

Colonel Hume and Captain Coleman, in my presence, to make experiments with a shot-gun, and succeeded in putting the whole paper used as wadding into a leg of mutton. I teased out the mass, and, with water, separated them out, and, by successive dishes of clear water, got all the paper out separately, and put them on white blotting-paper, pressed it, and placed it in an oven in order to dry the pieces.

*Mr. Gully*: Is it possible that these pieces of paper which you teased out of the wound could have been put in by the police or any other person?—The thing is an absurdity on the face of it. The police or nobody else could have done so unless they had used a gun, because the whole mass was shot, flesh, paper, clothing, and blood. It was impossible for them to have been put in by hand.

*The Chairman*: What was the size of the largest piece you got out?—I do not know. You have got the photographs of them.

*Mr. Allen* (pointing to the photograph of one of the pieces of paper): Is it at all possible that the piece of paper which got attached to the mass could have been that size?—No. I swear most positively that the piece of paper which might have got in could not have been larger than a shilling or half-crown.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: At the time you sent the paper to Mr. Tasker did you send in the piece of newspaper that was adhering to the mass you took from the wound?—All the paper was sent at the same time to Mr. Tasker.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Did you notice a piece of paper of the 31st of May?—No.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: If you thought you had, why did you not call attention to the fact when you had sent it?—I did my best. This came out afterwards. That is my explanation—that it must have been a piece of the paper of the 31st of May which I had used as a wrapper.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Was it not a piece of paper of November?—I do not know anything about the dates.

*Mr. Earnshaw*: Did you keep the paper afterwards that you wrapped the mass up in?—No.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Could you remember the date that you teased the paper out?—The 6th of June, I think. I think it was the Thursday after the murder happened. The whole of the paper was handed to Mr. Tasker the day I teased it out.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Where was this mass during the period between the taking of it from the body and the time when you teased it?

*The Chairman*: I understood you to say, Dr. Cahill, that you took the mass with you?—I took it home, and put it in a private drawer.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Then, you did not look at it until you teased out the paper?—I am not certain whether I took it to the Coroner's inquest. I think I did.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: You did take it to the Coroner's inquest.

*Witness*: I had wrapped a piece of brown paper around the outside in going to the Coroner's inquest. There was no other paper. By this time the blood had got quite clotted and dry.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: After going home from the inquest you put it in a drawer, and it remained there until the following Thursday?—Yes.

*The Chairman*: You handed all the paper to Mr. Tasker?—Yes, Sir.

*The Chairman*: Did you examine the paper collar that was around the neck of deceased at the time?—Yes. I examined it when I found him dead. That was the first thing that aroused my suspicions, seeing that the cut in the collar corresponded in position to a similar wound in the neck.

*The Chairman*: Do you think that the cut that was in the collar could have been made by the stiletto?—As a matter of fact, Sir, I was of opinion that the stiletto had not been used in the committing of the murder. It is possible that it might have been used, but my opinion was that it had not been used.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Did you give that opinion in your evidence at the trial?—Yes. It is not reported in the Judge's notes.

*The Chairman* (alluding to the sheath-knife): Do you think that the wounds and the fracture in the jaw could have been made by this instrument?—They could, but I do not say they were.

*Mr. Jellicoe*: Your opinion at that time was that the stiletto had not caused the wounds?—I had different reasons for saying so—not in regard to length or size of that weapon at all.

*The Chairman*: You spoke of the jaw-bone being fractured. Was that on account of breakage?—It was clean cut across. This proved that the instrument must have been a very sharp and strong one. I think I might state the reasons I had for saying that the stiletto was not used. It was not that it could not have made the wounds. I examined it carefully for stains. There were none upon it, being clean. If it was used to do that crime, it must have been cleaned immediately after the murder was committed, or taken to a distance and cleaned. If it was cleaned on the spot, the most probable way was by digging it into the ground. If it were dug into the ground it would have scratches on it, however small they might be. It had no scratches on it. Then it must have been cleaned afterwards, and if so, a man would be very careful, in order to prevent detection of a crime, to remove all traces; and I cannot imagine a man doing so and leaving a quarter of an inch of verdigris on the knife near the handle.

*The Chairman*: Did you form an opinion as to whether the shot-wound fired in the front of deceased was from a bullet or shot?—It must have been from a bullet. There is no way of getting out of it. The rent in the clothes could not be made by a shot-gun unless you fired a bullet from it. That was tried for days, with utter failure, by Colonel Hume and Captain Coleman.

*The Chairman*: Why was the fact of the shot-wound not noticed the night before?—When I saw the man lying on the road it was very dark, and the first thing I noticed was blood on the chest. There was nothing to show on the back. It was evident that the man had been murdered. There was no examination of the body at the time it was taken to the Morgue. I did not attend at the Morgue the same evening.