

Which is the Heavy End of a Match? See Opposite Corner for Answer.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR NO. 141.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894.

With E. B. Eddy's Matches the Heavy End of a Match is its Light End.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE FIRST EVIDENCE.

Taken in the Trial for Forgery of Mr. Wiman.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Assistant-District-Attorney Wellman Alleges Many Crimes on the Part of the Accused—Mr. Bullinger Denounces the Endorsement of a Check With His Name as a Forgery.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, June 12.—A large attendance marked the opening of the second day of the trial of Brastus Wiman for alleged forgery, before Judge Ingraham in the trial court, before Judge Ingraham in the trial court, before Judge Ingraham in the trial court.

Assistant-District-Attorney Wellman opening for the prosecution, began by explaining the difference between forgery in the first and second degrees, for which last Mr. Wiman was indicted. One of the counts against the accused, said Mr. Wellman, was that for forging the name of E. W. Bullinger, of Shipping Guide fame, to a cheque for \$5,000, and depositing the same to his own account in the Central National Bank.

Mr. Wellman then went into a review of the firm of R. G. Dun and Co., "with which," said Mr. Wellman, "the accused had been connected for more than 25 years, but always as an employee. At no time was Mr. Wiman a partner in the firm of R. G. Dun and Co., continued Mr. Wellman. Of later years he had a 10 per cent. interest in the profits of the firm. This interest netted him from \$7,000 to \$80,000 yearly. Mr. Wellman said that by the Central National Bank, Mr. Wiman was regarded as the "Company" of the firm. "I will later produce documentary proof that Mr. Wiman's position was only that of an employee, and that he so understood the relations between Mr. Dun and himself." It was explained how Mr. Wiman.

AS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE FIRM of R. G. Dun and Co., Mr. Wiman, bought all the supplies, such as paper, machinery, and other things, for the firm, and he was the one who was responsible for the firm's credit. Mr. Wellman said that Mr. Wiman was the one who was responsible for the firm's credit.

The defense will try to show that this reverse the relations of Dun and Wiman, and that Wiman had built up a splendid business for the firm of R. G. Dun and Co., in Toronto, when, in 1869, he was called to New York to rejuvenate a business that was not making a dollar; that he built up the business to its present magnificent proportions, with an income to Dun of \$800,000 or more per annum. Mr. Wellman said he would show that Mr. Wiman had uttered many other forged cheques prior to February 6, 1893, the date of the Bullinger cheque; one to J. N. Fairbank for \$10,000.

General Tracy objected that Mr. Wiman was not a partner in the firm.

ON TRIAL FOR AN ALLEGED CRIME, and they admitted right here that Mr. Wiman wrote the signature on the back of the cheque, in accordance with legal established practice in commerce.

Mr. Wellman said this admission was not a confession of forgery, could not be denied, and he had begged for mercy. He then asked why Wiman disguised the hand in which he endorsed the cheque. He said that the forgery was a forgery of \$187,000 was discovered in Wiman's books, although the shortage was covered up by skillful manipulation; that Wiman had given a bookkeeper a cheque for \$135,000, which he had had him hold fourteen months, for a shortage discovered in 1891; that before that forgery Wiman had presented a cheque drawn to E. W. Bullinger, and endorsed E. W. Bullinger, Jr., that the bank did not like the "Jr.," and he scratched out the endorsement and got Bullinger to endorse it, telling him that he had drawn it by mistake and presented the cheque the next month, having written "E. W. Bullinger" on it in a disguised hand; that he failed shortly after for \$1,000,000 on a ten per cent. capital, which shows his financial ability, and the motive for the crimes. The articles of agreement between R. G. Dun, Wiman, and Arthur J. King, and Robert D. Douglas, of January 1st 1889, were put in evidence. They stated that R. G. Dun was, and should continue, to be the sole owner, and would pay a sum of 17 per cent. of the profits.

STORY OF MR. DUN AND MR. WIMAN'S RELATIONS.

Wiman was not a partner of Mr. Dun in the usual sense. Under the articles of association he had no right, title, or interest in the property and good will of the business or profits thereof. For while it was agreed that he should receive annually a sum equal to a certain percentage of the profits, it was expressly provided in the articles referred to that such sum should be paid to him only by Mr. Dun as salary for faithful service rendered, and that the amount of profit should only afford the basis of determining the amount of his salary. It was also provided in the articles of association that he should not employ the name of R. G. Dun and Co. for any purpose except the regular and proper business of the said mercantile agency, and that he should not use the said name in making, signing, drawing, or endorsing any note, bill of exchange, draft, or other obligation, except only endorsements of such papers for the purpose of deposit or collection for the account of the association. He also had the right to sign firm checks for firm purposes only.

All of Wiman's relations to Mr. Dun, who was the sole owner of the business, its assets and property of every description, good will and profits, were expressed in these papers.

WIMAN WAS A SALARIED MANAGER.

for Mr. Dun, with such powers only as the contract gave him, with additional power to draw checks. The property of R. G. Dun and Co. was not his property in any sense. The moneys of R. G. Dun and Co. were not his moneys in any sense. And the profits of R. G. Dun and Co. were not his profits in any sense. And by various acts of embezzlement, through misrepresentation, concealments, breaches of his agreement, misuse of the powers conferred to him, and gross usurpation of powers with which he was not trusted, he succeeded during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and up to February, 1893,

in stealing from Mr. Dun the enormous sum of \$229,018.50. That sum he owes Mr. Dun to-day. That in view of his relation to the property of Mr. Dun, which Wiman helped to manage under the name of R. G. Dun and Co., he is guilty of the crime of having embezzled the whole or the greater part of this great sum, I have little doubt. He has committed so many crimes, that selection for prosecution is difficult. But out of the long list of his offenses I have selected for presentation to you, two forgeries, and two or more larcenies, so perfectly clear, so easily established, and so inescapable, that they will serve the purpose of prosecution without reference almost to others.

In February, 1893, R. G. Dun & Co. was owing upwards of \$10,000 to E. W. Bullinger of this city, for materials purchased. On the 6th of February, 1893, Wiman, being in urgent straits for money, directed the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. to make out a check to the order of Mr. Bullinger, and instead of transmitting it to him in part payment of his account, DELIBERATELY FORGED THE NAME.

of E. W. Bullinger on the back of the check, and deposited it to his own account in his own bank. The account of Bullinger on the books of the firm was debited with that sum in the usual course of business. I need hardly say that these acts of Wiman's were wholly without the knowledge of Mr. Dun or any of his associates in R. G. Dun & Co., and that since then they have paid to Mr. Bullinger the sum which Mr. Wiman, on the day named, appropriated, by means of forgery, to his own use.

A few days before the Bullinger case first tried, viz., on the 20th of January, 1893, Wiman committed another forgery under circumstances very similar. On that date R. G. Dun & Co. owed the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company the sum of \$5,580 for two printing-presses purchased in May, 1892. Wiman procured from the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. a check to the order of Ogden Brower, treasurer of the Campbell Company, on the pretext that he desired to pay the account. Thereupon he went to the Campbell Company and telling them that R. G. Dun & Co. were short of funds.

asked them whether they would like notes for their account instead of cash. On Mr. Brower acquiescing in his proposition, he made two notes covering the amount in his own name and delivered them to him. He then forged the name of Ogden Brower, treasurer, on the back of the check and appropriated it to his own use. All of these acts were concealed from the knowledge of Mr. Dun or any of his associates, but they subsequently, on discovering them, paid the Campbell Company the amount of their account.

Mr. Dun first learned of any of Wiman's crimes in the latter part of February, 1893. Neither he nor his associates in R. G. Dun & Co. had then any suspicion of the extent of them, or of the amount embezzled by him. That could only be ascertained by a critical examination of their books, which has recently been concluded. But on discovering some of them, Mr. Dun immediately, on the 20th day of February, 1893, terminated his contract with Wiman, dismissed him from his employment, and has never seen him since.

On learning that his crimes had been detected, Wiman offered to transfer to Mr. Dun certain real-estate interests on Staten Island of doubtful value. But Mr. Dun, learning that Wiman was insolvent, refused to accept them, or to receive any preference over his other creditors. Wiman thereupon made a formal assignment for the benefit of creditors, but his assets have amounted to almost nothing.

ESTABLISHING A MOTIVE.

Mr. Wellman then went on to explain why Wiman was so anxious to obtain such comparatively amounts as \$5,000 by forgery, when he was receiving from R. G. Dun and Co. \$75,000 a year. It was because, said Mr. Wellman, he was at that time in arrears to R. G. Dun and Company to the extent of \$187,000. Not that the books of the business showed this; this was only shown by the investigation of the books for several years back. Then it was learned that during these years Mr. Wiman had been in the habit of coming to the office before anyone else, taking checks which arrived by mail, endorsing them, and putting them in the bank to his personal account. When, at the close of the day, the bookkeeper told him that he could not make the account of the business balance, Mr. Wiman gave him a personal check for that amount on a bank where he had no money, and told him not to use it until he (Wiman) instructed him to do so, and thus it went on for 14 months. Mr. Wiman's check covering on the books his shortage of \$135,000.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness for the prosecution was James Harren, cashier of R. G. Dun and Company, who testified to drawing the \$5,000 check to E. W. Bullinger, upon Wiman's statement that the firm was indebted to Bullinger. Witness identified the endorsement as Wiman's. Upon cross-examination by Gen. Tracy he admitted that for 10 years he had made out checks upon the order of Mr. Wiman, and that almost the entire direction of the firm's affairs for that time was under the control of Mr. Wiman. Mr. Dun being away for the greater part of the time, and that the pay rolls were generally signed by Mr. Wiman, but sometimes by Mr. Douglass or Mr. King, and that the firm's letter heads, bore the name of Wiman, King & Douglass with that of R. G. Dun.

Mr. Bullinger, the next witness, was shown the check, and testified that he had never before seen it, and had never authorized Wiman to sign his name to any such instrument. The check was offered in evidence. Upon cross-examination, he said the endorsement in no way represented his handwriting.

Receiving Teller Taylor of the Seventh National Bank, testified receiving the check from Wiman for deposit endorsed as he thought by Bullinger.

MR. WHEELER EXAMINED.

Augustus H. Wheeler, formerly a bookkeeper of R. G. Dun & Co., was then called. He was asked to show from the firm's ledger the amount credited to Mr. Wiman in the latter part of 1892.

Gen. Tracy vigorously objected, but was overruled. Witness examined his books and found Mr. Wiman's balance at this time was \$2,866.28. Mr. Wiman had handed him a check for \$135,000 on December 31, 1891, with instructions not to deposit the same until told by him (Mr. Wiman) to do so. Witness rather reluctantly confessed that notes of Mr. Wiman

were being carried along by the firm from year to year. Witness could not recall a single instance in the seven years in which he was with the firm that Mr. Dun examined the books of the Company.

Later Mr. Wellman got witness to admit that the same applied to Messrs. King and Douglass.

"What was your salary?" asked Mr. Wellman of the witness. "Object," shouted Gen. Tracy. "I simply desire to show," said Mr. Wellman, who was now reinforced by Messrs. Lindsay and McIntyre, "that the witness had been getting a salary of \$3,000 and was suddenly and secretly raised to \$4,800. I shall also show that Mr. Wiman had the increase of witness' salary entered in a private book and that the transaction was unknown to Mr. Wiman's associates."

Gen. Tracy's objection was sustained. "Isn't it true that Mr. Wiman advanced your pay because you were carrying over his notes?"

"I do not know that it was Mr. Wiman who gave an advance in salary," was always under the impression that the firm had given me the increase."

In answer to further questions by Mr. Wellman, Mr. Wheeler said that in December, 1891, Mr. Wiman gave him a note for \$45,000, and with that note placed to Mr. Wiman's credit, he owed the firm \$3,000. Gen. Tracy brought out the fact that an examination of the cash books would immediately disclose to the firm the exact condition, and that everything was open to Mr. Dun's inspection. To categorical questions, the witness said that Mr. Wiman was general manager. Mr. Wiman received 17 per cent. of the profits of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. His income annually for the last three years of his connection with it was from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

Mr. Kennedy was recalled and testified that \$29,151 was the highest balance Mr. Wiman had in the Central National Bank between December 31, 1891, and September, 1893.

Edward Greene, an expert accountant, employed by R. G. Dun & Co., testified that on March, 1893, he made an examination of the books of the firm. Mr. Boardman then read to the jury the letter previously identified by expert Ames as that written by Mr. Wiman. It is dated July 1, 1891, and is addressed: "Dear Mr. Dun." In it Mr. Wiman confessed to feeling somewhat chagrined at having caused Mr. Dun any displeasure because of his having overdrawn his account, \$30,000 in two months. He declares himself the victim of misplaced confidence, and closes by saying that he has already realized some \$21,000 on Staten Island real estate, and hopes to pay a large portion of the indebtedness before the expiration of the month. The object of the defense in reading the letter was probably to gain the sympathy of the jury.

David Bennett King, Mr. Wiman's assignee, was requested to testify as to the papers and schedules involved. His testimony had no bearing on the trial, and the court adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow.

MR. GARDNER REPORTS A CASE IN THE COMMONS.

[Associated Press Cable.]

London, June 12.—Mr. Herbert H. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the House of Commons, to-day announced that the lung of an animal landed from the steamship Lake Superior at Liverpool from Montreal, was believed to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

WITH MASONIC HONORS.

Late High Constable Pickel Buried at Swetsburg.

(Special to The Herald.)

Covansville, Que., June 12.—The funeral of the late H. D. Pickel, high constable of the district of Bedford, took place from his late residence in Swetsburg, on Friday at 1 p.m., and was conducted with Masonic ceremonies, held under the auspices of Golden Rule Lodge of Swetsburg, of which deceased was a devoted and active member. A large concourse of prominent citizens, and a number of twenty-five from all parts of the district attended to pay their last respects to the deceased, who had been prominent in the craft, while the grand lodge of Canada held its way over this Province. The service was held in Christ Church, Swetsburg, and was conducted by the rector, assisted by the Rev. Brother C. G. Rollet, the sermon being preached by Rev. Brother H. W. Nye, P. G. C. At the grave, the impressive Masonic service was read by R. W. Brother J. Noyes, G. M. The deceased was fifty-six years old and was appointed to the office which he held at the establishment of this district.

THE FARADAY SAILS.

Has on Board the Rest of the New Commercial Cable.

London, June 12.—The steamship Faraday sailed from Messrs. Siemens Bros. works, Woolwich, at 7:30 this evening, having on board 1,600 miles of the Commercial Cable Company's new cable. She proceeds to a point 150 miles off the Irish coast where she splices on to the shore end already laid, she then proceeds to Nova Scotia, where one final splice will be made and the cable, eventually going favorably, is expected to be completed by the 30th of June.

This cable is the largest and has a greater carrying capacity for its length than any other ever laid. The tests during manufacture have been most satisfactory without a single flaw or hitch. A banquet was given on board the Faraday by Messrs. Siemens Bros., at which a distinguished company was present among those invited being Lord and Lady Kelvin, Sir Benjamin Baker, Count Sluchembach, Lieut.-Col. of the German Army, G. C. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, Mr. Clarence Mackay, W. H. Preece, C. E., and J. C. Lamb, C.M.G., both of the British Post Office; Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. McIlhenny, Mr. Arnold von Siemens, Mr. Alexander Siemens, Mr. John Gott, Mr. G. H. Bambridge and many others.

OCEAN COLLISION INQUEST.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 12.—The inquest of the Ocean collision has been adjourned until Friday. The evidence is very conflicting, and the jury will probably be taken to the scene of the accident before they render a verdict.

NOT SHERIFF YET.

(Special to The Herald.)

Sherbrooke, June 12.—The rumor that the Hon. John McIntosh has been appointed Sheriff of this district is contradicted. The Herald correspondent is assured by high authority that no appointment has been made.

LOTS OF VICTIMS.

Frank Maddocks Poses as Barnum and Bailey's Man.

He Swindled Many Montrealers on the Strength of Making Extensive Contracts—Managers of the Big Show Denounce Him as an Impostor—His Sharp Methods.

It was Barnum himself who said that the public like to be humbugged, and it was one of Barnum's ex-employees who followed out the old man's advice to the very letter.

He has been to Montreal; he has swindled everybody his only tongue could reach; he has spent much of his time with a Montrealer's wife and now is—somewhere.

His name is Frank Maddocks.

On the 4th inst. he arrived in Montreal and at once proceeded to distribute cards of which this is a copy:

WE ARE COMING.

Frank Maddocks.

General Contracting Agent.

Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth.

Just fancy the immense number of people whom he had to call on and present his card. There were hatters, tailors, shoemen, agents' furnishes and others of far more importance to him than people who wanted to make circus contracts; these could be attended to later.

He registered at the Queen's Hotel, and surrounded his name upon the register with innumerable crosses, like the kisses in a lover's letter. Everyone knew him as the great agent of the "greatest show on earth." On the strength of this he soon borrowed much money, and, evidently, he needed it.

His clothes were shabby, very shabby, so he went to Blumenthal's and fixed himself up. But he had to pay for this suit and he got the money in an incredible short space of time. This was a leader for his coming trickery.

He called on A. S. and W. H. Masterman and had a long chat with them about meat. After a dicker, he ordered 3,000 pounds of meat per day for six days, for he knew this contracting agent didn't believe in any two days' show, he wanted a whole week.

Fancy 3,000 pounds per day. No wonder, instead of giving such an order, and still Mr. Masterman believed in the man's genuineness. He even let him have money, or at least his brother did. Mr. Masterman only admits giving him \$10, but Maddocks a few days ago, turned up at several places and exhibited a roll of 10's and 5's, which he told several people came from Masterman.

Next he got some money from Frank King, the expressman, and in return kindly gave him a contract to furnish the following teams:

Twenty teams, double and single, with drivers, as follows: Eight double and twelve single at, per day, eight dollars for double teams and six dollars for single, the teams to be as follows: Monday, June 11, for car No. 1, June 14, for car No. 2, June 17, for car No. 3, June 20, for car No. 4, June 23, for car No. 5, June 26, for car No. 6. Said teams to be ready early in the morning of each day, and to be at the first place agreed to pay tolls over all roads, and agree to pay for the said teams on presentation of this contract and bill.

This agreement was filled in on letter paper headed "Contract: Barnum and Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth," and was duly signed by Mr. King and by Maddocks, and witnessed by J. H. Ryan, a well-known butcher on St. Antoine Street and with whom Maddocks also talked big "contracts."

This "contract" simply means that Mr. King will be in addition to the cash he gave Maddocks, at least \$350 which he will have to pay for the sixteen teams which he, in turn, honestly contracted for with others.

THE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

On June 8th, Maddocks, signing himself as contracting agent for Barnum and Bailey's Big Shows, wrote to Mr. S. C. Stevenson, manager and secretary of the Exposition Company, making application for the use of the Exposition grounds for the week beginning Monday, July 9th. He offered \$750, to be paid before taking possession of the grounds, with a deposit of \$500 to be left in the hands of the Mayor for the purpose of making good any damage done to the grounds or buildings.

The Queen's Hotel manager was too wise to trust the erstwhile, badly dressed, but miserable looking man, but now the spick and span individual in a nobby suit of clothes, Slater's pointed shoes and shiny silk hat. Mr. Maddocks only took about two meals and slept but once in the Queen's but he used to call around and see him and arrange for "contracts." His trunk is still at the hotel; it will be worth at least \$2. At nearly all the other hotels he talked "contracts" and in nearly every case borrowed money, but, of course, nobody likes to be taken in by a sharper, and sharper, Maddocks evidently is.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

In answer to a question sent by the Herald to the manager of the great show now playing at Boston, the following was received:

Boston, Mass., June 12.—Frank Maddocks not in our employ. He is a fraud, impostor, swindler, ought to be arrested. He has individual in this district. We will not visit Montreal this year. Hope he will be arrested.

BARNUM AND BAILEY.

This settles it.

The Barnum and Bailey Show will not be here this year, although the Herald announced it. Mr. Maddocks wanted his printing done here, because the Herald did it for him seven years ago. That is true; Mr. Maddocks was here with Barnum and Bailey seven years ago, but the reply from Boston tells a different story now.

"YES," MADDOCKS.

Wherever Mr. Frank Maddocks went he took a cab or drove one of Mr. Masterman's horses and he was always accompanied by his wife, at least, he said she was his wife.

But it now turns out that it was somebody else's wife whose society he enjoyed and who helped him to run up a wine bill of \$245 in a well-known rendezvous east of St. Lawrence Street.

The lady in question is the wife of a prominent sporting man, but she evidently likes "her Frank," because at an early hour this morning she called on Mr. Richmond on Lagocheliere Street and asked if he had seen her husband.

No, Mr. Richmond hadn't seen him, and

the poor woman left to seek him elsewhere.

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TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local and Suburban.

1. Fair and warm; local showers.

2. City Hall—Water Committee considers claims for damages—Sewerage Department gets money and starts to work.

3. City Amusements.

4. Victims of Barnum's Bogus Agent.

5. Seventh Annual Conference of the Eastern Association of Baptist Churches.

6. Marriage of Miss Melghen and Mr. Robert Bedford.

7. An Election Contest.

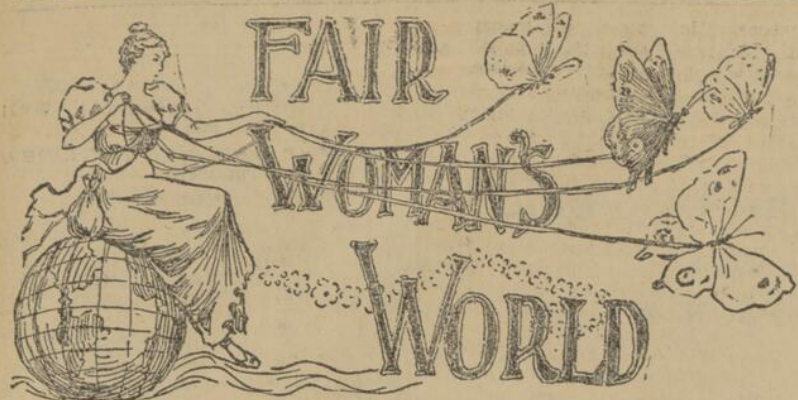
8. Harbor Commission Meeting—Some of the Members rather doubtful about the Hochelaga Basin Scheme.

9. Royal Scots' Inspection.

10. Labor Notes.

11. Sporting—Bel-Air entries—Shamrock bicycle club.

In General.



FASHIONS FOR LITTLE FOLKS

SOME Dainty, Pretty and PICTURESQUE STYLES.

Garments for Little Boys and Little Girls—For Bigger Boys and Bigger Girls—Pretty Cotton Frocks.



THE question of dressing children, that is, clothing them, does not present the same difficulties to the mind of the modern mother as it did in years gone by.

One of the favorite ideas of writers used to be the love, devotion and care of mothers for children, as exemplified by the hours they spent stitching on the little clothes. These same authors never thought it worth while to dwell on the state of nervous irritation those mothers sewed themselves into. While not half so romantic nor sentimental is it to buy for one's children ready-made clothes, there is no question that home is made happier in consequence.

For very fine and expensive clothing it is well of course to have garments made to order at the shops, or at home by some clever seamstress; but the wear and tear children see fit to give their clothes, joined to the healthy habit they have of outgrowing said clothes, lead practical-minded women to purchase everything ready-made.

Such dainty, pretty and picturesque styles as are now to be had for children's garments.

The little sailor suits are the very best for ordinary wear, and for little boys, for every wear. The finest are made of the imported duck or pique, but the home materials and the Galesata cloth which can be bought from eight cents a yard up are every bit as effective and equally durable, especially if it be borne in mind that they shrink much more in washing than the imported cloths and allowance is made at the outset.

Sailor suits can have either long or short trousers as fancy indicates, but the little fellows themselves vastly prefer short ones. These are nicest for summer wear as they do not necessitate the wearing of any starched shirt or collar. On a warm day all that a boy needs to look well and be supremely comfortable is undershirt and drawers of the thinnest kind of merino, and a sailor suit.

For dress the white serge and the white duck are all that is necessary. The broad collar must be of dark blue, with two rows of very narrow white braid. The vest piece should have an anchor embroidered on it in dark blue or red, and on the sleeve there should be another embroidered anchor. A long half handkerchief of thin black silk must be knotted inside the collar with the ends tucked out under one of the button holes.

For boys over 10 years it is better to put them into trousers and jackets. At that age they rebel very much against the sailor suits.

These jackets and trousers can be had in mixed chevrons, serge or even wash goods, and two suits will keep a boy looking nice all summer.

The outing shirts are better than the cambric, percale or linen, which require constant laundering.

One of the nicest rigs a boy can have is a pair of corduroy trousers and a sweater. No matter how warm the weather is, all boys contend that this last plan is a very cool one.



SIMPLE COTTON DRESSES.

ren's parties are quite remarkable, and the boys look like funny little old men. The suits are of black diagonal, long trousers, white waistcoats with great buttons, and miniature Eton or Tuxedo coats.

It is a good plan for every boy to have a suit to put on in the afternoon, after play is done, no matter how simple it may be, for it incites the habit of dressing for dinner in later years which is very necessary in this age of the world.

Little girls from eight years up have a very bewildering assortment of styles and fabrics in which to attire themselves. There are dimities, silk gings, hams, linens, muslins of all kinds, and in some instances, fortunately rare ones, India silks.

The gamp dresses are the most becoming and after all, the most useful. The question as to whether gamp dresses are good or not has finally been decided in their favor. By good is meant good for washing.

The colored prints of all kinds fade unless washed with great care, and should never be boiled, whereas the gamps, being of white material, can stand very rough usage, and as most easily soiled, it is necessary to wash them twice where the dress itself needs to be washed but once.

Sashes are not so much worn by little children as they were last year. Sashes, as a rule, are finished around the waist with a wide beading through

which is run narrow ribbon, or with black velvet ribbon.

The skirts are made quite full with a deep hem.

The waists are almost invariably trimmed with a border of embroidery with big puffed sleeves, which reach nearly to the elbow. The gamps can be very elaborate or very simple, but must be made with big sleeves.

A pretty spring dress for a child was shown the other day. It was made of queer colored crepon, which had shades of pink, green and brown. The skirt was made with two rows of narrow gurgur embroidery. A wider embroidery to match went over the sleeves and down to the waistline in front, where were two rosettes and ends of narrow brown moire ribbon. At the back of the waist were two more rosettes and ends of the ribbon. The sleeves were full, puffed to the elbow; from there down fitted quite tight with three rows of the lace insertion.

The reefers and covert coats are worn both by boys and girls; the reefers for hard play and the coverts for "rest."

The short reefers are excellent coats; they are very light and do not interfere at all with playing, and are warm enough for any ordinary weather even in this extraordinary climate.

In England, where it must be conceded, children are better brought up and better dressed than anywhere else, all elaborate frocks before a girl has reached 18 are considered to be bad form. Sensible Canadian mothers feel exactly the same way.

Cashmere and light woolsens are much better adapted for children in the winter, and muslins and organdies in the summer, than silk can ever be. There is time enough for silk when they are older.

Fancy aprons are a great addition to every little girl's wardrobe. For school wear they are indispensable, if a child is to be kept neat and trim.

These aprons are prettiest when made of white lawn and trimmed with a border and deep drills around the sleeves, made of embroidery about a finger width. They do not need any embroidery around the hem. They should be tied at the back with broad sashes of the lawn edged with the embroidery.

Tan shoes and stockings are the prettiest for boys and girls in summer. The tan stockings, curiously enough, are apt to be more expensive than the black, but they wear longer and look infinitely better.

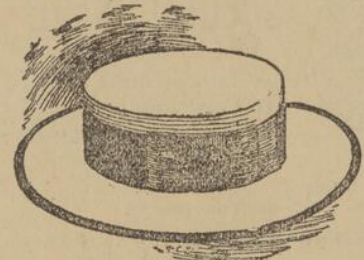
After giving out these rules as to dressing children, it seems best to add that leather seems at times the only material with which to clothe the rising generation, for no healthy child but will tear and destroy the prettiest garments ever made, and the healthier they are the more destructive they seem to be.

Provide each child with as few clothes as possible, made as plainly as possible, keeping two suits put away and only to be worn on special occasions. Otherwise, in the middle of summer, mothers are apt to find themselves in a sad quandary to know what to do with the material with which to clothe the rising generation, for no healthy child but will tear and destroy the prettiest garments ever made, and the healthier they are the more destructive they seem to be.

SAILOR HATS FOR '94.

One of the Prettiest of Headpieces Though Mannish.

The sailor hat, or what may be more properly termed the fin de siècle straw



hat, has made its appearance, unusually early this season, and while in other years there has been but one reigning shape, this spring there are three or four. There is one that has a very pronounced high crown and rather a narrow brim that looks exceedingly nice, which may be seen any day on the street, at the races and out on the drive, worn by dashing looking women with jaunty tailor made suits.

This hat so closely resembles those worn by the stormer sex that if a woman is sitting in a carriage or in a box at the races one has to look twice to be sure she is not really a man.

There are very few faces to which this style of hat is becoming, on account of the narrowness of the brim. A woman with a thin face cannot wear them, neither can one with a very full face. There are faces for which this natty hat just seems to be made, and when worn by such a woman they are quite stunning.

Still another shape of the so-called sailor hat is the one slightly rolled at the brim and trimmed either with a plain band or a knot of soft ribbon at the side. All of these hats are worn in different colors, but white and dark blue seem most in favor.

One can forgive almost any woman for wearing one of those pretty hats. Even those who are passe can wear them with a veil, having the folds under the chin.

AN ANTIQUE.

She gazed at the tall old clock on the stair. A costly timepiece, a treasure rare, But lately purchased, and perched up there, "A quaint old gem," she said.

"Did you stand in the old baronial hall, Where the firelight flickered red On polished floor and on carved wall, Where fell the shadows of clockwork tall And straightly stuff," she said.

"Did you look, perchance, on a winsome maid— Alas! a century dead— Softly demure and sweetly staid, In the tortoise-shell comb and gray brocade, With a very short waist?" she said.

"Did you see her lover, a comely swain, A-bending his stately head, To touch her lips, and to touch again, Till her fair cheek warmed with a crimson stain."

"Oh, quaint old gem!" she said.

"Oh, the wondrous pictures once known to you! And those tales that you have read!" But the tall old clock fetched a grin to view, "I wonder what she'd remark if she knew I was made last week!" it said.

How to Improve the Finger Nails. To beautify the finger nails hold them for fifteen minutes in warm water, then while flexible cut carefully. Polish them in a mixture of oil and powdered pumice stone. Push down the skin at the lower part of the nails to show the half moons of white.

THE HEPBURN LINE.

By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.

CHAPTER I.

I had come from my mother's burial to the rectory's house, where I was to stay until it should be known what disposition would be made of me by my father's aunts, the Misses Morton, who lived at Morton Park, near Versailles, Kentucky. Of these aunts I knew little, except that there were three of them now, but there had been four, and my great-grandfather, an eccentric old man, had called them respectively, Keziah, Desire, Maria and Beriah, which odd names he had shortened into Kizzy and Dizzy, Rier and Brier. My father, who had lived with them when a boy, had often talked of Morton Park, and once, when he was telling me of the grand old house, with its wide piazzas and Corinthian pillars, its handsome grounds and the troops of blacks ready to come at his call, I had asked him why he didn't go back there, saying I should like it better than our small cottage, where there were no grounds and no Corinthian pillars and no troops of blacks to come on us. For a moment he did not answer, but glanced at my mother with a look of unutterable tenderness, then, drawing us both closely to him, he said, "If I go there I must leave you behind; and I would rather have my children and you than all the blacks and Corinthian pillars in the world."

Although very young, I felt intuitively that Morton Park was not a pleasant topic of conversation, and I rarely thought of it, with its Corinthian pillars and troops of blacks, which I had a great reverence, and of the blacks, and the maple trees, and the solid silver from which my aunts dined every day, and wondered when they were so rich why we were so poor and why my father worked as hard as I knew he was, for he often lay upon the couch, saying he was tired, and looking very pale about the mouth, with a bright red spot on either cheek. I heard some one call these spots "the hectic," but did not know what they meant until later on, when he stayed in bed all the time and the doctor said he was dying with quick consumption. Then there came a day when I was called from school and hurried home to find him dead—my handsome young father, who had always been so loving to me, and whose last words were, "Tell little Doris to be a good girl and kind to her mother. God bless her!"

The blow was so sudden that for a time my mother seemed stunned and incapable of action, but she was roused at last by a letter from my aunt Keziah, to whom she had written after my father's death. I say a letter, but it was only an envelope containing a check for a hundred dollars and a slip of paper with the words, "For Gerold's child."

And when my mother saw it there was a look on her face which I had never seen before, and I think her first impulse was to tear up the check, but, reflecting that it was not hers to destroy, she only burned the paper and put the money in the bank for me, and then went bravely to work to earn her living and mine, sometimes taking boarders, sometimes going out to nurse sick people, and at last doing dress-making at home, and succeeding so well that I never knew what real poverty was, and was as happy and free from care as children usually are.

My father had been an artist, painting landscapes and portraits when he could find sale for them, and when he could not, painting houses, barns and fences, for, although he had been reared in the midst of luxury, and as I now know, one of the best families in Kentucky, he held that all kinds of labor, if necessary, were honorable, and was not ashamed to stand in his overalls side by side with men who in birth and education were greatly his inferiors.

At the time of his death he had in his studio a few pictures which had not been sold. Among them was a small one of the house in Morton Park, with its huge white pillars and tall trees in front, and one or two negroes playing under the trees. This I claimed for my own, and also another, which was a picture of his father, taken in a group in what seemed to be a summer-house. "The Quartette," he called it, and I had watched him with a great deal of interest as he brought into seeming real life the four faces so unlike each other, Aunt Kizzy stern and severe and prim, with a cap on her head after the English style, which she affected because her grandfather was English—Aunt Dizzy, who must once have been very pretty and who was very youthfully dressed, with flowers in her hair—Aunt Rier, a gentle, matronly woman, with a fat baby in her lap, which I did not think particularly good-looking; and Aunt Brier, with a sweet face like a Madonna and a far-away look in her soft grey eyes which reminded one of Evangelina. Behind the four was my father, leaning over Aunt Rier and holding a rose before the baby, who was trying to read it. The picture fascinated me greatly, and when I heard it was to be sold, with whatever other effects there were in the studio, I begged to keep it. But my mother said No, with the same look on her face which I had seen when she burned Aunt Kizzy's letter, and so she sold it to a gentleman from Boston, who was spending the summer in Meadow brook, and I thought no more of it until years after, when it was brought to my mind in a most unexpected manner.

I was ten when I lost my father, and fourteen when my mother, too, died suddenly, and I was alone, with no home except the one the rectory kindly let me until something should be heard from my aunts. My mother seemed so well and active, and with her brilliant color and beautiful blue eyes and chestnut hair which lay in soft waves all over her head, had been so pretty and young and girlish-looking, that it was hard to believe her dead, and the hearts of few girls of fourteen have ever been wrung with such anguish as I felt when, after her funeral, I lay down upon a bed in the rectory and sobbed myself into a disturbed sleep, from which I was roused by the sound of voices in the adjoining room, where a neighbor was talking with Mrs. Wilnot, the rectory's wife, of me and my future.

"Her aunts will have to do something now. They will be ashamed not to. Do you know why they have persistently ignored Mr. and Mrs. Gerold Morton?" It was Mrs. Smith, the neighbor, who asked the question, and Mrs. Wilnot, replied, "I know but little, as Mrs. Morton was very reticent on the subject. I think, however, that the aunts were angry because Gerold, who had always lived with them, made what they thought a mistake by marrying the daughter of the woman with whom he boarded when in college. They had in mind another match for him, and when he disappointed them they refused to recognize his wife or to see him again."

To be continued

Missing Portfolios.

Portfolios for World's Fair Series addressed as follows are waiting owners at The Herald office:

S. Abramson, Arbroth, Que. Montreal.
C. Rodden, Montreal.
Mrs. Georgiana Alarie, 897 Montana Street, " "

THE HERALD'S NEW SERIAL.

Owing to the loss of the copy of the story, "Dead Leaf Gulch," and the impossibility of securing a duplicate at once, the Herald has decided not to continue it meanwhile, but to begin forthwith the publication of a new serial, "The Hepburn Line," by the talented and popular authoress, Mary J. Holmes.

Hood's And Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noises in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unolicited testimonials and newspaper notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is, without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address: Annual Specialist, Albany Buildings, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

BIRTHS.

FORAN—On Wednesday, June 6, at 87 Milton street, the wife of J. K. Foran, editor of The True Witness, of a daughter.

BRYAN-ROBERTSON—On the 7th June, 1894, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., Henry Bryan to Miss Elizabeth G. Robertson, both of this city. (Haverpool papers please copy.) 113

MARRIAGES.

HANNAFORD - CRAWFORD—At Knox Church, by the Rev. James Flock, B.A., on June 7, Alfred Hannaford to Miss Lizzie Crawford, both of this city. 113

WHYTE-RICHARDS—On June 6th, 1894, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., Mr. Whyte to Ellen Richards, eldest daughter of Mr. John Richards. 139

DEATH.

DENEAU—At St. Henri, on the 12th inst., Esther Crete, aged 38 years and 9 months, beloved wife of Louis Deneau, grocer. Funeral on the 14th inst., at 8 a.m., to the parish church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited without further invitation. 143

LA VIOLETTE—Died the evening of June 11, at Joseph Laviolette, senior of the firm of Joseph Laviolette and Son, butchers, at the age of 62. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 340 St. Hubert Street on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 7:30 a.m., to St. James Church, St. Denis Street, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 143

RASCOE—This morning, at Thurso, Que., Emile O. Rascoe, aged 25 years. Funeral at Thurso Tuesday afternoon.

MURRAY—On the evening of the 8th inst., Matilda Sophia Ray, relict of the late Donald Murray, died at her residence, 340 St. Hubert Street, at the age of 46 years and 4 months. Joseph Murray, youngest son of N. Freault.

CONSTANTINEAU—In this city, on the 7th inst., at the age of 46 years, Alfred Constantineau, printer.

OUR FRIENDS

Do the Talking

They have tried it, and their friends are now using ..

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Ladies'

Summer Clothing

Every requisite in Ladies' Clothing for Summer Wear now in stock in almost endless variety of choice styles for the season.

Ladies' Blouses

In All Summer Materials.

Embroidered Lawn Blouses.
Embroidered Muslin Blouses.
Printed Cambric Blouses.
Colored Chambray Blouses.
Stylish Satene Blouses.
Holland Blouses.

S. CARSLEY,

Notre Dame Street.

Ladies' Blouses

With Wide Revers

With Full Capes

With Full Sleeves

In fact, with every new and stylish improvement and all nicely trimmed.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

White Lawn Shirt Waists.
Colored Lawn Shirt Waists.
Printed Lawn Shirt Waists.
Embroidered Cambric Shirt Waists.
Figured Lawn Shirt Waists.
Fancy Satene Shirt Waists.
In All New Colors.

S. CARSLEY,

Notre Dame Street.

LADIES' COSTUMES

Just received, a further and larger supply of Ladies' Summer Costumes in all materials and latest styles.

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Notre Dame Street.

Ladies' Waistcoats

In Brown Holland

In Fancy Holland

In Fancy Cloth

In Fancy Drill

And in several other materials. These are the latest Novelties for the Season.

LADIES' BLAZERS

Fancy Striped Flannel Blazers, in all newest colors and all sizes.

Ladies' Navy Flannel Blazers.

All requisites for Ladies' Outing Costumes will be found in stock.

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For Seaside wear

For Country wear

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Everything new in Children's Summer Clothing to select from

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In Galesata Stripes

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MONTREAL, JUNE 13.

THE HERALD AT SUMMER RESORTS.

On and after June 11th, The Montreal Daily Herald, morning or evening edition, will be sent to addresses at Summer Resorts for 30 cents a month. Leave orders at The Herald office, 603 Craig Street.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Since the union which was auspiciously consummated in this city twenty years ago the Presbyterian Church in Canada has made steady progress. The Supreme Court of this denomination will be opened this evening in St. David's Church, St. John, N.B., the retiring Moderator, Rev. Thomas Sedgwick, D.D., presiding. Dr. Mackay of Formosa, who is now at home on furlough, has been nominated by a majority of the Presbyteries throughout the Church for the new Moderator, and the despatches from the Assembly which will appear in our issue of to-morrow will in all likelihood bring the information that the veteran from the Island Province of the Chinese Empire has been offered and has accepted the highest official gift in the possession of the Church he has served so faithfully and so successfully.

The General Assembly is the top stone in the arch of Presbyterian polity. The first court in the denomination is the Session, which consists of the Minister or Ministers of a congregation with a variable number of Elders. The minister of the congregation is Moderator of his Session. If for any sufficient reason he may not choose to preside at a particular meeting he may ask another Minister to take his place pro tempore. But no meeting of Session is valid in the absence of a ministerial occupant of the chair. One Session cannot review the proceedings of another Session, neither can this court entertain a complaint against its Moderator. It is in the province of the Session to superintend and further the spiritual interests of the congregation, to examine those who offer themselves for membership into full communion with the Church, to receive them if the examination is satisfactory as well as to deal with those who come duly certified from other congregations, to watch over the Christian deportment of those who have been admitted into the Church, to apply the discipline with which it is invested in admonition, or rebuke, or suspension, or if need be exclusion from Church membership. The power of exclusion carries with it the power of restoration. To the Session is committed the oversight of the young in the homes and in the Sabbath Schools. Matters pertaining to the order of public worship, to the dispensation of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, to the appointment of special days for confession and thanksgiving, to the plan for collecting the moneys for Missionary and benevolent purposes, to the calling of meetings of the congregation for ordinary or extraordinary purposes, to the judging of petitions that may be forwarded to it, to the transacting of business ordered by any of the higher courts, and to the promotion generally of the religious interests of the congregation.

The Presbytery is the next Court in order. By the express stipulations of Book of Forms this Court consists of ordained Ministers within the bounds who are pastors of congregations, or professors of Theology in the Church, or professors in colleges connected with the Church, or employed by appointment of the General Assembly in some department of the work of the Church, or who have been appointed to mission fields for not less than two years with the sanction of one of the Assembly Mission committees, or who by special enactment of the Assembly have their names placed on the roll. Along with these ordained Ministers the Presbytery is composed of an Elder from each pastoral charge. The duties of the Presbytery are to receive and dispose of petitions, references, complaints and appeals from Sessions, to transmit petitions and overtures to the Synod or General Assembly, to provide for the supply of Ordinances in congregations, to form mission stations and new congregations, to superintend the education of students having the ministry in view, to certify students for admission to the theological halls, to examine and license preachers of the Gospel, to moderate, sustain or set aside the same, to try candidates for the ministry and ordain them when found qualified, to induct into the pastoral office, to judge of matters affecting the moral character of Ministers and licentiates, to admonish, rebuke, suspend, depose, or excommunicate offenders, to receive demissions and to loose Ministers from their charges,

to review the record of the Sessions, to adopt measures for promoting the religious life of the several congregations within the bounds and to visit them for the purpose of inquiring into their state and redressing evils that may arise, to deal with matters sent down by the Superior Courts and in general to superintend the congregations and Sessions within the bounds. The creation of a Presbytery is the work of the Supreme Court of the denomination.

Third in order among the Presbyterian Courts is the Synod. Not until the union of 1875 was there a higher court in Canada than the Synod. It is composed of all the Ministers and Elders on the rolls of Presbyteries covering a prescribed district. The Synod stands in relation to the Presbyteries much as the Presbyteries stand related to the Sessions. There are six Synods in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Beginning with the west the first in order is the Synod of British Columbia, comprising the four home Presbyteries of Calgary, Kamloops, Westminster and Vancouver Island and the two foreign Presbyteries of Indore in Central India and Honan in China. Next comes the Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, covering the districts in which are five Presbyteries, viz., Winnipeg, Rock Lake, Brandon, Minnedosa and Regina. In the Synod of Hamilton and London, which is third in order, are nine Presbyteries, Hamilton, Paris, London, Sarnia, Chatham, Stratford, Huron, Maitland, and Bruce. The Synod of Toronto and Kingston, next in order, comprises the eleven Presbyteries of Kingston, Peterboro, Whitby, Lindsay, Toronto, Barrie, Owen Sound, Saugeen, Guelph, Orangeville and Algoma. The fifth Synod is named the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, taking in the Presbyteries of Lanark and Renfrew, Ottawa, Brockville, Glengarry, Montreal and Quebec. The Synod on the East, like that on the West, comprises domains outside of the Dominion. The home Presbyteries in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces are Inverness, Sydney, Pictou, Wallace, Halifax, Lunenburg and Shelburne, Truro, St. John, Miramichi and Prince Edward Island, to which are added the Presbyteries of Newfoundland and Trinidad.

The General Assembly is composed of new men each year, who are appointed by the Presbyteries. These are Ministers and Elders. The proportion from the Presbyteries is determined by the Assembly, the Presbyteries consenting. At the present time the proportion is one-fourth of both Ministers and Elders throughout the whole Church. Nineteen Assemblies have been held since the United Church in Canada was formed. An important meeting is to be begun this evening. The matters to be dealt with will appear in our columns from day to day.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The attitude of several of the Government organs encourages the hope that the Government may be persuaded to relinquish its determination to award Mr. Huddart \$750,000 a year for a fast Atlantic service. Some months ago the London Free Press, the leading Conservative organ in Western Ontario, condemned the proposition in unequivocal terms. The Toronto World the other day suggested the abandonment of the 20-knot scheme and the award of the contract to a Canadian firm. And now, in an article in which it is apparently sought to give fair consideration to both sides of the question, the Montreal Gazette after several months of silence in a matter of peculiar interest to its constituents, makes a thoroughly satisfactory exposition of the grounds upon which the Huddart proposition has been condemned by all who have been in a position to pass judgment on it. The Gazette makes the most of the arguments in favor of the proposition, but it is not surprising that it should see fit also to give full weight to the arguments on the other side. With those arguments it must have been long familiar, and of their force it has had exceptional chances to become convinced. The article, while it develops a strenuous endeavor to justify the Government in its fatuous devotion to the Huddart proposition, must be construed as a virtual condemnation.

The Gazette relates the history of the 20-knot scheme and of the several unsuccessful attempts at its realization. But it still, it says, "remains nebulous and unsubstantial." The weakness of Mr. Huddart's enterprise is revealed unsparingly. It is pointed out that although Mr. Huddart has obtained from the Government a promise of better terms, has visited the several British harbors with a view to the selection of the terminal port of the proposed line, and has had prepared specifications of the vessels which he says would be put in requisition, he has not "attempted as yet to organize a company and to raise the necessary capital, and cannot, therefore, be considered to have overcome the crucial obstacles that have in the past rendered similar efforts abortive."

It is, of course, generally admitted that the times are not auspicious for the floating of steamship enterprises, and the Gazette seems to think that on that account, if on no other, Mr. Huddart may find it impossible to carry out his project. But, it says "other tests than the ability of the contractor to float the scheme must be applied" in consideration of the policy of the Government. Then it frankly confesses that "from the first inception of the enterprise the Gazette has been unable to regard the probable benefits as commensurate with the cost entailed." It admits the grandeur of the scheme in its Imperial aspect, but says that "when regarded from this standpoint the thought at once arises

that the whole expense of providing the facilities ought not to rest on Canada, and that the British Government should extend substantial aid towards carrying out an enterprise essentially Imperial in conception and aim."

The Gazette is of the opinion that the difficulties of the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the Gulf to Quebec are "a matter for the contractors and the people who put their money in the venture," and says that the Government should "exact such conditions as will ensure a continuous speed of not less, on the average, than twenty knots from port to port, leaving the fulfillment of the compact to the contractors under penalty of forfeiture." Such conditions would be insufficient. Forfeiture would not follow failure by the contractors to fulfill their contract. Good money would be poured after bad in a vain attempt to save the enterprise, for before the confession of failure the heavily subsidized line would have so crippled the older companies as to have left the people entirely at the mercy of the law.

The Gazette is of the opinion that the objection to a fast service on the ground that "high speed and large freight carrying capacity cannot be combined" is well taken and adds that the existing companies have already provided all the freight accommodation that Mr. Huddart has promised; that they "indeed have offered facilities in excess of the requirements of the export trade up to the present time." It concludes that "the strongest objection we have seen made to the subvention of freight steamships is that it introduces an element of unfair discrimination against existing companies." It holds that if public money is to be used in the promotion of foreign trade, it should be spent on the removal of charges on shipping at terminal ports in Canada, the abolition of canal tolls, the enlargement of the inland water ways and the establishment of free competition, among steamships of all countries and kinds, for the carriage of the surplus products of Canada. It admits that the country would benefit by the attraction of passenger traffic, but says that "it is not so evident that the benefit would warrant an annual expenditure of three quarters of a million dollars." "The whole subject," it concludes, "will shortly come up for discussion in Parliament, when all sides of the question will be presented, and the advantages and disadvantages of the grant be closely scrutinized, and then it may appear that the real cost to the country is a good deal less than the amount stated in the provisional contract. But certainly the argument is not all on the side of the twenty-knot advocates."

No, the argument is not all on that side. On the Gazette's own showing, most of it is on the other side, and it is gratifying to learn, on the Gazette's authority, that facilities for the thorough discussion of the matter will be afforded in Parliament, and pleasant to believe that the spirit in which the Gazette has approached the matter may be emulated by the Government itself. For in the light of calm and intelligent discussion, the Huddart scheme, unpatriotic and impracticable as it may be shown, will not stand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Having just landed in Quebec from the R.M.S. Laurentian, late Polynesian and having come on board at Liverpool under the impression that I was in for a bad time in the old "Rolling Polly," I think it is only just that other people should know in whatever manner the ship earned her name for rolling before being christened the slightest hint of such a thing is a libel of the worst description now.

The various alterations in the boat itself—in the alterations of the position of the saloon and berths from the stern to the main decks and ships have made a marvellous difference to the comfort of the passengers. The ashes are removed by steam and without noise. The machinery, the working of which is so distressing to the nerves, is almost imperceptible. In fact notwithstanding that we experienced a fairly all round assault of weather, it was hard at times to believe you were at sea at all.

I have never in my life struck so noiseless and steady a ship under all circumstances, and I trust that the poor hurried lines may be of service to passengers, and there are many, whose object is always to secure a passage in the steadiest ship and that they may cross in the same enjoyable manner that I have just done with our genial Captain Alex. McDougall and his excellent staff.

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 WM. WINTER, Lieut.-Col.
 Allan Line R.M.S. Laurentian, Quebec,
 10th June, 1894.

They Were Not There.

To the Editor of The Herald:
 Sir,—The Montreal and Ottawa districts of the Methodist Church requested Montreal conference to petition general conference to extend the pastoral term to five years. The Memorial Committee of Montreal conference confirmed the petition but the conference by a majority of 2 refused to endorse same. Not one of the Montreal delegates to the conference was present at the vote or the result would have been different. It is a curious thing that people will accept office and then neglect the duties they assume. With one honorable exception the delegates elected to attend general conference made tracks to catch the first train after their own election was secured. Strange that people are so anxious to secure office and so indifferent to the interests of those who elect them.
 METHODIST.

REMEMBER

The sale of Property belonging to the Anderson Estate which is to be sold at Auction This Morning, at the office of the curator, Riddell & Common, 22 St. John Street, at eleven o'clock.

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
 Auctioneers.

Holloway's Pills.

Dismiss your doubts, let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. When ordinary preparations have failed, these Pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine cleans the blood, removes all impurities, and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefited through the usual channels of the circulation, and renewed by natural means. For curing diseases of the throat, windpipe, and chest these Pills have been tried and established a world-wide fame, and in complaints of the stomach, liver, and kidneys they are equally efficacious. They are composed of rare balsams, without a single grain of mercury or any other deleterious substance.

To Take it to the Right Place.
 There are just two places in the city where you can get that glass removed from your coat—At the Metropolitan Dry Works or at M. J. Adler's, 30 Beaver Hall Hill (formerly 47). Dyeing, cleaning and repairing done in first-class style. Be sure you go to the right place.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF

ARTHUR MARLEAU, Grocer,

No. 271 St. Antoine Street

MONTREAL.

The undersigned will sell by public auction,

at their rooms, No. 60 St. James Street, on

Wednesday, the 14th June, 1894,

At Eleven o'clock a.m.,

The Moveable Assets belonging to the Estate,

and consisting in a stock of Groceries,

Wines and Liquors, amounting, as per

Inventory, to \$885.25.

The Book Debts, as per list, will be sold

separately \$758.61

The store will be open on Saturday, the 16th

instant, for inspection.

For further information, apply to

CIS. DESMARTEAU, Curator,

1208 Notre Dame Street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

\$10,000 6 Per Cent. Bonds

—OF THE—

Canada Coal and Railway Co., Ltd.

The Company was started about two years

ago and has some of our leading merchants

on the Board of Directors.

For further particulars apply to

HERBERT & O'BRIEN.

CANOES, SKIFFS

OARS, SAILS.

ACME CANVAS FOLDING BOATS

All Boating Requisites.

THOMAS SONNE,

Cor. St. Subjice and Commissioners Street

(Established 1874.)

Write or call for Catalogue.

All Interested in En-

graving, Lithograph-

ing and Printing.

NOTICE!

Having purchased the plant and stock of the George Bishop, Eng. and Ptg. Co., I beg to notify the public that am continuing the business without interruption at the same address, and that I am in a position to undertake and complete all orders promptly and in a style equal to the best.

A continuation of the patronage extended to my predecessors for the past twenty-six years is solicited.

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPH-
 ING, BOOKBINDING, PRINT-
 ING, STATIONERY.

G. TRENHOLME BISHOP,
 169 St. James St.

BREWERS, ETC.

Wm. Dow & Co.

Brewers and Maltsters,

Chaboillez Square, - Montreal.

India Pale, Pilsener and XXX Ales, Crown

Extra Double and Single Stout, in

Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

Bell Telephone, 339.

The public are cautioned against dealers who

refuse our labels on bottles filled with other

Ales. The following City Bottlers are alone authorized

to use our trade mark labels, viz:

W. J. BECHOP, 33 Dorchester Street.

FERGUSON & HUMPHRIES, 29 Adeline

Street.

T. J. HOWARD BOTTLING CO., 63

Dorchester Street.

THOMAS KINSELLA, 24 St. Antoine St.

JAS. VIGUÉE & SONS, 19 Athol Street.

DAWES & CO

BREWERS.

PALE ALES AND PORTER,

LACHINE, P.Q.

Montreal Office, 521 St. James St.

BELL TELEPHONE, 553.

None but the following city bottlers are

authorized to use our labels:

Euclide Beaudoin.....274 Villars St.

J. Eliegar Calise.....274 Wolfe

Miles Vign.....274 Wolfe

Joseph Derocches.....274 Wolfe

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED.

1008 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada for

a Royalty the process covered by letters patent

No. 17,780, granted 5th September, 1887, to

Marshall J. Allen and William E. Bradley, of

improvement on the art or process of making

whiskey. Apply to Frankford Whiskey Pro

cess Company, 40 St. MURCHISON, Attorney

REMEMBER THE AUCTION SALE

Of the Finest piece of Land in Cote St. Antoine, containing 13 arpents,

Wednesday 13th, at 12 o'clock,

AT 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. CRADOCK, SIMPSON & CO..

Real Estate Auctioneers.

German Export Lager Beer

EX-HANSA LINE STEAMER.

The Phoenix Export German Beer, from the Phoenix Brewery, Dortmund, Rhinish Prussia.

50 cases (each 6 dozen pints), now in store.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

SEASIDE AND FISHING SUPPLIES

SEASON OF 1894.

Our facilities for executing all orders entrusted to us for Fishing and Seaside Supplies are, if possible, more complete than ever.
 Our stocks are filling up every day, and for assortment and high-class character are unequalled in Canada.
 Careful and experienced packers. No charge for packages.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. - IMPORTERS

209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

By James Stewart & Co.

Notre Dame Street West

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Building Materials

THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1894.

AT HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK.

At the demand of the proprietors, the building

materials on that part of lots cadastre No.

756, 757, 758, 759, 760 St. Antoine Ward, to be

expropriated for the widening of said

Notre Dame Street, will on the premises be sold by

auction, on the day and hour mentioned above.

These materials consist in part of houses

bearing Nos. 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149,

2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169,

2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807,

CITY HALL NEWS.

The Water Committee Consider Claims For Damages.

The Scavenging Department Gets Some Money and Starts to Work—Cases of Scariatina—No Steps Taken Yet to Aid the British Columbia Sufferers.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The Water Committee sat for a short time yesterday afternoon, when a number of claims for damages were considered. The first was that of a Mr. Rapelovitch who wanted \$50 in reparation of damages which, he declared, had been caused through the bursting of a pipe. The superintendent recommended that \$20 should be paid; and this was decided upon.

Mr. A. Thomas wanted \$720 for nine months' salary which, he states, has been owing to him since 1890. Thomas was, it appears, taken into the employment of the department as a superintending workman in 1890. He was discharged in 1892. He claimed the salary because, he contended, he was entitled to a year's notice. The City Attorney, who had been consulted, stated that if Thomas had been engaged by the month he would be entitled to salary from October 3, 1892, to December 31, 1892, at \$80 per month.

The secretary was instructed to look up the pay lists and see whether the man's name had ever been on the permanent roll.

Mr. Sellers, formerly an engineer in the service of the department, claimed \$2000 damages for wrongful dismissal and \$2000 for wages. The matter was left over for the City Attorney to report upon it.

Superintendent Davis reported to the committee that the City lost \$1,040 annually, owing to the present rate at which laundries were being charged for the use of the water. There were 87 laundries in all, 79 of them being run by Chinese. They had no metres, but were charged a special half-rate. He suggested that they should be compelled to use metres and be made to pay the ordinary rate.

Ald. Costigan—"Let us change them a uniform rate of \$35 a year."

Ald. Nolan—"25¢ they should be made to pay a special water tax of \$100 each."

The by-law on the subject of water rates mentions special taxes for factories, etc., but makes no allusion to laundries. In view of the fact that it was resolved to send the superintendent's report to the City Attorney for the purpose of finding out whether his suggestion may be legally carried out.

Recommendations of the Medical Health officer to exempt three poor families from the payment of water rates were adopted. The superintendent reported that he had suspended three of his men, two turncocks and a clerk.

This announcement angered Ald. Leclerc, who maintained that the superintendent had no right to suspend anybody without first consulting the committee.

Mr. Davis claimed that he had. A resolution had been passed by the committee to that effect.

Ald. Leclerc denied this.

Ald. Savignac said that such a resolution had been passed; and this was found, on referring to the minutes book, that this was so. The resolution authorized the superintendent to suspend any of his employees, provided that he afterwards, at its next meeting, notified the committee of what he had done.

The superintendent's action was endorsed. Ald. Leclerc dissenting.

Another report of the superintendent stated that \$47,500 was needed to carry the department through till the end of the year. It was decided to send it to the Council, with a request that the money be voted.

Mr. Dufresne, the City Comptroller, paid over \$1000 to the Scavenging Department yesterday, in accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council the day before. The men were consequently paid nearly all the wages due to them. The sum of \$147 is still owing for last week, but as the hands have been reduced this will be forthcoming out of the \$1000 which will be placed at the disposal of the department next week.

Mr. Morin, the Superintendent, said that he was very glad that the Council had voted the money. In twenty-five minutes the necessary staff were busily engaged in cleaning the streets and lanes.

SCARLATINA CASES.

Last week 29 new cases of scarlatina were reported to the Health Department and four deaths from that disease. In the corresponding period last month 35 new cases were reported, and 14 deaths, while during the week ending March 10, no fewer than 128 new cases and 14 deaths were reported. These figures show a gratifying decrease in the number of victims to the malady.

NOTES.

The number of persons vaccinated in the city last week was 527, and of those re-vaccinated 123.

Possession has been taken by the city of Mr. Lusier's house, at the corner of Notre Dame and Brook Streets. The foundation has been weakened by the excavation for the Brook Street tunnel. It will be sold by auction to-day. On building it is pulled down and used for the excavation.

Mayor Villeneuve is surprised that nobody has yet taken the initiative in getting a requisition to him to call a public meeting to devise means for collecting subscriptions for the sufferers from the floods in British Columbia.

SHOT BY THE SERVANT GIRL.

A Remington Girl Loses Her Life—The Old Story.

Hemingford, Que., June 12.—A very sad accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Finlay McNaughton about one mile and a half west of here, whereby his daughter Eva aged 11 years, was shot. It appears a gun had been loaned about four years ago and which, it was thought, could not be discharged in the ordinary way. Yesterday while home cleaning the hired girl playfully took up the gun and pointing it towards Eva said, "I will shoot you," when to her horror, the gun was discharged, the contents striking near the left eye, killing her instantly.

POINTE CLAIRE BOATING CLUB.

A New War Canoe to be Purchased.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Pointe Claire Boating Club was held at Pointe Claire Monday evening, when it was decided to purchase a new war canoe and to hold the club races on the first evening in July, two races each night, to commence at eight sharp. The addition of several new members, who are athletes, promises some good aquatic sport on the Lake this summer.

ODDFELLOWS COMING.

About 500 Oddfellows from New York State and Southern Adirondacks will arrive this evening at the S. R. Richelieu. They will be here until to-morrow.

A. S. Brosseau, D.D.S.,

Surgeon, dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without plates. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

FISHING WITH A TITLE.

But The Nobleman Did Not Catch His Bride.

New York, June 11.—Prince Andre Poniatowski has sailed for "la belle France" a sadly disappointed man. The prince came to America on a fishing trip. His bait was a title, and he hoped to catch an American heiress. His name was associated with several young women of wealth, but they threw him over one after another. The prince has had the proverbial fisherman's luck, and like his prototype he may tell his cronies at home wonderful stories of the fish that he didn't land. He sailed on the Paris, of the American line. When he reached the ship he carried in his hand several comic papers. Whether it was due to the comic papers or to the recent breaking of his engagement with a New York society girl of great riches and exceeding beauty, Prince Poniatowski did not appear to be exuberantly happy. His air was abstracted, and there was a far-away, half-sad expression in his eyes as of one who might say, "Lost again!"

The prince was not among those who stood on the upper deck and waved their handkerchiefs to friends who were leaving. Neither did he go to the saloon when arriving on board to glance eagerly over the passenger list for a familiar name, as did many of his fellow-passengers. Instead, the prince descended to his stateroom, where he remained until the steamer sailed. Perhaps he wished to be alone with his thoughts—sorrowful or otherwise. Besides the many fashionable weddings, the chief topic of conversation among members of the smart set is Prince Poniatowski's departure for foreign shores and his latest matrimonial ventures.

Prince Poniatowski is tall and unusually fine looking. His hair is light brown and he wears a long mustache, which he twirls proudly. He dresses faultlessly and has very polished manners. He is of somewhat literary turn of mind and thought of starting a French monthly magazine in this city if he could find some one to back him in his enterprise. The prince made his first trip from Paris to this country about two years ago. He passed the summer of 1893 at Newport, where he was luxuriously entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havens.

While he was there his engagement to a young woman prominent in society was reported. It was denied, however, when he returned to Paris early last autumn. The prince's last visit to this country was in last December. Prince Poniatowski again set sail for this city. Upon his arrival here he became the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at their home, 435 Fifth avenue. It was while there that he first met his latest fiancée, to whom he became engaged early in the winter. Shortly after his engagement was announced he left for California, where he was the guest of the Croopers. His fiancée also went to California and remained there for several months. She returned to New York first and the prince followed. Shortly after their arrival here an announcement was made that the engagement had been broken.

It is said on good authority that the prince's last engagement was broken for reasons hitherto unknown by the majority of society people. There is no doubt that there is a very large number of noblemen in Italy, France, and Germany who have almost no possessions besides their titles. Several letters have been received here telling a good deal about Prince Poniatowski, but none of them have described him as a person of wealth. It is an acknowledged fact that several noblemen have come here with little or no other motive than to better their fortunes by marrying rich society women.

Curiously enough, every one of the three or four women to whom Prince Poniatowski has been devoted and to whom his engagement has been announced, has been a nobleman. In talking over the invasion of this country by foreign noblemen a well-known club man said:

"I have been told in letters from abroad, written on excellent authority, that syndicates have been formed in certain European cities with the sole purpose of furnishing capital to some pauper nobleman, perhaps with no reputation whatever, who should come to this country, marry a rich American girl and divide the profits of the venture with the syndicate. This is a very serious matter, but I am positively assured that it has been done, the syndicate actually paying the pauper nobleman's fare to this country and supplying him with funds to live in the best of style pending the result of the matrimonial speculation."

The society man was careful not to give any names, but he said rather knowingly before leaving the reporter:

"I am sure that a certain coterie of Parisians feels very sad to-day over a speculation of this kind, which has undoubtedly turned out badly, thanks to the good sense of a New York society girl."

MOROCCO'S SUCCESSION.

May Have to be Settled by War—Un-
certainty in England.

London, June 12.—The news of the death of a French fleet to Morocco and of the preparations being made to reinforce it, if necessary, is attracting considerable attention here. The news from Morocco is far from being reassuring, and civil war is expected. Conflicting reports are still in circulation in regard to the death of the late Sultan of Morocco, and the general opinion seems to be that Sultan Abdul Aziz will have to defend his throne with the sword. The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the jealousy of the powers in regard to Morocco, says that the danger of European peace is due to the fact that Mr. Dupuy is Premier, and that he may take this opportunity of striking a blow at English prestige. It is said that a policy of aggression would be popular in France and Spain, which countries would be satisfied with the death of Sultan of Morocco, excluding England from having any voice in the affairs of that country. The Globe and the St. James Gazette expect that a civil war will be the only way of settling the succession to the throne of Morocco. The Globe, in view of the death of a French fleet to Morocco, counsels the immediate strengthening of the British fleet off the coast of that country.

Tangier, June 12.—The remains of the late Sultan, Muley Hassan, have been sent under military escort to Rabat for burial. The succession of the Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, has been accepted at Casablanca, but a hostile feeling prevails at Fez, where Muley Ismail, a brother of the deceased Sultan, has been acting as the Sultan's representative. Muley Ismail is a popular favorite, and trouble is feared. The Spanish cruiser Conde Venadito has arrived here.

An American Sent to Siberia.

Washington, June 12.—The State Department has not yet received the papers in the case of S. P. Kiseninski, alleged to be a naturalized citizen of Buffalo, who was seized by the Russian Government on his return to Poland and sentenced to imprisonment in the salt mines of Siberia. If the facts are as the Department will take prompt measures to secure justice for the prisoner.

FOR JUNE ONLY.

You can buy at F. Lapointe's a very handsome parlor set covered in Brocade for \$40 net cash. Open every evening. 1561 St. Catherine Street East.

THE NEW DOMINION BALLOT.

1	DOE John Doe, Township of Nepean, County of Carleton, yeoman.
2	ROE Richard Roe, of Town of Prescott, County of Grenville, Merchant.
3	STILES Geoffrey Stiles, of 10 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Physician.
4	STILES John Stiles, of 3 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Barrister at-law.

The bill now before the Dominion Parliament amending the Dominion Elections Act, provides for the substitution of what is known as the Dominion ballot for the one at present in use. The above shows the Durocher ballot in operation.

Its advantage is that it makes it almost impossible for even a very illiterate man to spoil his ballot.

It will be quite impossible to so mark the ballot as to make it doubtful what the intention of the voter was.

The ballot is the invention of Mr. Durocher, ex-Mayor of Ottawa. It has been used with great success in the Ottawa municipal elections for the past four or five years. The merits of this ballot have been urged on the Ontario Ministry, and it may be adopted in that Province.

SHOT BY TRAMPS.

A GRAND TRUNK CONDUCTOR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Tramps Take Refuge in the Woods and are Captured After a Brisk Battle.

(Special to the Herald.)

Toronto, June 12.—At Jordan Station on the Grand Trunk Railway near St. Catharines last evening, six tramps, five men and a boy, were stealing a ride on a freight train, refused to leave when ordered by Conductor Richard Turner of Hamilton. They followed him into the caboose and one commenced firing a revolver hitting Turner in the head once and in the shoulder twice.

The tramps then made off to the woods, where they were surrounded by a posse of villagers headed by a constable. The tramps began firing at the men as they advanced and the constable and his men returned the fire. Seeing that the constables' party were not to be scared they surrendered.

The boy identified the man who shot Turner. The man had given him a gold ring to hold his tongue. The tramps have been jailed at St. Catharines. Turner is in a very low condition in the hospital at Hamilton.

IRON IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

(Special to the Herald.)

Sherbrooke, June 12.—An exceedingly rich vein of chrome iron has been discovered at D'Iberville. Samples of the mineral have been sent to Philadelphia and New York, and have proved so satisfactory that already offers have been received from American capitalists. The working of this mine would be a source of great revenue to this section. Messrs. Nadeau and Provencal, who are prospecting, are corresponding with American parties, but will not sell unless the mine is to be opened up and worked at once.

CANNING FACTORY DESTROYED.

Fredericton, N.B., June 12.—D. W. Hoegg and Co.'s canning factory was destroyed by fire this morning with all its contents. The factory had not been running and the fire is beyond doubt the work of an incendiary. The loss is \$10,000.

THE FUR MERCHANTS AND MR. FLYNN.

(Special to the Herald.)

Quebec, June 12.—The interview between the Hon. Mr. Flynn and the fur merchants of Montreal has been postponed until Saturday forenoon, as Mr. Flynn has been called away from the city and will not return until that day.

STARVED HIS SON TO DEATH.

Carthage, Ill., June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Leffler, wealthy residents of this county, have been indicted and arrested, charged with having starved their son to death. John Leffler is 70 years of age and his wife, a second one, is young and rather prepossessing. Young Leffler recently returned from Iowa and this displaced his father and step-mother.

A New Era of Education at Quebec.

Quebec, June 12.—The High School of Quebec will receive \$40,000, and the Morrill College \$150,000, by the will of the late John J. G. Ross. The High School will be placed on the same footing as Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Morrill College on the same footing as McGill. The best professors will be engaged, and facilities of law, arts and medicine will be opened.

The Floods Receding.

Vancouver, June 12.—Reports from the flooded district of the Fraser Valley are very encouraging. The flood is gradually receding through the valley. The steamers are still actively engaged in delivering supplies to the settlers. Funds are coming in rapidly. The Winnipeg Board of Trade has wired a contribution of \$1,200. A meeting will be held this afternoon of representatives of the Provincial Government, board of trade and municipal councils to arrange a system of relief and also to consider a scheme for effectually diking the lowlands.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—Advice from the flooded district of the extreme north-west is that if the water continues to fall as it has during the past 48 hours the North Pacific would be running its through trains in a week or 10 days.

Infant Wisdom.

A young man, just home from college, wishing to inspire his little sister with awe for his learning, pointed to a star, and said:

"Do you see that bright little luminary? It's bigger than this whole world."

"No, 'tain't," said she.

"Yes, it is," declared the young collegian.

"Then why don't it keep off the rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder.

A little fellow of five years fell and cut his upper lip so badly that a doctor had to be summoned to sew up the wound. In her distress the mother could not refrain from saying:

"Oh, doctor, I fear it will leave a disfiguring scar."

"Tommy looked up into her tearful face and said:

"Never mind, mamma, my moustache will cover it.—(Tit-Bits.)

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Another Boy's Life Saved
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Perfect Cure, Happiness and Health
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Exeter, N. H.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for what it has done for my boy. Some four years ago, when six years old, George was attacked by hip disease in his right leg. We had to get him a pair of crutches, with which he was able to move about, but became badly deformed. We had to have his right leg lanced just above the knee. In a few weeks a second sore broke out, both discharging freely. A agonizing affliction which, he could not bear to be moved, his growth was stopped and

He was a mere skeleton.

He had no appetite, and it was hard work to make him eat enough to keep him alive. A few weeks later we had his hip lanced, and following this five other eruptions broke out, making eight running sores in all. We did all we could for him, but he grew weaker every day, although we had three of the best physicians. As a last resort we had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with beneficial results to give the medicine a trial. We got one bottle about the first of March, 1892, and he had taken the medicine only a few days when his appetite began to improve. When he had taken one bottle he could move about a little with his crutches, which he had not been able to use for the preceding months. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in 6 months he was

able to be dressed

and go about the house without the crutches. He has now taken Hood's Sarsaparilla regularly for eighteen months, and for the past six months has been without the crutches, which he has outgrown by several inches. The sores have all healed with the exception of one which is rapidly closing, only the scars and an occasional limp remaining as reminders of his suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla in his case has truly done wonders. He is daily gaining in flesh and good color. He runs about and plays as lively as any child. We feel an inexpressible joy at having our boy restored to health, and always speak in the highest terms of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Miss HELEN W. MURPHY, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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