

484. You saw that package?—I have no distinct recollection, but I believe there was one put up for me.

485. Did Bedson ask, now, about the package for him?—I do not remember that.

486. Did Bedson have a package put up for himself there at that time?—Yes.

487. So, in addition to the furs in the box and the package for you, Bedson had another package put up for himself?—I do not know whether it was exclusively for himself. It was intended for himself and the rest of his staff.

488. You saw them put up?—Yes.

489. Did you go through the box of furs at all; were they looked over?—I do not know.

490. Will you swear that Bedson did not look through the first box?—No; because I think it was nailed down when we got there.

491. Did you open up your box of furs?—No; I think not.

492. How many furs did Bedson have put up in this other package?—All I can remember is what I stated in this statement, a bundle of lynx and some minks.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John):

493. That was in Bedson's package?—Yes.

By Mr. Lister:

494. Now, your directions to the man at the barracks were, that the furs should be shipped on the boat?—Yes.

495. Who did you give these orders to?—When the letter was written.

496. Of course that letter was forwarded asking that they be ready for shipment by boat that brought down the General?—Yes.

497. You saw the furs packed?—Yes.

498. Was there anything said about when the boat would leave?—Yes.

499. What was that?—I cannot say exactly what was said.

500. Did you tell Warden the boat would leave at a certain hour, and to have the furs down there?—No.

501. Did you hear Bedson tell him?—Yes; I think so.

502. Have you any doubt at all but what the furs were taken down and put on the boat?—No.

503. No doubt whatever?—No.

504-5. Then your bundle of furs went to Regina and you followed?—Yes.

506. Did you open the bundle?—No.

507. How long was it after your visit to Battleford before you saw that bundle again—after the day those furs were put on board, how long was it before you saw this bundle of furs that had been put up for you?—Some months.

508. They were sent to you at Regina?—Yes.

509. How long did you keep them?—Two or three months, I think.

510. Why did you not keep them altogether?—Because of a question of propriety. It was a question as to the confiscation, and I sent it back.

511. You questioned the propriety of the confiscation?—The question was asked about the propriety of that confiscation.

512. Who asked the question?—I heard it spoken of.

513. The question of the propriety of the confiscation, was the question?—Yes.

514. You immediately sent the furs back or kept them a couple of months?—I wish to explain this. I was intending to go to Battleford and I thought I would take them myself, and, finally, I found I could not go and they were sent up.

515. Where were they taken to?—They were sent back to the storehouse.

516. They were sent to Regina for you, and, after two months, the question of propriety arose, the legality of the confiscation, and you returned them to Battleford?—Yes.

517. How many years ago was that?—That would be four years ago.

518. You say they are there now?—I think so. My belief is they are there.

519. When did you enquire?—I have been told by the police officers, and I have also been told by the officers in command, up there, that they are there.

520. When?—On several occasions.

521. Of late years?—Last year. I think I was told by Commissioner Herchmer himself, and I can remember distinctly that Major Cotton told me they were there.

522. When was that?—A couple of years ago.

523. How did you send them back—by rail?—No, through the police.

524. How long did you remain at Battleford after General Middleton left Battleford on that day?—A few days.

525. Were you ever in the room where these furs were again, between the time the General left and the time of your leaving?—Yes.

526. Did you notice whether the packages had been taken off?

Col. Tisdale—He said positively they were taken on the boat.

Witness—They were not there, except the package for myself.

By Mr. Lister :

527. The other packages had gone?—Yes, I did not see them.

528. Do you know what became of Bedson's furs—the ones he got?—I do not.

529. Did you ever have any talk with him about it since?—Except asking him for the receipt, and that is the first time I found out he had not received the furs, and that he did not give a receipt at Battleford, and I asked him for the receipt and he said he had not received them. He said they had been taken on the way down on the steamer.

530. By whom—stolen?—He saw the box had been opened and that it was taken out on the way down.

531. He never got them in consequence?—Yes.

By Mr. Casgrain :

532. That large box you saw, was there any address on it?—I think so, as far as my memory goes.

533. What address was it?—General Middleton.

By Mr. Lister :

534. One question, Mr. Reed. Did you ever see Warden about this letter afterwards?—Yes.

535. Did you try to get that letter back from him?—Yes.

536. What for?—Because it had some private correspondence in it.

537. Any more correspondence than I have given you here, namely, that the furs were to be put up and shipped, and the quantities? Was there anything more in that letter than what I have stated?—Yes; I think there was.

538. Will you swear there was?—As far as my memory goes.

539. Your letter is, that by General Middleton's orders he was to put up so many packages of furs, and the best were to be selected, and they were to be shipped on the boat that brought the General and his staff down. Was there anything more in the letter?—I think I told Warden not to make this public.

540. That was in the letter?—Yes.

541. Was that done at the General's request?—It was.

542. When was it that you saw Warden about getting that letter out?—When we came down from Fort Pitt.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John) :

543. While you were at Battleford, these few days?—Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

544. What excuse did Warden give for not giving up the letter?—He did give it to me.

545. You got the letter, as a matter of fact?—Yes.

546. Where is the letter?—It is torn up.

547. When was it torn up?—At that time. I want to say this, it was only the private part, and I gave the formal order back to Warden.

548. You got the letter and you gave him a copy of the letter with the exception of the private part, and Warden got back all, except what you consider private?—Yes.

549. In order that he might hold it as a voucher for the furs?—Yes.

550. The original letter contained the statement that this was not to be made public?—Yes.

551. You got the original back, all but the order?—Yes.

552. Was the original torn up?—The original was torn up, and the formal part rewritten and given back to Warden.

553. Why was it destroyed?—Because he had shown this about, apparently, and owing to this private part in it.

554. He had apparently shown it about?—Yes.

555. You had heard he had been showing it, and owing to the private part you got the letter containing all, except that?—Yes.

By Mr. Girouard :

556. Was the private part, that part that Warden was not to make it public, was there anything else in that private part?—No.

557. Are you sure about it?—I do not know anything else.

558. Did that letter mention that the goods were confiscated by order of the General?—Yes.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John) :

559. I understand that the original one you wrote from Fort Pitt was destroyed, and you wrote out a new one leaving out the parts you refer to?—Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

560. Coming back to the letter, you say you destroyed that letter and it was lost in your possession, that original letter that was written in the General's tent?—Yes.

561. Now, was there one word in that letter about confiscation?—Yes.

562. Do you say there was any?—Yes.

563. Was there a word about confiscation. The original letter says, by order of General Middleton?—I think it went on that General Middleton had decided to confiscate and then it read on that he had directed me, &c.

564. To put up, &c.?—Yes.

565. And to select and to ship by the boat that would bring the General down. That was the letter was it? That was substantially the letter?—Yes.

By Mr. Girouard :

566. The original letter?

Mr. Lister :—Here is a copy of the letter upon which we based the charge. The letter reads thus:—

“DEAR WARDEN,—General Middleton has instructed and authorized me to send you the present letter, desiring that you put up bales of furs for the undermentioned: two bales for General Middleton, one for S. L. Bedson, and one for myself. Please select the best and pack them down, as we will be down there to-morrow by boat.

“HAYTER REED,

Assistant Commissioner of Indians.”

567. Do you undertake to swear, Mr. Reed, that that is not the letter?—It is substantially correct, however, but I put in the word confiscation.

568. Will you swear in writing the letter you put in the word “confiscate”? Be careful about your answer?—It is my firm belief I put in the word.

By Mr. Girouard :

569. And in the re-written, too?—Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

570. You will swear that in the re-written letter you put the word “confiscate”?—It is my firm belief.

571. Are you sure that the letter you give there, in the original specifically contained the word “confiscate”?—I firmly believe that both did.

572. Look at that letter, and say whether it is substantially a copy of the substituted letter?—I would not express myself in that way: “General Middleton has instructed me or authorized me to send you the present letter.”

573. How would you express yourself?—I think it would be in this way: “General Middleton has decided to confiscate the Bremner furs, and desires that these packages be made up.”

574. “And please select the best”?—I think it said that.

575. And stating that the boat would be down next day with General Middleton?—Yes.

576. And not to make it public?—Yes. Then these names, as intimated in my statement, were on there.

577. You think there was some other officer?—Yes.

By the Chairman :

578. Do I understand you to say you commenced the letter with the statement that General Middleton had confiscated the furs?—Had decided to confiscate.

By Mr. Lister :

579. That letter was written by order of General Middleton?—Yes.

By Mr. Girouard :

580. Where is the second letter; is that in the hand of Mr. Warden?—I do not know.

581. Could you tell the Committee where it is?—No.

582. Where did you see it last?—In the hands of the police.

583. Which police?—In Battleford.

584. You can give the name of the policeman?—Mr. Warden.

585. That is where you last saw the re-written letter?—No; I would not say that; I have seen that; I have seen it since.

586. Where did you see it last?—I have seen that letter in Ottawa here.

587. When did you see it?—because it is important we should have it—When and where?—In the hands of the police.

588. What police in Ottawa?—In the North-West Mounted Police Department.

589. In the Department of the North-West Mounted Police; who had it there? What is the name of the officer who had it?—Mr. Fortescue or Mr. White.

590. You saw that letter in their hands?—I saw it since I have been down here.

591. Within a week, or two weeks?—Six weeks or two months.

592. Who gave it to that officer?—I do not know.

593. You saw it in his hands?—I went there—

594. To look at it?—No; to ask questions about this case.

595. And they showed you the letter?—Yes.

596. Do you know where it is to-day?—No.

By Mr. Lister :

597. How long ago was this?—Six weeks ago.

598. Was that Department presided over by Mr. Fortescue or Mr. White?—Mr. White.

599. Did you believe at the time you wrote this letter, and at the time these furs were taken, that General Middleton had the power to confiscate?—I certainly did, or I should not have taken action.

600. You were acting in good faith?—Yes; and I sent this package back because I thought I had no right to them.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John) :

601. Under what circumstances did you see this letter in the Department recently?—I went to ask questions about this case.

602. (Producing letter). This is the letter you wrote at Battleford, and which you saw in the Department?—Yes.

603. You recognise it as your handwriting?—Yes.

By Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) :

604. I understand you, Mr. Reed, that the General knew the contents of the first letter written?—Yes.

605. Did he give instructions that it should be kept private and that that should be inserted?—Yes.

606. Did he know that you wrote the second letter?—No; he did not.

607. That was issued without his authority?—Yes.

608. Of your own motion?—Yes; that was done simply because his private clerk was in, and Warden had been showing it to people and it was being talked about. I said "I will give you the formal part of the order."

609. This private part was not the formal part?—No.

610. Do you think the General intended it should be part of the order?—He desired me to send that.

611. You wrote this second letter of your own accord, because you had heard rumors?—Yes.

By Mr. Casgrain:

612. Have you known Mr. Bremner since that time?—Yes.

613. When did you see him first after this—after these furs were packed?—I had seen him before this.

614. Did he claim these furs then?—I did not speak to him.

By Mr. Holton:

615. Did you open the package of furs while it was in your possession?—No.

616. Did you get a list of the furs from Warden put up for you?—No.

617. Then you cannot speak of what was put up for you?—No.

618. You do not know what the contents of your package were?—No.

By Mr. Tisdale:

619. When you say that General Middleton knew the contents of this letter, what do you mean by that, that you showed it to him, or that he knew from the orders he had given you?—From the orders he had given me.

620. You gave the Committee to understand that you had communicated its contents to him. He knew it from the orders he had given you?—Yes, I think so.

621. Or do you mean you read it to him?—No, I did not read it to him.

622. You acted within the orders he gave you, and under them you afterwards wrote the letter?—That is what I firmly believe.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John):

623. There was nothing in that letter except what you were ordered to write?—No.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

624. You saw the quantity of furs that were in the storehouse?—Yes.

625. What proportion did those packed up and that came down on the steamer that day bear to the whole quantity?—About one-eighth; something like that, or one-tenth.

626. Bedson's package and yours?—These two cases and mine.

By Mr. Girouard:

627. What became of the rest?—I do not know.

628. Were they all confiscated, that is those that were in the room, as well as those that were on the steamer?—Yes.

By Mr. Casgrain:

629. Do you know how those furs first reached that store?—No; I do not.

630. Do you know of anybody who knows how they came there first?—No. I did not know they were there until I saw them.

General Middleton—I would like to say that I perfectly agree with all that Mr. Reed has said, with the exception of that part where he intimated that I directed him to say it should be kept quiet. I certainly never directed him to put that in the letter, to the best of my belief, neither did I think it necessary. At any rate, there was no secret made of the thing at the time about these furs, and I certainly do not remember ever having suggested to keep the thing quiet. I did not hear or see what he had written. I, merely having given the order, trusted the carrying of it out to him, and I never saw or heard what he had written. He says he wrote it in my tent. I cannot remember that. I think it is very likely he may have, but I certainly did not know the contents. Had I seen the thing, I certainly should not have let it go.

General MIDDLETON was then further examined, as follows:—

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

631. Was it an ordinary tent?—The Adjutant had a tent there. However, I dare say, he did write it in my tent.

By Mr. Wood (Westmoreland):

632. The part you would object to would be the private part?—I do not think I suggested to him to keep it private.

633. You would not have let it gone?—No, not this part.

By Mr. Tisdale :

634. In other words, you gave him no authority to keep it secret?—Not to the best of my recollection.

By Mr. Girouard :

635. Did you authorize Mr. Reed to say in that letter you had decided to confiscate the goods?—I have no doubt I did. You see the conversation took place and I decided that they were to be confiscated, and he wrote this letter, whatever this order was, after the conversation we had had. He was quite justified I think, from the conversation we had had, in writing what he did, with the exception, that I do not think I ever told him to keep it secret, because it was not secret.

By Mr. Casgrain :

636. Did you ascertain in what manner these furs reached that store—how they came to be in that store?—I do not quite understand you.

637. Did you enquire or ascertain how these furs reached that store where they were stored in?—In what state do you mean?

638. How they came to be there?—I have not the slightest idea, except that it was reported to me that they were being stolen, and, as far as I can remember, it was suggested that they should be sent to the Police barracks.

639. They were put there for protection?—The only person capable of giving the order was myself, and therefore I assume I gave it: but as to the quantity that was put there I cannot tell you. The object was to prevent them being taken indiscriminately by people about.

Mr. HAYTER REED recalled, and further examined:—

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

640. Identify that letter and say whether it is the letter you referred to as the second letter?—This is it.

641. Read it?—It reads as follows:—

“FORT PITT, 1st July, 1885.

“To the Officer in charge of the property taken from Rebel:

“The General having decided to confiscate the furs now in your care and taken from Rebel, desires that you should make up a select bundle of beaver and fisher for him and a selection also for those of his staff. Have them properly packed and addressed, and keep a memorandum of what is packed.

(Signed) “HAYTER REED.”

By Mr. Girouard :

642. When did you write this?—After I went to Battleford the second time.

643. How many months after the 1st July, 1885?—It was immediately after the General left—within a day or two after the General left on the steamer.

644. Who told you to change this letter for the second one?—No one.

645. You did that of your own motion?—Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

646. This is not the shape of the letter at all. Will you swear this is a copy of the letter you wrote at Fort Pitt, in all respects excepting that it is not to be kept quiet?—And those names.

647. Did not your letter from Fort Pitt commence “Dear Warden?”—I think it did.

648. You do not pretend to say that is a copy of your first letter?—No.

649. Either in phraseology or anything else?—So far as the formal order goes, it is the same.

650. But it is not a copy of the letter you wrote at Fort Pitt?—No; that is not.

651. That is the letter mentioned in *Hansard*. In that letter you stated there were to be two packages for General Middleton. Was it bales or packages?—I think it was packages.

652. Will you swear it was packages?—I think it was packages. They are synonymous terms. If I said bale I meant package.

653. In your original letter there were to be two bales put up for General Middleton?—Yes; it says so here.

654. It does not. It says "put up a select bundle of beaver and fisher?"—Then it means two.

655. Then it was two for General Middleton and one for yourself and one for Bedson? Now it means two bundles in this substituted order?—Yes; it means two.

By the Chairman:

656. Do you recollect that that is not a correct copy of what you said with regard to letter in *Hassard*—I believe that it is not a verbatim copy, unless I were shown the original or some person swore it was. That would be the only way the doubt could be created in my mind. Otherwise I believe that is not a verbatim copy.

657. Do you say you still recollect having said two bales for General Middleton?—Yes; to the best of my belief.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John.):

658. You addressed the letter "Dear Warden" and informed him that the General had confiscated the goods and directed him to put up two packages for General Middleton, one for yourself and one for Bedson?—Yes; and mentioning another name, I think.

By Mr. Girouard:

659. What is the other name; do you recollect?—I do not know.

660. Who do you think it was?—It would likely be Captain Hague. I know he was asking very frequently for furs.

By Mr. Casgrain:

661. Why did you write that second letter?—Because there was a private part to the original letter.

662. Where did you write it?—At Battleford.

663. Did you put the former date to it?—Yes, I think so.

664. Did you write that letter after having torn the other one?—Before.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John.):

665. When you applied for the receipt to Mr. Bedson, he told you that he had been plundered on the boat?—Yes.

The Committee then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th April, 1890.

Committee met: Mr. McNEILL in the Chair:—

STUART HENDERSON recalled and further examined:—

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

666. You have been sworn. Have you brought with you all the papers you have in connection with this case?—I have brought the paper under which I act. I have not brought any papers which disclose matters of evidence in connection with Mr. Bremner and myself, or between the gentleman with whom I do most of the correspondence—Mr. J. M. Skelton—and myself. Telegrams relating to witnesses I have not produced.

667. Have you produced all the papers signed by Mr. Bremner?—Mr. Bremner signs as a marksman. I have to take a great deal of what he says through Mr. J. M. Skelton.

668. What papers have you produced?—They are there.

669. There is another paper. This is not the power of attorney. There is a power of attorney from him, as well as some other paper?—I have not got it in my possession.

670. You had it in your possession?—No. I drew up a different paper from it altogether last year—an agreement. That agreement Mr. Bremner refused to sign.

671. There is some other paper you had in your possession?—Signed by Mr. Bremner?

672. Or made by his mark?—Yes; I have other papers signed by his mark.

673. Relating to this claim of the amount he would take?—No; I had a telegram that I received since.

674. To whom did you give it?—Mr. Macdonald must have it.

675. Mr. Macdonald says you have it?—A power of attorney signed by Bremner?—No: not the power of attorney.

676. What was it?—An agreement. I sent up an agreement last year, but Mr. Bremner would not sign it.

677. I do not mean the one he did not sign, but the one he did sign?—I have not got it.

678. Did you see one?—Yes? I think I have.

679. When?—This Session.

680. To whom did you give it?—Macdonald had it, and I had it. I read it over.

681. To whom did you give it?—Macdonald must have it. I did not give it to anyone else.

682. Who has it now?—I cannot tell you. Macdonald would be able to tell you that.

By Mr. Girouard:

683. Have you any papers relating to this inquiry that you have not produced?—Yes.

684. Will you produce them?—I would rather not. Surely no lawyer will ask me to produce them.

685. Here we make no distinction. Have you any papers from your client or anyone else—not instructions from your client on the subject of this enquiry?—I have, but they are of that nature—

686. Then produce them?—I will not produce them. Mr. Bremner has not a footing before this Committee. If I were counsel for one of the members before this Committee I would produce them; but Mr. Bremner has no footing before this Committee, and I will not produce them.

687. What do you mean by no footing?—I positively refuse to produce any other papers than I have produced.

By Mr. Tisdale:

688. Are these the only papers you have, showing the arrangement Mr. Bremner made to collect from him?—In my possession?

679. Any others you have had are not now in your control?—I suppose I could get any papers from Macdonald that he had.

690. There are none anywhere else, except those that Macdonald had?—No; I have not destroyed any.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

691. There is another paper?—That paper has nothing to do with anything that comes up before this Committee. That paper has to do with a civil suit that may be going on.

692. We want to see that paper. He admits that he has a paper signed by Bremner, and we want to know where that paper is. If he says there is no paper concerning this inquiry there is an end to it?—I say that that paper has no connection with this inquiry.

By Mr. Girouard :

693. Has it no connection with the subject matter of this inquiry?—Yes; it has.

694. Then they ought to be produced?—We have an abundance of papers coming in from men who wish to get a rap from the Government, and I have not read them all through.

695. You should have done it since the last meeting. You were instructed to look into the papers.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

696. I have never seen the paper. There is a paper which Mr. Henderson states that he has seen?—It is an agreement, not a power of attorney.

MR. KIRKPATRICK—I think this Committee ought to insist upon the production of that paper.

THE CHAIRMAN—(To Mr. Kirkpatrick).—You say this is the paper you want?

MR. KIRKPATRICK—I suppose it is.

THE CHAIRMAN—That settles it. Mr. Henderson says he has not got that paper.

WITNESS—I sent an agreement which was binding both on Bremner and Macdonald, and Bremner refused to sign it, and another agreement was signed, which, in my opinion, was of no legal validity whatever; otherwise, I might have kept the paper. It was of no legal validity whatever.

MR. KIRKPATRICK—We want to find out why they are keeping this paper back.

MR. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior was called and sworn:—

MR. KIRKPATRICK stated that he did not ask for Mr. Burgess' evidence, but Mr. Girouard stated that he wished to examine him.

By Mr. Girouard :

697. Have you in your possession, Mr. Burgess, any papers relating to the subject matter of this enquiry?—Yes.

698. What kind of papers are they? Will you produce them?—There is the evidence taken before, and the report made by, the commission appointed to inquire into the North-West Rebellion losses.

699. You have the evidence under oath?—Yes; under oath.

By Mr. Casgrain :

700. These are the original papers?—Yes.

By Mr. Tisdale :

701. Can you distinguish between those in this particular case?—Yes; the papers I have brought now are all in connection with this case.

By Mr. Girouard :

702. You produce them?—Yes.

MR. TISDALE—The papers state that the claimant was a party to his own loss—not allowed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—Here are counsel for Major-General Middleton and Hayter Reed. I submit that they should be asked if they have any statements to make. Have you, Mr. Gormully, on behalf of General Middleton, any statement to make?

Mr. GORMULLY—If further evidence is going to be taken I do not know what course we might pursue; but if the matter remains as it now is I do not think I have any further evidence to give. I have given the General's evidence, which I think is the best evidence I can give.

Mr. FERGUSON—I do not think there is any further evidence to give with respect to Mr. Hayter Reed.

Mr. GIBOUARD—I think that the evidence of Mr. Bremner before the Claims Commission should be taken down in connection with this case.

The following documentary evidence, produced by Mr. Burgess, was then read:—

(No. 421.)

NORTH-WEST REBELLION CLAIMS, 1885.

Before J. ALPHONSE OUMET, Esq., of Montreal; HENRY MUMA, Esq., of Drumbo; THOMAS MCKAY, Esq., of Prince Albert, Commissioners, duly appointed and sitting as a Royal Commission at Battleford, District of Saskatchewan, North-West Territories, to investigate the said rebellion losses.

Personally came and appeared Mr. Charles Bremner, of Battleford, farmer and merchant, forty-seven years of age; married—Claimant.

And the said Charles Bremner, said Claimant, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:—

I live at Bresaylor Settlement, between the two rivers, about twenty-two miles from town. I lived there at outbreak of rebellion, and was there on the 14th and 15th April, 1885. We sent a letter down here in April to the Chief of the Police, begged for an answer, but got none. I have no copy of this letter. We were ready to leave our property if he had said so, and we got the priest, Father Cochin, to write for us, and he told us that, perhaps, they were about through with the affair, and it might be that we would be all right if we did not leave the place. The letter was an application for assistance or advice. We got no reply, so we remained at my place. On the evening of the 13th April about 200 Indians came and said they had come for us, we refused to go; and that night they broke into my stable and took all my horses, and what I had in the pack (?) as well. The next day they went into my store alongside my house, and took my goods, and told us to get ready and go with them. So we had to go; they hitched up for me, and started to shoot the dogs, pigs and hens, and they took us away, driving with them at the same time about 300 head of cattle at least, mine among the rest. There were about 15 families taken then; they had all camped about my place, and we were all taken over Battle River to Poundmaker's Reserve. We remained there until the fight of Cut Knife Hill took place, when just before sunrise we heard the attack. Our little camp was about one-quarter of a mile from the Indian camp; the troops were about three-quarters of a mile across a big bridge from us, and I put up a big white flag; before this we had sent down Tom Dennison as a messenger to let the police know to come for us, and to say to them to not shoot at the square tents, but at the Teepees only.

The second cannon ball came near our camp. While with the Indians we were treated badly. I then hitched up the horse and sent my family away to hide themselves in a deep creek, and we went up into a high hill on horseback, intending to go to the police, and they fired at us twice with the cannon, and I saw some of our party of Half-breeds get ready to fight the police, and I said to them: "The first Half-breed I see shooting at the police I will blow his brains out;" and we went back, found our families, and had breakfast at our old camp of that night about 1 p.m. The police just then gave in, and a lot of Indians then got ready to follow them, when I told Poundmaker to stop his men, and he said he would. I came in then on the

day Poundmaker came in and surrendered; we were kept with them until then, and were not able to leave; we had to follow the dancing tent like the rest. The food we got we had to buy from the Indians. All this time I was a prisoner against my will, and held by force. The Indians had 21 Canadians, prisoners captured when the bull team was taken, and they were sent on ahead by Poundmaker with me and three or four others. I wanted him to come along, but he was scared, and I was told by Colonel Otter and Colonel Herchmer that if the Indians would let the horses and captured property go and give up their arms it would be all right. This was put in a letter and taken by Father Cochin and myself back to the camp and read to the Indians, and they were glad. We asked the chief to leave with our families; he said to leave myself and five men with him and he let the others go. We did so, and that evening he got news, and let us all go, and we came to our families who were on the way here. I was arrested here by order of Colonel Herchmer, because I had a rifle which I had bought from a Half-breed. It was a Government rifle, a Winchester, but I did not know it. I bought it from John Wells to keep it from the Indians. He is one of my neighbors. I was held here almost a month and was then sent to Regina for trial, and was held there, but no charge was made against me and we were let go to appear if called upon. I got home here about 18th September; came here same evening as released. ——— I took no part in the Rebellion one way or the other, except as stated as to capture by the Indians. On my return I found my house and store barely standing—windows, stoves, furniture smashed, flooring gone and ceilings torn down. I saw a lot of new hats and clothing on the Indians when they came out of my store. They shot some of our cattle along the road to camp. I do not read, but I recognise the accounts now shown to me of goods that were in the store. I now file the original invoices from Winnipeg of goods sent to me in fall and summer before Rebellion, (Exhibit "A") and were all in my store on 14th April, except such as were sold. My books were lost. I find these invoices afterwards. I had them in a tin box. The goods from W. Macdonald were bought here, and I paid, as shown on these invoices. I paid \$150.00 freight on these goods to the Canadian Pacific Railway to Swift Current, and \$400 land freight to Bresaylor. Almost one-half of this stock remained unsold in my store on 14th April. The furs were at my place in the carts, and went with us to the Indian camp, but the Indians did not take possession of them. Middleton gave orders to put the furs in a safe place. I have not seen it since. I enquired for it, but have not recovered it. The list now read over to me is a correct list of my furs as list Exhibit "B." The list now read to me is a true and correct statement of my losses in house and on farm separate from the store (Exhibit "C.") And Exhibit "D" is the general statement of my claim as at Chairman, present put before the Commission. My residence is about 22 or 25 miles from town. I have a farm, and had a store and house there; had been there four years last July. Was there at outbreak of Rebellion. There are in that settlement about twenty or thirty families altogether. I never heard word of the Rebellion until shortly or about the beginning of 1st April, 1885. When I heard of the Rebellion the settlers there in the Bresaylor were all on their farms; some of them came to barracks here, about ten or twelve families, for protection at once. I did not come here to barracks but remained on my farm with about ten or twelve families—John Wells, Andrew Pozer, Alexander Pozer, Cornelius Pruden, one Breland (name illegible), David Poitras, Narcisse Ducharme, Andre Ducharme, Louis Caplette, Lusette Genoux, and my own family, and James Bremner and their families, who remained in camp with me, and went to the Indian camp on Poundmaker's Reserve. We were notified by Edward Payton at midnight that they were hitching up, and that if we wanted to get away to come then. But my horses were away eighteen miles, and my own mother, 95 years of age, was with me, so I asked him to wait until the next night, when I could get my horses in; but he said he could not wait, there is quite a stir, and the Indians are coming and will kill us all. I sent for the horses, but they were lost and could not be found the next day; and this is the reason we did not come in with the others; the horses were

His
C + B
mark
the next day.

afterwards found. I packed my furs as I bought them, and they were near the store; we did not leave to join Poundmaker for a while after this. Almost ten days, at least, had elapsed before I saw the 200 Indians. We could not come in when the horses were found because of Indians. I had no reasons not to come at once, instead of sending the letter to the fort. Father Cochon, already referred to, advised us to send the letter by the Brother. We remained there then until the store was pillaged, when we were forced to go with them. The priest was there, and went with us, and I remained there until about the time of Poundmaker's surrender. I was in my house on the 14th of April; when the pillage commenced my store was locked. I had no reason to try and prevent the pillage; the Indians were too wicked; they were all armed and broke open the store. The furs were there in the carts that day, but I am positive the Indians left in the morning, and I and all the people there as named went with them, and they took my goods along. The furs were in my carts, and I brought them with me along with the Indians. I can't say what became of the goods, but my furs were brought in here at the time of Poundmaker's surrender, and were delivered to the police here then. It was on the 2nd of May, at Cut Knife fight that I saw some Half-breeds preparing to fire on the police, and while I was in the Indian camp. I and all my party was armed; we refused several times to give up arms to the Indians. We had just a little bit of ammunition with us. I had a breech-loading gun. On my arrival here I was arrested, and sent to Regina, but I am sure no charge was made against me there. I do not remember to have pleaded guilty to any charge made against me there. No sentence was passed on us there. We were released on bail on our security of \$400. I was brought with the others before Judge Richardson in the court room; the clerk read nothing to us; I can't recollect if the judge read anything to us, but I never pleaded guilty—I am positive of this.

The furs in Exhibit "B" are the furs I lost. I can't say if I had counted them all; I had counted what was packed. I made out my lists from memory as soon as released, when I went to Winnipeg, and I have not received any of them. Personally I can't say who took them. The prices mentioned for my furs are what I paid for my furs, and the prices mentioned for the goods are prices in Winnipeg and freight added. I sent my first claim about end of November last. I did not send my list of cattle at same time as other claim, as I wished to be paid for furs and goods first. I had hoped to find some horses and cattle after. I have made a statutory declaration in Winnipeg before James Fisher on November 9, 1885. —

Mr. McKay. I swear that I never took part in the Rebellion in any way never aided or assisted them in any way while I was with them. I never took part in any of their movements, never acted as scout or went away with any party whatever of Half-breeds or Indians. I was coming (illegible) when La Fontaine, a Police scout, was captured, and my nephew, Alexis B. Sayers, was with me, and the Half-breeds came and caught us when we were crossing the Battle River, and we crossed first, Sayers and I, and galloped off pretty lively when over, and came 7 or 8 miles this side of the river, and they again caught us, and we came with them a piece, until we saw the Police scouts and then went at once straight after the Scouts and I saw Fontaine then ahead. This party overtook me at the river; I did not know then that they were after the scouts they had started after the cattle only. When Fontaine went into the woods it was not me who told him if he came out he would not be hurt. I could have escaped at any time with the men on horseback, but we could not leave our families. When we sent our families away at Cut Knife the Indians sent a guard of 50 men after them and a lot of Indians came and watched us. It was Louis Sayers asked for Henry Sayers' rifle to shoot the Police; he is a young man; he was the only one I heard, but if he had begun, all would have begun. I know a party of Indians and Half-breeds, so I heard, came down here. Otter arrived when Rouleau's house was burnt, but I can't say who they were. I do not know anything about the raid on the teamsters. I do not know if any of our party had any Government or private property; I had traded my fur from all around,

His
C + B
mark
the day before.

some from Turtle Lake, Cold Lakes, other side of Frog Lake, from Chippenzo Indians, from the Big Mountains south of Fort Pitt. I had three men and myself trapping. I had six carts and two waggons when I went to the Indian camp and the same number when I came in here and was arrested. I can't say how many bales I had; I can't at all remember. I had over ten packs—pretty near twenty packs, I suppose. I had been with the Indians seven or eight days before Cut Knife fight. There were about twenty men of Half-breeds, and between 200 and 300 Indians in camp when it was fought.

In re JAMES BREMNER.

I know the claimant. I know he has a claim. And I know he had and lost the articles mentioned in his claim as read to me. I saw the wages paid to the men. I paid him out of my store for (illegible); he was one of the settlers at the Bresaylor, but was away from home.

And further deponent sayeth not.

The present deposition having been read to the witness, he declares it contains the truth, nothing but the truth, persists therein, and— has declared he cannot sign.

Taken, sworn and acknowledged before us, Commissioners duly appointed by Royal Commission as aforesaid at Battleford, District of Saskatchewan, North-West Territories, on the seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed) CHARLES ^{His} BREMNER.
mark.

(Signed) J. ALPHONSE OUMET,
" THOS. McKAY,
" H. MUMA,

Commissioners.

B.

CLAIM of Charles Bremner—Schedule of losses of property stolen and destroyed during the Rebellion of 1885.

Musk rats, 1,836, at \$1.00 per doz.....	\$ 156 00
10 Fishers, at \$10.00 each.....	100 00
377 Lynx, at \$3.00 each.....	1,131 00
20 Wolf skins, at \$1.25 each.....	25 00
54 Bear, at \$10.00 each.....	540 00
19 Martin, at \$2.50 each.....	47 50
479 Beaver, at \$4.00 each.....	1,916 00
604 Mink, at \$1.00 each.....	604 00
239 Skunk, at 75c. each.....	179 25
200 Red fox, at \$1.25 each.....	250 00
3 Silver fox, at \$50.00 each.....	150 00
6 Cross fox, at \$5.00 each.....	30 00
8 Otter, at 10.00 each.....	80 00
35 Wolverine, at \$4.00.....	140 00
21 Badger, at 75c. each.....	15 75
Total.....	<u>\$5,364 50</u>

(Signed) CHARLES ^{His} BREMNER.
mark

(No. 421.)

NORTH-WEST REBELLION CLAIMS, 1885.

Before J. ALPHONSE OUMET, Esq., of Montreal; HENRY MUMA, Esq., of Drumbo; THOMAS MCKAY, Esq., of Prince Albert; Commissioners duly appointed and sitting as a Royal Commission at Battleford, District of Saskatchewan, North-West Territories, to investigate the said Rebellion Losses.

Personally came and appeared Mr. Charles Bremner of Battleford, merchant and farmer—Claimant. And the said Rev. Father Louis Cochon, of Poundmaker's Reserve, Missionary Priest, on behalf of the said Claimant, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

At time of outbreak I was at Bresaylor Settlement. I know all the circumstances attending the capture of Charles Bremner and party by the Indians; I was in the camp at Charles Bremner's place with 10 or 12 Half-breed families, and I say they were not rebels. They did not come here, because they did not believe that the Indians would rob or injure them at all, and they had no certain news, they were separate from the others who came in here, from the English Half-breed settlement near the river. Charles Bremner, I would say, was not a rebel at all. And those people acted on my advice. I told them that probably the best thing to do was to remain and work on their farms. A portion of them were willing to come here and the rest thought it best to remain there. Some of them were very poor, and had no horses, and while they were discussing what to do the Indians came. Before this I had written a letter to the Police captain signed by C. Bremner and H. Sayer, asking what we had to do, and we received no reply to this. The Indians forced us to go along with them. I was kept as a prisoner under guard, but not in a tent, but the camp was all guarded around and we could not escape; we were not close prisoners, and our camp was visited frequently to see if we were there. The Brother sent with the letter was kept at barracks and not allowed to return. These people have all lost property. James Bremner was the same, and was very quiet all through the trouble, and was with the party. Louis Caplette and the others, and John Wells, and all the party, lost their animals and property. Chas. Bremner had a large band of cattle, and lost many, and he had a large quantity of fine furs, I should say I saw from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth. He had about 80 head of cattle, he had also a good stock of boots in his store, and had merchandise in his buildings as well. It was not a very large store, but can't say as to the amount, and I think it was all pillaged, and he has found some animals, but no goods, I think. Many of the animals I saw killed by the Indians.

I was with Poundmaker during the entire time of the captivity of these people, and I did not see any disloyal act on his part.

And further deponent sayeth not.

The present deposition having been read to the witness, he declares it contains the truth, nothing but the truth, persists therein, and has signed.

Taken, sworn and acknowledged before us, Commissioners duly appointed by Royal Commission as aforesaid, at Battleford, District of Saskatchewan, North-West Territories, on the seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(Signed) L. COCHIN, O.M.I.

(Signed) J. ALPHONSE OUMET, }
 " THOS. MCKAY, } Commissioners.
 " H. MUMA, }

Mr. HENDERSON, further examined:—

By Mr. Casgrain:

703. Have you any knowledge of the value of those furs as established by your client—the value of them?—No, sir; not the slightest.

704. Have you any idea of the amount that he has claimed?—I think he has claimed too little.

Mr. CASGRAIN—I wanted to find out whether he would accept \$3,500.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, 23rd April, 1890.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 23rd April, 1890.

Committee met: Mr. McNEILL in the Chair.

RONALD C. MACDONALD, recalled and further examined:—

The CHAIRMAN—You are already sworn.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

705. Have you any agreement signed by Mr. Bremner about these furs?—I have no agreement with me.

706. Who has it?—My solicitor has it.

707. Your solicitor said the other day, when under examination, that he did not have the agreement?—I had it then.

708. You have since passed it to your solicitor?—Yes. It has no bearing upon this case whatever.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—Let the Chairman look at it?—The document was handed over to the Chairman.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

709. What proportion of Bremner's furs do you think were put up on that order signed by Mr. Reed?—On the first order?

710. Yes?—About one-eighth of the whole—I should say about that.

By Mr. Lister:

711. There were two orders?—Yes; I stated so in my previous evidence.

712. And so far as the written order was concerned, under that order one-eighth of the furs there at that time were put up?—Yes.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

713. But none had been taken before that?—I have given my evidence on that point already; my memory does not serve me exactly, but it can be easily determined by referring to the order to Warden. To the best of my knowledge, it was subsequent to that time.

By Mr. Tisdale:

714. The "other" person referred to who was to receive some of the furs was perhaps Col. Otter?—I said it was only hearsay. I was not there but I understood someone went to the Quartermaster's store and said there was not a sufficient quantity put up for the General.

By Mr. Weldon (St. John):

715. I understood you to say that when General Middleton came down from Fort Pitt you saw him in the room where the furs were?—I did not see him there; I was only told he was there.

Mr. A. M. BURGESS.—Recalled and further examined:—

By Mr. Girouard:

716. You were asked at the last meeting to produce copies of the evidence adduced before the Claims Commission by the Claimant Bremner and Caplette?—Yes.

717. Have you those copies with you?—Yes.

718. Do you produce them?—Yes.

(For this evidence see page 35.)

719. Have you got with you a list of the furs claimed by Bremner before the Claims Commission?—This is a copy of the original list furnished by the Royal Commission to the Department. (For this list see page 38.)

720. The total amount claimed by Bremner for furs was?—\$5,364.50.

721. That is the amended claim?—That was the claim submitted to the Commission when it met at Battleford.

722. Did you find in your Department another claim by Bremner for furs before this one?—Yes.

723. How much does it come to?—\$4,374.66. (*For this claim see page 41.*)

724. Mr. Bremner, I believe, swore to the value of those furs as mentioned in Exhibit B and produced by you this morning?—Yes.

725. Did not his clerk, Caplette, swear to the same effect?—Not before the Commission, I think. I think only Rev. Father Cochin and Bremner were examined before the Commission.

726. Are you in a position to say whether this Schedule A is a correct copy of the claim originally submitted to the Commission by Bremner?—It is vouched for by me.

MR. LISTER.—I have no further evidence to offer. We accept the evidence given before the Royal Commission as evidence given before the Committee.

Messrs. Gormully and Ferguson respectively said they had no more evidence to submit.

The enquiry was then closed.

(*Exhibit filed by Mr. Gormully.*)

CLAIM of Charles Bremner, Trader in Furs, for losses sustained during the late rebellion in the North-West Territories.

The Claimant resided at Bresaylor, near Battleford.

Compensation is asked for furs taken by the Government authorities at Battleford at the time Claimant was arrested on certain charges made against him for complicity in the Rebellion. Claimant was discharged without trial, but has not since been able, he alleges, to recover his property.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Claims.	Amount Claimed.	Amount recommended to be Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
371 beavers, at \$4.00.....	1,484 00	
9 wolverines, at 4.00.....	36 00	
376 lynx, at 3.00.....	1,128 00	
1,736 rats, at 1.00 per dozen.....	144 66	
169 red fox, at 1.25.....	200 00	
494 minks, at 1.00.....	494 00	
5 wolves, at 1.25.....	6 25	
19 fishers, at 10.00.....	190 00	
4 com. fox, at 2.00.....	8 00	
31 bears, at 10.00.....	310 00	
233 skunks, at 0.75.....	174 75	
19 martin, at 2.50.....	47 50	
23 badgers, at 0.50.....	11 50	
8 otters, at 10.00.....	80 00	
3 silver fox, at 50.00.....	150 00	
60 days' use of horse by scout.....	60 00	
Value of horse not returned.....	200 00	
	4,634 66	
Schedule B.....	895 95	
Total.....	5,530 61	

Certified to be a true copy of the original document of record in the Department of the Interior.

April 15th 1890.

A. M. BURGESS, D. M. I.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, 14th March, 1890.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the statements made in reference to furs taken from Charles Bremner met.

PRESENT:

Messrs. McNeill,	Casgrain,
Tisdale,	Holton,
Wood (Westmoreland),	Lister, and
Girouard,	Kirkpatrick.
Weldon (St. John),	

On motion of Mr. Tisdale, Mr. McNeill was chosen Chairman.

Mr. McNeill took the Chair, and the Order of Reference was then read, as follows:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 10th March, 1890.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the statements made in reference to furs taken from Charles Bremner, a Half-breed residing at Battleford, and that said Committee be composed of Messrs. McNeill, Tisdale, Wood (Westmoreland), Girouard, Weldon (St. John), Casgrain, Holton, Lister and Kirkpatrick—the last two mentioned without power of voting; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a short-hand writer to take down evidence, and that it is desirable that any witness to be examined by the Committee should be examined on oath.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,

Clerk of the House.

The Committee then discussed the Order of Reference, and it was agreed that Mr. Lister should prepare a statement of the charges and submit the same to the Committee at its next meeting, and that a copy of such statement, when prepared, be communicated to General Middleton and to Hayter Reed, so that they may be in a position to reply to the same either in person or in writing.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, 19th March, 1890.

Committee met.

PRESENT:

Mr. McNeil in the Chair. Messrs. Tisdale, Wood (Westmoreland), Girouard, Weldon (St. John), Casgrain, Holton, Lister, and Kirkpatrick.
General Middleton and Mr. Hayter Reed were in attendance.

Pursuant to the agreement arrived at by the Committee at its last meeting, Mr. Lister submitted the following statement of the charges made against General Middleton, which was read. (For this statement, see page 1 of the minutes of evidence).

Mr. Lister was heard in reference to his statement going beyond the charges specified in the Order of Reference.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Westmoreland), it was

Ordered, That paragraph 3 and sub-paragraphs a, b, and c, of Mr. Lister's statement, be struck out, as being beyond the Order of Reference, and the Committee not being authorized to investigate the same.

Messrs. Payne and Burrows, shorthand reporters, were present, for the purpose of taking down the evidence given before the Committee, and were sworn to take down and transcribe faithfully the same.

Mr. Gormully, counsel for General Middleton, made the following statement on behalf of General Middleton. (For this statement, see page 2 of the evidence.)

Mr. A. Ferguson, counsel for Mr. Hayter Reed, made the following statement on behalf of Mr. Reed. (For this statement, see page 3 of the evidence.)

Mr. Ronald C. Macdonald, of Battleford, was then called, sworn and examined by Mr. Lister and others. (For his evidence see Minutes of Evidence.)

Ordered, That the witness bring to the next meeting the power of attorney given to him by Charles Bremner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to part of a letter written by witness to Col. Morris. *Ordered*, That the said letter be filed. (For this letter, see page 11 of the evidence.)

Ordered, That the following persons be summoned to appear at Ottawa, and bring with them all papers in connection with the Charles Bremner fur enquiry:— Charles Bremner, Louis Caplette, Stephens Warden, Robert Macdonald, Arthur Dorion, Col. Morris, Major Steele and Pierre Boissonnault.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 1st April, 1890.

Committee met.

PRESENT:

Mr. McNeill in the Chair: Messrs. Tisdale, Wood (Westmoreland), Girouard, Weldon (St. John), Casgrain, Holton, Lister and Kirkpatrick.

The shorthand reporters were in attendance.

General Middleton and Mr. Hayter Reed, and their counsel, Messrs. Gormully and Ferguson, were in attendance; as were also Mr. Ronald Macdonald and Mr. Stuart Henderson, solicitor for Charles Bremner.

The Chairman laid before the Committee, copies of the telegrams sent to J. M. Skelton, Battleford, summoning Charles Bremner, Louis Caplette, Stephens Warden and Robert Macdonald to appear and give evidence, and stated that after consultation with Mr. Lister and a majority of the members of the Committee he had for the present cancelled the order requiring the attendance of these persons, so as to save expenses.

Mr. Henderson was then called, sworn and examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick and others. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Ordered, That Mr. Henderson bring with him to the next meeting all papers in his possession in connection with this enquiry.

General Middleton was then called and sworn, and made the following statement. (For this statement, see page 13 of the Minutes of Evidence.)

General Middleton was then examined by Mr. Lister and others. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

General Middleton requested to be allowed to make and was permitted to make a statement with respect to a horse and furs alleged to have been appropriated by him at Batoche. (For this Statement, see page 19 of the Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Hayter Reed was then called and sworn, and made the following statement. (For this statement, see page 22 of the Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Reed was then examined by Mr. Lister and others. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Reed filed a letter, dated Fort Pitt, 1st July, 1885, (For this letter, see page 31 of the Minutes of Evidence.)

General Middleton was then further examined. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Hayter Reed was then re-called and further examined. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

The Committee then sat with closed doors; after which they adjourned to the call of the Chair.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

Friday, 18th April, 1890.

Committee met.

PRESENT :

Mr. McNeill in the Chair—Messrs. Tisdale, Girouard, Casgrain, Holton, Lister, Kirkpatrick, and Wood (Westmoreland).

The shorthand writers were in attendance.

Ordered, That Mr. Stuart Henderson, of Ottawa, be summoned to appear forthwith before the Committee, and to bring with him all papers relating to this enquiry.

Ordered, That Mr. Ronald Macdonald be summoned to appear forthwith before the Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, be requested to appear forthwith before the Committee, and to bring with him all papers relating to this enquiry filed with the Rebellion Claims Commission.

At the request of Mr. Casgrain the minutes of the last meeting were read.

Mr. Stuart Henderson appeared in obedience to the summons of the Committee, and was called and further examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and filed a paper signed by Mr. Macdonald, on behalf of Mr. Bremner, appointing Mr. Henderson to act for the said Bremner. Also a paper appointing Mr. Macdonald agent for the prosecution of the claims of the persons whose names are appended thereto, for losses incurred in the Rebellion of 1885, and agreeing to pay the said Macdonald 5 per cent. of the amount recovered. (For Mr. Henderson's evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked that all papers relating to this enquiry in the possession of Mr. Henderson be submitted to the Chairman, to ascertain if they had any bearing on the question.

The witness objected to produce these papers. Committee deliberated, and determined that Mr. Henderson be not required to produce these papers, inasmuch as he declared that he had already produced all papers in his possession bearing upon the enquiry, except such as referred to a suit by Bremner against General Middleton.

Mr. A. M. Burgess appeared as requested, and was called, sworn and examined by Mr. Girouard and others, and put in the evidence of, and schedule of losses of, Charles Bremner, made before the North-West Rebellion Claims Commission; also the deposition of Reverend Father Louis Cochin, made before the same Commission. (For these papers, see page 35 of Minutes of Evidence.)

On motion of Mr. Girouard, it was

Ordered, That the evidence and schedule put in by Mr. Burgess be copied and incorporated as part of his evidence. (For Mr. Burgess' evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick suggested that counsel for General Middleton and Mr. Reed now submit further evidence if they so desire.

Mr. Gormully filed a certified copy of Mr. Bremner's claim. (For this claim, see page 41 of the Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Henderson was further examined by Mr. Casgrain. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Girouard moved, seconded by Mr. Casgrain,—

That inasmuch as the Committee have no evidence of what became of the case of furs addressed to Colonel Bedson—Colonel Bedson be summoned to appear and give evidence before this Committee, which was negated on the following division:—Yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Ordered, That Mr. Henderson appear at the next meeting.

Ordered, That Mr. Ronald Macdonald (who could not be found this morning), be summoned to appear at the next meeting of the Committee, and to bring with him all the papers in his possession, and especially any agreement executed by Charles Bremner in relation to the matter now before the Committee for enquiry.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday at 11 a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1890.

Committee met.

PRESENT :

Mr. McNeill in the Chair—Messrs. Tisdale, Wood (Westmoreland), Girouard, Weldon (St. John), Casgrain, Holton, Lister and Kirkpatrick.

The shorthand writers were in attendance.

Mr. Stewart Henderson and Mr. Ronald Macdonald attended in obedience to the summons of the Committee.

Mr. Macdonald was called and further examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick and others. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Macdonald submitted an agreement made by him with Charles Bremner to the Chairman, who stated that the matter contained therein was irrelevant to the enquiry. The agreement was then returned to Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Tisdale moved,

That no more evidence be taken, and that the Committee now proceed to the consideration of its report.

Mr. Girouard moved in amendment,

That Mr. Burgess be called to give evidence in regard to the schedules put in. And the question being put on the amendment; it was agreed to on a division.

Mr. Burgess was accordingly called and examined by Mr. Girouard. (For his evidence, see Minutes of Evidence.)

Mr. Lister made the following statement:—

"I, for Bremner, state to the Committee that Bremner will accept \$4,500 in full of his claim for furs."

Messrs. Lister, Ferguson and Gormully, each stated in reply to the Committee, that they had no further evidence to submit.

On motion of Mr. Girouard, seconded by Mr. Weldon (St. John), it was

Ordered, That the following be adopted as the report of this Committee, and reported to the House, together with the evidence taken and the proceedings of the Committee. (For this report see report, prefixed to Minutes of Evidence.)

Attest,

N. ROBIDOUX,

Clerk of Committee.