

FRENZIED FINANCING.

Startling Disclosures Made at Trial of Former Bank President.

St. Johns, Que., May 17.—The story of a theft perpetrated in the branch office of La Banque de Saint Jean in Napierville, was told to the jury this morning by the last account of the bank, Mr. Euclide Langlois. In January, 1908, a sum of \$5,770 in cash was stolen from that office and was never returned to the bank.

The strange point of the story is that in the last report of the bank sent by the accused, Mr. P. H. Roy, the money stolen was inscribed in the assets under the item "current loans." The said report was sent to Ottawa on April 8th.

Two days later a promissory note for the amount stolen, \$5,770, was made by the manager of the branch office in Napierville and signed "La Banque de Saint Jean."

This remarkable evidence came out at the end of a long sitting in which Mr. Langlois, the only witness heard, gave explanations with regard to the overdue notes reported by the bank to the Finance Department as current loans; some of these notes were produced.

So long and difficult to follow was the evidence that Mr. Justice Monet himself declared he found it very hard to understand many a time.

While the Judge was taking numerous notes of the evidence it was easy to notice the contrast with the jury of which not one member used a pencil and note book during the whole sitting. At 12 o'clock the court adjourned till 2 p.m.

MR. LANGLOIS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Langlois produced the overdue notes of the bank. The accused insisted on seeing each of the notes produced and this took a long time. An envelope contains four \$45,566.45 of overdue notes, lawyers memoranda copies of notes, etc.

"Were some of these amounts included as assets in the report sent to the Government on the 8th of April, 1908?"

"Yes, in the item 'overdue notes' for an amount of \$11,100."

"Is all that was named in the last report of the bank in that envelope?"

"No, another lot of notes for \$12,390.56, were included in the same report, in the current loans for \$4,097.80, and in overdue notes for \$8,292.76."

The witness said that the \$4,097.80 reported in the current loans items are composed of two notes, one of Wilfrid Brosseau for \$2,500, and one of the estate Louis Mollere for \$1,597.80.

"Did you ever see a certain note signed by the bank itself?" asked Mr. Hibbard.

"Yes, a note signed 'La Banque de Saint Jean,' and reading as follows: 'April 10th, 1908. On demand we promise to pay to the order of XXX the sum of \$5,770.10. (Signed) La Banque de Saint Jean.'"

Mr. Girard objected to the production of that note, because it was made after the last report of the bank sent on the 8th of April.

The objection was dismissed.

"Was something on the back of that note?"

"Yes, a new line stating that the note was made in connection with a certain theft in the branch office of Napierville. I also see a few other words that I cannot understand."

"By Mr. C. E. Brault, manager of the Napierville branch."

"Could you tell the court the story of that note?"

"Yes, in or about January, 1908, a theft occurred in the branch office at Napierville. The thieves took \$5,770.10 in money and \$1,200 in notes."

"Was the \$5,770.10 stolen from the bank reported in the last report sent to the Government on April, 1908?"

"Yes, it was."

"Under what item?"

"In the item current loans."

"Did the bank ever recover a part of that \$2,770.10?"

"No, never."

"Did the bank recover some of the notes stolen?"

"Yes, for an amount of \$450."

"Are they still in the possession of the bank?"

"No, they have been paid since that time."

"Were these notes for \$1,200 stolen from the bank included in the report of April, 1908?"

"Yes, under the item current loans."

The last questions, asked by the Crown Prosecutor of the witness were connected with the copy of a note for \$4,500 signed by the St. Johns Aqueduct.

"Why is not the note produced like the others?" asked Mr. Hibbard.

"Because it has been sent to the lawyers for collection," answered the witness.

During the evidence of Mr. Langlois the interest of the big crowd of farmers gathered in the court room was intense.

MONTHS OF AGONY.

A Severe Case of Rheumatism Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For many months I suffered untold agony. I could not walk, I could scarcely raise myself to a sitting posture. I was under medical care, but in vain. Finally I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have restored me to my former healthy condition.

This strong statement was made to a reporter recently by Mr. Charles S. Keddy, formerly of Kingston, N. S., but now living at Port Maitland. Mr. Keddy is a carpenter by trade, and is now able to work every day. He adds: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they cured me after other medicine failed. While I was living at Kingston, N. S., I was seized with rheumatism in its most violent form. I was compelled to take to my bed and for months was an invalid. I was so weak that it was difficult for me to raise myself to a sitting posture. It is impossible to tell how much I suffered day and night, week in and week out. The pains were like piercing swords. I had medical attendance, but it failed. Then I tried medicines advertised to cure rheumatism, but with the same result—money wasted. One day when hope had almost gone a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I told him my experience with other medicines, but he assured me that these pills would cure rheumatism, so I sent for a supply. After using a few boxes I was able to leave my bed, and from that on my restoration to health was rapid. I am now as well as ever I was, and have not had the slightest touch of rheumatism since. The change they have wrought in my case is simply miraculous, and I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one suffering from any form of rheumatism."

Rheumatism is rooted in the blood. Rubbing the aching limbs with liniments and outward remedies cannot possibly cure it. You must get the rheumatic acid out of the blood and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the one sure medicine to do this, because they actually make new blood. That is why these pills cure anaemia, indigestion and the secret ailments that make miserable the lives of so many women and growing girls. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

Decline of Passenger Traffic on North Atlantic During Year.

London, May 17.—The North Atlantic passenger-carrying business was during 1908 depressed to a degree never experienced since there was a decline of this class of business to justify the running of regular lines to cater for it. The German companies operating on this route issued their reports for 1908 a few weeks ago. The results then disclosed were regarded as about as bad as could possibly be.

In common with all other shipping enterprises, the Cunard has experienced ups and downs at various stages of its career, but 1908 will probably stand out for ever as making a climax in the matter of unprofitable working, for not only is the dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares paid in respect of 1905 and 1907 not forthcoming on this occasion, but after transferring £100,000 from insurance fund and £50,000 from reserve account there remains to be carried forward a paltry £3,600 as against £109,000 brought with the 1908 balance sheets.

It is fair to add that the directors have written off £296,800 against depreciation, but this sum is certainly not in excess of what the circumstances require, and the past year must consequently be regarded as having been a disastrous period for the premier shipping company of the North Atlantic. Fortunately the cautious policy pursued by the directors in past years has placed the company in a position which enables it to meet without difficulty the position which has now arisen, and given a return of favorable conditions in the near future, the set-back which has been sustained during 1908 will be surmounted before long.

As regards the causes which have so seriously affected the company's earnings during the past year, the financial crisis which visited the United States some eighteen months ago appears to have completely disorganized the West-bound traffic.

AN AGED PRISONER.

Woman Over One Hundred Years Old in Montreal Police Station.

(Montreal Herald.)

When the war of 1812 was raging in this country, almost one hundred years ago, and Montreal shivered in daily dread of invasion, a little barefoot girl was running about on the "thought, for anything but the butter-knives and the sun and the wind that shook the barley."

Last night and the night before that, this barefoot little girl of almost a century ago slept in a cell in No. 1 police station; but perhaps she was not less happy than she was on

the merry downs in far off long-ago Ireland.

Mrs. Sheehan her name is properly, and she has lived out the allotted span of man and woman and far beyond it, until the mind and heart that have borne the burden of two lifetimes have become as a little child again.

On Saturday night, going back to some far-off dim memory of the past, she told the police that her name was Murphy, and described her home with such a strange mingling of twentieth century Montreal and old, old Irish village topography that the officers could make nothing of it. They noted her gentleness, her evident refinement and simplicity of heart and they did the best they could for her; but that best was—the cells.

There she stayed, for clearly she could not be allowed to wander on the streets for fear she would come to some harm until her son, himself a man well on in life, came along, this morning and explained the case to the Recorder before she was called into court.

The Recorder smiled, and said that the little old lady was as free as air to go wherever she would be taken care of. The son led her away, very carefully as if she were a great lady in the land; and so she is.

She was smiling contentedly when she left the police station, but clearly it matters little to her now where her bodily frame may be. She is over one hundred years old—probably about one hundred and three.

A MINISTER'S GRATITUDE.

Zam-Buk Cured a Face Sore which Defied all other Remedies for Two Years.

Rev. Charles E. Stafford, of Bridgeburg, Ont., says:

"I had been much troubled for over two years with a sore on my left cheek. I tried all kinds of salves and lotions but nothing I procured seemed to have the least bit of effect towards healing the sore. Hearing of Zam-Buk, I decided to give it a trial, and see if it would bring about a cure, as so many other things had failed. I purchased a supply, and commenced with the treatment. After several applications, to my great joy, Zam-Buk has effected what for two years I tried in vain to bring about—a complete cure."

Case after case could be quoted in which, as in the above instance Zam-Buk has worked cures when everything else tried had failed. There is reason for this. Zam-Buk is the ideal remedy because of its unique ingredients for all skin injuries and diseases.

Away back in the days of the Roman gladiators, secret balms were used for the healing of cuts and injuries sustained in the arena and in battle. Then came a period during which external balms were neglected, followed by a period in which all the salves and embrocations had as their base animal fats and oils. Zam-Buk marks a new epoch. It is absolutely devoid of all animal fats, all mineral coloring matters, and is composed entirely of rich medicinal herbal extracts. Zam-Buk is a combination of Nature's rich healing herbal juices by the most modern scientific methods, and the result is a balm which cures when others fail.

Skin diseases, such as eczema, ringworm, salt rheum and prairie itch, are speedily overcome by it. For piles it is fine—easing the pain and inflammation, and hastening a cure. It also cures burns, scalds, cuts, ulcers, children's sores and eruptions, blood-poisoning, scratches, old wounds, varicose ulcers, &c. All Druggists and Stores sell at 10c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Refuse harmful and cheap imitations, sometimes represented as "just as good."

Canadian Union Planned.

Sydney, N.S., May 18.—Prominent P.W.A. officials are in receipt of applications for information about the association from labor centres in western Canada, and it is planned to establish branches of the order in the Alberta and Crow's Nest Pass coal regions. The local leaders of the United Mine Workers have become dissatisfied, and favor joining the Western Federation, but most of the workers favor affiliation with the Nova Scotia union and developing this into an all-Canadian organization. Many Cape Bretoners and Nova Scotians are employed in the western Canadian coal districts.

Newfoundland Is Icebound.

St. John's, Nfld., May 18.—Unyielding before the warming climate of advancing spring, great fields of ice extend out from the shore of nearly every section of the Newfoundland coast, constituting in some places an impenetrable barrier and an active menace to ocean navigation. Within ten days nearly a dozen ocean liners have put in here or at nearby ports, badly damaged, and reporting narrow escapes from or serious imperilling of the lives of thousands of passengers.

Blows Off Finger In Church.

Ottawa, May 18.—Thomas Blondin, a Hull schoolboy, while toying with a dynamite cap during mass at the Church of the Holy Redeemer there, had part of his thumb and forefinger blown away by an explosion. The lad found the cap in a quarry and while seated in church boyishly decided to test it with a match. There were hundreds of children in church at the time but the injured lad was removed without the slightest interruption of the service.

ANTIPODEANS FETED

Delegates to Press Conference Banquetted in Toronto.

FOR A GREATER BRITAIN

Germany Must Realize That Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa Are to Be Reckoned With in Struggle With Great Britain, Says Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Toronto, May 18.—"Germany must be made to understand that not only the Mother Country but Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Africa must be reckoned with in any struggle affecting British supremacy upon the seas."

This was the big note sounded by many speakers at the banquet tendered last night in the National Club to the Australian and New Zealand delegates to the Imperial Press Conference in London. These words of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as chairman, lent all the grander significance to the sentiment.

In proposing the royal toast his honor was unusually loyal in his expressions and the Antipodeans appeared to be impressed with the heartiness with which the sentiment was honored.

The gathering included a large number of local newspaper and business men and Sir James Whitney sat beside his honor. Others at the guest table were: Norman Clark, Ballard, Australia; W. K. George, Wm. Stitt, H. C. Osborne, Ed. S. Cunningham, Melbourne; J. S. Willison, R. S. Gourlay, Hon. C. E. Davies, Hobart, Tasmania; H. Berkeley, Newcastle, N.S.W.; Cy Warman, President R. A. Falconer, Toronto University; J. W. Kirwan, Kalgoolie; Geo. Fenwick, Dunedin, N.Z.; Major J. F. Macdonald, W. J. Gage, Thomas Temperley, Bathurst; Gresley Lukin, Wellington, N.Z.; R. Kyffin-Thomas, Adelaide; C. L. Leng, Sheffield Daily Telegraph; W. J. Douglas and W. A. M. Goode. Geo. H. Ham, Col. G. T. Denison, D. D. Mann and A. H. U. Colquhoun were also among the guests.

London Churches Failing.

London, May 18.—In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Bishop of London both in preaching and in writing, the churches, both in and out of London, are growing emptier and emptier every Sunday. The weekend habit has grown not only upon the rich, who can afford to go to the seaside resorts in their motor-cars, but upon the great class composed of clerks and artisans, who may be seen every Sunday in endless procession on bicycles making their way out of town or hiring boats on the lower reaches of the Thames.

Children Lost In Swamp.

Kinloss, May 18.—On Friday morning the two youngest sons of J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss, aged 5 and 7, wandered from home, looking for flowers. They were seen entering Greenock Swamp. About forty men soon gathered and spent Friday afternoon and night looking for the children, and on Saturday the searchers numbered about one hundred. About 4.30 the children walked out on Lee's farm, four miles away, after spending thirty-three hours in the swamp. They are not much the worse for their adventure.

Bank Sues Convict.

Ottawa, May 18.—The Bank of Ottawa, Hull branch, has entered suit in Hull Superior Court to recover \$107 from Edward Bouchard of Buckingham Township, who a few days ago was sentenced to two years in penitentiary for forging a pay check for that amount. The check had been stolen by Bouchard from Aedee Theriault. The bank had to stand good for the forgery.

The Accident Record.

Ottawa, May 18.—During April, industrial accidents occurred to 250 people in Canada, of which 64 were fatal and 186 serious. The railway service headed the list with 13 killed and 20 injured.

Defaulting Treasurer Arrested.

Ottawa, May 19.—Dolor Parent, defaulting school treasurer of Hull, who got away, it is said, with about \$500, is under arrest in Chicago.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Eastern League Standing.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rochester	10	6	.625
Toronto	9	6	.600
Montreal	9	6	.600
Jersey City	9	7	.563
Buffalo	8	10	.440
Newark	6	9	.400
Baltimore	6	10	.375
Providence	5	9	.357

Monday's scores: Toronto 6, Providence 2; Buffalo 3, Newark 0; Baltimore 3, Rochester 1.

Games today: Providence at Toronto, 3.30; Newark at Buffalo, Baltimore at Rochester, Jersey City at Montreal.

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	17	9	.654
Chicago	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	14	15	.483
Boston	11	13	.453
Baltimore	11	13	.453
Brooklyn	10	13	.435
St. Louis	10	12	.455

Monday's scores: New York 6, Cincinnati 0; Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 1; Chicago 8, Philadelphia 1; St. Louis 8, Boston 1. Games to-day: Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Boston.

American League Standing.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	17	7	.708
Boston	14	9	.609
New York	14	9	.609
Philadelphia	13	9	.591
Chicago	11	14	.440
Cleveland	10	14	.417
Washington	6	17	.261

Monday's scores: Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0; Detroit 5, Boston 3; St. Louis 4, Washington 0; New York 6, Cleveland 2.

Games to-day: Washington at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at Cleveland, Boston at Detroit.

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\$2.25 5 e's Good Strong Pants for \$1.19

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\$3.50 Men's Extra Strong Pants for \$1.79

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\$5.00 Pants Very Strong for \$2.99

SUMMER HAT BARGAINS

Latest Style Men's Hats in Straw and Cotton Fancy Hats 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 worth double.

\$5.50

\$9.00 Men's Dark Suits, Special for \$5.50

\$7.75

\$12.00 Men's Latest Style Suits for \$7.75

\$6.95

\$10.00 Men's Green Suits Special \$6.95

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PETTING A HORSE.

If You Want to Please Him Rub Him Between the Ears.

"Not many people know how to pet a horse, from the horse's standpoint, at any rate," said a trainer. "Every nice looking horse comes in for a good deal of petting. Hitch a fine horse close to the curb and you'll find that half the men, women and children who go by will stop for a minute, say 'Nice horse' and give him an affectionate pat or two."

"The trouble is they don't pat him in the right place. If you want to make a horse think he is going straight to heaven hitched to a New York cab or delivery wagon, rub his eyelids. Next to that form of endearment a horse likes to be rubbed right between the ears. In petting horses most people slight those nerve centers. They stroke the horse's nose. While a well behaved horse will accept the nasal caress complacently, he would much prefer that nice, soothing touch applied to the eyelids. Once in awhile a person comes along who really does know how to pet a horse. Nine times out of ten that man was brought up in the country among horses and learned when a boy that peculiar ways."—New York Globe.

THE CLERMONT.

First Passage by Steamboat From New York to Albany.

In August, 1808—the exact day is a matter of dispute—the steamboat Clermont made the first passage by steam from New York to Albany. The distance, somewhat less than 150 miles, was covered in thirty-two hours, a record hailed as a triumph in speed, for previously the passage between the two cities averaged four days.

Robert Fulton had experimented with steam several years, but the Clermont was the first boat he constructed on a large scale. As he could not get the engine he wanted in this country he ordered one from England. The Clermont was so reconstructed in the following winter that it gave more commodious accommodations to travelers, and the year 1808, which was the first year of regular travel by steamboat, Fulton made it a point to start his boat precisely on scheduled time. Curiously enough, a portion of the public complained of this. It was not until well along in the summer that travelers got accustomed to it. Previously boats had been held for two hours at the request of passengers who weren't ready. Fulton's perseverance won public approval before the season closed.—Anaconda Standard.

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