346. By your department? Yes, certainly. He would not be allowed to get off with only a dismissal from the Service.

347. So that from his being merely dismissed from the Service you suppose that this woman Burns was more than a girl at that time? I could not tell you. I should have to look up the papers. As far as my memory serves me the assault by Senior-constable Wright was alleged to have taken place, I think, in the watch-house—that is as far as I can recollect now, and I think there were some other reports of some other

Superintendant
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dent,
Larkins,
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other women, who made some complaint at about the same time; but I am not sure, and unless I look up the papers and refresh my memory, I could not state positively, neither do I know whether there was any assault at all proved on that occasion.

348. Easterbrook is charged with being with this self-same woman Burns? I was not aware of that.

349. You will find at the end of the first report mentioned in these papers laid on the Table of the House, these words, "Forwarded to the Superintendent.—N. Larkins, Inspector, 2/1/92. G. Read, Esq. Supt. memo.—Burns is the girl who some years ago complained of ex-S.-c. Wright.—G.R.";—that is your own minute? I have been very busy the last few days, and I have not had time to look up the papers. I should be glad if you would give me an opportunity of looking up the papers, and I should be able to give my evidence better. I never saw the girl Burns, and therefore would write that, of course, from information received from my officers.

350. I suppose that you have known your officers to make an arrest after seeing the person ten or fifteen years previously? Yes.

351. You would not think much of an officer who three years ago saw a woman almost every day in the week for five or six months, and then after the lapse of three years could not identify that same person? I should say not.

352. You would not think much of an officer of that description? If he saw her frequently during the five or six months, I should think he would know her for the rest of her lifetime.

353. And he having heard the tone of her voice? Yes.

James Aitken called in, sworn, and examined:—

Constable
J. Aitken,
9 Oct., 1895.

354. *Chairman.*] You are a constable? Yes.

355. Stationed at Petersham? Yes.

356. How long have you been stationed there? A little over five years.

357. How long have you been in the Force? About five years and three months.

358. Therefore, almost ever since you entered the Force you have been stationed at Petersham? I have.

359. You know Senior-constable Skinner? Yes.

360. Superintendent Read? Yes.

361. Superintendent Larkins? Yes.

362. Nathaniel Easterbrook? Yes.

363. Stanton? Yes.

364. Constable McRae? Yes.

365. Were you at the same dépôt as Easterbrook was stationed at? At Petersham.

366. Under the same officer? Yes.

367. Do you know anything to Easterbrook's discredit? This matter under notice now.

368. What matter is that? Being found lying down with a woman.

369. What position did he occupy? He was on the ground.

370. Had he hold of this woman? He had.

371. Where had he hold of her? I saw them first sitting on the ground. They were pulling one another backwards and forwards, then sideways, and then they were lying down on the ground.

372. You were by yourself at that time? I was with Senior-constable Skinner.

373. But you were the first on the scene? I saw them first.

374. You were with Senior-constable Skinner, but you saw them first? Yes; I saw them first; I drew his attention to the man and woman lying on the ground.

375. Straightaway? Yes; as soon as I could speak.

376. As soon as you saw them you said, "Look here"? Yes.

377. He saw the place where they were wrestling? They were wrestling.

378. And he must have been blind if he could not see them as well as you? If he saw them at the same time.

379. Senior-constable Skinner would see them doing just what you saw them doing? If he looked at the same time as I did.

380. And he looked at the same time as you did? A second or two after I did.

381. As soon as you saw them you spoke to Senior-constable Skinner? I did.

382. And he looked in the direction you pointed? Well, I suppose he did.

383. How far were you from those two who were wrestling? About 12 yards.

384. You were in the street at that time? I was in the street; I do not remember whether I was on the road or on the footpath.

385. So far as you can judge, you were about 12 yards from Easterbrook and this woman? About that.

386. And you could plainly see them wrestling? I could.

387. And a man must be blind if he looked in the same direction and did not see this? If he looked at the same time.

388. If he looked while they were wrestling, he must have seen them, or be blind? Yes; if he looked while they were wrestling.

389. How long, to the best of your knowledge, were they wrestling? I simply saw them go backwards and forwards two or three times, and then sideways, and then lie down on the ground.

390. And that would occupy? Only a second or two—barely a minute.

391. Senior-constable Skinner saw just what you saw? Well, I do not know.

392. He made that charge, did he not? I did not hear the charge he made read over.

393. Well, you made a charge? I was asked to report what I knew in the matter.

394. And your report and the report of Senior-constable Skinner were one and the same almost—from two different men, of course;—Skinner made his report, and you made yours, and the two came to the same conclusion? Well, it was on the same matter. I simply reported what I saw that night. I did not know what Skinner saw or reported.

395. You do not know? I do not know the words he put in his report.

396. And you never saw it? I never saw it. Mr. Larkins called me in his office a night or two afterwards, and asked me what I knew of the case. I told him, and he told me to put it in writing.

397. On your oath, you never saw printed copies of the report taken down? I saw a printed copy of the report.

398. You saw the report then that Skinner sent in? I saw it afterwards.

399.

Constable
J. Aicken,
9 Oct., 1895.

399. I asked you that, and you said, "No"? At the time I did not see it.
400. I did not mention any time at all;—what was the name of the woman that Easterbrook was with? She gave the name of Burns.
401. Did you know this woman? I knew her by sight—I had seen her before.
402. How many times? Two or three times.
403. And sometimes you saw her two or three times a day? No, I have not.
404. So if you were put on your oath you could not call that woman a prostitute? Well, she never has been convicted, to my knowledge, of being a prostitute.
405. If you were put on your oath you could not call this woman a prostitute from your own knowledge? I have seen her about the street with larrikins, and in company with girls of bad repute.
406. How often? I have seen her four or five times, if not more.
407. You saw her with larrikins? I have.
408. With prostitutes? With girls of bad repute.
409. And of course you call them prostitutes, do you not? I do not say they have been convicted of prostitution, but they are about the streets with larrikins.
410. What are your instructions with reference to such characters? In what way?
411. In carrying out your duties? Simply to take notice of the girls and their habits.
412. And what then? If there is a case, take proceedings.
413. How do you mean, "If there is a case"? If you think there is a case for the Police Court, to take proceedings against them.
414. What would constitute a case against such characters? To catch them in the act of prostitution.
415. Did you catch Easterbrook in the act? No.
416. Did you catch Stanton in the act? Yes.
417. Who was the woman you caught Stanton with? A girl named Gale.
418. Did you charge her with prostitution? I did not.
419. Then you did not do your duty, it appears, from the instructions you have received? The senior-constable was there.
420. Did he charge the woman? He did not.
421. He has similar instructions to yours, has he not? There is no doubt.
422. The same orders are given to you? I believe so.
423. Then it appears that you found a woman in the very act of prostitution and did not lay a charge against her? I did not lay a charge against her.
424. But you found her in the very act? Yes.
425. So that was a breach of your duty, I suppose? The senior-constable was there, and when the senior-constable is there with a constable, the senior-constable generally prefers a charge against any one.
426. Then, if the senior-constable is with you, it is in his hands to commence a prosecution? He generally does.
427. What was the name of the woman who was with Stanton? A girl named Gale.
428. Her name is Mary Gale, I suppose? Yes, Mary Gale.
429. What kind of character was she looked upon as having? A very loose character. She has had two children to my knowledge.
430. What do you mean by saying she has had two children—I know some women who have ten—she was not married, I suppose? Not that I know of. She was always about the street with larrikins, and I believe that she was confined in some institution and gave birth to a child.
431. Was that prior to, or since this charge? Well, she was pregnant at the time Stanton was with her. Since she came out of the school she has been about the street with larrikins. She gave birth to a child two months ago, and is now carrying it about the street.
432. Did it ever come under your notice that Burns, with whom Easterbrook is alleged to have been, was the same identical person who made a charge against a policeman some years since;—I suppose you know nothing about that? I do not.
433. You know nothing about that? Simply what I have seen in the printed report.
434. From that time up to the present, have you taken notice to this woman's behaviour? I have seen her since in company with other girls and with larrikins.
435. Lately? No, not lately—not for some years.
436. How old would you take this woman to be? I should take her to be a girl about 20 in 1892.
437. What was the appearance of this woman? She was inclined to be dark.
438. Good looking? I could not say.
439. Was there anything that would draw your attention to her—make her conspicuous? I never took particular notice of her.
440. Did you ever see her in the daylight? No, I have not. I have seen her in the evening and night-time.
441. You saw her only in the dark? I never saw her in the daylight.
442. And you saw her four or five times with larrikins? Yes; four or five times altogether.
443. It is not possible to make a mistake in regard to the woman;—you knew her character? I had seen her four or five times before.
444. In your report you said that Easterbrook was with a woman called Burns? She gave the name of Burns. I did not know her name.
445. You only knew her by appearance? I simply saw her about the street before.
446. If she were brought here you could swear to her? I would not say that I could swear to her.
447. Do you think that if you saw Easterbrook ten years hence you would know him? Yes; because I am acquainted with him, and came in contact constantly with him during the time that he was in Petersham and since.
448. Then I take it for granted that you would not know this woman? I do not say I would.
449. And you do not say you would not? I do not say I would not identify the girl.
450. But you say, as far as you can judge, that at that time she was about 20 years of age? Yes; as far as I could judge she looked a girl about 20.
451. Would you swear she was not younger than that? She might have been a year younger.
452. If she gave her age as 18, would you swear she was more than 18? No, I would not.
453. After the wrestling had ceased, can you swear that Easterbrook was having connection with this woman? No, I would not.

Constable
J. Attkin.
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454. Have you ever asked for promotion since that report was written? I have never asked for promotion in my life.
455. Of course you do not know whether Senior-constable Skinner has asked for promotion or not? I do not know.
456. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] In your report here, you say that you saw a man and a woman lying on a vacant piece of ground, and about 12 yards off—which of the constables does that refer to? The first man and woman I saw were Constable Easterbrook and the girl Burns.
457. Your report goes on to say, "The constable watched them for some time as they were hugging and pulling one another about"—was that Constable Easterbrook? Yes.
458. "The constable then noticed another man and woman lying close to the fence on the same piece of ground, and about 10 yards off the footpath"—that was Constable Stanton? Yes.
459. "The constable went over to Easterbrook, and then to the woman (a prostitute named Burns)";—do you know her to be a prostitute by repute? I know her to be always about the street with larrikins, and with girls of bad repute.
460. In your experience as a constable, have you ever seen drunken women lying about and exposing themselves, their clothes being up? I have.
461. Would it be your duty to put such a girl's clothes down and remove her? If she were on the street or in a public place.
462. You would simply put her clothes down and remove her? Yes.
463. That is part of your duty? Yes.
464. Would it be the duty of Constable Easterbrook to do the same, if he saw a girl lying within 10 yards of the footpath with her clothes up and exposing herself;—would it be his duty to lift her up and remove her? If she was in a public place it would.
465. Was this a public place? No, it was not; it was a vacant allotment of ground.
466. I think you say in the report that it was within 10 yards of a footpath? Yes; it was within 10 yards of a footpath.
467. Was there a fence between where they were and the footpath? There was not.
468. She had her clothes up, and was exposing herself? Her clothes were disarranged.
469. Would it be your duty to put that woman's clothes down, and remove her from the public gaze? If she was actually exposed it would.
470. Well, was she exposed? Her clothes were disarranged up to her knee.
471. That is exposing herself—a modest woman would not lie down there with her clothes up and exposed to her knee;—is it possible that Constable Easterbrook, in the execution of his duty, went and was wrestling with this woman to get her up when you saw him? He was sitting with her on the ground when I saw him first.
472. Drunken women, you must know, resist? Yes, they do.
473. Easterbrook, when you saw him, was not in the position of lifting her up in the execution of his duty? He was sitting on the ground.
474. With the object of having connection with her? That I do not know. They lay down afterwards.
475. You are not in a position to say whether he was actually doing his duty as a constable, and raising this woman up, to remove her from the public gaze, or whether his object was to have connection with her? Well, from the position he was in, it did not look as if he was trying to get her off the ground, to raise her up, because he was sitting on the ground himself, and then he lay down.
476. And the conclusion you came to was that he was about to act immorally with the woman? I will not say he was.
477. You must have come to some conclusion when you reported the man? I did not report him. I was called upon for a report.
478. Well, in giving that report, were you of opinion that this constable, instead of doing his duty and removing the woman, was about to commit an assault upon her? I would not say he was doing his duty—I could not say that.
479. So your report carries no weight whatever as to this man committing this offence? I stated that he was lying on the ground with this woman.
480. With what object you cannot say? I cannot say.
481. *Mr. Carroll.*] Was it a moonlight night? It was not—it was not a dark night.
482. Were there any lamps near? Yes; and I believe they were lighted, but I will not swear.
483. *Mr. Affleck.*] How far was Constable Stanton away from Constable Easterbrook? I reckon about 15 or 20 yards. I believe that Stanton was nearer to us than Easterbrook was when I saw them first.
484. You say Stanton was nearer than Easterbrook? Yes; perhaps a yard or so.
485. Was Stanton further to the north or the south? A little towards the north.
486. How far? About 15 yards.
487. You were about 12 yards from Easterbrook, and he and Stanton were about 15 yards from each other as far as you can judge? Yes; as far as I can judge. I did not measure the distance.
488. You could see Easterbrook easier than Stanton? I would not say easier, but I saw Easterbrook first, and when the senior-constable and I were in the act of going to Easterbrook, we noticed Stanton lying alongside the fence, and the senior-constable went to Stanton first.
489. I think that one of the reports says that Stanton was found on the top of a woman? Yes; Stanton was.
490. And you only saw Easterbrook lying alongside of the other woman? Yes; sitting down first, and then lying down.
491. You cannot say whether they had any connection at all? I cannot say that.
492. What is the rule in the Force about laying charges where two constables are together? I cannot say.
493. You must have rules or regulations, surely, in the Force as to that. Supposing that Skinner is a senior-constable, and you are an ordinary constable, and supposing you two are together and you see something take place for which there ought to be a prosecution—surely there is a rule in the department in connection with that;—is it the duty of the senior-constable to lay the charge? Yes, it is; unless he gives instructions to the constable to do it.
494. Well, if senior-constable fails to do so, is it the duty of the ordinary constable to take action? Generally the senior-constable does take action.

495. But in this case he did not; he did not prosecute Stanton in connection with this prostitution—at least, we have no evidence that he did; and if a prosecution for prostitution should take place, why was there no prosecution in this case? I do not know.
496. Seeing that Skinner failed to do his duty, was it not your duty to make a charge? It is simply left to the senior-constable, and if he does not do it the constable does not.
497. Then you do not know what the rules of the Force are in that respect? We have no rules to compel us to do that. It is always left to the senior-constable to prefer the charge if two constables are together. The senior-constable institutes a prosecution, or orders the constable to do so.
498. But failing his doing his duty, would it not be your duty to lay the charge? I have never seen a case where it was done.
499. When you got up to Easterbrook he was away from the woman? Yes.
500. How far? Two or three yards away from her.
501. You saw him getting away from her? I saw him get up and walk away.
502. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you see Constable Easterbrook commit any offence with the woman? I did not.
503. Had you any reason to believe that he was about to commit an offence? Well, from the position he was in, it seemed so.
504. How long was it from the time you first saw Easterbrook to the time you spoke to him, and went up to him with the senior-constable? We went up to Stanton first.
505. How long afterwards was it that you went to Easterbrook? It would only be about a couple of minutes, I suppose.
506. How long was it from the time you first saw them that you went up to him? Only about a couple or three minutes. We went to Stanton, and he got up off the woman, and then Skinner walked across to Easterbrook.
507. I think I have heard it said that Stanton was on the top of the woman? He was.
508. Would you not consider it your duty, or would not the senior-constable consider it his duty, if you thought either of those persons was about to commit an offence, to endeavour to prevent it? Well, Stanton had committed the offence before we got up to him, and Easterbrook rose up and walked away from the woman he was with.
509. But there was nothing to lead you to believe that Easterbrook was about to commit an offence? Only the position he was in. As I have already stated, he was lying down with her. They were sitting down in the first instance, and pulling each other about, and afterwards he was lying down with her.
510. Did the position he was in justify you in coming to the conclusion that he was endeavouring to cover her nakedness? I could not say that, because he was sitting down with her, and then lying down with her.
511. You never knew anything against Easterbrook's character that would justify you in believing that he would commit such an offence? No, I have not.

Constable
J. Aitken.
9 Oct., 1895.

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

MR. AFFLECK,		MR. CARROLL,
MR. ANDERSON,	|	MR. TRAVERS JONES.
JOHN LIONEL FEGAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

Nathaniel Easterbrook appeared in person on his own behalf.

James Aitken recalled and further examined:—

512. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] You have no doubt that Constable Stanton was guilty of the charge made against him? He was.
513. Have you any doubt about Constable Easterbrook being guilty? He was guilty of lying down with the woman.
514. Not as serious a charge as the other one? That is all I saw him doing—sitting down and lying down.
515. You cannot say he was having connection with the woman? No; I cannot.
516. *Chairman.*] I think I asked you a question yesterday in reference to the identification of the woman;—do you think you could identify her? I do not say I would.
517. But you do not say you would not, I suppose? No.

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[*Emma Louise Ashton called into the room.*]

518. Have you ever seen this woman before to your knowledge? No, I have not.
519. You have not seen this woman before to your knowledge? No, I have not.
520. What would you say if it was said that this was the woman you made this charge against? I do not believe it is.
521. Have you ever made any serious charges against constables for neglect of duty, and so forth? No, sir.
522. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Will you swear that this is not the woman that you accused me with being with that night? I do not believe it is the woman.
523. You will not swear it is not? I said, "I do not believe it is the woman."
524. Did you report Constable Murray at one time? I did.
525. Was it a serious charge? No.
526. What was the outcome of it? I do not know.
527. You do not know the decision? I do not know—on my report.
528. Is it settled yet? I do not know, but no doubt it is. Murray is not in the Force now.
529. Was it not for that that he got dismissed from the Force? I believe not.
530. Do you remember Constable Skinner reporting Constable Plunkett at one time at Canterbury? I do not remember at the present moment.
531. You assisted him, and were asked for a report on the matter? I do not remember at the present moment. If you recall the circumstances to my memory, I will see.
532. It was a case of neglect. Constable Skinner reported Constable Plunkett for neglect, and you were referred to on the matter? In what way?

533.

Constable
J. Aitken.
10 Oct., 1895.

533. To report on the matter—perhaps in the same way you have reported on my case? If you tell me the circumstances of the case I may be in a position to answer you.
534. You will not say that you did not? I will not say that I did not. Since you have mentioned this matter, I may explain, for the information of the Committee, the constable on the top end next Canterbury always meets the Canterbury man at 9 o'clock at night to receive the routes and the orders coming from Newtown. One night—no doubt it is the same that Easterbrook speaks of—the Canterbury man, Plunkett, was not there. When I went off duty, at 10 o'clock, I gave in the orders that I had to take back. I was called for a report as to why I took the orders back, and I explained that Plunkett was not there to receive them.
535. You can remember all about the case now? I do remember it now.
536. Did you assist Constable Skinner at any time when he reported Constable Benmore? I do not know.
537. You know that Constable Skinner has reported Benmore at different times? I believe he has.
538. Did you never assist him, or report on the matter? I was once called upon for a report on the matter. I will explain this matter. I was working one beat, and Benmore was working the beat next me. Crystal-street, Petersham, divided the two beats. I was always at the top of Crystal-street at 4 o'clock in the morning—this was night duty—and when I paraded Crystal-street towards the Parramatta Road I sometimes saw the man on the next beat on the Parramatta Road. One morning Senior-constable Skinner asked me if I had seen Benmore. I replied that I had not. He asked me for a report on the matter. Benmore also stated that he had not seen me or anyone else.
539. Do you know what was the outcome of that case? I do not.
540. You will not swear that Benmore did not get out of it? I do not know what was done in the matter.
541. You have been at Petersham about five years? Over five years.
542. During that time, how long have you been on Senior-constable Skinner's relief? I could not say. I have been sometimes on Skinner's relief, and sometimes on Senior-constable Meehan's relief.
543. You have been on Senior-constable Skinner's relief more than half the time, have you not? Well, Senior-constable Meehan has not been there all the time.
544. If he was not there, there was Senior-constable Orr, and out of the whole of the time you have been at Petersham you have been more than half of that time on Senior-constable Skinner's relief? I cannot say. That could be ascertained from the records in the police station.
545. Will you swear that you have not? I could not say.
546. Have you yourself been reported many a time? I have.
547. Have you been reported for indecent assault? I will explain this matter if I am allowed. Something over four years ago an anonymous letter was sent to my officer. In this letter there were several charges made by several persons against me.
548. *Chairman.*] Nobody directly charged you? Not in this letter.
549. *Mr. Affleck.*] What do you mean by several persons making several charges? This letter represented that several persons might be in a position to make charges against me.
550. The letter said that? Yes; the one letter—it was an anonymous letter. Upon the receipt of this letter inquiries were made by my officer.
551. Who was the officer? Inspector Larkins was in charge then. I may state that the alleged occurrences were supposed to have taken place six or seven months previous to this letter being written. Inquiries were made, and, as far as I am aware, nothing further came out of the matter.
552. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] You were also reported for neglect at one time? I was reported by Senior-constable Meehan.
553. And reprimanded? I was not. It was for not reporting "all right" in the ordinary way of police duty. I was told that in this matter I was quite right, because Senior-constable Meehan was in company with civilians at the time.
554. Was a report sent to your officer at one time that you were living at lodgings where the people were of bad repute? This anonymous letter drew reference to that also.
555. Were you ordered to change your lodgings? I changed my lodgings.
556. Were you ordered to change them? I was not.
557. Did that landlady or her daughter ever give you a letter stating that they would institute an action against you for a breach of promise? Never.
558. I should like you to tell me in what particular part of Crystal-street you were when you first saw me that morning? Well, the vacant allotment of ground was between Westbourne-street and Douglas-street.
559. Were you between Roberts-street and Norwood-street? No. We were between Westbourne-street and Douglas-street when we saw you first.
560. *Chairman.*] That is when you saw the wrestling taking place? Yes.
561. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] How far were you away from me and Stanton? As far as I could judge, about 12 yards from you.
562. Did you know that we were police? I did not know that you were police.
563. Was the girl, Mary Gale, ever convicted of anything before that night? Not that I know of.
564. Did you summon her whilst our case was pending? I do not remember summoning Mary Gale.
565. You have never had occasion to summon her? I do not remember ever summoning her.
566. *Chairman.*] You would not swear that you did not? I do not believe I did. I will almost swear I did not.
567. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Did any other policeman ever have her up for anything? I could not say.
568. *Chairman.*] Did you, with any other constable, bring a charge against Mary Gale while this case was pending? No; I do not believe I did.
569. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Did you ever know this girl Burns to be up at the Police Court? No.
570. Do you know where she was employed at that time? No.
571. Do you know where she lived at that time? I do not know for certain.
572. Would you mind describing the girl? I described her yesterday as plainly as I could.
573. Would you mind doing it again? I can simply describe the girl as being of dark complexion and of medium height, and as far as I could judge about 20 years of age at the time this affair occurred.
574. What colour was her hair? I cannot say.
575. You had seen her before that time? Yes.
576. Sufficiently to class her as a prostitute? From the company I had seen her in.
577. Yet you cannot describe the woman? I never saw her in the daylight to have a proper look at her. I have seen her at night, and knew her to be the same girl I had seen before in company with other girls.

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578. When you wrote your report—I think on the 3rd January—where did you write it? I do not remember. It may have been at home, or it may have been in the Stanmore Police Station.
579. Was Senior-constable Skinner present when you wrote it? I do not believe he was; if it was written at home, he was not.
580. Will you swear he was not present? I say that if I wrote my report at home he was not present, and if I did it in the Stanmore Police Station he may have been present.
581. You are not sure where you wrote it? I am not.
582. And you are not sure whether Senior-constable Skinner was there or not? I say that if I did it in the Stanmore Police Station he may have been there. Previous to writing my report, I explained to Mr. Larkins, my officer, the whole circumstances of the case as far as I knew, and he told me to put it on paper, and let him have it in the form of a report.
583. You said that you saw me sitting down alongside this woman, hugging and pulling her about? I have already said so.
584. And then that I lay down? Yes.
585. Did I hug and pull her about after I lay down? Not that I saw.
586. And you state in your report that you saw a man and woman lying on a vacant piece of ground—lying, mind you? Yes.
587. And that the constable was hugging and pulling her about? Yes.
588. Lying down? Sitting down first, and then lying down.
589. You said just now that I was not pulling her about when I was lying down? I say so still.
590. Is it not possible that you made a mistake, and that I was not at all near the girl? I saw you with my own eyes.
591. And you say I walked away a few yards? About 2 or 3 yards.
592. When you came to me, where was I? You were standing about 2 or 3 yards away from this girl.
593. Was it on the vacant ground, or in Crystal-street? You were on the vacant piece of ground.
594. *Mr. Affleck.*] You say that when you went across there, Easterbrook was 2 or 3 yards away from the girl? Yes.
595. You could not be mistaken in thinking that it was he? I could not be mistaken.
596. Did you go over to the woman then? I did.
597. Was she lying on the ground? She was lying on the ground on her back.
598. Were her clothes up? Her clothes were disarranged, and her knees were exposed.
599. Had you ever any feeling against Easterbrook? Not in the slightest. We were the best of friends.
600. That is, at the time this took place? Up to this time.
601. At the time this affair took place? Yes.
602. You say that this girl or woman, who was called in here just now, is, to the best of your knowledge, not the girl? I do not believe she is the girl.
603. Do you know the girl Gale? Yes.
604. Is that the girl Gale? No. The girl Gale is about the Parramatta Road still, and I see her there night and day.
605. You are sure this is not the girl Gale? This is not the girl Gale.
606. Nor is she, to the best of your belief, the girl Burns? I do not believe she is the girl Burns. I do not believe she is the girl I saw with Easterbrook that night.
607. *Chairman.*] Whom you reported as being the girl Burns? She gave the name Burns.
608. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Then you do not know who this woman is at all? I do not know.
609. *Mr. Affleck.*] Have you ever seen her before? I do not believe I have. I do not recognise her.
610. *Mr. Anderson.*] Will you swear that she is not the woman? Well, I do not believe she is the woman.
611. You have no knowledge of these women being prostitutes further than the company that they were keeping? That is all.
612. You are speaking from the fact of the company they were keeping and not from anything you saw personally? That is it.
613. They have been the associates of loose characters, but you have not seen them commit themselves in such a manner that you could charge them with being prostitutes? No, I have not. I judge them simply from the company they keep.
614. Were you present at the time when Senior-constable Skinner said to Easterbrook, "There is nothing against you, Easterbrook"? No, I was not.
615. Did you hear him say that? No.
616. Could he have said that without your hearing it? He could not—not at the time I was with him.
617. But you were not with him all the time? We went off duty. Not as long as I was with him did I hear him say so.
618. He would have an opportunity of saying so to Easterbrook without your hearing? When we had parted.
619. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Did you hear Senior-constable Skinner charge me with anything? I did.
620. What did he charge me with? When he went over to you he said, "Who is this you have been lying with here?" After he lifted the woman off the ground, or pulled her off the ground, he asked her what her name was. Stanton came up then, and Skinner said, "I am surprised at your conduct."
621. Are you sure he did not say, "I am ashamed of you, Stanton?" He did not use those words. He addressed you both.
622. Are you sure? I am quite sure.
623. *Mr. Affleck.*] Which woman did he pull off the ground—the woman with Easterbrook or the other? The girl Easterbrook was with—Burns.
624. *Chairman.*] When he was charged, what did Easterbrook say? He made no reply; he never said a word.
625. He did not say that it was not true? He did not.

Emma Louise Ashton called in, sworn, and examined:—

626. *Chairman.*] Where do you live? I am living at 454, Pitt-street, Sydney.
627. Did you ever live at Darlington? Yes; I lived at Mr. Gordon's.
628. In what street? Abercrombie-street.

Emma Louise
Ashton,
10 Oct., 1895.

- Emma Louise Ashton. 629. Any other street—Codrington-street or Darlington-street? Yes; I was at service in Codrington-street.
- 10 Oct., 1895. 630. You know that gentleman sitting at the end of the table (Mr. Easterbrook)? Yes.
631. Did you know him as a constable at any time, or in any other position? He was a constable when I first knew him.
632. Have you any recollection of anything occurring during your knowledge of Easterbrook? No; only on New Year's night I was out with Mary Gale. It was the first night I knew Mary Gale. I left her, but I did not go home, and Mr. Easterbrook advised me to go home, and asked me what I was doing out. That is the first time I ever saw Mr. Easterbrook.
633. Did you see any other constables that night? Yes,—Mr. Meehan. He told me it was time to go home.
634. Were you housekeeping for him at that time? No; I was not at service; I was at home.
635. Did you see any other policemen that evening? I saw two, I think; but I do not remember anything in particular in connection with them.
636. Did you ever assume, or did anyone call you by, the name of Burns? No.
637. You never gave the policemen your name as Burns? Yes, I did; because it was so late for me to be out. The policeman asked me what my name was, and I said, "Burns," so that it should not be known that I was found out so late.
638. Were you in Easterbrook's company during that evening? No; he just told me to go home, and then left me and walked away.
639. Can you remember the street he told you to go home in? Westbourne-street.
640. You were standing in Westbourne-street? At the corner of Westbourne-street and Crystal-street.
641. Was any other policeman with Easterbrook at that time? Yes.
642. Did you know him? No, I did not.
643. Were you in company with Easterbrook? No; he only just told me to go home.
644. Were you under the influence of drink that night? No; I never touch drink.
645. *Mr. Affleck.*] Where does the girl Gale live? I do not know where she lives at present. I have had nothing to do with her since that night.
646. I mean where did she live then? She was living in Westbourne-street then.
647. You say that Easterbrook advised you to go home;—did he advise the girl Gale to go home, too? Yes; we were together.
648. Did you go home together? No; the girl left me and crossed the green, and the other constable went after her and told her to go home, and then Mr. Easterbrook left him and walked up to Douglas-street, and I walked up and said, "Where is that young friend of mine gone?" He said, "She has gone home." I went after her, and then the other two policemen came.
649. You left Easterbrook then? Yes.
650. Did you see this other girl go with the other constable anywhere? No; not that I know of.
651. You did not see the other constable and the girl Gale go away anywhere? No.
652. And you are sure that you and Easterbrook did not go anywhere? Yes.
653. You are positive of that? Yes, I am positive.
654. What time would that be? It was pretty late; it must have been about 1 o'clock or half-past.
655. In the morning? Yes.
656. That was not a very reasonable hour to be out? It was New Year's night.
657. You say that you did not go with Easterbrook anywhere? No.
658. Where had you come from when Easterbrook met you? We were coming from the Parramatta Road, up Crystal-street.
659. What was the whole extent of the conversation that you had with Easterbrook? I had no conversation at all; he simply told me to go home.
660. Why would he do that;—why would he interfere with you if you were going along the street? We were standing at the corner of Westbourne-street, and he told us to move on or go home, and asked us what we were doing out at that time of the night. I was only 14 at that time.
661. And you went home then? No, I did not; I walked on, and this girl walked with me. I was frightened to go home, because I had been out so late with this girl, and I was frightened my mother would scold me.
662. You lived with your mother? Yes.
663. You say you left him immediately he told you to go home? Yes; and I went after Gale to see where she went.
664. What happened then? I did not find her, and I came back. The two constables asked me what I was doing out at that time of night, and I said that I was waiting for a girl.
665. You met the two constables after you had been looking for the girl Gale? Yes.
666. As you were going back? Yes.
667. The two constables were together? Yes.
668. Do you know the name of the constable? Constable Skinner, I think.
669. And the other was the one you saw here—Aitken? I do not remember seeing him.
670. They met you when you were going back? Yes.
671. How long before that had you seen Easterbrook? It was not very long. I cannot well recollect; it is such a long time ago.
672. You say, then, that you came along the Parramatta Road and met Easterbrook, and he asked you what you were doing there? No; I met Mr. Meehan at the corner of the Parramatta Road. I had been at service at his house, and he knew me. He said, "What are you doing out at this time of the night?" I said, "I am just going home." We walked up Crystal-street, and we stood at the corner of Westbourne-street, and the two constables came along.
673. Which two constables? Mr. Easterbrook and the other constable. I was standing there, but left Mary Gale to go home. She was going to Westbourne-street, and I was going to Burns-street, off Brighton-street. We were standing there talking when the constables came up and said that we had better go home; what business had we out. We walked on up to Douglas-street.
674. *Chairman.*] These constables were Easterbrook and another? We walked up to Douglas-street and stood there, and during that time these constables followed us and asked us if we hadn't gone home yet, and we said "No, but we're going." Mary Gale left me and crossed the paddock, and then Mr. Easterbrook said that I had better go home, and I said, "No, I would go and see where Gale went to"; and I left.

675. You went after the girl Gale? I went to look to see where she went, and when I could not find her I went home and the other two constables came across the green.
676. *Chairman.*] Which two? Skinner and another, and I went home.
677. *Mr. Affleck.*] You never saw Easterbrook and the other constable at all after you left them to see if you could overtake the girl Gale? No; I never saw them after that.
678. You were in their company, standing and speaking to them, for how long—two or three minutes? About five minutes.
679. You just stood and spoke to them? Yes. They advised us to go home. Mary Gale was much older than I.
680. *Mr. Carroll.*] Were you on the vacant piece of land, with Constable Easterbrook sitting down or lying down with you? No.
681. Did he pull you about? No; he never put his hand on me.
682. Were Mary Gale and the other policeman lying down on that vacant piece of land near you? No. Mary Gale left me, and I went across the green to look for her, and I could not find her and I came away and went home.
683. You have already stated that you had had no drink? No; I never touch drink.
684. Did Constable Skinner pull you up off the ground or lift you up off the ground? No; he never touched me; never put his hand on me.
685. If Constables Skinner and Aitken swore that they saw Constable Easterbrook pulling you about, and also lying down with you on this vacant piece of ground, and that your clothes were disarranged, is that true or false? It is false.
686. *Mr. Anderson.*] During the time that you were in the company of Constable Easterbrook and the other constable, and whilst Senior-constable Skinner was present with another constable, did anything occur that would lead them to believe that Constable Easterbrook had handled you or was in any way associated with you? No.
687. Nothing? No. I was by myself, and the two constables came to me and asked what I was doing there. I said I was looking for my mate. Then they said I had better go home. I crossed over and went home. I did not see Constable Easterbrook after I left him at Douglas-street.
688. *Chairman.*] What age were you then? I was about 14½.
689. What age are you now? I am 18; I shall be 19 on the 31st of next March.
690. Did you ever make a charge against any policeman for anything improper? In what way?
691. Did you ever lay a charge against any policeman for insulting you? No, never.
692. How long did you live at Petersham? About two years.

Mr. Michael Meehan called in, sworn, and examined:—

693. *Chairman.*] Do you know this young lady (Emma Louise Ashton)? Yes.
694. What do you know about her? I came to Petersham in February, 1891, and the following April or May, my wife not being very well, she was at our place for a week as a nurse-girl.
695. Had you any fault to find with her whilst she was at your place? No. She was not at our place very long. Mrs. Meehan got all right and let her go.
696. Have you ever heard of any case in connection with this young woman and Easterbrook? Yes. I was on duty the night the occurrence is alleged to have taken place.
697. Will you tell us what you know about it? About 1 o'clock I was in company with Constable Devlin. We were told off to work in pairs, it being New Year's night. About 1 o'clock on New Year's morning I saw "Mary Burns," the name I knew this young woman by.
698. *Mr. Affleck.*] She came to you as "Mary Burns" when you employed her? Yes. When she was at our place that is the name I knew her by. I was in company with Constable Devlin, and seeing the two girls on the road I went and spoke to them—this young woman and Mary Gale. When I got up to them I recognised this girl, and I knew the other also. I said, "It is rather late to be out. You must have had a fair innings all night, and you had better go home." They said "All right," and went away up Crystal-street.
699. Did you hear anything else? Not that night.
700. "Mary Burns" was not in your service then? No; six months previous to that. Constables Easterbrook and Stanton were doing duty together. This happened at 1 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the man that was with me went off duty—that is Devlin—and Stanton, who was with Easterbrook, went off duty, and I took Easterbrook with me. The other two were on day duty on 2nd January. We did not change until the night of the 2nd, and they were told off for different places, and they went off at 3 o'clock. I took Easterbrook with me, and kept him until 6 o'clock in the morning, when both of us went off duty.
701. Did Easterbrook mention anything to you? No; he never said a word to me about the charge Senior-constable Skinner accused him of.
702. Neither about one policeman nor another? No; he never mentioned it.
703. I suppose you have seen this young woman since she was in your service? Yes; I have known her ever since. She has been working in the district ever since. The last place I saw her at was in Camperdown, about six months ago.
704. What sort of a character does this girl bear? I never knew anything against her character.
705. As a policeman doing duty in that centre of population, and knowing the girl you have just seen, and whom you knew as "Mary Burns," you cannot say anything against her character? No. I took particular notice of her after that, on account of this particular occurrence.
706. Do you know she is charged with being a prostitute? Yes; when I came on duty on the night of the 1st, I saw the report.
707. You know this woman has been styled a prostitute? Yes.
708. How long have you been in Petersham? Ever since I was transferred there, in January, 1891.
709. Have you had occasion to see this young woman? Yes; I have seen her dozens of times since.
710. Anything improper about her? Not the slightest.
711. Did she behave properly during the short time she was at your house? Yes.
712. Had your wife any occasion to find fault with her? Not that I am aware of.
713. You told us that next morning you saw the charge-sheet? On the night of the 1st, at half-past 9 when I came to the station for duty, Senior-constable Ford showed me the reports against Easterbrook and

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and Stanton. They were on the desk. I was surprised when I heard they were reported, on account of my having heard nothing about it the night before, and Easterbrook being with me from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. I said, "What are you giving us?" I did not believe it. Ford said, "It is all right. It is not a very nice thing to be charged with." The papers were sent to Newtown that night, and that is all I knew about it.

714. Did you know Easterbrook well? Yes; he did duty with me at Petersham. He was there before I came and until he left.

715. Did you know him to take drink at any time? No; he was a very sober man.

716. Could you rely upon his word if he gave it to you? Yes; because I had a chance of seeing him during the Broken Hill strike, and he was the only constable left on my relief.

717. Were you senior-constable then? Yes; and have been for the last ten years.

718. What do you think about Easterbrook's ability? When at Petersham he distinguished himself more than any other man at the station.

719. Were you surprised to hear of this charge against Easterbrook? Yes; I was very much surprised.

720. Were you surprised to hear of the charge against "Burns"? Well, I did not know altogether about "Burns." I just read over the reports, and they were put together and sent away.

721. Did you believe the charge to be right? I have never seen her with Gale since. Gale has not a good character; but I have watched this girl, Burns, particularly, on account of this occurrence; and I have met her, knowing her to be working about the district; but I have never known anything against her since.

722. The girl has given her age as 18; do you think that is about the right age of that girl? Yes; she was only 14 or 15 when she was with us.

723. You saw this girl called "Mary Burns," called in before this Committee? Yes.

724. Do you know when a person is drunk? Well, I have had sixteen years' experience in watching drunks.

725. Did you notice any sign of drink on this girl that night? No, she was perfectly sober.

726. That was, at what time? At 1 o'clock in the morning.

727. What about Mary Gale? Well, Mary Gale appeared to me to have had some drink.

728. But "Burns," you will take your oath, was not drunk? Yes; I took particular notice of her. I was rather surprised to see her when I struck a match and had a look at her, and found it was her, and I told her so.

729. *Mr. Anderson.*] Where was it you saw her then? On the Parramatta-road.

730. You will swear she had had no drink? She was sober, and she tried to hide herself behind Gale, so that I should not see her; and that is how I came to take particular notice of her.

731. And there was therefore a little shame about her for keeping out so late at night? She knew that I knew her, and she did not want me to see her.

732. You are positive she was not drunk? Yes; as positive as I am that I am sitting here.

733. You are friendly with Constable Skinner? Yes; we have been working the same ground.

734. And it is not very pleasant to be unfriendly with each other? No; it is not.

735. Friendly with Constable Aitken? Yes.

736. Friendly with Constable Easterbrook? Yes, we never had any differences.

737. You never had any fault to find with Easterbrook? No, I did not.

738. Do you know that Senior-constable Skinner has made many charges against members of the Force? I know he has made some.

739. Have they all been proper charges? I could not say. I am not qualified to judge.

740. You have been eleven years in the police force? About sixteen years.

741. Are you senior officer to Senior-constable Skinner? Yes, in service and promotion.

742. When this case came under your notice, did you hear anything else—you were not asked to give evidence as to the character of these girls? No; I was never referred to in any way.

743. You could have given evidence as to the sobriety and good conduct of this girl if you had been asked? Yes.

744. But you were not asked? No.

745. Did Easterbrook ever appeal? He made some further explanations afterwards.

746. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] You say you saw the girls about 1 o'clock? Yes.

747. Did you see the two constables the charge was laid against—Stanton and Easterbrook? I saw them a short time before that.

748. Did you meet or see Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken? Yes. I met both of them on the Parramatta-road.

749. Was that before or after you met the girls? A short time after I met the girls.

750. Between your seeing the girls, and seeing Constables Skinner and Aitken, was it possible for the girls to get the worse for drink? Well, after they went up Crystal-street, I did not see them any more that night.

751. Easterbrook and Stanton were doing duty under you that night? Yes, they were.

752. And if they came across two women lying on this ground with their clothes disarranged, would you expect them to lift them up and take them in charge? If it could be seen from the street it would be an act of indecency.

753. You would expect them to remove the women? I would expect them to do something with them.

754. Put them out of the public gaze? There was a great crowd out that night, there was a band playing a short distance away, and bands of lacrikins all over the place; therefore, the constables were pretty busy shifting one and the other.

755. *Mr. Anderson.*] And I presume there were also respectable people about? Yes, up to that time.

756. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] It being New Year's morning people were seeing the old year out and the new year in, and you were not astonished to see the girls at that hour on that occasion? I was surprised to see "Burns."

757. You knowing her to be a respectable girl? Yes.

758. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you know any other respectable girls out at that time? After that the crowds disappeared, with the exception of some parties that were singing and the band that was playing. That was about all that were out at that part of Petersham.

759. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] What time elapsed between your seeing the girls, and when they were accused of being on this vacant allotment with these constables? About an hour.

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M. Meehan,
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760. *Mr. Affleck.*] Was that before or after? That was after. I saw them about 1, and this alleged occurrence is supposed to have taken place at about 2.
761. Then you saw the girls before the alleged offence was said to have been committed? Yes.
762. Supposing that you were standing in Crystal-street, do you think that, in the light that there was then, you could see a man and woman sitting on the ground, pulling each other about 12 yards away? If I had any idea that there was somebody there and were looking in that particular direction, I might see something on the ground.
763. You never know this girl by any other name except "Mary Burns." That is the only name I ever knew her by.
764. You said, "You must have had a fair innings to-night"? Yes.
765. What did you mean by that? I thought that they were out quite long enough.
766. Was there anything at the bottom of the statement, or was there no meaning in it? Seeing them out at that time, I only thought it was nearly time they went home.
767. Did you see Skinner and Aitken that morning? Yes; and spoke to them.
768. Was that before or after you saw the girls? It was after the girls went away that I saw Skinner and spoke to him—about two minutes, I suppose—and I saw him go up Petersham-street, in the direction where these were reported for being afterwards.
769. What direction were the girls going when you met them? They were standing in the street.
770. What direction were the constables coming from when you met them? On the Parramatta-road going towards Sydney. I was standing on the Parramatta-road, and they came down and spoke to each other as to how things went that night.
771. *Mr. Carroll.*] Prior to this New Year's morning, from the first time that you know this "Mary Burns," did you ever know her to be an associate of bad characters? No; I knew her nine months previously.
772. And she has not been an associate of bad characters since? No.
773. You have never seen her parading the streets with girls of light repute? No.
774. Of course, you would not have taken her into your service if you had not had every confidence in her? That was about six months before.
775. *Mr. Anderson.*] During the time that you have known this girl, has anything occurred which would justify you in classing her as a prostitute? No; she has worked for a living ever since I knew her.
776. From what you have known of this girl, you would consider it a hardship to class her as a prostitute? I would not so class her.
777. From your own experience of what you have seen of her, you would consider that it would be doing the girl an injustice to class her as a prostitute? Yes.
778. And if she is stated in the report to be a prostitute you believe it to be wrong? Yes; I knew her nine months previously, and I have known her ever since, and on account of this occurrence I have taken particular notice of her—more than I would have done if nothing had occurred. The last time I spoke to her was about six months ago. She was then in a situation in a hotel, in Camperdown. I was looking for a man I wanted. I did not know she was there till I went in to inquire about the man. I saw her, and I think she told me she had been there six months.
779. *Chairman.*] What about her conduct up to that? I could not find any fault with her.
780. How old was she when she was a nurse girl in your service? Only 14 or 15 years of age, I should take her to have been. She was only a slight girl.
781. That was in April or May, and on the first of the following January this charge was laid against Easterbrook of being with this girl? Yes.
782. The age of consent would not have been reached by her then? Yes: the age of consent is 14.
783. Are there not circumstances where it is 16? Only under the Public Instruction Act. Teachers are liable under New Criminal Law.
784. Did you hear of any unsatisfactory relations between Easterbrook and Constables Skinner and Aitken, prior to this? I could not say of my own knowledge.
785. Were there any rumours to that effect? I heard about a case where Easterbrook was looking for a fellow for stealing something, and he had a row with Skinner about it; but that is only rumour.
786. *Mr. Anderson.*] So far as you know? Yes.
787. *Chairman.*] But it was talked of in the station? It was talked of by the constables at the station.
788. What are you supposed to do with prostitutes when you find them in the act of committing an offence? If you find a prostitute in the act of committing an offence in a public place she is liable to arrest.
789. Not summoned? A constable can use his own discretion as to whether he arrests or summons her.
790. But generally you arrest prostitutes? Yes; if found committing an indecency in a public place.
791. Have you seen in this report that Constables Skinner and Aitken caught Stanton right in the act? Yes.
792. Did it ever strike you as strange that a summons was not issued, or an arrest made in connection with that? Well, he could not very well arrest them. The only thing he could do was to report the matter to his Inspector, who then could take what action he thought fit.
793. *Mr. Affleck.*] Is that the rule of the Department? Yes; as far as I know.
794. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to say that if you see one of these unfortunates in the act of committing an indecency you cannot arrest her, but that it must be reported? I was referring to the police.
795. But Mary Gale is not a policeman? But the man charged with the offence was a policeman.
796. But what about the woman? The place where the occurrence took place has been pointed out to me since, and it is not a public place but a vacant allotment.
797. *Mr. Affleck.*] What do you call a public place? A place to which the public have free access on payment of money or otherwise.
798. The law defines a public place as being within hearing—12 yards away is within hearing? As regards the definition of a public place, the Vagrant Act provides that if bad language can be heard in any street or public place it is an offence, even if it is used in a private place; but if the place is private and a man commits an act of indecency there it must be seen from a public place or it is no offence.
799. I asked you if you thought that you could see a man and a woman shaking each other 12 yards away, and you said "Yes," and evidence has been given that that was seen, and that would make it a public place? You might see a man and a woman, but not be able to see any act of indecency, the night being very dark.

- Mr. Meehan.
10 Oct., 1895.
800. *Chairman.* Did I not understand you to say that you struck a match in order to see why this girl was standing behind Mary Gale? Yes.
801. If it were necessary for you to strike a match to see a girl a foot or two away from you, do you not think it was impossible to see people 12 yards off? What I mean is you could see something on the grass, but could not recognise what it was until you went right up to it.
802. Was it a dark night? I think it was dark.
803. Were there lamps very near to the place? There is a lamp a little way up the street on the other side.
804. Could you see plainly, from the light of that lamp, people moving or sitting down on this allotment? I have seen the place since, and I say that you could see something if a man or woman were lying or sitting down, but you would not know whether it was a stump or something else until you went close up to it.
805. A man standing 12 yards from the place could not see two people wrestling? He could not, wrestling on the ground.
806. *Mr. Affleck.*] It was not a moonlight night was it? To the best of my knowledge it was dark—the lamps were lighted. It was not a moonlight night.
807. You say that 12 yards away you could see something, but you would not be able tell whether it was a man and a woman or a stump? Yes.
808. If two constables have sworn positively that they could identify a man and a woman at that distance, they have, in your opinion, sworn falsely? They might, by seeing them before, and seeing them go there, be able to swear to it. But if you came along the street, and had not known anybody was there, I do not think you could.
809. If they came along the road without seeing them then, and if they have sworn that they could identify what they saw as a man and a woman, they have, in your opinion, sworn what is not correct? I would not say.
810. *Chairman.*] Supposing you were coming along Crystal-street, and were not cognizant of anything taking place 12 yards away from you, and if you looked there, could you swear that it was a man and a woman wrestling or sitting on the ground? No.
811. You would not like to swear that? No.
812. And you have as good eyesight as the majority of men? Yes.
813. You do not wear spectacles? No.
814. *Mr. Affleck.*] You do not think that a constable could swear that it was a man or a woman, and nothing else? Not at first sight. Unless he went over and investigated it, I do not think he could distinguish them.
815. *Mr. Anderson.*] Had this allotment any fence to it? There is a fence on the left hand side, as you look towards the allotment, and then this vacant piece of ground, running to the right, and which I take to be about an acre.
816. *Chairman.*] But is there any fence between the street and the place where these people were supposed to be sitting? No, there is no fence between.
817. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] If any persons were walking on the road or footpath, could they see them? They might see something on the grass, but to recognise what it was I do not think would be possible, as the night was very dark.

TUESDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

MR. AFLECK,	MR. CARROLL,
MR. BARNES,	MR. TRAVERS JONES.
JOHN LIONEL FEGAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.	

Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook appeared in person on his own behalf.

Mr. Joseph Devlin called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Devlin.
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818. *Chairman.*] You are a constable? Yes.
819. Where are you stationed? At Petersham.
820. Do you know Senior-constable Meehan? Yes.
821. Have you ever been on the same beat with Senior-constable Meehan? Yes.
822. Do you remember the morning of the 1st January, 1892? Yes.
823. Can you tell us what happened, so far as this case is concerned, on that morning? I was on duty that morning in company with Senior-constable Meehan. During the night of December 31, I saw the girl Gale and another girl with her, and I afterwards saw them between 1 and half past 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st January. I did not know the girl that was with Gale at the time. Senior-constable Meehan told me that her name was Burns when we met them in the street, and both of us went over to look at them. The girl Burns went behind Gale, and Senior-constable Meehan struck a match, and had a look at her. I said "I have seen that girl before," and asked him her name, and he said that her name was Burns. He made the remark to them "You have been out long enough, and it is time to get home," or words to that effect.
824. You saw the two women? Yes.
825. You were close to them? Yes.
826. Was Burns drunk? No.
827. Was she perfectly sober, to the best of your knowledge? Yes, to the best of my knowledge. But Gale was under the influence of drink.
828. You are perfectly satisfied that Burns was sober then? Perfectly satisfied.
829. How long have you been stationed at Petersham? Since September, 1891.
830. Have you seen this girl, Mary Burns, about the streets of Petersham? Yes, on a few occasions before that and since.
831. But not in a disorderly way? Never.

Mr.
J. Devlin,
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832. What sort of a girl do you look upon her as being? I look upon her as being a respectable girl.
833. Not such a character that the word "prostitute" should be applied to her? No.
834. Did Senior-constable Meehan ever say that this girl, Burns, had been at his place? Yes.
835. In what capacity? As a nurse-girl.
836. Did you ever at any time have occasion to speak to her about her disorderly conduct in any shape or form? Never.
837. During the time you were at Petersham, if she had been one of those unfortunates on the street, you would very soon have known about it? Yes.
838. *Mr. Affleck.*] You say that the second time you saw them was between 1 o'clock and half-past? Yes, as well as I can recollect.
839. At what hour did you see them first? I saw them early during the night—between 11 and 12.
840. Where were they between 11 and 12? On the Parramatta-road.
841. Were they on the Parramatta-road also between 1 and half-past? About the same place.
842. Was anybody with them the first time you saw them? There were a great many people there at the time.
843. Were there two girls? Yes.
844. What were their names? I know the girl Gale; but I did not know that the other girl's name was Burns until Meehan told me.
845. They were both together again between 1 and half-past? Yes.
846. Was anybody in their company? No.
847. Neither time? I cannot say as to the first time, they were amongst the crowds in the street.
848. Did you at any time that night see them on a vacant allotment off the street? No.
849. Did you see them at any time in company with Constable Easterbrook? No.
850. I think you said, in reply to the Chairman, that you have always found this girl, Burns, to be a respectable girl? I knew nothing against her.
851. What is the character of the girl, Gale? I did not look upon her as a respectable girl.
852. Did you look upon her as a prostitute? I could not say, as a prostitute. I have seen her in the company of larrikins.
853. Did you think she was fit for the company of a decent respectable girl? No; I do not think she would be.
854. You would think that if Burns wanted to be thought respectable she would not be in that girl's company? Yes.
855. You did not see them in company with any man that night? No.
856. Neither of them? No.
857. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] I suppose that the girls were like the rest of the crowd, seeing the old year out and the new year in? Yes.
858. There were some music and rejoicing? Yes.
859. You did not think it anything unusual to see the girls out then? No.
860. *Chairman.*] I suppose you have been out at all hours of the night on duty? Yes.
861. To your recollection, did you ever see this girl Burns out at such a late hour, either since or before that occasion? No.
862. But it was nothing unusual for the most respectable girls to be out at that time that night? No.
863. How long have you been in this country? About four and a half years, and I have been in the police force the same time.
864. In other parts of the world where you have been it is the usual custom, I suppose, for people to be out on New Year's night? Yes.
865. Bidding good bye to the old year, and welcoming the new year—nothing unusual? Nothing unusual.
866. You would not, as a constable doing your duty, think it right to interfere with any girl out at that hour on that particular morning? No.
867. At other times it would look rather suspicious? Yes.
868. You never saw this girl, Burns, out, either before or since, at that hour of the morning? No.
869. Do you know Senior-constable Skinoer? Yes.
870. Do you know that he made a charge against Easterbrook? Yes.
871. You know Easterbrook? Yes.
872. Have you ever been on duty with him? Yes.
873. Was he such an officer that you think would do such a thing as that now charged against him? No.
874. You do not think he would be guilty of such an action? No; I do not.
875. What was the age of the girl, Burns? She appeared to me to be between 15 and 16.
876. That is rather a young girl to be on the streets, I suppose? Yes.
877. And rather young for people to call her a prostitute? Yes.
878. Do you know anything that happened after the charge was made? No.
879. Do you know that Easterbrook was asked to retire from the force? I am aware that he was dismissed from the force.
880. A man sending in his resignation really means dismissal? I understood that he did not send in his resignation, but was dismissed.
881. I suppose that his brother officers were surprised that such a charge should be brought against him? Yes.
882. Did you find Constable Easterbrook sober, steady, and truthful? Yes.
883. A reliable comrade? Yes.
884. I suppose it has not come to your knowledge that this girl's name has been connected with that of Senior-constable Wright, at any time. No; it has not come to my knowledge.
885. Have you read the printed papers in connection with Easterbrook's case? Yes; I have seen them.

Mr. John Ford called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
J. Ford.
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886. *Chairman.*] You are a constable? A senior-constable.
 887. Where stationed now? I am lockup-keeper at Stanmore.
 888. Did you know Easterbrook when he was in the police force? Yes.
 889. Were you senior-constable at that time? Yes.
 890. Where were you stationed then? At the same place.
 891. What had you to do with Easterbrook, you being at Stanmore, and he being at Petersham? They are in the same police district. The watch-house does for Stanmore and Petersham.
 892. What sort of man was Easterbrook under you? A very good man.
 893. A truthful man? Yes.
 894. Reliable? Yes; and a sober man.
 895. Do you know why he was discharged from the police force? Yes.
 896. Would you tell us why? He was reported for immoral conduct with a prostitute by Senior-constable Skinner.
 897. Who was the person? A girl named Burns.
 898. What time of the year was it? New Year's morning, 1892.
 899. Did you see Easterbrook during that night? I think I did see him about 12 o'clock. He came round to the station once, and went away again.
 900. I understand that you have special arrangements for special occasions? Yes; the men are told off by the officer in charge of the district.
 901. You say that you saw Easterbrook about 12 o'clock? Yes.
 902. Was he sober at that time? Yes.
 903. Was he in company with any other constable? Yes, Constable Stanton.
 904. They came in to report, I suppose? Yes, they called at the station.
 905. I suppose that is the usual thing for constables to do? Yes; at this particular time they were told off to do a certain beat, and they called at the station to report themselves.
 906. Was Stanton perfectly sober that night? I did not see anything wrong with him at that time.
 907. And you are sure about Easterbrook? Yes; I am sure he was sober.
 908. Do you know this girl Burns? No.
 909. You never saw her? No; nor heard tell of her.
 910. I suppose, from your position as senior-constable, you were familiar with some of the worst characters in the town? I know the majority of them.
 911. Do you remember the name of this girl Burns ever coming before you before that time? I never heard the slightest thing of that girl before. A girl named Burnus, eleven years ago, was in some trouble with a constable named Wright.
 912. And this is not that girl? No; that girl would be, I suppose, a woman of 35 now.
 913. The person that Easterbrook is charged with having to do with is not the person that Senior-constable Wright had something to do with? No, she could not be. That was eleven years ago, and this girl Burns is only a young girl.
 914. Do you know that that charge was brought against her? Not against this young girl, because that girl was over 20 then.
 915. Would you be surprised if there is a report that this girl is the same girl that charged Senior-constable Wright with a criminal assault? I have heard since that it was stated that she was the same girl—I heard that a few days ago.
 916. But you know it is not so? I know it is not the same girl.
 917. I suppose you know that this girl has been called a prostitute? Yes.
 918. If that were so you would have opportunities of seeing her? If that were so I would know something concerning it.
 919. And you do not know anything about it? I never heard tell of it before.
 920. Do you know Mary Gale? Yes. She has been at the station once or twice. She charged some larrikins with committing a rape upon her about five years ago—before this affair. That is how I first heard tell of her.
 921. So you know the girl Gale? Yes.
 922. And even if she had not been to the station you would have had opportunities of seeing her? I would have heard of her.
 923. And yet you never heard of this girl Burnus till this case came on? No.
 924. It is a fact that when a character of this sort is represented to you you keep a sharp look out for her? If there is a girl found to be a prostitute on the street constables notice her and she is pointed out by one to another.
 925. She becomes a sort of marked character? Yes.
 926. From the time this case cropped up about Easterbrook you have not seen this girl parading the streets? No; I never heard tell of her since.
 927. Do you know that Senior-constable Skinner has ever laid charges against other constables? Yes, he has reported a good number.
 928. Has he reported more than you have? Yes.
 929. How long have you been in the service? Thirteen years in this country and six in the old country, at Aldershot.
 930. And there is no doubt that Senior-constable Skinner has made more charges against constables than you have? Yes, he has.
 931. I suppose that you have made some charges against constables? Well, you cannot get out of it sometimes.
 932. But if it is possible to get a fellow right without charging him you generally do it? Yes. Every man commits himself in some way, and if you can possibly get a man through it is all the better.
 933. Better for the Force and everybody else, too? Yes.
 934. You believe that treating men as men is better than tyrannising over them? Yes.
 935. They will do more work? Yes.
 936. And do it more willingly? Yes.
 937. Therefore a man, having a number of men under his control, by treating them kindly and as men, can get more work done, and more willingly? Yes, I think so.

938. So you do not think that it is a good trait in a man's character to be always complaining about the men under him? No, I do not.
939. *Mr. Affleck.*] Do you know Skinner? Yes.
940. What sort of a character does he bear among his superior officers? I would rather you should ask that question of the senior-sergeant. Skinner and I are in the same rank.
941. What is your own opinion about him? We have always got on very well together.
942. You did not, on the night in question, see any of the people alluded to? Not the girls.
943. Did you see the constables? Yes.
944. Where they under the influence of liquor—either of the constables? No.
945. What constable was with Skinner? Constable Aitken.
946. What sort of a character does Aitken bear in your estimation? Aitken bears a very good character, excepting that he has been reported a few times. I think Senior-sergeant Stanwix has reported him on his conduct once or twice.
947. You do not go on the beat, do you? No.
948. You are always in the station? Yes.
949. *Chairman.*] But you go in the streets some times? Yes. I know the majority of the people in Petersham.
950. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] You read the report to me and Stanton? Yes, when you were coming on duty at 10 o'clock, the following night.
951. Did we sit down at once and reply to that? Yes. I supplied you with paper.
952. You were there the whole of the time? Yes.
953. About how much time did we have to make that reply in? I think you arrived at the station about 9 o'clock. I sent a man down to your house, as far as I remember, and I think you arrived about 9 o'clock.
954. Would the other man come at half-past 9 to go on duty at 10 o'clock? Yes.

Mr. J. Ford,
15 Oct., 1895.

Mr. Thomas Stanwix called in, sworn, and examined:—

955. *Chairman.*] You are a senior-sergeant? Yes.
956. Where are you stationed? At Marrickville at present.
957. Have you ever been stationed at Petersham? At Leichhardt.
958. Has that anything to do with Petersham? I am in charge at the present time of St. Peters, Marrickville, and Petersham.
959. Do you know Easterbrook? Yes, well.
960. Did you know him when he was in the police force at Petersham? Yes, I did.
961. I suppose he was under you? He was not under me at that time. I was on station duty at Newtown at that time and Easterbrook was at Petersham.
962. Do you know Senior-constable Skinner? Yes.
963. Is he under you? Yes.
964. Was he under you then? No, not then.
965. I suppose you have a knowledge of the charges he has brought against constables from time to time? I have.
966. Can you relate to us any of the charges brought, whether founded or unfounded—first deal with Easterbrook's case? I think he brought a charge against Constable Easterbrook and Constable Stanton on New Year's Eve—I forget the year. He also brought a charge against Constable Freeman.
967. What was the charge against Easterbrook? I did not have anything to do with the charge, but as far as I can recollect it was for having some intercourse with some girl.
968. What was the charge against Freeman? I think it was for wearing a pair of gloves on night duty.
969. Any others? I cannot think of any others.
970. Did you have to deal with any charges as his superior officer? No, none. I simply saw the papers going through the office. I had temporary charge of most of the papers that went through the office when I was on duty at the station, but I cannot bring my memory to them at the present time—there were a good many of them. Nearly all the papers in the division went through my hands.
971. That is what we want to get at—the papers that passed through your hands in reference to these charges; I suppose that a constable does not know much about charges made against his brother officers? No.
972. Generally, the men who have to deal with the papers? Yes. There are a good number of papers which inspectors do not think proper to go through sergeants' hands, and I do not think that Easterbrook's papers went through my hands.
973. To whom did they go? The Inspector. I am not sure; but I think they were treated as confidential. They went through Mr. Larkins' hands.
974. How is it that they were treated as confidential? They did not go through the sergeant's hands.
975. Well, what constitutes a confidential case? I do not mean exactly confidential; but kept out of the charge-room, so that everybody does not know what is going on at the time.
976. What is the reason for that? Simply, I suppose, that the men should not know what is going on.
977. On the more serious charges, I suppose? Yes; more serious charges which the Inspector keeps under his own observation.
978. Was Easterbrook directly under you? Not directly under me; but I knew him. Pretty well all his business used to go through Newtown.
979. *Mr. Affleck.*] Did you say that Senior-constable Skinner is under you? Yes, at the present time.
980. What sort of a character does he bear? I cannot say anything against him.
981. Is he given to making reports on frivolous matters—is it a sort of rule that he does that sort of thing? I cannot say it is a rule with him.
982. Does he often make charges on frivolous matters? Not that I am aware of. Since Senior-constable Skinner has been directly under me there have been very few reports from him. When he had charge of Petersham I was at Newtown, and since I have had charge of St. Peters, Marrickville, and Petersham, there have been very few reports from Senior-constable Skinner.
983. As his superior officer, what do you say is his character? I cannot say anything against his character.
984. You know Aitken, I suppose? Yes.

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- Mr. T. Stanwix.
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985. What sort of a character does he bear? He is a sober, respectable man; but, a few years ago I had to make some inquiry about Aitken.
986. Is he given to making frivolous charges? I could not say they were frivolous.
987. Has he made any charges to you against anyone? He has made no charges to me at all.
988. Not since he has been under you? No; I have had no charges laid by him.
989. How long have Skinner and Aitken been under you? About two years.
990. Do you, of your own personal knowledge, know anything about the girls now in question? I do not know the girls referred to at all.
991. You do not know them by name? Yes; I know them by name.
992. You would not know them to be the particular girls—for instance, if Gale or Burns were brought in here you would not know her? There were two girls named Burns, in Petersham, I believe—one with whom Senior-constable Wright had something to do; but that Burns was a one-armed girl. There was another girl whom Wright had something to do with—a girl named Paramount.
993. Have you ever seen Skinner or Aitken under the influence of liquor? Never.
994. Have you ever seen Easterbrook under the influence of liquor? Never.
995. You do not, of your own knowledge, know anything of this case against Easterbrook? I do not.
996. *Chairman.*] Nor the girls? Nor the girls.
997. Are you sure, from your own knowledge, that there were two girls of the name of Burns, in Petersham? The only Burns I know has only one arm. The other Burns talked about I do not know, and never saw her to my knowledge.
998. What sort of a character was the girl Burns, who has only one arm? Not very good.
999. How old was she? I suppose she is now about 35 years of age—over 30, any way. She used to go by the name of "Wingy" Burns, she having only one arm.
1000. You remember the time that Easterbrook was charged with this affair? Yes.
1001. Were you surprised that he was charged? I was. He was one of the best men in the division—there is no doubt about that—the man who got more felony cases in that district than any other constable.
1002. Then he was a good officer? Yes; very good.
1003. And you, as a man well-up in the service, could trust him now, even although this charge is hanging over him? I would trust him anywhere.
1004. Even now? Yes; even now.
1005. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] You stated just now, in reply to Mr. Affleck, that there was some trouble Aitken was in, and which you investigated? Yes.
1006. Would you mind telling the committee what that was? I could not be exactly sure without seeing the papers and refreshing my memory, but I think that it was an attempted rape, or something of that kind on a girl. It was something to do with a young girl. I had a long inquiry to make over the matter.
1007. *Mr. Affleck.*] Does that often happen with constables? No.
1008. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Was there only one girl in that affair? No, two or three—I think there was a married woman as well as a girl.
1009. One of those girls was taken to the Ashfield lock-up to be questioned on the matter? Yes, I took her to the Ashfield lock-up.
1010. While there did she maintain that Aitken had assaulted her? Yes.
1011. Although she was afraid that she was going to be locked up she still maintained that Aitken had assaulted her? Yes.
1012. There was another charge upon which Aitken was reported—I think for living in lodgings of ill repute? It was all in one charge. He was ordered to leave those lodgings, which were kept by a Mrs. Miller.
1013. Are Skinner and Aitken great friends? There is no doubt about their being friends.
1014. They are more together than any two men, in Petersham? Well, not so much as they used to be. As they used to perform temporary plain clothes duty together.
1015. Since you have had charge, they are not so much together as they were before? No, they are not.
1016. When Skinner used to report a man was it not noticeable that he had Aitken at his back more than any other man? Yes, I think it was.
1017. Did Skinner assist in getting Aitken out of that trouble at the time he was reported for assaulting those females? Not to my knowledge, he did not.
1018. Did you ever hear it mentioned amongst the police at Newtown, that I had been victimised in this matter? I think it was thought in all parts of the division.
1019. You are sure about Aitken being ordered to leave those lodgings at that time? I am pretty confident. He did leave them anyway.
1020. *Chairman.*] What was the reason why he was ordered to leave? The inquiry I had to make was about the boarding-house keeper and her daughter not being of good character, and it was thought that he had been having intercourse with them.
1021. There was so much evidence that you thought it better for him to remove? He was instructed to leave the lodgings.
1022. How old was the girl upon whom Aitken was alleged to have committed the rape? I do not think she was more than 15 or 16.
1023. Did a medical examination take place? I do not think so; it was too long after.
1024. That was the reason assigned? I cannot say that that was the reason, but there was no medical examination. Some time elapsed before we got any of the facts to work upon.
1025. But a medical examination is the usual thing if a girl charges a man with rape? Yes.
1026. How is it that a medical examination was not made in that case? I could not tell you, unless I were to refer to the papers to refresh my memory. I am not clear as to what the charge was.
1027. The lapse of time between the event and the report was too long? I think so.
1028. *Mr. Affleck.*] What was the result of the inquiry? I do not know the result. I did not give the man the result; it was given to him by his superior officer.
1029. Did you make any recommendation? No; I simply took the statements and made my report.
1030. And you do not know what the result was? No, I do not.
1031. *Chairman.*] And you do not know what you thought? No, I do not know what I thought. I could not tell without refreshing my memory by reference to the papers. I have so many inquiries that I cannot keep them all in my mind.

1032. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Do you recollect a rumour that Senior-constable Skinner was in a paddock with a girl named "Moll" Crick? Yes; she was a prostitute. T. Stanwix.
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1033. Did you ever hear that Skinner was drunk at one time at Camperdown Town Hall and that the larrikins were kicking his helmet about the street? Yes, I did. At the opening of the Town Hall, I think it was.
1034. Do you know if there was any truth in that statement? I could not say that.
1035. *Chairman.*] No inquiry ever made? No inquiry was ever made to my knowledge.
1036. No charge ever made? No charge was ever made to my knowledge.
1037. Who was the officer in charge of the district then? Mr. Larkins. I do not know if Mr. Larkins ever heard of it. It was just mooted amongst the men.
1038. Well, there must have been a grain of truth about it? I should think there was some truth in it, or they would not have talked about it.

Lavington Roope Orr called in, sworn, and examined:—

1039. *Chairman.*] You are a sergeant in the Police Force? Yes. L. R. Orr.
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1040. And you are stationed at Leichhardt? Yes.
1041. How long have you been in the Police Force? Fourteen and a half years.
1042. At one time were you in charge of Petersham? Occasionally, I was.
1043. Were you ever in charge while Easterbrook was there? I was.
1044. And Easterbrook was under you? Yes.
1045. What sort of an officer did you find Easterbrook? He was a steady, energetic officer, who appeared to take great interest in his duties.
1046. Do you remember any charge being brought against Easterbrook? Yes.
1047. What charge was it? A charge of adultery with a girl named Burns.
1048. Do you know that Burns has been styled a prostitute? Yes, I heard so.
1049. To your knowledge, or rather as far as your duties permit you to see, do you think that that is correct? No.
1050. Did you know this Burns? No.
1051. If she had been a bad character parading the streets of Petersham, I suppose you would have seen her? Yes, and known her.
1052. Do you know Mary Gale? Yes.
1053. You have seen her often, I suppose? Yes.
1054. Do you remember the particular time when Easterbrook was charged with this misconduct? I think it was 1st January, 1892.
1055. The morning or the night of the 1st January? I think it would be in the early morning, as far as I can recollect.
1056. Of course, you know the custom of the people of this country on New Year's morning? Yes.
1057. You expect a big crowd out on that occasion, do you not? Yes. All the police are out on special duty that morning.
1058. On account of the big crowds out? Yes.
1059. On account of the people being out so late at night, or rather so early in the morning, and the larrikins pulling the gates, and so forth? Yes.
1060. So that you are never surprised to see a larger crowd out that morning, perhaps than even in the daytime? No; there frequently is.
1061. Were you surprised when you heard the charge against Easterbrook? I was.
1062. Did you credit it? Well, I was very much astonished.
1063. Sometimes you are ready to believe a charge straight away, because you know the man, and sometimes you are doubtful;—how did you feel in Easterbrook's case? Well, I was very much surprised.
1064. Have you ever seen this girl, Burns? Not to my knowledge.
1065. I suppose you always found Easterbrook truthful? Very.
1066. Sober? Yes.
1067. Has he ever been charged with any other offence? Not to my knowledge.
1068. So that it came as a complete surprise that he was charged with this misconduct? Yes.
1069. Do you know Senior-constable Skinner? Yes.
1070. I suppose he is a favourite in the Force? Well, I cannot say.
1071. Have you ever had to deal with charges brought by Senior-constable Skinner against any other constables? No.
1072. That is not within your province, I suppose? No, it is not.
1073. *Mr. Affleck.*] I suppose you knew nothing of your own knowledge about this case at the time? No.
1074. You did not see either the men or the women alluded to on that occasion? I saw two girls. I saw the girl, Gale, but who the other girl was I could not say.
1075. Where? At the corner of Crystal-street and Parramatta Road.
1076. About what time would that be? About 1 o'clock on New Year's morning, or possibly shortly before.
1077. Were they by themselves? Yes; I knew Gale, but I did not know the girl who was with her. She appeared to be a young girl.
1078. Did you see either Easterbrook or Stanton? I saw them on the road.
1079. Near the girls? No; I could not say they were near. They were on the Parramatta Road, passing down. A number of constables were there that night.
1080. Do you know the vacant allotment referred to in this case? Yes.
1081. Did you see that allotment that morning? No; I did not.
1082. You were not there? No.
1083. *Mr. Barnes.*] How far is that allotment from where you saw the girls at 1 o'clock? Fully half a mile.
1084. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Did you ever hear it rumoured among the police that I had been victimised in this matter? I have heard the police express doubts as to your having committed this offence. 1085.

- L. B. Orr. 1085. Did you ever hear that Senior-constable Skinner had been in a paddock with a girl named "Moll" Crick? There were rumours to that effect.
 15 Oct., 1895. 1086. Did you ever hear that Skinner was drunk at the opening of the Camperdown Town Hall, and that the larrikins were kicking his helmet about the road? Yes; I heard that, too.
 1087. *Mr. Affleck.*] Do you know it of your own knowledge? No.
 1088. *Chairman.*] You said that you saw these two girls at 1 o'clock, or a little before 1 o'clock in the morning? I saw the girl Gale and another girl.
 1089. Was Gale sober then? Apparently. I was not very near her.
 1090. Was the other girl sober? I think so, as far as I could see. I was standing in the middle of the road, and they were standing a short distance above a lamp.
 1091. On the footpath? Yes.

George Hezlett called in, sworn, and examined.

- G. Hazlett, 1092. *Chairman.*] You are a constable in the Police Force? Yes.
 15 Oct., 1895. 1093. Where are you stationed now? Leichhardt.
 1094. Were you ever in Petersham? No.
 1095. Do you remember the morning of the 1st January, 1892? Yes, I remember—four years next January.
 1096. Did you know Easterbrook when he was in the Force? Yes.
 1097. I suppose you were never on the same beat with him? No; but I met him almost daily.
 1098. Did you know him as a drunken man, or as a sober man? A sober man.
 1099. Was he fairly well thought of by his brother officers? Yes, very well.
 1100. Do you remember anything in connection with that morning? No.
 1101. *Mr. Affleck.*] Do you, of your own personal knowledge, know anything about the case now before this Committee? No; I was not present when the affair took place.
 1102. You never saw the woman, nor the man, in connection with it, whose names have been raked up in this matter? Not on that occasion.
 1103. You actually know nothing at all about this case—only what you have read? That is all.
 1104. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Could you say that this girl Burns, whom Senior-constable Skinner accuses me of being with, was a prostitute? I do not know the girl.
 1105. If she were a prostitute knocking about the Parramatta Road, you would be sure to have seen her? Yes.
 1106. You have been there a good many years? Over eight years.
 1107. And you know pretty well every girl that is termed a prostitute about Petersham and Leichhardt? Yes.
 1108. And this one never came under your notice? I never saw her that I know of.

WEDNESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

MR. AFFLECK,
MR. ANDERSON,

MR. GILLIES.

MR. BARNES,
MR. CARROLL,

J. L. FEGAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook appeared in person on his own behalf.

Mr. Nicholas Larkins recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. N. Larkins. 1109. *Chairman.*] I think that when you were before us on a previous occasion you said you would have to refresh your memory by referring to the papers, because you had come unprepared in reference to the case? Yes.
 16 Oct., 1895. 1110. Have you those papers with you now? I have some papers. I have refreshed my memory on some points. I received a circular this morning from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly asking me to produce certain papers. There was no time for me to do that. It would take some time for any one to go back and get papers referring to occurrences thirteen or fourteen years ago.
 1111. Have you papers in reference to charges made by Spencer? I have.
 1112. Against whom? Against Senior-constable Skinner.
 1113. What were the charges? I have not read the papers, but as far as I can understand it is alleged that Senior-constable Skinner received a railway requisition to travel from Petersham to Ashfield for the purpose of going to the Canterbury races, and that Skinner afterwards obtained the value of that ticket from the Railway Department.
 1114. You are not acquainted with the papers? No; I am not.
 1115. Were these charges made during your stay at Petersham? No; they were made in December, 1892.
 1116. Was any charge made against Senior-constable Skinner of being found in a paddock with a woman? Not that I am aware of.
 1117. You never heard any rumour to that effect? No.
 1118. Of course you would take Skinner to be a truthful, upright officer? Yes; I always looked upon him as such.
 1119. Did Skinner ever admit having made a mistake in Easterbrook's case in reference to the identity of the men or the women? Not to me. I am not aware that he ever made an admission to that effect; but I have ascertained since I was before this Committee that there was a mistake as to the identity of the girl Burns. I have not that information from Skinner himself, but from inquiries I have made since I was before the Committee last, and I believe it to be correct.
 1120. Do you know that when Skinner was before this Committee he swore that he did not make a mistake? I do not know what he swore; I did not hear anything about what he swore before the Committee.

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1121. You never saw his evidence? I never saw his evidence.
1122. Whilst you were inspector of that district was a charge ever made against Aitken? Yes.
1123. Was it a charge of criminal assault? I have the papers in that case here.
1124. You remember the time, I suppose, when that charge was made against Constable Aitken? Yes.
1125. An inquiry was held? Yes.
1126. How old was the girl? I could not tell you. An anonymous letter was sent to me with reference to the constable's conduct in the house where he was boarding.
1127. No other charge at any time? Not that I know of.
1128. This young woman charged him straight out? No woman made any complaint at all to us. We were put in motion by an anonymous letter, and in consequence of that anonymous letter I had inquiries made to ascertain if there was any truth in it, and the papers in connection with that I have here now.
1129. Was Aitken ever informed that he was to leave his lodgings? Yes.
1130. The woman did make an appearance? After we had commenced the inquiry.
1131. You actually found the woman? The police found a woman. We were put in motion by an anonymous letter. We made inquiries, and obtained statements from anyone we could who were able to throw any light on the matter, and in reading this report I come to the conclusion that the writer of the anonymous letter was supposed to be a Mrs. Scarlett, and the charge was that Constable Aitken was living, I think, as far as I can understand, and carrying on with a girl in a Mrs. Müller's house.
1132. That was the first charge made against Aitken? Yes.
1133. You instituted inquiries in consequence of receiving that anonymous letter? Yes.
1134. What came out of that? The result of that was this minute by Superintendent Read—"I judge (to say the least) that Police-constable Aitken has been indiscreet. He certainly should find other lodgings." In forwarding that to the Inspector-General of Police, Superintendent Read put this minute upon it:—"Constable Aitken has probably been indiscreet, but nothing appears to me to have been discovered that would warrant any action being taken against him by his officers, especially as the persons whom it is alleged he assaulted made no complaint at the time, nor would they have probably done so now had they not been requested. I think, however, it would be in his own interests to leave the house of the woman Scarlett, and I have so informed him."
1135. In your evidence just now you said that no woman turned up? I mean that no woman on her own account came forward to make any complaint against the constable.
1136. The complaint was an anonymous one? Yes.
1137. But there was so much in it that Aitken was told to leave his lodgings, and to find lodgings elsewhere? Yes, through our inquiries on the receipt of the anonymous letter. Of course, the anonymous letter itself went for nothing.
1138. I suppose you do not know yourself that Aitken swore that he never was asked to leave his lodgings? I do not know anything at all about it.
1139. Would it be strange if he swore such a thing? Yes; it would, because here is his own report—"Constable James Aiken, No. 6004, respectfully begs to inform his officer that he has left Mrs. Scarlett's (as requested). The constable is now lodging with a Mrs. Hewitt, Palace-street, Petersham." That letter was forwarded by me to the Superintendent with this memo. upon it: "I read the attached minute to the constable." I have already read that minute to the Committee—the minute to the effect that he was ordered to leave.
1140. Was any other charge brought against Aitken? Not that I am aware of.
1141. You would not say that there was not? No; I could not. There may have been since or before. I was going to say to the Committee that Superintendent Read holds all the records in this matter, and he did not know what papers were wanted this morning until I spoke to him through the telephone, on receipt of the circular from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly asking me to bring "all papers in connection with reports made by Senior-constable Skinner, since attached to Newtown, against other constables; also papers in connection with the report made by Spencer against Senior-constable Skinner; also all papers in respect to any reports against Constable Aitken since he has been stationed at Petersham." Superintendent Read would be able to furnish everything with regard to every report both against Aitken and Skinner.
1142. What papers have you with you? The papers in Aitken's case, a report against Senior-constable Skinner, and reports against constables, and also papers in reference to a report which was made by Skinner against constables Jarvis and M'Crae.
1143. Was that a serious charge? It was a serious charge.
1144. Were those charges upheld by your department? With regard to their being upheld, what do you mean by that? Do you mean, was the senior-constable discredited on account of them?
1145. No; I mean, whether the senior-constable proved the charges or not? He was not in a position to prove them, except from circumstances—that is, he was not an eye-witness. He was detailed to watch a gambling-house, or keep it under observation. The house was built on piles, and he was underneath it, and he alleged that he heard and recognised the voices of Jarvis and M'Crae in the house, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify the charges against those constables; there was a doubt about it.
1146. Do you think that a man could have any doubt about another man's voice if he heard it every day of the week, as the senior-constable would do? He could not have much doubt about it, and I suppose he had no doubt; but I meant that the charge was denied by the two constables.
1147. And they were able to bring evidence to prove that they were not in the house? I could not say that, but perhaps I could tell you by reference to the papers. I know that there was a denial on the part by Jarvis, and that he was not in any way injured by the report.
1148. In defending themselves the constables would make some statement as to where they were that night? Yes.
1149. Perhaps you will give us that? Constable Jarvis reported that he had never gambled or been in Mr. Baker's shop, and that "some weeks ago, in company with Senior-constable Larkinson, he visited the shop three or four different times, owing to some rumours that gambling was carried on there." Constable M'Crae denied being at George Baker's on the nights in question.
1150. What did Sergeant Lee and the other men who had to do with the case say? Sergeant Lee reported as follows:—"The sergeant finds from the boarding-house keepers where the constables lodge that Constable Jarvis was not out of his lodgings on the nights of the 25th and 27th August last, but on

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the 23rd he went out after tea, and returned shortly after 11 p.m. and went to bed. Constable M'Crae was out either on the 22nd or 23rd, but the boarding-house keeper cannot recollect which of the nights.

1151. At what time did Senior-constable Skinner say that those two men were in that gambling-house? Skinner reported "that he, in company with Constable Stokes, had the above-named premises under observation every night from the 22nd to the 27th instant, both nights inclusive. During that period the games of poker, euchre, and nap were played every night, with the exception of Sunday night, between the hours of 9 at night and 3 in the morning. The shop in question is a small weatherboard structure, containing two rooms, and erected on piles. Consequently, the senior-constable and constable were in a position to hear all that transpired from their place of concealment under the floor. Money was staked on all occasions, and the shopkeeper deducted an allowance every pool as soon as the game was over. On the night of Wednesday he went there about 11 p.m., and shortly after entering he recognised Constable M'Crae's voice amongst the players. On the 23rd instant the senior-constable recognised the voices of Constables M'Crae and Jarvis. On the 25th instant he recognised the voice of Jarvis, and on the 27th also. The constables appeared to be taking an active part in the game."

1152. But he does not mention any hour there? No; but in the previous part of his report he mentions the time as being from 9 at night to 3 in the morning.

1153. But he does not say that he went there regularly at 9 o'clock? I will see what Stokes says on the matter.

1154. What you have just read to us is that Senior-constable Skinner was the sole witness on those charges? No, I should say not; but Skinner and Stokes. One man would never be sent to a place like that. In reading Skinner's report it does appear so; but I think that is not quite correct.

1155. But there are the papers? There is no doubt that Skinner says that "on the night of Wednesday he went there about 11 p.m., and shortly after entering he recognised Constable M'Crae's voice." He only speaks of himself there, but I am satisfied Stokes was with him.

1156. Now give us what Stokes says? Stokes reported "that he, in company with Senior-constable Skinner, had a tobacconist's shop, situate in King-street, Newtown, under observation from the 22nd to the 27th instant, both nights inclusive. The constable was concealed under the floor of the building, and heard all that transpired. He could hear money being staked and paid over at the termination of every game of cards. On the night of Wednesday, the 22nd instant, the constable went there in company with Senior-constable Skinner, at about 11 o'clock, and shortly after entering he recognised the voice of Constable M'Crae. On the night of Thursday, the 23rd instant, the constable recognised the voices of Constables M'Crae and Jarvis, who appeared to be taking an active part in the game. On the night of Saturday, the 25th instant, and on the night of Monday, the 27th instant, he recognised the voice of Constable Jarvis."

1157. Those things are mentioned in the reports of both men; but is it not a fact that it was ascertained from the boarding-house keeper, with whom those two men lodged, that the latest hour at which they came in was 11 o'clock, and that they then went to bed? Sergeant Lee reported: "The sergeant finds from the boarding-house keepers, where the constables lodged, that Constable Jarvis was not out of his lodgings on the nights of the 25th and 27th August last, but on the 23rd he went out after tea, and returned shortly after 11 p.m. and went to bed. Constable M'Crae was out either on the 22nd or 23rd, but the boarding-house keeper cannot recollect which of the nights."

1158. He was out on only one of the nights? Yes.

1159. On the report that was given to you, and on your inquiries, what report did you make? Constables Jarvis and M'Crae were under the impression that they were censured, and they made an application—a sort of appeal. This is my report:—"I herewith forward a report or appeal from Constable Jarvis re Senior-constable Skinner's report re gambling on 23rd, 25th, and 27th of last month. In that appeal the constable is not quite correct in stating that Mr. Anderson and I were morally satisfied about his guilt. When I told the constable Mr. Inspector Anderson did not think the proof sufficient to warrant him in sending the papers to the Acting Inspector-General, the constable appeared dissatisfied that the slightest suspicion should be attached to him; in fact, he appeared to think that Senior-constable Skinner should be told that he had no right to make such a groundless report. In reply to some observations of the above character, I said Mr. Anderson could hardly do otherwise under the circumstances. At the same time I was strongly impressed with the senior-constable's recognition of the voices in the gambling-room on the nights in question, and I was sure Mr. Anderson or any other person who read the papers would agree with me in that respect—that is to say, I had no moral doubt in my mind."

1160. *Mr. Gillies.*] Is it a fact that you bore out pretty well what Skinner had done? Yes; it would be almost impossible for Skinner to make a mistake about their voices—except he went and trumped the matter up altogether from first to last—if he heard the voice of a person he was acquainted with and came in contact with every day.

1161. According to the papers Constable Stokes was only twice with Senior-constable Skinner under this house in a place of concealment to catch the gamblers? Yes.

1162. And Senior-constable Skinner makes charges against those men in reference to something that occurred on a night when he was by himself? Though that appears so from the papers, it would hardly be correct, I think.

1163. That is what appears from the papers on which you charged those men? Yes.

1164. Those are really the charge-sheets? If it was proved that they were there any night out of the lot mentioned, they would be punished.

1165. So it was not proved? It was not proved to the satisfaction of anyone. We had to give them the benefit of the doubt. If there was a doubt in the matter, of course the accused person would be entitled to the benefit of it. It was not that we discredited the senior-constable.

1166. But there was a charge made? Yes.

1167. And that charge was not substantiated? No; not to our satisfaction. In reality there was nothing at all against the two men when the case was over, any more than there was when it was commenced.

1168. A great deal depends on the veracity of the men in question? Decidedly.

1169. A charge was made against two constables against whom there was nothing before, and the charge was such that you did not uphold it, and you did not punish the men who were charged; is that it? That is it.

1170. Since then Constable M'Crae has left the Force? Yes.

1171. Do you remember his leaving the Force? I do.

1172. Did you give him a bad character on his leaving the Force? I do not think so.

1173.

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1173. Did you give him a good character? As far as my memory serves me he was a very efficient man; I could not say there was anything against him. A man being a bad character in the Force and his being a bad character out of it, would be two different things, because a man might be reported simply for loitering on his beat.

1174. He might be a bad man in the Force, and a good man out of it? Certainly. That would not affect his character generally.

1175. But, as a rule, a man who is known to be a bad man in the Service is not appointed a night-watchman elsewhere? No; he would not.

1176. Do you know that ex-Constable M'Crae is now a watchman at Petersham or Stanmore? Yes. Since I returned to Sydney I read in the papers that he was engaged as a night-watchman at Petersham.

1177. Have you no further charges made against constables by Senior-constable Skinner? I have only three sets of papers, but I have also a short summary of the number of charges laid by Senior-constable Skinner.

1178. Would you mind telling us the number of charges that he made, and the number that have been upheld by your department? I produce this the same as I received it from the office. I think it is correct. It is, I think, a correct statement from the books, but there may be a few more or less for aught I know.

1179. This list shows that Senior-constable Skinner made twenty-eight charges? Yes.

1180. Twenty-eight cases were heard, and none of them were found to be frivolous—all the constables charged were either fined, discharged, or reprimanded? Yes.

1181. What about the charges against Constables Jarvis and M'Crae? Are they not mentioned on that paper?

1182. This list extends from 1887 to 1893, but those charges are not amongst the number given? No; they do not appear to be on this list, but I have another list here which I received about five or six minutes ago as I was coming into Parliament House. Perhaps this is rather more full than the other. Superintendent Read could produce every paper. The first list I produced was only prepared roughly, the same as this one. You cannot go over papers for fourteen or fifteen years in a few minutes. The second list was got out this morning; I asked for it by telephone.

1183. You will find that M'Crae's name is not even on that? The only way I can account for the omission is the hurried manner in which the papers were obtained. The three sets of papers that I have already mentioned are the only ones that I could put my hand on.

1184. Is it not a fact that Constable Skinner has made a charge against a constable for wearing his gloves at night? I am not aware that he ever made such a charge against any constable.

1185. You would be surprised if he did make such a charge? I would.

1186. You would call it too frivolous—beneath notice? Certainly.

1187. Neither is it against discipline? Well, if a man paraded with gloves between 6 o'clock and 10 o'clock at night his attention would be called to it, as gloves are not supposed to be worn.

1188. Even if his hands were cold? Yes.

1189. If he had chilblains on his hands you would not allow him to have any covering for them? That would be a different matter. Men wear gloves from 10 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning—that is the eight-hour shift. But a man wearing gloves from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock at night would certainly be called to order, though, I must say, it would be a very fine-drawn offence.

1190. You would really call it frivolous to report it? Yes; it would be sufficient to call his attention to it, and it would be discontinued.

1191. Do you call the papers you have given us an accurate report of the charges made by Skinner? No; you could not get an accurate report except by giving Superintendent Read time to obtain the whole of the papers.

1192. You do not call this an accurate report? No; I simply thought I should be able to afford more information to the Committee than I could on the last occasion by obtaining the papers now before this inquiry.

1193. You would not put those papers in as an accurate report? No.

1194. *Mr. Affleck.*] Would you put them in as accurate as far as they go? When I was here the last time I was granted permission to refresh my memory more particularly about the age of the girl Burns, who was connected with Wright's case, and I got these papers so that I should be able to speak generally, more especially with regard to the girl Burns.

1195. *Chairman.*] Do you know the age of the girl Burns? Yes, but only in a general way. The matter in connection with Wright was reported in June, 1893, and the girl was at that time alleged to be 17 years of age. She would, therefore, be 27 now. However, I have also ascertained in a general way, that Skinner now says that the girl Burns, in the Wright case, is not identical with the girl Burns in the Easterbrook case. I want to put myself right on this point. I wrote a memo. saying, "Burns is the girl who, some years ago, complained of Senior-constable Wright." Of course that was written from information, and not from my own knowledge. I understand, and I believe, that I received that information from Skinner himself.

1196. How long since? 2nd of January, 1892, and, as I have said, I have made some inquiries on that point since, and I understand that Skinner now says that this girl Burns, in the Easterbrook case, is not identical with the girl Burns in the Wright case.

1197. When did he say that? He never said it to me, for I have not seen him at all on the matter.

1198. When did you hear he said so? A day or two ago.

1199. Since this case commenced? Since I was here before.

1200. *Mr. Anderson.*] You believed at the time that when Easterbrook and the other constable were reported a breach of discipline had been committed? Yes.

1201. Constable Easterbrook through that was dismissed? Yes, or discharged—I do not know which.

1202. You believed, from your knowledge of Easterbrook, that he was an efficient man and well conducted previous to that? I believed so.

1203. And has been well conducted since, to your knowledge? Not to my knowledge. I have reason to believe, from papers I have seen, that he was well conducted.

1204. Considering the manner in which he conducted himself during the time he was in the Police Force, and bearing in mind the fact that he has been severely punished, would you feel justified or deem it advisable to recommend him for reinstatement? With regard to my recommendation, of course, I do not know how far that would go. I would not have power to reinstate him, but as far as I can see, that being

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being his only offence, I would not have any hesitation, if it was on my own account, in taking him back into the Service and giving him another chance to get along. Of course, it would be another thing as regards the Inspector-General; I am merely speaking for myself personally.

1205. You would not be afraid to take him under you? No. I think that he has been sufficiently punished; and if it was a matter of taking him back into the Service I do not see anything that should debar that.

1206. *Mr. Affleck.*] Are those charges in that list against Skinner? No; charges made by him. It may appear that Skinner was rather officious, but it is not so. Those charges extended from 1887 to 1893.

1207. *Chairman.*] But you admitted that there were charges which might be termed frivolous and could not be proved? I did not admit it in that sense. The case that I was speaking about in regard to Jarvis and M'Crae I do not consider by any means frivolous. I think that the senior-constable was doing his duty to the best of his ability at the time. But we were not satisfied, or, in other words, the men could not be punished, because there was a doubt about it.

1208. And evidence the other way? A man for preferring a frivolous charge could be punished. If a constable reported a man for preferring a frivolous charge against him, and it was found to be so, the man who preferred it would be punished; but a man doing as Skinner did in that instance—informing me that two of our men were in a gambling-house—was only his duty.

1209. *Mr. Affleck.*] The charges mentioned on that paper are against constables? Yes; against various constables.

1210. And this is the same? Yes; but there are a few more cases mentioned on that paper than on this.

1211. When two or more constables are together and are asked to send in reports, is it the rule that they shall report in the singular or in the plural number? In the plural.

1212. One of these reports is written in the singular? The Police Regulations provide for the use of the plural number, but, of course, that rule is not strictly preserved.

1213. What is your general impression as to the character of Skinner and Aitken? My opinion was always that Skinner was a thoroughly trustworthy man. That was up to the time I left Petersham, and up to the time of the charge about the ticket. I did not like that. I do not like it now, but still, of course, it was not a punishable offence. That is what was decided. But I would not like a man who told anything in the shape of a lie under any circumstances.

1214. *Chairman.*] And he did in that case? He did in that case, evidently.

1215. *Mr. Affleck.*] What is your opinion with regard to Aitken's character? I do not know much about Aitken. He was a young constable, and did not come much under my notice, but more under the notice of the non-commissioned officers. He was brought under my notice in reference to the matter in connection with the house, and if I had remained in the division I should always have looked upon him afterwards—at all events for some time to come, until I came to know him very well—with a certain amount of suspicion. I might also say that, in this particular case, the senior-constable had no ill-feeling against Easterbrook before. There was nothing before that which would cause him to feel any spite or jealousy or anything of that description.

1216. *Chairman.*] You think that a little rivalry would not do that? There could not be any rivalry, for Easterbrook was not on an equal footing with Skinner in any shape or form. Easterbrook was only an ordinary constable.

1217. But there is a certain amount of rivalry if you think that a man is going to get above you, for you do not like it? There would be no possible chance of that. Excepting Easterbrook had done something uncommonly smart he could not obtain Skinner's rank for some years. Easterbrook was only an ordinary constable at that time—not even a first-class constable. Skinner was two grades above him.

1218. *Mr. Affleck.*] You mean to say that that report was sent in by Skinner as a matter of duty, and without any feeling? Certainly; there is nothing in the shape of feeling in it. There was nothing in the papers to show me that, nor in anything I knew outside the papers.

1219. *Mr. Barnes.*] Although these reports are written in the singular number, in a case like that you never send a man alone, but have two together—when they have to watch a gambling-house, or anything of that sort? Yes; always. I admit you might infer from Skinner's report that he was there alone.

1220. But you believe otherwise? Yes. If the second man was absent he would be guilty of neglect of duty. Some non-commissioned officers are more efficient than others.

1221. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] You say that in Jarvis and M'Crae's case, when the matter was decided there was a doubt left? Yes.

1222. And Jarvis appealed? Yes.

1223. Have you Jarvis's appeal with you? Yes.

1224. Would you mind reading it? "Constable Charles H. Jarvis respectfully appeals to the Acting Inspector-General to revise the decision given *re* the above. The constable contends that he should be exonerated absolutely as he has explained his whereabouts, and given the names of persons who can furnish conclusive proof, so that had a thorough investigation been made he would have been exonerated, he being innocent of the report made against him. He begs to draw the Acting Inspector-General's attention to the fact that there is not an individual in Newtown that can prove the constable was ever in the room referred to. Inspector Larkins informed the constable that neither Inspector Anderson or he had any moral doubt—they believed him guilty—which is very hurtful to the constable's feelings to think that he should be so unjustly dealt with. The constable begs to state that from experience in company with Senior-constable Parkinson (having had the place under observation some few weeks ago), it is impossible for any person to recognise any voice (without it is a very peculiar voice indeed) from under the room; consequently Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Stokes were mistaken. The constable also wishes to point out the infeasibility of any man with any common sense, knowing the police have the place under observation, and actually doing duty there himself, would be stupid enough to go there and gamble. Should the Acting Inspector-General accede to the request, the constable will feel grateful, as it is very disheartening to a man to be accused wrongfully, and as long as a doubt remains it must act to the constable's detriment."

1225. Did he get any reply to that? Yes. That appeal was forwarded to the Acting Inspector-General of Police by Inspector Anderson with this memo; "It will be seen by my minute of the 5th instant that I gave no decision in the case, and gave no expression of opinion as to the guilt or otherwise of Constables Jarvis and M'Crae."

1226. *Chairman.*] What did Mr. Read, the Acting Inspector-General, say on that appeal? Inspector Anderson

Anderson said: "I do not consider the proof against Constables M'Crae and Jarvis sufficiently strong to justify me in bringing the case under the notice of the Inspector-General." That is what Mr. Anderson said, and, therefore, the Acting Inspector-General gave no decision in the matter.

1227. So it was not permitted to go to headquarters as the constable's appeal? Yes; he forwarded it. In both cases there was, as I said, no decision given owing to the doubt that existed.

1228. But when a constable makes an appeal, does not that appeal go to headquarters? Yes; it went to headquarters.

1229. And have you had no return from headquarters in answer to that? Yes; this is what Mr. Read said: "I have looked through these reports, and can discover no decision to oppose yours. Any expression of opinion on my part would not alter the belief of the senior-constable, and the constable who reported on the matter." In that case Jarvis assumes that Mr. Anderson and myself came to the conclusion that he was morally guilty, but there is nothing on these papers to show we did.

1230. There is nothing there to show that Mr. Read came to that conclusion? No; there is not. It was an assumption. We would not put what we believed on paper except there were facts to support that belief.

1231. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Is Constable Jarvis still labouring under that doubt in the case? I do not know. How could I say that?

1232. Was not Jarvis called into Newtown, and told that he was completely exonerated in the matter? I daresay he was. Of course he must know that the fact of his not being punished in any way exonerated him.

1233. He was told there was a doubt, and, after he appealed, was he not told that he was completely exonerated in the matter? That is not stated by the papers.

1234. But was he told verbally? He may have been told verbally.

1235. Jarvis and Parkinson had had the gambling-house under observation previously? I think so.

1236. If Senior-constable Skinner was under the shop so often, and heard those men's voices in there so often, do you not think he should have endeavoured to see the men either in the place, or when they were coming out, to be sure of their identification? He was not there for that particular purpose. They did not go there to see if the police went there, but to get evidence against the people that kept the gambling-house.

1237. Is the constable who was with Skinner at that time—Stokes—still in the Police Force? I could not say.

1238. Do you remember Stokes? I do, well.

1239. Do you remember his disappearing suddenly some time ago? I remember someone disappearing, and, now you remind me, I believe it was Stokes, but I forget the surroundings in connection with the matter.

1240. Aitken was lodging at Mrs. Scarlett's at the time you referred to in connection with his case? Yes.

1241. Was there never any other charge against Constable Aitken for assaulting females in any way? I am not aware of it.

1242. And Senior-sergeant Stanwix made the inquiries? Yes. I have all the papers in connection with that, but I have not read them. The greatest care is exercised as far as the police authorities are concerned in dealing with or punishing members of the Force. This is never done without making inquiry in order to satisfy themselves after looking at all the surroundings of the case. Of course, sometimes people may be mistaken. In the case in which Skinner was under the building it is possible that he was mistaken; but in this case of Easterbrook I do not see how there could be a mistake. It would have to be a direct put-up matter. I do not think he could make a mistake. It is very different from Wright's case or the other cases we have been investigating.

1243. *Chairman.*] I think there is a similarity between them? No; there is no similarity between Wright's case and this case.

1244. Could you tell a girl of 14 from a woman of 68—there would not be much trouble in seeing the difference? But the girl in Wright's case was a girl named Burns.

1245. And in Easterbrook's case too? Yes; in that case it was alleged that Wright assaulted a girl in a cell in the watchhouse. The girl said nothing about it until some days afterwards. She did not complain to the constable's wife, nor to the constable who had charge of the station; consequently, that threw a certain amount of discredit upon what she said; but in this case you must either come to the conclusion that Skinner and Aitken made a direct charge which they knew to be false, or that they did not.

1246. Still, is there not a great difference between a girl of 14 or 15 and a woman of 40? Yes.

1247. Is there not a great deal of difference between a woman with one arm and a woman with two arms? Yes.

1248. Therefore, that difference ought to have been discernible when the constable was near her? Certainly.

1249. And if I were to tell you that your officers and everybody else concerned, with the exception of the two who made the report, said that one of these girls—Burns—was entirely sober that night, you would think it strange, would you not? It was not part of my inquiry to find that out; but if Skinner and Aitken alleged that she was drunk, and all the other people said that she was sober, I should think it was strange.

1250. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] If Senior-constable Skinner wilfully states that this girl Burns is a prostitute, well known to the police, and mistakes her, although she has two arms, for a girl who has only one arm, and whom he knows has been a bad character, and if Constable Aitken also kept to the same case, does it not look as if it were a put-up job? Of course it would throw a lot of doubt on the matter. If a man would tell a lie on one thing, you might reasonably conclude that he might tell a lie on another thing.

1251. If they made those statements, and there being so much difference between the two girls, they would be liable to make other mistakes? Supposing I were there myself, and I saw two constables in the position it was alleged you and Stanton were in, I might not know either of the girls, and they might go away without my being able to identify them again, inasmuch as my attention would be more likely to be directed to the constables who would be the principals.

1252. *Chairman.*] But if you looked at the women's faces, and saw their clothes higher than their knees, and went and picked one of them up? Of course, if I picked them up and asked their names it would be another matter altogether. It would all depend on the surroundings. One man's attention might be directed one way and another man's another way.

1253. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] Do you remember the time when the men in Petersham informed you that Senior-constable Skinner was persecuting them by making them work long beats and not giving them sufficient time to do it in? I have some recollection of the constables complaining of Skinner being too exacting; but that was not persecution.

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1254. You, yourself, came out and investigated the matter? I, myself, came out and went round the beats to see if the men could actually do it in the time.
1255. And the result was that you allowed the men more time to do their beats? Yes.
1256. Did not Senior-constable Skinner say that he and Constable Aitken had walked those beats and considered that they were reasonable beats? I do not know what they said, but I walked the beats with them. I could walk the beats in the time specified, but I could not do them justice, and consequently I extended the time.
1257. *Chairman.*] The point is, did not those two men represent that there was no hardship in doing that—those two men against the others? I do not know that I ever heard Aitken on the matter. I would not be likely to do so. He might have been one of the parties complaining, for aught I knew. There was some complaint from the men, and I went out to see whether they were overworked, as was represented.
1258. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] When a man is reported, and civilians are connected with the case, is it usual to make inquiries of those civilians in connection with the matter? Supposing a sergeant reports a constable—is that what you mean—is it usual for a sergeant to bring civilians to report him?
1259. If a sergeant reports a man, and civilians are connected with the case in any way, is it not usual to inquire of those civilians in connection with the matter? It would all depend on circumstances. For instance, in trivial matters, such as loitering on the beats, civilians are sometimes called in, but not generally.
1260. Well, in a serious case similar to mine, which affects a man's whole life? If it was pointed out that a civilian could throw any light on the matter, most decidedly in that case he would be interviewed.
1261. Well, these women who were there that night are, of course, civilians? Of course they were civilians; but then they would be accomplices.
1262. And they were not asked to give an opinion about the matter at all? No; I do not think they were.
1263. I asked for them to be examined in the matter? Yes.
1264. And it was not allowed on account of their character? So far as I would be concerned, I would ignore their character. Whether prostitutes or anything else, I would give them as much fair play as anybody; but they could not be respectable women if what was alleged was correct.
1265. But I want to prove that it is not correct? If what was alleged was correct, and even if it was only their first act, I should say they were not respectable.
1266. If Senior-constable Skinner had not informed you that this girl Burns was a bad character it would not have put such a black complexion on the case? In what way?
1267. The fact of his saying they were prostitutes, well known to the police? It had not the slightest effect with me one way or the other. I do not think I ever considered whether they were prostitutes or not. I consider, whoever the women were, that if constables so far forgot themselves as to place themselves in the position which it is alleged you and the other constable were seen in, you would be unfit for the Service.
1268. But until that was proved this girl Burns would be respectable? But the fact of her being respectable would not make any difference if found in that position.
1269. But the girl Burns was not found in that position? I do not care what girl it was. It did not matter to me which girl it was. The offence, in my opinion, against the public and the Service would be as great as regards the constable who committed it, even if the woman were said to be respectable all her lifetime previously, just as much as if she were a prostitute.
1270. *Mr. Gillies.*] If policemen are charged with making a false charge against some of their subordinates, do you not find that, having made it, they adhere to it rigidly; is not that the custom of the police? In my experience I have found very few cases where non-commissioned officers have made a false statement against a constable, and I have had a great deal of experience. Of course, if they make a statement, it is natural that they should stick to it; but I am not aware of a false statement being made. If I made a statement, and put it on paper, I should be in a position to support it, and it is only natural that I would stick to it.
1271. Do you not think that at a quarter past 1 o'clock in the morning, 15 or 20 yards was too great a distance for Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken to observe anything very bad? Whether the distance were 15, 20, or 25 yards, it would all depend on the surroundings—what sort of light there was—whether it was moonlight, or whether there was a lamp near, or anything of that kind. I daresay it would be very difficult to say that a man was exposing his person 25 yards away, but if a man were having connection with a woman I do not think there would be any difficulty in seeing it if there were a reasonable light. With regard to time, distance, and description there is always a difference of opinion. What one man will call 10 yards another man will, perhaps, call 20.
1272. A senior-sergeant, who is able to show that he carries out his duty by bringing and proving charges against his subordinates is thought more of in the Force than if he makes no charges against his subordinates, is he not? I daresay he would be. I daresay that a man who made no charge at all would not be doing his duty, but would be a perfect sluggard, and quite useless.
1273. He would not be thought much of? It would be impossible in the Metropolitan Force, where there are 600 or 700 men, to find that the whole of them were so perfect that there was no cause to speak against any of them.
1274. I did not say that, but that the more charges he made the better he would be thought of? Well, if a man makes a well-founded charge he is doing his duty. If you had an overseer watching the actions of twenty or fifty men you would not be at all pleased if he were to overlook his duty by allowing people to idle away their time, and a constable knows what his duty is.
1275. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] As a matter of fact, you believed me guilty on Skinner's and Aitken's statement, without looking more into the matter? Yes, on Skinner's and Aitken's statement.
1276. You did not consider Stanton's and mine in any light at all? It is always natural for a man to defend himself. We assumed that Skinner and Aitken were not concerned—they had no conspiracy against you to put you out of the Service, or anything of that description. Consequently, from what we knew of them before, we should look upon them as truthful men. In my experience, I have found very few men, if any, who would go so far as to trump up charges against other men unless there were some reason.
1277. Did Stanton deny the charge? No, he did not.

Henry Stanton called in, sworn, and examined:—

1278. *Chairman.*] You are an ex-constable? Yes.
1279. You were charged with indecency in conjunction with ex-Constable Easterbrook? Yes, I was.
1280. You know what the charges came to? Yes.
1281. Was Easterbrook guilty or not of what he was charged with? Not guilty.
1282. Did you know the girl Burns? Not personally, but just by sight.
1283. Did you see her that night? Yes.
1284. Was she drunk? No.
1285. Perfectly sober? Yes.
1286. Was Easterbrook sober? Yes, perfectly sober.
1287. Were you sober that night? Yes, perfectly.
1288. So you know Senior-constable Skinner? Yes.
1289. Do you remember the day the charge was laid? The 1st of January.
1290. Was Easterbrook on the vacant allotment that night? No, he was not.
1291. Therefore the charge that is laid against Easterbrook is not truthful? Not truthful at all.
1292. How old do you think this girl Burns was? She was about 15 years of age.
1293. And she was perfectly sober? Perfectly sober.
1294. You and Easterbrook were on duty together? Yes.
1295. *Mr. Carroll.*] The girl Burns was with a girl called Mary Gale? Yes.
1296. Was the girl Gale under the influence of drink? No; she was perfectly sober.
1297. You are sure of that? Yes.
1298. At about half-past 1 in the morning? Yes.
1299. Is there any truth in the statement that these two girls were on a vacant allotment of land with both yourself and Easterbrook? The girl Gale went on to the vacant allotment and I followed her. The other girl did not go on the vacant allotment.
1300. The girls separated? Yes; they separated near there.
1301. And there is no truth in the statement that Easterbrook was pulling this girl Burns about and sitting down with her on that allotment of ground? There is no truth in that.
1302. *Mr. Easterbrook.*] You are very clear on the matter, are you? Yes, perfectly clear.
1303. What did Senior-constable Skinner say when we met him later on, at 3 o'clock, when I said, "There is nothing against me"? He said, "No; there is nothing against you, Easterbrook."
1304. You are perfectly clear about that? Yes; those are the words he used.
1305. When we were at the corner of Westbourne-street and saw the girls, did I ask you to come away and leave them? Yes; you asked me to come on. You said, "Come on, Harry."
1306. Then I went away by myself? Yes.
1307. And when I got further away did I turn round and tell you again to come, and that there was a band playing down the street? Yes; in the direction of Charles-street, I think.
1308. *Chairman.*] You have been on duty with Easterbrook many times, I suppose? Yes.
1309. What sort of a man did you find him—truthful? Yes.
1310. Attentive to his duties? Yes; he was always.
1311. Courteous to his comrades? Yes; he did not seem to have any ill-feeling towards anyone.
1312. How was he liked by the others? He seemed to be liked very well.
1313. How was Skinner liked by men in the Force who were in the same district or depôt with him? He was not liked, I think, at all, except I think by one man.
1314. Who was that one man? Constable Aitken.
1315. Skinner and Aitken were at loggerheads, were they not? Not to my knowledge.
1316. Were they like brothers? Yes; they were very thick.
1317. You would not go so far as to say that what one would say the other would swear to? Yes, I would; what Skinner would say Aitken would swear to, and what Aitken would say Skinner would swear to.
1318. Can you give us any reason why this charge was brought against you and Easterbrook? I think it was because Skinner had a bit of a "set" on us.
1319. For any reason that you know? Yes; because Easterbrook and I said something about the beats, and interviewed Mr. Larkins, and Skinner would not give in to us.
1320. What did you inform Mr. Larkins about? Because Skinner wanted us to do the beats in one and a half hours, which meant a quick walk, and not taking notice of anything. It was just like a man walking round a block.
1321. Just like a machine, I suppose? Yes; some part of the beat we never touched. We told Mr. Larkins this. He said, "That is no good; that is not doing your duty." We said we could not do it, and asked him to give us an extra half-hour. I believe that Mr. Larkins saw Senior-constable Meehan, and tried to arrange it with Skinner, but Skinner would not give in until Mr. Larkins came out himself.
1322. What happened then? Mr. Larkins granted us more time. Previously to that I wrote out a kind of application, and got all the constables to sign it, from the oldest member of the Force in Petersham down to the youngest. I sent that in, and Mr. Larkins said there was only one mistake, and that was that each man ought to have made his own grievance known, and not to have had a petition like that signed by the men as a body. At any rate he granted us the extra half-hour we asked for.
1323. The representations which you and the other men made to Inspector Larkins were thought so much of that he took your representations instead of Skinner's advice? Yes.
1324. After that, was there any difference in the conduct of Skinner towards you? Yes; he used to be continually "dogging" us when we were on night duty.
1325. What do you mean by "dogging" you? Instead of walking straight out to meet a man on his beat he used to dodge behind the trees on the footpath, and keep himself in the dark, and watch him, and see if he could come upon him having a smoke, or doing anything else. He also wanted me to go to cases where he had not evidence. He wanted me to go at one time into a lottery. He said that a man was carrying on a lottery, and he wanted me to go there and summon the man. I told him that if it were such a good case as he represented he had better summon the man himself. I was sure he would not give a certain case away.
1326. Was not that insubordination? He did not say anything to me.
1327. It seemed to you to be a "have"? Yes, it did.

Mr.
H. Stanton.
16 Oct., 1895.

- Mr. H. Stanton.
16 Oct., 1895.
1328. If there was anything in it he would do it himself? Yes; I think if it was a case where it would have been worth while to take up, he would not have told me; but if I, being young in the Force, had made a mistake he would have got on to me, and very likely I would have lost my billet then.
1329. From the time of the sending in of that petition until you were charged, his conduct had entirely changed for the worse towards you and Easterbrook? Yes.
1330. Why should Easterbrook be brought into this? I do not know.
1331. Were you and Easterbrook always together? Yes.
1332. He looked upon you as being on friendly terms? Yes; as we used to visit each other.
1333. And Easterbrook would not do any of the sneaking work? I never knew him do anything of that sort; he certainly would not do it.
1334. And, knowing the character of the man, Skinner thought that he would not be very useful to him? Yes; we were always on the alert in regard to him.
1335. What made you forget yourself that night? I am sure I could not tell you. Senior-constable Skinner's report about the occurrence was never shown to me.
1336. As a constable you never saw Skinner's report? No.
1337. Did you see it in the watch-house the following night? No; I never saw it at all. It was read to me. I went on duty that night at 9 o'clock. I was on until between 4 and 5 on the 1st January. I went away on duty at 8 o'clock, and I finished at 6 o'clock at night. I never had any sleep—that is, for nearly twenty-four hours. I was at Mortlake. There was nothing there, and I stood about all day with very little to eat, and was sleepy when I came home; and when I went to the watch-house to make my report, Skinner's report was read to me, and in my hurry I wrote my report. Senior-constable Ford said, "If you were speaking to the girl, admit it." I wrote, admitting that I was on the vacant allotment with the girl. That is what I meant by my report. I wrote it in a hurry, and when I said that I felt my position very keenly, I meant in being found talking to girls of that repute.
1338. The charge that was laid against you, you say you did not see, but only heard read? That is all.
1339. And you took it for granted that you were found with this woman, not in any way having connection with her, but talking to her? Just talking to her.
1340. You only pleaded guilty to being found in that woman's company? That is all.
1341. Not having anything criminal to do with her? That is what I intended by my report.
1342. If you were charged with being found having connection with this woman, what would you say? I should say it was a false charge. If the report had been shown to me for me to read it, I would not have admitted such a charge.
1343. You came to the watch-house to report yourself before going on duty? Yes.
1344. When did you write your report? Constable Baker woke me up, and it was about twenty-five minutes past 9 on the 1st January, 1892, when I arrived at the watch-house, and I had about a quarter of an hour to make the report out. Ford read the report and asked me if I was talking to the girl, and I said "Yes," and he said, "You had better admit it."
1345. It was twenty-five minutes past 9 when you got to the watch-house? Yes.
1346. At what time did you have to go on your beat? If I had been going on my duty that night I should have had to go on at 10 o'clock, but I did not go on.
1347. Had Easterbrook to go on his beat that night? Yes; I believe he had.
1348. How long did it take you to write that report? I was there about a quarter of an hour.
1349. You thought that the report against you was to the effect that you were guilty of being found speaking to this woman? Yes.
1350. Mr. Barnes.] Did you know Constables Jarvis and M'Crae? No. I was only a little over sixteen months in the Police Force.
1351. Did they sign that petition? No.
1352. Mr. Gillies.] Did M'Crae and Jarvis complain about the beat, along with you? No; they were not stationed at Petersham.
1353. Mr. Carroll.] Where did you two men meet the two girls first? At the corner of Crystal-street and Westbourne-street.
1354. You walked down the street with them? Yes.
1355. To the vacant allotment? Yes.
1356. And you left the footpath and went on to the allotment with one of the girls? I did not leave the footpath at the time the girl went over, but I followed her. I went to see what she was going to do.
1357. The other girl did not leave the footpath and go on the vacant allotment? No; she went straight down Crystal-street to Douglas-street.
1358. Mr. Easterbrook.] Did I leave you at the corner of Crystal-street and Westbourne-street or did I walk with you and the girl? You left me at the corner of Crystal-street and Westbourne-street.

THURSDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1895.

Present:—

Mr. ANDERSON, | Mr. BARNES,
Mr. CARROLL,

JOHN LIONEL FEGAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook appeared in person on his own behalf.

Nathaniel Easterbrook sworn and examined:—

- Mr. N. Easterbrook.
17 Oct., 1895.
1359. Chairman.] Have you ever been a constable? Yes.
1360. Where were you stationed? Petersham.
1361. Why did you leave the Force? I was dismissed on a false charge.
1362. What charge was it? I was charged with lying down on the green with a prostitute.
1363. Do you remember the circumstance? I denied the charge at the time.
1364. When was it? On the 1st January, 1892.

1365. Have you any statement to make in reply to the charge? Yes. I still adhere to the statement I made then, which was that Constable Stanton and myself met two girls at the corner of Crystal-street and Westbourne-street, and I ordered them to go home, as it was getting late. Constable Stanton started skylarking with one of the girls named Gale. I then asked him to come away, and leave the girls alone, and they would go home. They lived in that very street—Westbourne-street—at that time. I then walked on by myself, naturally expecting that Constable Stanton would follow me. I kept walking on, and when I was 50 yards away I turned round to see if he was coming, and called out to him again to come. I still kept walking on, expecting that he would follow me. I heard footsteps behind me, which I thought were Constable Stanton's, but on looking round I saw the girl Burns. I again ordered her to go home, and she went away towards her home. I still went walking on, naturally expecting that Stanton would come. Not knowing exactly where he was, and turning round to look again, I saw two constables coming. I then walked back to meet those two constables, and found that they were Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken. They asked me, "Who is that woman over there?" I said, "I do not know." Senior-constable Skinner said, "Come and we will see." I then went with Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken over to where the woman was. That was the first time that I went on that green that night. Senior-constable Skinner asked the girl where she was going. She said she was going home. He asked her where she lived. She said, "Westbourne-street." At that time she was going towards Westbourne-street. He then asked her her name. She said, "Burns." Constable Stanton then came up and Senior-constable Skinner turned round to Stanton and said, "Stanton, I am ashamed of you." Senior-constable Skinner then told Stanton and me to go down on the Parramatta Road. When we left Senior-constable Skinner to go down to the Parramatta Road, I asked Stanton what did Senior-constable Skinner mean by saying, "I am ashamed of you, Stanton." Stanton then told me the circumstances of the case—what he had been doing—much to my surprise, as I never expected such a thing would happen, he being only a newly-married man—I think about eighteen months—at that time. If I had had any idea that Stanton would have been found in company with such a character misconducting himself, I would never have left him. Constable Stanton, of course, knew or expected that Senior-constable Skinner would report him for the occurrence, so he asked me to go up towards the Stanmore Road, and he would see Senior-constable Skinner to see if he would let him down in any way. We met Senior-constable Skinner on the Stanmore Road, and Stanton spoke to him about his case, and asked him to let him down in some way. Skinner replied that he would let him down as lightly as he possibly could. I then said to the Senior-constable, "There is nothing against me, senior?" He replied, "No; there is nothing against you, Easterbrook." On the night of the 1st of January, some time after 9 o'clock, Constable Baker came to my house and informed me that I was wanted at the police station. At that time I was getting my tea, as I had to go on duty at 10 o'clock that night. I said to my wife, "I had better put on my clothes, and go up to the station in uniform." When I got to the station, Senior-constable Ford read out the charge preferred against me, and remarked, "The papers have to go in to Newtown to-night, so you had better make out a reply at once, and get it done before the other men come to go on duty." Constable Stanton had also been told to come to the station that night, and we both sat down and wrote our replies. Of course, I denied the charge, being innocent. We had only about twenty minutes to write those replies. Next morning, I wrote a further reply, which, in regard to the facts, tallied exactly with my previous reply. I told the truth in the two replies; therefore, they could not vary very much, and I still maintain that what I then wrote is the truth.

1366. Were you brought down to the Superintendent's office? After my asking, we were.

1367. Did you make an appeal first against the charge preferred against you? In my report I asked that before the charge was finally decided I might be brought to the Superintendent's office with Constables Stanton, Skinner, and Aitken, with the object of cross-questioning them, so as to clear myself. When we got to the Superintendent's office, we were, all four of us, taken in at once, and I was not allowed to cross-question them, although we were all in the room at the same time. Whilst at the office, I asked to be allowed to bring the girls there to question them. Superintendent Read replied, "What is the use of their evidence? Look at their characters." And when I asked Senior-constable Skinner a question of any sort, Constable Aitken hearing his reply, the Superintendent would turn to Constable Aitken and say, "Is that so?" Constable Aitken would, of course, reply "Yes," or would give whatever answer the senior-constable made. Therefore, there was no cross-questioning about it. I wanted to confuse them, which, I am confident, I could have done. We were then told that that would do, and we went back to our duty. On or about the night of the 6th January, Senior-constable Meehan met me on the Parramatta Road, whilst I was on duty, and told me that I had been dismissed, and to bring my clothes into Newtown.

1368. *Mr. Barnes.*] The first place you saw Skinner was in Crystal-street? Yes.

1369. *Mr. Carroll.*] You say that Stanton asked Skinner to let him down as easily as he could,—that was an acknowledgment on the part of Stanton that he had misbehaved himself? Yes.

1370. And you said, "There is nothing against me"? Yes.

1371. What made you pass that remark to Skinner if there was nothing against you? On account of being on duty with Constable Stanton. Properly speaking I had no right to leave him, and should have remained in his company the whole of the night; and I could have been reported for neglect of duty for leaving Stanton. That is what I meant; and knowing what sort of a man Skinner was, I thought I should be reported for something of that sort, as he had ill-will towards me. I can show he had ill-will on different occasions.

1372. *Mr. Anderson.*] You had no reason whatever to believe that Mr. Read had any desire to prevent you from giving any explanation to justify yourself? I do not think he would have any such desire; but before I came before him he naturally concluded, from the statements made to him, that I was guilty. I do not blame Mr. Read in any way, but I believe he thought, before I came there, from statements made to him, that I was guilty of the charge, and therefore he treated me as a guilty man.

1373. But you have known Superintendent Read to act justly to men brought under his notice according to the evidence brought before him? I believe so, according to the evidence brought before him. Of course, that is what he is guided by, and he, of course, relies upon the word of his officers to a great extent, which naturally influences his decisions.

1374. *Chairman.*] I suppose if he did not believe his officers it would be no good his having them there? I should not think so.

1375. *Mr. Carroll.*] Did you go on to the vacant ground at all with this girl Burns? Not with the girl Burns.

Mr. N.
Easterbrook.
17 Oct., 1895.

- Mr. N. 1376. You were not on the vacant plot at all? Not until I went with Senior-constable Skinner.
 Rastebrook. 1377. You have heard the evidence given by Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken,—is the
 17 Oct., 1895. evidence they gave true? No; it is not.
 1378. It is false? Yes.
 1379. There is no truth in their evidence? No truth whatever.
 1380. *Chairman.*] You mean as regards you? Yes; as regards me.
 1381. *Mr. Carroll.*] You were not lying down with the girl nor pulling her about? No.
 1382. I think you said you were speaking to her? Yes; that was at the corner of Westbourne-street, and I told her to go home.
 1383. Did it not strike you as being very strange that these girls should separate at such an hour of the morning, especially when one was so much younger than the other? I do not know their idea, I am sure, but one of them did come along the street behind me, and when I heard her footsteps I thought they were Stanton's, and I immediately sent her home.
 1384. *Chairman.*] Were you one of those who signed that petition in reference to the beat? Yes.
 1385. Was their any difference in the demeanour of Senior-constable Skinner towards you after the signing of that petition? Yes.
 1386. When did you notice a difference in his demeanour towards you? When I was first attached to Petersham I was new from the country. I was only one day in the depôt, and was then sent out to Petersham. Most of the men in the Police Force at that time were on duty about the wharves in connection with the maritime strike in Sydney, and I was put out in the streets on duty by myself. I did not even know that the two stripes on a policeman's coat denoted that he was a senior-constable. I knew he was something above an ordinary constable, but what it was I really did not know. Therefore, I used to address Senior-constable Skinner as "Sir." He allowed me to do so for about a week. One night he rounded on me for calling him "Sir," and wanted to know where I learnt it. I had made the remark that night, "All quiet, Sir," and he rounded on me for saying "Sir." That passed off. About a week afterwards he rounded on me for saying "All quiet," and wanted to know where I got that expression. I said, "I do not know exactly where I got it, but it seems to me very appropriate for the occasion." It was then about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning. He said, "Well, it is not right." I said, "If you will kindly tell me what is right, I will endeavour to please you." He said, "Say 'all right,' or 'all correct.'" I was so much upset at the way he spoke to me that night that when I went home I told my wife that I should resign; that I would not put up with such a thing. One night I came along the street, and had one arm behind my back. Senior-constable Skinner said, "Is that the right way for a policeman to walk?" I did not know what he meant. I suppose I looked a bit silly, not knowing what he meant. He repeated the expression, "Is that the right way for a policeman to walk?"
 1387. In a kindly way he repeated the expression? No; very gruffly, as if he were talking to a dog. I said, "What is wrong with it—I do not see anything wrong?" He said, "Look at the way you are carrying your hand." I immediately dropped my hand to my side. If at any time he saw the bar of your watch-chain through the button of your coat, or one button undone, or a glove off, or any trivial occurrence of that sort, he would scold you for it in a very gruff, unmannerly way. At one time there was a theft committed at a new building in Stanmore. I found out the place where the goods were sold, and I also found out from the man who bought the things whom he got them from, and where the man lived, with the intention, of course, of going and arresting the man. I met Senior-constable Skinner just afterwards, and asked him to allow me to go off my beat to arrest that man. He refused to do so. He said that there was no need for me to go, as the man lived in Leichhardt, and the Leichhardt police could get him by someone simply telephoning to them. When I went off duty at 2 o'clock in the afternoon I spoke to a constable named Benmore, and told him about the occurrence, and asked him to go with me, and we would arrest the man. Constable Benmore came with me. When we arrived at the man's house, we found Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aitken at the place. I said to Senior-constable Skinner, "How is it you are not allowing the Leichhardt men to arrest this man?" Senior-constable Skinner replied, "He is not at home, anyhow." He pointed out a man who was chopping a stump, and told me that that man had just seen the man we were looking for going across the paddock, and that if I went in that direction I would probably get him. (I was not on duty then.) Instead of doing what Senior-constable Skinner said, I went over to the man who was chopping the stump, and asked him if he had seen the man I was looking for. He said, "No." I said, "Senior-constable Skinner tells me you told him you saw him." He said, "If he says that, he is telling you a lie." I then went home. When I came on duty in the afternoon Senior-constable Skinner accused me of calling him all sorts of nasty names to this man, and threatened to report me. I told Senior-constable Skinner to report me; that I could get the man, and the man could prove that I did not do any such thing. When I went home that night I sat down to report Senior-constable Skinner. My wife asked me what I was doing. I told her that I was reporting Senior-constable Skinner. She said to me, "Well, if he knows he deserves reporting, and you do not report him, you may get on better with him after." She advised me not to report him. I am sorry now to say that I took her advice. Ever after that, Senior-constable Skinner tried to do his best to catch me in some way, to report me, but never had an opportunity. Knowing that he was so anxious to report me, I always took specially good care not to give him a chance to do so, and the only thing I can see in his reporting me this time is the fact of two women being there, and the surroundings of the case were so good that he trumped up this charge against me.
 1388. What about the theft—did the man get clear? No. Senior-constable Orr, the Leichhardt man, got him afterwards.
 1389. *Mr. Carroll.*] On whose recommendation did you get into the Force? On the recommendation of Mr. A. J. Gould, the present Minister of Justice, Mr. Dudding, of Singleton, and Mr. Hugh Munro, Mayor of Singleton.
 1390. *Chairman.*] That appears from the papers, which I asked to be laid on the table of the House? Yes; it is stated in one of my reports.
 1391. *Mr. Carroll.*] Mr. Gould was the only Member of Parliament who recommended you? Yes.
 1392. *Chairman.*] I suppose you know other men who have got into the Police Force through Members of Parliament recommending them? Yes.
 1393. It is nothing unusual for a good man to be recommended to the Police Force by a Member of Parliament? No, it is not. I might also state that on another occasion Senior-constable Skinner and I had a difference. I had arrested a person for stealing a copper. Senior-constable Skinner met me about 20 yards
 away

away from the Stanmore lock-up, and came with me and the prisoner into the lock-up. He wanted to take the case. I told him that if he wanted to take case he would have to prove it. As I had arrested the man, and knew all about it, he could not prove it, and of course, therefore, he allowed me to take the case.

1394. In reference to the stealing case, why did Skinner remonstrate with you? He simply looked at me in a derogatory kind of manner, and did not say anything just then.

1395. Why should he do such a thing as that? Well, stealing cases are reckoned good cases.

1396. And are like choice bones for the seniors? Yes, or any other policeman. They are the best of cases.

1397. But these choice bones are left to those who have control, if possible? If they can get hold of them. If Skinner brought a "drunk" in he would cheerfully hand the case over to another constable, and think he was doing him a great favour. I will now hand in copies of some references. The first is from Captain Langwill, officer commanding "C" Company, 4th Regiment of Infantry. (*Appendix A.*)

1398. How many years have you been in the Volunteer Force? Two years this time. Previously I was in the Orange Volunteer Band for some time. The next reference is from Mr. A. C. Robinson, Mayor of Singleton. (*Appendix B.*) The next is from Mr. E. B. Cragg, of Lonsdale, Singleton. (*Appendix C.*) He is a school-teacher at the present time, and taught me when I was a lad in the Denominational School; now he is in the Public School. The next reference is from Mr. F. A. King, builder, Singleton. (*Appendix D.*) I am now employed by Mr. King. The next reference is from Mr. Joseph Naylor, Inspector of Nuisances, Petersham. (*Appendix E.*) The next reference is from Mr. A. J. Gould, the present Minister of Justice. (*Appendix F.*) The next reference is from Mr. Hugh Munro, Mayor of Singleton, in 1890. (*Appendix G.*) The next reference is from Mr. Dudding. (*Appendix H.*); and the next is another reference from Mr. E. B. Cragg. (*Appendix I.*)

1399. Do you know any prominent citizen in Petersham? Yes.

1400. Whom? Dr. Clune.

1401. I believe that he has volunteered to come here as a witness, to bear testimony to your character? Yes.

Mr. N.
Easterbrook.
17 Oct., 1895.

CASE OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK.

APPENDIX.

A.

Orderly Room, "C" Company, 4th Infantry Regt., Singleton, 1 October, 1895
From Officer Commanding "C" Company, 4th Infantry Regt., Singleton.
To whom it may concern,—

I have pleasure in certifying that Nathaniel Easterbrook joined the Infantry Company under my command as a private about two years ago, and by reason of his careful attention to his duties, sobriety, and general reliability of character, rapidly advanced his position to that of corporal, in which capacity he is giving every satisfaction.

I have every confidence in recommending his services to anyone requiring a good man.

I may say also that he has proved himself an excellent rifle shot, having won the marksman's badge on every occasion of his having gone through the musketry course.

A. LANGWILL, Captain,
Commanding "C" Company, 4th Infantry Regt.

B.

Singleton, 30 September, 1895.

THIS is to certify that I have known Mr. N. Easterbrook all his life, and can testify to his character as being a sober, honest, and trustworthy young man, and of good moral character.

I have also known all his family connections, who all bear the same good character.

ARTHUR C. ROBINSON,
Mayor.

C.

Singleton, 29 September, 1895.

I HAVE known Nathaniel Easterbrook since his childhood. As a boy he was very intelligent and obedient. I have had dealings with him during the last two and a half years, and I have found him of good moral character, industrious, sober, honest and reliable.

EDWARD B. CRAGG,
"Lonadale," Singleton.

D.

Gunnedah, 20 September, 1895.

MR. NAT. EASTERBROOK I have known for the last eighteen years, and has been in my employment during the last three years, and is now desirous of leaving of his own free will and accord. It gives me pleasure in testifying to his morality. He is sober, honest, and every way trustworthy. During the whole time he has been with me and ever since I have known him I have never known him to misbehave himself in any way. I am satisfied that he will prove a capable man in any position he may occupy.

F. A. KING.

E.

20 June, 1892.

THIS is to certify that I have known Mr. N. Easterbrook during the last two (2) years, and during that time I have had good opportunities of judging as to general character and conduct, and I have much pleasure in stating that his conduct has been such that I can recommend with every confidence to any person or persons as a man who will do his utmost to give satisfaction in any capacity in which he may be employed.

JOSEPH NAYLOR,
Inspector of Nuisances, Borough of Petersham.

F.

Sydney, 15 July, 1890.

I HAVE pleasure in recommending the bearer, Nathaniel Easterbrook, who is, I understand, desirous of joining the Police Force, to the favourable consideration of the Inspector-General as a steady and deserving young man.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

G.

Singleton, 29 August, 1890.

I BEG to say that I have known Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook since his boyhood, and have always found him an honest, sober, and industrious young man.

HUGH MUNRO.

H.

Singleton, 29 August, 1890.

I CERTIFY that I have known Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook from fifteen to twenty years, and have always considered him as very honest, sober, persevering, and industrious.

WM. DUDDING.

I.

To Messrs. Roberts, Robinson, and Rae.
Gentlemen,—

I have much pleasure in recommending the bearer, Mr. Nath. Easterbrook, as a first-class builder. He is a civil and respectable young man. He completed a house for Mrs. Cragg in a highly satisfactory manner, and you would find him a skilled, quick, and obliging workman.

Singleton, 6 January, 1894.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD B. CRAGG.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISMISSAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK.

(PETITION FROM NATHANIEL EASTERBROOK, OF SINGLETON, TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE SITTING ON CASE OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 October, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Nathaniel Easterbrook, of Singleton, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the charges made against, and the dismissal from the Police Force of, your Petitioner.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the said Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

NATHANIEL EASTERBROOK.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF CONSTABLE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, OF
GOULBURN.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th September, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

“Copies of all papers dealing with the case of Constable Alexander Mackenzie, of Goulburn, who has been called on to resign his position in the Service.”

(*Dr. Graham.*)

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Inspector-General of Police.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Dear Sir,

Gladesville, 29 September, 1894.

I beg to forward for your information a copy of an anonymous communication headed “Information for H. Geary,” which reached me some time since from the Chief Secretary's Office, and was sent with other papers by Geary to Professor Anderson Stuart. From the character of the communication it is evident that it was written by a late attendant at Cook's River Asylum, and the attached papers from Dr. Vause leave no doubt but that the writer is Alexander Mackenzie, who was dismissed from his employment at Cook's River, and is, I understand, now in the Police Force.

A very libellous and improper circular letter, of which I also forward a copy, has recently been sent to all Members of the Legislative Assembly, and from the similarity of the type-writing, the paper, ink, &c., in the originals now in my office, and also from certain information in my possession, I have little doubt but that this also emanated from Geary, who appears to be assisted in his attacks on Dr. Vause and others by Mackenzie.

I have thought it right to bring the matter under your notice, and am, Dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

F. NORTON MANNING.

This is a very serious matter. Mr. Grainger should send for Police-Constable Mackenzie, and interrogate him on the subject, allowing him to make a written statement. One thing is clear—he obtained admission into the Force by a false representation, as he produced a certificate from Dr. Sinclair concealing the fact that he was dismissed from the Asylum.—E.F., 1/10/94. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn.

[*Enclosures.*]

INFORMATION FOR A. GEARY.

ABOUT General Richardson, I know this much, that he has been kept in that room where you found him that morning every night from the 13th day of November, 1893, till the 1st day of March, 1894, to my knowledge, without any exception. The fact is, about him plastering himself with his own dirt, is that he had no other place to do it in, only on the floor. Then what could you expect of a man who was in the state he was in but to roll and ramble about all over the place; in fact, the most careful man would be apt to come in contact with anything like that in a place like that. To my knowledge the General was assensible as you could wish any man to be some nights he was put in there. In fact, I could prove he has been there for the last twelve months, as I know two or three of the men that has been there for twelve months or more

There

There was something in Dr. Vause's report about an attendant visiting the General's room every two hours. That is false, as I never heard, nor know, of it being done, and also that these rooms were supplied with india-rubber utensils; the General never had one. If you knew the state of affairs as well as I do, and to read Dr. Vause's report, you would think he was one of the biggest liars on the face of the earth. He must have a terrible hard neck on him to dare to send such a report into Parliament, knowing very well that there is people all through the country who knows as well as he does himself the way things were carried on in his place. There were a dozen attendants and nurses discharged from there; they all know how things were carried on—in fact, better so than I do. I would like very well to have a talk with Dr. Vause on certain matters. I would soon shut him up. There were weeks that the General never dirtied his room, and Dr. Vause never offered to put him anywhere else—in fact, he never bothered himself; he knew what state his room was in to my knowledge. I suppose as long as he got his £300 a year he did not care. I suppose thought roughery would last for ever; but this time Dr. Vause has put his foot in it at last. To know that General Richardson has got justice and proper treatment is far sweeter to me than revenge, for I care nothing for Dr. Vause. There would be no danger for an attendant to sleep with General Richardson all night—some nights he might not be able to sleep, but then he would sleep through the day; but of course that would be more expense to Dr. Vause. The General has been, to my knowledge, violent on very rare occasions, but even then only for an hour or two at a time; it was always through where he was kept and the way he was treated. The General, as a rule, used to be in splendid form of mind through the day; he would make anyone laugh if they were half dead. At times he liked to be outside on fine days.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,—

Bayview Asylum, Cook's River Road.

Gentlemen,
 Owing to influential friends, * * * has been removed from this hell upon earth.
 Fifty Government patients are half starved and nearly naked, being only clothed properly when it is known that the Government Inspector, Dr. Manning, is coming.
 Men and women are placed in solitary confinement without light, bedding, or clothing.
 Paralysed patients are eaten alive by rats.
 Women batter their heads and die in dark cells.
 Women are dragged by the hair of their heads and placed in dark solitary confinement.
 Women die without any inquiry being made.
 Men likewise.
 A hell upon earth is the only name for this institution, which is presided over by Dr. A. J. Vause.
 A drunken Dr. Vause.
 Why did Dibbs suppress the papers and the honest report of Dr. Anderson Stuart?
 Because Copeland (his mate) was a shareholder in this impious concern.
 Why is Alfred Bennett, of the *Evening News*, silent?
 Because he is well tipped.
 The other dailies have been squared by Edward Greville, another shareholder.
 Members, do not let this evil spot remain in your midst.
 Greville, Copeland, Vause, Guanou, & Co., must not be allowed to illtreat with impunity the poor and insane, from whom they are netting £6,000 per annum.
 Yet the late Government and the present also wish to hush up the matter, so that Greville, Copeland, & Co., can still go in for their daily spoil of flesh and blood.
 Members, how long is this to be carried on?
 Will no one take the matter up and demand a searching inquiry?

ARISTIDES.

Constable Mackenzie to Superintendent Grainger.

Police Station, Goulburn, 3 October, 1894.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, reports that he has supplied H. Geary with certain information about the case of General Richardson, all of which he is prepared to substantiate on oath if necessary. The statement headed "Information for H. Geary" was supplied by him. The constable supplied the information to enable Geary to inquire into the matter, and because he was of opinion that the treatment which General Richardson was receiving was most inhuman, and was likely to ruin him completely—bodily as well as mentally.

When joining the police, the constable believes he stated in the application form that he was last employed at Bayview Asylum, and produced a reference from Dr. Sinclair, of Newtown, who was acting during Dr. Vause's illness. He was not asked how he came to leave. Had he been asked, he would have stated the whole circumstance, and he does not consider now that he was properly treated.

With the anonymous letter sent to Members of Parliament the constable had nothing to do.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Constable.

For the Inspector-General's information. Constable Mackenzie at once admitted to me that he had given the information to H. Geary. The constable states he was not asked under what circumstances he left the Asylum. Sub-Inspector Fenton informs me that Mackenzie is a steady man.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 3/10/94. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Forwarded for Dr. Manning's information and observations. I will defer action.—EDMUND FOSBERY, 4/10/94.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Inspector-General of Police.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Gladesville, 1 July, 1895.

My Dear Fosbery,
 I must apologise to you for keeping the accompanying papers for such a length of time. I intended returning them as soon as the Royal Commission on the Bayview Asylum sent in its report, but have since been much occupied.

The views held by the Commission as to Mackenzie's conduct and evidence are sufficiently indicated in the report.

Yours, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

Papers again forwarded to Superintendent Grainger. Police-Constable Mackenzie ought to see them, as he may desire to make some observations. The tenor of his evidence and the report thereon are not of a character to inspire confidence in the constable, and apart from that, as I have before pointed out, he obtained admission into the Force by what was clearly a false representation. I do not consider such a man fit for the service.—E. F., 3/7/95. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn.

Superintendent

Superintendent Grainger to Sergeant M'Hardy.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District,
Goulburn, 6 July, 1895.

MEMO.—Sergeant M'Hardy will show these papers to Constable Mackenzie, as he may desire to make observations thereon.

The sergeant will also report upon the constable's general conduct and efficiency since he has been stationed at Wyalong.

E. GRAINGER,
Superintendent.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 11 July, 1895.

Re the attached papers.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, begs to report that he has nothing to say in regard to the evidence given by him before the Bayview Asylum Royal Commission, only that he is satisfied in his own mind that he has told the truth, and nothing else. The constable has done all in the interest of General Richardson, and not for the sake of having revenge on Dr. Vause, for simply dismissing him, as he is not the least ashamed of being dismissed from such an institution, and for such a trifling cause. Mrs. Gilchrist was not known as the lady-superintendent when Mackenzie was employed there, but as Dr. Vause's house-keeper, nor was she known to have anything to do with the male attendants. Constable Mackenzie always expected to be dismissed from Bayview Asylum, as he always expressed his intention to the other attendants of exposing the manner in which General Richardson was treated while he was there. The constable this day, when examining the attached papers for the first time, realised the mistake he had made in answer to the fifth question on the application form: instead of testimonials from last place of employment, he put down in a mistake testimonials from last employer and others. The constable had simply done this in a mistake, and not with any intention of telling a lie about it. The constable, in helping to bring such treatment to light as General Richardson was subject to at Bayview Asylum, was under the impression that he was doing his duty in every way, and is still under the same impression.

Sergeant M'Hardy, Wyalong.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Constable.

Forwarded.—C. M'HARDY, Sergeant, 11/7/95. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 11 July, 1895.

Re General conduct and efficiency of Constable Mackenzie.

SERGEANT M'HARDY begs to report that during the four months Constable Mackenzie has been stationed at West Wyalong he has been almost constantly under the notice of the Sergeant, and during that time his general conduct has been excellent, and he has performed his duties in a thoroughly efficient manner. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

CHARLES M'HARDY,
Sergeant.

Police Department, Goulburn, 16 July, 1895.

Re Constable Mackenzie referred to in attached.

I BEG to report that Constable Mackenzie served under me at this station for nearly twelve months, and during that period I found him steady and attentive to his police duties.

E. Grainger, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

R. FENTON,
Sub-Inspector.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, Goulburn, 17 July, 1895.

MEMO.—I herewith return all papers *re* Constable Mackenzie, together with a report by the constable in reference to the evidence, &c., given by him before the Royal Commission *re* management of the Licensed House for Insane at Cook's River; also reports from Sub-Inspector Fenton and Sergeant M'Hardy as to the constable's conduct, &c., since his arrival in the Southern District. The Inspector-General of Police.

E. GRAINGER,
Superintendent, Southern District.

If Mr. Grainger has (as I have) carefully read the report and evidence as affecting Constable Mackenzie, he will see that they reflect very seriously upon him; that his statements are discredited; that he was actuated by improper motives, such as revenge. A man so untruthful and untrustworthy, and who, moreover, made a false statement when joining the police, cannot be considered fit for the Service. He must address himself to these points in his defence if he have any cause to show why he should not be removed from the Force.—E.F., 18/7/95. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn.

These papers are returned for the purpose of Constable Mackenzie making any report he may think fit on the matters referred to in the Inspector-General's minute of 18th instant.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 19/7/95. Sergeant M'Hardy, West Wyalong.

Re the attached papers and the Inspector-General's minute of the 18th instant.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 25 July, 1895.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, most respectfully begs that the Inspector-General of Police may take a more lenient view of the error the constable made when he joined the Police Force, and that the constable may be allowed to correct his mistake, as the constable simply made the mistake for the want of thinking what he was doing, and not with the least intention of misleading anyone. The constable begs to further report that no improper motives, or any love for revenge, had ever entered his mind against Dr. Vause, or any other one connected with the asylum, and, if necessary, the constable can produce letters he sent to Mr. Geary, which will show it was not for revenge on Dr. Vause, but in justice to the patient. The constable humbly begs that due consideration will be given to his previous good character, also his general conduct and attention to his police duties, as reported by his superior officers, for the last sixteen months. The constable, so far in life, has always proved himself both truthful and trustworthy, and if the truth was known to others as it is to himself in connection with Bayview Asylum, and his evidence before the Royal Commission, there would be no grounds for charging him with being untruthful or untrustworthy. The constable begs to further report that if his statements were discredited by part of the Commission, they were credited by the other, and that the Commissioners were not unanimous in their decision.

Sergeant M'Hardy, Wyalong.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Constable.

Forwarded.—C. M'HARDY, Sergeant, 25/7/95. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Police

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

Southern District, Goulburn, 27 July, 1895.

MEMO.—I have read the report and evidence, and given careful attention to the portions affecting Constable Mackenzie. They certainly reflect, to a very serious degree, upon the constable. A man, actuated by motives of revenge in the performance of a public duty, cannot be considered a proper person to hold the position of a constable. I should have liked to have received the constable's resignation, but he has not thought fit to resign, but has made another report, which I attach.

E. GRAINGER,

The Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendent, Southern District.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1895.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Chief Secretary, that Alexander Mackenzie, who is now a police constable, and formerly an attendant at Bayview House Lunatic Asylum, from which service he was dismissed—a fact he concealed when applying for admission to the Police Service—gave evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the conduct and management of the Asylum referred to.

The Commissioners stated in their report (Sec. 11) that they had to contend with unusual difficulties in the evidence laid before them as to the general management of Bayview House, inasmuch as in the main the testimony in support of the various accusations had been given by discharged servants, and consequently implied an unworthy motive on Constable Mackenzie's part.

In Section 63 the Commissioners have no hesitation in stating that the evidence given by the attendant Mackenzie is a gross perversion of the circumstances of the case, based on an erroneous presumption.

Section 265. That it had been proved to the Commissioners that the statements made by servants previously employed at Bayview House were either gross exaggerations or utterly at variance with truth.

As the case of Mackenzie in this matter is one to some extent outside the ordinary category of misconduct by a police constable, with which it is my duty to deal, I beg to recommend that the Chief Secretary may be pleased to refer the papers to the Honorable Sir Arthur Renwick, President of the Royal Commission, for the favor of his observations regarding the evidence given by the witness Mackenzie, that I may be better able to judge how far it affects his fitness for the appointment he holds.

I enclose herewith Mackenzie's reports and other papers bearing on the case.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The papers might be referred to Sir Arthur Renwick, as herein suggested by Mr. Fosbery, for his observations.—C.W., 2/8/95. Approved.—J.N.B., 2/8/95.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Honorable Sir Arthur Renwick.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 August, 1895.

In transmitting for your perusal the accompanying correspondence, relative to the case of one Alexander Mackenzie, who gave evidence before the Royal Commission which recently held an inquiry touching the conduct and management of the Bayview House Lunatic Asylum, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request that you will be kind enough to favour me with your observations in regard to the evidence of this witness, in order that the Inspector-General of Police may be in a better position to judge to what extent it affects his fitness for the appointment he at present holds. It will be seen that Mackenzie, who was dismissed from the institution in question, where he was employed as an attendant, concealed this fact when applying for admission to the Police Force.

2. I am at the same time to ask that the documents accompanying this communication may be returned.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The evidence given by the witness Mackenzie before the Bayview Royal Commission has been submitted for the information of the Government, and in the Report of the Commission reference is on several points made to the value of this evidence. I cannot understand the nature of the further observations on the subject requested by the Honorable the Chief Secretary. As regards the fitness of the witness for service in the Police Force of the Colony, I am sure there cannot be a more competent judge of the matter than the Inspector-General.—A.R., 6/8/95.

May be referred to the Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., 8/8/95. Considering that I have not made any observation, I am in a similar difficulty to that experienced by Dr. Renwick. Return the papers to the Inspector-General of Police.—J.N.B., 8/8/95. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 8/8/95.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 9 August, 1895.

The misconduct attributed to Police-Constable Mackenzie was not committed by him as a member of the Police Force, though it affected his fitness for that position. I did not think it an unfitting course to adopt to ask the President of the Royal Commission, who heard the evidence given, and who was the best judge of its character, to favor me with his opinion of the conclusions he arrived at regarding it and the witness. However, he apparently declines to do so, and I have therefore acted upon the facts before me, and given Mackenzie notice that his services will be dispensed with.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted.—

Submitted.—15/8/95. Approved.—J.N.B., 15/8/95. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 15/8/95. Noted and returned.—E.F. The Principal Under Secretary, 16/8/95.

After further consideration I see no reason to vary the opinion I expressed in my minute attached, dated the 18th ultimo, and I accordingly direct that Police-Constable Mackenzie receive three months' notice that his services will be dispensed with, for the reasons I have stated.—E.F. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn, 9/8/95.

The Inspector-General directs that Constable Mackenzie receive three months' notice that his services will be dispensed with, for the reasons expressed in his minute (attached) dated 18th ultimo. I therefore send a written notice, which Sergeant M'Hardy will hand to the constable, and inform me of date on which he does so.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 12/8/95. Sergeant M'Hardy, West Wyalong.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 13 August, 1895.

Re Constable Mackenzie and Bayview Asylum.

SERGEANT M'HARDY begs to return papers in this matter in connection with another report against Constable Mackenzie, which is herewith forwarded. Notice to Constable Mackenzie retained by Sergeant M'Hardy pending further instructions.

CHARLES M'HARDY,

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Sergeant.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 13 August, 1895.

Alleged misconduct of Constable Mackenzie.

SERGEANT M'HARDY begs to forward herewith a statement made, on 12th instant, to him by Mrs. Walsh, West Wyalong. Mrs. Walsh is a respectable woman, and Sergeant M'Hardy is of opinion that her statement is perfectly true.

Under the circumstances Sergeant M'Hardy has taken the liberty of retaining for the present a notice which has just been received *re* three months' notice of dismissal to Constable Mackenzie, in case it may be considered advisable to alter said notice.

Of course Constable Mackenzie has not had an opportunity of replying to Mrs. Walsh's statement, but the alleged misconduct has now attained such publicity here that, whether said misconduct is conclusively proved or not, it would be extremely inadvisable to allow Constable Mackenzie to remain longer on this station.

CHARLES M'HARDY,

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Sergeant.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 12 August, 1895.

Statement made by Emily Mary Walsh to Sergeant M'Hardy, West Wyalong, on 12th August, 1895.

I AM a married woman, residing in a tent at West Wyalong. About 12 o'clock last night I was in bed in my tent. Constable Mackenzie, in uniform, came to the tent and said, "Is anybody there with you?" I said, "No." He said, "Where is your husband?" I said, "He went away." Mackenzie said, "Can I come in?" I said, "No; if you come in you will be sorry for it." He said, "Don't defy me; my clothes are sufficient to admit me anywhere if I think there is anything wrong." Mackenzie then came into the tent and sat down on the edge of the bed, and told me not to be afraid—that he would not commit rape. I told him that I would get him into trouble for coming into my tent. He then put his hand on me and tried to get into bed with me. I said, "I'll scream," and I did scream. He got up and went outside, and said, "You bloody bitch, I'll be even with you yet." He then went away, and I got up and went to a neighbouring tent for protection. A boy, named M. M'Mullen, was at the next tent, and I told him all about it. Constable Mackenzie had previously insulted me on two or three occasions. I am making no mistake about the man or his name.

EMILY MARY WALSH.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, Goulburn, 15 August, 1895.

MEMO.—This report and statement against Constable Mackenzie are forwarded to the Superintendent at Braidwood. A wire has been sent to Sergeant M'Hardy to serve the notice on Constable Mackenzie, and to obtain his explanation in reply to present charge.

WM. CAMPBELL,

Senior-Sergeant.

Telegram from Goulburn Station, addressed to Sergeant M'Hardy.

SERVE notice on Mackenzie, and obtain his explanation in reply to Walsh charge.

W. CAMPBELL,

Senior-Sergeant, in absence of Superintendent.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 15 August, 1895.

MRS. WALSH, West Wyalong, reports to Sergeant M'Hardy that about 12 o'clock (midnight) on 11th instant Constable Mackenzie, in uniform, entered her tent against her will, and, in the absence of her husband, sat down on the edge of her bed, put his hand on her, and attempted to get into bed with her, whereupon she screamed, and Constable Mackenzie left, saying, "You bloody bitch, I'll be even with you yet for this." Mrs. Walsh states she then sought protection in a neighbouring house.

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

CHARLES M'HARDY,

Sergeant.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 15 August, 1895.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, begs to report that he was on duty in West Wyalong on the night of the 11th instant.

About 11:30 p.m. he was standing opposite Mrs. Walsh's tent. He saw a man coming out of the tent and walking away. The constable walked after the man, to see who he was. When passing the door of the tent Mrs. Walsh called out, "Constable Mackenzie, you have no right here. I know what you are after. I have a husband of my own, and that is enough for me." The woman seemed excited, and furious with rage. The constable, thinking that she was wrong in her mind, walked to the door of the tent, and asked if Jack, her husband, was in. She said, "No; he is many miles from here, and well you know it, Constable Mackenzie. It was through you threatening to lock him up if he did not get work he had to go away. You are the cause of me being so lonely, and now I will make you pay for it. I will get you into trouble." She then screamed. The constable, thinking that the woman was in a fit, parted the door of the tent and looked in, and saw Mrs. Walsh sitting in her bed. She struck a match. The constable then walked away, saying, "You may be bad enough to say anything." She called out after him, "I will be bad enough to get your coat off." The

The constable did not go within 6 or 7 feet of Mrs. Walsh; he did not call her a bitch. The constable on several occasions told both Mrs. Walsh and her husband to look for work. About a fortnight ago the constable went to their tent, and asked Mrs. Walsh if her husband, who was absent at the time, was working. She said he was doing nothing yet. The constable told her if they did not get something to do within a week they would both have to go somewhere else. It is in consequence of this that she has laid this serious and unfounded charge against the constable. This woman is well known to every constable on this station as a suspicious character. Her husband is a reputed thief, and has done a sentence of three months in Cooramundra Gaol; also a fortnight in the lockup at Wyalong. The constable has watched their tent carefully for some time, as he was determined to find out how they got a living. According to her own statements to other people, she has simply laid this charge against the constable so as her husband would think more of her, as she said Constable Mackenzie always had a down on Jack.

Sergeant M'Hardy, Wyalong.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Constable.

The Superintendent of Police. Forwarded, 15/8/95.—C. M'HARDY, Sergeant.

Sergeant M'Hardy should see Mrs. Walsh, and get her to take proceedings at the Police Court at once against Constable Mackenzie; and assist her in every way he can as to conduct of the prosecution.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 10/8/95. Sergeant M'Hardy, Wyalong.

West Wyalong, 20 August, 1895.

I DECLINE to prosecute Constable Mackenzie in the Police Court, by desire that he be punished as severely as possible by the Police Department.

EMILY MARY WALSH.

MEMO.—*Re* attached papers and Superintendent's memo.

SERGEANT M'HARDY desired Mrs. Walsh to prosecute, but, after consulting her friends, she handed the above statement to the sergeant.

CHARLES M'HARDY.

The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Sergeant

I FORWARD these reports for the Inspector-General's information. As the woman declines to take action at Police Court, I do not see that I can do anything in the matter. Constable Mackenzie has been served with a notice that his services will be dispensed with at the end of three months.

E. GRAINGER,

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Superintendent of Police,

26/8/95.

Can any corroboration be obtained of the woman's statement from the boy or other neighbour? Judging from Sergeant M'Hardy's report, I should think it well for Mackenzie to resign at once.—E.P. Superintendent Grainger, 27/8/95.

Referred to Sergeant M'Hardy for attention and report. The sergeant will read the latter part of the Inspector-General's minute to Constable Mackenzie.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 28/8/95.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 1 September, 1895.

Re Mrs. Walsh's complaint against Constable Mackenzie.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, begs to report that the Inspector-General's minute was read to him by Sergeant M'Hardy.

As the constable fails to see why he should resign at once, and would ask to be allowed to serve the three months' notice.

It is evident Mrs. Walsh has no case against Constable Mackenzie, as it is believed she was led to take action, and not till after the advice of a solicitor did she abandon the idea of proceeding in the Police Court.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Sergeant M'Hardy, Wyalong.

Constable.

Police Station, West Wyalong, 1 September, 1895.

Re Mrs. Walsh's complaint against Constable Mackenzie.

SERGEANT M'HARDY begs to report that the only additional evidence obtainable is that of M. J. M'Mullen, whose statement is herewith attached; also a further statement by Mrs. Walsh, and a further report by Constable Mackenzie.

CHARLES M'HARDY,

Sergeant.

Re alleged misconduct of Constable Mackenzie, at West Wyalong, on 11th August, 1895.

Statement of Michael J. M'Mullen.

On the night of Sunday, 11th August, 1895, a little after twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, Mrs. Walsh came to my tent at West Wyalong, which is about 200 yards from her tent. She said that Mackenzie, the policeman, came to her tent a few minutes before; came into her tent against her will; sat down on the edge of the bed in which she was; caught hold of her two hands; then got up to look outside to see if anyone was coming; came back again, and she screamed, whereupon Mackenzie went away, saying, "I'll have you yet, you bitch." Mrs. Walsh, when she came to me, was partly undressed. I am 15 years of age. I thought I heard a scream just before Mrs. Walsh came to me, but did not know it was Mrs. Walsh until she came over.

Cross-examined by Constable Mackenzie: Mrs. Walsh told me all this at the hour and date I have already mentioned. Mrs. Walsh did not tell me to say anything to-day. She told me nothing to-day or since the above-mentioned occurrence, except that Sergeant M'Hardy wanted to see me, and that was what brought me here.

When she first complained to me about the matter I was not properly awake, and did not thoroughly understand her, but I went down to her tent and stayed with her, as she requested me to do. I slept in her bed with her. I am over 15 years of age,—I will be 16 on the 12th January next. I have slept with her every night since then. My cousin was in the tent with me on the night complained of when Mrs. Walsh came to it. His name is Bernard M'Mullen. He is about 20 years old. Mrs. Walsh did not ask him to go to her tent.

I took particular notice of the date, as Mrs. Walsh told me at the time that she would bring the matter into court.

M. J. M'MULLEN.

Further

Further Statement by Mrs. Walsh, made 30th August, 1895.

On the Tuesday before the occurrence I have already complained of Constable Mackenzie came into my tent, about 7 o'clock at night, caught hold of my hand, tried to draw me to him; but I pulled away from him, whereupon he said, "You won't, won't you," and went away. He asked me on that occasion when my husband was going away, and said if he did not soon go he would be made to go. I said he was going shearing at the Burrawang shed.

Cross-examined by Mackenzie: You told me if my husband could not support himself he could not support me. You told him we would be both taken up on the vag, if we didn't get work. You asked me on one occasion to go for a walk with you up the bush, and took hold of my hand. I did not go for a walk with you.

I was married to my husband on 15th July last.

I have been in different situations since I came to the field. I was employed by Mrs. Greatrex, Mrs. Housenen, and Mrs. Ward. I also got money from my brother near Tumut.

MRS. E. M. WALSH.

No other evidence can be obtained either for or against the accused.—C. M'Hardy, Sergeant, The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

For the Inspector-General's information. After reading the reports, I do not see any use in taking action before the Police Court, as I think no bench would convict. Constable Mackenzie declines to resign, and requests to be allowed to serve until the end of the three months' notice. I think he should be transferred to another station. I could send him to Cootamundra, where there will be a vacancy in a few days, if approved of.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent of Police, 3/9/95. The Inspector-General of Police.

I cannot discharge Mackenzie without more proof of the charge against him, but he cannot remain at Wyalong. He must be transferred to Goulburn, or he may be paid to the end of the month if he prefer to go at once.—E.F. Superintendent Grainger, 4/9/95.

Mackenzie declines to go at once. I have ordered his transfer to Goulburn.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 9/9/95. The Inspector-General of Police.

Telegram from Charles M'Hardy, Sergeant of Police, West Wyalong, to The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE desires to see Lunacy Complaint papers again.—7/9/95.

Submitted. Will there be any objection to showing Mackenzie the papers on his return to Goulburn? (The papers are at Goulburn).—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 9/9/95. The Inspector-General of Police.

He should see them in the office.—E. F., 10/9/95. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn. Papers shown to Constable Mackenzie, 18/9/95.

Police Station, Goulburn, 18 September, 1895.

CONSTABLE MACKENZIE, No. 6,689, begs to report that, having received notice that his services would be dispensed with for the reasons set forth in a minute of the Inspector-General of Police, he has now been informed of the substance of this minute, and would respectfully ask for further consideration of the matter. It would appear that the principal reason for his discharge is alleged untrustworthiness of his evidence in connection with the Bayview Asylum, and being actuated by improper motives, &c. The evidence given at the inquiry was mostly one word against another, but in the only instance in which an independent test was made by a surprise visit early in the morning, the constable's allegations were fully borne out, and General Richardson hastily removed from the premises. Further on this matter: when an attempt was made to prove that General Richardson's seclusion was no worse than other similar rooms in Government Asylums, Dr. Anderson Stuart declared that he would not believe it if they brought a cloud of angels from heaven to prove it. Judging from the report of the Commission, it would appear that Mr. M'Gowen at least had a very strong belief in the constable's statements, and it seems very hard that the constable's character should be taken away in this manner, when the conclusions arrived at are open to dispute.

The constable maintains that he had no fraudulent intention when filling up his application form. Sub-Inspector Fenton, Goulburn.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Constable.

Submitted.—R. FERRON, Sub-Inspector, 19/9/95. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Submitted. All papers in connection with the complaint against Constable Mackenzie herewith. The three months' notice expires on 27th November.—E. GRAINGER, Superintendent, 19/9/95. The Inspector-General of Police.

I see no reason to alter my decision. Mackenzie would certainly not have been appointed had he not concealed the fact that he had been dismissed from the asylum. His conduct lately has been very unsatisfactory, as reported by Sergeant M'Hardy.—E.F., 20/9/95. Superintendent Grainger, Goulburn.

Dr. A. J. Vause to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Dear Dr. Manning,

"Bayview," Tempe, 20 August, 1894.

In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., I am sending the following answers:—

1. Name.—Alexander Mackenzie.
2. Date of entry upon service.—13th November, 1893.
" leaving " 1st March, 1894.
3. Conduct apparently good until he became impertinent to Mrs. Gilchrist. He left on this account.
4. Former employment.—That of a farmer. The names and addresses of the people who signed his references I have not noted, but they were apparently satisfactory at the time, as I have noted them as being good.
5. I did not give him a reference when he left.

The enclosed form I have extracted from my book. It was filled in at the time of engagement, except date of entry upon service and cause of leaving, which I have added just now.

I remain, &c.,

A. J. VAUSE.

Name—

Name—Alexander Mackenzie; age—27; religion—Presbyterian Free Church; nationality—Scotch; occupation—farmer; residence —; length of time in the Colony—three years; references—good; previous experience—nil; occupation and addresses of relatives in the Colony, particularly about Sydney—no; single; date of entry upon service—13th November, 1893; cause of leaving—insolence to Mrs. Gilchrist; said he would thank her to mind her own business, and that he would pass through the office with his hat on as often as he liked; character and disposition —.

Newtown, 3 March, 1894.

THE bearer, Alexander Mackenzie, has been acting as an attendant for the past four months at the Private Lunatic Asylum at Tempe, and during the five weeks which I was acting for Dr. Vause there I found him very attentive to his duties, and can confidently recommend him to be worthy of a similar situation in one of the Government Asylums.

E. P. SINCLAIR, M.B., C.M.

S.S. "Jelunga," 29 March, 1891.

THIS is to certify that Alexander Mackenzie acted as constable during the voyage from England to Queensland. It gives me great pleasure to state that he always carried out his orders and did his duty in a most satisfactory way. He was always anxious to oblige, and keep good order and discipline amongst the men. I can strongly recommend him as an honest hard-working man.

E. W. GOODRIDGE,

Surgeon Superintendent, s.s. "Jelunga."

Manse of Stoer, Lochinver, Sutherlandshire, 7 May, 1889.

I HEREBY certify that Alexander Mackenzie, who is a native of this parish, is a respectable young man. He is frank and obliging, as well as honest and trustworthy. He is an able and active workman. His moral character is irreproachable.

ALEXANDER GRANTS,

Minister of the Parish of Stour.

Culkin School, Lochinver, 7 May, 1889.

THIS is to certify that I have known the bearer, Alexander Mackenzie, since his childhood; that as a pupil he was well-behaved, civil, and obliging; that since arriving at manhood his conduct has been correct and becoming; and that I believe him to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

NEIL M'IVER,

Teacher.

Townsville, 6 October, 1893.

THE bearer, Alexander Mackenzie, has been in the employ of the Townsville Gas and Coke Company, Ltd., as stoker, for the past eighteen months, and during that time he has proved himself to be a good freeman and an efficient workman, and has a fair knowledge of gas works.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

Manager.

I hereby certify that Alexander Mackenzie is a steady, industrious man, and of good character.

E. J. B. WAREHAM,

Secretary.

N.S.W. POLICE.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES FOR POLICE APPOINTMENT.

1. Have you been in any Police Service—if so, state where, and for what time? None.
2. When discharged, and why? —
3. Trade or calling? Fireman.
4. By whom last employed, where, and in what capacity? Attendant, Private Asylum, Tempe.
5. By whom recommended, or what testimonials produced? Testimonials from last employer and others.
6. If candidate for Mounted or Foot Police? Foot Police.
7. If applicant can swim? Yes.
8. If drilled? Yes.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest Measurement.	Married or Single.	Where Born.	General Health.
25	ft. in. 5 10½	stone lbs. 13 8	ins. 39½	Single.	Scotland.	Very good.

13th March, 1894.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

ENROLMENT.

All applications for enrolment in the Force are to be made to the Inspector-General or a Superintendent of Police.

CONDITIONS OF ENROLMENT OF CANDIDATES.

1. They must be under thirty years of age.
2. They must be of strong constitution, and free from any bodily complaint; and must undergo a medical examination.
3. They must read and write well, and be in other respects fairly educated.
4. They must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.
5. They are to understand that in engaging for service in the Police Force, it is not only for police duties, but for fatigue or any other work they may be called on to perform by their superior officers.
6. They will be enrolled for general Police Service, and those best adapted will be selected for mounted duty, but are liable at any time, if considered advisable, to be dismounted.
7. They are taken on, in the first instance, for not less than three days on trial without pay, but before enrolment they must be certified to by the Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, as being physically fit for service.
8. During the period of probation, at the depôt and before being sworn in, they can leave at any time by giving notice to the officer in charge.
9. After the period of probation, they are, if considered suitable, required to take and subscribe, in the presence of a Magistrate, the oath required by the Police Regulation Act.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.
(REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GAOLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 August, 1895.

Department of Justice,
Sydney, 20th August, 1895.

GAOL REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Acts 4 Victoria No. 29 and 37 Victoria No. 14, to make the following Regulations for the good management of the Gaols of New South Wales, being a codification, with a few verbal additions and alterations, of those published on 19th February, 1867, and subsequently at various dates up to the 30th day of June, 1894; the object being to have a compact compilation of the original regulations and the amendments made therein and additions thereto.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

GENERAL RULES FOR GAOLS.

Repeal of existing Regulations.

1. All Gaol Regulations in force up to 30th June, 1894, are hereby repealed, and the following are established in lieu thereof.

If inapplicable to certain Gaols.

2. If, either by reason of the limited extent of any Gaol or other cause, the entire provisions of these regulations may not be applicable to that Gaol, the officer in charge thereof shall represent such cause to the Comptroller-General, who may thereupon, with the sanction of the Minister of Justice, authorise the modifications that may appear to be necessary.

Order Book.

3. There shall be kept in each Gaol an "Order Book," in which shall be set forth all rules and instructions that may from time to time be made or authorised by the Comptroller-General, providing in detail and in minor matters for the duties of the Officers and the management of the Gaol. And once in each month the contents of any additions to the "Order Book" shall be read to the Officers, and in like manner, so far as they may be affected thereby, to the prisoners.

OFFICERS.

4. It will be the first duty of all Officers to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, and with the Rules laid down in the "Order Book," and for each, in his degree, to endeavour, by zeal, attention, and care, to promote their exact and successful working.

(1.) Each Officer will constantly bear in mind that discipline is the purpose of the Gaol and of his employment therein. He will study, according to his grade, not only to enforce, but himself to observe it in the smallest detail. While he will understand that by failing to compel submission to the authority with which he is entrusted he will show himself to be incompetent for his duty, he will carry out the exercise of that authority with firmness, accompanied by good temper and humanity. Although determination and force may be at times necessary, violence or harshness must never be resorted to. He will render, in his turn, with promptitude and cheerfulness, the same implicit obedience that he is required to exact. He will not question the order of a superior, but will obey first, and, if he think himself warranted in so doing, remonstrate afterwards. He will treat his superior Officers with deference and respect, and his subordinates with courtesy.

- (2.) All prison Officers are placed in a position of special trust; and not only a faithful discharge of the duties laid down, but an intelligent readiness, promptitude, and discretion in unforeseen circumstances, will be expected from them. While they will maintain a complete control over the prisoners in their charge, they will avoid any course likely to aggravate or excite them.
- (3.) Sobriety being an essential in prison discipline, no failings in that respect, whatever may be the degree, will be tolerated; neither will improper language nor other analogous misconduct be overlooked.
- (4.) Trafficking with prisoners, or obtaining their work or services in any way not authorised, is strictly forbidden; and no Officer will make use for his own purposes of any Government property or material, however trifling in value the same may be.
- (5.) Servants will be allowed to the resident Officers; but their number and description must be sanctioned, in each case, by the Comptroller-General.
- (6.) Officers while on duty will wear the uniforms allotted to their respective grades. Officers of superior rank will carefully keep up the position, upon which the good exercise of their authority depends, by their own conduct and example, avoiding undue familiarity with their subordinates.
- (7.) Proficiency in their drill and shooting exercises will be expected from the Officers.
- (8.) It will be understood that, either in the charge of a Gaol or of a particular post or body of Officers, the command, unless otherwise directed, devolves upon the superior or senior Officer present, who will be held responsible.
- (9.) No Officer will be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to carry on any trade or business.
- (10.) Officers are required, without as well as within the Gaol, to conduct themselves in a decorous manner, so as to maintain a general respect both for themselves and for the establishments to which they belong.
- (11.) Officers will not communicate beyond the prison occurrences which may take place therein.

- (12.) It is the duty of each Officer to report any breach of the Regulations, or other irregularity that may occur. Such reports, whether containing a charge against other Officers or not, must be made in writing, and within twenty-four hours after the alleged occurrence. All communications or complaints so made must be submitted through the immediate superior of the Officer complaining, who will, unless the matter be within his own authority to deal with, be responsible for immediately forwarding the same to the proper quarter.
- (13.) Officers are warned against making frivolous or vexatious complaints, or allowing private differences to interfere with the working of the establishment. An Officer will be held strictly responsible for establishing any charge that he may prefer.
- (14.) Any proceeding on the part of the Officers in the nature of or leading to a combination for any object connected with their duties, position, or charges against a superior, taken without the knowledge and sanction of the Officer in charge, is strictly prohibited. But the Officer in charge will forward any representation made in writing, and duly signed by the Officers, or any of them, respecting their duties or position, to the Head of his Department. Officers permitting their official conduct to be influenced by sectarian feelings will be removed from the service.
- (15.) No Officer will address the Head of his Department excepting through the Officer in charge of his Gaol.
- (16.) Members of the families of Officers will not have access to the Officers while on duty.

The Gaoler.

5. The Gaoler is charged, under the supervision and direction of the Comptroller-General, with the control and management of the Gaol, and with the order, discipline, and regularity of the establishment, and the safe custody of the prisoners. He will be held responsible for the strict carrying out of the provisions of the Act, the Regulations, and all orders and instructions that may be issued for his guidance.

- (1.) He will reside in the Gaol, and will not absent himself therefrom for a night without the sanction of the Comptroller-General or the Visiting Justice.
- (2.) He will each day visit every cell and apartment in the Gaol, and see every prisoner therein.
- (3.) He will keep, or cause to be kept, the following books, viz.:—
- “Journal”—In which he must enter the number of prisoners daily received and discharged, and the total number sleeping in the prison each night. He must also record therein any unusual occurrence, and any departure from the Rules and Regulations, the particulars and cause thereof.
- “Entrance Book”—In which shall be entered the names and particulars of conviction of all prisoners received.
- “Description Book”—Containing personal description, religion, and all other prescribed information of all prisoners received, in the same order as in the Entrance Book.
- “Index” to Entrance and Description Books.
- “Discharge Book”—Showing the names and particulars of conviction of all prisoners discharged daily.
- “Muster Book”—Containing the names of every prisoner in Gaol.
- “Misconduct Book”—In which shall be entered the name of every prisoner locked up for bad conduct, and showing how the charge has been disposed of.
- “Punishment Book”—In which shall be entered the name and offence of every prisoner taken before the Visiting Justice, who shall therein sign his decision on each case.
- “Prisoners’ Property Book”—In which shall be entered all clothing and other property, except money, taken from prisoners; and showing how it is disposed of, and receipts therefor.
- “Prisoners’ Cash Book”—Similar to Property Book, but giving an account of all money received from or on account of prisoners, and how it is disposed of, with receipts therefor.
- “Conduct Register, Monthly”—Showing, according to established form, the daily conduct of every prisoner whose sentence exceeds twelve months.
- “Conduct Register, Half-yearly”—The monthly reports brought forward, and the totals shown, every six months.

- “Prisoners’ Letters Received”—In which the name of every prisoner receiving a letter is to be entered, with the name and relationship of the writer to the prisoner.
- “Prisoners’ Letters Despatched”—Showing the name of every prisoner allowed to write, together with the date of writing, and the person to whom the letter may be addressed.
- “Postage Book”—In which shall be entered the address of every letter upon which postage stamps are used.
- “Letter Book,” with Index—Containing copies of all official letters despatched.
- “Register of Correspondence,” with Index—In which shall be entered particulars of all letters received, and showing what has been done with them.
- “Ration Book”—Giving daily number of rations drawn, their cost, and copies of contractors’ accounts for rations.
- “Requisition Book”—Copies of all requisitions for stores, clothing, stationery, &c., sent in.
- “Ledger”—For the entry of all work done by prisoners, and money received on account thereof, with the names of the persons from whom such money is received.
- “Cash Book”—In which shall be entered all moneys received on account of the Public Service, and all money paid away for gratuities or otherwise.
- “Court Book,” with Index—Where Courts of Quarter Sessions or Circuits are held, the names and particulars of all prisoners tried at those Courts must be entered.
- “Lunatics Book”—Containing names and particulars of all prisoners certified to be insane.
- “Diary of Discharges”—In which shall be entered, under the date of expiration of sentence, the name of every prisoner to be discharged during the year.
- “Salary Book”—Containing copies of Salary Abstracts.
- “Visitor’s Book”—In which every visitor to the Gaol shall write his name.
- “Chief Warder’s Journal”—In which the Chief Warder must enter the number of rations received daily, all orders he may receive from the Gaoler, any breach of Regulations or unusual occurrence, or any matter he may wish to bring under notice.
- “Store Book”—To be kept by the Officer in charge of Stores, who will enter therein all Stores received and issued, and the Stock on hand the last day of each quarter.

- (4.) He will, where there may be no Chief Warder, conduct the musters, and if there be a Chief Warder, he will as a rule be present thereat.
- (5.) He will see that his Officers always present a smart and cleanly appearance, and that the arms are properly kept and ready for immediate and effective use. He will see that the drill and practice are well attended to.
- (6.) All prisoners must have a ready access to him. He will hear their cases or complaints with patience. While he is required at all times to maintain an absolute control over the prisoners, and to permit no disobedience, he is expected so to comport himself as to obtain an influence over them, which, whenever occasion may require, he will exert by his personal presence.
- (7.) He will especially see that all prisoners are treated with strict impartiality.
- (8.) He will see that all persons visiting the Gaol are treated with civility.
- (9.) He will personally inspect the different posts, wards, &c., at uncertain times, during both day and night.
- (10.) He is empowered to suspend any non-visiting Officer; but he will only do so where the offence charged is likely to be followed by dismissal, and will, if practicable, obtain the sanction of the Visiting Justice to such suspension.
- (11.) He will carefully study economy, and propose any saving or reduction in expenditure which he may see to be practicable.

The Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, or Officer next in rank to Gaoler.

6. The Deputy Governor, Chief Warder, or Officer next in rank to the Gaoler will, in the absence of the Gaoler, have the charge of the Gaol, and be responsible in like manner as the Gaoler.

- (1.) He will reside in the Gaol, and be specially charged with the carrying out of the rules and instructions in the “Order Book.”

- (2) He will be present at the opening and closing of the Gaol, and conduct the musters.
- (3) He will superintend the arrival and departure of prisoners, and will see that the searching duty is properly performed, and all matters relating to them duly regulated.
- (4) He will exercise, under the direction of the Gaoler, a general supervision of the Gaol, and see that the subordinate Officers perform their respective duties. He will visit frequently all parts of the Gaol without notice, and see that the prisoners are orderly and industrious.
- (5) He will give his constant attention to the security of the Gaol.
- (6) He will be specially looked to for the smartness and cleanliness of the subordinate Officers, and for the good condition and readiness of the arms.
- (7) He will parade the Warders each day previous to placing them on their several posts, and before dismissing them from their duty; and he will explain to any Officer placed for the first time upon any post the exact duties of such post.

The Senior Warden.

7. The Senior Warden will take a general charge next after the Chief Warden. He will, unless other arrangements be made, have the care of the prison stores, and will perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Warders.

8. The Warders will observe the strictest punctuality in their hours of attendance, and will hold themselves always in readiness for any extra or special duty that may be required of them.

- (1) No Warden will absent himself without permission; and if he be absent from illness, a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Gaol must be produced.
- (2) A Warden will not be entitled to his pay during absence from illness, unless it be specially allowed by the Comptroller-General.
- (3) No Warden will be entitled to pay for any time during which he may have been under suspension, whether such suspension terminates in dismissal or reinstatement.
- (4) Warders will reside as near as possible to the Gaol, and will obtain the sanction of the Gaoler to their place of abode. They must be prepared to reside in a Gaol if required.
- (5) A Warden will be subject to dismissal for unfitness, disobedience, failure in duty, neglect, breach, by himself or by his permission, of Regulation or Rules, or for any other sufficient misconduct. A fine, in the form of deduction from his pay, or a reprimand, may be substituted for dismissal by the authority of the Comptroller-General.
- (6) For each Warden there shall be a "Defaulter Sheet," on which shall be recorded all instances wherein he may have been punished or reprimanded for misconduct.
- (7) A Warden leaving the Service under circumstances other than dismissal can obtain a certificate of his services, cause of retirement, and character, from the Comptroller-General.
- (8) Each Warden will understand that his appointment is not to a particular Gaol, but to the Gaol Service generally, and that he is always liable to removal from one establishment to another.
- (9) While on duty, no Warden will read or otherwise employ himself so as to distract his attention; nor will he smoke within the walls of the Gaol.
- (10) No Warden will leave his post until duly relieved, or by permission.
- (11) All Warders will exercise the utmost vigilance in the custody and surveillance of the prisoners under their charge; and no Warden will part with the custody of a prisoner, unless by disposing of him according to orders or handing him over to another Officer.
- (12) Warders on armed duty will at all times preserve an attitude of attention. While they will abstain from using their arms without sufficient occasion, they will understand it to be their duty to prevent a-cape, either by individual attempts of prisoners, or by general riot leading to such attempts, and to protect the unarmed Officers. They must be guided by their own judgment and intelligence; but any default in seeing their proper course of duty, or in acting with effect when needful, will be regarded as incompetency, and the Officer will, apart from any legal penalties incurred, be dismissed.
- (13) The Warders will keep the prisoners who may be engaged in labour diligently at work, and will be specially careful in keeping their daily record sheets of conduct.
- (14) It will be the duty of Warders to see that no tools, iron, or implements are secreted. They will seize all forbidden articles.

- (15) The Warden upon gate duty is never to open the gate until he shall have ascertained who the person seeking admission may be. He will admit no person who is not properly authorised, unless by the direction of the Gaoler. He will not pass out of the Gaol any Subordinate Officer who has entered upon duty, without the sanction of the Gaoler or Chief Warden. He will keep a record daily of all persons, other than the Officers of the Establishment, who may pass through the gate.
- (16) Warders will hold no conversation with prisoners, excepting as may be required by their duty.
- (17) It is the duty of a Warden firmly, but temperately, to maintain his authority. He is empowered and required to lock up any prisoner guilty of disorderly conduct, disobedience, or disrespect.
- (18) Warders will not frequent nor loiter about public-houses, nor will they have intercourse of any kind with connections of prisoners or with discharged prisoners.
- (19) The Warders will report upon their "Daily Occurrence Sheets" any irregularity or unusual occurrence that may have come under their notice, and they will respectfully call the attention of their Superior Officer to any apparent defect in the security of the Prison.

The Matron.

9. The Matron is charged, under the general authority of the Gaoler, with the entire control of the female prisoners, and the compartments in the prison occupied by them. The Female Warders and Nurses are placed under her orders. She will permit no Male Officer to enter the Female Division, except in company with herself or one of her Warders. Her duties in other respects will in their degree be analogous to those of the Gaoler.

Female Warders.

10. In like manner, the duties of Female Warders will be, so far as they may be applicable, according to the preceding Regulations concerning Male Warders.

Overseers and Foremen.

11. The Overseers and Foremen are, in like manner as the Warders, Officers of the Prison, and, subject to any instructions in the "Order Book," have the like powers and responsibility as to safe custody and maintaining discipline. It will be their special duty to see that the prisoners are diligent in their work, and to keep accurately the prescribed daily records of industry or idleness. They will carefully instruct the prisoners in the works or trades under their charge, and they will be expected to suggest any improvements or alterations that may tend to promote the industries under their respective directions. They will encourage the individual zeal and ingenuity of prisoners.

The Schoolmaster.

12. The duties of the Schoolmaster will consist in carrying out with care and attention the Regulations herein comprised concerning schools. He will bear in mind that the test of his faithful performance of his duties will be found in the success of the School Establishment, and that such success is best to be obtained by earning the respect and regard of the prisoners, while he maintains a complete authority over them, and compels their due exertion in their tasks.

VISITING OFFICERS.

Visiting Justice.

13. The duties of the Visiting Justice will be in their nature partly judicial and partly ministerial.

- (1) He will visit the Gaol once in each week, and also whenever applied to by the Gaoler, to hear and determine all cases awaiting adjudication; and where the character of any reported offence may involve punishment beyond his power to inflict, he will apply for the assistance of another Justice or other Justices.
- (2) He will permit no publicity to be given to cases adjudicated upon within the Gaol.
- (3) He will be charged with a general responsibility, without in that respect relieving the Comptroller-General or the Gaoler, for the condition of the Gaol; and will therefore be empowered to inquire into all matters concerning the management, and to direct, and, if needful, reprimand the Officers. He will also be empowered, either upon his own view of the necessity, or at the instance of the Comptroller-General, to hold an inquiry in writing into the conduct of any Officer, and to transmit the proceedings of such inquiry to the Comptroller-General, with his opinion or recommendation thereupon.
- (4) He will see that all Regulations and Orders are duly carried out; and, for this purpose, will visit the Gaol frequently, and at uncertain times.
- (5) While he will see that discipline is strictly enforced, and will support the Officers in the exercise of their authority, he will take care that the prisoners are not subjected to any partial, harsh, and tyrannical treatment.

- (6.) In case of any riot or other emergency, he will afford the Gaoler the support of his presence, and will be authorised to direct or sanction the course to be pursued.
- (7.) He will not be empowered to order the release from Gaol of any prisoner; but he will satisfy himself at every visit that no persons are improperly confined, and will report every such case, or supposed case, to the Minister of Justice. He will see that no prisoners are detained after the expiration of their sentences, by negligence or oversight.
- (8.) All correspondence of the Gaol, excepting such as may relate to mere routine, will be laid before him by the Gaoler for his information, and he will notify his opinion upon any proposal or recommendation of the Gaoler. Accounts and requisitions will be submitted for his approval and signature. He will point out wherever he may see the means of effecting any economy.
- (9.) He will, on the first day of each month, make a report in writing to the Minister of Justice, in which he will specify the general state of the Gaol, and how far the Regulations have been attended to and the business of the Gaol properly conducted; and he will accompany his report with a return of all punishments inflicted in the Gaol, and unusual instances of coercion resorted to by the Gaoler.
- (10.) He will also report to the Minister of Justice any occurrence of an extraordinary nature at the time of its happening, or anything that may seem to him proper to be brought under the immediate notice of the Government.

14. The foregoing or other Regulations concerning the Visiting Justice shall not be taken to apply to the Gaol at Darlinghurst, excepting in so far as the duties prescribed are strictly of a judicial character.

The Visiting Surgeon.

15. The Visiting Surgeon will attend to the Gaol daily, and more frequently if necessary, and will be required to conform to the disciplinary rules of the Gaol as indicated in other portions of these Regulations.

- (1.) He is specially charged with the sanitary condition of the Gaol, and will bring under the notice of the Comptroller-General any cause by which it may be endangered.
- (2.) He will at all times evince care and kindness for the prisoners under his charge, while he is expected also to exercise much firmness and vigilance, to see that he is not imposed upon, and prisoners kept upon his hospital or exempt list without sufficient cause.
- (3.) In case of sickness, he will attend Officers of the Gaol free of charge.
- (4.) He will keep the following books as a record of his duties, and the cases under his care or disposed of, viz. :—
 "Journal"—In which must be entered the name of every prisoner coming before him, together with their diseases and treatment.
 "Prescription Book"—For copies of all prescriptions.
 "Hospital Register"—Showing names and particulars of all prisoners admitted into Hospital, with dates of admission and discharge.
 "Lunatics' Book"—For names, particulars, and treatment of all lunatics.
 "Warders' Sick Reports"—In which are to be entered the names and particulars of all Warders treated by Visiting Surgeon.
- (5.) He will attach to the papers of any prisoner in bad health, transferred from the Gaol, a memorandum of the particulars of the case.

Chaplains.

16. The Chaplains will have the spiritual care of the prisoners in their respective denominations.

- (1.) They will attend at the Gaol, and hold Divine Service once in each week, and more frequently if required.
- (2.) They will also be expected to enter, so far as may be practicable, into communication with the prisoners, especially with those of the worst character, and to exercise that softening and reforming influence appertaining to their sacred offices towards the maintenance of discipline and order.
- (3.) They will be required to conform to the disciplinary rules of the Gaol, as indicated in other portions of these Regulations.
- (4.) Each Chaplain will studiously abstain from interfering or communicating with prisoners not under his charge.
- (5.) He will make requisitions for such religious books as he may require for the use of prisoners.
- (6.) He will visit at least once in each week prisoners under separate treatment.

TREATMENT AND CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Reception and disposal of Property.

17. All prisoners, upon their reception in Gaol, shall be duly searched, and all property taken from them, and into the charge of the Gaoler. All such property shall be entered into a book to be kept for the purpose, and retained for the prisoner upon discharge, and, in the event of the removal of the prisoner, invariably transferred with him, together with a list thereof. If there be no property, a "nil" list is to be forwarded. Any case of the non-receipt of a list is to be immediately reported to the Comptroller-General.

Prisoners to be cleansed.

18. All prisoners shall, upon their admission, be inspected by the Surgeon, and be thoroughly washed and cleansed previous to being placed with other prisoners.

Wearing apparel.

19. The wearing apparel of any prisoner shall, unless in use as hereinafter provided, be entered, apart from all other property, in a separate book, under a number, and shall, after purification, if necessary, be placed in a bag having a corresponding number. The bags shall frequently be examined, and means taken for preserving the contents. They shall, in like manner as other property, be transferred with the prisoners from place to place.

Clothing.

20. No prisoner, before trial, shall be compelled to wear a prison dress, unless his clothing may be insufficient, or improper to be kept, from dirt, or other cause, or necessary to be preserved for the purposes of justice. Prisoners, except as hereinafter provided, shall be dressed in prison clothing immediately after conviction.

Haircutting, Shaving.

21. (1.) All male convicted prisoners shall have their hair cut upon admission, and afterwards monthly, in a manner not to disfigure them; and, except in the case of prisoners serving sentences not exceeding three months, shall be shaved once a week. If thought necessary on the ground of health or cleanliness, any convicted prisoner may be shaved, no matter what the term of his sentence may be. Prisoners under committal shall not have their hair cut or be shaved, save so far as may be necessary to preserve their appearance as at the period of their examination.
- (2.) Prisoners who, under this Regulation, are shaved, may be permitted to grow their hair and beard as they may desire for three months, before the expiration of their sentences, or of the time when, according to their conduct under the Remission Regulations, they may be eligible for discharge. Under very special circumstances, the shaving may be dispensed with at any time by the Gaoler, who will report the facts to the Comptroller-General.

Washing.

22. Prisoners shall, when practicable, bathe once a week. They shall wash each morning, and (if there be no means of bathing) their feet every Saturday.

Air and Exercise.

23. All prisoners shall be allowed as much air and exercise as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of health, consistently with security.

Divine Service.

24. (1.) All prisoners will, on admission into prison, be entered for the services of the denomination which they may respectively select, and will be required to attend the services of such denomination.
- (2.) The denominations recognized shall be the Church of England, Church of Rome, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Hebrew, and also any duly authorised alien missions in connection therewith.
- (3.) In the case of prisoners objecting to be entered for any one of the denominations named, and to attend the services thereof, such prisoners shall not be required to attend, but shall remain in their cells during the time of service, if there be one service only on any one day, or if there be more services during the period of the first service taking place. But any prisoner who may have so objected will be permitted at his own desire, subsequently, to attend any service that he may select.
- (4.) No sectarian influence shall be brought to bear upon any prisoner. If a prisoner duly entered for a denomination shall desire a change to another, he may make application to the Gaoler, who will call upon him to state whether he is impelled by conscientious conviction, or is moved by any other motive. The Gaoler shall then notify to the Chaplain of the denomination from which the prisoner desires to secede the fact of the application, and forward to the Comptroller-General therewith any remarks that the Chaplain may desire to offer, together with his own report thereon.

- (5.) If it be made to appear to the Comptroller-General that the motive of the prisoner is obviously other than the impulse of conscientious conviction, he may refuse to accede to the application, otherwise he will notify his approval to the Chaplains respectively concerned.
- (6.) Any prisoner after having been entered for any one denomination, and refused permission to pass to another, will only be exempted from attendance at the service of the denomination from which he has seceded on the like condition as in the case of prisoners exempted as above provided of remaining in their cells during Divine Service.

Classification.

25. Prisoners shall be classified as below stated; and the several classes shall, so far as the construction of the building and the necessities of the works and trades will admit, be kept apart. But any prisoner may, for special reasons, to be reported in each case to the Comptroller-General, be associated with a class other than his own:—

- 1st.—Prisoners under sentences to penal servitude or to imprisonment with hard labour of five years and upwards.
- 2nd.—Prisoners convicted of felony or misdemeanour, and sentenced for lesser periods than five years, either to penal servitude or to imprisonment with *hard labour*.
- 3rd.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only, and persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.
- 4th.—Prisoners awaiting trial, or under examination.
- 5th.—Lunatics, comprising persons supposed to be of unsound mind.
- 6th.—Debtors, comprising persons confined for contempt upon civil process.
- 7th.—Prisoners under 25 years of age, undergoing sentences not exceeding twelve months imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

26. Prisoners of the 1st Class shall consist of three Divisions—A, B, and C.

- (1.) Each prisoner shall serve the first nine months of his sentence, commencing upon his conviction, in the A Division. Thence he shall, unless he be further detained by reason of misconduct, be promoted to the B Division wherein he shall serve one-half of the remaining period of his term of sentence; and thence (unless in like manner retarded for misconduct) to the C Division for the remaining period of his sentence. The prisoner may at any time for either general or specific misconduct be thrown back into either of the previous divisions, and be detained therein as long as may be thought necessary.
- (2.) Prisoners in the A Division will be placed in "Separate Treatment." They will not be permitted to hold any communication, excepting with the Prison Officers, and will neither send nor receive letters.
- (3.) Each prisoner will occupy a separate cell, and will be employed upon such suitable work as may be furnished to him.
- (4.) He will be allowed exercise for one hour each day during the first six months, and two hours daily after that term. If thought necessary by the Surgeon a longer period at exercise will be allowed.
- (5.) He will, if coming under the provisions of Regulations as to eligibility for School, be allowed one hour daily for performing tasks to be set for him by the Schoolmaster, and one hour for reading such instructive and reforming books as may be selected for him by the Chaplain. He shall, at all times, be provided with a Bible.
- (6.) He will not, upon any pretence, attempt to communicate with another prisoner. He must neither read aloud, sing, whistle, dance, nor make any noise in his cell, exercise-yard, in the corridor, or chapel.
- (7.) He will rise immediately upon the first bell being rung, wash his hands and face, and make up his bedding neatly in such form as may be directed.
- (8.) He will keep his person, cell, and the furniture therein, in the highest state of cleanliness.
- (9.) He will wash his feet twice in Summer and once in Winter weekly, and will bathe once a week.
- (10.) He is not allowed to alter his clothing, and will keep it clean and in proper repair.
- (11.) He will, on hearing his cell-door opening, at once, if not in bed, stand up in the centre of his cell, facing the door, with his hands by his side, and his heels close together.
- (12.) In marching or returning to or from the exercise yards or chapel, he will keep five yards distant from any other prisoner. He will, if required, wear a mask whenever out of his cell or exercise yard.
- (13.) Any prisoner requiring assistance or instruction, or having anything to communicate, may ring his bell for the Officer on duty; but all conversation not strictly necessary is to be avoided, and on no account is the bell to be rung without sufficient reason.
- (14.) If it be found necessary for a prisoner when out of his cell to permit another prisoner to pass him, he will immediately face and stand opposite to the nearest wall until the other shall have passed by him.

- (15.) In proceeding to the exercise-yard, the prisoner will move out of his cell so soon as the door is opened. He will then march as directed by the Officer, and, on entering the yard, will stand with his face to the wall, and so remain until the Officer calls "walk about." While at exercise, he will walk briskly, and never loiter or lean against the walls. In wet days, or if very hot, with the permission of the Officer, he may remain under shelter.
- (16.) He will be very respectful to all Officers of the Government, and will never pass a superior Officer of the Prison without touching his hat.
- (17.) When visited in his exercise-yard by any Officer, he will stand at attention facing the Officer.
- (18.) He will observe the strictest silence in the exercise-yard, and will not attempt scratching or writing in any part thereof.
- (19.) Immediately after the commencement of each month, the Gaoler will furnish to the Comptroller-General a report of each man in separate treatment, setting forth his time of service therein, his conduct for the past month, any alteration in his weight, and the Surgeon's report on his state of health.

27. Prisoners upon entering the B Division will be placed in associated labour.

- (1.) They will be kept, unless there be special reason to the contrary, in separate cells.
- (2.) They will be employed on the hardest description of labour available; and will not, unless for medical or other special reasons, be permitted to work at tailoring, shoemaking, or other comparatively light work.
- (3.) They will not be eligible to hold any billet, except by special permission from the Comptroller-General.
- (4.) They will not be allowed to write letters more than once in four months, nor to receive letters more than once in two months.
- (5.) They will wear a badge of a red letter B on their left arms as a distinguishing mark.
- (6.) They will be locked up in their cells after labour and meals on Sundays, Saturdays, and holidays, when not employed in labour or at Divine Service.
- (7.) In other respects, their treatment will be similar to that of the prisoners of the C Division.

28. Prisoners in the C Division will come under the general regulations, rules, and orders for the management of the gaols and for the treatment and conduct of such prisoners of the 2nd class as are not undergoing separate treatment.

Prisoners of 2nd Class.

29. Prisoners of the 2nd Class who are serving sentences of not less than three years will, during the first nine months of their sentences, be placed in separate treatment and be subject to the provisions of regulation 26—paragraphs 2 to 19 inclusive. Upon completion of their term in separate treatment, they will be placed in the C Division.

All prisoners of the 2nd Class will, if practicable, be confined in separate cells at night. They will not be eligible, unless by special sanction, for billet employment, until after they shall have served at least one-half of their period of sentence in hard labour.

Prisoners of 3rd Class.

30. Prisoners of the 3rd Class are, by nature of their sentences, in a position different to any other convicted prisoners.

- (1.) They shall be kept, if practicable, apart from other prisoners.
- (2.) They may wear their own clothes if the same be sufficient and decent.
- (3.) They shall not be subject to be shaved, unless by their own desire, or if needful for purposes of cleanliness.
- (4.) They shall be permitted to procure for themselves, and to receive at proper hours, food and clothing, subject to strict inspection by the Gaoler, in order to prevent extravagance, undue indulgence, or the introduction of spirituous and fermented liquors, or other prohibited articles.
- (5.) They shall be permitted to write letters once in each month, and to receive letters once in each fortnight.
- (6.) They shall, if they entirely maintain themselves, be exempted from any work, excepting such as they may voluntarily perform; otherwise they will be liable to contribute to their own support, by performing such labour, not being severe in its nature, as may be provided for them.
- (7.) But if they do not entirely maintain and clothe themselves, they shall not be permitted to do so in part, and will in that case be treated, excepting as regards labour and writing and receiving letters, in the same manner as prisoners of the 2nd Class, who are not undergoing separate treatment.

Prisoners of the 4th Class.

31. Prisoners awaiting trial shall have the privileges above defined for prisoners of the 3rd Class:—

- (1.) They shall be permitted, at all reasonable times, to see their legal adviser, being a certified attorney or solicitor, or his clerk, authorised in writing, as also any relations or friends requiring to see them in reference to their trial. They may see other relations and friends twice in each week, or more frequently if there be special reason.
- (2.) They will be allowed sufficient air and exercise consistently with safe custody.
- (3.) Prisoners under examination will be allowed no communication in the prison, nor with any persons except their legal advisers, unless specially sanctioned by the Justice conducting the examination.
- (4.) The Gaoler will exercise a discretion to prevent any communication by prisoners under committal, whereby the ends of justice may be frustrated; but he will, at the same time, see that such prisoners are not deprived of the fair and proper means of organizing their defence.

Lunatics.

32. Prisoners of the 5th Class shall be kept in a separate ward under the general supervision of the Surgeon, and under the immediate care of a warder, assisted by such prison-keepers, carefully selected, as may be necessary. The diet for each such prisoner shall be carefully regulated by the Surgeon, who will make a written prescription of diet daily in every case.

Debtors.

33. Debtors shall be kept in a separate ward, and have the like privileges as prisoners of the 3rd Class. They shall not, in any case, be required to wear prison clothing, nor to perform work. Otherwise they shall be treated according to such Rules as may be laid down by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Prisoners of the 7th Class.

34. Prisoners of the 7th Class shall be treated during their sentences under the following conditions of separate treatment:—

- (1.) Each prisoner shall occupy a separate cell, and shall be employed upon such suitable work as may be furnished to him.
- (2.) He may be allowed exercise for one hour each day, and a longer period if thought necessary by the Surgeon. After a service of six months, he may be allowed two hours' exercise daily.
- (3.) He may, if coming under the Regulations as to eligibility for school, be allowed one hour daily for performing tasks to be set for him by the Schoolmaster, and one hour for reading such instructive and reforming books as may be selected for him by the Chaplain. He shall at all times be provided with a Bible.
- (4.) He shall not, under any pretence, attempt to communicate with another prisoner. He must neither read aloud, sing, whistle, dance, nor make any noise in his cell, exercise ground, in the corridor, or chapel.
- (5.) He shall rise immediately upon the first bell being rung, wash his hands and face, and make up his bedding neatly in such form as may be directed.
- (6.) He shall keep his person, cell, and the furniture therein in the highest state of cleanliness.
- (7.) He shall wash his feet twice in summer, and once in winter, weekly, and shall bathe once a week.
- (8.) He shall not be allowed to alter his clothing, and shall keep it clean, and in proper repair.
- (9.) He shall, on hearing his cell door open, at once, if not in bed, stand up in the centre of his cell, facing the door, with his hands by his side, and his heels close together.
- (10.) In marching to or returning from the exercise grounds or chapel, he shall keep five yards distant from any other prisoner.
- (11.) Any prisoner requiring assistance or instruction, or having anything to communicate, may ring his gong for the Officer on duty; but all conversation not strictly necessary is to be avoided, and on no account is the gong to be rung without sufficient reason.
- (12.) At the order "Prepare for exercise," the prisoner shall, as soon as the door is opened, move out of his cell to the exercise circle, and take up the position assigned to him by the Officer; at the word "One," he shall stoop down, and take hold of the rope handle attached to the marching chain; at the word "Two," he shall at once assume an erect position, retaining hold of the marching chain, and so remain at attention until the Officer calls "Walk round." During wet or very hot days he may (by permission of the officer) remain in his cell, or take such exercise as may be practicable and directed, in the corridor.
- (13.) He shall be very respectful to all Officers of the Government, and shall never pass a superior Officer of the prison without touching his hat.

- (14.) The scale of dietary will be—16 oz. bread; 8 oz. meal; 8 oz. meat; 8 oz. potatoes; 1 oz. sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt.
- (15.) The Surgeon shall visit daily each prisoner of the seventh class in his prison.
- (16.) Each prisoner shall be weighed monthly, and reports of weight shall be laid before the Surgeon at the commencement of each month.
- (17.) The prisoners shall be allowed the usual monthly visits, but in each case the Gaoler must be satisfied that the visitor is a person to whom it is desirable to permit the privilege.
- (18.) Correspondence will be permitted in terms of Regulation No. 30.
- (19.) Each prisoner of the seventh class shall be provided with a plank bed, which shall be used without a mattress or substitute therefor for a period of six months. A coir pillow of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter will be allowed.
- (20.) After a period of six months a coir mattress will be allowed; but, in case of misconduct, the Visiting Justice may direct the prisoner, apart from any cell or other punishment, to be deprived of his mattress for a period not to exceed fourteen days.
- (21.) In cases of short sentences not exceeding fourteen days the dietary scale shall be limited to bread and water (Prison ration No. 5). Each prisoner so treated shall not be subject to the conditions prescribed in Articles 2, 10, 12, and 14 of this Regulation. He shall, however, be required to conform to Articles 1, 3 (except as regards school), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13. He shall not be allowed to receive visits, nor to write letters.
- (22.) In cases where the sentence is for more than fourteen days but not exceeding six months, and for the first six months of sentences exceeding that period, each prisoner shall be placed on bread and water diet (Prison ration No. 5) during the first week of his sentence; during the second week he shall receive the ration prescribed in Article 14 (Prison ration No. 9), and so on throughout the period of six months No. 5 ration shall alternate weekly with No. 9. In other respects he shall be subject to the conditions of all the above Articles excepting 21, while in receipt of No. 9 ration, and to the conditions prescribed in Article 21 only while in receipt of No. 5 ration; but the Gaoler may allow such exercise as he may deem necessary, on the advice of the Visiting Surgeon, for any prisoner on the reduced ration No. 5.
- (23.) In cases where the sentence exceeds six months each prisoner shall, during the last fourteen days of his sentence, be treated in the manner prescribed in Article 21.

General Rules for Conduct.

35. Prisoners will strictly observe the following rules of conduct:—

- (1.) They are required promptly to obey all orders they may receive from their Officers. Though they should consider themselves aggrieved by such orders, they must nevertheless obey, but may afterwards complain to the Gaoler or the Comptroller-General. No complaint on any matter will be taken notice of unless made within one week after the occurrence to which it has reference.
- (2.) Profane swearing, indecent conversation, gambling, trafficking, damaging or defacing the walls, cells, or furniture of the prison, sharpening the spoons as knives, and cutting on the tables, are strictly prohibited, and offenders will be punished for any such offence. No scratching or marking, however slight, on the walls or furniture, will be overlooked.
- (3.) Prisoners are never to light pieces of paper, rags, or other articles, either in their cells, airing yards, or any other part of the prison; and they are strictly prohibited from having in their possession tobacco, money, sharp instruments, or any other article not issued to them by the prison authorities.
- (4.) Prisoners are not allowed to alter their clothing. They are held responsible for its being kept in repair, properly marked, and clean. They are not to leave any article of their clothing on the works.
- (5.) Should any prisoner be dissatisfied with the quantity or quality of his rations, he must state his complaint as soon as the meal has been given to him. No complaint respecting quantity will be attended to afterwards. No rations are to be taken out of the messroom. Refuse food is not to be thrown or be left on the table or floors, but is to be put into an empty plate or dish, which is to be placed in the centre of the table. No defect in the rations, either as to quantity or quality, will justify prisoners in refusing to go to their work, or in any other act of disobedience.
- (6.) Prisoners are not to leave School or Divine Service before being regularly dismissed, nor are they to leave the ranks at muster, nor their places of work during labour hours, without permission of the Officer in whose charge they may be at the time.

- (7.) At all musters, prisoners are required to be in their places in the ranks immediately after the bell rings.
- (8.) Prisoners will preserve strict silence at all musters, at meals, in the dormitories and cells at night, while undergoing solitary confinement and while marching to and from their places of labour, which they will do in regular and orderly manner.
- (9.) Prisoners will invariably touch their hats when passing or addressing an Officer, and will always stand up (except when at meals) when any of the principal Officers or Visitors enter the messrooms or yards.
- (10.) Prisoners are to be attentive and diligent in performing whatever description of labour may be assigned to them. They are on no account to be idle during the authorised hours of labour, but must continue to devote themselves actively to the work during the day. They will, when requisite, apply to the Overseer for instruction as to the manner of performing their work. Any wilful or negligent mismanagement of work will subject the offender to punishment.
- (11.) Prisoners desirous of seeing the Comptroller-General or Visiting Justice must apply to the Officer under whose charge they may be to have their names placed on a list to be kept for the purpose. The same rule will apply in the case of visits of Ministers of the Crown, or other gentlemen in a public position, visiting the Gaol. Prisoners are warned against making frivolous or groundless complaints. For making such complaints they are liable to be punished.
- (12.) No prisoner shall, on any pretence, leave his work or allotted place of labour, without the permission of the Officer.
- (13.) All games, jumping, wrestling, singing, or conduct of a like description, are strictly prohibited.
- (14.) Prisoners are prohibited from lounging on their beds, unless by permission, which will only be given in case of illness.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

36. Prisoners condemned to suffer death shall be kept in irons, in the condemned cells, until the sentence be executed or commuted. Their friends or relatives shall have access to them at all reasonable hours, at the discretion of the Gaoler, unless countermanded by the Sheriff; but no other visitors, unless by special order of the Colonial Secretary, Minister of Justice, or Sheriff, will be admitted to them, except the Clergyman of the Church to which the original professed to belong, and any other persons whom such Clergyman may desire to assist him in his ministrations. Their diet shall be the prison allowance only, and they shall be allowed to walk a short time every day, under sufficient guard, in one of the Gaol yards.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Female Wards.

37. In each Gaol there shall, where practicable, be set a part for female prisoners separate Wards, in which the foregoing classification shall, so far as it may be applicable, be carried out.

38. For such Wards there shall be separate keys; and neither the Gaoler nor any of the male Officers shall enter such Wards, except in company with the Matron or one of her female Warders.

Hours of Opening and Closing.

39. The hour for unlocking the Gaol shall be 6 15 o'clock a.m. in summer and 6 30 in winter months; and the hour of locking-up shall be 5 30 o'clock p.m. in summer and 5 in winter.

Bell-ringing.

40. The first bell shall be rung at 5 45 o'clock a.m.

Rising and preparing for Work.

41. Immediately upon the ringing of the bell the prisoners shall rise and place their cells in order. They shall then be mustered into their respective yards, wash their hands and faces as directed, and prepare for work.

Proceeding to Work.

42. Unless specially authorised to the contrary, the bell for commencing work shall ring at 7 o'clock, and the prisoners shall immediately proceed to the work of the day.

Hours for Meals.

43. Unless specially authorised to the contrary, the hour of breakfast shall be 8 o'clock a.m., dinner at 12 o'clock, and supper at 4 o'clock.

Time for Meals.

44. Forty-five minutes will be allowed for breakfast, sixty minutes for dinner, and thirty for supper.

No two prisoners in one Cell.

45. Two male prisoners shall never be confined in the same cell, nor shall that number be suffered to be at one time in the same closet.

Muster and Searching.

46. The evening muster shall be held immediately previous to the locking-up; and the time for commencing such muster shall be 4 45 o'clock p.m. in winter, and 5 o'clock in summer. Each prisoner, when he shall have answered to his name, shall proceed to his cell. When the prisoners are in their cells, the doors shall be placed in the bolt. The Searching Officers shall search the prisoners, their cells, and finally lock them up, when they will retire to bed.

Final examination and custody of Keys.

47. After locking up, the Chief Warder will make a careful examination of the prison, and hand over the keys to the Gaoler, with his report. The Gaoler will retain the keys in his personal charge until the time for again opening the prison. No Officer entrusted with a key will lend it to any other Officer, or otherwise dispose of it than according to his instructions.

Correspondence.

48. The official correspondence of the Gaol shall pass through the Gaol Office; but the Surgeons and Chaplains may address the Comptroller-General direct in special cases.

Cleanliness.

49. The walls and cells shall be swept and cleaned daily, and the sweepings carried outside the Gaol walls. The floors shall be frequently washed, and the walls lime-washed.

50. The beds and bedding will be aired not less frequently than twice a week in summer and weekly in winter.

51. The night-pails will be kept carefully clean, and their contents disposed of according to orders. When earth-closets are provided, the Gaoler will specially see that they are used according to instructions.

52. No filth or offensive matter must be suffered to remain in the yards or work-shops; and the chippings, shavings, and rubbish not required for use in the Gaol must be taken outside the Gaol walls at least once a week.

53. No pigs, poultry, rabbits, goats, or any other animals shall be kept in any Gaol without the special sanction of the Comptroller-General.

Prohibited Articles.

54. The introduction of spirits or fermented liquors into any Gaol is strictly prohibited; and any person introducing such liquors will be liable to prosecution.

55. In order to more effectively prevent the introduction of prohibited articles into Gaols, and the passing of unauthorised correspondence, all persons entering or departing from a Gaol shall be liable to be searched, with the following exceptions:—

- (1.) The Visiting Officers.
- (2.) Public Officers, medical and other gentlemen, visiting the Gaol upon business connected therewith.
- (3.) Visitors to the Gaol, in terms of Regulation 60, exclusive of persons hearing orders to visit individual prisoners.

Indulgences.

56. No indulgences, beyond the authorised allowances, shall be given to any prisoner; and in all instances of idleness, negligence, or other misconduct, the Gaoler will cause all indulgence to be withdrawn.

Orders of Surgeon.

57. Any order made by the Surgeon, for the special dieting of any prisoner, shall be given in writing, and strictly attended to.

Applications to Surgeon.

58. Prisoners desiring to see the Surgeon will give in their names in the morning, immediately after unlocking; but in cases of sudden illness they may apply to see him at any time. Such application will be made known to the Chief Warder, who, before sending for the Surgeon, will himself see the prisoner, who will be responsible for not making a needless application.

Exercise in Solitary Confinement.

59. The Surgeon will visit daily each prisoner in solitary confinement, and will, when necessary, order him such amount of exercise in the open air as he may see fit.

Visitors to Gaol.

60. No persons shall visit the Gaols without an order from the Minister of Justice, the Comptroller-General, or the Visiting Justice, except the Ministers of the Crown, the Judges and Magistrates of the Colony, all of whom may personally introduce visitors.

Visits to Prisoners.

61. Visitors to prisoners, excepting as in these Regulations otherwise specially provided for, shall be allowed to see them upon the following conditions:—

- (1.) Immediately after conviction.
- (2.) At intervals of one month, it being understood that each prisoner can only be visited, by whatever the number of visitors, on one day, and after the lapse of a month from any previous visit.

- (3.) The time for a visit shall be twenty minutes, but may be extended by the Gaoler.
- (4.) An Officer shall be present at every visit, and observe all that may pass.
- (5.) Persons who have served sentences in Gaol, and others of known bad character, shall not be eligible as visitors, unless from the nature of their business with the prisoner the Gaoler may consider it desirable to admit them.

62. Special permission may at any time be given by the Comptroller-General or Visiting Justice to visit a prisoner. But if the Gaoler be aware of any reason against the person permitted being allowed to visit the prisoner, he will defer acting upon the permission until he shall have reported the objection for the consideration of the Comptroller-General or Visiting Justice.

63. Unless for exceptional reasons, no visits will be permitted on Sundays.

Prisoners' Complaints.

64. Any prisoner will be permitted, if he desire, to complain of the treatment to which he is subjected, or to address the Comptroller-General or the Minister of Justice in writing; but such complaints should be made promptly, and must be of a specific character. They shall forthwith be forwarded by the Gaoler, with his report thereupon, to the Comptroller-General.

Prisoners' Correspondence.

65. No prisoner in any Gaol, unless confined for debt or for contempt under civil process, shall be permitted to send or to receive any letter or parcel of any description whatever, excepting through the hands of the Gaoler; and the Gaoler is hereby empowered to open and examine any such letter or parcel, and to take possession of any such letter or parcel, being conveyed from or to a prisoner contrary to this Regulation; and the Gaoler is further required to detain any such letter or parcel which may appear to him to affect the discipline or security of the Gaol, and to lay the same before the Comptroller-General or the Visiting Justice, who shall be empowered to retain the same, and to take such action concerning it as to him may seem fit.

66. Prisoners in one Gaol will not be allowed to communicate in writing with prisoners in another Gaol, unless by special permission of the Comptroller-General.

67. Prisoners will be allowed (unless otherwise provided as regards their class in these Regulations) to communicate in writing with their relatives and friends, under the following conditions, viz. :—

- (1.) To write one letter every three months, and to receive such letters as may have been sent for them once in six weeks.
- (2.) In cases of near relations—husbands and wives, or parents and children—the time required to elapse as above will be reduced (both as to sending or receiving) to one-half.
- (3.) All letters to and from prisoners will be inspected by the Gaoler or Chief Warder, and none shall be delivered or forwarded unless they conform to these Regulations.
- (4.) The subjects of the letters must be confined to matters personally concerning the prisoners and their relatives and friends, and must contain no general information, or news of the day, or reference to petitions, or matters respecting the prisoner's conviction. The letters from the prisoners will be on a prescribed form.
- (5.) The Gaoler may, under special circumstances, allow letters to be forwarded or received at any time.

Relaxation in Case of Debtors.

68. In the case of prisoners for debt, or for contempt under civil process, the Gaoler may, with the sanction of the Sheriff or the Visiting Justice, relax the application of the general Regulations of the Gaol in any particular, so far as such relaxation may seem to be quite consistent with order and security.

Gaoler to deal with certain cases.

69. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the Regulations or other disorderly conduct to be kept in close confinement and upon half rations for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he see fit, require the prisoner to be brought before him for discharge or further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons; but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Comptroller-General of Prisons or of the Visiting Justice; and he will report in writing to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, as well as to the Visiting Justice, the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any such measure of coercion as above specified.

Prisoners to be discharged.

70. Prisoners will be discharged, as having completed their sentences, upon the following rule, viz. :—
In sentences exceeding three days, at 6:30 o'clock a.m. Days of admission and discharge each counting as one day,

In sentences of three days, at 5 o'clock p.m. on third day. When the sentence expires on a Sunday, the prisoner will be discharged, if his sentence exceed seven days, on the Saturday previous.

In the lesser sentences, he will be detained until the Sunday.

The Gaoler may, in his discretion, permit any prisoner, at his own desire, to remain in the Gaol over the night, or until he shall have had his breakfast, or in case of sickness, and by his own wish, until he can be disposed of.

Stores.

71. The stores, as regards reception, charge, and issue, will be managed in each Gaol according to rules approved by the Comptroller-General, and inserted in the "Order Book."

SCHOOLS.

Purpose of Schools.

72. Prison Schools are established with a view to affording to well-disposed prisoners an opportunity of supplying the wants of elementary education, which, for the purposes of these Regulations, will be taken to consist of the power to read and write with fair accuracy, and a knowledge of arithmetic up to and including the rule of Practice.

Prisoners eligible.

73. Well-conducted prisoners who shall not, upon examination, prove to be already possessed of the knowledge desired to be imparted, shall be eligible to attend school, subject to and in accordance with the rules and orders that may be laid down for its management; and any prisoner, after he shall have advanced, in the opinion of the Schoolmaster, to the required point, shall be discharged from further attendance. But the Schoolmaster shall note when it will be desirable for such prisoner again to attend for a time, according to his length of sentence, in order that he may not lose, before leaving prison, the knowledge that he may have gained.

Library.

74. The duties of Librarian will also be performed by the Schoolmaster, and the Comptroller-General will issue rules for the management, in detail, of the schools and libraries.

ESCORTS.

Escort Duties.

75. Occasionally Prison Officers may be required to perform Escort Duty. In escorting females, lunatics, and prisoners under trifling charges, firearms will not, unless an attempt at rescue be anticipated, be necessary.

76. In dispatching Officers upon escort, the Gaoler will decide whether they are to be armed, and be responsible that the arms when carried are in proper condition. Prisoners to be escorted by Prison Officers will, unless the Gaoler shall see any special reason to the contrary, be searched and ironed in like manner as when given into charge of the police.

77. Officers on escort will not permit their prisoners to communicate with the public. They will neither themselves drink intoxicating liquors nor permit their prisoners to do so; and they will not enter public-houses unless upon strong necessity.

78. In escorting lunatics, the greatest care and kindness are to be observed.

79. A Female Warder will accompany all escorts of female prisoners.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

80. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct and industry, become eligible to a remission of sentence in proportion to the term served by them in accordance with the subjoined scale. In cases of cumulative sentences, the united period shall be deemed the term of sentence out any sentence that may be imposed upon a prisoner for escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody, or from any prison or place of detention, shall not be included in the period upon which the remission is to be calculated, but shall be added to the term a prisoner is required to serve under this regulation.

Scale.

- (1.) Sentences exceeding twelve months, but not exceeding five years, a service of five-sixths.
- Sentences beyond five, but not exceeding ten years, a service of four-fifths.
- Sentences of more than ten years, a service of three-fourths of the term. But this Regulation shall not be applied to sentences commuted from capital convictions. Prisoners under such sentences shall not, however, be debarred from having the circumstances of their case taken into consideration. This Regulation also shall not be applicable to prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months,

- (2.) By good conduct is meant not merely the prisoner's obedience to all prison and penal rules, but a readiness to assist in maintaining order, and a willingness, as well as steady industry, in every employment of work which may be required of him.
- (3.) Any prisoner who may be placed in the cells as a punishment for misbehaviour shall forfeit from his prescribed period of remission three days for each day he is in such punishment. For each disorderly mark recorded against him he will lose two days from his remission, and one day will be deducted from his remission for each idle mark recorded against him.
- (4.) Before the tenth day of each month, the Gaoler will forward to the Comptroller-General, in a form prescribed, a return of all prisoners in his custody becoming eligible by servitude for remission during the following month, with the necessary information in each case, for decision by the Governor; and such information shall include the returns of orderly and industrious or idle and disorderly marks, as the case may be, earned or incurred by the prisoner, as also of his punishments and general conduct.
- (5.) In dealing with the cases sent in for remission, when the conduct of the prisoner is returned as "good," and he has earned the whole number of orderly and industrious marks obtainable, the full remission will be recommended.
- (6.) Any prisoner will be allowed, at the commencement of each week, to be informed as to the marks allotted to him for the week preceding; and the Gaoler will investigate any complaint that the prisoner may make upon the subject.

Petitions of prisoners for remission.

81. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent leave being given to a prisoner, under very special circumstances, to petition the Governor in respect of such prisoner's conviction or sentence, or (where his conduct under punishment has been strikingly meritorious) for a remission, notwithstanding the non-expiration of his appointed period of service; but in all such cases inquiry into the facts must first be made, and the sanction of the Comptroller-General obtained.

Dietary.

82. For the purposes of diet, prisoners shall be classed according to the length of their sentences and the labour performed by them. For each class the diet allowed shall be as in Schedule A hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

SCALE OF DIETARY IN PRISONS.

RATION No. 1.—For prisoners serving sentences not exceeding six months:—

Bread (females, 8 oz.)	12 oz.
Maize Meal	8 "
Meat	4 "
*Vegetables (by substitution, chiefly in soup)	8 "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rice (five times a week)	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATION No. 2.—For prisoners after service of six months of sentence and all prisoners in separate treatment:—

Bread (females, 10 oz.)	12 oz.
Maize Meal	8 "
Meat	8 "
Vegetables (females, 8 oz.)	12 "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATION No. 3.—Ordinary labour.—Alternative ration, on labour scale, as by Schedule B, attached.—For prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months, exclusive of light labour:—

Bread (females, 12 oz.)	20 oz.
Maize Meal	8 "
Meat	8 "
Vegetables (females, 10 oz.)	12 "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar (ration)	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rice or Barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATION No. 4.—Harder labour.—For prisoners employed on harder labour, as by Schedule B, attached, and for prisoners on ordinary labour serving sentences exceeding twelve months:—

Bread (females, 16 oz.)	24 oz.
Maize Meal	6 "
Meat (females, 12 oz.)	16 "
Vegetables (females, 12 oz.)	16 "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar (ration)	1 "
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rice or Barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATION No. 5.—Solitary confinement:—

Bread	16 oz.
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

*This applies to all rations. † The Surgeon may order substitution apart from soup use.

RATION No. 6.—For debtors, prisoners under civil process, awaiting trial, under remand, and detained as witnesses for want of bail:—

Bread	16 oz.	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Maize Meal	8 "	Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Meat	16 "	Rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Vegetables	12 "	Sugar	1 "

RATION No. 7.—For children of female prisoners above two and under eight years of age:—

Bread	8 oz.	Sugar (ration)	1 oz.
Meat	4 "	Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Milk	1 pint		

RATION No. 8.—For children of female prisoners under two years of age:—

Bread	4 oz.	Sugar	1 oz.
Milk	1½ pint	Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

RATION No. 9.—For seventh class prisoners, according to regulations:—

Bread	16 oz.	Sugar	1 oz.
Meal	8 "	Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Meat	8 "	Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Potatoes	8 "		

SCHEDULE B.

LABOUR SCALE.

Male Prisoners.

(On completion of tasks or recommendation of overseer.)

Light labour.	Ordinary labour.	Harder labour.
Oakum picking	Bootmaking	Stone-cutting
Hair picking	Bookbinding	Blacksmithing
Coir balling and other like light work	Tailoring	Carpentering
	Brush-making	Mat-making
	Painting	Excavating
	Sweepers and cleaners	Road-work
	Cooks	Iron and tin work
	Yardsmen	
	Servants	
	Clerks	

Female Prisoners.

Light labour.	Ordinary labour.	Harder labour.
Hair-picking	Needlework	Washing
Oakum picking and other like light work	Knitting	
	Sweeping and cleaning	
	Servants	

NOTE.—The officer in charge may, in relation to any particular work not above specified, place any prisoner on the ordinary or harder labour diet, and will report any such case to the Comptroller-General.

EMPLOYMENT AT TRIAL BAY PRISON.

83. (1.) Male prisoners under sentences to penal servitude, or to hard labour on the roads and public works, or to imprisonment with hard labour, will become eligible for employment upon the public works at Trial Bay Prison under the following conditions, viz.—Prisoners under sentences from three to five years, and who are favourably recommended by the Gaolers, at a period twelve months before they would become eligible for discharge under the ordinary remission regulations and in anticipation of such discharge; in sentences of five to ten years similarly at a period of eighteen months anterior to discharge; in sentences of ten years and upwards at a period of two years anterior to discharge.

(2.) The Governor may, under exceptional circumstances, direct the employment at the prison of any offender at any period of his sentence, and for such period as the Governor may fix.

(3.) The authority for the granting of the privilege of the modified servitude at the prison will be issued by the Governor, and the privilege may be withdrawn by the Governor at discretion. Any prisoner who through misconduct may have rendered it desirable that he be returned to an ordinary Gaol, shall have the cost of his transfer deducted from the monetary reward which he may have earned during his servitude at the prison, and shall not be eligible to receive any additional remission under clause 8 of this regulation.

(4.) The prisoners shall occupy such quarters as may be assigned to them, and shall be liable to ordinary prison punishment for any offences or disorder in like manner as in other prisons, and shall be subject to all the rules laid down for their treatment by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, authorised by the Minister of Justice.

(5.) The prisoners shall be supplied with rations according to the scale subjoined, and with clothing other than the prison pattern.

(6.) They will further be allowed reward in money on accomplishment of specified tasks, or on the recommendation of officers directing their work, according to the authorised scale. The money so allowed will be credited to them from time to time until their discharge; but they will be allowed, at the discretion of the Superintendent, a certain proportion, not to exceed one-third, for the purchase of extra articles of consumption. Those who may wish to do so may also remit money, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, to any immediate relatives who are in destitute circumstances; but such remittance must not exceed one-third of the total amount earned. Those who may avail themselves of this concession will still be permitted to spend the proportion allowed for extra articles of consumption.

(7.) All prisoners to be eligible for the prison will have to be passed as physically fit for quarrying, or such other labour, by the Surgeons of the prisons, and the favourable recommendation of the Gaolers must express a belief that the prisoner will conduct himself properly, and not abuse the privilege.

(8.) In cases of prisoners who may not be eligible, either from physical or other causes, and therefore have to serve their sentence in ordinary prisons, the consideration will be allowed of an additional remission period beyond that specified in the Prison Regulations, on the following scale:—

In sentences of from 3 to 5 years—2 months.

" " 5 to 10 years—4 months.

" " 10 years and upwards—6 months.

(9.) Prisoners serving sentences under convictions for unnatural offences shall not be eligible for the privileges of the prison, unless under very exceptional circumstances; but they shall be entitled to receive the additional remission provided for under condition 8.

Daily Ration referred to in Clause 5.

- 1½ lb. bread of fine wheaten and maize flour, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter; or,
- 1½ lb. bread of wheaten flour.
- 1½ lb. fresh meat.
- 1 lb. vegetables.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt.
- 6 oz. maize meal.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap.
- 1 oz. rice.
- 1½ oz. sugar.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. coffee.
- 2 oz. tobacco weekly.

1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Sydney Grammar School Act of 1854, secs. 10 and 16.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 10 August, 1895.

I have the honor to submit this Report of the proceedings of the Trustees and the progress of the School during the year 1894, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of "The Sydney Grammar School Act."

The office of Chairman was held by me during the year, Mr. E. W. Knox having acted as Vice-Chairman.

A comparison of the accompanying returns with those submitted for the year 1893 shows a falling off in the number of boys attending the School, the average attendance throughout the year being 379 as against an attendance of 397 in the previous year. The Trustees, however, believe that this reduction was only temporary, and arises from causes mentioned in the last Report, and in no way indicates a decrease in the popularity of the institution as the Metropolitan Grammar School.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Weigall, Mr. Geo. E. Blanch, as acting Head Master, ably performed his duties, and the Trustees desire to record their appreciation of the zealous efforts of the whole of the teaching staff to maintain that high tone and standard of excellence which the School has achieved under Mr. Weigall's Head Mastership, and to which its popularity amongst all classes and denominations in the Colony is mainly attributable.

No changes or additions to the teaching staff became necessary, except such as were of a temporary nature and to meet a particular exigency.

The successful results of the teaching during the year is evidenced, as well by the Examination Reports hereto appended as by the high positions on the University Examination Lists gained by so many of the boys who had been educated at the School.

It may be added that the Trustees have every reason to believe that the School during its existence, extending over a period of thirty-seven years, has exercised a wide and useful influence throughout the Colony in furthering the cause and upholding the standard of education, acknowledgments of benefits derived from numerous persons who have been educated at the School affording the best testimony that the objects of its foundation is "conferring on all classes and denominations the advantage of a regular and liberal course of education" have been attained.

The Salting Exhibition was awarded to Mr. Herbert E. Whitfeld.

The statement of the Income and Expenditure of the School for the past year is submitted herewith.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. WINDEYER,

Chairman, Sydney Grammar School Trustees.

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1894.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Bychesua Weigall	376 13 4	250 0 0	540 0 0	1,466 13 4	* For residence.
Mechanical and Science Master	George Ernest Blanch	783 6 8			783 6 8	
Master of the Lower School	Arthur Giles	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Arthur Kay Farter	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	450 0 0	25 0 0		475 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Danilwood Goldie	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Arthur J.H. Griffith	75 0 0			75 0 0	Left.
Do do	Leonard Hartford Landon	400 0 0			400 0 0	
Do do	David K. Burney	300 0 0	10 0 0		310 0 0	
Do do	Charles De Kritzow	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do do	Henry Maurice Josephyne	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Charles Thomas Saar	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Ragnald Heber Bode	245 10 8			245 10 8	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	George Frederiek Vaughan	300 0 0	6 0 0		306 0 0	
Do do	Thomas John O'Reilly	147 11 8			147 11 8	
Do do	Frank A. Russell	69 13 4			69 13 4	
Do do	J. R. Peden	33 0 0			33 0 0	
Do do	E. E. Roth	0 9 0			0 9 0	
Lecturer	J. Hole	13 0 0			13 0 0	
Assistant Master	Arthur Norman	18 8 4			18 8 4	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Sergeant Morris	180 0 0	20 0 0		200 0 0	With residence
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	W. H. Catlett	100 0 0			100 0 0	
		£ 6,306 19 0	433 0 0	540 0 0	7,339 19 0	

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F.S.I.A., Public Accountant,
Sydney, 5 February, 1895.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
5 January, 1895.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1894.

Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To School fees	6,200 11 0	By Balance due to the Commercial Bank	598 5 0
Colonial Treasury:		Salaries	6,336 19 0
Endowment	1,493 19 4	Allowances	433 0 0
Vote for Junior Masters' salaries	550 0 0	Capitation fees paid to Head Master	940 0 0
Vote for Head Master's residence	248 10 10	Examination expenses, Printing, &c.	58 10 6
Special Prizes:	2,209 19 2	Stationery	138 11 1
Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0	Advertisements	22 6 0
George Knox prizes	8 0 0	School prizes	150 10 1
Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	9 0 0	Special Prizes:	30 0 0
Sir William Windeyer prize	3 3 0	Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0
Citizens prizes	23 12 6	George Knox prize	8 0 0
Rent of confectioner's shop	53 15 8	Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	9 0 0
Fines from Pupils	50 0 0	Sir William Windeyer prize	3 3 0
Balance due to the Commercial Bank	431 10 3	A. J. Cape prize	3 3 0
		Citizens prizes	23 12 6
		Repair account	87 2 9
		Insurance	3 16 6
		Postage and sundry expenses	105 2 4
		Subsidy to Sports Committee	279 4 0
		Interest on overdrown account	18 8 9
	£ 9,048 6 6		498 11 4
			£ 9,043 6 6

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F.S.I.A., Public Accountant,
Sydney, 5 February, 1895.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
5 January, 1895.

RETURN of the Number of Masters, and the Number of Scholars, at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1894.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
19 Masters.	375	584	380	378	379½

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1894.

Report of Examinations presented to the Trustees.

UPPER SCHOOL I.—CLASSICAL SIDE.

A.—CLASSICS.—Owing to the reclassification of the Upper School in October, necessitated by the alteration of time for the Junior Examination, to be held in 1895, the teaching period of the year has been reduced practically from twelve to nine months. This will account for the want of finish in the work of some of the Forms in Latin. With one or two exceptions, the results evinced sound and careful teaching, though in some cases a further revision of the more elementary constructions in the language would have led to improved results. It is impossible to criticise the work of the Sixth Form as a whole, owing to the fact that it was broken up into three distinct divisions. Pilcher's work, in Latin, attained to a high level of merit throughout. The results obtained by the Fifth Form were highly satisfactory in every way. Both in Latin composition and unseen work the Form reached a higher standard than has been known for several years past.

The Greek throughout the Upper School is in a thoroughly healthy state. Although the highest division was not quite up to the exceptionally high standard of 1893, the general efficiency of the others is on a higher level, and in a sounder and more advanced condition than it ever has been before.

B.—MODERN LANGUAGES.—*French*.—Forms VI and V have maintained the high standard of the last two years; the composition showed accuracy and style, and there was a distinct advance in vocabulary. Of the lower divisions the knowledge of grammar in Divisions III and VI was more sound, and the teaching appears to have been more systematic than in the other divisions; with one or two exceptions the composition in these divisions displayed a tolerable familiarity with the more elementary constructions of the language.

German.—In the unprepared translation the best boys of Division I possessed a good grasp of the language, and the composition was good and accurate throughout. In Division II the unprepared translation was good, and the composition ranged from good to fair.

In Divisions III and IV, owing to reclassification in June, the work was less thorough than in the upper divisions, though the material is not without promise for the future.

The Commercial Forms have this year been included in the French work of the Upper School; this has led to an increase in the number of divisions, which should eventually improve the general classification.

C.—*ENGLISH*.—The English subjects read in the Upper School this year were, in VI Form, Bacon's *Essays*; in V and Upper IV and Com. I, Milton (selections from Books V and VI, Par. Lost) and in L. IV and Remove, selections from the "Spectator." Form VI displayed an admirable acquaintance with the text of the essays, and a good critical analysis in the case of the better boys. The general essays were marked by a fair breadth of knowledge, and by a nervous and perspicuous style.

In the Milton the results were very satisfactory both in knowledge of subject matter, context, and allusions; but in paraphrasing, the pregnant sentences so characteristic of this poet were inadequately expanded, and the spirit of a passage was in many cases missed.

In the "Spectator" the analysis of the sentences and the composition were generally good, but the knowledge of the subject matter, allusions, &c., was vague, while the parsing and grammar were not so satisfactory as they should have been.

D.—*MATHEMATICS*.—In mathematics the nine divisions of the Upper School have been examined in arithmetic, algebra and geometry, and the two upper divisions in trigonometry also. Papers in higher algebra, mechanics, statics, and geometrical conic sections were taken by Division I.

Whilst the general result of the examinations was distinctly satisfactory, there was a noticeable lack of mathematical power in Divisions I, C. II and III; in these divisions, however, the papers showed that the want of success was not due to any lack of teaching.

The best results were obtained in geometry, last year's high standard in the solution of deductions being fully maintained. The defects in arithmetic pointed out last year received immediate attention, and the alterations made in consequence have already produced marked improvement.

The papers in higher mathematics showed that Division I had added to their previous wide range of work without in any way impairing their efficiency.

E.—*NATURAL SCIENCE*.—Some branch of natural science has, as usual, been studied in every Form in the Upper School and in three Forms of the Lower School. Opportunity has been found to make the work of a very practical kind in four of the classes. The results in Form V and Middle IV were very good indeed.

II.—COMMERCIAL SIDE.

The examinations in English language and literature and in history show that good progress has been made during the year. This is especially noticeable in Commercial I. The essays sent in were fair to good, the writing good. The boys who have recently entered Commercial I sent in papers which were markedly below the general average. There has been a distinct improvement in shorthand, and several of the more advanced boys have a thorough knowledge of Pittman's system.

LOWER SCHOOL.

The number of new boys admitted during the year, by increasing the difficulties of classification, has thrown a considerable strain on the teaching power of the masters, who have had in every case to take a new and higher range of work with boys of junior standing to those usually received by them. The results show that the forms have been handled with much judgment, the standard in every subject having been successfully raised. This success has been most marked in Latin composition and in French, the two weak subjects of last year, while the standard in English has been more than maintained. Special effort has been made with geography. The results have been very satisfactory this year, and should be more so next year. The first steps have also been taken for a strenuous effort to improve the handwriting by graduating and systematizing the daily exercises.

In mathematics there has been distinct improvement in euclid and algebra, the work of Division I in deductions being especially good; the work in arithmetic is however capable of improvement.

1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(RETURN RESPECTING CHILDREN OVER EIGHT YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT CLEVELAND-STREET, BULLANAMING-STREET, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 September, 1895.

Question.

(8.) CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT CLEVELAND-STREET, BULLANAMING-STREET, &c.:—MR. ANDERSON *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—The number of children over the age of 8 years, who are residents in the Borough of Alexandria, attending the following Public Schools, viz.:—Cleveland-street, Bullanaming-street, George-street, Erskineville, and Waterloo Public Schools?

Answer.

RETURN relating to number of children over the age of 8 years, who are residents in the Borough of Alexandria, attending the following Public Schools:—Cleveland-street, Redfern West (Bullanaming-street), Redfern (George-street), Erskineville, and Waterloo.

School.	Number enrolled.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Cleveland-street	19	13	92
Redfern West	12	2	14
Redfern	70	95	165
Erskineville	195	160	355
Waterloo	70	82	152
Grand Total	366	352	718

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1895.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.
(BY-LAWS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOTANY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 October, 1895.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 24th September, 1895.

The following By-laws for the Regulation of the Free Public Library at Botany, which have been made by the Borough Council of Botany and confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

J. GARRARD.

**BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE BOTANY
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

1. The Library shall be known as the Botany Free Public Library. It shall be under the immediate control and management of the Borough Council for the time being.

2. The Library and Reading Room shall be open to the public every Monday, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; every alternate Tuesday, 7 to 9 p. m.; Wednesday, from 7 to 9 p. m.; Thursday, from 10 to 12 a. m.; Friday, from 7 to 8 p. m.; and Saturday, from 10 to 12 a. m., with such alterations as may be required from time to time, and as the Council may determine.

3. Every person entering the Library, whether for the purpose of inspection or otherwise, shall immediately write his or her name in a book, to be called the "Visitor's Book" and which it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have conveniently placed for the purpose; and no person shall be allowed to inspect or use the said Library without having first complied with this rule.

4. Any person who shall enter the Library in a state of intoxication, or who shall use unbecoming language, or indulge in improper behaviour therein, or who, by loud talking or unseemly conduct of any kind, shall disturb or annoy those using the said Library, shall be liable to be forcibly ejected therefrom, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian, or any member of the Committee who may be cognizant of such conduct, to deliver him into the custody of a police officer, to be taken before a Bench of Magistrates to be dealt with, and such offender shall upon conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

5. Any person who shall, without larcenous intent, remove or attempt to remove from the said Library any book or other property whatsoever belonging to the said Institution, or in use therein, may be summarily proceeded against, and upon conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

6. Persons visiting the Library for the purposes of study or reference to any works, charts, globes, apparatus, models, specimens, &c., shall in no case be allowed to help themselves,

but will be required to make direct application to the Librarian, or his assistant, to have their wants supplied. Any persons offending against this rule will subject themselves to immediate expulsion.

7. In all cases where books or other subject matters of reference shall be in use by any person or persons, and shall have been applied for by others, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to make an entry of such applications as they occur, and to supply the applicants in accordance with the order of such entry, but no person shall be subject to importunate solicitations for the purpose of unduly hurrying him or her in the prosecution of any study or reference in order merely that others may be accommodated.

8. Every person who may have received from the Librarian or his assistant any book or any other subject of reference whatsoever, shall immediately, on the completion of his or her study, examination, or pursuit thereof, return the same to the officer from whom it was received, and shall not, under any circumstances, hand it for further use to another.

9. Any person desirous of promoting the objects for which the Free Library has been established may, with the consent of the Committee for the time being, deposit with the Librarian, for public use, reference, or inspection, any book or other publication, chart, apparatus, model, specimen, &c., subject always to such special rules and restrictions as such persons shall dictate in writing, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Librarian, his assistant, and the Committee of the said Library to respect such dictation faithfully in all its terms and conditions, and to impose the necessity of a strict observance thereof upon all persons visiting the Institution.

10. With the consent of the Committee for the time being, classes for mutual improvement or instruction may be formed in connection with the Free Library, and members of such classes may hold their meetings, and carry on their studies and experiments therein, provided always that the general free access to, and use of the said Library be not in the slightest degree thereby interfered with, and provided further that any

and all rules formed by mutual improvement classes for their own guidance and direction shall in every case be submitted to and approved by the Municipal Council of Botany, before any such rule or rules shall have any practical operation.

11. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitor's book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record, kept at such Library or Reading Room for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings, without prejudice to the liability of such person to be proceeded against in respect of damage done.

12. The Council shall have the power at all times to make and amend such regulations for the internal management of the Library and guidance of the Committee and Librarian as circumstances may render necessary or desirable, and the Committee and Librarian shall be governed thereby accordingly.

13. It shall not be in the power of the Librarian, except by special permission of the Council, to remove or permit the removal of any book, chart, apparatus, model, or any article or thing whatsoever in use in or connected with the said Library,

and any of such persons as aforesaid so offending will be subject to the proceedings and penalties as provided in section 5 of these By-laws.

14. Any donation of money or otherwise made to or for the use of the Library may be handed to the Librarian, to members of the Committee, or to the Council, and shall in case of a money donation be forthwith paid to the credit of the Free Library Account, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, or such other Bank as the Council may do its business with.

15. A copy of these By-laws and all regulations framed or to be framed thereon, shall be constantly suspended conspicuously in the Library for the direction and information of the public, and copies shall be printed for distribution generally.

(L.S.) J. J. MACFADYEN, J.P.,
Mayor.

B. RADFORD, Council Clerk,
Council Chambers, Botany,
1st July, 1895.