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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | TEN PAGES——FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 5 1903——TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS FIND NOTHING AGAINST HON. MR. STRATTON

"Where the Money Came From" is Still a Mystery—Great Body of Evidence Against Gamey Charges More Credible Than That Adduced in Their Support, Hence They Are Declared Disproved—"Can't You Forget" is Forgotten—Gamey's Career Condemned.

Judges Analyze Evidence Decision For Defendants

Testimony Given Before Commission Gone Over in Detail—Gamey's Politics Was Manitoulin and He Wanted to Be on the Side of Any Government.

"IN OUR OPINION THE CORRUPT CHARGES STAND DISPROVED BY A GREAT BODY OF EVIDENCE WHICH APPEARS TO BE MORE ACCURATE AND CREDIBLE THAN THAT ADDUCED IN SUPPORT THEREOF."

This in a word is the finding of the Royal Commission re the Gamey charges. The Honorable Sir John A Boyd, Chancellor, and the Honorable Chief Justice Falconbridge, the Commissioners, sent their report to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday at noon, and it was laid on the table of the legislature at 3 o'clock.

The commissioners find against R. R Gamey, M.L.A., on every point. Search the voluminous analysis of the evidence and you will find no soft word for the man from Manitoulin. While his testimony has been chased to a finish with unrelenting zeal, yet it is apparent that the same zeal cooled when it started on the scent of Hon. J. R. Stratton's admissions on the witness stand. The "Can't you forget" episode, related by Reporter Hammond, is touched as with a feather.

Hon. Mr. Stratton is exonerated of all corrupt knowledge. The commissioners find that no bribe or money was received from the Provincial Secretary The real source of the money is not yet disclosed. It is hinted that a clue to "where the money came from" might be obtained if the missing pages of the Crossin book could be seen. The charge of conspiracy is dismissed with a wave of the hand. As a matter of law there is no evidence to support it, is the excuse.

In short Mr. Stratton is whitewashed, and Mr. Gamey scorched by words.

JUDGES' FINDING.

The following is the concluding words of the report of the commission, which are in the nature of a judgment drawn from the evidence given before the commission:

Character of Witnesses.

As to the demeanor and credibility of the witnesses generally, the commissioners would report most of them seemed to be desirous to tell the truth. Of the more important witnesses the commissioners were impressed by the evidence of Dr. Arthur, Dr. Struthers and Mr. J. F. Boyd.

Frank Sullivan and Mr. Gamey were two of the chief actors in the variety of transactions under investigation, and their evidence is contradictory and irreconcilable at most, if not all, important points. Both, by their own confession, **practiced systematic duplicity** and pursued tortuous courses of dealing with self-serving interests much in view. **Implicit reliance should not be placed upon their uncorroborated statements in material points,** and where these statements conflict with those of independent or disinterested witnesses the latter should be preferred.

Hammond's Evidence.

Whatever comment may be made upon the expression attributed to the Provincial Secretary by Mr. Hammond, when recalled, **it seems to the commissioners unwarrantable to assign to it such exaggerated import as to overshadow the whole body of substantial evidence in favor of the Minister and against the member.** The testimony of Hammond was on a comparatively minor branch of the enquiry, that is, relative to The Globe interview, which, apart from the payment of money, as to its price, does not loom largely in the investigation, and the statements of Hammond are not in conflict with those of the Provincial Secretary, save as regards some variation in details which happens very commonly in evidence of different speakers.

Gamey's Change in Faith.

It was a proper thing to take steps to advertise publicly the change in the political attitude of Mr. Gamey, and had greater prescience been vouchsafed the publicity would likely have been more advantageous if made earlier. Sheldon Amos, writing of cases in which a member leaves his party on account of independent convictions, says: "As a matter of fact very little encouragement is shown at present to defections of this sort, and when they occur the member who is guilty of them is invariably put to the utmost pains to defend his action, and in the opinion of his own party never does succeed in freeing himself from the imputation of disloyalty, not to say treachery. Nevertheless, if the grounds on which an individual departure from the ranks of party may be justified were clearly ascertained and publicly announced, it is probable that not only would the institution of party government be rid of much of the moral suspicion with which it is in some quarters regarded, but its true nature and object would be better appreciated thruout the country." (Pages 71 and 72, from "Fifty Years of the English Constitution, 1880."

Mr. Gamey's Version.

Looked at in the large, Mr. Gamey's version is that his purchase originated with Frank Sullivan and the Provincial Secretary, that he was taken to the Minister's office, whom he did not know, that the letter he was to sign was all ready, and put before him for signature, and the information volunteered by the Minister that the protest would be withdrawn, all the patronage given to him, and unstated valuable consideration paid when he signed, but as the money was not ready, the bargain and sale was not then consummated.

Mr. Aylesworth's evidence alone, to which it was not disputed verity attached, suffices to show that this version is misleading and untrue.

Mr. Gamey's Conduct.

The conduct and memory of Mr. Gamey, as to these bribe moneys, detract from his credibility. At a momentous point in his life, and within a few months of the occurrence he is uncertain as to the day when and the person from whom the $3000 came. Having conferred with prominent men in his party (as he says) and arranged his methods, he employs his share, $1500, in business, as if it were a legitimate transaction. He makes no mention in his statement to the House of how he came into possession of $1200, part of the other moiety, said to be received by Sullivan, and of which he says $900 was paid into the Crossin business. But, when this is discovered by search in the Crossin books, the two pages containing entries for the 10th and 11th of September disappear, not by the hands of Mr. Crossin—and Mr. Gamey is the only other who had access to them.

That Deposit.

Then follows the procuring of the deposit slip from the bank by Mr. Gamey, and its disappearance;

Then the explanation given to the reporters at Buffalo with a view to publication, that this $900 was collected during the summer in Manitoulin Island;

And the final statement under oath, that it was part of a loan of $1200 from Frank Sullivan.

The evidence on the other side precludes the conclusion that this $8000 was received by Mr. Gamey from the Provincial Secretary on or about the 11th September, and if that be so, its true source is not yet disclosed.

And again, as to the $500 said to be received on the 29th January. Tho Mr. McGregor comes expressly to assist Mr. Gamey at this stage of the enterprise, and does assist in correcting The Globe interview, and tho he and Mr. McGregor meet that same night and discuss this matter, yet the money is not exhibited or mentioned. It is not shown to any one, but carried about continuously in Mr. Gamey's pocket until produced in the House. And then, when Mr. Gamey was finally preparing for making his statement, and planning to procure all possible corroboration from Sullivan, in the hearing of three hidden witnesses, and tho the $500 was then actually in his pocket (as he says), he does not make the slightest reference or allusion to it at the Crossin factory on the night before the House met.

No Bribe or Money.

From these omissions, the inference is most persuasive that no bribe or money was received from the Provincial Secretary on Jan. 29, but that the money was afterwards acquired; and, if that be so, then the real source of this money is not yet disclosed.

This much more may be said about "where the money came from," that Mr. Gamey declined to make any statement under oath to the Commissioners about the "deposit slips and those things," ostensibly on the ground that criminal action was being contemplated in that regard. But he said, further, that he "cannot understand how it is relevant to his case."

Without pressing against him the maxim, "Omnia presumuntur contra spoliatorem," and tho the despoiling was done pendente lite et sedente curia, it is very reasonable to believe that if the missing pages of the Crossin book could be seen, they would disclose or give a clue whereby would be discovered the genesis of the $900 and of the $1500, both coming, as Mr. Gamey now swears, from one and the same source.

His explanation of the particular source is not so worthy of credence as if the books had been left unmutilated.

Manitoulin His Politics.

It is difficult to frame any consistent account of Mr. Gamey's career as member, for it was thruout inconsistent, as he played a double part. But this much appears in the evidence: His politics was Manitoulin, with Gamey as member, on the side of any government in power, to the end that he might serve his constituency, and also secure shares in the various deals supposed possible by not over-scrupulous men. First was formed the Jones - Gamey combination, with a view of acquiring "franchises." But, as Mr. Gamey's friend, Frank Sullivan, by his braggart style, and pretended access to the minister, fostered the belief that he had more influence, the uncle was superseded, and the Sullivan-Gamey combination began. As the first move, support was assured to the Ross government by the letter of Sept. 10, and, on the same day, Mr. Gamey takes part in the Conservative caucus at Toronto. Then rumors get abroad of his defection from party lines, and he modifies his manner of support by the letter of Oct. 27, so that, while acting as occasion required, in the interests of the Conservatives, he engages to support the government when the House meets, if Mr. Ross has a reasonable majority. Accordingly, in January, 1903, he takes part in the North Perth campaign for the Conservatives, but is embittered because he was belittled by the action of the Conservative leader. He repairs to the Provincial Secretary, and begins discussing appointments; but being confronted with his conduct in North Perth, he declares his willingness to advertise publicly his real and true position. This was after the government majority had increased to five. The Globe interview is published at the end of January, wherein his political affiliation is still further reduced below the standard of support promised in the letter of Oct. 27, and only extends to support "in all matters he is satisfied with." Nevertheless, this publication brings trouble around his head from the Conservatives, and his resignation begins to be talked of. But Mr. Gamey is just as unwilling to resign at this crisis as he was after the protest. Dr. Struthers then advised him, as a friend, knowing more of the man and his candidature than a stranger, to resign and run as an independent, but the answer then and always was the "expense," and the risks and chances involved in another contest. Yet the member is growing in disfavor with both parties; he is getting to be regarded as a double-minded man, with all that suggests. He surveys the situation. The glowing prospects pictured by Frank Sullivan have failed to become facts. The prestige of directing governmental patronage appears to be meagre and illusive. He learns that the government, anticipating his resignation, are planning to put Mr. McMillan, the Socialist candidate, in the field. And, then, it may be, comes the patriotic plan of deliverance, by letting it leak out that money was at the bottom of his apparent disloyalty. The people supposed he had got a timber concession, and Dr. Arthur and Dr. Struthers told him that people would say he had been bought. Let him accept and profit by the belief, or rather the assumption, of his mercenary defection, but by a desperate effort turn it into success by depicting his career as set forth in the statement for the House.

The temptation appears chiefly to be the expectation if he could get corroboration of his story that he would become Minister of Mines in a new administration.

Gamey's Erratic Course.

Whether or not this is a correct apprisal of the member's erratic course will depend upon the estimate that may be made of this report with its appendices of exhibits and evidence.

Mr. Gamey had no personal intercourse with any member of the ministry except the Provincial Secretary. With two or three of the others he had some official correspondence, but with the rest not even that.

With regard to the added charge of conspiracy, the Commissioners are of the opinion that as a matter of law there is no evidence whatever to sustain it as against the members of the government and the other persons charged.

And according to the methods of an ordinary trial they would be discharged from the said accusation by the presiding judicial officer.

This being so, the matter of the original charge alone remains, and as to the Provincial Secretary there is the testimony that has been commented upon. **In our opinion the corrupt charges stand disproved by a great body of evidence, which appears to be more accurate and credible than that adduced in support thereof.**

The $1200 mentioned hereinbefore has not been paid into the hands of the Commissioners by Mr. Gamey. The Commissioners have impounded two sums of money, $500 in cash produced by Mr. Gamey in the House, and $1500 represented by his marked cheque of the 3rd April, 1903. These sums have been lodged in the hands of the accountant of the Supreme Court, and the Commissioners advise that the amounts be carried into a separate account, to be paid out upon the joint order of the Chancellor of Ontario and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the time being, upon its being made satisfactorily to appear that the claimant has legitimate title thereto.

This enquiry occupied 27 days of hearing in open and public session, during which 119 witnesses were examined, giving 3512 pages of evidence, some 92 exhibits filed, giving 296 pages more, as embraced in a volume of exhibits and eight volumes of evidence. The arguments of counsel appear in another volume numbered nine.

All of which is respectfully submitted to Your Honor.

GAMEY'S CHARGES.

Laying down its facts before drawing its conclusion, the Royal Commission, in its report, says:

The text of the charges before the House is regarded by the Commissioners as a document of supreme importance. Its statements and its omissions invite critical consideration. Its preparation was undertaken in a leisurely way, with care, with deliberation, during part of at least ten days, nad with corrections, with a desire to make it accurate, and with opportunity to refer to books and memorandum of dates to assist, and subject to the final perusal of Mr. McGregor, Mr. Gamey's alleged confidant and counsellor thruout. It was thus prepared (comprehending everything that was deemed important) in order to make a solid base for the impeachment of the Provincial Secretary on the floor of the House.

Mr. Gamey was returned member for the electoral district of Manitoulin on the 29th day of May, 1902, and classed as a Conservative. On the 17th day of June, the election returns were completed, showing a government majority of two, but, in less than a week, one of the government supporters died, which left the majority one, and one seat vacant. Numerous protests were filed on both sides, and, in this constituency (Manitoulin), the return was controverted by petition, filed on the 10th, and served on the 14th July. The results of investigation into wrong practices were communicated to Mr. R. A. Grant, solicitor for the Ontario Reform Association, on the 5th August, and more fully and finally on the 16th September.

These preliminary details supply what is needful to be known, in order to supplement Mr. Gamey's introductory remarks.

Charges Summarized.

The leading particulars of the said charges of the 11th day of March (as elucidated by the evidence) may be thus summarized:

That one Frank Sullivan, under the guise of friendship, but as an emissary of the Provincial Secretary, approached Mr. Gamey on the 7th day of August and told him his seat was in danger, and that he would be disqualified by evidence that could be procured, and advised him to avoid a trial, and make a good thing out of the situation, by coming over to the government side, and getting money therefor to the extent of $5000; and that Sullivan undertook to convince Mr. Gamey as to this, if he would wait in Toronto for a few days;

That, having so waited, Mr. Gamey was introduced by Sullivan to Mr. R. A. Grant, a lawyer, "prominent in Liberal ranks," and the matter was discussed, under the form of a stock proposition, by which Mr. Gamey would make $3000 in a short time, and $2000 more after the session of the House;

That it was then agreed (after this came to nothing) between Sullivan and Mr. Gamey, that if anything was done each should take half;

That afterwards, one Captain Sullivan, father of Frank, on the 21st of August, came to Mr. Gamey's house at Gore Bay, to get him to sign some paper, promising support to the government, which Mr. Gamey promised to see about in Toronto at a later day;

That, on the 26th August, Frank Sullivan drew up documents, by which Mr. Gamey agreed to support the government, and Frank Sullivan agreed to pay Mr. Gamey $3000 in cash and $2000 after the session;

And, that these papers were afterwards destroyed;

Where Stratton Comes in.

That, about Sept. 9, Mr. Gamey went to the office of the Provincial Secretary with Frank Sullivan, and the arrangement was discussed, in which the promise of patronage in the riding was assured to Mr. Gamey, and also reference made to other "consideration" of value;

That a draft letter promising to support the government was then produced to Mr. Gamey; but the consideration to be paid that day was not ready, and so the matter was not then closed;

That Frank Sullivan and Mr. Gamey were to go, and did go, to the office of Mr. Aylesworth, K. C., who was retained as counsel for the Liberal Association, in whose hands had been placed the letter to be signed by Mr. Gamey, and that, being signed in Mr. Aylesworth's office by Mr. Gamey, it was withheld, and not delivered, because, as Frank Sullivan said to Mr. Aylesworth, some stock question was to be settled before it could be parted with;

That, by appointment next day, these two—Sullivan and Mr. Gamey — saw the Provincial Secretary, and the signed letter was given to him, and he thereupon took from his pocket a bulky parcel, which was carried down to the smoking-room, and the contents of which, amounting to $3000, were equally divided between Sullivan and Mr. Gamey;

That, to get evidence of the patronage deal on the 29th September, Mr. Gamey wrote to the Provincial Secretary, asking the appointment of one Flesher as Justice of the peace in the electoral district he represented;

And that he also applied on the 8th October to the Provincial Secretary, to have the Sheriff (Jackson) appointed as returning officer, to take the referendum vote;

Famous Interview.

That, about the 23rd October, Mr. Gamey saw the Provincial Secretary about rumors as to his supporting the government—rumors originating with Sullivan—and that the Premier's advice was obtained, that nothing should be done;

And that the Provincial Secretary then asked Mr. Gamey to send a letter, a duplicate of that of the 10th September, but of later date, and the other would be returned. The duplicate letter was altered by Mr. Gamey, and mailed to the Premier, but the first one was not sent back to him;

That, on the 13th January, 1903, the Provincial Secretary questioned Mr. Gamey about his taking part for the Conservatives in the North Perth election, and asked why the letter had been altered, and gave Mr. Gamey particulars of a coalition deal, and discussed appointments, and that Mr. Gamey agreed to come down shortly;

That, on the 29th of January, Frank Sullivan and Mr. Gamey again went to the Provincial Secretary's office, and Mr. Gamey was then asked to sign a paper, which the Provincial Secretary had prepared, purporting to be an interview with Mr. Gamey by a Globe reporter;

That Mr. Gamey wanted to make some changes, and took it away, and, after leaving the office of the Provincial Secretary, Frank Sullivan said there would be another cash payment if it was signed;

That having made some changes, the paper was signed and taken back to the Provincial Secretary on the same evening, and handed to The Globe reporter then present, whereupon the Provincial Secretary told Mr. Gamey he had given Frank Sullivan $1000 in bills, and, these two, going outside,

Continued on Page 4.

MISSES THE MARK.

The commission find Gamey guilty, but they make no finding, where the people of Ontario have already rapidly and unerringly made a finding, as to the degraded condition of politics and public affairs in the Province of Ontario, brought about by lust of office and the desire to entrench one party in power and office forever, if possible.

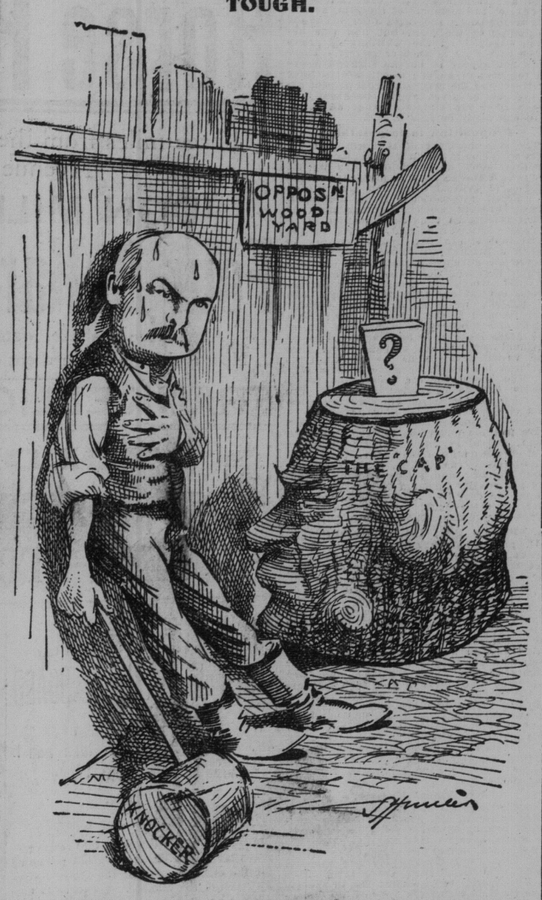
The commission find against Gamey, but not against the parties with whom he was dealing. We may now witness the edifying spectacle of the Ross government, including Mr. Stratton, taking proceedings to expel the condemned accuser from the House, and purge it of his presence, and Mr. Stratton will be placed on a pedestal where his "sun clear" character may lighten the youth of the land.

These are personal matters. On larger questions of public policy the people have clear views. They are looking for the man or the men who will show a way to a cure, who will consecrate their energies to reforms of a drastic kind.

The weakest point in the situation is the apparent—and we believe it is sorely apparent—absence of men in Ontario politics who are ready to say to the people that the long period of compromises and saw-offs and the supremacy of corporation influence in the legislature of Ontario must cease forever.

The Ministerial party has been bad and corrupt; the opposition that must cope with this condition must be vigorous, persistent, never willing to saw-off at any point, free from the influence of the corporations, and ready for an aggressive and progressive policy.

TOUGH.



COL. MATHESON: Dear me, I thought—it would have—"split" easier'n—that.

Will Not Expel Mr. Gamey To Make "Martyr" of Him

Premier Says Code of Honor Calls for Person Who Makes False Accusations to Resign—Gamey Will Make Statement to House.

Mr. Ross laid the report of the Royal Commission on the table without any comment, except to say it was the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate charges made by R. R. Gamey against Hon J. R. Stratton.

Mr. Whitney recalled the remark of the Premier, made at the time the charges were preferred, that it would be improper for the government to proceed with legislation while it was under grave charges. Now that the report had been laid on the table, after being discussed by the cabinet, it was important that all members should understand it before the business of the House was proceeded with. The House was the tribunal which would pass upon the report and every member should be given an opportunity of acquainting himself with its contents. Mr. Whitney suggested an adjournment for a couple of days.

Refuses an Adjournment.

The Premier said the position was no worse now than it had been, and he saw no necessity for an adjournment, as the House could go on with ordinary business before proceeding to a discussion of the report. He agreed that the legislature was the final court and had a right to adopt or reject the report. In the Parnell case the report was adopted by the House. The Premier said the report was discussed in the cabinet after it was received, which was their right.

Mr. Whitney said his reason for asking for an adjournment was that the members could inform themselves on the contents of the report. There was a question whether it was competent for the House to adopt the report; because the report of the Parnell Commission was adopted is no reason why this report should be. The duration of the session would be shortened if the Premier adopted his suggestion and allowed the House to adjourn for a few days.

Distributed To-Day.

The Premier read the procedure in the Parnell investigation, but did not say the House would adopt the same course.

Mr. Whitney did not think it seemly to go on now and finish the work of the session without knowing the contents of the report.

Mr. Ross said the report would be printed and distributed by Friday.

Mr. Whitney said he did not accuse the Ministers of giving out the report, but several gentlemen behind them have professed to understand what it contained.

The matter then dropped, and ordinary business was taken up.

Mr. Whitney's Opinion.

Mr. Whitney made a hasty examination of the report during the session of the House, and took from it a few extracts. After the sitting The World asked for an expression of opinion.

"After a hasty look at it I may say I regard it as a cleverly written and most complete exoneration of the Ministers," he said.

Mr. Whitney extracted one point only from the report, and held it up as a sample of the judicial pronouncement. Speaking of the patronage deal the report says: "Does it indicate a corrupt bargain or a policy of conciliation?"

It is to Laugh.

Mr. Whitney laughed outright when he read the lines, and said his view of the finding could best be judged by his contempt for a pronouncement of that kind.

Mr. Gamey would not make a statement, as he had not read the report He promised, however, that he would digest it at his earliest opportunity, and make a statement in the House.

Premier Expresses Opinion.

Mr. Ross said he was satisfied. "We accept the finding," he said, "and we would have accepted it if it had been the other way.

"How do the other fellows take it?" he asked, and was told they were somewhat depressed and disappointed.

"Well, when we play the game we must expect to be bowled out sometimes," was the Premier's laconic remark.

Mr. Ross said the House would probably take three or four days to digest the report before it would be discussed. That was Mr. Whitney's desire, and he agreed that some time should be given for the purpose.

Not Law to Expel.

Asked what action would be taken by the government majority the Premier said he could not say.

"Will Mr. Gamey be expelled?"

"There is no law to warrant such action. I remember a case in Nova Scotia where a man was expelled by the legislature, and he appealed to the courts and was sustained. The code of honor is that if a man makes charges against a fellow member of the House he should resign. But we will not make a martyr of him."

KILLED NEAR HASTINGS.

Hastings, June 4.—Last evening while Mr. William Armstrong, who lives about two miles south of this place, was returning hime his team ran away Mr. Armtsrong was thrown out upon a pile of stone, and received very severe injuries, from which he died this afternoon, having never regained consciousness.

Have you tasted Howard's Extra Quality?

Smoke "Beaconsfield" Imported Cigar

Try Carnahan's Ices and Specials.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter.

Ask for Whyte & Mackay's Scotch.

MARRIAGES.

MERCER—BIRELL—By the Rev. J. Campbell Tibb, at the residence of the bride, York Mills, Miss Isabella D. Birell, daughter of D. B. Birell, Esq., to Alfred Edward Mercer of same place.

NORTHCOTE—WHITTEN—On Wednesday afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, 272 Jarvis-street, by Rev. Dr. Thomas, Frank Northcote to Miss Gertrude Whitten, both of Toronto.

MYERS—POUCHER—On Wednesday, June 3rd, at the residence of the bride's parents, 383 Sackville-street, Burton G. Myers of Pittsburg, Pa., to Florence A. Poucher, daughter of John Poucher of Toronto.

HALSE—CATTO—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, Thursday, 4th June, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, rector, assisted by the Rev. Professor Clark, Trinity College, Elizabeth Alice, only daughter of Mr. John Catto, Toronto, to Mr. George Halse, Vancouver, B.C.

SAMPSON—TRACEY—At St. Mary's Church, Wednesday, June 3rd, 1903, by Rev. G. A. Williams, William Sampson to Catherine Tracey, both of Toronto.

DOWNER—GUY—At St. John's Church, Portland-street, on June 3, William A. Downer to Edith Rosamond Guy, both of Toronto.

BERWICK—HALL—At St. Stephen's Church, College-street, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector, Margaret Charlotte Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall and granddaughter of the late J. McCurdy, Esq., of Magheracallaghen House, Co. Donegal, Ireland, to Mark Berwick of Winnipeg. Londonderry papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BURKE—At O'Sullivan's Corners, on Wednesday, June 3rd, Mrs. Jane Burke, in her 84th year.

Funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to St. Paul's Cemetery.

SMITH—Suddenly, at St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, May 31st, J. Ferres Smith.

Funeral Friday, 8.45 a.m., from residence of his sister, 37 Camden-street, to St. Michael's Cemetery.

THOMPSON—At the residence of her grandson, J. W. Atkinson, 2nd con., East York, on Wednesday, June 3, 1903, Mary Ash Horne, relict of the late J. B. Thompson, in her 89th year.

Funeral Friday, June 5th, at 2 p.m., to the Necropolis.

Did you ever try the top barrel

FATALITY IN A GRAIN BIN.

Child Tumbles Into a Campbellford Elevator and is Smothered.

Campbellford, June 4.—(Special.)—Smothered in a great bin of wheat, 11-year-old Grafield Fraser was removed from the Fowlds elevator this morning dead. The boy was employed at the elevator driving a horse, which supplied the power to carry the grain into the chute. He must have climbed a high ladder and fallen into the bin. The force of the grain moving by gravity carried him into the chute. The workmen were apprised of the accident by the grain ceasing to flow. They made an investigation and discovered the legs of the victim protruding from the chute. The side of the building was hastily chopped away, but life was extinct. He had been smothered by the six hundred bushels of grain.

New Straws.

Panamas are here again, in various new designs, to tempt the stylish dresser. Last season their range was very limited, being confined to a few blocks. This year's Panamas are made in many styles, and generally speaking, are of a higher quality. Then there's a great range in new stray sailors and straw Alpines—styles that differ very much from last season.

Store open Saturday night.

Have you tasted Howard's Extra Quality?

FAIR AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 4.—(8 p.m.)—The weather has been fine and warm to-day thruout Canada, except in Northern Alberta, where showers have occurred, and in the Maritime Provinces, where it has been cool.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 44—62; Victoria, 36—62; Calgary, 42—66; Qu'Appelle, 54—78; Winnipeg, 60—84; Parry Sound, 46—76; Toronto, 54—69; Ottawa, 46—74; Montreal, 50—62; Quebec, 42—68; Halifax, 34—60.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate Winds; fair and warm.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair and warm.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East Geo. Edwards F. C. A., A. H. Edwards.

At the Queen's.

Sir Sandford Fleming, Ottawa; Judge and Mrs. Hamilton, Port Arthur; Dr H. Yates, Montreal; A. P. Turner, president Canadian Copper Co., Copper Cliff; Mrs. William Hendrie, jr., Hamilton; Miss Hendrie, Hamilton; George McL Brown, C.P.R., Vancouver, are among yesterday's arrivals at the Queen's.

Ask for Whyte & Mackay's Scotch.

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas

Smoke "Beaconsfield" Imported Cigar