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bruised particles of flesh, particles of clothing, paper, and shot." In this examination Dr. Cahill says something about the stiletto. He says, "I first saw the stiletto on Saturday night. I think Inspector Thomson showed it to me. I afterwards examined it before using it. It is now in the same state as when I first saw it. The verdegris has been removed from around the hilt. In other respects it is about the same, except perhaps that it is a little more rusty. There were marks of rust on it when I first saw it. There were no blood-stains on it." I now refer the Committee to Wilson's evidence. In cross-examination he says, "I saw several pieces of paper lying about, not sufficient to make half-sheet of an Evening Post. I only saw this one piece, and the pieces on the road. Several pieces were lying about off the road. I told Campbell it was a piece of the 23rd May. He seemed to treat the matter with indifference, and I put the piece in my pocket. I had an indistinct recollection they had a pienic on the 24th May."

The Chairman: To what day is he referring?

Mr. Jellicoe: The morning after the murder, when the police picked up the pieces of paper. Inspector Thomson, in his cross-examination, referring to the stiletto having been brought to Inspector Thomson, in his cross-examination, referring to the stilletto having been brought to him in the kitchen, says, "I examined the stilletto. I could not see any trace of blood. I did not notice any dust on the sheath. I will not swear there was no dust on it. I noticed verdigris on the blade for not more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from where it joins the handle. There was rust on the blade—two or three rust-marks. There was nothing to show that There was rust on the blade—two or three rust-marks. There was nothing to show that it had been used for the purposes of killing. I examined it for that indication. I did not know when I left town that Hawkings had been shot. I was only aware that he had been stabbed. That is why I had not taken the gun when we saw it first. I showed the shot found to the doctor, but he said it was smaller than that found in the body. I distinctly say that I did not examine the papers I gave to Mr. Tasker before I gave them to him. I simply know that the I did not examine the papers I gave to Mr. Tasker before I gave them to him. I simply know that the papers I found I gave to Mr. Tasker. I could not identify the papers again. . . . I did not take a receipt for them. Only Mr. Tasker was present when I handed them to him." Constable Carroll in his evidence says, that he "delivered the paper" he picked up to Mr. Tasker. Under cross-examination he says, "I did not note anything on those pieces of paper by which I could identify them again. I just left the paper with Tasker on the table and went away." So that we have Inspector Thomson saying he could not identify the paper, and Carroll saying the same thing. Now I ask the attention of the Committee to what Benjamin says: "I did see some fuses and caps there. I did not know what the caps were, and he (Chemis) told us. . . . I cannot tell you what paper it was I picked up; it was put in a parcel. I paid no attention to any of the newspapers found." This witness is therefore proved to have admitted before the Magistrate that he did see and left some things in the drawer, which he afterwards denied on the trial in the Supreme Court. Further some things in the drawer, which he afterwards denied on the trial in the Supreme Court. Further on in his evidence he says, "We went out to look for a bullet—I took my revolver with me—four of us: Campbell, Carroll, Healy, and myself. I fired two, and Healy fired the rest." Then when he was recalled, he said, "I remember seeing the last witness, Stephen William Green, at the police-station. He handed me some bits of newspaper. I put them in an envelope, and locked them up in my office, and next day handed them to Mr. Tasker. He handed them to me on the 17th June." That is a qualification of his former statement, that he did give any special attention to any paper. So that you have Carroll, Benjamin and Thomson all swearing that they could not identify the paper. Then George Lee is sworn, and he states, "I brought the last load at something to 5 o'clock and past half-past 4 o'clock. When I knocked off I drove straight on to my place. Accused jumped into the cart just the other side of Cook's shop, and he got out at his gate. I saw no more of him till the following morning." He was cross-examined by Mr. Bunny, and stated, "I am employed by the Hutt County Council, and we knock off at 4.30; that is the rule for all hands. This night it was after 4.30 we knocked off. I can not say how much after. I did take some bran and pollard in my cart that night; it was put down by Mr. Coulter's. Accused helped me to put it in my cart. By that time it was close on 5 o'clock." This is the witness who fixes the time as near as it can be fixed at all.

The Chairman.] He continues: "We were working near the Government school that day; that is where we were last working. Accused and I were working there putting blinding on the road that is off the main road. The gas-men were working on the main road by Gardener's. I saw a man running past where I live, next morning, up the Ngahauranga line. He was running up towards Johnsonville; he was not running fast; he was coming from Ngahauranga way. I went at a walk to the gate of accused when we knocked off." In reading over Chemis's statement, made in the gaol, I think, referring to that particular point, he said he could not have seen if Mr. Hawkings went by.

Mr. Jellicoe described on the plan the position of the Government school, which is off the

main road, on the westerly side.]

Mr. Jellicoe: Standing outside the school you can see the main road, but you would not notice every passer-by unless you specially watched—certainly not if you were working on the road. If you watched you would probably recognise a person whom you knew. John Holmes, in his cross-examination, says, with reference to Hawkings, "I have heard of him driving people off his land who were shooting on it. I cannot say it was common repute that Hawkings quarrelled with his neighbours, and I cannot say it was not." Now, Detective Campbell, the Committee will bear in mind, when he gave evidence in the Supreme Court, denied having seen any articles such as those subsequently found by me in the drawer in Chemis's bed-room, but before the Magistrate he said, "in the right-hand top drawer of a chest of drawers I saw the dynamite caps and other appliances there." As to the paper, he then said, "The paper had not been wrapped round anything in the drawer. Some papers were found in the kitchen and children's bed-room, and taken charge of by Benjamin. There may have been some whole newspapers found there, but I did not see any. I kept charge of the papers found in the kitchen and children's bed-room, and handed them to Detective Benjamin in the station. I do not think I would know the papers again." You