

HE WANTS TO BE PUNISHED.

A Remarkable Story Told by a Man

WHO DEPOSITED \$12,000 TO BE PAID TO HIS CREDITORS.

New York, July 30.—"I am a thief I have been a thief since 1895, when I first began to take the money of people that did not belong to me. I then had a prosperous bank in Canal street, where I was trusted by everybody. Men gave me \$1,000 to deposit and accepted my O. K. as if I were the president of the First National Bank in Wall street. Why I became a thief I don't know. I never could explain it to myself, and in answer to counsel that I have met all over the world, where the accusation of crime has followed me, I never could give any explanation of why I stole \$12,000 of the funds of the little bank in Canal street, which I owned.

"All that I recall about the transaction is that I walked out of the bank one morning in March, 1896, with this sum of money. The patrons of the bank lost this money and have been looking for me ever since. I was honest then and had the confidence of every customer of the bank, was making a good living and was happy in all my domestic and business relations. I took this money and disappeared. The bank closed, ruined, and they tell me that some of the customers were left in a starving condition because of my dishonesty.

"Now, Judge, you see me here today. I have been a wanderer on the face of God's earth since 1896. The coat I have upon my back was lent to me by a keeper in the Tombs, and you see that I have no shoes, no stockings and am without a shirt today. If I had been honest and run my little bank on business principles, as I should have done as an honest man, I would not be here today and I would not have behind me the terrible experiences of seven years' wandering on the face of the earth, waiting every moment for the hand of the law to be placed upon my shoulders and to be branded a criminal.

"The day that I left the Canal street bank with this money I went to Halifax and lived there in a cottage out of town with the idea of going to Europe with the money I had taken. But I had not the thievish instincts in me, because my ancestors were all honest. This \$12,000 burned a hole in my conscience. I could not take it with me. I went to J. W. Chandler in Halifax and I turned over the money to him and told him it was conscious money and asked him to act as a trustee in the payment of this money to the people that I had defrauded.

"Penniless, friendless, I pursued my journey to escape the hand of the law. I have been to South Africa and tried to hide in the jungles. I went to Australia and tried to hide among the so-called wild men, and then I went to Europe, and as a courier, speaking English, French and German, I tried to make a living, and although successful in this line, I could not get rid personally of the idea that I was a thief, and even when there was no chance of arrest I always thought of the confessions that I had abused among the people who had trusted me, and decided that to satisfy the appeals of my conscience all that was left for me to do was to return to New York and give myself up.

I reached here on June 6 and knocked at the doors of the Tombs, and since that time I have been asking District Attorney Jerome to send me to prison. I don't want freedom. I want to be punished for the crimes I have committed. I tell you Judge, that it doesn't pay to be dishonest, and a man who works for \$1 a day on the subway is happier than the man that makes \$1,000,000 a year by theft. Do what you like with me and I will be satisfied." This statement was made by Charles Stern, former banker, of 39 Canal street, in open court yesterday.

Charles Stern was indicted for grand larceny upon five complaints covering \$12,000, which he is alleged to have

stolen. After he left Halifax and began his lonely trip around the world, J. W. Chandler, the trustee in Halifax, paid the claims of Stern's creditors to the amount of \$9,000, as Stern had directed. That left \$3,000 for which there were no claimants. Since Stern's return to this city he has ordered the trustee to pay to Moses Berman \$100, who is the only complainant against him on any of the indictments, which practically liquidated all the claims against Stern.

Lawyer Charles H. Smith appeared for Stern and asked, after representing the condition of Stern that clemency be extended to him, inasmuch as he had done everything in his power to undo the wrong he had done.

Justice McMahon, who had been deeply interested in the personal plea of Stern, said he felt satisfied that the man who appeared before him in such a poorly clad condition had done everything in his power to settle the claims against him, and if given a chance without the taint of a convict upon him, would become an honest man and pay all his debts. With this view in mind, Justice McMahon suspended the sentence upon Stern and paroled him to the custody of his counsel with instructions to report monthly to the probationary officer of this country.

[The J. W. Chandler mentioned in the above as trustee is believed to be the brother of Dr. E. B. Chandler, of Moncton. Mr. Chandler has for some years been a resident of Halifax.]

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

A Flag Incident.

Bellville, July 31.—It is stated that on Monday night last the steamer Varuna went into Trenton harbor flying two flags, the Union Jack at the stern and the stars and stripes on her main flagstaff, which reaches high above the wheel house. Some young men protested against the United States flag having a higher position than the Union Jack. Their protests not being heeded, one of them secured a rifle and fired several shots on the flagstaff on which the United States flag flew, when the offending emblem was hauled down. The Varuna had just come from the Thousand Islands, in which locality both flags are displayed on vessels.

To Break Up a Cold Quickly.

All you require is a little sugar, a glass of hot water, thirty drops of Nerviline. Take it hot. In the morning you will wake up without a cold. Nerviline is good for other things—such as toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For pains inside and pains outside Nerviline is simply marvellous. Druggists sell it.

DEFAULTING LAWYER.

Called to Account for Embezzlement.

(London Telegraph.)

At Bow street, before Sir Albert De Rutzen, William Henry Miles Booty, solicitor, of Gray's Inn and Gospel Oak, was charged, on remand, with the misappropriation of trust funds.

Mr. Bodkin appeared for the Director of Public Prosecution, and Mr. W. B. Campbell (instructed by the Hon. Chas. Russell) defended.

In further support of the case, in which the accused is charged with converting to his own use £8,500 belonging to the Vicomtesse de Bremond, the Rev. Francis

Clyde Harvey, Vicar of Hailsham, Sussex was called. He said he was a grandson of Mr. Sheppard, by whom the money in question was bequeathed, and one of the trustees under his will. The other trustees were now dead. The sum left by Mr. Sheppard to his granddaughter was £10,000, and it was originally in Consols, but, on the suggestion of the vicomtesse, it was placed on mortgage at 4 per cent. After some time the prisoner wrote to say that the mortgage was about to be paid off, and suggesting another; but witness instructed him to invest the money in three and a half per cent. India stock. He promised to do so, but after considerable correspondence, he wrote to say there had been some delay, as the money which was to pay off the mortgage was in Chancery. After this witness went to prisoner's office, and heard that about £8,000 of the money had been received, and he therefore wrote again, giving instructions for its investment. A little later on he again called at Booty and Bayliff's office and the prisoner then said, "Mr. Harvey, I cannot pay you the money." Witness expressed surprise, and prisoner went on to explain:—"I fully expected to find four times as much in my banking account as I have. I have placed my accounts in the hands of an accountant, and a statement will be issued to my clients as soon as possible. I think I can assure you I shall be able to pay in full, and in this statement my clerk (Mr. Cox), who understands my affairs, bears me out." Witness said, "Why in the world didn't you tell me something of this before?" and prisoner replied, "Mr. Harvey, I hadn't the courage to do so." He also stated that altogether he had received £8,500 belonging to the De Bremond trust, the affairs of which were then placed in the hands of another firm of solicitors.

At the request of the defence, Mr. Howard Bentley, of Orleton Hall, Bar-mouth, was recalled to speak as to the circumstances in which he signed a mortgage deed for £20,000, he having stated that he was induced to do so by the prisoner without knowing what the document was. In reply to Mr. Campbell, he now stated that on Dec. 10 last he called upon the prisoner, with whom he had previously had many dealings, and said he wanted some money for his business. Prisoner asked him to call again the following day, and when he did so prisoner requested him to sign a document. He asked what it was, and prisoner explained that the auditors were at that moment examining his accounts, and that he wanted to have something to show them that witness owed him £20,000. Witness knew he owed the prisoner a large sum of money, but he was not satisfied with this, and he therefore said he did not care about signing the document without reading it. He believed the document was then brought into the room by a clerk (Mr. Willoughby) and witness signed it. He only read three or four lines, as prisoner said the auditors were waiting. Had witness known that the document was a mortgage for \$20,000, he would not have signed it.

This was the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Campbell submitted that on the charge against the prisoner of misappropriating £5,000 belonging to Sir Coarles and Lady Brooke, there was no case to go to a jury. Prisoner certainly received £5,000 on behalf of the trust on March 26, and on April 4 he invested £4,000 in three per cent. India stock in the name of the trustees, while the balance of £1,000 was more than covered by his balance at the bank.

Sir Albert De Rutzen said he had made up his mind that prisoner must go for trial on all three charges.

Mr. Campbell then called as a witness Henry Willoughby, late general clerk to the prisoner's firm, who said he was present when Mr. Bentley signed the mortgage on Dec. 14. Mr. Bentley appeared to read the document right through, and he was not hurried in any way by Mr. Booty, who said nothing about the auditors in witness hearing. There was, in fact, nothing to prevent Mr. Bentley from gathering the contents of the deed, which he signed in the ordinary way. Witness took him to be a very clever man in such matters; he put his finger on the seal as though he were accustomed to sign documents. There were no auditors present on that day.

A further remand was ordered, Mr. Campbell remarking that Mr. Booty, who wished to make a statement was feeling unwell.

A PEN PICTURE

OF SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

When Laurier Introduced Railway Bill.

(Montreal Star, Con.)

Ottawa, July 31.—The introduction of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, was the one topic of interest in Ottawa yesterday, and consequently the House of Commons was the centre of attraction for all sorts and conditions of men and women.

Long before the hour for the opening of the House, crowds had gathered round the doors leading to the galleries, both in the corridors upstairs and in the vestibule. Such a press to secure seats at the earliest possible moment has not been witnessed since the early days of January, 1896.

The Speaker's gallery was one blaze of pretty summer costumes adorning the fair ones of Ottawa society, amongst whom were noticed Lady Laurier and Mrs. Sifton. The visitors' gallery was largely occupied by ladies, whilst the ladies' gallery was filled to overflowing, as were those set apart for men.

During the short interval between prayers and the introduction of bills, during which routine proceedings are despatched, the scene from the Press gallery was one never to be forgotten.

On each of the hundreds of faces in the galleries there was an air of expectation, reflected perhaps from the faces on the Government benches, where the same look, accompanied in many cases with a hint of exultation, was plainly visible. The members of the Opposition sat like a solid phalanx stern and immovable, reminding one of Horace's definition of a statesman—a just man and firm of purpose. This description was perhaps more applicable to Hon. A. G. Blair, who, clad in spotless flannel suit, occupied his new seat next to Sir Frederick Borden during the whole afternoon, with scarcely a motion, and apparently without losing one word.

The Premier's rising was the signal for an unusual outburst of Government enthusiasm, which died away only to burst out again.

Sir Wilfrid looked better than usual, and began to speak with his old time power and gesture. Now he stood with folded arms, a la Daniel O'Connell, or Robert Emmett, as he spoke of Canada's being in slavery to the United States, owing to bonding privileges. Anon he flung out both hands as he dwelt upon some special point, and again he emphasized a statement with "forensic forefinger." Having concluded his speech and sat down, the whole of the Liberal party in the House burst forth into long continued applause and cheering.

The chamber was still resonant with the Liberal applause, when a counter demonstration showed that Mr. R. L. Borden, the Opposition leader, was beginning his reply.

Rheumatism is a Constitutional Disease.

The pain and localized conditions are mere results of constitutional conditions. Poisoned blood sends its evil influence to various parts of the body, and to cure permanently you must treat it constitutionally. Nothing so completely dispels these poisons from the system as Ferrozone. It makes new blood. It imparts vitality and vigor, enabling the system to throw off the poisons that engender rheumatism. Ferrozone also fortifies the system against the weakening effects of rheumatism, and cures, not simply relieves as most medicines do. Sold by all druggists.

QUICK WOOLING IN INDIANA.

A War Veteran Gets a Bride From a Train Waiting on a Siding.

Indianapolis, Aug. 1.—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago passenger train steamed into Bedford, Lawrence county, one morning last week and the conductor received orders to wait for the south-bound train to pass at that point. He ran his train on the siding, and several persons who were at the little station

recognized friends on the train and entered for a chat.

Among those who boarded the train was Dr. William Cadle, a veteran of the Civil War, aged 71. His appearance attracted the attention of Miss Mary McCracken, a spinster of 45, who was a passenger, and she soon asked who he was. A friend called to the doctor and introduced him to Miss McCracken, remarking as she did so that the two would make a handsome couple.

The spinster blushed, but the doctor replied that he might not be averse to such an arrangement, and the friend arose and gave him her seat by Miss McCracken.

Ten minutes later the whistle of the south-bound train was heard down the road, and as the doctor rose he was seen to have hold of Miss McCracken's hand, and was evidently urging her to leave the train with him.

Her hesitation was but for a moment, and when the pair reached the station platform the doctor offered her his arm, and followed by the crowd, took a bee-line for the court house. The doctor had a few moments' conversation with the County Clerk, and received a hurriedly written paper from him, and then Judge Fletcher was called in, and he joined the doctor and the spinster in matrimony.

The railroad train had remained on the track just ten minutes, and in a half hour after it left the station the two had been made one.

After congratulations, in which all present joined most heartily, Dr. Cadle and his bride led the way to the nearest drug store, where the flow of soda water continued till everybody in the town had drunk to the health of the newly wedded pair.

The doctor has a fine practice at Effingham, and the bride owns a farm near West Baden, and has a comfortable deposit in the bank.

Speaker's Sore Throat.

Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are cough mixtures, sprays, lozengers, &c., for irritable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhzone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in public places. Catarrhzone relieves congestion, allays inflammation, and is a protection to the membrane. As a safe guard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKay, Goderich, says, "Catarrhzone is an excellent remedy for throat irritation arising from throat irritation." Physicians, ministers and singers recommend Catarrhzone, druggists sell it for \$1. Small size 25c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

BOERS AGAINST BOERS.

That is the Difficulty in South Africa.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons today during the discussion of the Colonial Office vote, replying to a bitter attack on the Government's policy and Lord Milner's administration of South Africa by Mr. Markham, Liberal, in the course of which he charged that affairs were growing worse, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain lengthily defended the administration of South Africa. He said the greatest difficulty was not the reconciliation of the Boers and Britons, but the reconciliation of the Boers with the Boers. The Secretary then called attention to the fact that the Boers were making every effort to develop the country, and were forming local agricultural associations, of which the chairmen in many cases were former leaders of the Boer forces. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that much remained to be done, and said that if it was found that the work of pacification was prevented by irreconcilables the Government would not hesitate to use its strong power to deport the mischiefmakers.

Corns Between the Toes

or on the soles of the feet, can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which acts painlessly and quickly and with certainty. The genuine "Putnam's" always cures. Try it.

Mamma, why did God make black children? asked a little girl of four. Mamma thinks, but is interrupted by the little girl answering her own question: I suppose because He was out of white skins!

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.