Menthol Plaster. 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 " MENTHOL

of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

TER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

Thave used Menthol Plasters in several cases I have used assumatism, and find in every case of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave almost instant and permaneut relief.

J. B. MOORE M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains. Price | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd, Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

000000000000000 The Canadian Bost.

LINDSAY FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

The Remedial Bill Given Its Second Reading.

A MAJORITY OF ONLY EIGHTEEN

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Mr. Laurier's Amendment Giving the Measure the Six Months' Hoist Was Lost by a Majority of Twenty-Four Votes-Attempt to Force the Bill.

Ottawa, March 20 .- (Special)-It was a few minutes past 5 this morning when the welcome words fell from the Speaker: "Call in the members." Five minutes later the whips entere and Mr. Speaker put the question. On the Ministerial side the following voted for the six months' hoist: Messis. Wallace, McCarthy, Sproule, O'Brien, McNeill, Cockburn, Weldon, Tyrwhitt, Maclean (East York), Hodgins, Bennett, Craig, Wilson, Stubbs, Henderson, Rosamond, Carscallen and Calvin, a total of 16 Conservatives, exclusive of McCarthy and O'erion.

Seven L berals voted against their leader's amendment, viz.: Fremont, Beausolell, Vaillancourt, McIsaac, Angers, Devlin and Delisle. The vote stood: Yeas-91; nays-115; majority for Government, 24. The division was as follows:

Yeas-Allan, Bain, Bechard, Beith, Bennett, Bernier, Borden, Boston, Bourassa, Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brown, Bruneau, Calvin, Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carroll, Carscallen, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Charbonneau, Charlton, Choquette, Christie, Cockburn, Colter, Craig, Davies, Dawson, Edgar, Edwards, Fauvel, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillmor, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Harwood, Henderson, Hodgins, Innes, Landerkin, Langeller, Laurier, Lavergne, Leduc, Legris, Lister, Livingstone, Lowell, Macdonald (Huron), Maclean (York), McCarthy, McGregor, McMillan, McMullen, McNeill, Mc-Shane, Martin, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell, Monet, Mulock, O'Brien, Paterson (Erant), Perry, Prefontaine, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Rosamond, Sanborn, Seriver, Semple, Somerville, Sproule, Stubbs, Sutherland, Tarte, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson, Yeo. Nays-Amyot, Angers, Baird, Bar-

nard, Beausoleil, Belley, Bergeron, Bergin, Blanchard, Boyd, Boyle, Burnham, Cameron (Inverness), Cargill, Carignan, Carling, Carpenter, Caron, Chesley, Cleveland, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Corbould, Costigan, Daly, Davin, Da-Delisle, Desaulniers, Devlin, ldekey, Dugas, Dupont, Dyer, Earle, Fairbairn Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Foster, Frechette, Fremont, Gillies, Girouard, Grandbols, Grant, Guillet, Haggart Haslam, Hazen, Hughes, Hutchins, ingram, Ives. Jeannotte, Joncas, Kaulbach, Kenny, Lachapelle, Langevin, LaRiviere, Leclair, Lepine, Lippe, Macdonald (King's), Macdonell (Algoma), Macdowall, McAllister, McDonaid (Assinibola), McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton) McGillivray, McGreevy, Mc-Inerney, McIsaac, McKay, McLean, (King's), McLennan, McLeod, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Metcalfe, Miller, Moncrieff. Oulmet, Patterson (Colchester), Pelletler, Pope, Powell, Pridham, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Robinson, Ryckman Smith (Ontario), Stairs Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Chas.), Tupper (Sir C.H.), Turcotte, Vaillancourt, White (Shelburne),

Wilmot Wood,-Total 115 Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Rowand vere paired. Messrs, Denison, Corby and Montague were absent. The Speaker did not vote, and three Conservative constituencies-Pontiac, Soulanges and Missisquol-are vacant. This accounts for the total membership of the House. When the motion for the second reading was put, Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier wanted it carried on the same division, but several members called for a division, with the result that the figures stood: Yeas, 112; nays, 94; Government majority, 18. Reduction in the Government's majority, as compared with the previous vote, was due to three Conservatives, Messrs, Hughes, Ross and McGillivray voting against the second reading of the bill. The result was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Just at 6 o'clock the members trooped out to their homes, after a memorable sitting

Ottawa, March 20 .- (Special.)-The motion of the Secretary of State this afternoon that the Government should Rereafter take Mondays and Thursdays for Government business called forth strenuous opposition on the part of the

The discussion had proceeded for some time, when Mr. Foster arose and explained the peculiar conditions of the session. He said little time was now left for the transaction of business, the general impression being the life of Parliament expired on April 24. The Government had that matter under consideration, and would take the House into their confidence in regard to it on Monday. In the meantime the Remedial Bill was before the House, a most important measure, and the estimates had also to be dealt with. Under these circumstances, there was no time for delay, and he wished to inform the House that the Government intended to press the Remedial Bill, even to the exclusion of the estimates. The Goverament were pledged to this, and would not recede a single inch from their position. They would, therefore, require every hour possible to push the bill forward.

Sir Richard Cartwright said, in view of the Government's intention to inform the House on Monday as to the duration of the life of this Parliament, it would be better to delay this particular motion until that day. Sir Charles Tupper said the request was a reasonable one, and he would not object to it.

Mr. McCarthy took exception to the leaders of the two sides making private arrangements between them as to the procedure in the House, without taking the House into their confidence, and instanced the protracted sitting with respect to the Remedial Bill as an instance of the evil of such a course. He protested against Monday being taken, and said the question of the life of Parliament should have no bearing on the situation. Private members had many important matters to bring up, and it was due to the public that an opportunity should be given them to do so. No excuse that the Government business required the extra day should be accepted, as the Government itself was responsible for much delay at the early part of the session. There could be no reasonable doubt that Parliament ceased to exist Parliament should live five years from the return of the writs meant the the De

the return of any single writ. The question was of great importance to the House, and it would be well to appoint a committee of the House to investigate it. So far, practically the whole session had been devoted to the Government business, and It was private members. Moreover, the only Government measure was the Remedi-

Sir Richard Cartwright's proposal that the discussion of the motion and amendment should be left over till Monday was assented to by both sides: but, as the matter could only come up by consent on Monday, and Mr. Mc-Carthy said he would oppose the arrangement, Sir Charles Tupper said the main motion should be disposed of

Mr. Sutherland appealed for delay till Tuesday, and incidentally said there was not the slightest foundation for the insinuation made last night that there had been a breach of faith on his part with respect to the number of speakers who should take part in the Remedial Bill debate. After considerable further discussion

Sir Charles Tupper agreed to allow the motion to stand over till Tuesday. Before the orders of the day were called, Sir Richard Cartwright brought up a rather important matter respecting the Government and the Governor-General. He read the statement made by Sir Charles Tupper on March 2, that Sir Donald Smith had not been authorized by the Government to negotiate with Mr. Greenway on the school question. Beside this, he placed the statement of Sir Donald Smith in the House yesterday, the effect of which was that Sir Donald Smith had acted with the authorization or consent of the Governor-General. The two statements could not be reconciled, for the executive must be presumed to have advised the Governor-General, or the system of representative government here was a farce. There could be no distinction between the private and official life of the Governor-General with respect to such a question. His Excellency could only

act by and with the consent of the

Government. It was absolutely neces-

sary that the House should be given

journment of the House. Sir Donald Smith said he did not go to Winnipeg at the instance of the Government. Half an hour before leaving for Winnipeg he was with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and said he might go to Winnipeg by-and-bye, but thought of a trip to Florida. The Premier knew so little of the trip that he asked him to lunch then, within less than half an hour of the train on which he (Sir Donald Smith) was to leave. He looked upon the conversation with the Governor-General as that of two gentlemen in a private capacity, and he pointed out that he did not say that His Excellency had suggested, recommended or requested him to go to Winnipeg. Lord Aberdeen had expressed himself as desirous of seeing this question disposed of in a manner satisfactory to all classes in the Dominion, and possibly he would not object to the inference being drawn that he would like to see some one endeavor

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Casey, Davies, Dickey, and At midnight Sir Charles Tupper moved the House into committee on the Remedial Bill. Mr. McCarthy thought it unreasonable to proceed with the bill at that late hour, but Sir Charles Tupper said

to bring about this desirable end.

it was necessary to go on. Mr.McCarthy then moved in amendment that the bill be not proceeded with, but that, owing to important questions of law involved. the measure be referred to the Supreme Court for decision threon. Mr. Mc Carthy proceeded to deliver a lengthy speech in support of his mo-

The prospects are that the members are in for another all night sitting. for when Mr. McCarthy's amendment is disposed of Mr. Wallace has one ready.

CANADA MAKES A PROTEST

That Pleuro-Pneumonia Does Not Exist Among Cattle in This Country. Ottawa, March 20. - (Special) - Mr.

Foster gives notice to-night of the following important resolution: "That it appears for many years pretions were put in force by the British authorities making the slaughter of Canadian cattle obligators upon being landed on the assumption that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia was detected in certain animals imported frem Canada; "That a bill is now before the Im-

perial Parliament which proposes to make the exclusion of all foreign cat-"That the most thorough investiga-Roome, Ross (Dundas). Ross (Lisgar). | tion carried on in Canada has failed to disclose the existence of a single case

of pleuro-pneumonia; "That, in view of the foregoing facts, this Parliament, whilst not wishing to interfere in any way with legislation considered necessary in the United Kingdom, desires respectfully to protest against the permanent exclusion vious to November, 1892, Canadian cattle were allowed free entrance into ports of the United Kingdom without being required to be slaughtered on landing:

"That on 21st November, 1893, regulaof Canadian cattle on the ground of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and to express in the strongest possible manner its belief that pleuropneumonia has not in the past and does not at the present time exist in Canada."

NORTON, THE "GOLD BRICK" MAN, Pleads Guilty to Trying to Swindle an

Englishman Out of \$17,000. New York, March 20 .- C. M. Norton, the "gold-brick" man, who was arrested Tuesday while engaged in a scheme to swindle George P. Campbell of England out of \$17,000, was arraigned today before Judge Newberger in General Sessions. Norton was indicted for attempted grand larceny. He pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny and was remanded for sentence until next Friday. The cause of his remand was that the police thought that if time was given them they could get from Norton valuable information about other swindlers engaged in the "goldbrick" and other similar schemes.

Painter Eichmend Bend. London, March 20.-George Richmond, a well known portrait painter, died in this city yesterday. George Richmond, Hon.R.A., D.C.L. LL.D., was the son of an artist and was born in 1802. He early began the study of art, and in 1837 he went to Italy, where he spent two years. In 1847 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the Council of the Government schools of design. The portraits executed by him number be-

have been engraved. Disbanding the Turkish Beserves. Constantinople, March 20.-An frade has been issued disbanding the reserves, who, owing to the recent troubles, were summoned to serve with the colors.

tween 2000 and 3000-hundreds of which

To Fight the Mahdists. Rome, March 20 .- A despatch to The Tribuna, from Massowah, states that Gen Baldissera, the Italian commander in Africa, ahs sent two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery to Keren to operate against the Mahdists.

The Bank at Monte Carlo. London, March 20 .- The Daily News will to-morrow publish a despatch from Monte Carlo saying that the Prince of Monaco has granted the Casino a further concession for 50 years on condition that his annuity be increased from £60,000 to £80,000. The present concession does not expire until

Col. Hunter at Akasheb. London, March 20 .- The Daily News will to-morrow publish a despatch from Cairo saying that Col. Hunter has occupied Akasheh, South of Wady Halfa, without opposition. He will probably push on to Suardeh, where the Dervishes have their northern out-

absurd to take another day from the Many Matters of Importance Were Discussed.

> Removal of the School of Pedagogy Fron Toronto to Mamilton-Bonuses for the Planting of Trees-Mr. Bryden's Bill Regulating Bake Shops-Bill to Beduce the Number of County Councillors.

Toronto, March 20.-In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Richardson's bill respecting the floating debt of the village of East Toronto was the only bill read a third time.

The Hon. Mr. Ross moved that the House ratify a certain agreement bearing date the third day of March, 1896, and made by and between the Minister of Education and the Board of Education of the City of Hamilton, affiliating the Ontario School of Pedagogy with the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. This arrangement, he said, would be more satisfactory than the present method in which the school was conducted. Mr. Marter said he was altogether opposed to having such a school at all, but since the Government seemed determined it should remain he had no objection to offer to its being removed from Toronto to Hamilton. Mr. Ross said in future the school

would be known as the Ontario Normal Institute. The agreement would last for ten years. The motion carried. Mr. Ross' Public School bill was again considered in committee. proposed to strike out clause No. 65, which levied a uniform county grant for every school section, and increase the township levy from \$100 as proposed to \$150, and where an assistant is employed an additional levy of \$100 Mr. Stratton strongly opposed both clause 65 and the amendment proposed by the Minister of Education. He said there was no clamor for the changes proposed. He argued that if the changes were made they would bear very unjustly upon the ratepayers in many of the townships. The clause giving trustees the privilege of issuing debentures without consent of rate payers for an additional school in any section was struck out. The bill pass ed the committee, but will probably be the subject of a hot debate when it comes up for a third reading.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden moved the sec-

ond reading of his bill to encourage the planting and growing of trees Provision is made for the payment of bonuses for the planting of ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, elm, hickory, maple oak, pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut or whitewood trees. The bill passed The Hon. Mr. Dryden moved the second reading of his bill respecting bake shops. The bill provides that every bake shop shall be provided with a proper wash-room, closet, and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein, the wash-room, closet and other conveniences to be entirely separate from, and not in direct communication with the bake shop; and such wash-room, closet and other conveniences shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The sleeping place or places of the employes of every bake shop shall be entirely separate from the bake shop, and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such bake shop. Every bake shop shall be provided with proper means and facilities of escape in case of fire, such means or facilities to be to the satisfaction of the inspector empowered by this Act to inspect such bake shops. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employe in any bake shop to work more than 60 hours in any one week, except by permission of the in-

spector, given in writing to the em-The bill passed the second reading. The Hon. Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of his bill to reduce the number of County Councillors. The bill provides that County Councils shall be regulated as to number of Councillors by population as follows: If the population of the county is 40,000 or under, of 12 members. If the population is over 40,000 and not more than 60,000, of 14 members. If the popula-

tion is over 60,000, of 16 members. For the purposes of this Act each county shall be divided into districts, which may be known as "County Council districts," as follows: If the population of the county is 40,000 or under, into six districts. If the population is over 40,000 and not more than 60,000, into seven districts. If the population is over 60,000, into eight dis-

Many of the members spoke, the general tenor being in favor of the bill. The bill was read a second time.

CRUSHED TO DEATH AT A FIRE.

Mr. John Mosure of Port Perry Killed by a Flaling Wall. Port Perry, March 22 .- On Saturday evening at 11.25 fire destroyed the building occupied by James Wallace, tailor, and Newton Bros., publishers, together with the contents. John Mostre, a young man, who resides with his parents here, was assisting the firenien, when one of the walls fell and he was crushed to death. He was about 26 years of age, and was employed at

Paxton & Tait's foundry. BISHOP HAMILTON ACCEPTS.

Archbishop Lewis Expresses His Delight-

The House of Bishops Will Sanction His Selection, He Says. Ottawa, March 19 .- (Special.)-The Bishop of Niagara has accepted the position of Bishop of Ottawa. When the Synod reas-

sembled this afternoon Archbishop Lewis read the following telegram: " Powassan, March 19. The Lord Bishop of Ontario, Ottawa: Resignation of a diocese which is necessary to translation of a bishop is vested in the House of Bishops. I am ready to submit to the bishops' decision whether I should leave Niagara and begin in Ottawa. Should this, which involves de ay, be objectionable, I am ready to relieve the synod by deciding my duty is in Niagara. Deeply sensible of confidence and love of churchmen in Ottawa diocese. (Signed) Bishop of Niagara."

When this announcement was made there was loud applause. "This means," said Archbishop Lewis, "that he accepts, subject to the accept-ance of the House of Bishops. I may tell you that that acceptance is certain, and I may assure you that in all human probability he is now or will be Bishop of Ottawa. I will at once summons a meeting of the House of Bishops. I am very thankful that my dear friend the Bishop of Niagara has accepted the office. I think the Diocese of Ottawa will never regret

SCHOOL GIRL PICKPOCKETS.

Four Youngsters in Rochester Have Been Stealing Purses for Months. Rochester, March 19 .- Four little girls, wearing Tam O'Shanters, were before Judge Ernst this morning charged with being pickpockets. They all attend No. school, and their names are: Maggie Sedgwick, 10 years of age, 209 Plymouth avenue; Kittle Watson, 12 years old, of 433 Exchange street; Mary Creed, 13 years old, of Front street; Rosle Creed. 12 years. They all confessed to having been in the business several months. Their plan was to visit large stores, pick out a richlydressed woman, locate her pocket, crows about her and extract the purse. One of the girls, to explain how they operated, used the matron at the police station as a subject, picking a purse from her dress skirt pocket before she scarcely knew it. A detective said he suspected Mary Sedgwick of stealing a purse in Fahey's store a week ago, and took hold of the child, whereupon a woman present said it was a shame to accuse the child, and he let her go, feeling cheap.

Rosie Oreed—Yes, and Maggie had two pocketbooks up her sleeve at the time.

All the children said their parents had no knowledge of their stealing. They were remanded to the Shelter for a hearing to-morrow.

French Convicts sentier in Australia. Melbourne, March 22.-The police here state that fully one thousand convicts who escaped from the French penal settlement at Noumea, New Caledonia, have reached Sydney and dispersed among the Australian colonies. The Government will legislate for their ex-

THE LEGISLATURE! THE TROOPS IN EGYPT ONTARIO'S FARMERS.

Government Action Sustained | The Work of Our Agricultural by the Commons.

MR. MORLEY'S MOTION VOTED DOWN Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Says

Egypt Must be Defended if Her Prosperity is to Continue-The Dervishes Must be Put Down-Explorer Stanley's Views. London, March 20 .- During the debate

on the estimates in the Imperial House Mr. John Morley, amid cheers from the Liberal benches, moved to reduce the vote for the Foreign Office, in order to call attention to recent events in question, that unquestionably his motion sought a vote of censure upon the Government, and recalled the circumits policy in Egypt. In the course of field of information covered by the re-his argument, Mr. Morley admitted port is wide. that the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain had been productive of much benefit and many blessings to the peo-ple of that country. (Conservative cheers.) But, he said, the long continuance of that occupation had been fraught with great disadvantages to Great Britain. It was an unfortunate step the Government was taking to de-lay the evacuation of Egypt and divert Egyptian funds from the purposes of Egyptian development and the application of the money to England's own purpose. (Protesting cries of "Oh! Oh!" from the Conservative benches.) The new policy, he declared, would impose upon Egypt the duty of governing one of the most difficult territories on the face of the earth. The Government, Mr. Morley said, had not explained their policy, and the Ministers had declined to treat the House with that confidence that the country has reason to expect on the eve of so great an undertaking. So hazardous a proposal, he held, could never be justified by a reason so meagre, flimsy, irrelevant and hollow as the one advanced. Mr. Morley's remarks were received with prolonged Liberal cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said it would be impossible for the Opposition to pass judgment upon the policy of the Government unless the Government first made up their minds definitely in regard to the immediate evacuation of Egypt. Nothing in recent history, he said, could be looked back to with more pride and satisfaction than the peaceful revolution in Egyptian affairs which had been accomplished with a a handful of men and a British civil administration. If Egypt be abandoned all this would be undone. Egypt must be defended if her prosperity was to continue. The consent of a majority of the powers had already been given to England's plan of meeting the expenses, and the Government had no knowledge leading them to assume that the consent of the remaining ocwers would be refused. If the result of the British expedition should in a measure relieve Egypt from the constant menace of attacks by the Dervishes the expenditures incurred would It would be impossible to fulfil Eng-

be more than compensated for. land's duty to the people as long as the Dervishes were permitted to threaten peaceful industry by their constant raids. The defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia had created a new situation. If Kassala should fall the ill effect upon Egypt would be incalculable. The various tribes of the Soudan were putting aside their international disputes and combining in a great effort against Egypt. The wisest policy was to anticipate their attack and prevent the Dervishes from concentrating against one object. Whatever the Egyptian advance might ultimately be, he said, it would only be limited by the nature and extent of the resistance encountered and the maintenance of the security of the com-

H. M. Stanley, the explorer who represents the north division of Lambeth in the interest of the Liberal-Unionists, asserted that Egypt had a right to reclaim her former frontiers and that the opportunity to do so had come. The total defeat of the Mahdists, Mr. Stanley declared, must precede the independence of Egypt.

Mr. Curzon Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the expedition would take a strongly defensive position at Akasheh, where it would remain until the hot season, in teaching together students of such when, if it was thought desirable, it | varied attainments-university underwould proceed to Dongola. The Gov- graduates, second-class teachers, thirdernment, he added, possessed proofs class teachers, some who had just that there was a general ferment among the Dervishes and that they were threatening Kassala and the Nile | been at school for five or six years.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said that the Government was entering upon a long, dangerous and uncertain enterprise. It would not state the true object or definite real limits of the expedition. He believed it would be condemned by the people. Mr. Balfour said there was nothing in the expedition to excite suspicion

or alarm in France. The operations | ter advantage." had no relation to the British occupation of Egypt. The position of Egypt could not be satisfactory until that country regained control of a large part of the Soudan. Everything gained for Egypt would be gained forever. It would not be an advance followed by a retreat. He was convinced that it was in the interests of Egypt and Egypt alone. The Government was well advised in initiating this policy. A vote was then taken on Mr. Morley's motion and it was defeated— 288 to 145.

TWO MINISTERS WILL GO.

Messrs Dickey and Desjardins Commissioned at a Meeting of the Cabinet, Ottawa, March 20 .- (Special)-There are new developments in connection with the school question to-night. A meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening at which it was decided to commission Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Desjardins, Minister of Militia, to proceed to Winnipeg to negotiate with the Manitoba Government with a view to a settlement. It was intended that they should leave Ottawa for Winnipeg to-morrow afternoon, but as Sir Donald Smith, who will accompany them, has business in Montreal to-morrow and had to leave for that city to-night, the Ministers may not get away until Monday. Pending the absence of the delegates from Ottawa the Remedial bill will be proceeded with on every possible occasion, it being the Government's intention to utilize all the remaining time at their disposal to pass the measure into law in the event of negotiations with Manitoba coming to naught. REV. S. R. FULLER'S MARRIAGE

Will be the Subject of an Ecclesiastical Court Trial at Boston.

Boston, March 21 .- On Thursday next a special ecclesiastical court of the Episcopal Church will begin its sitting behind closed doors, for the trial of S. R. Fuller, rector of St. Paul's Church, Malden, for alleged breach of canonical law in his marriage last summer to Miss Derby, a member of Trinity Rev. Mr. Fuller is a divorced man, he professor of veterinary science. having secured legal separation from his wife on the ground of desertion.

James Kenson of Halifax Dealt With the Endertaker the Day Before Re Died.

Halifax, March 19.—James Kenson, who was agent here of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, died rather suddenly on Tuesday, but he had all his funeral arrangements completed, notwithstanding. He was suffering from throat trouble, which he knew would end his life in a short time. The day before his death he called to not John Snow, undertaker, and made arrangements for his funeral. He told Mr. Snow he had only a few years or days at the most, and it would be well for him the most, and it would be well for him to make all arrangements necessary. The funeral was arranged by him in a purely business manner.

Eighty Per Cent, of the Students-

Theory and Practice Meet To-

gether - Ladies' Special

Farmers' Sons of This Prevince Make Up

Dairy Course. Toronto, March 23.-The annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for 1895 has just been issued. It is handsomely illustrated, and presents a number of fine photogravures of the college build-Egypt. Mr. Morley said, in reply to a lings and grounds, among the choicest being one giving an interior view of the conservatory, and another showing the students practising hybridization stances that he himself had moved a in the horticultural laboratory. Some similar vote in 1885 upon the then Lib- | well sketched engravings of leading eral Government in condemnation of grasses of Ontario are also given. The

> A UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL INSTI-TUTION.

> In an interesting summary of the year's progress, President Mills proceeds to say: "Our college is unique among the institutions which provide education for the people of this Province. It is the only educational institution in Ontario, excepting commercial schools and ladies' colleges, which has to rely wholly upon its merits. Students are legislated into our High schools, universities, theological halls, law school, medical schools, dental college, College of Pharmacy, and Veterinary College. If men and women were allowed to teach, preach and practise law, medicine dentistry, pharmacy and the veterinary art without passing a prescribed exat High schools, universities and most of our technical schools and colleges would be only a small fraction of what it is at the present time. Very few

seek knowledge for its own sake.

"If we could secure the enactment of a law which would compel people to pass a prescribed literary and professional examination before engaging in general agriculture, stock raising, dairying, market gardening or fruit growing, it would require a score of agricultural colleges in this Province to accommodate the young men who would seek instruction in agriculture and the sciences related thereto. But, under present conditions, persons can engage in agricultural pursuits without any kind of preparation; and agricultural colleges, not having behind them the potent leverage of legal enactments, have to depend for their attendance solely upon the character of the education which they give, and upon the desire of young men here and there to obtain knowledge for its own sake, and for the possible advantage which it may be to them in their efforts to make a living. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the attendance of students at purely agricultural colleges is usually small A PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT,

"For some years we refused admission to all who were unable to pass our matriculation examination, which is the same as that fixed by law for entrance into the High schools of the Province; and, considering the number and character of our Public schools, we could see no reason why we should not do so. This course was simple and in many respects satisfactory; but it resulted in the admission of a large proportion of city boys and others who readily passed the required examination, but did little or nothing thereafter. This injured our reputation among the farmers and with other people, who were being constantly influenced by reports and stories about the character and conduct of our students. Hence we made the terms of admission somewhat easier. We admitted a number of farmers' sons who, from one cause or another, had grown up without being well grounded in the elementary branches of an English education. Some of these were very crude; but they knew the value of time-they worked hard, made rapid progress, and did much towards changing the entire character of our college life, so that, at the present time, we have as orderly and well behaved a lot of students as can be found in any part of the world. The change was very gratifying, but our troubles were not at an end, because we found great difficulty passed the High school entrance examination, and others who had not This difficulty continued from year toyear, till in July last we decided to form a preparatory department and ask for an additional master to teach English grammar, composition, arithmetic, drawing and one or two other branches. With such additional help, we can make a more satisfactory class-

ification of our students, and shall be able to teach all grades to much bet-SOMETHING ABOUT THE STU-

DENTS. In 1895 the students attending the cital news from Paris, that France will college numbered 250. Of these, 150 at- either not oppose the first credit for tended the general course, of whom 120-nearly all farmers sons-were from Ontario, while 12 came from other provinces of the Dominion, and the remainder came from other countries, as follows: Bermuda 3, England 7, France 1, India 1, Ireland 1, Scotland United States 2. The special dairy course had 100 stu-

dents attending, all but six being from Ontario. Among the dairy students were six ladies. Forty-one counties and districts were represented in the general course, and

31 in the special dairy course. Each county in the province is allowed to send one student free of tuition, and the nomination is made by the County Council. Of those on the roll for 1895, 45 were so nominated, and as a consequence were exempted from the payment of tuition fees. Ontario students not nominated by County Councils pay a tuition fee of \$20 a year, and non-residents (from other provinces, Great Britain and elsewhere) pay a fee of \$100 the first year, and \$50 the second year. If a non-resident student has had a year's experience in practical work on a farm his tuition fee for the first year is \$50

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS. The equipment of the institution has been improved during the year by the addition of three new buildings a large and commodious experimental building, a special piggery for experimental feeding, and a dwelling house for the manager of the poultry department. The experimental building is worthy of the province and of the impertant lines of work investigated. It centains sixteen well arranged roomslarge work-rooms, a tool room, a dark room for photography and six or seven basement rooms, all for the use of the perimental department; also an office and an agricultural leboratory for the Department of Agriculture; an orfice, a private laboratory, a work room and a students' laboratory for the Department of Bacteriology; a class room for practical instruction in live stock, and a lecture room for the use of the Church, this city. The point is that agriculturist, the bacteriologist and the Several alterations in the main college building were also made in 1895, with a view to securing an additional James Kenson of Halifax Dealt With the class room, and providing accommoda-

ranton has been giving special attention to vegetable histology and plant pathology, and makes suggestions of a most valuable nature in economic bot-any. His spraying calendar is worth a good deal to fruit growers. In part IV., Prof. Shuttleworth, the college chemist, gives in detail the results of an elaborate series of experiments in the analysis of malk, whey and cheese, carried on by the help of four assistant chemists throughout the season, from April to December: (1) to determine the ratio of casein to fat in poor, medium and rich milk-to ascertain whether it varies as the rat varies or not; (2) to determine whether the fat in milk is the exact measure of its cheese-producing power, that is, whether the cheese made from poor, medium or rich milk, is exactly in proportion to the fat contained in the milk. Both these lines of investigation were pursued with great care and accuracy throughout the cheese-making season, for the purpose of assisting Prof. Dean and those associated with him in the Dairy Department in their efforts to find a just and satisfactory method of paying pa-trons for the milk supplied to cheese factories. Cheese were made from all kinds of milk and according to the best methods known in the country, the milk, whey and cheese were analyzed by the chemist and his assistants; the cheese were judged from time to time by recognized experts; and the results obtained from the year's work unquestionably justify the conclusions announced in 1894, viz., that some number representing the casein of milk should be added to the percentage of fat to get a strictly

equitable basis of payment. Prof. Shuttleworth has suggested an addend which varies somewhat according to the richness of the milk; but Prof. Dean favors the addition of two per cent. (a little less than the average percentage of casein in milk) to all percentages of fat. This, he maintains, is simple, and gives results which are practically correct and fair to all parties.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS. It is claimed that the field experiments of the college are conducted any other institution in the world. In 1895 grain experiments occupied 654 plots; potatoes 364, roots 376, fodder crops 509, and miscellaneous crops These, with 70 additional n connection with the Experimental Union, made a total of 2005 plots on the farm for these special purposes. Elaborate series of tests were made with all kinds of farm crops-variety tests, tests in the selection of seed tests in the methods of preparing po-tatoes for planting, etc., also tests with various crops, by sowing at different dates, planting at different depths, culing at different stages of maturity. Likewise a number of experiments to

test special fertilizers." THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has been in existence for 10 years. The union is composed of ex-students of the college and others, scattered over almost every county and district of the province, and who experiment with the same kinds of seeds, fertRizers, etc. The growth of experimental work, both in connection with the union and the college, may be seen from the following statement of three years out of the ten : Experimenters, Col. Plots.

12 56--\$88 A detailed account of the experimental work in 1895 of both the farm and the union is given in the report. FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATIONS. The system of fruit experiment sta-

ions, conducted in affiliation with the college, has been extended during the year, and valuable work is reported in

connection therewith. The stations are located as follows: (1) Southwest station, in the county of Essex, to test varieties of peaches and strawberries, especially peaches; (2) Niagara station, near St. Catharnes, for tender fruits; (3) Wentworth station, at Winona, with grapes as a specialty; (4) Halton station, near Oakville, for small fruits; (5) Huron station, at Walkerton, for apples and ther fruits suitable to that locality; (6) Georgian Bay station, near Thornbury, with plums as a specialty; (7) Simpoe station, at Craighurst, for hardy apples ; (8) Eastern Central station, Whitby, for pears and apples; (9) Prince Edward station, for apples; (10) St. Lawrence station, near Maitland, Grenville County, for apples and other hults suited to that locality. In addition to these 10 stations, there are two sub-stations, one in South Simcoe for gooseberries, and another at Burlington for strawberries.

VISITORS TO THE FARM. The number of excursionists and others visiting the farm is very large, especially in the growing season. It is estimated that during the month of June last about 10,000 persons inspected the institution. This affords a fair measure of its popularity.

WHAT ENGLAND'S POSITION IS The War Office Declare That the Soudan Expedition Will be only Recon-

naissance in Force. London March 21.-The position of the British Government is under offif500,000 from the Egyptian funds for the expenses of the Soudan expedition, or will confine her opposition to a formal protest against the use of the money for this purpose. Russia will remain strictly neutral, and will give no support to France as against the expedition. Russia is even credited with viewing the British projects with some measure of good-will, as being likely to divert the whole energies in that direction, for Russian interests are not likely to be greatly concerned. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs clearly recognizes, though the French people do not know, that France is powerless to make an effective opposition. Russia has no vote in the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt, while Great Britain holds two, France two, and Austria and Italy and Germany one each. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the statutes relating to the commission require a unanimous or a majority vote. In several instances decisions have been based on a majority vote, notably the

M. Berthelot, feeling himself powerless to prevent the expedition, has beaten The War Office officials here declare that the expedition will be only a reconnaissance in force, and will not admit that the present phase is anything beyond an initial step in an autumn campaign. The Army Intelligence Offloe publishes the most vague information regarding the strength of the Madhists. Military experts distrust the es-timates made by Slatin Pasha, though, as a matter of fact, his long captivity among the Madhists should, on the face of this, have made him an authority on the subject. The experts consider that a report made by the Russian trav-eler, Eliselef, who was recently elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society, is more reliable than that of Slatin Pasha. He says that the Khalifa's force numbers 40,000 men, includ ing 10,000 cavalry and camelry. They possess 100,000 rifles, of which 20,000 are Remingtons, really fit for service. The artillery is poor. There are 20 at Dongola and five Krupp and ten

grant of £250,000 for the abolition of

the corvee, at which only France pro-

tested against the grant. At any rate,

siege guns at Omdurman. The Only Way to Quiet Cuba. London, March 19.—A despatch to The Pall Mail Gazette from Madrid, published this afternoon, says that the pacification of Cuba is now looked upon as being impossible unless a supreme effort is made involving the sending of large reinforcements to that island and instituting a complete blockade of its coast.

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NOTICE. In the matter of the guardianship of John Kearns, Martin Kearns and Margaret Florence Kearns, infant children of Francis Kearm, of the Township of Emily, in the County of Victoria, yeoman, and Elizabeth Kearns late of the said township, wife of the said

Francis Kearns, deceased. Appl ation will be made by the said Francis Kearns to the Surrogate Court of the County of Victoria, before the judge in chambers, at the COURT HOUSE IN LINDSAY, after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication here f for an order appointing the said Francis Kearns guardian of the said infants, John Kearns, Martin Kearns and Margaret Florence Kearns, Dated at Lindsay this 12th day of March. A. D. FRANCIS KEARNS. by McINTYRE & STEWART, his solicitors .- 105 8.

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TOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of George Barker, and Abraham Barker, farmers, of the Township of Bexley, County of

Victoria, INSOLVENIS. Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, for the benefit of their creditors. By deed dated the 11th day of March, 1896. The creditors are notified to meet at my office in Victoria Road, on Wednesday, March 18th,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of affairs and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

All persons claiming to rank upon the estate of the mid insolvents must fyle their claims, duly proven with me, on or before the 15th day of April, with me, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, after which the amets of the estate will be 1896, after which the amets of the estate will be distributed as directed by the creditor's inspectors.

A. C. GRAHAM, Assignee.

Dated at Victoria Read this 12th day of March, Mandrid, March 20.—While the war-ship Maria Teresa was testing her guns off Ferrel to-day, one of them exploded, injuring three officers and