

SUTCLIFFE'S...

SHOW DAY BARGAINS

We have prepared these money saving items for Show Day visitors, and that men may find our clothing section a place of interest as well as a "Money in Pocket" place to buy their spring outfit—nor did we forget the Youths and Boys, as there are equal opportunities for them. Visit our clothing section Saturday—it will interest you.

Men's and Youths' Suits

YOUTHS' ENGLISH WORSTED and best quality Canadian Tweed Suits, long pants, well made and good wearing qualities. Sizes 32 and 33 only. Regular prices \$7.00 to \$10.00, for **\$3.95**

YOUTHS' CANADIAN TWEED SUITS, sizes 32, 33 and 34 only, some with outing coats, others have sack coats, good wearing suits, and regular prices were up to \$6.00. **\$2.95**

BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS, good wearing Canadian Tweed, sizes 29 to 33, all well lined and splendid for spring and summer wear. Regular prices \$4.75 to \$5.50. **\$3.50**

MEN'S FANCY WORSTED SUITS, size 34 to 40, Italian linings, French facings, fancy stripe sleeve linings. Regular prices \$12.00, one dozen suits only **\$6.95**

MEN'S TWEED PANTS, one dozen pairs only, good Canadian Tweed, sizes 32 to 36 waist measure, strongly made, assorted check patterns. Reg. value \$1.50, for **98c**

TIES Two for 25c
round silk four-in-hand and string ties, variety patterns and fancy checks, also some 50c. qualities of Imperial Derby shape, all silk ties, in light and dark colors. Your choice of the **2 for 25c**

SHIRTS UP TO \$1.00 EACH... 48c
quality Cambric and Print Shirts, sizes 14 to 16, soft or laundered fronts, cuffs separate or attached. Regular prices up to \$1 each for **48c**

MEN'S HATS Far underpriced...
fawn and Brown Stiff Felt Hats, standard shapes and all sizes. Regular prices up to \$2.00 **25c**

FUR FELT HATS \$1.00
fawn and Brown Stiff Felt Hats, Fedora styles in standard shapes, colors black, brown, blue and light pearl. Reg. prices \$1.50 and \$2 each, for **\$1**

SUTCLIFFE'S SPRING HOUSEFURNISHINGS SALE NOW GOING ON

SUTCLIFFE & SONS,
CASH LINDSAY ONE PRICE

For Goodness Sake
Wear
Granby Rubbers
The Rubber that has the largest sale in Canada, simply on account of its goodness. Made from new rubber.
"Granby Rubbers wear like iron"

REMOVED
5 DOORS WEST
To—
Armstrong Bros.' Old Stand
Next to Neill's Shoe Store

HIGHBOTHAM
DRUGGIST
MICELLANEOUS.
We have a lot of household needs. Used every day by everybody. Can't call them? Orders do not make for. Write at once to G. H. H. & Co., London, Ont.

TO RENT.
The GLENARM HOTEL
Apply to
J. E. WELDON, Solicitor.
Marriage Licenses
At Britton Bros., Tailors.

THE DEPOSIT SLIPS.

What Bank Officials Have to Say About Change Made.

WHY DID MR. GAMEY DO IT?

He Said He Found the Missing One in His Glove.

BUT IT WAS NOT THE ORIGINAL

Evidence About His Visit to Buffalo Shut Out—The Cases of Alleged Contempt of Court—Objections Based on Want of Jurisdiction Overruled—Evidence of the

Campaigns.
Report of proceeding days trial begins on page three.

Toronto, April 30.—The Gamey Commission resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The alleged contempt of court on the part of The Mail and Empire and of The World first engaged the attention of the Commission.

Mr. Johnston said that neither he nor his colleagues were prosecutors in the matter, but thought that their duty was ended when they called the attention of the Commission by Mr. McEvoy's affidavit to the matter.

Mr. J. B. Clarke, K. C., appeared for Mr. W. J. Douglas of The Mail and Empire. To the Chancellor's question "Are you ready to go on?" Mr. Clarke replied:

"I am not ready to go on this morning. I am not asked your Lordships to allow the motion to stand until to-morrow, but reserving to me the preliminary objection that your Lordships have no jurisdiction to hear this motion."

The Chancellor's Remarks.
The Chancellor—I do not know what has been done in carrying out the order made by us, but we have been guided in this matter by the well defined practice which has been laid down in the Parnell Commission which is entirely analogous to this enquiry. The court there rigorously abstained from referring to anything in connection with the newspapers except it were brought before the commission by the affidavit of some person who was acquainted with the facts and who laid the information before the court, and no attention was paid to anything the newspapers had to say unless some application was made and the date and the particular paper verified before the court, inviting the court's attention. That was one in this case, and we directed notice to be given to the editors to show cause. It appeared to us that there were points on which there was a plain infringement with regard to the proceedings of this court. We do not intend to criticize what the newspapers have done. It is a matter for the good sense of the persons who write these articles, or their ill sense, or their spite. But there are certain things that cannot be permitted by this tribunal or any court. It is to have common respect. Contempt is not, perhaps, the correct expression; it is the interfering with the jurisdiction of the court. It is for the court to determine whether or not Mr. Gamey has been bribed, and when newspapers on the face of them claim to say that Mr. Gamey was bribed they pre-judge the case. What is the use of our going on and making further enquiries?

Invasion of Court's Right.
There is another matter in which it clearly appears to us there was an invasion of the rights of this court. There were certain investigations conducted here with closed doors—it was not done in camera, as we might have done—and Mr. Ritchie while making certain examinations found entries which he thought might lead to some result; but he was careful to say when Mr. Ritchie made objections to the account of private parties being heard, Mr. Ritchie said he had purposely abstained from making anything public, and thus it was never intended to be disclosed or to be evidence unless it turned out it was relevant to the investigation. It turned out it was a private corporation, and in such a case the privileges which the bank claimed were violated, and the protection which the court gave for private investigation to be obtained in this way, without being divulged to the public, was violated.

Reason for the Order.
As for all the rest of it, there is a great deal of comment, and we are not going to criticize as to where the limits are; but those two violations seemed to be beyond the limit, and that is the reason the order was given.

Mr. Ritchie.—The only thing that appears is on page 1,452 of the evidence.

Mr. Clarke.—That \$3,000 was also referred to in the evidence.

The Chancellor.—Yes; but the names were not given in connection with this transaction. Mr. Ritchie will bear me out in saying that this was a matter of private investigation; we took no notes, and the reporter was directed not to take down certain things, and it was all conducted with a view to discovering anything relevant without violating the privacy of these accounts.

However, you can take your course in the matter. We have just indicated the points on which we think there has been a violation, and the motion may stand over. There is no reference to any particular newspapers; we are dealing with any cases of the kind that may be brought before us on either side.

Mr. Clarke.—We will bring our case before you on affidavit to-morrow.

Line to Be Followed.
Chief Justice Falconbridge—We are not prejudging the case; we are outlining for your benefit the line that will be followed.

Mr. Johnston said that he had refused to be interviewed by newspapers about the case, and he denied the correctness of one report attributing to him the conviction of the guilt of Mr. Gamey.

World's Case Enlarged.
Mr. Ritchie.—There is also the application made to your Lordships in connection with the article appearing in The World newspaper.

Mr. Baird appeared as counsel for The World newspaper, and stated to their Lordships that he is not ready to go on.

Mr. W. F. Maclean appeared on his own behalf, in regard to the charge against him personally, and said he was not ready now, and had to be back in Ottawa to-morrow, but would be back from Ottawa to-morrow night and ready the following day—Thursday.

Haworth, Bank Teller, Recalled.
F. Roland Haworth re-called. Examined by Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston—I asked the manager of the bank to let me have two or three slips, immediately after this slip of the 10th or 11th of September. I do not desire the particulars of these slips now put in to be made public. Q.—Are those deposit slips that passed through your hands, Mr. Haworth?

Chancellor Boyd—Are those genuine slips?

Mr. Johnston—Yes, my Lord. The Chancellor—Just to show how it is done?

Mr. Johnston—Yes, my Lord. Witness—Yes, they are.

Mr. Johnston—Q.—Now these three slips which I produce, and which will be marked as one exhibit, Exhibit 69, were made in the regular course of business on the 20th of September, the 11th of November, and the 29th of November? A.—They were.

Q.—And the writing of the initial "H" is yours? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the long stroke is whose? A.—The accountant's.

Q.—Will you show where the file mark of these slips is? Witness indicated the file marks.

Q.—And these slips are in the same condition as they were the day they were put in? A.—Yes.

Mr. Johnston—I put this in, too, my Lord, to show your Lordships the file mark. It is a little wire punched through the centre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ritchie. Q.—Who selected these three deposit slips, Exhibit 69? A.—I don't know, sir.

Q.—You did not select them from the bank? A.—I did not.

Mr. Johnston—I asked the manager to produce them.

Mr. Ritchie—Q.—I see they are different dates; they are not slips about the same date as the 11th of September? A.—No.

Q.—One is September 20th, one November 11th, and one November 29th? A.—Yes.

Mr. Johnston—These are what he gave me. I will call the manager, if you like, and have him here.

Examines Exhibit 66.
Mr. Ritchie—Q.—I show you the deposit slip, Exhibit 66. Where are there any initials on that; just look at it through the light? A.—(Holding the deposit slip up to the light)—There are some marks on there.

Q.—Could anyone say that they were initials? A.—Well, I would not swear that they were initials.

Q.—And the blue pencil mark that you see there?

Chancellor Boyd—Exhibit 66 is the one that is said not to be a bank voucher.

Mr. Ritchie—Yes, my Lord, so that all you can see there is that there is a blue pencil mark? A.—Yes, and some other marks.

Q.—And these are all inside the line where the figures 900 are? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is where the amount of money is filled in by the customer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, in the three slips that you produce your initials are not in the same place as all? A.—No, sir.

Q.—They are on the left considerably? A.—Umm.

Q.—In every case. Is that your universal rule to put them there? A.—Yes.

Mr. Ritchie—Q.—Would you ever take that exhibit 66 as being one of the slips that had gone through your hands? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing to indicate it? A.—No.

Q.—Now look at Exhibit 67; do the same remarks as you have made in regard to Exhibit 66 apply to Exhibit 67? A.—No, sir.

Identifies It as "H," and Like His.
Q.—What difference is there? A.—The initial is in a different place.

Q.—Will you swear that is an initial? A.—Yes, I will.

Q.—What initial is it? A.—"H."

Q.—You swear to that? A.—I do.

Q.—Is it like your "H"? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is Exhibit 67, my Lord. Is it in the same place that you put your initials in upon the general slips? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—Is that to the left of that line? A.—It is nearly to the left.

Q.—Isn't it just on the line—on both sides of the line? A.—It is on the left hand side of the line.

Q.—Is it on the right hand side of the line also? A.—Part of it is.

Q.—And you tell us your invariable rule was to put your initials wholly on the left; is that right? A.—I generally do.

Q.—Do you undertake to tell their Lordships that this mark or Exhibit 67 is the same as the initial on Exhibit 69? A.—Similar.

Q.—There is a well defined "H" on each one of the three slips comprising Exhibit 69, isn't there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you say that is a well defined "H" on Exhibit 67? A.—No, it is not a very good "H."

Q.—Will you pledge your oath to

is an "H" at all? A.—I sometimes make an "H" like that.

Q.—Will you swear that is an "H" at all; now trace any lines composing an "H" there; it might be an "N," might it not? A.—I don't know.

Q.—It might be a "U"? A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—It might be a "W"? A.—Not very well.

Q.—Just as like a "W" as like an "H"? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—If you have a strong imagination? A.—I don't think so.

Exhibit 67 Again.
Q.—Let us look for a moment at exhibit No. "67" again. Look at that—would you say that this is a copy of a slip that had passed through your hands in the ordinary course of business? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You would say that without a moment's hesitation? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the first place, there is no total there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—In addition to that there is no ledger folio? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And no puncture of a file? A.—No, sir.

Q.—So you would clearly reject it without a moment's hesitation as being something that had not passed through your hands? A.—It has been on file here but—

Q.—It didn't go through the bank file? A.—No, sir.

Q.—So you would know it was not a genuine deposit slip? A.—Yes.

Q.—You would know that? A.—Yes.

Had No Recollection.
Q.—Now, you said that Mr. Crossin made that deposit? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do you know—have you any independent recollection of the fact? A.—Well, I checked.

Q.—Have you an independent recollection of the fact? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you no recollection about Mr. Crossin going in to make that deposit at all? A.—No.

Q.—And you cannot tell the denomination of the bills that were deposited? A.—Only by the slip.

Q.—And you cannot apart from the slip? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you could not tell if they had not seen the slip whether they were \$1 bills or \$100 bills? A.—No, sir.

First Time He Saw It.
Q.—When did you first look up this slip representing the deposit of \$500? A.—On Saturday, the 18th April.

Q.—And you say in the morning Mr. Gamey came there and asked to see a particular deposit slip? A.—He did.

Witness, continuing, said it was the first time that he saw Mr. Gamey, and that he hesitated about giving out the slip, but did not want to take the responsibility of handing it out. He did not know if there was any responsibility in allowing a customer of his own, and he had been asked to show deposit slips before but never hesitated about doing so before this time. He hesitated this time because it might be an important slip and called forth in evidence. He did not know Mr. Crossin or Mr. Gamey's writing, but Mr. Crossin always made the deposits. He would not swear Mr. Gamey never made a deposit. He looked at this particular slip because he was curious. The object of initiating a deposit slip was to show that the amount is correct, and where there is no total, the initial would not be put on it. He did not know on what bank the bills were on.

To Mr. Johnston he said he generally put his initials to the left of the slip. He could not say that any letter was intended to be represented by the strokes on exhibit 66.

Might Have Taken It.
Mr. James Brown, accountant, said his attention was called by the teller to this slip, with the denomination changed from hundreds to others and not added up, and with the ledger keeper's folio missing.

Q.—When you looked into it, is it not all right? A.—If Mr. Gamey had happened to hand it back to me instead of giving it back to the teller there would have been danger of my having taken it as the original.

Mr. Brown—Don't depreciate your own intelligence.

Mr. Johnston—No, but with two or three lawyers and two or three bank men we discover that it is not the correct slip.

The messenger, Mr. Barton, was sent out and returned with Messrs. Grant and Gamey. Mr. Gamey said: "He said he must be mistaken; that is the slip I got from the teller." Mr. Brown replied that it was not, and Mr. Gamey persisted that it was. Finally Mr. Gamey said it must have been lost. Mr. Haworth went to the factory with Mr. Gamey, but failed to find it. Mr. Gamey came back in the afternoon, and producing a slip, said that he had found the missing one, which had slipped into his glove.

Gamey Wanted It Back.
He asked to have back the one he lost in the morning. The witness replied that it had left his possession. Mr. Gamey asked him to get it and send it to Mr. McPherson's office. Mr. Gamey returned a fourth time with Mr. J. M. Might, and said it would be all right to send it to Mr. McPherson's office. At first he took the second substitute handed in as the original.

The cross-examination with regard to these substitute slips was directed to show that they were not copies of the original, because one was not added up, and neither had the ledger folio or the file mark. In two seconds, said the witness, a bank official could see that they were not genuine slips, and that no such slip could go through the bank. It was not a copy of a genuine slip, as it was incomplete.

A False Initial.
Q.—There is no initial there on

that, is there? A.—It is very faint. Q.—Will you swear there is an initial there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What initial is it? The last witness could not tell? A.—There is a mark there that looks like an "H," rather.

Q.—Would you pledge your oath it is an H? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nobody could? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think anybody could? A.—I don't think so.

By Mr. Johnston—As a banker can you say whether that is an initial or not?

The Chancellor—I don't think it is at all important for us, sitting here in this enquiry. We are not in a criminal pursuit on this line at all events.

Bank Messenger Called.
Mr. A. W. Barton, messenger, who was sent to the Crossin factory after Mr. Gamey, said he asked for the slip he took away from the Ontario Bank. He said he had the one Gamey left and would exchange. Gamey said the one with the four denominations was the one he got out of the bank and also put back. He testified that it was not. He also testified for the trouble that he caused.

To Mr. Ritchie he said Gamey seemed surprised and immediately began a search for the slip. Mr. Crossin said Exhibit 67 was in his handwriting, which he thought was strange. He then took Exhibit 67 back to the bank and handed it to Mr. Haworth. He didn't know anything about Exhibit 67.

The Bank's Solicitor.
Mr. Walter Barwick, K.C., counsel for the bank, said that when the circumstances were explained to him he informed Mr. McPherson what Mr. Gamey had done, and asked Mr. McPherson to get the slip back. Later in the day when he learned further details he informed Mr. Johnston. He did not think at all that Mr. McPherson had the slip, but he communicated with him as Mr. Gamey's solicitor. Mr. Barwick also testified that the books of the bank had been refused for examination to both sides.

Where Is Mr. Gamey Now.
Mr. Johnston—I propose to put a witness in to show that on Tuesday afterwards Mr. Gamey was in Buffalo.

The Chancellor—I don't see what that has to do with it.

Mr. Johnston—I don't want to call evidence to prove it if your Lordships do not think it is relevant.

Chancellor Boyd—You might call evidence to show where he is to-day, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. Johnston—That might be difficult. I don't know where he is to-day.

Mr. Blake—We are not making any objections.

The Chancellor—If you wish to have the evidence, Mr. Blake, I do not object.

Mr. Blake—I am not saying that, my Lord.

The Chancellor—We do not want to have an immense amount of matter on the record; we have enough of it now.

Mr. Johnston does not press the point.

A Manitoulin Campaign.
Neil Macdougall sworn, Examined by Mr. Ritchie.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Providence Bay, in Manitoulin Island.

Q.—At the time of the last general election what was your business? A.—I was working in the lumber woods taking out timber.

Q.—At that time were you living in Providence Bay? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Gamey? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at the meeting that Mr. Gamey held? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was that meeting held? A.—In the school house in Providence Bay.

Q.—How long was that before the general election took place? A.—It was some time in May.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. Gamey's speech? A.—Yes.

Mr. Blake—I submit that this cannot possibly be evidence.

The Chancellor—Why not?

Mr. Blake—It is as to certain utterances.

The Chancellor—He was asked whether he did not pose as an independent.

Mr. Blake—And as Mr. Grant, the solicitor of the Liberal Association says—

Returned as an Independent.
The Chancellor—You called Mr. Grant, and he says he is returned on the lists as that. That does not throw any light on what his attitude was during the campaign. I think this is relevant to show his position.

Mr. Ritchie—Q.—Were you present at the meeting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear his speech? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom did he appeal for support? A.—Well, he appealed to the people.

Q.—Conservatives? A.—Yes.

The Chancellor—Just ask him what he said.

Mr. Ritchie—Q.—What did he say that you remember? A.—He said that it didn't matter what Government was returned that he would support them on any good measure that was brought up for the benefit of his constituency.

Q.—Did he say anything else that you remember? A.—Well, he got talking about this pulp wood concession.

Q.—Did he mention Mr. Campbell's name?

Mr. Blake—I don't think there should be any suggestions, my Lord. The Chancellor assents.

Not Going With Tied Hands.
Mr. Ritchie—Q.—Can you tell us what he said? A.—He said that he was not going there with his hands tied behind his back, the same as A. F. Campbell had done for four

Q.—What else did he say? A.—Well, I can't exactly tell you the words.

Q.—Who was A. F. Campbell? A.—He was member for Algoma for four years. A Conservative in Opposition in the Ontario House.

Mr. Ritchie—Q.—Do you recall anything else that he said at the meeting which bears upon this enquiry? A.—Well, no more than he got about forty Liberal votes.

The Chancellor—Through what? A.—Through the way that he spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Blake Objects.
Q.—Did you see him then after the meeting? A.—Yes.

Mr. Blake—How can this witness possibly know these facts that he is pretending to depose to. He said that he got 40 Liberal votes.