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PARE TELLS HIS STORY IN COURT.

Gives Full Details of the Napanee Bank Robbery, and Swears the Money Was Counted in Ponton's Room, the ex-Teller Doing the Counting—A Recital Which Reads Like a Novel—Seven Were in the Game.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—To-day was really the opening day of the trial. The town is filled with visitors, come to witness the proceedings. The court room is crowded to the doors, and many are turned mourning away. Some sit all day long in the court room, bringing their lunches with them. Women are given first choice in the matter of seats, and, as a result, fully two-thirds of the spectators are women. When court adjourned this morning, scores of the women of Napanee gathered around "Billy" Ponton and expressed wishes for his acquittal. "Billy" was much affected.

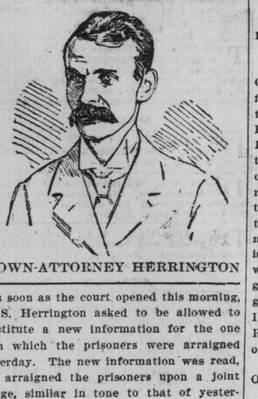
The presiding genius of the court is Chief Adams, whose energies are taxed to the utmost to keep the anxious crowd in check. He is vigorously assisted by Constable Huff, while High Constable Sills is less demonstrative in his work, though equally effective. Sheriff Hawley watches the proceedings with as quiet a smile as he would view his floater bobbing up and down on a fishing excursion. Rev. T. J. Thompson, pastor of the Belleville Anglican Church, to which Ponton belongs, was present in court to-day. Rev. W. W. Peck and Rev. Dr. Carruthers of Napanee watched the case throughout. Lawyers Madden and German were among the barristers present.

Pare the Chief Witness.

The Crown's chief witness, Prisoner Pare, gave his evidence to-day, being on the stand for nearly five hours.

His evidence details the whole story of the crime and is now first given to the public in its entirety. It shows that the man is a wonderful mechanic and is entirely devoid of the finer feelings that would make the average man blush at his own misdeeds. He tells his story as if he were proud of his misdirected genius. His story has afforded food for talk and is being discussed by every one. The general impression is that, while he tells a plausible tale, he dabbled too much in dates and details.

To-morrow he will be vigorously cross-examined by Mr. Porter, who was too indisposed to pursue him this afternoon. Following that cross-examination the Crown will produce corroborative evidence to dovetail into Pare's story. Upon the latter's confessions the case of the Crown is pinned.



CROWN-ATTORNEY HERRINGTON

As soon as the court opened this morning, W. S. Herrington asked to be allowed to substitute a new information for the one upon which the prisoners were arraigned yesterday. The new information was read, and arraigned the prisoners upon a joint charge, similar in tone to that of yesterday.

Mr. Porter, for his client Ponton, objected to this course as irregular.

Mr. Osler in reply held that the whole matter was one of detail and that the defence would not be prejudiced.

Mr. Porter, continuing the argument, said that he thought the new information was a move to prevent the trial of his client before the magistrate.

The magistrate interpolated that he would reserve his decision upon that point till further on. He had thought that all three prisoners should be tried by him, or none at all, and while he was desirous of doing right to all he thought that the Crown ought not to be prejudiced.

Just when the magistrate seemed on the eve of giving a decision, Mr. Porter interrupted him by declaring that it was not within the power of the magistrate to decline to try the prisoners when they elected to be tried summarily; thus he construed section 786 of the Criminal Code. He held also that under section 711 of the code the magistrate had no grounds for not trying the case.

Mr. Osler's Argument.

Mr. Osler maintained that section 791 did apply in this particular case, for the words make a defence meant to produce evidence, and make argument which was more comprehensive than merely electing, and he claimed the Crown was ready to make out a sufficient case against the prisoners to commit them, and yet the Crown was not ready to close its case right now, for in that case, he held, the Crown would be prejudiced. The present position is one of recent development, the inquiry extends over considerable territory, and there is a great number of witnesses to be got from distant parts, and I propose to ask Your Worship to either postpone the trial or, simply upon the evidence produced, to commit, and he reasoned analogously that because the county judge could not try unless all prisoners elect, therefore neither could a Police Magistrate, though he stated there was no section to guide the magistrate in this course. In conclusion he said a very important witness was discovered yesterday and a new trail has been opened up which it is not in the interests of justice to disclose, and it would not be fair to the Crown that a trial should be pressed on now.

Mr. Porter, on rising, said: "I was afraid of that. Because a county judge could not try these prisoners, Your Worship should not try them, is the meaning of Mr. Osler's remarks." He claimed his client would be prejudiced by this, and he felt that an injustice would be done his client. He declared he would consent to an adjournment if the Crown insisted on this position.

After some further debate along these same lines, Mr. Osler said he was prepared to go on with the trial and give the prisoners the benefit of all the evidence the Crown could give at present. At the conclusion of the evidence the Crown would ask for a committal, though it would not say the evidence produced was all that it had.

The magistrate reserved his decision upon the question of his trying the case or not until later in the proceedings. The defence claimed the proceedings would go on under protest from them.

While matters seemed to be mixed, Mr. Osler said: "I ask that they be arraigned on the new charge," repeating his demand in a louder voice.

The magistrate forthwith arraigned the prisoners upon the new charge, and Mackie and Ponton both pleaded not guilty.

D. H. Preston, Q. C., speaking for his client, Holden, said that the latter had been deprived of all his money when arrested, and, therefore, elected to be tried by a jury.

Mr. Baines' Evidence.

The Crown called its first witness, E. H. Baines, ex-Manager of the Dominion Bank, Napanee. The witness gave his evidence in a straightforward manner and he reiterated his statements made last year regarding his position in the bank. He and Durand knew the safe combination of nine numbers, and Clerks Ponton and Green knew the vault door combination of three numbers. About $32,000, of which $10,000 was in unsigned bills, was stolen, and there was $2300 in gold, chiefly American, about $2000 American, and there was $600 in silver; there was also a bag of rare coins taken.

PARE TELLS HIS STORY.

His Arrangements With the Other Prisoners—Identifies Ponton.

The prisoner Pare was then called by Mr. Osler. Pare kissed the book incorrectly at first, and was ordered by the magistrate to do it in orthodox style, which he did. He said: "My name is George Edward Pare. I am here to say what I know about the Napanee bank robbery, in which I am charged with complicity. When I was arrested in Manchester, N. H., I had some of the stolen goods in my possession, and I told the authorities all I knew about the matter. I am giving Crown evidence. This is not the first time I have been connected with such matters. In May, 1897, I was going from Cleveland to Montreal, when I got a letter from John Roach of Toronto. I came to Belleville to enquire for John Roach at the Dominion House, Belleville, or for Robert Mackie."

"Is that one of the prisoners?" asked Mr. Osler.

Pare Met Roach.

After a long pause, Pare said "Yes; but I did not find either of them there. I then went straight to Montreal, when, in the afternoon, I met John Roach, with whom I never had any dealings before, but whom I knew was crooked. In the evening, by appointment, I met at Victoria-square John Roach and Henry Holden, and the subject of the Napanee job was discussed, and we decided to get after the game.

"Holden and I came up to Kingston, Roach went on to Belleville to see Mackie. The next day Holden and I came to Napanee and arrived there between 8 and 9 in the morning, and Roach came down from Belleville in the afternoon. He had not seen Mackie. Then Holden, Roach and I went up to Belleville after a few days and lodged in an empty house near the east limit of the G. T. R. yard, Roach went up town and brought Mackie over. It was arranged that the four should come to Napanee the next night. We came and this was the first time I ever saw Mackie.

Hold-up Was Too Risky.

"The hold-up was spoken of. It was understood that a man in the bank was favorable. This man was to get a party of fellows playing cards in the bank, when Holden, Mackie, Roach and I were to rush in and hold up the party, get the combination, open the safe and get the money. We had a key to get into the bank building from the door opening on the market square. Mackie had it and I saw it. We had ropes, gags and masks all ready to use, and we concealed them in a house on the Bay of Quinte-road. I was against the hold-up, because I thought there was too much danger of violence being used, besides there was too much risk of being captured.

"While the job was being arranged Holden, Roach and I lived out in the woods. Mackie took the late train to Belleville every night and came down again in the afternoon. At this time I heard that an attempt had been made upon the safe in the winter. Holden, Roach and Mackie had bored a hole in the side of the safe and tried to punch off the bolts, but could not.

How They Got Into the Vault.

"They got into the vault by the combination of the vault lock being left on the day lock by a man in the bank. This job was done one night when the three fellows came up from Belleville in a rig, and on going back they had a smash-up that demolished the rig, so they stayed at an Indian's place. Mackie and Holden were in this trip, and I heard that there were $10,000 in Government bonds in the safe. We discussed what could be done with them, and it was suggested by Mackie that he knew a lawyer in Belleville who could turn them into money. I was one of the last to enter the gang. There were myself, Holden, Roach, Mackie and the man in the bank. We waited for a favorable time to do the hold-up, but it did not come, so we thought of another cheme. The man in the bank was to take the man who knew the combination out for a wheel, and Holden, Mackie and I were to run out of the cemetery and kidnap both of them and extort the combination. The man in the bank was to give the signal from the Paisley House by lifting his hat when the scheme was all ready, and we went to the cemetery one night, but the bicyclists did not come. I objected to this plan, as it was too risky; then the other cheme wa adopted."

The court here rose for adjournment.

The Afternoon Sitting.

This afternoon Pare continued his evidence. He said: "All schemes having failed, I held that I should be put in touch with the man inside the bank. It was agreed that Holden should tell this man that I wanted to meet him. I met this man."

Here Mr. Osler asked: "Look at the prisoners. Do you see the man you met?"

"Yes, the man in the middle."

It was Ponton. There was a perceptible stir among the spectators.

"I tried to post him about the combination," continued Pare, "but he didn't grasp what I was driving at."

Here the witness went into an extended description of the mechanism of the safe lock, showing that he was a thorough master mechanic. He said that Ponton got an impression of the keyhole of the safe door, from which Pare had made a key. He said that Ponton tried to get the combination by applying the suggestions of Pare, but could not get the combination. Then Pare, Holden and Mackie determined to enter the bank. Holden stood at the passage door and Mackie stood outside, holding the string. Pare went inside and opened the vault door, which he found still on the day lock. He found the safe also set on the day lock and opened it. Then he unscrewed the cap and looked at the numbers, put the cap on again, ran out the bolts and got the combination. On going out he took coppers out of the box in the vault. He left the safe set on the day lock. He testified that he often visited Ponton in his room, and advised him to keep the robbers informed as to the amount of money in the safe. He declared on the first days of the week the money came in, and on Friday and Saturday it was paid out.

"We got reports every night," said Pare.

The witness told of one night that $78,000 was in the bank, but, because the details were not complete, he did not advise a robbery.

Made Another Visit to the Bank.

Continuing, Pare declared he made another visit to the bank after he had seen Mr. Baines tinkering with the combination. He first told Ponton to see if the combination would work. Ponton tried twice the figures given him by Pare, but without success. He said the figures he gave Ponton were 53, 73, 93, 53. It was not the right combination, but would have worked just the same if he, Pare, had been there. Ponton's failure to work the safe caused Pare to enter, and he took off the cap of the safe, which was set on the day lock, and filed down the centre pivot so that the combination would work easily. The lock really needed it, and it would aid those opening the safe, said Pare, and the court smiled. He again took $2 in pennies and the next day he and Holden were arrested as vagrants. On their persons were found coppers. No coppers in cartridges were found upon Pare, though the court seemed to think that was what Pare would say. He said the job was not finished that night because Mackie was away and Roach had been barred out because he was no good, and it required at least three men to do it.

"But we were only two, and Jack Roach was not there, and we had barred him out in the first part of July. The reason the swag was not taken then was that the details of getting away had not been worked out. The hole in the side of the safe had to be brightened up; the money counted, the train caught, and Ponton knew we were going in. He was prepared for it the night before, and Ponton would know we were in by the condition of things around the safe the next morning.

Arrest of Pare and Holden.

The next night Pare and Holden were arrested on the bridge and brought before Magistrate Daly, and on Pare were found loose coppers, and the Crown tried to get him to say the coppers were done up in cartridges, but Pare stuck to the loose ones and after getting one hour to leave town Pare and Holden went over to the other side of the river.

Pare testified that he knew of two watchmen in the town, and had studied their movements so as to tell where each was at a given moment. He had often seen a woman who had rooms over Ponton's, and some nights he could not go to Ponton's room because she was at her window. One night he met her face to face on the stairs and on Saturday, Aug. 23, Mackie went up to Ponton's rooms at 9 o'clock or later, and asked all manner of questions about the money that was in the safe. Pare and Holden were present and wanted to know if any of the unsigned bills had been put into circulation, and Ponton was advised to put some into circulation, and the same night Pare, Holden and Mackie went over to the Grand Trunk Railway tracks to the half mile post. Mack'e had a box. Holden and Pare buried the box. The place was marked and then they came back to the meeting and continued the discussion re the circulation of the unsigned bills, and the same night these three went to Belleville and stayed at the Dominion House, kept by John Mackie, Prisoner Mackie's brother; they stayed there till Wednesday.

Mackie Sent After News.

Mackie was sent down to Napanee on Monday to get news. On Wednesday or Thursday the three came back to town and Pare went to Ponton's rooms. The question of putting the unsigned bills into circulation came up, and Ponton said again that he would put some into circulation on the morrow.

I had talked to Ponton about the registered bonds. He said they must be in Mr. Baines' compartment. I wanted to know if they were registered. Thursday night we came back with the intention of robbing the bank, but there was not enough in the bank. Ponton said they expected some more in and it might yet come up to $20,000, but it did not. Was in Ponton's rooms that night. We waited till Friday night. We all went to Ponton's rooms that night about 10.30, Holden, Mackie and I. We went one at a time up the stairs. We sat down and pulled down the curtains to within three or four inches, so we could watch for Perry, the watchman. We had found out that George Hinch was on vacation and Perry was alone. When the clock struck 11, Perry came down from the station. We picked up our tools, went out of the window over the back roof and down the steps.

Ponton Was in His Rooms.

Ponton was in his rooms and we told him to go to bed and have a good sleep. We sent him out for a pitcher of water. He told us there was about $22,000 good money in the bank then, and $10,000 in unsigned and $10,000 in Government bonds. We went into the shed and next prepared some pieces of wood to show they had been used some time. People are always sitting out around there till 3 o'clock. We proposed to cut a couple of bolts in Blewett's shed, so that we would not be seen going into the bank. We cut the partition that night with a brace and auger bit; cut three holes first towards the sidewalk in the partition; only took out two boards and squeezed through. Holden bored the holes, I watched and Mackie was watching over on the roof. I was then to take the telegraph and go in and work and when all was arranged Holden was to come in and help.

Mackie was to stand at the hole in the shed outside and keep watch. I wore some old stockings and moccasins found in Ponton's room; left my boots in his rooms. Mackie held the string and we two went in. I opened the vault door; it was on the day lock. I opened the cut fire doors with the key and went to work and opened the safe. That night I had Ponton's key to open his compartment. I got it out of his drawer in his room. He told me it was there. I opened his compartment and took the tin cash box and looked around for anything else; got a bag of silver and gold coins. There was nothing else in that compartment. I put that out and placed it on the floor in the vault, and Holden came in with his tools and commenced to brighten up the hole that had been made the winter before.

Worked on Baines' Compartment.

I then went to pry Mr. Baines' compartment open. The upper compartment was open and by prying on it with one of the tools I put the tool in at the upper part. Found a bag of silver and a bag of gold there, old coins, two bags of them, three or four wallets with papers and notes. We looked through the papers for the bonds, but found the package of unsigned notes. We put all the money in a bag, put it all in two parcels. We then broke off the locks of the compartments to show that both had been treated alike. We then closed the doors and I took off the cap of the safe and changed the last number of the combination so that it could not be opened. While I was doing this Holden was putting coppers in Ponton's tin box.

"I changed the combination on the vault door also and locked it. We telegraphed Mackie with the string. If all was right he was to pull on the string. We went out in the passage and heard some noise. We found Mackie had pulled too strong and made a noise. We went out in the shed. Saw someone looking out of the window. We buried our tools—tools shown: Jimmy, bit, brace, file, badly rusted).

Counting the Swag.

"Then we went back into the bedroom and told Ponton to get up and get ready to count the money. He put a blanket on the window and we sat around the table. He (Ponton) always counted on $5000 as his share; if over that he was to get his even share. There were seven at this time immediately concerned in the division of the money. Roach was out of it; $1100 was to be given to James Mackie for services rendered on his part before I came. Agreed to give Roach as much as Jim Mackie, $1100; Ponton to get $5000; $15,900 was left after Ponton and Mackie got their share; that was to be divided in four equal parts, Pare, Holden, Mackie and Roach. Roach and Holden were to get their board and lodging during the winter and pay Jim Mackie $200 for the same. Roach was only to get $1100 and Pare and Holden were to get the balance. It was agreed at 1 o'clock, when we came out of the bank, and we wanted to take the east train and Mackie the westbound, and we had to be on the track. Ponton's share was all tied up during the day by Ponton, and he took that. Pare and Holden said they would take the silver and gold.

Ponton Wanted Some Money.

When all was divided Ponton said he wanted some money for his own private use. We said: "Don't disturb your money, but take some of ours." He took a roll of $125. Holden took charge of Ponton's money, as we did not want him to be discovered or suspected. We took our own shares and went over the swing bridge down to the river and up to the road; there we left Mackie and we went east on the track and put Ponton's money in a tin box in a hole and $2000 in unsigned notes. Mackie took the other shares. The unsigned bills were divided in 10 parts, Holden 3, Mackie 2, Pare 3, Ponton 2.

"Ponton told me he had received a letter from Roach to hold him $3900 for his share if successful. We agreed to fine Roach $100 for sending that letter, and deducted it. Roach really got $900, as he was to pay Mackie $100 for board. Then came our train, but we missed it and again waited until the 4 o'clock train.

Footed It for Kingston.

"At 4 o'clock the engine was a compound one and did not stop at Napanee for water. We could not get it and footed it for Kingston; got there in time for the noon train; had the money with us; had lunch at Kingston and bought tickets for Vaudreuil. At Montreal I left Holden, having divided the money. I went to my sister's, Mrs. Saucier; stayed there Sunday, and went to Manchester, N. H., on Monday. I put $1100 in gold in the Merrimac River bank. Was arrested in Manchester Saturday, July 9. Assigned $10 bills were found on my premises. I got them as part of my share. I also deposited some of the rest."

Described Ponton's Rooms.

Witness here described Ponton's rooms. There were three rooms. The first room had a window, and in a box outside in the passage were some tin boxes. The first room was not furnished, but there was a curtain on the window. In the second room were a carpet, rocking chair and another lounge or sofa, one window, and a door leading into the bedroom. They divided the money in the bedroom, which contained a bed, a bureau, washstand, table and carpet.

Pare was asked about Mackie's trip last winter. He said that Mackie and Holden had talked about the breaking down of the rig, and joked; he heard there was a law suit over the smashing of the rig; came back to Canada last spring, April 18 or 20, and visited the place where Ponton's money was with me. The night of the robbery, while I was putting the money in the bag, I counted a small package of $50 bills. I put them in my pocket. Holden said what was that, and I told him. I then put them in the bag. I asked him if he remembered having any 50's, and he said no. Holden thought I had them in my pocket. Neither of us had them, so Holden said, "Do you think Willie took them?" Holden was not satisfied. He said: We know where the money is, and he proposed to go and see what was in the box. We came back to get it, and it had gone, to give it to him.

Sent Mackie to Find Ponton.

Went to Dominion House, Belleville, and sent James Mackie to hunt up Ponton to come and see us. Ponton asked how we had got along, and I asked him about the $50; told him we wanted to know. He said, "I have one of them." Told him where money was, and Ponton asked us to go and get it for him. That night we told him we would send James Mackie back with the money from Napanee. We got return tickets for Deseronto. Missed the train; knew the tickets would be good for another trip. On Tuesday came to Deseronto about dark, and walked to Napanee; went to the hiding place, got the money, divided it and each took half; walked back to Deseronto, and took train to Belleville. Went to the Dominion House, and told James Mackie to go after Ponton. Ponton gave us $65 each for expenses. I went into the room all by myself, and gave him my share, and Holden did the same; $2000 was in unsigned bills. Holden and I took charge of it. He had just as much as he could do to make us plant $5000, and had to be satisfied.

Saw Ponton Discharged.

We left that night and went home. I was here the day Ponton was discharged by the Magistrate. In the evening I walked down town and saw the celebration; was on the way to Detroit, and heard people from Kingston on the train discussing it and dropped off. On April 1 came over from Boston through the tunnel, and to Charlotte, on the Resolute to Deseronto, Holden and I.

About the time of getting the combination I tried to learn Ponton how to change the combination. He is no mechanic, and could not catch it. One day I made a combination out of wood to show him how it worked and how to get the numbers. When the safe was left on the day lock, Ponton was in charge of the locking up, and Baines was out fishing. Durant was away, supposed to come back the following Monday. It was proposed to make an impression of the manager's key of the compartment in the vault. We got two or three impressions of Mr. Baines' key; don't know who got them for me. Holden or Roach; could make an impression on paper. Can make a key from such impression. I made one, but it would not work. Made the key before Mr. Baines went fishing. Ponton only told me when Baines was to go fishing; got all the details from Ponton. Had no communication whatever with Baines or Greene.

Mr. Porter had been ill, and asked for an adjournment of court until 9.30 to-morrow, which was granted.

Splendid Concert at Travellers' Promenade to night, Chippewa, 8.30.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—At Oshawa, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898, the wife of Larratt G. Cassels, of a son.

DEATHS.

LAMB—At General Hospital, Toronto, John Lamb, aged 64 years.

Funeral at Church, St. James' Cemetery, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at 4 o'clock. Private.

FARRELL—On July 21, 1898, at the residence of her daughter, Margaret, in Dixie, Ont., Margaret Foster, in the 84th year of her age, relict of the late Edward Farrell of Toronto.

SPAIN ACCEPTS CONDITIONS.

New York, Aug. 2.—A special cable to The Evening Journal from Madrid, published in a late extra edition of that paper, says:

"Spain accepts the principal conditions of peace as set forth by the American Government, and only the peace details are needed to cause all hostilities to cease at once.

"A peace delegation will be chosen at once to confer with the representatives of the United States. The peace conditions set forth by President McKinley were discussed at some length to-day by Minister Sagasta, and at the conclusion it was given out officially that the terms of the United States would be accepted. There are one or two amendments in the proposition of the United States that Spain will ask to be made, and if this is done peace will be declared at once."

THE NEWS CONFIRMED FROM LONDON.

London, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until enquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Government's reply to the American peace terms left here Monday evening. The Government believes that the nature of the negotiations require the greatest secrecy and that their success will depend upon the observance of the most absolute reserve here. Official silence, therefore, is complete."

WILL NOT BE SIGNED BEFORE SEPTEMBER.

London, Aug. 2.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Monday night, says:

"The censorship is daily becoming more severe, and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines, and that Senor Sagasta, having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended.

"A commission will be appointed to determine the basis of peace. The chief difficulty, it is asserted in official circles, is as to the date and manner of the evacuation of the Spanish possessions.

"There is also the question of the disposal of the war material in Cuba. Senor Sagasta, if he has a charge, will probably represent a restitution of the material as a diplomatic victory. It has just been asserted here that the Premier has succeeded in obtaining slightly improved terms. The treaty will not be signed before September."

NO MONEY INDEMNITY

United States Will Not, At Present, Demand Cash But Cuba Must be at Once Evacuated—Porto Rico and All Other Spanish West India Islands Must Be Given Up, Also an Island of the Ladrone Group—Merritt Wants More Men.

UNCLE SAM'S PEACE TERMS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador Saturday last are in substance as follows:

The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island.

The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

MERRITT WANTS MORE MEN.

Aguinaldo Shows Aggressiveness and May Have to Be Checked.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—In reply to a despatch received from General Merritt, now at Cavite, General Merriam to-day cabled that, since the departure of the Governor-General of the Philippines five transports, with 4897 men, had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had the message been sent before General Merriam received from the War Department word that General Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

Serious Complications Ahead.

London, Aug. 2.—A despatch to The Times from Cavite, dated July 26, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition, for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fearing annexation by the Americans, openly opposes them.

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Filippino insurrectoes, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his Government and dictates to the American authorities in absurdly inflated terms.

He has compelled the natives at the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brigadier-General Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematical.

Got a Pretty Good Price.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Spanish prize steamer Guido was sold at auction to-day to the Ward Line for $130,000.

Yellow Fever Ravages.

Washington, Aug. 2.—In a belated despatch received at the War Department from General Shafter, under date of Santiago, July 30, he says that the total sick numbered 3892, sick from fever 2692, new cases of fever 543, cases of fever returned to duty 815, deaths that day 2.

In another despatch dated Santiago today, General Shafter says he has in the hospitals wounded and sick prisoners today, 2181.

Political Prisoners Removed.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The War Department has posted the following telegram from General Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1:

"All political prisoners have been immediately removed as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but General Evors went there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival."

Claims of $20,000,000.

The amount of claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was $15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this has been increased to $20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented.

THE BOY WAS KILLED

And His Father is Perhaps Fatally Injured—Sad Result of Careless Speeding of Horses.

Smith's Falls, Aug. 2.—A gloom was cast over the town in the evening by a sad accident on the C.P.R. Brockville train. Two rigs returning from the races were being speeded along, heedless of the approaching in-coming train. One of them succeeded in getting over the crossing, but the other, a sulky, driven by Mr. George Rice, farmer, and his son, 12 years old, was struck by the train, with the result that the boy was instantly killed. The horse got over and escaped unhurt. Mr. Rice was thrown a considerable distance and is badly injured. He is still unconscious, and grave fears are expressed as to his recovery. No blame is attached to the officials of the train.

Go to City Travellers' Promenade tonight on Chippewa, 8.30.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 Yonge.

Metropolitan Railway.

The popular family excursions to the highlands of York will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Cars leave C. P. R. crossing, Yonge-street, at 1.30, 2.40, 3.30, 5.40 and 7.45 p.m., returning leave Richmond Hill at 2.30, 4, 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Return fare, adults 25c, children 15c.

Three hundred and fifty latest model Clevelands to rent by the hour, day, week or month. Liveries 117 and 688 Yonge-street. Telephone 2919.

Antiseptic Spruce Fibreware protects its contents from decay and from contaminating surroundings; these small pails are very cheap and are now greatly used for packing butter, lard, mincemeat and jellies. The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Toronto Branch 38 Front-street west. 135

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building. Geo. Edwards, F.C.A. A. Hart-Smith, C.A.

Armeda Ceylon Tea has the Flavor.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Turkish Baths and bed $1, 127-9 Yonge

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents day 75c, evening 50c.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Their Way of Clearing—and Dineens'.

While the average hat stores are preparing as usual for fall clearing sales by ordering a couple hundred extra straw hats from their jobbers, Dineens', Toronto's greatest and most fashionable hat store, is taking the surplus stocks of leading English and American makers, at the makers' clearing prices. Buying thousands of hats at a lick for spot cash makes the low prices for fine hats at Dineens' new store, 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance.

A Fortune in Furs at Dineens'.

The pile of genuine Pribyloff Island Seal felts at Dineens' represents as much cash value as the entire cost of Dineens' new building at 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance. Every skin was originally selected for its softness—the result of perfect curing; for its lustrous darkness—the result of perfect dyeing; and for its densely furred richness—the proof that it came from a full-grown young seal bull. Every seal garment made at Dineens' bears not only the impress of correct style, but also the original brand of quality, stamped on the reverse of the skin. Dineens' seal garments pass the U. S. customs without question.

City Travellers' Promenade To-night.—Queen's Own Band at City Travellers Promenade to-night.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—Conductor W. D. Woods, formerly a player on the Toronto lacrosse team, was run over by a C.P.R. train at Mission to-day while coupling cars. His leg was cut off and he was otherwise seriously injured.

Cloudy and Showery.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 64—96; Calgary, 48—84; Prince Albert, 46—80; Winnipeg, 46—80; Port Arthur, 52—68; Parry Sound, 52—78; Toronto, 62—83; Ottawa, 60—80; Montreal, 64—78; Quebec, 58—78; Halifax, 66—80.

PROBS: Winds mostly easterly; cloudy and showery.

Comfort seekers find comfort given in the lightest weight goods on special sale at Oak Hall, clothiers, King-street east.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 2.	At.	From.
Westernland	New York	Antwerp
Empress of China	Hong Kong	Vancouver
Pomeranian	Fame Point	Glasgow
Westmeath	Hamburg	Montreal
Marima	Swansea	Tilt Cove
Lycia	Bristol	Montreal
Montcalm	Bristol	Montreal
Girdleness	Rouen	St. Thomas
Carisbrook	Delfzyl	Quebec
Dunnet	Rotterdam	Wabana
Osmanli	Liverpool	Quebec
Mab	London	Montreal
Ionia	London	Montreal
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow
Koenigen Louise	New York	Bremen
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	New York
Ethiopia	Moville	New York
Trave	Southampton	New York