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J. Coombes Mgr.

GUILT ESTABLISHED ON SEVEN POINTS.

Continued From Page 1.

he hoped it would not be considered the greatest event of the session, and the session might fairly be counted one of the most useful sessions of this legislature, as far as legislation was concerned. To the minds of many, however, charges made by the member for Manitoulin, on the 11th of March, loom up far more largely than the ordinary work of the legislature. Naturally, they attracted a great deal of attention; they were worthy of a great deal of attention. The charges were quite unexpected, at least, from the government side of the House. They were very specific and direct as to one member of the government, considered by some to be direct as to all the members, but certainly they involved the honor of the government, the honor of the great Liberal party, and the honor of the Province. If by any mischance, if by any offence on the part of the government, the public men of Ontario were discredited or reproach cast upon the character of those who are responsible for legislation, the whole plane of political morality would have been lowered, and public confidence would have been greatly shaken in those charged with the responsible and high service of directing legislation, of promoting the moral and educational welfare of the people, and holding the Province up on that high plane which, happily, they were able to reach by many years of honest legislation, with the shortcomings incident to human nature, thru many years of faithful service. Any check in that career or any cloud upon the life and record of those charged with legislation would be a serious thing, not only to the persons concerned, but to the fair fame of the Province.

Use Great Calmness.

The Premier went on to say that with a sense of the responsibility of a leader of the government, he thought it became them, in a most judicial manner, and with calmness and seriousness which the nature of the charges involved, to endeavor to dispose of those charges in such a way that their final settlement would win the confidence of the country, and which would, if vindication were possible, result in the complete and satisfactory vindication of those against whom the charges were hurled.

The choice of a Royal Commission was made the day after the charges were made, the Premier said. That choice was not approved by the opposition. They claimed that, following strict parliamentary usage, the reference should have been to a committee of the House. The government held that, under a statute of the House, approved unanimously by both sides at the time it was passed, they were fairly within their rights to have the reference made to a commission, and they were able to justify that, not only by the statute, but by various precedents from the House of Commons and from the mother of parliaments.

A Royal Commission.

He commended the arguments of the opposition against a Royal Commission as strong and fair, so far as their constitutional views were concerned. The strongest objection to the government's position had been that, under the law of evidence, a full and searching enquiry was impossible before a commission, while, before a committee, there would be no such restraint. To meet the objection, the Attorney - General introduced a bill on March 25, adopting for that particular case provisions depriving witnesses of any rights they might have to refuse to answer incriminating questions. The opposition, however, were not satisfied, and moved an amendment, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Lieutenant - Governor, irrespective of the advice of the executive, a motion which was a want of confidence in the principle of responsible government. Another amendment provided that the judges should not make a finding. The members, however, could not all attend the commission, and a report by the judges would be of great value, as in the bribery case of 1884. The House would lose to a great extent the benefit of the investigation. The government, however, took the ground that the House was the final court of appeal, and had the right to reject the report of the Commission, and to say that the evidence did not warrant the finding. The Commissioners were ordered to make a finding.

What Charges Meant.

The charges first made involved the Provincial Secretary, and, in the second place, a charge of conspiracy was made against the other members of the government. Both were incorporated in the instructions to the judges. There was practically no evidence rejected, and the whole proceedings of the court, so far as the evidence was concerned, were most satisfactory. The well-known character and impartiality of the men appointed warranted the belief that the charges would be thoroly investigated, and the consensus of opinion at the close of the investigation was that the court was conducted with great impartiality and decorum, and, at no time did the judges show any desire to prevent the truth coming out.

Then the government allowed the prosecution the choice of their own counsel, and they chose men of high standing. No complaint could be made of the way in which they had conducted the case. The counsel for the defence had also conducted their case with great ability and care.

There could be no complaint that the evidence had not been all put in, for they had the statement of Mr. Blake, who said that all the evidence had been submitted.

Charges in Order.

Turning to the charges there were four of them: Bribery by patronage, the withdrawal of a protest; the payment of money, and conspiracy on the part of the government to change the political faith of a member. It was no crime to bestow patronage, unless it was done with the idea of changing a member's political faith. But it was shown that the member for Manitoulin had given evidence of his intention to support the government before the question of patronage was spoken of at all. Indeed, Mr. Gamey had received no patronage. Taking the evidence of member's disposition to support the government with his signed statement that he was a supporter of the government, the charge fell to the ground. After his letter any man would assume that he was a supporter of the government. It had happened before in the case of Prince Edward and Parry Sound, and such things would be as long as there was party government.

Nothing Bad in Letter.

The judges said there was nothing reprehensible in obtaining the letter if Mr. Gamey stated truly what he then represented as to his candidature and his approval of the Ross government. It had been suggested by Mr. Aylesworth, and the judges held that the letter could not be regarded as a contract of bargain and sale. The Premier read from the report on the disposal of patronage. "He asked much but got little," is what they said.

Turning to the question of the protests, the Premier said his experience of protest was the most disagreeable of any in his public life. Mr. Gamey's protest was handled in the usual way by the solicitors appointed by the two parties, and the evidence showed that the government had no connection with it at all. Here the Premier read from the finding to show that Mr. Bristol asked to set off Manitoulin against South Wentworth, as Mr. Gamey was a friend of his.

The Premier denied that a returning officer for the referendum had been appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Gamey.

Most Serious Charge.

The most serious charge, he went on, was that of the payment of the money, and here again he read from the finding to show the innocence of the Provincial Secretary. The judges state that the conduct and memory of Gamey as to the 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." The rest of the paragraph deals with the $1200 which Gamey says he borrowed from Frank Sullivan, $900 of which he deposited in the Crossin piano business, and the circumstance of the deposit slip and the mutilation of the Crossin cash book.

After quoting extensively from the finding on the points attacking Gamey's credibility, the Premier held that the conclusion of the judges was only what any honorable gentlemen after hearing the evidence would have given. The charge that money had been paid had been absolutely disproved.

Only Possible Verdict.

The government had entered into no conspiracy against the honor of the member for Manitoulin, the Premier said, taking up the conspiracy charge, and the judges had found that there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the government. The verdict on that point was the only verdict that could have been arrived at by a jury of twelve men. Surely the government could appeal to the consciences of the people and say that, notwithstanding their shortcomings, they had been tested with fire and passed unscathed.

He referred to the statement of the judges that Mr. Gamey and Frank Sullivan had pursued a course of duplicity. The remark of the Provincial Secretary to Hammond to "forget some of the things" was not hurtful to the Provincial Secretary, as it had no bearing whatever on any corrupt practice. The government had no misgivings as to the finding of the great public jury. He thanked his supporters for the courage and devotion with which they had stood by him in the trying time thru which they had passed. They could not believe the charges true until they were proven, and he would have esteemed the honorable gentlemen opposite more if they had waited till the evidence was brought forward.

Press Unfair.

The press of the country had not treated them fairly; they were not the villains they were charged with being, and the best course to pursue was to accept the finding of the judges and close the chapter. In conclusion, the Premier said the Provincial Secretary had offered to resign when the charges were made, but he would not accept the resignation, as he would not believe the charges until they were proven.

"THE DUSTY MILLER"

And White Bread.

Most millers are bitter enemies of Grape-Nuts for business reasons, for Grape-Nuts food is largely replacing white bread, for Grape-Nuts contains the whole of the health-giving grains, while the patent white flour in universal use to-day is made with the most healthful part of the wheat left out.

A miller of Newark, Ohio, who has studied the subject, says of Grape-Nuts: "I began by using the food once a day, then twice a day, and for the last six months three times a day, and I confidently affirm that I have received more real substantial benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts than from all the other things I have tried. My trouble was indigestion and kidney disease.

"I began to receive relief at once, and as I am a practical millwright and miller, as well, I can see and understand the philosophy of such a nutriment as Grape-Nuts, and why its use gives us such good results. The continued use of patent flour bread will produce injury sooner or later because the true life-sustaining and live-giving elements of the wheat berry are eliminated in the manufacture of patent flour.

"My unasked-for advice to all is to use daily a nutriment like Grape-Nuts that retains all the vitality of the grain. For this very reason there is more direct virtue in the daily use of Grape-Nuts than in all the medicinal tonics in the world that crowd to overflowing the shelves of drug stores.

"The restaurant where I take my meals keeps Grape-Nuts on hand to accommodate me and others who eat to live and enjoy life and health." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts can be served in a variety of ways—from plain breakfast food to the novel and delicious Grape-Nuts Ice Cream. See the little recipe book in each package.

J. P. WHITNEY, K.C.

When the house resumed at 3 o'clock the leader of the opposition took the floor. Mr. Whitney had no complaint to make of the position Mr. Ross took in discussing the question before the house. He would have been justified in going into the question in more detail, but there could be no very serious objection to the position he had assumed. He suggested that the Premier made one or two admissions which he thought he did not intend to make. At some length he had gone into the reasons why he had appointed the commission. He did not, however, recollect that on the day the charges were made he at once stated that, in accordance with precedent, the matter would be referred to a special committee of the house or to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ross had referred to the proposition of the opposition that the Lieutenant-Governor be asked to choose the commissioners without reference to his advisers, but the speaker reminded him that when charges were made against the Mercier administration the Lieutenant-Governor told the Premier that he would appoint a commission without the advice of his Premier, and the Premier acquiesced.

Combated the Idea.

The Premier made the argument that the opposition ought to accept the judgment. He combated the idea that the commission was a tribunal and that a final judgment had been given. He laid a great deal of stress on the statement of the Premier that the government had allowed the prosecution to choose their own counsel. How magnanimous!

What a storm of indignation would have arisen from Rat Portage to Cote du Lac, said Mr. Whitney, if a Conservative government in a similar position had chosen their own judges? But in that the government had builded better than they knew. By their own votes the men accused of high crimes and misdemeanors chose the judges who were to try them, and by their own votes they will endorse the judgment. How sadly had the Liberalism of the day fallen away from the Liberalism of bygone days! It all went to show that if you scratch a Russian you find a Tartar; if you scratch a Liberal you find a mixture of demigod and tyrant such as Russia cannot surpass.

Had Made Appointments.

Taking up the question of patronage, Mr. Whitney read from the evidence to show that Mr. Gamey had made some appointments. But the Premier said Mr. Gamey did not get any patronage.

The Premier interrupted to say that there had been no disposal of patronage thru the Provincial Secretary's department.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Whitney, "all the more necessary that the other ministers should have cleared themselves."

Mr. Whitney then quoted the judges as saying that Gamey "asked much but got little." There is the admission that he got some at any rate.

Can't You Forget?

The leader of the opposition then commented on the suggestion of Mr. Stratton to Mr. Hammond "to forget some of the things." Imagine the situation, he said, if Mr. Gamey had suggested such a thing to one of the witnesses.

He did not desire to attack the Provincial Secretary because he believed that there were men on the government side just as guilty as the Provincial Secretary of any impropriety. Only that the Premier undertook to laud the Provincial Secretary, it would not have been necessary for the speaker to say what he intended to say. How did it come that many leading Liberals had said that no matter what was the outcome of the investigation they would get rid of Stratton

Why did not the Premier go into the box and explain how the letter from Mr. Gamey came into his possession? The Premier sat still when he was asked the question previous to the investigation, tho he had the letter in his possession, and he had not gone into the box to explain his position, altho the judges said it would be necessary for him to be called.

Judges No Right.

When the judges take the position that they have taken, they have no right to complain if they are criticized, he continued. It was not so long ago that Hon. George Brown criticized the courts in their treatment of election cases, and proceedings were taken against him for contempt. Continuing he said: "While we have respect for the judges, I apprehend that criticism will come upon them in the future. As servants of the legislature, they will not be free from criticism, and the conduct of the government in calling to their aid members of the judiciary cannot fail to bring them into disrepute. We had a judiciary of which we were proud, and who were quoted as examples all over the world. But what is the position to-day? Ask the first man you meet if the judiciary of Ontario occupy the same position they occupied two years ago, and the answer will be from a majority of the people that they do not. For which position part of the blame rests on the judges themselves, and part of it on the government of the Province."

It is a Spectacle.

Mr. Whitney commented upon the spectacle of members of the judiciary drawing pay from the Province, outside of their emolument as judges, and sitting on election cases, the result of which would be that the government must stand or fall. Here we had Chancellor Boyd, who has three sons in the employ of the government, sitting on a case, the result of which might mean the downfall of the government. For ten years, Chancellor Boyd has been receiving from this government large sums outside of his remuneration as a judge, yet this did not deter him from sitting in this case. "I am sorry to say it," said Mr. Whitney, "but it is positively indecent, and the fact that all these things are being done without provoking even a smile on the faces of the people, is another evidence of the low state of political morality in the Province."

Mr. Whitney believed the judges had earned all the money they had received from the Province for the work they had done for the government.

Went Too Far.

Mr. Whitney read several editorial paragraphs from independent papers, differing from the report, and then asserted that the judges went too far. The counsel for the government would never have dreamed of such a report, because they did not ask for it. The report absolutely ignored the position taken by Messrs. Blake and Ritchie. Witness after witness, who corroborated Gamey, were absolutely ignored in the summing up. Reading the report one would imagine that it was the member for Manitoulin who was on trial.

"I believe the statements made by Mr. Gamey were mainly true," Mr. Whitney went on. He took up the evidence, and went over it, page by page, to show that statements harmful to the Provincial Secretary and the government were completely ignored, while those which damaged the case of Mr. Gamey were magnified and great stress laid on them.

Things Established.

Mr. Whitney held that the finding was not a reasonable conclusion as to the facts. He found that these things were established:

While the manner of the payment to Gamey, taken by itself, may present an arguable question, it is clear from the evidence recited and admitted by the report as worthy of credence, that money was paid to Gamey for the purposes alleged.

That Mr. Stratton tried to induce Hammond to alter The Globe interview;

That the charge of making and carrying out a corrupt bargain as to patronage has been already proved (Flesher and Jackson got appointment and Dr. Arthur admitted he understood Gamey had patronage);

That the Provincial Secretary attempted to induce Hammond to commit perjury;

That the Premier produced from his custody the letter from Gamey, forming part of the corrupt bargain, and the other letter to him, but refrained from giving evidence himself to exculpate himself, and, strange to say, he was not called by the Commissioners and did not offer himself as a witness;

That the finding shows that the Commissioners have unduly strained the effect of the evidence, and omitted reference to portions of it, so as to favor Mr. Stratton, the Provincial Secretary, and members of the government;

That there are errors, omissions and misstatements in the report, which discredit and render it of no value.

There is a Difference.

Mr. Whitney commented upon the attitude of the Commissioners towards Sullivan, as compared with their attitude towards Gamey. Wherever Sullivan conflicts with Stratton, he is disbelieved, but where he conflicts with Gamey, the judges place reliance in his story.

The judges took the statement of Gamey, in his letter to the Premier, that he had no other motive for his change of faith than that of the good of Manitoulin, as proof that there was no money consideration in the change of faith. What child-like simplicity, as if the member for Manitoulin would say he had any corrupt motive!

Of the piano factory evidence, the judges remarked that, at most, the evidence of the three witnesses may affect the credibility of Frank Sullivan, and that they did not tell their story exactly alike. Every legal man in Ontario knows that, when three or four witnesses are called to relate circumstances, and differ in the manner of telling, it is a valuable proof of the truth of their evidence. If they had prepared an untrue account of the event, they would have taken care to be precisely alike. No mention was made of many important witnesses, who contradicted the evidence of the Provincial Secretary. It was impossible to frame a more dishonest comment than was made on the evidence of Mr. Hammond, in which the judges remarked that the incident was not important enough to overshadow the great body of evidence. It was no offence that Hammond differed from the Provincial Secretary, but it was an offence when Mr. Stratton asked Mr. Hammond to commit a crime.

An Offensive Manner.

He desired to comment on the distinctly offensive manner of Sir John Boyd towards the member for Manitoulin. This was commented upon by everybody who sat in the courtroom, and the least that could be said of him was that he had forgotten himself. If Sir John Boyd had been present on the opening of the House, and seen the Premier of the Province cross the floor and fall on the neck of the member for Manitoulin, he would not have been so harsh.

One page of the report referred to Mr. Gamey as a Conservative, the next referred to him as a supporter of the Ross government. There were many errors, omissions and misstatements in the report. Mr. Whitney claimed, as he pointed out some, and he promised that the document would be dissected by his supporters.

HON. MR. STRATTON.

When the Provincial Secretary rose to reply, the government members made the chamber resound with applause for several minutes. It could hardly be denied that he had been the centre of attention for the past thirteen weeks, and that the event of the 11th of March placed him in a position that few men in public life in Canada had been placed in, was the way the Provincial Secretary began.

Mr. Gamey's statement was extraordinary, from the way malignant fiction was mixed with harmless fact."

The Provincial Secretary then commented on the attitude of the opposition, when the charges were hurled across the floor by the member for Manitoulin. Were the heads of the hon. gentlemen bowed in shame? No; they were rather rejoicing; their faces were wreathed in unholy joy. Would it be unfair to suggest they were delighted with the success of the plot that was going to overthrow the government of the Province? And that, when they pounded their desks in a manner that seemed indecent, they believed they saw the dawn of a better day?

When the floodlight of investigation was poured in, when the government had the opportunity of placing their position before the Commission appointed by the legislature, the charges collapsed like a bubble; they were built on shifting sands, and the builder went down with the wreck.

Some of Them Knew.

Mr. Stratton was not prepared to state that all the opposition knew of the plot, but he believed a few of them did. The leader of the opposition took charge of the package containing the documents, as if it was the deed to the Premiership. But when the statement was examined, the opposition saw they could not substantiate the charges, and the package was handed back in dramatic fashion, throwing all responsibility for the charges from the shoulders of the opposition.

The facts, the Provincial Secretary claimed, were distorted by a malignant party press, and the treacherous independent press of the city. He proceeded to quote from the Conservative press the headlines and comments on the speeches in the House, and the evidence adduced before the Commission, charging that they pre - judged the case, and had himself hanged, drawn and quartered before he had a chance to say a word in his own defence. One paper had been a particular sinner, and the Provincial Secretary used up the time till 6 o'clock in reading copious extracts from its columns. Mr. Stratton went back twenty years, to show that the paper in question was then quite as malignant and unfair as it is at the present time, when the late Sir Oliver Mowat was paraded as a criminal.

Enoniums on the Dead.

Continuing at 8 o'clock, the Provincial Secretary quoted some of the encomiums that were bestowed on the late Sir Oliver Mowat after his death. The late Premier Hardy was one of the most abused men in provincial politics—as a live Premier, but the tone of the press was changed after the death of that statesman.

Leaving this phase of the discussion, Mr. Stratton turned to the charge against himself, which was "as crude a concoction as any statement that had ever been put together." He was quite satisfied that no proof could be given to substantiate the charges. When the charges were made he said to the Premier that there was no truth in them, so far as the material facts were concerned. That was the first step to clear his character of the foul aspersions cast upon them. When he made his denial to his leader he handed in his resignation, but Mr. Ross declined to accept it.

Not Even Injudicious.

"I was not even injudicious in my conduct and statements to the member for Manitoulin," Mr. Stratton went on. There was nothing in anything he had done that was not honest. As a newspaper man he was sensitive of the effect of public opinion, and he welcomed the opportunity to give an interview to the papers on the same evening that the charges were made. He had no time to concoct a defence, but he gave his statement unhesitatingly, and the report of the judges was a vindication of the defence he then made.

The judges would welcome honest criticism of their actions, he believed. But he thought the opposition had gone a little too far. He did not want to attribute to the leader of the opposition any statement he did not make, but he thought it could be fairly said that his remarks left no other impression than that the judges had been false to their oaths.

Mr. Whitney—I did not say that.

Mr. Stratton—I said I inferred that from your remarks.

Mr. Whitney complained of the Provincial Secretary putting any construction on his remarks, and Mr. Stratton modified his statement by saying the language used was certainly pretty strong.

"I intended it to be," observed Mr. Whitney.

Quoted Mr. Blake.

The Provincial Secretary quoted from the remarks of Mr. Blake that the enquiry had been full and fair, hence there could be no complaint of a restricted enquiry.

It came with bad grace for the leader of the opposition to taunt the Premier because he did not go into the box, because the Premier was here—he did not run away. The prosecution dare not call a single minister in support of the charge of conspiracy.

Then Mr. Blake did not call Mr. Gamey after he (Gamey) returned from his trip across the border, and it was left for the Commissioners to put him in the box. Why did not the prosecution call Mr. McGregor, who was brought down from Manitoulin to substantiate Mr. Gamey? This was important, in the speaker's opinion.

Mr. Stratton complained that he should have been selected for the attack, and that he had been pursued with such persistence. The people would be surprised to know that he had been dogged by sleuth hounds for weeks following the charges. His every movement had been watched, and this had been done with a malignity which the people of the Province would resent when they got the chance.

The party press were severe enough, but they were distanced by the mis-

Continued on Page 4.

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That is the case of M. Mongeot, of Massou, Que., as stated by himself. Perhaps yours is similar. Perhaps you have that miserable feeling that people and circumstances are all going against you. You know you are wrong, but you can't shake off the feeling. Then do what M. Mongeot did. Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I bought three boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they helped me considerably. I got more of them and they cured me.

"I recommended Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to all my friends and they found them good."

He recommends them to you and if you use them you too will find them good. For Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have never yet failed to cure Dyspepsia when given a fair trial.

The Standard Bank of Canada

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The shareholders of the Standard Bank of Canada held their 28th annual meeting at the Banking House in this city yesterday at noon. The following report was presented:

The Directors have the pleasure to submit the 28th Annual Statement of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th May, 1903. The business during the past year has been good, and a healthy increase in all departments is noticeable.

The net earnings, after due provision has been made for losses, interest, etc., amount to $181,893.48 which, together with the balance of Profit and Loss account brought forward from last year $7,613.31, amounting to $189,506.79 have been appropriated as follows:

Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, paid 1st Dec., 1902	$50,000.00
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable 1st June, 1903	50,000.00
Added to Rest Account	75,000.00
Carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account	14,506.79

Agencies of the Bank have been opened during the year at Bay-street (Temple Building), Toronto; Beaverton; Lucan; Orono; Parkhill; and Wellington, Ont.

The usual inspection of the Head Office and Agencies has been made, and your Directors have again to express their satisfaction with the zeal and efficiency which the various officers of the Bank have displayed in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. COWAN,
President.

Toronto, 30th May, 1903.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
Balance of Profit and Loss account brought forward from 31st May, 1902	$7,613.31	Dividend No. 54, paid 1st Dec., 1902	$50,000.00
Profits for year ending 30th May, 1903, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	181,893.48	Dividend No. 55, payable 1st June, 1903	50,000.00
		Transferred to Reserve Fund	75,000.00
		Balance carried forward	14,506.79
	$189,506.79		$189,506.79

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES			ASSETS	
Notes in circulation		$878,050.00	Specie	$222,757.15
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	$9,213,212.20		Dominion Notes, legal tenders	606,651.00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,176,813.91		Notes and cheques of other banks	334,212.15
		10,390,026.11	Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	50,000.00
Due to Agents in Great Britain		768,203.01	Due from other banks in Canada	151,175.76
Due to other Banks in Canada		6,045.53	In United States	131,367.21
Total liabilities to the public		$12,042,324.65	Dominion Government and other first-class bonds	3,023,607.41
Capital paid up		1,000,000.00	Loans on Call on Government, Municipal and other first-class Bonds	574,128.65
Reserve Fund		925,000.00		$5,153,899.33
Rebate of interest on bills discounted		40,000.00	Bills discounted and advances current	8,794,886.20
Former dividends unclaimed		17.50	Notes and Bills overdue (estimated loss provided for)	13,614.64
Dividend No. 55, payable 1st June, 1903		50,000.00	Bank premises	100,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		14,506.79	Other Assets not included under the foregoing	9,448.77
		$14,071,848.94		$14,071,848.94

GEO. P. REID,
General Manager.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. F. Cowan, and Mr. George P. Reid, General Manager, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

On motion of T. R. Wood, Esq., seconded by W. Francis, Esq., the minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read.

The President then read the Report and Statements, and after making a few remarks thereon, moved, seconded by the Vice-President, "That the Report and Statements now read, be adopted and printed for circulation among the Shareholders." Carried.

Moved by George Lewis, Esq., seconded by J. A. Standish, Esq., "That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the President, Vice-President and the other Directors for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the year." Carried.

Moved by William Spry, Esq., seconded by R. C. Bickerstaff, Esq., "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and Inspector, and the other officers of the Bank for their services during the year." Carried.

Moved by H. Langlois, Esq., seconded by Isaac Crosby, Esq., "That the ballot now open for the election of Directors, and be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed; and that Messrs. J. K. Nivan and C. C. Baines act as scrutineers." Carried.

The Scrutineers declared the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: W. F. Cowan, Frederick Wyld, W. F. Allen, A. J. Somerville, T. R. Wood, W. R Johnston and Wellington Francis.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, W. F. Cowan, Esq., was re-elected President, and Frederick Wyld, Esq., Vice-President.

GEORGE P. REID,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th June, 1903.

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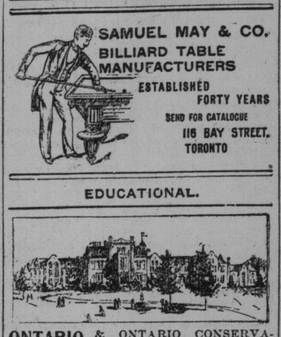

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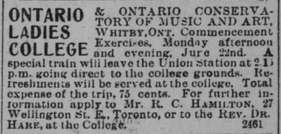

ONTARIO LADIES COLLEGE & ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART, Whitby, Ont. Commencement Exercises, Monday afternoon and evening, June 22nd. A special train will leave the Union Station at 2:15 p.m. going direct to the college grounds. Refreshments will be served at the college. Total expense of the trip, 75 cents. For further information apply to Mr. R. C. HAMILTON, 27 Wellington St. E., Toronto, or to the REV. DR. HARE, at the College. 2461

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Band of 48th Highlanders. Tickets: Gentlemen, 50c; ladies, 25c. From officers and from Methodist Book Room.

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