

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

68TH YEAR. NO. 281.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

4 P.M. EDITION.

Millinery Bargains.

This has been the largest Fall Millinery season we have had in many years. We have been able because of our large turnover to make room for a number of wholesale sample lots, clearing them at less than half regular prices.

To-day 25c and 40c.

We offer Untrimmed Hats. A large table of Hats at 25c. Another at 40c.

Not a Hat in the lot but sold early in the season higher than 50c, many 75c and \$1.

All Trimmed Millinery

reduced. Our variety is still unbroken and you can get almost as good an assortment to pick from now as you could in September.

Silk Selling in Earnest.

Our entire stock of Fancy and Colored Silks will be sold at reduced rates the balance of this week.

Pure Silk Japanese Goods 21c. Plaid Silks 42c.

Shot Surals and Satins 29c and 35c.

Shot Glacie Silks, best shadings, 65c.

A Ribbon Sale.

Thursday morning we offer 5,000 yards of Wide Double Face Satin Ribbons, all bright new shades, at 10c the yard.

The goods are regularly sold at 25c, but we cleared a stock.

See our window Thursday.

HARDY & CO.

123 Princess Street.

Sunny Side of Street.

A NEW BUSINESS

At An Old Stand.

I WISH TO INFORM THE public that I have purchased the stock of Jos. Fisher's Grocery, Seed and Feed business.

I have practically put in a new stock of the Finest Groceries of all descriptions, and would be pleased to see all old customers at the old reliable stand,

CORNER PRINCESS AND KING STREETS.

M. F. THOMPSON.

Prices right.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Hotel Frontenac Hall.

D. ROY MACDONALD,

JUVENILE and YOUNG LADIES' CLASS Monday and Tuesdays 7:30 P.M. Evening Class Mondays and Tuesdays 8:30 P.M.

All Latest Society and Fancy Dances Taught.

Private Lessons at any hour. Students Admitted.

Second Floor Starting.

For further information apply at 1446.

Opening at 8 o'clock.

CASH COUPONS

Are worth money. When you fill your book present it to E. C. Mitchell's, 124 Princess Street and get \$3 in Cash for it.

This money is being continually spent again with the merchants so both the merchant and the customer reap the benefit of CASH COUPONS.

Ask your merchant for them.

Foye's Bread

Made by MACHINERY, according to scientific principles, from the best Patent Flour. All that Bread should be—cleanly, light, sweet, nutritious.

Full Weight.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

PROF. O. O. SHEETS,

Whig Hall. — Tuesdays and Fridays.

New Classes Forming.

Young Ladies' and Juvenile Class 7:30.

Evening Class 7:30.

Private Lessons 1 to 2:30.

All the Latest Fancy and Society Dances taught.

Parties wishing to take part in the Kermesse should join the school at once.

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

The Daily Note Book For Whig Readers To Post Themselves by.

Alma motor society elections Saturday. Tea at infant home Saturday, 4 to 6 p.m.

Meeting to organize travellers' association at British American hotel Saturday at 4 p.m.

EVIDENCE IS FINISHED.

Mackie's Counsel Begins The Argument.

W. H. PONTON'S FINANCES.

OSLER GOES INTO THEM MINUTELY.

Both Ponton and Mackie swear that the statements made by Pare and Holden regarding them are false—the French Sisters Actuated by Spite—No One Could Believe the Words of the Two Frenchmen in Well-Arranged Argument.

NALSON, Dec. 1.—During the afternoon session E. H. Roberts, of the Beaver lock works, Toronto, swore that he had opened three wheel examinations. He had no experience whatever with four wheel locks. He had no system but "got there" by pure bull-headedness.

"Billy Ponton," called out Mr. Porter, and the tall, smooth-faced prisoner took the stand. He was dressed in a brown tweed golf suit.

"You have heard the statement in the witness box of the prisoner Pare. Is it true that it is as it applies to you?" asked Mr. Porter.

"It is false," said the prisoner. He made a similar declaration with regard to Holden's testimony.

He swore also that he had never seen the paper imprint of Mr. Benoit key until he saw it at the first investigation in November, 1897. He swore also that he was aware of the transaction with the bonds and had never told anyone of it.

A bystander looked up in the case during Ponton's testimony, which led his ship to remark "Is this another Troylus case?" Ponton explained that a bondswoman was a memorandum of the cash made up every night and thrown away next day. This was given to Mrs. McVeigh, which point the crown is not pressing. Ponton swore he had given no information to anyone about the cash.

Ponton admitted that he had had an "O.O.U." or one bill in the cash. The reason he increased it during August was because his account would not balance either from a clerical error or a loss in paying a cheque, and he had put an "O.O.U." in the cash, endeavouring to ascertain whether the master would not turn up right.

He swore also that on every occasion when Mr. Barnes went away Danson "checked" the cofferboard and it was impossible for him to have left the safe on the day lock. He never on any occasion left the vault on the day lock. He swore also that he had never given the key to the safe dox. He had never asked Danson to send away his dog, but had suggested keeping him to the fall when they could train him with the gun. He had omitted buying a bicycle lamp which he had got from Mr. McVeigh.

Mr. Porter asked him as to his income, which was \$45.50. It had not been as high as that for a number of months. His mother was a widow and he used to send her money.

Mr. Porter then asked about the accident insurance money he received at the time of the injury to his eye in the spring of 1896. Ponton said it was a little over \$100 and that his doctor's bill was \$80. He admitted that leaving Toronto in November, 1896, he had to borrow from Jack Jeffel to take up a shortage of \$25 in his cash. He paid Jeffel off at the rate of \$5 per month.

Mr. Porter asked Ponton if he ever was suspended while in the bank of the Belleville branch. The witness said "Yes." He was asked if he knew Homer Christie. Ponton said "Yes." Mr. Porter then wanted to know whether, after being warned not to let him overdraw, he had permitted him to do so to the amount of one hundred dollars, and he was suspended for so doing. Ponton denied this. Mr. Porter read a correspondence between John W. Murray, manager of the Belleville branch, and the late Mr. Barnes, general manager of the Donman bank, in which it was stated that he had to suspect Ponton and earn him against some of his co-workers. A second letter stated that Ponton had succeeded in getting Christie to cover the overdraft, and had returned to work a week later.

Ponton also said that his reason for not putting the \$100 in his savings account was because he was afraid that the bank would reason that a man who had that much money did not need a raise in salary. He also swore that his personal expenses were not heavy, as most of his clothes were second hand, made over from garments sent by a relative in England. The reason he decided to pay off his accounts immediately after the robbery was because he knew his natural creditors were to be acquired later after the robbery. He failed to answer Mr. Bogart because the latter kept asking the same question over and over again.

Mr. Porter examined Ponton on his knowledge for the race track. He had attended the O.J.C. meeting last May and for several previous years. The crown counsel read a "typy" letter written by Frank Jackson, interfering with Ponton to "dad" Sewell. The letter admitted having lost money in May, 1897, on Silk Gawn, and in March, 1897, on the Cobden 27th. Ponton maintained that he always bet at the races or else broke even. He had no sources of income, except that from the bank during 1897.

You took money out of the cash without consulting Mr. Barnes," said Mr. Porter. Ponton thought not but the law produced his evidence of a year ago. It was to the effect that he took \$20 without authority and that this might possibly be true also of the occasion when he raised the draw bell to \$35.

"Will you state to Mr. Bogart that you had about \$20 on hand on August 15th?"

"Yes."

"It is true that when on August 31st he asked you to take up the whole of the one bill of \$35 you took up only \$20 of it and said you had no more money."

The witness admitted that this might have been the case.

"Then your income after August 31st was only \$45.50."

"Yes."

Mr. Porter then put in a statement showing that his payments were \$81 in excess of income.

Ponton admitted that he was behind a month in the instalments on his bicycle, and that shortly before the robbery had refused to honor drafts sent by Ritchie & Co., Belleville, and Toulton & Mackie, Galt.

"I never accepted a draft in my life," said Ponton.

He was asked if he refused to answer Mr. Bogart when questioned two or three days before his arrest on the subject of his finances.

"Most certainly," said Ponton. "I refused to give an oral explanation but offered to write a statement."

"You know that it was supposed some one inside the bank had committed the crime."

"I heard so on the streets."

"You knew it was important to clear

your skirts and make a full, frank explanation of your finances?"

"Yes."

"You know that Mr. Bogart considered the financial affairs of his employees an important point, a test of guile or innocence?"

"Yes."

"And yet to his important questions you declined to give an answer?"

"I failed to make up a statement."

"Did you say to anyone you had \$80 put away at any time before you said it in the witness stand at the first investigation when under arrest?"

"Yes."

"And yet to his important questions you declined to give an answer?"

"I failed to make up a statement."

"Did you say to anyone you had \$80 put away at any time before you said it in the witness stand at the first investigation when under arrest?"

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