

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Where Did the Money Come From?

Leaving aside the fact that Gamey is contradicted as to the money point-blank at every important stage of his alleged money transaction by three or four men whose respectability is now, and always has been above reproach, it is not surprising that the Conservative party and press do not believe him, and are still demanding: "Where did the money come from?"

The court have found that, "If the missing pages of the Crossin Piano Company's book could be seen, they would disclose or give a clue whereby would be discovered the genesis of the \$900 and the \$1,500, both coming, as Mr. Gamey now swears, from one and the same source; his explanation of the source is not so worthy of credence as if the books had been left un-mutilated."

What honest man, whose brain has not been softened by party prejudice can put any possible reliance in such a story or stories as Gamey has told about the money?

On the 10th of March Gamey says: "Frank took \$2,000 out of his pocket and counted it. There was \$2,000 in Ontario Bank bills. Frank handed me \$1,500 of this; I will tell where that money is when necessary. Frank tore up the envelope, I then left the building alone and went to dinner."

On April 12 he swore: "He took the envelope out of his pocket. He counted the money and tore up the envelope and gave me one-half of the money. Q.—How much did he give you? A.—\$1,500."

Q.—Did you take these bills that had been handed to you and deposit them in the Traders Bank? A.—I took these same bills from Frank Sullivan; I deposited them in the bank at Toronto. On April 14 he swore: "Q.—Then having got the money and divided it up, as you told me, my learned friend, what did you do? A.—Well, I went out to College street. Q.—Did Frank go with you? A.—No. I will say that he did not go with me from the building. Q.—When was your next interview with the Sullivan? A.—It would be about the 3rd or 4th of October."

On April 13 he was examined as follows: Q.—Occasionally dollars would pass through your bank account? A.—I think I have had that much—yes. Q.—Had that money in the summer of 1902, had you not? A.—I had on Sept. 11th, \$1,500 pass through. Q.—You had a considerable sum pass through your bank? A.—During the summer, do you mean? Q.—At various times? Q.—A thousand? A.—No. I had as much as a thousand except on the 11th September. Q.—Never had as much as two thousand? A.—Yes. Q.—Passing through my bank account in 1902? Q.—Yes. A.—No. Q.—And you will swear to that? A.—Yes, sir.

He swears then that he never had in 1902 as much as \$2,000 going through his bank account. He swears also that he had \$1,500, \$900 and \$150 making \$2,550. He swears he got only \$1,500 from Frank Sullivan and he swears he got \$2,200 from him. Where did he get the \$1,500 and give the I. O. U.? He swears that immediately after Sullivan gave him the \$1,500 he (Gamey) left the building alone and did not see Sullivan again until the 3rd or 4th of October. He swears he got the other \$1,200 from Sullivan—that the whole of the money came from the same source. And in Buffalo he tells the reporters that he collected part of it in his private business during the summer of 1902. If the \$1,200 did not come from Sullivan, how can it be believed that any money came from Sullivan?

When confronted on May 22 by the judges with the statement made in Buffalo on April 21, Gamey said: "Just let me say my lord, that part of that is correct, but part of it I do not assume the correctness of at all."

The Court.—But the important part is "I collected the money during the summer."

Gamey.—What I said was, it was private funds and I considered the loan from Sullivan as a private deal entirely. I said that had nothing to do with the \$1,500; that was the way that was put.

The Court.—That he collected the money during the summer?

A.—I probably did not say that at all. I do not remember whether that was said or not.

The Court.—It was said it was not true, is that what you say?

A.—Yes, it was not true; I have explained to you where the \$900 came from.

The court then quoted from Mr. Gamey's Buffalo statement, as follows: "During the whole summer, I was engaged in gathering the money together from various sources and in September, when I came down to Toronto, I brought the money and paid it to Mr. Crossin."

What do you say as to that?

A.—That is not true.

That is not correct?

A.—No.

Having thus denied the statements he made in Buffalo the commissioners immediately gave leave to call the re-

porters as to what Gamey had said in Buffalo, and within the very same breath with which he had denied the correctness of what the reporters had said, when he was confronted with them, and they were about to go into the box, he swore: "I am willing to admit I told the papers; I told the papers what they say." The court, not able to countenance such conduct any further said: "Just stop talking and leave the box."

Is it any wonder that even the Conservative press will not believe Gamey when he tells where the money came from? Even Ananias did not lie about the source of the money. When asked, "Did you sell the land for so much?" he said, "Yes, for so much," without any attempt at further misrepresentation and straightway the young man wound him up, and carried him out. If the Conservative party had been in existence at that time would it have clasped Ananias to its bosom and made a hero of him, as it is trying to make of Gamey? No one but Gamey pretends any money was paid as a bribe. There is not even the corroboration of Sapphira.

A Marvelous Record.

"The Canada of 1896 was vastly different from the Canada of today. The population of the Canada of that day was 5,086,061. We have not the exact population of today, we have to take it approximately, but a proper approximate statement is 5,528,847. The increase in population is not so great as we would like, but in that respect we are making up for lost time, and the population is likely to increase much more rapidly than formerly. In 1896 we received 16,833 immigrants. In 1903 we received 128,364. In 1896 we had a revenue on consolidated fund of \$36,618,590. In 1903 that revenue amounted to \$66,034,108. In the year 1896, there were sales of public lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia to the amount of \$83,298. In 1903, the sale of these lands represented \$313,960. The total imports in the year 1896 were \$118,011,508. In 1903 under the great progress and prosperity of the country, at a time when our factories were busy and our people employed as never before in the history of the Dominion, the purchasing power of the people had so increased that they consumed all these things and increased their imports from \$118,011,508 to \$241,214,960. The total exports in 1896 were \$121,013,502, and in 1903 they amounted to \$225,849,724. Our exports of home test of the prosperity and the activity of our people, amounted in 1896 to \$109,915,337, and in 1903 they increased to \$214,401,674. Our exports of products of the farm and animals and their products in 1896 amounted to \$55,378,407, and in 1903 they were \$114,441,863. Then take the article of manufacture, the very industry that honorable gentlemen oppose here to make themselves the special patrons of, which they claim the particular credit of nursing and nourishing. In 1896 our exports of manufactured products amounted to \$19,222,877 and last year they amounted to \$20,624,967. The total trade of this country, which in 1896 was only \$233,025,360, increased last year to \$467,064,683."—Hon. W. S. Fielding, in the House of Commons.

The Country's Outlook.

Our city contemporary does not rely on immigration alone to keep us from falling. It offers the further consolation that "the expenditure of over one hundred millions on the Grand Trunk Pacific within the last few years will also have a buoyant influence." And it also points out that "in the United States the natural course of industry has been directed by the reckless and plunging methods of the trusts, which have shaken public confidence and unfavourably affected the money market. Canada the growth of mechanical industry," it says, "has been rapid but not feverish or abnormal." The philosopher who says this is in need of further information. He surely has not dabbled in the financial waters like some others; in our land have been doing? Why, only the other day the Ross Government felt constrained to advance a quarter of a million dollars to pay the back wages of an inflated concern that burst up with 5,000 employees thrown into the street, and this was only the second installment. Before that some regiments of soldiers were sent by the Government to pacify a few warring with bullets. The next installment is in the letter of the Government promising to keep the works in operation.—London Free Press.

The Free Press is welcome to this one morsel of comfort. The Soo is a solitary and detached instance. It is the exception that proves the rule. Canadian industry on the whole is enjoying a sound and healthy growth and prosperity, while the United States is beginning to suffer from the forcing process and the immoral financial methods which have marked the trust movement. The trouble at the Soo was due to bad administration not to bad faith. There is every reason to believe the Soo enterprises are intrinsically sound and that the disaster will be soon repaired by fresh capital and a more prudent management. We don't know what the Free Press is driving at unless it means to imply that the developments at the Soo prove Canadian industry generally to be in a shaky condition. We repeat that Canada is in shape to weather any storm that may blow from the United States. One reason for this safety is that Canada has avoided excessive tariffs which stimulate monopoly and stock-jobbing combinations. The great influx of immigrants and the expenditures on the Grand Trunk Pacific will also go a long way toward preventing stagnation in this country, and neutralizing any adverse effects of a depression in the United States. There is little likelihood of hard times coming to the aid of any political party in Canada in the near future.

Lord Alverstone has spoken at last. He says he declines to justify or explain his conduct, because such a

course would be the deathblow to the confidence reposed in the British bench. Lord Alverstone is not the British bench, but he was not careful of his honor when he played the politician instead of the jurist and deliberately made an award contrary to his own finding on the evidence.

A great event in the commercial world today is the Roxburgh-Goelet wedding.

Fancy those grand old Imperialists, J. Castlet Hopkins and Rev. Dr. Wild, moving a vote of thanks to Henri Bourassa, M. P.!

A polydips, especially a good-natured one, is not a serious matter, but it must be a hardship to the Kaiser to be forbidden to talk.

The spectacle of a South American republic asking a European power to protect it against the United States would make President Monroe turn in his grave.

If the Monroe doctrine implies a proprietary interest in the whole hemisphere, it is just as well that Uncle Sam should be kept busy in the southern half of it.

The pastor of the First Methodist Church, this city, says that organizations, such as the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor and the Y. M. C. A., have failed in the mission of bringing young men under religious influences, and strengthening the churches; and he deprecates further effort along the same lines. Candid speaking from the pulpit is always to be commended. Mr. Bishop's statement is a very sweeping one; no doubt he made it with a full sense of his responsibility, and banking on solemn conviction. In such a case conviction ought to be based on experience. It presupposes a searching and anxious investigation of the methods and work of these young people's organizations. Mr. Bishop is generalizing on a very vital question, and in his own mind ought to be sure of his data. His opinion is not shared, we venture to say, by the great majority of church-goers, and the public expression of it is discouraging to those who believe they are doing a Christian service through and by means of these societies.

Or the Tariff System.

[Ottawa Journal.]

Financial depression in the United States will not cause proportionate depression in Canada until the Canadian banking and currency system is as bad as that of the United States.

Not Lickspittles.

[Woodstock Express.]

The trouble with a good many people in this country is that they are not willing to give an honest man any alternative but to be either a lickspittle or a rebel. There are a good many Canadians who don't want to be either; but if the alternative were forced upon them they would not be lickspittles.

Perhaps It Will Catch the Men

[Toronto Star.]

Alfred Hurnsworth is launching a daily paper for women on the false assumption that war is chiefly interested in women.

Something Unthinkable

[Kansas City Star.]

Of course, it is dreadful for an American to think of living under monarchy and of being taxed to keep up hereditary rulers, but it would be just as impossible to turn the city of London over to a thriving, vicious organization like Tammany as it would be to make the Thames River run up to Hampstead Heath.

Pointed Paragraphs.

[Chicago News.]

At the age of 16 a girl stops crying.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusty, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcers, patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura remedies has been declared among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies fail for children, and even the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are the most famous of the world. Export London, E. J. Barker & Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E.C. 4, England. Sole Importers for Canada, J. W. Smith, 100, Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.

The renowned Jules Grau Opera Company will appear at the Grand next Friday night in an elaborate production of the comic opera success, "The Captain." Mr. Grau has an exceptionally well-drilled chorus of picked voices, and the ladies thereof are said to be more than usually pretty. Among the artists of Mr. Grau's organization are Anna Marie Tyler, Ethel Balch, Bessie Fairbairn, Luella Schott, John Henderson, Wm. Herman West, Mr. J. W. Smith, the celebrated tenor, Albert Wilder, George Long and Victor de Lacy. Miss Tyler, who is the prima donna soprano, is an exceedingly handsome woman, and has a pure soprano voice of exceptional sweetness and range.



Brim-full of Health and Energy.

Life is worth living when one can awake after a good night's sleep—ready for anything they may bring. Eye clear; tongue clean; liver active; stomach right; hand steady and every nerve vibrating with that splendid sense of the power of perfect health. Too few enjoy this enviable morning awakening, but

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

can always be depended upon to restore the system to its natural condition and keep you in good sound health. A gentle laxative it helps nature to rid the system of poisonous impurities, stimulates the liver and tones up the digestive organs.

At all Druggists 25c. and 60c.

and begins to weep.

To the pure all things are not delivered in milk wagons.

If you haven't any enemies to forgive, pardon a few of your friends.

There is a man in Chicago named Damrich—but his financial rating isn't what his name would indicate.

Probably some men meander around all night for the purpose of satisfying themselves that there is no place like home.

Even with his wonderful memory, the oldest inhabitant is apt to forget that he has inflicted his reminiscences on everybody he knows.

Not Ready Yet

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A Philadelphia photographer tells this as having actually happened. A woman entered his studio.

"Are you the photographer?"

"Yes, madam."

"Do you take children's pictures?"

"Yes, certainly."

"How much do you charge?"

"Three dollars a dozen."

"Well," said the woman sorrowfully, "I'll have to see you again. 'I've only got eleven."

Uncle Bill is Feeling None.

[Bellbrook (O.) Moon.]

Old Uncle Billy Smirson was giving a parade last Sunday. We are sure that he has his eyes on some widow, as he was dressed up in a boiled shirt and a new suit.

Baiting a Cossip.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Miss Kidder—They've only been married six months, but whenever her husband goes away on a business trip she's delighted and prepares to have a good time.

"Do you take—Aha! Do you know I suspected something like that. I always said—"

Miss Kidder—Yes. You see, he takes her with him.

REUBEN DRAPER STATES

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Gravel—It Never Came Back.

Bristol, Que., Nov. 3.—A remedy that will cure gravel must be a sovereign remedy for all urinary diseases, and Reuben Draper, of this place, states positively that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him of this distressing, vicious organization like Tammany as it would be to make the Thames River run up to Hampstead Heath.

"I was taken ill with what I thought was Gravel," says Mr. Draper, "I was suffering great pain, and I steadily grew weaker though attended by two different doctors."

"A man told me Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured Mr. Gray, of Gravel. 'I got some and started to take them. In just one week I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and four days later I passed another about the size of a grain of barley."

"That is two years ago, and I have not had any trouble since."

WAS PURSUING THIEF

Mr. Roy Ashman Wounded by a Revolver in His Own Hand.

Mr. Roy Ashman, of William street north, heard thieves in his chicken coop Monday night. His ire was aroused and he seized a revolver and started for the coop.

As he neared the henhouse a man left the building and started on a run for the street. Ashman gave chase and fired in the air to cause the thief to halt.

The chase was kept up for some distance, when Ashman fell and the revolver he had in his hand was discharged, the bullet lodging in his leg below the knee.

Mr. Ashman will have it in for chicken thieves as long as he lives.

GRAU OPERA COMPANY.

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1-4 OFF. KINGSMILL'S 1-4 OFF.

Rousing Sale of Tailor-Made Costumes.

ON Wednesday morning we will place on sale the balance of this season's purchase in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Costumes at

1-4 OFF.

These are absolutely of the latest designs, and include plain and fancy materials of the newest combination and colors, are up-to-date in style, perfect fitting, and of superior workmanship. Remember the date,

Wednesday Morning.

1-4 OFF. KINGSMILL'S 1-4 OFF.

DISREGARD REGULATIONS

Frame Buildings Are Going Up Within Fire Limits.

Says the City Engineer—Several Charges Preferred.

Messrs. James Malloch, John C. Trebilcock and F. W. Smyth appeared in police court this morning to answer the charge laid against them by the city engineer of building frame buildings within the fire limits.

In the case of the last-named, Mr. Fisher stated to the court that an agreement had been handed to the city engineer by the defendant, which was not altogether satisfactory, but which he thought could be fixed all right. Postponement for a week was secured.

Mr. Smyth told the court that the building was not completed yet, and he was quite willing to comply with the rules if so advised by the engineer.

In the case of the other two gentlemen, Mr. R. K. Cowan appeared. He said his clients had gone to the city engineer to learn what were the requirements and never could find out. They were quite willing to comply with the law, whatever that might be. However, he thought that all such cases should be taken up at once.

He flourished a knife.

As He Was Drunk at the Time, Wife Had Him Arrested.

Citizen of Good Name Lands in the Police Court.

Two young men who appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of being intoxicated, and were dismissed, never having been up before, had an object lesson in the same court of what drink will sometimes bring a man to.

A resident of London for many years, a man who has always borne a good name, a man who has ever been a good husband, was arraigned on the grave charge of threatening to kill his wife and little ones. Reluctantly the wife had him arrested, and reluctantly she told the story of how he had come home last night, drunk, and had drawn a knife, with which he threatened to stab them all.

With a pretty baby boy in her arms she gave her evidence. The husband had come home about half-past six and started to abuse her about the tea. He swore at her and drew a large jackknife, which was produced in court. He flourished this over her head and over the heads of the children, and said he would kill them all. Asked whether she was afraid of him she replied that she was not as long as she was sober. "He's not bad," she said; "there's lots worse."

"Do you want him bound over?" asked the magistrate.

"I think he wants a deed of separation," she said.

The husband was allowed to explain. He had worked for one firm here for nine years and had not lost a day, he said, but last night he had taken some liquor, which took effect upon him before he reached his home. When he got there he asked his wife, "Is this all you have for supper?" to which she had replied, "It's plenty good enough for you." He didn't blame her for that, and admitted that he may have used bad language, but could not recollect threatening to kill her. He remembered having the knife out to cut his tobacco.

The magistrate bailed him in \$200, to appear in a week, and in the meantime it will be seen how he conducts himself. The man must also take the pledge. He has never had any desire for separation, he claimed. In directing the man to take the pledge, the magistrate pointed out that it was only his previous good reputation that had saved him, and he also pointed to the gravity of the circumstances, which had all been due to drink. The present case, the magistrate said, should be a lesson to the offender as long as he lived.

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A Grate Fire.

A little fire in the grate of an evening makes the chill off the room, besides so pleasing to look at. A sack of Beaver Brand Charcoal at a cost of 10 cents fills the bill.

P. J. Watts' Place

To buy your Scotch, Irish and Jamaican Rum, Purify our motto, 13 Market Square.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

TONIGHT'S CONCERT.

A choice programme has been arranged for the concert to be given this evening in Adelaide Street Baptist Church in aid of the choir fund. Among those taking part are the Imperial Male Quartet, the "Elite" Mandolin and Guitar Club, Percy Perrin, cornet soloist; the Misses Mowat, vocalists; Mrs. A. E. Browne, soprano; Miss Sadie Gray, elocutionist; Mr. Gillies, violinist; Mr. Chas. Maynard, tenor, and others.

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