

OUR SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 115

LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 22 1903.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

SUTCLIFFE'S HOLIDAY OUTFITTING SALE.....



MAY 24th is nearing—probably you intended going away—perhaps friends are coming to visit you.

Children's New York Dresses.

Why worry over planning the style and making of the Children's Summer Dresses, when we can sell you them already made to fit ages 2 years to 14

LADIES' WRIST BAGS AND CHATELAINES.

\$1.25 75c Ladies' Wrist Bags and Chatelaines. Value for less than regular value.

PRETTY WHITE WAISTS.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Waists, four clusters of tucks on the back, six clusters of three tucks on front.

CHILDREN'S KNEE CAPS

Children's Knee Caps. Ladies' Fine Mercerized Stripes Muslin Blouses.

CHILDREN'S COMFORT WAISTS

Children's Comfort Waists, made of White Vesting, with mercerized stripes.

J. SUTCLIFFE & SONS

CASH LINDSAY ONE PRICE

BUG DEATH

Kills the bugs. Feeds the plants. Increases the yield. Produces better quality.

A. HIGINBOTHAM

DRUGGIST. Nearly opp. Post Office, Lindsay.

SPORTING GOODS

Base Balls 500. Baseball Gloves . . . \$1.50. Cricket Bats . . . \$1.00.

GEO. A. LITTLE'S

Opposite Post Office.

GAMBAY MILL

Notice to the Public. On and after the first day of June, 1903, the price for chopping grain will be seven cents per bag.

ROBT. CHAMBERS

Monument Sculptor. All work guaranteed. Estimates furnished promptly on application.

GEO. W. WILDER, Ticket Agent

Express Office, Lindsay.

GAMEY ON SEPT. 9TH

Witness Swears Positively He Was at Toronto Exhibition.

EVIDENCE AGAIN CONFLICTS.

Mr. E. J. Armstrong's Memory May on All Other Appointments—More Evidence on Gamey's Political Leanings by Men From Manitoulin—Bank Account Examination—Investigation to Continue.

Toronto, May 14.—There was a conference at the outset of the Gamey bribery investigation yesterday as to the accounts phases of the matter.

BLOUSE SETS AND BELT BUCKLES.

All new, direct from New York; quite the new thing in blouse trimmings are these Blouse Sets.

LADIES' WRIST BAGS AND CHATELAINES.

\$1.50 Wrist Bags for 98c. Real Seal and Bags for 75c.

PRETTY WHITE WAISTS.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Waists, four clusters of tucks on the back, six clusters of three tucks on front.

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ported Mr. Gamey because he was a good man and knew the wants of the country.

George Strain, of Gordon township, gave testimony similar to that of the previous witnesses.

James Carter, of Kawartha, corroborated the previous witnesses in regard to the statements that were made by Mr. Gamey at his meetings.

In cross-examination by Mr. Johnston the witness said the principal issue between the parties at the general election was the benefit of Manitoulin, but to Mr. McPherson he said the interests of the Province generally were taken into consideration as well.

An Alibi For Gamey. R. J. Armstrong, general merchant of Gore Bay, corroborated the previous witness in regard to what happened at Mr. Gamey's meetings.

On the morning of Tuesday, September 9, 1902, he had met Mr. Gamey about 9.15 around Simpson's street in Toronto.

Mr. Macdonnell objected to the examination of the Loan Company's books unless the prosecution would state just what entries they wanted.

Merely Fishing. "They cannot," said the Chancellor, "this is a fishing expedition."

Mr. Johnston, on behalf of Mr. Stratton, said that the position was simply this: That the prolongation of the enquiry was a serious drawback to Mr. Stratton in pursuing his duties as a member of the Legislature and Minister of the Crown.

The court directed, however, that one counsel on each side should have access to the books. Mr. Johnston requested that the enquiry be limited to the same days as in the case of the Ontario Bank.

The Chancellor directed that counsel should look for traces of the alleged \$1,000 transaction of January 29, as well as of the \$3,000 affair of September 9.

Brought From Espanola. H. B. Sheppard, of Espanola, testified that he had met Mr. Gamey on the train between Sudbury and Webbwood, about noon, on Jan. 14th last.

Mr. Sheppard's evidence was intended to reply in part to that of Dr. Arthur's, who had sworn that he saw Mr. Gamey at the Walker House on both Jan. 13 and 14.

To Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sheppard said he would not contradict Dr. Arthur's statement, as that gentleman might have seen Mr. Gamey on January 13.

Mr. McPherson quoted from Dr. Arthur's evidence a statement that he had seen Mr. Gamey and conversed with him at the Walker House on January 14.

Gamey's Campaign Politics. Thomas Ellis, district constable of Providence Bay, swore that he had been at Mr. Gamey's meeting on May 3. Mr. Gamey had denounced the Government and had said nothing to give the inference that he would support the Ross Government.

Mr. Gamey did not mention the name of Mr. A. F. Campbell, and did not make the statements attributed to him by Messrs. Nell McDougall, W. J. Berry, Sylvester Berry, and the other defence witnesses.

To Mr. Johnston the witness said that Mr. Gamey had promised the convention to support Mr. Whitney. In answer to a question as to the course he would expect Mr. Gamey to pursue if Mr. Whitney did not carry out his announced policy, the witness answered that he would expect Mr. Gamey to come home and resign. Asked if he had created a disturbance at one of the campaign meetings, Mr. Ellis said he had not.

Another of the Kind. William Vincer, Township Clerk of Carnarvon, Manitoulin, was at the Providence Bay meeting, as well as two or three others. He heard all of Mr. Gamey's speech, in which he denounced the Ross Government. His name did not agree with Nell McDougall or the Berry's, to the effect that Gamey said he would support good measures of the Ross Government, nor did he hear A. F. Campbell's name mentioned. The whole trend of Gamey's speech was that there would be no Ross Government after May 29. The witness was deputy returning officer for the referendum, and was notified of his appointment by Mr. Gamey, instead of by the returning officer, Sheriff Jackson.

To Mr. Johnston the witness said that he would think it perfectly right for a member of Parliament to support measures which would be for the advantage of the country. He put the country before party.

More of the Same Sort. William H. Clark, who was at meetings at Providence Bay, Long Bay, Manitowaning and other points last May, swore that Gamey had given no intimation that he would support the Ross Government. The only Liberal for whom Gamey had a good word was Mr. James Connee. The latter he said he hoped to see elected, as he had a good mining policy and was a good fellow. Clark swore that he had been a Liberal until the last general election, and had known Gamey as a stiff Conservative for eighteen years. He himself supported Mr. Gamey because he was a good man and knew the wants of the country.

first asked as to the preparation of his statement in the House. Gamey said he had taken about ten days to prepare it, working at it at odd times for about an hour a day.

Asked as to what material he had, he said he had a memorandum book, which was in his valise at the hotel, and a cash-book, in which he had kept a record of payments. He was not so careful in keeping a record of his receipts. He explained that what Mr. Crossin meant when he said that Gamey had kept private memoranda at Gore Bay, was a reference to this latter book. There was a memo of the deposit of \$900 on September 11th in this book.

The Chancellor wanted to know if he had any assistance in preparing the document, and Gamey swore that he had none. Mr. J. R. McGregor had read it after it was written, and he had shown the MS. to Mr. W. R. Smyth, M.P.P., who had not read it, however. He had taken reasonable care to make it accurate.

The Chancellor then took up the letter Gamey wrote to Mr. Whitney at the end of January, stating that at the request of his many constituents, he had resolved to take an independent stand in the House, and wanted to know if it were true, Mr. Gamey explained that it was true to this extent, that he had been requested by some to do so. In a riding like his, the Liberals, and even some Conservatives might desire him to do so.

Intended to Mislead. "Was it intended to mislead?" asked the Chancellor severely several times.

Gamey kept right on with his explanation and declared that Mr. Stratton wanted the letter written, and that it was misleading to this extent, that he had personally no intention of supporting the Government.

The Chancellor then read Gamey's letter written in February, to the editor of The Manitoulin Express. In it he told the latter that the people of this province were not satisfied with either political party, and that there would be a shaking up of dry bones, and the Chancellor wanted to know whether it was true or written to mislead. Gamey said it was partially true, but was mainly intended to keep The Expressor quiet.

"I'm sure, my Lord, you'll agree with me that the Liberal party does not represent the good, honest people of this Province," he remarked.

Agreed With the Socialists. He added that there were many Socialists in his riding, and in some of their proposals he agreed.

"Well, are you a straight Conservative?" asked the Chancellor. Gamey said he was a straight supporter of the party as constituted under Mr. Whitney, but nevertheless he would be glad to advise them on some measures which he personally favored.

"Do not make public speeches!" commanded the Chancellor. The Chancellor then wanted to know whether he had any mind-deal last summer. Gamey said he had been in a transaction with Mr. Deighan, who had an option in a mining property near Arnprior which expired in November.

"You have followed the course of the evidence," queried the Chancellor. "I have," said Gamey. The Chancellor then recited the long list of denials by which his story had been met and asked him, having heard them, he still wished to adhere to his story, explaining that it was necessary to ascertain whether the money deposited in court was legitimate money or whether it was forfeited to the Crown.

Adheres to His Story. "In the face of all that evidence," he concluded his lengthy address to the witness, "do you still adhere to your evidence?"

"Certainly I do," said Gamey emphatically. The Chancellor had alluded to the fact that Crossin's evidence would appear to show that \$900 was deposited by Gamey in the Ontario Bank on the morning of Sept. 11 before the money was alleged to have been paid by Stratton. Gamey pointed out that the books of the bank showed that the money was deposited in the afternoon of that day.

Borrowed From Frank Sullivan. He then went on to explain that after the division of the \$3,000 on Sept. 11, he had borrowed \$1,200 of Frank Sullivan's share, giving his I.O.U., \$900 he deposited to the credit of the Crossin Piano Company and \$300 in Mr. Burke's private bank in Gore Bay. In the House he had not stated this because he thought Sullivan would be more likely to tell the truth if he thought he would get this money back. In the court he had not been asked anything relating to the matter.

Mr. Johnston asked their Lordships to enquire when the \$1,200 was to be paid back. Gamey swore that the I.O.U. was to be paid off when he and Sullivan settled their deals together.

He Wished to Deny. Before he left the box Mr. Gamey was asked he had anything more to wish to add to his testimony. He replied that he wished to deny the evidence of Mr. James Connee as to their conversation on the train on June 12. The latter's statement was clearly false, since the returns were not made until June 17 and the train was not filed until July 14.

He had not discussed Mr. Whitney's speech at Sudbury. In the first place because he was not at the Sudbury meeting, in the second place because Mr. Whitney was sick when he was there, spoke only a few minutes, and did not enunciate a mining policy. He added that he had been asked to join in the smelter proposition by Mr. Connee solely on the ground that he was a Conservative and might help to satisfy the Opposition while Connee handled the Government.

T. S. Deposit Slips. Asked about the deposit slip transaction, he said he would be delighted to give an explanation to the Commission, except that Mr. Johnston had been kind enough to threaten him with criminal proceedings, and he had been advised that he should reserve his defence until he came in to court. Moreover, he did not deem the matter relevant to the enquiry.

When Gamey left the box, Mr. Johnston put in the newspaper interviews granted by Mr. Gamey at Buffalo, in which he said that he had gathered the \$900 in the previous summer.

Gamey, recalled, would not deny the interviews, and added that he had considered the loan from Sullivan as private funds.

Messrs. John S. Maclean, of The Globe; E. Middleton, of The Mail and Empire; and John R. Bone, of The Star, who interviewed Gamey at Buffalo, verified the published reports.

Gamey Politics Again. Mr. D. A. Jones, of Boston, was then called and swore that he was an uncle by marriage of Mr. Gamey, and that some time prior to the last general election Gamey had told him that he was going to run as an independent. After the general election, some time in June or July, Jones swore that he saw Gamey, and the latter said that he did not propose to sit in Opposition for four years. The bargain was struck that they were to go into partnership on various "deals." They discussed the matter of patronage, and Gamey said he would be content with half of it, and would be careful to avoid friction.

After ascertaining Gamey's position, Jones went to see Mr. Alexander Smith, the Liberal organizer, and told him that Gamey would support the Government. He didn't let him know that they were pulling together, however. He was acting entirely without the knowledge of the Government. He saw Gamey again and suggested that he get evidence to unseat Mr. Smyth and Mr. Miscampbell, and Gamey said that if he did so he would want to be well paid for it. That was what he alluded to in his letter to Gamey, August 19, in which he said that if he were in his position he could pick up thousands of dollars. Asked what he meant by "You will be even better treated than you expect," Jones said that he meant Gamey would be a strong candidate at the election, which must follow his being unseated, because he would not be opposed.

The "Acting Manager." He had seen Smith and asked if it would be legal to pay Gamey's expenses for collecting evidence in Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma, and Smith said it would. Mr. Smith was the "acting manager" referred to in the letter.

Asked what he meant by his allusions to the railway passes being all right, Jones said that at Gamey's request he had seen Mr. Smith about them, and the latter had said he thought they would be all right. The letter of September 14, Jones explained, referred to mining matters. These were considering some good things down East. The "party" alluded to was a party Gamey was to hunt up in connection with the Sault protest. He could not say who the party was.

When he said that he could get in to Mr. Gibson's office at any time, he meant the office of Thomas W. Gibson, of the Bureau of Mines. He had never known that Gamey had been near the Parliament Buildings, or that he knew Frank Sullivan. He thought that he and Gamey were working together to make what money they could out of deals. Gamey had expected but half the patronage, but Alex. Smith said it was usual to give Government supporters the whole of it.

Jones Cross-Examined. Cross-examined by Mr. Blake, Jones could not say how long previous to August 16 he had first talked with Gamey and with Smith about the petition.

"Is it not an absurdity for you to speak of Mr. Gamey's being unseated when he was going to support the Government?" asked Mr. Blake. Mr. Jones answered that he would not do an injury to his friend.

He admitted that he wanted to make use of Mr. Gamey's influence in getting hold of franchises. He wanted to make a little legitimate money. There had been no mining deal between them since 1898.

Mr. Blake took up a phrase in one of the letters in which Jones said he had seen "the present acting manager." Counsel pointed out that the Premier was then in England, and someone was acting in his place, whereas Mr. Smith had been Liberal organizer for nine years.

Mr. Jones could offer no explanation.

Asked again what he meant by "better" treatment, Mr. Jones said he referred to the fact Gamey was to get more patronage than he expected. The witness said he wouldn't be human if he shied at a Humber limit with possibilities in it that came in his way.

The court adjourned till 2 o'clock. Jones suggested it.

Mr. Blake continued the cross-examination of D. A. Jones at 2 o'clock.

"Then you state," said Mr. Blake, "that you were going to work in line with Mr. Gamey and you say 'I can tell you how to make a good haul at once.' This letter you said was written shortly after the conference with Mr. Alexander Smith."

Mr. Jones—"It was written after I had seen him." He had not suggested anything in regard to information as to Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie. Although not an ardent politician, he had made the suggestion in order to strengthen Mr. Gamey's influence.

Q.—And where were you to come in? A.—I was to come in because he

had more influence with the Government and I would be able perhaps to get more—

Q.—Shall we call it pickings? A.—Call it what you like.

Q.—I would call it stealings, but it was in case of you that I called it pickings. Put your own name to it? A.—Legitimate franchise.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Jones said the "Certain important information that will be sufficient to answer the purpose desired," was to open the seat and get Reformers put in. He had asked Gamey to go as a Conservative among Conservatives and get such information as could be handed over to Mr. Smith for the Reformers and get him (Miscampbell) unseated for it.

Didn't Bring Him Up. Mr. Blake—Q.—Are you bringing up many nephews in the same way? A.—I didn't bring him up.

Continuing, Mr. Jones said the "proper place" to which he could pass the information was Alexander Smith. "That will make a clean sweep of three," meant Manitoulin, Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie. "A good deal of a politician able to get three seats," queried Mr. Blake and Mr. Jones nodded. Mr. Jones did not get any of the profit of the payment to Mr. Gamey for what Mr. Blake called treachery to his friends, but he would have his share of the franchise if they secured any.

Witness explained. "No one would dream of you and me," meant that his name would be in connection with the deals and Mr. Gamey's would not appear. "The snap worth trying for," and "It will come to hand quick sure," were written after his conversation with Mr. Alex. Smith, and Jones explained that it was his own assurance that he thought they would be willing to pay a reasonable amount for the information.

Explains Letter Terms. "The pot of money" written of was to be had from some mineral claims that he thought would do it, and these were so rich that he had written "I will surprise you." Others had been surprised at the richness of the samples of copper he had shown, but he had not made anything out of them yet. Mr. Gamey had told him not to be seen speaking to him, as the Conservative party suspected him, and he did not want to do anything that would injure his party, at a time when the Government majority was dwindling. If Ross didn't succeed he wanted to hold in with his own party. This was just after the letter of the 19th Sept., and they bid each other the time of day—that is, parted.

Asked if Gamey had an opportunity of discussing these franchises with Mr. Jones, witness said there wasn't any franchise until he had declared himself, and he had never said anything further to him about them except his statement in the House. Witness thought his chances were very small after his statement.

Surprised at Their Richness. To Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jones said he had shown his mineral samples to Mr. Thomas Gibson's secretary, a mineralogist, and he was so surprised at their richness that he had some remarks put in the paper about it. Mr. Gamey had said there was a lot of funny work going on in Mr. Miscampbell's constituency, and Gamey had assured him for the last three years that he would support the Reform Government.

Q.—Now I am asking you, if he was pretending then, politically or in any other way, that these Conservatives were friends of his, or treating them as such? A.—He was simply pretending to me that he was doing everything he could to make himself strong with the Government.

Witness said that Mr. Gamey first suggested the prices of information regarding Miscampbell's constituency, and he was who first talked money concerning it.

To the Chancellor he said that it was at the time there was said to be one of a majority, before the election in the three Norths, that Gamey talked to him about the Ross Government holding the reins of power and the majority dwindling.

Gamey's Nomination Speech. Lachlan Galbraith, farmer, Providence Bay, said he had attended meetings of Mr. Gamey's during the election campaign. There was nothing in his speeches that could be construed as meaning he would support the Ross Government, or their measures. He pledged himself to support the Whitney policy at the convention, and he denounced the Ross Government. There was nothing said about Mr. Campbell at the meeting on May 3. W. J. Berry had told him he was not at the Providence Bay meeting and he had not seen him there.

Mr. McPherson said he had no more witnesses present, but two of them mentioned would be here today.

The Chancellor said they must close all this oral testimony today, and be ready for argument on Thursday next. Saturday would be left for the bank, and the case must be closed so far as evidence went, this week.

The Commission at 3.15 adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

(Continued on page 3)

Monday, May 25th. The Str. Esturion will run a double trip between Bobcaygeon and Lindsay on Monday, May 25th, leaving Bobcaygeon at 6.15 a.m. and 2.10 p.m., and Lindsay at 11 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. The rate will be one-half regular return fare.—d2w1.

Wool Wanted. The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for all wool delivered at his store, John Fleury, —wiz.