Paid to Missionaries.

Well was revenued to sign The Case of J. S. Mullin Referred to the Judicial Committee.

Good Progress in the Foreign Mission Field and Satisfaction Expressed.

London, Ont., June 12.-The twentyfirst General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada met in St. Andrew's church this evening at 7.30 o'clock. The moderator, Rev. L. G. Mackay of Formosa, was accompanied to the platform by Rev. Dr. Wardrop, a former moderator, and Rev. Mr. Johnston, minister of the church,

The opening service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Wardrop at great length. After worship Rev. Dr. Mackay preached an eloquent sermon from Exodus. 14th chapter and 14th verse: "The Lord said unto them, go forward." The preacher showed that the line today was surrounded by difficulties which rendered necessary for the church the reiteration of the divine command, go forward. So much is this the case that it is proposed to gather help for our progress from other so-called religions. These he showed, however, could not give the help needed. The only solution of the difficulty would be found in the dwelling power of the spirit of God, as seen in its operation among men. Then indeed the

world would be won for Christ. The audience was large and enthusiastic and several times heartily applauded the telling points. in the moderator's discourse.

After the service Mr. Mackay constituted the court and ordered the roll

Quite a number of the maritime delegates answered to their names and more are expected to arrive tomorrow. After roll call the election of the moderator for the ensuing year took place.

Dr. Robertson, superintendent of home missions in the west, was nominated by Dr. Warden, seconded by Dr. Forrest, and was unanimously appointed moderator.
On taking the chair Dr. Robertson

thanked the assembly for the honor conferred upon him and referred feelingly to the loss the church had sustained by the death of Rev. Mr. Murray, who had invited them to meet in ly cut off in the midst of his useful-

Dr. Mackay reported replies to the loyal addresses sent to the queen and governor general and Dr. Cochrane the report of the business mmittee. The clauses were considered and adopted, when the assembly adjourned with the benediction.

London, June 13.—Thursday morning Presbyterian general assembly met at 10 o'clock and devoted the first hour to devotional exercises, after which the moderator offered the constituting prayer and the minutes were read and approved.

of the committee on bills and over-

Several committees were appointed to deal with the reception and retirement of ministers and applications on behalf of students on which the maritime delegates held quite a number

Applications on behalf of certain ministers and students from presbyterys were referred to their several

When twelve o'clock came the assembly adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The assembly met at two o'clock. Dr. Reid, through old age and infirm- dition of the people of India and the ities. wished to work, and asked that a committee be gods, of even women and children.

appointed to confer with him on the The religion of the Hindoo was esen-

Principal Pollok reported on behalf of the Halifax college. Forty-eight students had been enrolled and the session had been one of the best in

the college's history.

Two chairs had become vacant, and on motion Dr. S. Gordon and R. A. Falconer were appointed to the chairs of theology and New Testament Greek respectively.

The report of Morrin college, Quebec; Presbyterian college, Montreal; Queen's college, Kingston, and Manitoba college were adopted. These showed a successful course of study during the winter. All complained that the contributions from the congregations had fallen away. Post gradu ate courses had been constituted in Queen's and good work had been done therein. A great increase had been made in the arts department of that

Appeals were made for funds, and satisfaction expressed at the continued prosperity of the colleges.

Knox college report was presente by Dr. Caven and showed that twenty eight students had graduated last ses sion. One of the professors, Thomas, had died, and Dr. McIntosh of Philadelphia was nominated as his

The college was congratulated on the attainment of its jubilee. Its report was adopted with the exception of the appoinment of Dr. McInosh, which was left for further consideration. Dr. Gregg intimated his resignation

of his professorship and a high tribute was paid to his work and success Dr. Watters, at one time pastor of

St. David's, in St. John, visited the mbly and was asked to sit on the platform.

The evening sederunt was occupied with the consideration of hime mission matters.

Rev. Mr. McMillan presented the report of the eastern committee. Over forty ministers and 65 catechists were employed. The income from all sour ces was \$12,281.64, and the expenditure \$12,104,16, and the debt has been slightly decreased. A church building fund for the presbytery of St. John was sanctioned.

Dr. Cochrane reported that in the west a greater work had been done than ever before. They had received an income of \$75,826.76, including \$10,- eration of the overture presented by 000 from the British churches and car- the St. John presbytery asking that

ried forward a balance of over \$600 on he right side. The remainder of the sederunt was

occupied with speeches by home mis-sionaries regarding the work they were engaged in ,and the many difficulties they had to encounter. The assembly adjourned till tomor row morning. London, Ont., June 14.—The assembly met at 10 o'clock, the moderator

in the chair. The remnant of the home mission business was discussed. An overture was read from British Columbia regarding the amounts paid to missionaries and students. They had many hardships to undergo and their salaries of \$650 were too small to pay expense, and often were not promptly paid. The whole matter was referred to the home mission commit-

tee for reconsideration.

Dr. Mathews, representing the alliance of the Reformed churches, addressed the assembly. He spoke interest felt by the British churches in the Canadian church, and especially in its home mission work, and asked that a delegation be sent to the alliance meetings to be held in Scotland next year.

Principal Caven proposed a resolution commending the work of the alli-ance, which was carried.

The session held in the afternoon was occupied with the reading of papers regarding the reception of ministers and the studying of students which after consideration were ferred to the several committees for investigation and report.

Mr. Grahams of St. Johns, New-foundland, appealed against the action of the synod of the maritime provinces in asking him to resign. ase was referred to the judicial committee.

The case of J. S. Mullin against the St. John presbytery was called and re ferred to the judicial committee. The presbytery put in an appearance, but no appearance was made for Mr. Mullin. The presbytery had decided that he ought to resign, against which he appealed. The matter will be discuss ed before the committee tomorrow morning by Revs. J. S. Sutherland, W. W. Rainnie and Judge Forbes.

Several other appeals were considered and sent down for investigation to the same judicial committee.

J. K. McDonald of Toronto presented the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, showing that though the congregations had not made large col lections, yet through bequests and other contributions the fund showed a slight increase. Several ministers were placed on the fund.

J. S. Carruthers presented the re port for the eastern fund, which showed that a very small proportion London, but who soon after his return of the maritime province ministers home from St. John had been sudden- were connected with the fund, and urged serious consideration of the matter by the young men. The fund closed the year with a deficit of \$300. The report was adopted.

At the evening sederunt the foreign mission affairs were discussed. The gathering was large, the church being filled to its utmost capacity. Dr. Mor-rison presented the report of the eastern section. They had met all their liabilities for the current year and reduced their debt from \$3,000 to \$800. Good progress had been made in the various fields, and gratification was expressed at the result attained.

On the platform were seated the re-Dr. Cochrane presented the report turned missionaries with the family of Rev. Dr. Mackay of Formosa. Rev. Mr. Thompson of Trinidad described the work there, dwelling on its arrangements and its hindrances. Civilization is the same there as here. They had Sunday trains, cock fights, and on the whole you would fancy life there had been copied from a Can-

adian model. Rev. Dr. J. F. Campbell spoke for India, and made an urgent appeal for aid for the work there. He wanted better houses and more means that more stations may be opened up. Rev. Mr. Jamieson spoke of the lower conresign part of his terrible sacrifices they offered to the

tially one of blood. Rev. J. McArthur described his work among the Sioux Indians under the care of the foreign mission committee. He was followed by Dr. McClure of China, who, twice gold medalist at McGill and Toronto, and bright prospects of practice here, volunteered for the work in China. He described the province of Honan, its extent, its idolatory, its demon worship and the methods adopted to conquer the land for Christ. The medical department had done much for the breaking up of the people's prejudices and the opening of their hearts and homes to mis

sionaries. Dr. Fraser Smith, also of Honan spoke, and Dr. Thompson described work among the Chinese of Mont-

real. Koa Kou, a student from Forme spoke of the life and work among his fellow countrymen, telling of his conversion and the work Dr. Mackay had done there.

Mr. Mackay gave an account of his work in Formosa and held the attention of the large audience by his thrilling description of the life, manners and customs of the people and the converts who had turned from heathendom towards Godliness.

London, Ont., June 15.-The session of the general assembly Saturday was opened in due form, when certain appeal cases were read and referred to the committee for consideration Dr. Armstrong pesented the report

on Sabbath observance, empha the growing practice of Sunday travelling by bicycle, etc., and the desecration practiced on that day thereby After disposing of the report the assembly listened to a speech by John Charlton, M. P., who has done so much for the protection of the rights and liberties of that day. He told how the dominion parliament had acted toward the bill, which, backed by Christian bodies, he had presented, and how the apathy of supposed friends had practically killed

the bill. John A. Patterson spoke also on the attempts made in Ontario and Quebec for the same, and Dr. J. K. Smith described the Sabbath life in San Francisco during his ministry there and urged the people of Canada to hold fast to their day of worship and

rest. The next business was the consid-

each presbytery in the synod of the maritime provinces be equally repre-sented on the executive of the eastern division of the Home Mission com-

mittee. Revs. J. S. Sutherland and W. W. Rainnie spoke in its behalf, and after, discussion the whole matter was re-

tee for consideration.

Foreign Missions were then discussed. All the laborers were re-appointed and several new missionario were appointed. It was estimated that nearly \$1,500 Would be required for the successful carrying on of the

TEN WORKERS KILLED

And a Large Number of Persons Fatally Injured at Fall River.

New Steam | Boiler Explodes and Shatters a Harness Factory to Pieces-Fire Adds Tate the Work of Destruction.

Fall River, Mass., June 14.-Henry Langtry's business shop, a four story building at 14 County street, was blown up this morning. Many men were at work in the building at the

time of the explosion. Later intelligence is that there were bout thirty men and women in the building at the time of the explosion. Nine of them are reported to have escaped alive. Seven bodies have been taken out of the ruins so far. This leaves twenty-nine to be accounted for. The fire department, the police and all the doctors in the city are at

The catastrophe was caused by a new boiler, which, exploding in the hasement of the huilding blew out the entire end of the structure, and allowed the upper floors to settle in a mass of ruins. The flames communicated with the ruins soon after the explosion and began to burn briskly. The firemen rushed to the scene and made heroic efforts in their endeavors to rescue the imprisoned workmen. The shrieks of the girls in the ruins were mingled with the agonizing cries of their helpless friends outside

Ambulance calls were sent out hurriedly and every physician who could be reached was sent at once to the scene. The offices and the houses in the vicinity were turned into temporary hospitals. At 9 o'clock the charred body of a woman was taken out of the ruins. The fire had been quenched, but it was still smouldering, and the work of rescuing went on with much difficulty.

There were over forty-five persons employed, the greater part of this number being women, but it is said not all were in the building at the

A girl named Jalbert and her sisterin-law, who worked side by side on the third floor, escaped one unhurt and the other was somewhat bruised The Jalbert girls say that none of the girls or men knew what had happened. There was a terrible report, followed by a shock, and the roof seemed to lift and then fall, completely de molishing the whole building. The Jaibert girl and her sister-in-law were thrown into the middle of the road. shock broke in the windows of the Stafford mill adjoining, and injured several operatives.

The state music hall has been made morgue, where Medical Examiner Dolan with a dozen doctors is installed. At 10.30 it was estimated that there was at least a dozen people still in the ruins.

Henry Langtry, the proprietor, is among those rescued, but his condition

Mayor Green announced at 11 o'clock hat ten persons have been killed and three are still missing. Four have been taken from the ruins. There are a number injured and several may

Tht fire is now all out, but the build ing is so badly wrecked that search of the ruins is now progressing very slowly.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET. Farnworth & Jardine's circular of June 1st notes the sale at Liverpoo of St. John birch timber, 141-4 inches, at 153-8d, per cubic foot; St. John spruce deals at an average of £5 17s. 6d.; lower port, £5 15s. ex quay; Quebec pine deals 3rd quality regular at £8 15s.; 3rd quality ends, £7 10s. per standard.

Stocks of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals at that port on June 1st were 9,491 standards, compared with only 4,644 stds. a year before and 5, 920 two years before. Stocks of Quebec spruce and pine deals were als much larger than a year ago. The stock of birch planks was only 142,000 cubic feet compared with 259,000 ft. a year before, and the stock of birch logs was also smaller. The circular

"The arrivals from British North America during the st month have been 14 vessels, 14,842 tons, against vessels, 3,929 tons, during the corres ponding month last year, and aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 has been 87,750, 72,626 and 75,406 tons respectively. We have little change in our market to report; imports generally have not been heavy and the deliveries about an average at this season of the year; values of most articles continue low, although

there is a slightly better feeling. "New Brunswick and Nova Scoti Spruce and Pine Deals-Of spruce the arrivals have been 2,980 standards against 441 standards same time las year; most of the import is going direct from the quay into consumption and although the stock is still too heavy there is rather a better feeling

and prices are steady. "Birch-Of logs the import has been too heavy; however, there has been a fair enquiry, and prices are steady the stock is ample. Birch planks have not been imported; prices still rule exceedingly low, and the stock still to

A DIAGNOSIS.

eavy.

"You say you've been applying yourself pretty closely to work?" inquired the physician. "That's just it, my dear sir; you are suffering from brainfag and need complete rest. By the way, what is your work?"

O'JR OTTAWA LETTER.

Some Little Progress Being Made in Legislation.

Sawdust as a Factor in Increasing the Population.

A Sample of Grit Morality in the Matter of Railway Passes.

(Staff correspondence of the Sun.) The auditor general has not improved his position by his appeal to the house to redress what he claims to be the injustice of the government. In his protest he makes himself out something of a martyr to the cause of truth and righteousness. He suggests and his supporters in the house of commons openly assert that Mr. Maicdougall has had his allowance cut down, or rather kept down, because he exposes the government's extravagance. Several things, however, clearagance. Several things were, however, clearly shown in yesterday's debate.

The cost of the auditor general's office has increased more rapidly than the cost of most other departments. Promotions in salary have been more rapid there than in any other office.

The auditor's clerks have been have been started in the service with better pay than those in other departments. The auditor's own salary has been

increased by the present governmen The present government has had the right to control his own department confirmed to him after parliament had taken it away. Readers of the Sun will judge for

themselves whether the government is starving the auditor general and his staff when they go over the scale of salaries paid Mr. Macdougall and his staff, with name, office, when first appointed and salary:

E. D. Sutherland, chief clerk, 1871...
J. L. McDougall, auditor, 1878.
E. D. Sutherland, chief clerk, 1871...
John Gorman, chief clerk, 1879...
J. B. Simpson, 1st class clerk, 1885...
A. B. Hudson, 2nd class clerk, 1885...
J. W. Reid, 2nd class clerk, 1885...
William Kearns, 2nd class clerk, 1883.
L. A. Bissonnette, 2n dclass clerk, 1883.
E. C. Hayes, 2nd class clerk, 1884.
Thomas Forter, 3rd class clerk, 1884. C. Hayes, 2nd class clerk, 1884.....

thomas Porter, 3rd class clerk, 1878...

H. P. Gibson, 3rd class clerk, 1879...

C. MacDonald, 3rd class clerk, 1879...

S. W. Sherwood, 3rd class clerk, 1883...

H. Baldwin, 3rd class clerk, 1885...

S. Stevenson, 3rd class clerk, 1884...

H. R. Moore, 3rd class clerk, 1885...

H. Gross, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

Walter Tucker, 3rd class clerk, 1890...

E. Stockton, 3rd class clerk, 1890...

J. Wagner, 3rd class clerk, 1891...

J. Wagner, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

S. Allen, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

S. S. Allen, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

S. S. Allen, 3rd class clerk, 1892...

The list is from the civil server.

The list is from the civil service record of 1895. In addition there were two temporary clerks, so called, employed all the time and five or six part of the time. Now, it would appear that when length of service is considered, with the fact that the work counts and examining financial statements to see that the adding and subtracting is properly done, it cannot be said that the auditor's staff fares worse than the staff of other public offices. It is, however, fair to say that the work, even in its most simple form, requires more ability than mere copying, which occupits the attention of many clerks in other offices. And this also should be said that the auditer's staff is a good working staff. There is no more industrious body of men in any branch of the service, exthe geological survey, where many voted against the Mulock bill. wants for his office the work of his demn the opponents of the Mulock try will be safe.

The Manitoba school question probably not dead, but it seems to e in a state of suspended animation. No subject is discussed less and with greater apparent indifference. Perhaps if it does come forward again it will be possible to get up some interest in the subject, but the present impression is that the members will get away without having committed themselves on the question of the education of children in the young and flery The Hudson Bay railway is more a live theme for western men than the schools of Manitoba. But as far as one may gather from the Manitoba and Northwest members, the province has now under contemplation a more practical and more agreeable subject than either of them. happy Manitoban is thinking of his magnificent crop as it now appears to be in prospect, and of the fact that its banks, since there were no more the price of wheat at the mills has reached a dollar a bushel. With such a splendid prospect the farmers are ess inclined to take stock in grievances of any kind. Senator Perley remarked the other day that in his part of the Northwest there had been two rains since spring. They are modest people out there, and do not ask for many rains. "If we can have four rains a year, and if I had the fixing of the date of the rains, we would have the greatest farm country in the world." Mention was made the other day of the fact that members of the commons sometimes brought to Ottawa products of their county for exand distribution. Dr. Montague yesterday distributed among his fellow members a quantity of elegant paper knives made by the Ontario silver company, which operates in his constituency, or in its neighborhood. The knives went to members of both parties, and it is not expected that

they will "cut friendship." Ottawa, June 17.—Parliament been of late engaged in legislation. A number of bills have been working their way through the house and Her Majesty is meeting with fair success in securing authority for the payment of sums required to retire the bills incurred in this year's public service. All this goes to show that this has not been in a strong sense a fighting week. "Silent leges inter arma" was a wise observation of a clever man who is now dead. The idea that you cannot fight and legislate at the sam time is amply borne out by the pol-

it cannot be said that the angel of peace broods over this building, it is certain that something like a suspension of hostilities has enabled committees and the house to get along

This does not mean that no party controversies have arisen. The truce has not been continuous. There was a sharp discussion over the auditor general and his claim. An occasional cause of war appears in the estimates. There were strained relations over the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson. The Royal Commission on pro hibition has not been so fortunate as to secure the confidence of the opposition. But these were interludes, so

Two measures to secure the independence and purity of the members of parliament have been brought forward from the opposition side, Mr. Edgar proposes that no contractor or director or owner of a subsidized railway shall subscribe to election funds. A government contractor is by present criminal law forbidden to subscribe, and the proposed bill extends the prohibition. No vote has yet been taken on the principle of Mr. Edgar's measure, but if adopted it will be made applicable to provincial subsidies and contractors as well as to those who deal with the government at Ottawa. In the course of the debate it was pointed out by one of the Quebec members that Mr. Tarte and one or two other opposition members owed their present seats in the house to the use of money from the proceeds of the Baie des Chaleur steal.

Mr. Mulock's anti-pass bill has been

thrown out. This measure would have forbidden any member of parliament to receive from a railway company passes or special transportation rates to or from the session at Ottawa. The bill got the support of nearly a *hird of the house at its second reading. Most of the votes in favor of it came from the opposition side of the house, where the promoter of the bill sits, but there is reason to believe a good deal of humbug was concealed in the vote cast for it by these gentlemen. The members on the government side vote first. Before the grit members were asked to vote they saw that the motion was lost, and so felt that they could support it without danger of losing the benefit of the pass they carry in their pockets. So far as I am able to learn, not one of the grit members from the maritime provinces pays his way on the Canadian Pacific. Most of them voted against travelling on passes, but it is not known that a single man of them has re urned his pass. The Intercolonial does not pass members of parliament free, but it does give annual passes to members of provincial governments. One of the present opposition members from Nova Scotia had before his election to this chamber been a member of the local cabinet. Some time after he ceased to hold that office. and while he was a member of the house of commons, he tried to travel on his Nova Scotia government pass. is for the most part casting up ac- He was not allowed to do so, but he still uses a Candaian Pacific pass, if I am correctly informed. This member was one of those who voted against free passes for members. He knew that the bill was lost before he Another maritime province voted. member has always returned passes to the railway corporation. He invariably pays his way to and from Ottawa, and so expends over two hundred dollars a year, which outlay the member just mentioned escapes. But the member who pays his way did not feel free to make it a crime for cept some technical branch such as other members to accept passes, and The of the staff are more interested in last mentioned member is a liberal their work than in their salary. On conservative, the other is a grit. I the whole it seems to be safe to say mention the two instances to show that even though the auditor general with what fine discrimination such fails to get as much money as he journals as the Montreal Witness conbill as boodlers and commend its

> Sawdust is an old question in the house of commons. It is a poor session that does not produce two or more discussions on sawdust laws. Yesterday the question had its second ventilation in the commons for this year, and it is suggested that there is to be one talk more about it. The main points in the debate have already appeared in The Sun. I merely desire to give one incident. On the question whether sawdust has an unwholesome effect on streams, Sir James Grant of Ottawa pronounced a medical opinion. As the chief court physician, and a high professional authority, Sir James claim ed special attention. He declared that the dusty Ottawa furnished the bes fish in Canada, and therefore could not be bad for fish. Then, he pointed out that the stream could not be unhealthy for the people who live on healthy families than those of Ottawa where households of nine or ten children were the rule. This led up to a discussion of the effects of sawdus on the census returns, and finally to the suggestion that a very large in crease in the population of Canada night possibly be induced by a general distribution in the streams by-product of the saw mill industry.

supporters as high-minded men.

One item in the estimates for this year has caused lively discussion. This was the cost of the royal ssion. The opposition members united in the statement that the evi dence taken by the commission was not useful. One can hardly see reasonable persons who seriously desire to bring about effective legislation on the subject should take this ground. There is no doubt that the testimony of the best informed per sons in Canada was taken on the several branches of the question. one who has read the debates of parliament when the question of prohibi tion has been discussed must have perceived that the members were wholly at variance in respect to essential facts. They did not agree as to the effect of the Scott act. differed as to the working of prohibition in Maine, Kansas and Iowa. They disputed over the relation between intemperance and crime. They could not accept each other's statement as to the operation of license aws.

itical history of Canada. So though the commission gives the latest, best and most exact information on these phases of the question. The members who are continually quoting this or that sheriff, or prosecuting counsel, or prison official, or mayor, or chief of police, should be glad to get together the testimony of so many officials of this kind as could be reached by this most comprehensive enquiry. mass of records collected is alone of great value to a student of this ques-

THIRTY YEARS OF TORTURE.

Hands and Fingers Twisted out of Shape With Rheumatism.

The Story of an Old Man Now Nearing the Foot of Life's Hill-How Relief Came to Him After Repeated Failures and Disappointments.

(From the Kemptville Advance.)

"I am now almost at the foot of the

hill of life, having attained the 76th year of my age, and never during that time have I made a statement more willingly and conscientiously than now. My body has been tortured by pain for upwards of thirty years, caused by rheumatism, and there are thousands enduring a like affliction that need not if they would but heed my experience and avail themselves of the proper means of relief. The disease first affected my hip and spread to my legs and arms. many sufferers I spared neither trouble or expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease had made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat and my hands and fingers were being twisted out of shape. There seemed not the shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time have I given up in despair. While in Arizona three vears ago I heard of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I sent for sx boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the time the fourth box was finished the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnesed the wonderful effect upon



I was unable to put on my coat. my body could not help admiring the Pink Pills, and being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that to me Pink Pills were one of the necessaries of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since with a very satisfactory effect am glad to say. Now I feel like a new man en-tirely free from pain or stiffness of joint. I have a slight numbness of feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that these pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able and do walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand pre-eminently above all other medicines according to my experience and I urge a trial on all suffering from this panful malady."

The above is an unvarnished state ment of facts as told the Advance recently by Mr. George Selleck, an esteemed resident of Miller's Corners. and no one hearing the earnest manner of its recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Selleck's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if need be, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well known druggist and popular reeve of Kemptville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia. artial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams cine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Don't be persuaded to take some substitute.

JACOB'S THEATRE BURNED.

A Fire in the Big Building This Monday Morning.

New York, June 17 .- Jacobs' theare on Third avenue, between 30th and 31st streets, was almost completely destroyed by fire, which started at 12.30 this morning from some unknown

origin. Before the firemen reached the scene almost the entire upper portion of the building was in flames, both in front and rear. Immediately adjoining the building on the north was the five story tenement house in the basement of which is Grundey's saloon. Several families live on the four upper floors, and all the people in the house were asleep at the time. Policemen and citizens broke into the building and drove them out almost by main force. So far as is known nobody was injured. The loss will be very heavy.

At 1.45 this morning the fire was still burning, and the entire theatre building was entirely gutted. None of the contents had been removed. There was a quantity of valuable ON T

Major Markh the 8

A Large Gathe Militia Men

The Toasts Propo

Names of th

The dinner ham, command ley team, by th Hussars, at Ho night, was one social military St. John. Surg chair, with Car

chair. Lieut. C master, and th comprised: Hon. Ministe ernor of New Justice Tuck, a A. G. Blair, at Leod, Q. C., M. M.P.; J. A. Che ner; Col. Derb Panet, deputy Percy Lake Col. Powell, a Lieut. Col. T eral of cavalry son, dir. gen. Blaine: Lieut. B. G. A.: Lieut liers; Lieut. Co Lieut. Col. Gor Lieut. Col. Beer Call. Newcastl Col. McCully, Alexander, 71s Baird, 67th Bat Major Ryan, Major Armstre Capt. Douglass, president P. Jones, N. B. B 62nd Fusiliers Fusiliers: Maj Major Gordon, Vince, Brighto A. Smith, St. wards, 62nd Ba man, 71st Batt McLeod, N. I

Walker, 62nd

MacLearn, R. N. B. B. G. A Batt : J. V. Ell Hannay, John

The tables with flowers fare, which gave practic ability of the to provide in and all such o

> Consoimme, a Ouangondy

Chicken Pie.

Radishes.

Delmo

On the four card were the lines:

Harrison's sic during cloth had been ville proposed which was

honors. To the next General, Capt made a neat orchestra play Home to this t The third too

litia, was cour V. Ellis, ex-M. Mr. Ellis was good volunteer was well car for the ministe at Major Mar the confident team would su